Morning Chronicle

COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING GAZETTE.

VOL. XXVIII. QUEBEC, FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1874. No. 10,647.

THE IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY —OF— LONDON.

(ESTABLISHED 1807.)

Subscribed and Invested Capital and Reserved Fund.

£1,945,000 . . . . . STERLING

Funds Invested in Canada, $105,000

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

ALLAN LINE.



Under contract with the Government of Canada for the Conveyance of Canadian and United States Mails.

1874.—Winter Arrangements—1874.

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

	Tons.	
SARDINIAN	4200	[Building.]
CIRCASSIAN	3400	Capt J Wylie
POLYNESIAN	4200	Capt R Brown.
SARMATIAN	3600	Capt A Aird.
SCANDINAVIAN	3000	Lt Smith, RNR.
PRUSSIAN	3000	Lt Dutton RNR.
AUSTRIAN	2700	Capt J Ritchie.
NESTORIAN	2700	Capt Watts.
MORAVIAN	2650	Capt J Graham.
PERUVIAN	2600	Capt Richardson.
CASPIAN	3200	Capt Trocks.
HIBERNIAN	3434	Lt F Archer, RNR
MANITOBAN	3400	Capt Hugh Wylie
CANADIAN	3000	Capt. McKenzie.
NOVA SCOTIAN	3300	Capt. Grange.
NORTH AMERICAN	1784	Capt J Miller.
CORINTHIAN	2400	Capt Jas Scott.
ACADIAN	1350	Capt Cabel.
PHENICIAN	2600	Capt E Scott.
WALDENSIAN	2800	Capt A Woods.
ST. PATRICK	1267	Capt Stephen.
NEWFOUNDLAND	1500	Capt. Mylins.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE

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

NOVA SCOTIAN	Saturday,	21st March 1874.
AUSTRIAN	"	28th " "
CIRCASSIAN	"	4th April "
PRUSSIAN	"	11th " "
CASPIAN	"	18th " "
POLYNESIAN	"	25th " "
SCANDINAVIAN	"	2nd May "

After this date the Steamers will sail from Quebec.

Rates of Passage from Portland:

Cabin .... $70 or $80

Steerage 25

THE STEAMERS OF THE

GLASGOW LINE

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

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.

For further particulars, apply to ALLANS, RAE & CO., Agents.

March 27, 1874.

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, and LIVERPOOL and PORTLAND, IN WINTER:—

	Tons.	
MONTREAL	3,250	(Building.)
DOMINION	3,200	Capt. Bouchette
ONTARIO	3,200	Capt. French.
QUEBEC	2,200	Capt. Bennett.
VICKSBURG	2,500	Capt. Roberts.
MEMPHIS	2,500	Capt. Mellon.
TEXAS	2,350	Capt. Laurenson.
MISSISSIPPI	2,400	Capt. Wrakes.
ST. LOUIS	1,824	Capt. Reid.

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.*

Sailing from Liverpool every WEDNESDAY, calling at Belfast Lough to take in Cargo and Passengers.

The Steamers of this Line are intended to sail from Quebec for Liverpool as follows:

QUEBEC	May 7
VICKSBURG	May 14
DOMINION	May 21
MEMPHIS	May 28
ONTARIO	June 4
TEXAS	June 11

Rates of Passage:—Cabin $60

Steerage $24

Through Tickets can be had at all the principal Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices in Canada.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel. Berths not secured until paid for.

For Freight or other particulars apply to:

In BELFAST, HENRY GOWAN, QUEEN'S SQUARE.

LIVERPOOL, FLINN, MAIN & MONTGOMERY, LANCELOT'S-HAY.

MONTREAL, DAVID TORRANCE & CO., EXCHANGE COURT.

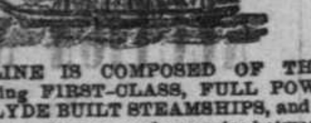
QUEBEC, WM. M. MACPHERSON, COMMERCIAL CHAMBERS

March 21, 1874.

NOTICE.

APPLICATION WILL BE MADE TO the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada at its next Session, for an Act to authorise the St. Lawrence Tow Boat Company to increase its Capital, change the name of the Company, alter date of Annual Meeting and other amendments.

January 9, 1874.



FOR SALE.

Low Pressure Beam Engines and Boilers.

TWO LOW PRESSURE BEAM ENGINES Size of Cylinders 40 inches diameter 10 feet stroke. Brasses in excellent order everything complete. Wrought iron Shafts.

1 Beam Engine; size of Cylinder 28 inches 6 feet stroke; with Boiler in good condition.

1 Oscillating Engine (Screw) 54 inches Cylinder.

The whole or any of the above Engines, &c. &c., will be sold on reasonable terms

For further information apply at the office of the St. Lawrence Tow-Boat Company, St. Andrew's Wharf.

A. GABOURY, Secretary.

June 21, 1873.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

PROPERTY INSURED AT CURRENT RATES.

Losses promptly paid.

Policies issued here

C. P. CHAMPION, Agent.

Office—Corner St. Peter and St. Antoine Sts

Province of Canada.

AT A MEETING OF THE QUEBEC Harbour Commissioners, held in their office in the Lower Town of the City of Quebec, in the said Province of Quebec, being their usual place of meeting, on Thursday, the twentieth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, at which meeting not less than five members of the Corporation were present namely:—John Sharples, President; John Gilmour, Esq.; T. H. Grant, Esq; John Giblin, Esq.; Th. LeDroit, Esq.; Jas. G. Ross, Esq.

It is resolved,—That whereas it is expedient for the said Corporation, in addition to the tolls, rates, duties and dues which they are empowered to impose and levy by the Act of the Legislature of the Province of Canada, passed in the twenty-second year of Her Majesty's Reign and intituled: "An Act to provide for the improvement and management of the Harbour of Quebec," and by the Act of the said late Province of Canada, passed in the twenty-fifth year of Her Majesty's Reign and intituled: "An Act to amend an Act to provide for the improvement and management of the Harbour of Quebec," to impose, fix and establish and to levy tolls, rates, duties and dues upon the vessels hereinafter mentioned, the following By-Laws are hereby ordained enacted by the said Quebec Harbour Commissioners:—

1st. Every Steamer plying between Quebec, or any place on the River St. Lawrence above Quebec, or any port or ports in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, or in Gaspe, the Bay of Chaleurs, New Brunswick, or Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, or Newfoundland, shall pay a tonnage duty of one cent per ton per trip, but such steamer shall not be liable to the tonnage duty under the act last cited.

2nd. Every Tow-Boat and Steamer of 12 tons and under, plying in the Harbor and Port of Quebec, shall pay for the season the sum of ten dollars.

3rd. Every Tow-Boat and Steamer over 12 tons, plying in or to the Harbour of Quebec shall pay for the season the sum of fifteen dollars.

4th. Every Ferry Steamer or small Market Steamer plying in or to the Harbour of Quebec shall pay for the season the sum of ten dollars.

5th. Every Steamer of the Richelieu Company and every Steamer plying between Quebec and Montreal, for the season, shall pay one hundred and fifty dollars, and every other Steamer trading to other places West of Montreal, and not being daily boats, shall pay the sum of three dollars per trip.

6th, Every Steamer plying between Quebec and places on the River St. Lawrence, below the Harbour of Quebec or above the same, but below Montreal, or places on the River Richelieu, or the River Saguenay, shall pay for the season the sum of fifty dollars.

7th. Every Schooner and Barge of from twenty-five to one hundred tons, for each time the vessel uses the Harbour of Quebec, shall pay one dollar, or for the season five dollars, and every Schooner and Barge from one hundred to two hundred and fifty tons shall pay two dollars per trip, and ten dollars per annum.

8th. Every Steamer and Sailing Vessel entering and using the said Harbour, not included in the foregoing provisions and which do not pay dues to the Corporation under the Acts hereinbefore cited, shall pay for every day of twenty hours, if of or under one thousand tons, one-half cent, and if over one thousand tons, one-quarter of a cent, per ton per day, with power to the Commissioners to commute this for an annual tax (the tonnage in case on registered vessels to be their tonnage per register).

9th. All goods, wares, and merchandise of any kind whatsoever, including timber, lumber and wood goods of every kind, imported into or exported from the Port or Quebec, by sea, to or from any place out of the Province of Quebec, shall pay at a rate of one-tenth of one per cent on the invoice value thereof. Providing always, the vessels coming from or going to Montreal and merely passing through the Harbour of Quebec, and not landing any cargo or taking any on board, shall not be liable to any tonnage dues under this by-law; and in cases where a portion of the cargo as is landed or transhipped it shall be liable to dues; and in the case of any vessel taking part of her cargo on board at Quebec, only such portion as is taken on board shall be liable to dues.

JOHN SHARPLES, President.

J. B. MARTEL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Extract from the 36 Vic., Cap. 62, Sec. 19.

THE MASTER OR PERSON IN CHARGE of any vessel arriving in the PORT OF QUEBEC, and discharging cargo thereat from any port within the DOMINION of CANADA shall be bound, within forty-eight hours after the arrival of such vessel in the Harbour of Quebec, to furnish the Secretary of the said Corporation with a true statement of the cargo of his vessel; and in default of so doing he shall be liable to a

Penalty of FIFTY DOLLARS

or imprisonment not exceeding one month.

Harbour Commissioners's Office, Quebec, 1st October, 1873.

April 16, 1874. Cm

COOK'S FRIEND.

BAKING POWDER

is the FAVORITE of all who have used it, and they are MILLION,

It is he FAVORITE OF THE QUEEN.

It is the FAVORITE OF THE PRINCE

But chiefly, and above all others, it is the FAVORITE OF THE PEOPLE OF CANADA.

By whom it is appreciated as the "BEST IN USE."

See the Trade Mark on every package.

Sold by Grocers throughout the Dominion

November 8, 1873. Lm

Coal Oil.

TEN CAR LOADS

STANDARD.

NOW RECEIVING, PER G. T. R. R.,

For sale by McCAGHEY, DOLBEC & Co.

Delivered at Levis or Quebec.

SILVER STAR.

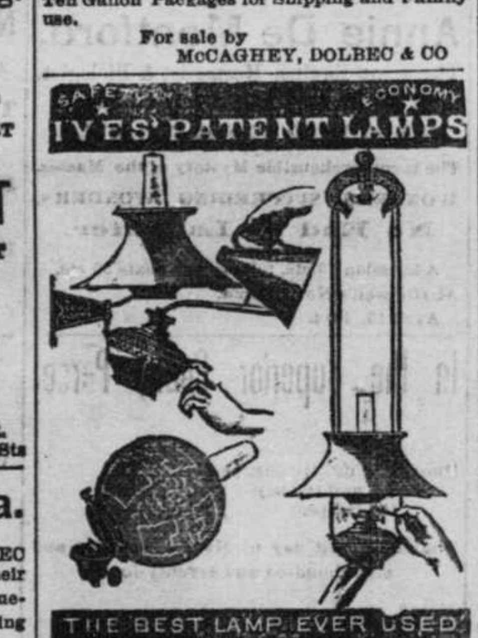
Two Hundred and Seventy Cases.

PER G. T. R. R.,

This is a superior quality of Oil, put up in Ten Gallon Packages for Shipping and Family use.

For sale by McCAGHEY, DOLBEC & CO

IVES' PATENT LAMPS



Just Received, a full line of

Dining and Drawing-room, Library and Hal Lamps.

Patent Bracket Fixtures.

Bronze Table Lamps.

Hanging Reflector Lamps, with all the latest improvements in Burners and attachments.

Gilt Porcelaine Shades.

The celebrated Favorite, Folding, and other Paper Shades.

For sale by McCAGHEY, DOLBEC & CO., 24 and 25, St. Paul Street.

Plated Ware,

Consisting of:—

Ice Pitchers, (Porcelains lined),

Cruet Stands, (with "Call Bell,")

Cruet Stands, (with Fruit Bowl,)

Salvers, from 10 to 20 inches,

Butters, (20 different patterns,)

Bread Trays,

Wine Stands,

Pickle Stands,

Mugs.

SEVRES CHINAWARE.

JUST RECIEVED

Breakfast Setts,

Dinner Setts,

Dessert Setts,

Tea Setts,

Coffee Setts,

Chamber Setts,

Moustache Cups and Saucers

For sale by McCAGHEY, DOLBEC & CO., 24 and 25, St. Paul Street

China Toys

TEA SETS, large assortment.

GLASSWARE

In the Unique and Chaste Fern Pattern Decanters, Claret Jugs, Water Jugs Goblets, Tumblers, Champagnes, Sherries Ports, Clarets, Water Bottles, Vases Finger Bowls, &c.

For sale by McCAGHEY DOLBEC & CO.

FIREPROOF CHIMNIES.

9000 Dozen Assorted.

For sale by McCAGHEY, DOLBEC & CO.

Parian Statuettes and Busts

In Great Variety & Good Subjects.

FOR SALE BY

McCaghey, Dolbec & Co.

SHOW-ROOMS

Nos. 24 and 25, ST. PAUL STREET, QUEBEC.

October 7, 1873.

1874. JUST RECEIVED 1874.

SEEDS! SEEDS!! SEEDS!!!

—AND—

FOR SALE BY

JNO. MUSSON & CO.,

Opposite the Post Office.

Garden, Field and Flower Seeds

Gladiolus and Tuberose Bulbs.

CALL and get one of their Revised DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUES, contains a vast amount of information, GRATIS.

March 11, 1874.

CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION OF CANADA.

W. P. HOWLAND, C.B., Ex-Governor Ontario, President.

J. B. CHERRIMAN, M.A., Actuary.

HON. WM McMASTER, President Bank of Commerce,

J. K. McDONALD, Esq., Vice-Presidents.

Head Office: Masonic Hall, Toronto

WM. McCABE, L L B., General Manager.

R. ROWE, Inspector.

Stock and Mutual Plans Combined.

CAPITAL - - - $500,000.00

SPECIAL FEATURES: A purely Canadian Company, Safe, but low rates, difference on rates alone [10 to 25 per cent] equal to dividend of most mutual companies. Its Government Savings' Bank Policy [a speciality with this company] affords absolute security, which nothing but national bankruptcy can effect. Policies free from vexatious conditions and restrictions as to residence and travel. Issues all approved forms of policies. All policies are non-forfeitable after two or more annual premiums have been made, by an equal and just application of the non-forfeiture principle, not arbitrary but prescribed by Charter. Mutual Policy Holders equally interested in management with Stock Holders. All investments made in Canadian Securities. All Directors pecuniarily interested. Consequent careful, economical management. Claims promptly paid

For Tables of Rates, and other information, apply to Agent, or at Branch Offices, 9, St. Sacrament St., [Merchants' Exchange], Montreal.

W. E. BESSEY, M.D., General Superintendent. H. J. JOHNSTON, Manager, P.Q.

Medical Officer, F. E. ROY, Esq., M.D., V.T.

LOUIS RIVERIN,

Agent, Peter St., Quebec.

AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented districts. Apply with references to the General Superintendent.

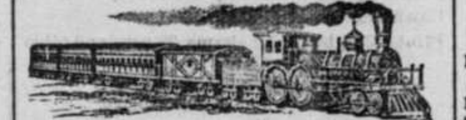
February 25, 1874. Cm

FISHERIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE SPECIALLY prepared to supply all the varieties of NETS and SEINS suited to the Gulf St. Lawrence and Labrador Fisheries.

AM. NET & TWINE CO., Boston.

September 11, 1873. Lm-Fri&w



NORTH SHORE Railway Company

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE GENEral Annual Meeting of the SHAREHOLDERS of the NORTH SHORE RAILWAY COMPANY will be held on

WEDNESDAY,

The 20th May next,

—AT—

NOON,

in the Office of the Company, Du Fort Street,

UNION BUILDINGS,

To receive the Annual Report of the Board, as well as the Financial Statement of the affairs of the Company, and to elect Six Directors to represent them at the Board of Direction for the ensuing year, according to law.

The Share and Transfer Books will be closed on the 12th May, at 4 o'clock P. M., to be re-opened the 22nd of the same month at 10 o'clock A.M.

By order, A. H. VERRET, Secretary.

April 20, 1874. Am-co

LA BANQUE NATIONALE,

QUEBEC, 4th April, 1874.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF the SHAREHOLDERS of this BANK, will take place in its BANKING HOUSE, Lower Town of Quebec, on

Tuesday, the 5th day of May next,

AT THREE o'clock, P.M.,

For the purpose of receiving a statement of the affairs of the Institution, and in order to proceed to the Election of Directors for next year, or for other business.

By order, F. VEZINA, Cashier.

N.B.—The Shareholders are requested to get in by the Private Door in Sault-au-Matelot Street.

April 6, 1874. D-no

EMPORIUM OF MUSIC.

42, JOHN STREET.

COLLECTION SITOLFF,

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST EDITION of Classical and Modern Music, introduced into the Conservatoires of all Countries, unrivalled in Correctness, Beauty and Cheapness.

Catalogue free on application.

The Collection embraces compositions for Piano (so'os and duets), Piano and Violin, Piano and Cello; Trios (Piano, Violin, Cello); String Trios, Quartetts (Piano, Violin, Alto, Cello); String-Quartetts, Quintetts, Sextetts, Septetts, besides a host of Studies, Overtures, Masses, Oratorios, Operas with and without words, etc., etc.

NEW SONGS.

"We're Irish Ev'rywhere," (Song and Chorus) .... 30cts.

"Beauty Forever" .... 20cts.

H. A. C. FUCHS & CO.

March 14, 1874.

Rich Farming Lands!

For Sale VERY CHEAP by the Union Pacific Railroad Company.

The Best Investment! No Fluctuations! Always Improving in Value!

The Wealth of the Country is made by the advance in Real Estate.

NOW IS THE TIME!

MILLIONS OF ACRES

Of the finest lands on the Continent, in Eastern Nebraska, now for sale, *Many of them never before in Market*, at prices that *Defy Competition*

Five and Ten Years Credit given, with Interest at six per cent.

The Land Grant Bonds of the Company *taken at par* for lands. Full particulars given, new Guide with new Maps mailed free.

THE PIONEER

A handsome Illustrated paper, containing the Homestead Law, sent free to all parts of the world. Address, O. F. DAVIS, Land Commissioner U. P. R. R., OMAHA, NEB.

March 13 1874. Cm-eod&w

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,

UPPER TOWN MARKET.

BEHAN BROTHERS.

WE BEG TO DIRECT ATTENTION TO our large and fully assorted Stock of DOMESTIC GOODS, viz.:—

Linen and Cotton Sheetings.

Linen and Cotton Damasks.

Damask Table Cloths.

Pure Irish Linen in all widths.

Pillow Linens.

Horrockes' and Crewdsons Long Cloths.

Shirtings, Grass Cloths, Hollands.

Towels and Towelling in great variety.

Diapers, Napkins, Doyleys'.

Counterpanes, Quilts.

Blankets, Flannels, &c., &c.

The Lowest Price marked in plain figures.

No Second Price.

BEHAN BROTHERS.

February 23, 1874

NOTICE.

ALBION HOTEL

Palace Street, Quebec, P. Q.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO ANNOUNCE to the Citizens of Quebec, and the Travelling Public generally, that he intends to OPEN the above House on the 20th instant, as A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

Having secured the services of Mr. JUBB, who for upwards of 20 years was Chief Clerk of the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, and lately of the Rockland House Nantasket Beach, North Cohasset, Mass., he hopes to receive a share of their Patronage.

In reference to the Bar he would merely say that he intends to keep the best of Wines, Liquors and Cigars, a trial of which will convince the most fastidious.

W. KIRWIN, Proprietor.

November 17 1873.

GENERAL DEBILITY.

NORTH HAVEN, KNOX COUNTY, ME., June 12th, 1871.

MR. JAS. I. FELLOWS, Chemist, St John, N.B.

Dear Sir,—Having used your chemical preparation of Hypophosphites, which was recommended to me by Mr. Blagdon, Apothecary of Rockland, I am truly surprised with its wonderful effects, because for several years my health has been declining, notwithstanding every means possible, which offered encouragement, was used by me. Several alarming symptoms appeared, amongst which were dyspepsia, palpitation of the heart, impoverished blood, and great prostration. Since January, when I began the use of your Syrup, my health has steadily and amazingly improved, so that now it gives me great pleasure to recommend it to others, and in this way to show my gratitude for return of health. To all who require a remedy for debility, I would say they will find your Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites just what you say it is. I believe it is the best preparation in use.

I am, sir, &c.

ELEASER CRABTREE, J. P.

April 17, 1874. F-d&w

HOW TO MAKE MONEY.

A horse dealer residing in the vicinity of Keyport, N.J., and who buys up horses for the New York market, purchases 'Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy' by the dozen and feeds it to his horses; he says it is superior to anything that he has ever used as a condition medicine, that the horses are so much more improved by its use as to sell more readily and command higher prices. Two other horse dealers, one residing at Huntingdon, the other at Glen Cove, L. I., also purchase it by the dozens and for the same purpose; these men, as well as many others similarly engaged, know too well the value and importance of this medicine ever to be without it.

Remember the name, and see that the signature of Hurd & Co., is on each package. Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., proprietors for Canada. Sold by all medicine dealers.

Sold in Quebec by J. Musson & Co., W. E. Brunet, E. Giroux & Brother, J. E. Burke, R. McLeod, W. H. LaRoche, J. J. Veldon, and all Medicine Dealers.

March 26, 1874. F-d&w

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity.—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N. B.—Caution—"Maravilla" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supercedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, "delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a worldwide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the ablest homœopathic advice, aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

March 11, 1874. Lm

ELECTRICITY! THOMAS' EXCELSIOR ECLECTRIC OIL!—WORTH TEN TIMES ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.—Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One dose cures common sore throat. One bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an Old Standing Cough. It positively Cures Catarrh, Asthma and Croup. Fifty cents' worth has cured Crick in the Back the same quantity Lame Back of eight years standing. The following are extracts from a few of the many letters that have been received from different parts of Canada, which, we think, should be sufficient to satisfy the most skeptical. J. Collard, of Sparta, Ont., writes "send me 6 doz. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, have sold all I had from you and want more now; its cures are truly wonderful." Wm. Maguire, of Franklin, writes, "I have sold all the agent left, it acts like a charm—it was slow at first but takes splendidly now." H. Cole, of Iona, writes, "please forward 6 dozen Thomas' Eclectric Oil, I am nearly out; nothing equals it. It is highly recommended by those who have used it." J. Bedford, Thamesville, writes—"Send at once a further supply of Eclectric Oil, I have only one bottle left. I never saw anything sell so well and give general satisfaction." J. Thompson Woodford, writes—"Send me some more Eclectric Oil. I have sold entirely out. Nothing takes like it." Miller & Reed, Ulverton, P.Q., write—"The Eclectric Oil is getting a great reputation here, and is daily called for. Send us a further supply without delay." Lemoyne, Gibb & Co., Buckingham, P. Q., write—"Send us one gross Eclectric Oil. We find it to take well."

Sold by all medicine dealers Price, 25 cents

S. N. THOMAS, Phelps, N.Y.

And NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Sole Agents for the Dominion.

NOTE.—*Eclectric*—Selected and Electrized.

October 20, 1873. F-d&w

$5 TO $20 PER DAY. AGENTS Wanted All classes of working people, of either sex, young or old, make more money at work for us in their spare moments, or all the time, than at anything else. Particulars free. Address G STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

May 5, 1873. Lm-d&w

The Great Female Remedy.

Clark's Periodical Pills.

This well-known medicine is no imposition but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy, it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

TO MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back, and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics Sick Headaches, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the second page of pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free of the agent.

JOB MOSES, NEW YORK, SOLE PROPRIETOR

$1.00 and 12½ cents for postage, enclosed to Northrop & Lyman, Toronto, Ont., general agents for the Dominion, will insure a bottle containing over 50 pills, by return mail.

Sold in Quebec by J. Musson & Co., W. E. Brunet, E. Giroux & Brother, J. E. Burke, R. McLeod, W. H. LaRoche, J. J. Veldon, and all Medicine Dealers.

August 28. 1873 d&w

SPRING STYLES.

HATS.

OUR STOCK IS NOW COMPLETE CONSISTING OF

All the Latest Styles,

MENS' & BOY'S HATS,

From the best London Makers.

RENFREW & MARCOU.

April 4, 1874.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND,

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co, Coleman Street, London.

Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London

Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London

Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.

And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS IN CANADA.

Montreal.—Evans, Mercer and Co., Wholesale Druggists.

" Lymans, Clare and Co.

Toronto.—Elliott and Co., Wholesale Druggists.

" Shapter and Owen.

Hamilton.—Winer and Co.

Halifax.—Avery, Brown and Co.

September 5, 1873. Lm-Fri

The Pyramids.

I sit by the Nile, in the winning smile
Of Isis, the god of Ham;
And feel I could dream by the secret stream,
Shaded by this ancient palm,
Watching the river that flows for ever,
Thus with drowsy, drooping lids.
My back to the sand, my face to the land,
The land of the pyramids.

How still is the scene; and thus hath it been
In the times long, long ago;
Thus the river gleam'd, and thus Isis beam'd
And the palms wav'd to and fro;
E'er the Lybian sands had deluged the land,
And its ancient glories hid
In their subtle tide, where they all must bide,
All, all, save the pyramid.

And they lift their head from the silent dead,
Like a sunken vessel's mast;
O'er the desert waves, and the nameless graves,
And their giant shadow cast,
And solemnly trace, as on a dial's face,
The decay of time which bids
The round ages fly, and the nations die,
And all, save the pyramids.

Yes, write on the sand, like that fatal hand
Which wrote on Belshazzar's wall,
And tell unto men, even now as then,
What doth unto them befall;
And tell unto men, that threescore and ten
This earth of its doom'd ones rids,
And scatters their dust as a thing accursed
Like the sands round the pyramids.

For a man is as nought; but a thrilling thought
Sweeps over my souls the now,
Like that breeze which breaks on my heated cheeks
And fanneth my burning brow;
The thought of that Faith which looks beyond death
And man for salvation bids
From the dust arise; and point to the skies,
Like those grand old pyramids.

Editorial Correspondence.

Still another Legislature—The Saturday "divarshun" of Bohemia—New and improved rulings—

The House of Commons and the Senate of Canada, august bodies though they be, do not command absolute and undivided sway in the Parliament Buildings. In their own respective chambers they may be supreme, but in another chamber sits another deliberative body, whose members speak to the nation with voices louder, and with influences mightier, than minister or representative. I refer to the Commons of the Fourth Estate, who meet on Saturdays with all the solemnity and dignity befitting such a body, and discuss the weighty affairs of the world with due gravity and decorum.

Saturday, as it is known, is an off day, and there is little or nothing to be done, except by those who attend committees or work up the arrears of business from the preceeding day. Then it is that of the transcribing room the journalists meet and proceed to business in strictest conformity with the established rules in Parliamentary practice. This transcribing Room is a large, lofty elegant chamber, in a turret facing upon the Ottawa River on one side, and affording a magnificent view of the Chaudiere Falls upon the other. It is only approachable from the sacred prescincts of the Reporters' Gallery, and by a flight of stone steps leading from the wardrobes. In this chamber, and the one above, the journalists are supreme, and on Saturdays especially do they assert their superiority over the rest of Ottawa creation.

The ludicrous solemnity of the burlesque is almost indescribable. The body of journalists almost equals in number the average attendance of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, and here are collected the brightest wits and most glowing intellects of the Dominion. But no matter what may be the profundity of the thinker, or the hurry of the busy correspondent, all thought of business is cast off when Saturday afternoon arrives. The farce is entered into with the same overflowing spirit by grey-headed old veterans, whose chiefest glory is the recollection of the old days of the Parliament of Canada, in Quebec or Toronto, as by the youngest striplings in command of scissors and pastepot. A speaker was elected on the first day of meeting with all due formality, and conducted to his seat, where he mounted a cocked hat, carefully constructed of a copy of the Hamilton *Times*. He is a rather good-looking specimen, is our speaker and a very veteran in the wars of Bohemia. He is stern too, but his rulings invariably command the respect of the House. An outsider, admitted by special permission occupied the chair of Sergeant-at-Arms, and on the table was laid the mace—the immense club wherewith he of the hyacinthine locks, representing the Halifax press is wont to arm himself. The Premier of the Government is the member for the Toronto *Globe* north (this constituency has three representatives) and he is supported by able colleagues, notably one who represents the dignity and honor of the press of Quebec.

I will not pretend to describe the indescribable. Suffice to say that perhaps in no other place could such scenes be enacted with so much skill, wit and humor, and always with the strictest regard to the rules of Parliamentary practice. At the last sitting an attempt was made to overturn the Ministry, and a small Pacific scandal inaugurated. Members were bought over by the Opposition by the dozen, but the Government having become possessed of a corruption fund, managed to re-purchase their support, and so when the motion of want of confidence, "That the Premier having expended public monies in treating to hash the workmen of the Cotokonk Lunatic Asylum, it be resolved that this House does not longer repose any confidence in the Government," was proposed, it was moved in amendment "That this House do continue to accord its cordial support to the present Government, on condition that the Premier do stand drinks for this Honorable House at the bar of this House or any other House." There was a debate, of course, but the gold of a corrupt Administration and the beguiling terms of the amendment were too much for an ambitious Opposition. One member raised a question of order against the reception of the amendment, but the Speaker ruled that a motion for drinks was always in order. The Government triumphed, and I understand that the honorable members irrigated their alimentary canals after adjournment.

A motion was presented to the effect that all members should be sworn in. The Speaker ruled this motion out of order, as all the members of the House were perfectly able to do their own swearing. Among the ministerial measures to be discused during the session is a "bill for the better preservation of skunks" "resolutions on the propagation of deadheadism," and a few other grave and weighty matters.

The Commons of the Fourth Estate is a body not to be sneered at, and for real ability, there is displayed in the treatment of the most absurd topics more wit and skill than in any deliberative assembly in this Dominion.

The Dominion Editors and Reporters Association is becoming a very powerful body, and numbers its representatives in every city and town of the Dominion. The annual meeting, held on Saturday, was largely attended, and a constitution and by-laws adopted. Officers for the ensuing year were elected, as you have already been telegraphed, and vigorous efforts will be made to include all *bona fide* journalists within the roll of the Association. It is to be hoped that the local branch system may be carried out, and that by more frequent communication journalists may learn to know one another, to soften their old prejudices, rub down the edges, so to speak, and be fitted better to carry out their important duties. The Association will have, it is to be hoped, a salutary effect in elevating the tone of the press, and if it accomplishes this mission, a great and lasting service will be rendered the general community.

Now that Mr. Riel has departed, the glory of the excitement he created has fled with him, and Ottawa pines for something wherewith to make a noise. I wish it to be distinctly understood that excitement in Ottawa is one thing, and in Quebec or Montreal another. Excitement here means a great deal of talking, whispering and secrecy, on the one hand, and a good deal of energetic assertion on the other. The talking, cliquing and secretive men affect the reading rooms and libraries of the House, the public offices, and wherever they fancy their confabulations can be seen, the self-asserters are omnipresent, but are mainly to be found in the neighbourhood of a bar room. Quebec would show more real excitement over a dog fight or a popular circus, and enjoy it more thoroughly. It was not until Hull got its back up through the spoutings of some capable agitators that anything like interest was manifested. The late ball is still the absorbing topic, a few dinners have been given, and some private parties. It is clear that something is needed to wake up the Capital, and create subjects for thought and reflection. A nigger show might do the business.

The Curling Competition.

(To the Editor of the Free Press.)

SIR,—The attention of the Quebec Curling Club having been called to an article in your issue of Saturday last, respecting the competition for the gold medal which His Excellency the Governor-General so kindly presented to the Curling Clubs of Canada, and especially to the statements referring to this Club, it has been deemed necessary in our interests to give an official denial to some of the allegations therein made. Your article states that "it has not been decided what Club has won the medal," and that you "understand the question is to be referred to the Canadian branch of the Royal Caledonian Curling Club for final settlement." In answer to this double statement, I need only give the following, addressed to me on the 10th of March last:

"Your score highest for the Gold Medal. "Play off for the Silver Medal, as per circu-"lar.

"(Signed,) WARD, A.D.C."

This was considered conclusive, and the Silver Medal was accordingly played for on very bad ice, on the 21st ult. Since the score for the latter was forwarded no official communication has been received which intimated what your article has done, and therefore no small degree of astonishment was created by it.

Your statements, however, may be facts, although unknown to us, but we cannot allow to pass, without emphatic denial, the statement that our Club raised an objection to the score of the Ottawa Curling Club. No objection was raised by this Club to the score of any other, nor to the mode of play. On the contrary, the Ottawa Club raised an objection to the reception of our score, but only after its amendment by the deduction of two shots that rested on the right foot circle in drawing. His Excellency requested us to forward this amended score, excluding any such shots as rested on the line, or to play again.

This Club, which probably plays as many medal shots as any in the Dominion, has been in the habit of counting such in its own private matches, and it was only after attention had been fully drawn to the rules by the general competition, induced by His Excellency's generosity, and being probably the first public competition by medal shots that had been played in Canada, that the former practice of our Club was considered wrong. The Quebec Curling Club made 124 points, the Ottawa Curling Club 125. The former played in February, the latter in March. Up to the 6th March we considered our score a very likely one to win the medal, as we had a splendid sheet of ice to play on; but on that day we received a telegram from the Ottawa Curling Club, stating that they had made their very fine score, and we concluded that we were beaten; but no objection was made by this Club, and no communication passed between us and His Excellency until the 10th March, when we were requested to do as already stated. The same request was made to the Ottawa Curling Club. They had 5 shots to exclude from their score, and we had 2, and after making these deductions the score stood—Ottawa 120, Quebec 122. It is a matter of regret to this Club that anything should have arisen to complicate the decision which they think His Excellency alone should give, as it must lessen the pleasure he would derive from his gift, and tend to discourage the future exercise of his generosity in similar channels.

The Quebec Curling Club believe that had the same good fortune been their lot as fell to the Ottawa Curling Club, had they been privileged to play upon the ice at Rideau Hall, and in the immediate presence of His Excellency and his amiable Countess, their score would certainly not have been 125, but more likely 135, and this superiority they are prepared to assert and maintain, meaning thereby no disrespect to their Ottawa friends.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. ROLT WHITE,
Sec. Q. C. Club.

Quebec, April 24th, 1874.

OPINIONS OF THE PEOPLE.

(To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.)

SIR,—Notwithstanding the allusions in your paper to the evil of young men loitering on street corners, the nuisance still remains unabated. Unfortunately John street seems to be the favorite ground of those individuals, and Sabbath evenings between eight and nine o'clock the time for a muster in force. Between these hours numbers of pedestrians are in the street, and to many of them, especially females, a walk down our principal thoroughfare is anything but a pleasant task. In every corner is to be seen a knot of young men (many of them well dressed) smoking cabbage cigars or squirting liquid filth in the shape of tobacco juice over the clothes of those who may be unfortunately compelled to pass them, while the ribald jokes and profane language which ever and anon pollute the air show the pure mind (!) and cultivated intellect (!) which betoken the street loafer. To remonstrate with those individuals is useless, for, with the true characteristics of the ruffian, they are alike impervious to remonstrances or appeals. When ordered to "move on" by the police they march to another corner and repeat their old programme. The nuisance has become so intolerable that if the police will but arrest a few of those loafers, and make such examples of them as will deter others from like conduct, they will earn the thanks of many

PEDESTRIANS.

Quebec, April 21, 1874.

HUDSON, N.Y., April 22—Waits, the murderer, confined in Catskill jail, sentenced to be hung on the 1st May, confessed to-day that he killed an organ-grinder three years ago, and buried the body on the farm.

RICHMOND, April 22—The total insurance on the stock, buildings and machinery of Hoxall, Crenshaw & Co's flouring mills, burned last night, as far as can be ascertained, is $160,250.

NEW YORK, April 22—Sir Lambton Loraine and a number of other distinguished guests made a tour of the public institutions to-day, under the escort of the Mayor and Common Council.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 22—The Board of Canal Commissioners have designated the 5th of May as the time for opening the Erie Canal navigation.

WASHINGTON, April 22—Governor Baxter of Arkansas has telegraphed to the President that he was unable to move with his troops to assert his claim to the Governorship without a collision in the United States troops, which he wished to avoid. He has therefore called together the Legislature to settle the conflict, and asked if the President would protect them in the exercise of their powers. President Grant replied he would do all he could under the constitution, and hoped the military on both sides would be disbanded.

NEW YORK, April 22—The ten mile walking match yesterday afternoon in Brooklyn, between Edward Muller, of Boston, and Wm. Brown, of New York, for $1,000 and championship, was declared a draw by the referee.

A St. Thomas Tidende newspaper of the 4th inst. states that the Dominican flag was again hoisted over the Samana Bay on the 28th of March.

NEW YORK, April 21—The extensive flouring mills of Hoxall, Crenshaw and Co., at Richmond, Va., are reported burning to-night and probably be a total loss.

RICHMOND, Va., April 22—The fire is under control. It has destroyed the principal buildings three in number, including an immense amount of machinery and a large quantity of grain and flour. The total loss is $500,000.

WASHINGTON, April 22—Another Cabinet Council is being held to-day, in which the discussion of yesterday upon the Arkansas troubles and upon the finances are being continued.

LITTLE ROCK, April 21.—midnight.—The following account of the skirmish this evening is given by eye-witnesses:—Colonel Rose rode up abruptly to Colonel White through the latter's band, his horse knocking down several members, and asked Colonel White if he intended to advance further and received a negative reply. White said he had no right to ride through his men in that manner; a few hot words followed when Rose pulled his pistol, cocked it, and struck at White who threw up his hand which struck and fired the pistol; Rose's orderly shot at White immediately, and then commenced the firing. Rose turned and ran up the street to the City Hall, and formed his men across the street. The most of the firing from Brooks' side was from the Metropolitan Hotel windows and a crowd below, and was aimed at Antony House. Several coloured men were wounded. Col. Sullivan, of Brooks' party, who was standing on the sidewalk opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, was shot through one leg, breaking it, he then walked up opposite the City Hall and received another shot in the other leg, breaking it also. Major Phall, who was shot in the head, died a few minutes ago. The City is quiet now. One or two new companies arrived to-night to assist Baxter.

NEW YORK, April 21—A London special states the owners of the steamer F. T. Barry have lib lled the French steamer Amerique in the sum of £25,000.

It is said that the statement of the position of the late Senator Sumner on the Alabama treaty and his personal relations with Grant and Fish is being prepared at Washington.

An amendment to the appropriation bill has passed, which legislates the Government printer Capp out of office on the 1st of July, and restores to the President the right to appoint a successor. It has yet to pass the Senate.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, April 21—This morning a body of between 200 or 300 unemployed sailors boarded the schooner Eliza Gerach, moored in the river, and compelled the crew to quit work and leave the vessel. They then proceeded to the schooner William Young and endeavored to perform the same operation. The captain tried to protect his vessel, and was treated to a shower of missiles and a number of pistol shots from the rioters. He returned fire, and a number of his shots took effect. One George S. Alamas was wounded in the breast—probably fatally; another was shot in the knee, and a third, in the arm. A posse of policemen arrived, and the leaders of the riot were arrested and the remainder dispersed. The riot originated in a strike among some sailors, who demanded an increase of wages.

NEW YORK, April 21—The President of the Cotton Exchange has received a telegram from the President of the New Orleans Exchange, appealing for help for the sufferers by the inundation of the river. A subscription was open to-day in this behalf.

Jno. L. Averfield, a Brooklyn lawyer, sues the *Tribune* for $20,000 for an alleged libel.

NEW ORLEANS, April 21—Capt. Palmer of the steamer Alice, reports that a whole mile of the valley was under water. The river generally has banks of 12 to 15 feet high, but now the water is 4 feet deep over the banks, and has washed away houses, implements, &c., and the inhabitants have fled to the highlands where they now abide in a destitute condition.

General M. Jeff. Thompson, Chief State Engineer, telegraphs from Baton Rouge today, the Hickey crevasse is 1,200 feet wide, and passes 7 feet of water at a velocity of 8 miles an hour. The two McCullom crevasses are each 150 feet wide, but will be closed in a few days.

NEW YORK, April 21—An order for arrest has been granted by Judge Donohue in the Superior Court Chambers against Capt. Le Maire, late of the French Line steamer Europe in a suit for libel brought by Captain Thomas, of the steamship Greece, National Line.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., April 21—The producers contemplate a suspension for 90 days in order to lessen the production of oil and advance the prices.

BOSTON, April 21—Julius P. Moson, a New York broker, cut his throat to-day, at the Parker House. The cause is financial embarrassments.

CHICAGO, April 21—A fire at Ispening, Mich., on Sunday night, burned 25 business places, and rendered thirty families homeless. The loss is about hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mrs. Matthews, wife of a hotel keeper, died from the fright.

HAVANA, April 21—Advices from St. Thomas up to the 16th inst, state that a report had reached there that the authorities of San Domingo had removed the flag of the Samana Bay Company, and resumed the possession of the Bay and were surrendering the territory.

The Widow's Victim.

A most amusing divorce case is now on trial before Judge Williams, being a suit brought by Elias Alkus to obtain a divorce from his wife Rachel on the ground of cruel treatment. Elias says that about ten years ago, when he was an unsophisticated youth of 21, he ate for a time at the house of the widow, who afterwards married him. The quality of the viands did not appear to please him, and he found another place. At this time he was a ninth of a man, earning a living as a tailor. But, though he was such a small fraction of a man, the lone widow fixed her eye on him as the future No 2. As he neglected to visit her, she began the "equal rights" movement and took the courting into her own hands, and with success. Elias mournfully alleges that she went into his store, which was, unfortunately, only two blocks from her place, and then, by her representations that she was alone in the world, and that her sons appropriated the money of her store to their own use, through want of a controlling hand, so wore on his boyish feelings that he promised to marry her. The slight circumstance of her having two children older than he did not appear to be regarded as any obstacle.

But as soon as he was married he repented. He thinks the next day after the ceremony he may have been quite happy, but in less than four weeks his eyes were opened. The bride developed a remarkable tendency for throwing slops over him, and caressing him with sticks of wood. He endured it for several years, and then obeyed Greeley's advice, and went West. Chicago naturally attracted him, and he began the world anew here.

But a wave of remorse crossed his happiness, and he wrote for Mrs. Alkus to come here, promising to give her the house in Bridgeport, and visit her once a month. She came, but brought with her all the old eccentricities of character, and Elias, after bearing it as long as he could, determined to submit the question to twelve men whether he should be compelled to live any longer with this seducing widow.

Judge Williams attempted to disprove the truth of the old saw, that no one can do two things at once, and divided his time, with commendable impartiality, between the perusal of Tertullian, Cyprian, Bishop Whitehouse, et al., and the hearing of the case. When the question of the powers of Bishops, or the particular view of some early Church father on the question of the divine origin of the Christian Church, became unusually foggy, the Judge would bend a benignant glance on the complainant, and inquire whether he got the worth of his money (Mrs. Alkus being possessed of a good share of this world's goods), or whether he married the woman, or she him, or which got the best of the bargain, with other like facetious remarks, and the audience, as in duty bound, would duly smile at the judicial wit. Mrs. Alkus will probably have her account to give to-day and the case bids fair to occupy the whole day.—Oswego *Tribune*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Weekly Chronicle.
Phoenix Mutual Life Insurance Company—Henry W Welch.
Auction Sale of Fresh Groceries at the Stores of Messrs, Whitehead & Turner Continued—A J Maxham & Co.
Quebec Branch Irish Home Rule League—P E Lane.
London & Lancashire Assurance Company—Geo T Tremblay.
Electro-Plated Ware Just Received—G Seifert
In the Superior Court, Perce—Jos E Tuzo.
Music Hall—Last Night of Mr T C King.
Auction Sale—Oct Lemieux & Co.
Fire Bricks—Donald R MacLeod.
To Let—Passumpsic R R Office.
Auction Sale—J. Parke & Sons.
Situation as Governess Wanted—Box 268, P O.

THE "WEEKLY CHRONICLE,"
Containing all the important
NEWS OF THE WEEK
PARLIAMENTARY REPORTS.
Quebec Centre & East Elections.
Story "MANY YEARS AGO."
Latest Despatches.
POETRY, LOCAL NEWS,
&c., &c., &c.
Will be ready for sale, THIS DAY, at NOON.
April 24, 1874.

100 Children's 3-Wheeled Carriages
FOR SALE,
2nd Flat of Harper's Dollar Store.
April 23, 1874.

SMOKERS, for a good smoke use Myrtle Navy Tobacco.
See T & B stamped on each plug.
A 11. Am

NEW DRY GOODS.
160 Cases on this side of the Atlantic.
WE BEG MOST RESPECTFULLY TO announce to Ladies and Gentlemen that we have commenced to open
Novelties from Paris and London
and shall continue every day until the whole is received.
LEGER & RINFRET.
ap7

Maggie Mitchell Navy Tobacco is the Sweetest and Best Chewing Tobacco in the World.
A 11. Am

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1874.

THE TAX ON SHIPBUILDING.

It is a strange anomaly that Canadians, who have so often plumed themselves on having fostered shipbuilding, should now be found imposing taxes on that very interest just as their neighbours have removed them. The New York *Shipping and Commercial List* says the act of Congress which provides that there shall be a rebate of duties upon all imported articles entering into the construction or repair of American vessels has been instrumental in promoting the revival of the shipbuilding industries of the country. This may be gathered from the fact that the amount of rebate paid during the past sixteen months amounts to the handsome sum of $384,000. The cost of metal for a ship's bottom, adds our contemporary, is so great in the Atlantic ports that some vessels of late have gone to Europe and brought back a suit of metal with them. It has then been put on in American ship yards, and, with the rebate which is allowed in such cases, a great saving is effected. The Americans have learned a lesson from experience and the American manufacturer of ship's metal has been silenced by the fact that when he had protection there were no ships to be coppered. In Canada we had not fallen into this mistake; a wise policy has encouraged shipbuilding so effectually that the Dominion now takes rank as the third country in the world as regards the tonnage and number of vessels in her commercial navy. But even this does not measure the limit of our success; annually many vessels are sold in British and foreign ports, and their price is a direct accession of wealth to the community. This eminently satisfactory position is due in a large measure of course to our magnificent resources and also to that wisdom and forethought by which these were developed; but we must not forget that thriving as this industry is, it is quite possible to destroy it, just as was done by injudicious taxation in the United States. The stimulus to shipbuilding lies in the extent of the margin of profits; the more we reduce this margin, the more we lessen the profits and increase the risks attending the business; for where shall the duties fall but on this very margin since we cannot reasonably hope to force up the value of ships in the open markets of the world? Nor should it be forgotten that, though we possess great natural advantages, yet the want of capital and the high rates of interest militate against us; and as shipbuilding is an industry requiring the disbursement of large sums periodically this is no inconsiderable difficulty. So nicely adjusted are all these opposing forces that any disturbing influence, such as the imposition of a five per cent tax on imported material used in the construction of ships, may prove a far more serious check than appear to be possible at first sight, and we trust Mr. Cartwright will not persist in it, especially as it is quite immaterial as a means of swelling the revenue. We believe that, as regards Quebec, where shipbuilding does not flourish to the same extent as formerly, the effect of the tax would be highly injurious, if not absolutely disastrous to this particular industry. From New Brunswick, where the shipbuilders are executing large contracts, the strongest remonstrances have been addressed to the Government; and it is said that the tax will sweep away most of the profits in cases where a fixed price has been agreed upon. Other manufactures will receive additional protection under the new tariff, and there is no reason why shipbuilding should be treated differently from other industries.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

OTTAWA, April 23.

The SPEAKER took the chair at 3 o'clock.

Mr. OLIVER moved that the Speaker be instructed to issue his warrant for new election in South Oxford, in place of E. V. Bodwell, who has accepted an office of emolument under the Crown.—Carried.

Mr. DOMVILLE presented a petition from merchants of St. John (N. B.,) praying for a reduction in sugar duties.

Mr. RYAN presented, and read, a memorial from the Montreal Board of Trade, praying that the Government take into consideration the scheme for an Ottawa and Lake Huron railway.

A number of petitions in favor of the prohibitory liquor law were presented, and several others, praying that such a law be not passed.

Mr. BLAKE moved leave to introduce a bill to authorise a Corporation of Boards of Trade in the Dominion.

Mr. OLIVER introduced a bill to amend the general Railway Act.

Mr. BLAIN—A bill to incorporate the Dominion Agricultural Insurance Company.

Mr. YOUNG moved that Mr. Cunningham (Marquette) be added to the Public Committee.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK—A bill to incorporate the Federal Bank of Canada.

Mr. BROOKS—An act to amend and assimilate laws relating to libel.

Mr. LAIRD, Minister of the Interior, introduced a bill respecting the appropriation of certain Dominion lands in Manitoba, a measure, he explained, designed to settle claims of half-breed children, to provide for compensation of half-breed parents as well, and to extinguish Indian claims.

Sir JOHN MACDONALD said that land like money bills should be introduced in Committee as a form of resolution.

Mr. MACKENZIE said it was a question of procedure, and he would look into it, as he desired to stick as closely to the rule as possible.

Mr. DORION moved that the House, tomorrow, go into Committee of the Whole on certain resolutions—on the salary of the Lieutenant-Governor and Judges of Prince Edward Island, and the Judges of New Brunswick, Quebec, and Ontario.

Mr. MILLS, of Bothwell, resumed the debate on the Election Bill of the Minister of Justice. He reviewed the bill, in reply to Dr. Tupper, in its bearing upon the election bills of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and said the principle of equality, for which he contended, did not now exist in Britain, or that difference of franchise placed members upon a different footing, not even in the United States. When manhood suffrage did not prevail, we find that there was an inequality of position, experienced or tolerated; we found Pitt, Fox and Burke as representatives of pocket boroughs, but their position was not affected by their constituencies. The ability, industry and experience of the man, and not the nature of franchise under which he was elected, determined his position in the House and his influence in the country. He proceeded then to reply to the objections to simultaneous elections; to the dissatisfaction of Dr. Tupper with the electoral system of Nova Scotia—which was improper influences—mainly devoting himself to attacking Dr. Tupper, charging him with numberless offences in his own political career. He argued that there was great wisdom in divesting the Government of the power of nominating returning officers, so that partizanship in this way might not be allowed to have weight, as in the past had been too frequently the case. Then back again to the simultaneous project—it was a frequently proposed project, nearly a century old, but one which Dr. Tupper had opposed with the ballot system, and the judicial trial of controverted elections, to the very last moment; so long as a property qualification was maintained would franchises have to be left to the local legislature. He believed that manhood suffrage would be a great blessing, tending to arrest the progress of materialism, to the generation of a feeling of self-reliance, and towards including the wealth of the influencial to deepen the interest of the general mass of the people. But it happened that Dr. Tupper, upon the only basis upon which uniform franchise could possibly be adopted, was not prepared to discuss it. He (Mills) held that any not over-scrupulous Government could carry every election in the Dominion by fixing a uniform qualification. Here we find that we have many different kinds of property forming qualification for one province, while we have no such property as forms qualification in another. We cannot form any idea of a uniform franchise in a country like this. As to the ballot, he was never an enthusiastic admirer of it, and there was much to be said on both sides of the question, both for open and secret voting. There is this consideration, that we have evils which do not find in open voting a remedy. If we could correct the social evils and retain open voting, well and good, but we found that we could not very well, and the ballot offered itself as a remedy. There was again this in open voting, the advantage of making a man responsible for his action in voting, and the due impugning of his conduct which he had to repudiate did him good, and this advantage in representative government was lost. The sentiment of the peoplewas in accord with the adoption of the ballot. He saw no reason for the conclusion that the suffrage as a trust was one to be exercised openly, for it was one to be exercised according to our own judgment, and secretly if we see proper to do so. He did not think that all the advantages supposed as derivable from the abolition of the nomination day would be secured. In Ontario the nomination day would be observed the same as ever. The proposed system would be one calculated to lead to many useless candidatures for the mere purpose of creating contests, and there should be some measure like that proposed by the member of South Bruce of each candidate being obliged to make a deposit of money as an evidence of good faith. He dwelt at considerable length upon the details of the ballot voting as proposed in the bill, the facilities afforded for personation and other points which had been raised against the bill.

Mr. PALMER discussed that portion of the act, dealing with the qualification of candidates. As the bill stood at present it was in such a way that any one might in point of law be proposed an alien or even a lady. (Laughter.)

Mr. MACKENZIE—I'll take one beside.

Mr. PALMER—It was a fact, however, and were it not for the 41st section of the British North American act. He was opposed to the abolition of the property qualification, and that there were many reasons why the nomination day should be retained. It was a useful and beneficial institution, and whether or not it would be retained by the people. He even went in for the woman suffrage, for single women who had property and no one to represent them. (Laughter.)

(And how about widows ?)

I'll embrace the widows too. (Roars of laughter.) For they must be looked upon as single so long as nobody represents them. As to the general principles of the bill, he did not see why each province should not be allowed to fix its own. He held with Mr Mills that it was a great benefit, that the Government be relieved of appointing returning officers, and that these officers should be under the control of the House. He dealt with the clause referring to corrupt practices, and thought they were not very clear, and that they should be cleared up as to show what were the consequences of corrupt practices on the part of candidates or agents. He considered the bill a great improvement upon the legislation heretofore in vogue, and an endeavor to carry out the principles of the House and the country.

Mr. LANGLOIS said that the provisions regarding the nomination of candidates were susceptible of improvement. The intention of the framer of the bill was to obviate mobs and riotousness, and the proposing of useless candidates for the purpose alone of creating a contest, but the law did not put in the hands of the returning officers powers stringent enough to keep the room of the officer clear of persons not permitted to be there. He thought that no more than ten electors, no matter how many signing the nomination papers, should be permitted in the room at any time. He would go farther, and give the electors say two days in which to file nominations with the returning officer at his domicile. The law also should provide against crowds taking possession of poll-houses. He argued for an improvement of the bill in matters of detail, for there were many points of such a character that they might easily be ridden through in the swearing of electors, &c. As to offences under the bill, there were some made misdemeanor, which should be made differently. There was bribery, which, as a misdemeanor, had to be tried before a jury, every man of whom may have been bribed, any one of whom would find a verdict of guilty. He believed that summary trial before a judge was the principle, and that fines should go to the Crown, and not to private prosecutors, so as to increase the number of prosecutors. He would retain as misdemeanors, perjury, forgery of ballot papers; and felony, violent destruction of poll house books, ballot papers, &c.; and it was also necessary to provide for the prompt collection of such fines, for as the bill now stood there were many loopholes for evasion. Let he who is convicted be *capiased*. As to the prosecutions, he would make it necessary for the prosecutor to give security, for such cases were very frequently instituted for the purpose of annoyance. He thought that the returning officers should be made to render a strict account of all ballots, and the envelopes should bear his initials. With such improvements he thought the bill would be a great advance upon any previous legislation in electoral reform.

Mr. TREMBLAY entertained the House at some length.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. CIMON took the floor, and made a vigorous and spirited reply to Mr. Tremblay's wild and hackneyed charges. He (Mr. Cimon) said there was no new or strange feature in Mr. Tremblay's assertions; they had been repeated so often by him, both at Ottawa and at Quebec, that he doubtless began to believe them true. He continually harped upon two strings—the mismanagement of the Quebec timber limits, and the ballot as the only means to eliminate from the electoral element the corruption and oppression practised by the lumber merchants. These questions were his hobbies, and he never could rest without dragging them in in some shape or other. His statements were usually made in the most reckless manner, and without the slightest regard for truth. He had just said that Hon. Mr. Chauveau, who had opposed him in Charlevoix had spent $10,000 against him, curruptly. Now, he desired to ask him, where was his proof of this? He had none. He (Mr. Cimon) thought the hon. gentleman, when he offered this reckless assertion, should have recalled, for an instant, that his own seat was contested on the groud of corruption. That recollection should have deterred him from charging his adversary in the manner he had done. He (Mr. Cimon) had traversed the County of Charlevoix after the election, and everywhere he had heard Mr. Chauveau lauded for the respectable, decent and honest manner in which he had conducted himself during the contest. (Applause from the Opposition, and derisive cheers Ministerial benches.) On the other hand, he was told that Mr. Tremblay's victory must have cost him dear. (Laughter from Messrs. Pelletier and Fournier.) He (Mr. Cimon) might tell these hon. gentlemen that they would not laugh when they received their subpœnas to give evidence before the Court in the matter of the contestation of the Charlevoix's election there, to the return of Mr. Tremblay. He would say that he had gone to Chicoutimi, and there charged him (Mr. Cimon) with acts of violence and leading around a band of ruffians. This, he solemnly denied. It was just about as well founded as most of that gentleman's statements. He, Mr. Cimon, then proceeded to attack the conduct of the Returning-Officer at Chicoutimi, who had been named by the Government at the instigation of Mr. Tremblay, and who had acted in a most illegal and partisan manner, disfranchising four entire parishes in which he, Mr. Cimon, had a majority, although to the very evening previous to the voting he had formally promised to open polls in every parish of the county; this change of view was suggested by the hon. gentleman. He, Mr. Cimon, rejoiced to see that the Government proposed to return to the old and good system of naming sheriffs and registrars returning-officers *ex-officio*. He believed that there was reason to hope for fair play in this way. He formally denied also the charge that he had caused the detention of the returning-officer; both parties were present, and if Mr. Gagne were a prisoner, he was the prisoner of both parties. As to the rumours mentioned by Mr. Tremblay, he, Mr. Cimon, thought he had as good a right to relate a few he had heard concerning that gentleman, though he did not pretend to vouch for their truth. He had heard that when the election was over at the meeting of Mr. Tremblay's friends that gentleman had bitterly reproached them for not having seized the polls. (Applause from the Opposition.)

Mr. TREMBLAY—'Tis not true!

Mr. CIMON did not say so, but he only related the history after Mr. Tremblay's fashion. (Opposition cheers.) Now, however, he would give the House a bit of reliable history in regard to the election of 1872. Mr. Tremblay, at the church door of the parish of Chicoutimi boldly proclaimed that he had 100,000 dollars to distribute among the settlers who would vote against Wm. Price, and to pay all their debts during the last election. He had also promised some twenty posts of light-house-keeper to different electors to vote against him (Cimon). (Laughter.) After such conduct, in face of such facts, he asked did it become hon. gentlemen to reproach any one with corruption, or talk about it at all? He (Mr. Tremblay) had made a great show of pity for poor employees of the Price's, saying that the latter forced them to vote against their convictions. He (Mr. C.) denied this, and challenged hon. gentlemen to produce one single employee who would assert it. But those over whom he (Mr. Tremblay) could obtain any control had not the same thing to say. He (Mr. Tremblay) had complained of the voters' lists for Chicoutimi village, employing dishonesty on the part of those who made them out, and this was done to have a fling at the Quebec Government, but hon. gentlemen should have remembered that the local government had nothing to do with electoral lists which were compiled by the Secretary-Treasurers who were known to be honest. It is true their validity had been attacked by Mr. Gagne, advocate, on behalf of Tremblay, but the two courts had ruled them to be good and correctly compiled. The real reason of attacking these lists was not for any real ground of object, but because seven-eighths of the voters on them had voted for him (Cimon). As to the trial of the St. Jerome people, whom he had accused of assault and battery on his sacred person—(laughter)—he (Mr. C.) had only to say that he was then Crown prosecutor, and he had summoned Mr. Tremblay to appear before the grand jury, who, after hearing him, threw out his complaint as unfounded. He (Tremblay) had no reason to reproach the jurors, who were honest, respectable men, and had done nothing but their duty. Moreover, this was the very trial which gave Mr. Tremblay a soothing balm for his injuries in the shape of 86 dollars, through the medium of that formula which the law requires in such cases from a poor and needy man—"pauvre et necessiteux"—(laughter and cheers.) He (Mr. Cimon) concluded by hoping that the hon gentleman would give him no further occasion to address the House on such subjects, but he assured him that he would be always present to reply to him whenever he used similar observations as those of that evening. He spoke in the strongest terms against the operation of the old law, and made many charges against the local administration for the manner in which he had been treated in the last election. He advanced charges against Mr. Chauveau and all the Conservative Party in the Province of Quebec, whom he blamed with having conspired to keep him out of his election, and, spoke in rhodomontade until recess.

Mr. PETER MITCHELL followed in the debate. He was extremely humorous in his remarks and kept the House in roars of laughter. He defined himself as the member of the Left Centre, without a leader to follow, he was alone and independent, and therefore on this subject, when everyone seemed to be decided that change and improvement were necessary, he was not the one to stand in the way of amelioration. He approved of the general features of the bill, they jogged along with the general gait of public opinion and seemed to meet with all the difficulties of our system. He was altogether in favor of the abolition of the nomination day, and the ballot had severe trials to go through, but it might survive through the disaster and make itself an institution in the land. He reviewed the measure with immense humour and carried away the House in sallies of wit.

Mr. KIRKPATRICK followed more seriously the subject. He approved of the many features of the bill as they appeared now, but he would like to see the retention of the nomination day. He thought that constituencies here, as in England, should be taxed to pay expenses of nomination, and thus avoid sham candidatures. They should also try the English system of cumulative voting. Towns returning their members should not be cut up into divisions, but their members should be returned voted for on one ticket at one time. There should also be provision to relieve the country of the political terrorism it has so long suffered from, and he believed that in this, the ballot would be found an efficient cure. The bill was necessarily crude, susceptible of amendment, but, as it was conserved, it was greatly to the advance of our present system, and he was prepared to give it his hearty support. (Hear, hear.)

After some further discussion,

Mr. CAMERON (Huron) congratulated the Government on the extraordinary approval given by both sides of the House to the bill. He argued, however, that qualifications for candidate and elector ought at least to be the same to be consistent. He was in favor of answers at suffrage, and a compulsory clause to oblige every one to vote.

Mr. LAIRD argued against continuing the nomination system, and pointed out a number of instances, to his knowledge, of sham nominations during the late general elections. He continued generally in support of the measure that it should become law; it was only left for him to acquiesce and lend his best efforts to make it as perfect as possible. In this view he therefore reverted to the danger, like in the United States, of having the ballot box stuffed, and suggested to correct this adoption of scrutiny system as in England. He said the Government might adopt this without endangering in any way their standing in regard to the measure, as there was strong feeling on both sides of the House in its favor. In conclusion, he opposed the abolition of property qualification.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD followed in an address which was as much remarkable by its calm and courteous terms as by the able manner in which he dissected the entire measure, over which he went clause by clause. He paid a high compliment to Mr. Dorion for the ability with which the bill was drawn up, but expressed fear that its provisions were too stringent, and in this connection pointed out the rulings of English and Irish Judges on the subject. As to the ballot system, he said he had always been opposed to it on principle, but as it appeared to him that it was the wish of the people, to which they were bound to defer. The debate went on until midnight, when the second reading of the bill was carried and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

The House adjourned at midnight.

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

LONDON, April 23—The Suez Canal Company publishes a protest against the decision of the International Commission in regard to rates of tonnage on the canal, and notify vessels that they cannot pass unless they pay the Company's regularly fixed dues; even British men-of-war are required to pay the rates prescribed by the Company before they are permitted to enter the canal.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., April 23—All the papers of this city except the *Press* and the *Inquirer*, express their approval of the President's veto.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, April 23—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Disraeli stated that the Ministry had advised the Queen to confer a mark of distinction upon Captain Glover for his services in the Ashantee war.

Mr. Gladstone in his speech reviewing the budget, said, he regarded the reduction of a penny in the income tax an important step toward the abolition of tax. He approved the removal of duties on sugar, but opposed the abolition of house licenses. He attacked the method proposed for the relief of local taxation, because that question next year would be prejudiced by this years Legislation; he generally congratulated Sir Stafford Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on favorable exhibit of Finances which he had been enabled to lay before the House.

The Bill abolishing the sugar duties from May 1st has finally passed the House of Commons.

Prince Gortschakoff, Gen. Schrowluff and Grand Duke Alexis, Vladimir and Constantine will accompany the Czar on his visit to England.

FRANCE.

PARIS, April 23.—At the meeting of the Permanent Committee of Assembly to-day the Minister of Marine announced that a rigid investigation in the case of the steamship Amerique had been ordered.

The *Moniteur* reports that Count de Chambord has arrived at Versailles.

TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 23.—A famine prevails at Anatola

UNITED STATES.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23—The state authorities receive letters daily from persons in the overflowed sections, asking for provisions, &c. The people are starving, it being impossible for them to do anything on account of the flood. The cows that are not drowned are dying for want of food. Sheeps and hogs are drowned by hundreds. It is reported that some 300 families are in a state of utter destitution.

The Crevasse near Port Hudson, at Longwood, Virginia, disruptations are now three quarters of a mile wide, though only about three feet deep, the level being a very small one, from three to four feet in height.

General Thomson reports another Crevasse at the lake side plantation point, Coupee Parish. He states that about twenty sugar plantations have been covered by water from hickeys, and that hundreds of poor families living on bayous have been drowned.

No mail trains have arrived by either Jackson or Mobile roads yesterday. They are detained two days by brydges being carried away. The North-Western mails, now due by Jackson road, are coming by boat from Vicksburg.

LATEST FROM MONTREAL.

[Per Dominion Line.]

MONTREAL, April 23.—The members and friends of the St George's Society met this evening at the St. George's Home, St. Antoine street, and proceeded in a body to Zion Church, where the anniversary service was preached by the Revd. Mr. Chapman. The church was decorated with flowers.

The electional petitions in the case of Montreal Centre will be tried on the 9th prox.

Judge Coursol and party, consisting of 11 other distinguished citizens of Montreal, sailed from Liverpool in the Cunard steamer Scotia, for New York, on the 19th inst.

This morning a young man named Joseph Adam, a carter, while driving driving carelessly along Wellington street, ran over a child about two years old. The child, fortunately, was not much injured. The man was arrested and brought before the Police Magistrate.

La Minerve denounces the statement that the late Government paid Riel three thousand dollars to leave Provencher for the late Sir Geo. Cartier.

Le Nouveau Monde learns with great pleasure that the Municipal Council of Cote St. Louis, at its meeting on Monday last, refused to grant any tavern licences, although twelve demands therefor had been made to the Corporation.

At the Post Office investigation to-day, Mr. Emery and Dr. J. Baker Edwards were examined. The evidence of the former went to show that in his opinion the evidence of Mr. Wright was not to be believed, and that in giving it he was actuated by unworthy motives; and the evidence of the latter was to the effect that the writing on the slip resembled Mr. Dinning's as well as Mr. Palmer's.

The river is nearly all open to-day opposite the city, as far down as can be seen. The water has fallen to a level with the wharves, a portion of the railway track along the docks being visible.

A large quantity of refuse from the establishments along the revetment wall has been left on the docks.

An old gentleman, Mr. Hubert Globenski, residing in St. Elizabeth street, while last evening visiting his son in Campeau street, and appearing to be in perfect health, suddenly fell back in his chair, and instantly expired of *cerebral apoplexy*, or *apoplexie foudroyante*.

Le Bien Publique makes the remarkable statement that Mr. Mousseau persisted in his amendment to Mr. Holton's amendment to the motion for Riel's expulsion, in the face of the intimation that the latter did approve of it and requested its withdrawal. The same paper says it is the opinion of some that, but for Mr. Mousseau's amendment coming after it, Mr. Holton's amendment might have been carried.

NEW GOODS
EX
"Prussian" & "Caspian."
NEW SPRING SKIRTS,
in a variety of styles.
COLLARS & CUFFS,
New Styles.
CRETONNES,
New Patterns.
Ladies' and Children's White and Coloured Cotton and Merino Hose.
New Sunshades and Umbrellas.
—ALSO—
Tapestry, Brussels, Kidder and Hemp Carpets.
Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Carriage Mats, etc.
Curtain Muslins and Nets, Damasks, Repps, etc
Two Experienced Salesmen wanted immediately.
SIMONS & FOULDS,
Upper Town Market.
April 20, 1874.

A CONSIGNMENT OF JEWELERY
JUST RECEIVED.
A Large Assortment of Fine Gold Jewelery, Latest Styles and Beautiful Designs, will be offered at First Cost
—ALSO—
Opera Glasses,
From $1.50 to $30.00.
—AND—
JUST OPENED,
3 Cases Electro-Plated Ware.
—AT—
G. SEIFERT'S
European Bazaar.
April 21, 1874.

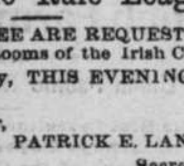
FURTHER ARRIVALS
—OF—
NEW GOODS.
EVERY WEEK WE ARE ADDING TO our stock the NEWEST STYLES in all classes of
FANCY DRY GOODS!
and the very best makers in
Family Drapery Goods,
Shirtings, Sheetings, Table Linen, Towelings, Flannels, Irish Linens, Hollands, Diapers, Lawn Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
Prints, Cambrics, Ginghams, Tupore and other Linen Dress Materials, Parasols, Umbrellas, &c.
Hostery, Gloves and Haberdashery.
GLOVER, FRY & Co.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENT.
NEWEST DESIGNS IN
Brussels, Tapestry and Stair Carpets,
Scotch, Imperial and Dutch Carpets,
Rugs, Mats, Mattings, &c., &c.
Curtain Materials and Trimmings,
Lace and Muslin Curtains.
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, well seasoned, from the best English and Scotch manufacturers.
GLOVER, FRY & CO.
April 23, 1874.

S. J. SHAW & Co
No. 7, St. John Street, Upper Town, and No. 15, Notre-Dame and Sous-le-Fort Streets, Lower Town.
Have on Sale at Lowest Market Prices
PAINTS, all colours,
Oils, Turpentine, Brushes,
and other Painter's Requisites.
—ALSO—
RUBBER PACKING.
Hemp Packing, Soap-Stone Packing.
STEAM GAUGES, &C., &C.
and other articles required by Engineers.
April 2, 1874.

THOMAS ANDREWS,
No. 1, St. John Street,
IMPORTER AND DEALER
—IN—
House Furnishing, Building and Cabinet Hardware.
Wrought Iron, Steam and Gas Tubes,
Malleable Iron, Steam and Gasfittings,
Steam and Water Gauges,
Globe and Check Valves,
Rubber Packing,
Hydrant Hose,
Hose Pipes, Brass Couplings, &c,
—ALSO—
Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Putty, Nails
American Ship Augers,
Spear & Jackson's Files and Edge Tools.
Parties trusting their orders for Plumbing, Bellhanging, Gas and Steamfitting Copper and Tin Work to the above will and their work thoroughly and satisfactorily executed.
April 20, 1874.

FYFE & GARNEAU,
55, St. JOHN St.,
HAVE NOW OPENED A LARGE ASsortment of
NEW SPRING GOODS.
Comprising all the leading novelties in Dress Goods, Costumes, Mantles, Jackets, Straw Hats and Bonnets, Feathers and Flowers Laces, Ribbons, Trimmings, Buckles, &c., &c. Millinery and Dress Making done in the establishment in the latest styles by experienced hands.
—ALSO—
A large assortment of Tweeds, Coatings, Shirts, Collars, Socks, Braces, at very low prices Inspection respectfully solicited.
April 8, 1874.



Quebec Branch
Irish Home Rule League.
THE COMMITTEE ARE REQUESTED TO meet at the Rooms of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Society, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
By order,
PATRICK E. LANE,
Secretary.
April 24, 1874. Ap

Situation as Daily Governess Wanted,
BY A YOUNG LADY CAPABLE OF INstruction in English, French, Music, &c., &c.
Address, Box 268, P. O., Quebec.
April 24, 1874 C

FIRE BRICKS,
For sale by
DONALD R. MACLEOD.
April 24, 1874. Ap

To Let,
From 1st May.



A FAMILY DWELLING CONtaining 5 Rooms, Kitchen, etc. in the Masonic Building, Lewis Street, facing the St. Louis Hotel.
—ALSO—
In the same building, a Furnished Bed-Room and Parlour. Terms moderate.
For particulars apply at
PASSUMPSIC R. R. OFFICE,
Opposite the St. Louis Hotel.
April 24, 1874. L

LONDON & LANCASHIRE
Life Assurance Company.
Capital & Assets - - $1,000.000
CANADA BRANCH:
Head Office, 235 St. James St. Montreal.
SPECIAL FEATURES:
Absolute Security,—Moderate Rates,—Non-forfeitable Policies,—Prompt Settlement of Claims,—Thirty days' grace allowed in the payment of Renewal Premiums.
GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT, $100,000,
FOR THE EXCLUSIVE BENEFIT OF CANADIAN POLICY HOLDERS.
All premiums of this Branch kept in the country.
The result of the Valuation, as at 31st December, 1872, made on the strictest principles, was a Bonus distribution of £1 per cent. per annum as an addition to the Whole Life Participating Policies, equivalent to a per centage varying from 23 to 50 per cent. of the Premiums paid, and an addition of 20 per cent. to the Shareholders' Fund.
Robertson & Stancliffe,
Montreal, Managers for Canada.
GEO. T. TREMBLAY,
Notary,
Agent for Quebec and District.
51½, St. John Street, without.
April 24, 1874. mar20-F-ao

MUSIC HALL.
LAST NIGHT
—OF—
T. C. KING.
—AND—
Montreal Theatre Co.
THIS EVENING,
BENEFIT T. C. KING,
Under Patronage of Commandant and Officers of B. Battery.
5 ACT PLAY OF
INGOMAR,
AND THE FARCE OF
Rough Diamond.
Admission, 50 cts.; Reserved Seats $1.
Seats secured at Holiwell's.
April 24, 1874. ap14

VICTORIA HALL.
The Unexplained Mystery of the 19th Century.
SHORT SEASON,
Commencing
MONDAY, April 20th,
Annie De Montford,
The great English Mesmerist & Biologist.
The Envy of Scientists.
THE WONDER OF THE EDUCATED.
The incomprehensible Mystery of the Masses.
WONDERS SUCCEEDING WONDERS.
No End of Laughter.
Admission 25 cts.; Reserved Seats 50 cts.
At Holiwell's News Depot.
April 15, 1874.

In the Superior Court, Perce.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, District and County of Gaspé.

The thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

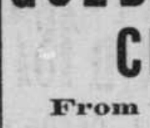
No. 68.

(In Vacation.)

FRANCIS LEMARQUAND, heretofore of Mal Bay, in the County and District of Gaspé, now of the Island of Jersey, in Europe, Master Mariner,
Plaintiff;
vs.
PAUL HEDON, heretofore of the Township of Mal Bay, in the County and District aforesaid, trader and farmer, now of parts unknown,
Defendant;
vs.
FREDERICK LEGRAND, of the Township of Mal Bay aforesaid, farmer,
Mis en cause.

IT IS ORDERED BY THE UNDERSIGNED, Deputy Prothonotary of the Superior Court, sitting at Percé, on motion, on behalf of the Plaintiff, by Edmund James Flynn, Esquire, his attorney that, inasmuch as it appears by the return of Charles H. Burman, one of the sworn bailiffs of this Court, on the writ of summons in this cause issued, that the Defendant cannot be found in this District, and has no domicile therein, but has real property therein, and as it appears he has left his domicile in the Province of Quebec for parts unknown, by advertisement to be inserted twice in the French language, in the newspaper called the "Journal de Quebec," and twice in the English language, in the newspaper called the "MORNING CHRONICLE," both published in the City of Quebec, the said Defendant be ordered to appear before this Honorable Court and answer the demand in this cause; and that in default of his so doing within two months from the date of the last insertion of the said advertisement, that the said Plaintiff be allowed to proceed against him by default.
(Signed) JOS. E. TUZO,
Dep. P. S. C.
True copy,
JOS. E. TUZO,
Dep. P. S. C.
April 24, 1874. B

Furnished House to be Let.



CLAPHAM TERRACE, NO. 20, Grand Allee. Rent, $40 per month
Apply to
E. G. CANNON, N.P.
April 23, 1874. Cp

GOLD
CROSSES!
From $5 to $275.
E. G MELLOR,
285 NOTRE DAME STREET,
(*CRYSTAL BLOCK*,)
MONTREAL.
April 23, 1874. L

BAZAAR.
A GRAND BAZAAR WILL BE HELD in the Parish of Sillery for the benefit of St. Columba's Church, towards the end of August or the beginning of September next, under the patronage of their Excellencies Mr. and Mrs. Caron.
L. O. GAUTHIER, Priest,
General Manager.
Sillery, April 22nd, 1874. ap22-F

WANTED,
FOR THE BELMONT RETREAT, A steady middle aged Man, as an attendant, who has been accustomed to indoor work. Applications to be made at the RETREAT on the St. Foy Road.
April 23, 1874. B

WANTED.
A CLERK WANTED.
JAMES McCONE,
No. 48, St. John Street.
April 23, 1874. G

PER S. S. "CASPIAN,"
JUST ARRIVED, A LARGE ASSORTment of the celebrated
"AVERY'S AGATHE"
Counter Scales & Platform Scales.
For sale at
BELANGER & GARIEPY,
No. 9, Fabrique Street.
April 23, 1874. F

OILS!! OILS!!
BRLS Extra Winter Pressed Lard Oil.
Do. No. 1 do. do. do.
Do. Finest Sicily Olive Oil.
Do. do. Mogadore do.
For sale by
GIBB, LAIRD & CO.
April 23, 1874.

Auction Sales.
BY CASEY & Co.
LARGE & VALUABLE COLLECTION OF WORKS OF ART,
COMPRISING:
FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
Water Colours,
ENGLISH STEEL ENGRAVINGS,
OIL CHROMOS,
PASTELS, &c.,
EMBRACING OVER
200 PICTURES,
In handsome and elaborate Gold Frames, which will be exhibited at
NO. 20, ST. JOHN STREET,
Adjoining George Scott's Confectionary, on
Thursday, Friday, & Saturday
next, the 23rd, 24th and 25th instant,
Will be Sold, Without Reserve.
SATURDAY, at 2.30 p.m., and 7.30 in the Evening.
CASEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
April 20, 1874.

IMPORTANT SALE
—OF—
Valuable New Furniture (from Bowmanville), New Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Large Gilt Frame Mirrors, Chromos and Oil Paintings, Dresden China Tea Services, Cut Glassware, Lace and Damask Curtains, Nickel Silver Ware, Table Cutlery, Linen Table Damasks, Parlour and Drawing-room Clocks, Vases, Ornamental Goods, Seven-Octave Chickering Piano-forte, &c.
FRIDAY,
24TH APRIL,
AT THE LARGE WAREHOUSE AND Rooms, 28 St. John Street, Upper Town, will be sold the first assortment of new and highly finished Black Walnut Furniture as yet offered in this city. The Etagere, Centre, Side and Dining Tables, Bureau's with mirrors, Enclosed Washstands, French Bedsteads, Cheffoniers, Sideboards, Arm, Rocking and other Chairs in hair and cane seats. As also, the Rich Styles of New Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, deserve attention; painted Dresden China Sets, Vases, Cut Glass and Fine Electro-plated Silver Ware, in Trays, Water-pitchers, Tea setts, Forks, Spoons, Ivory-handled Table Cutlery, Damask, Linens, Damask and Lace Curtains, Counterpanes, Mantle and Parlour Clocks, Fancy Ornaments, Choice Paintings, Chromos and Engravings framed, Flowers and Figures under glass shades.
—ALSO—
A splendid Chickering Piano-forte, Seven Octave and a Prince's Melodeon, with seven stops.
The whole of which will be on view on Thursday, and up to hour of Sale on Friday, which will be ONE o'clock.
CASEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
April 20, 1874.

Household Furniture and Effects.
SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, PIER GLASS, PAINTINGS, STOVES, &c., &c.
WE ARE INSTRUCTED BY MISS HIGGINS to sell, at Residence, 27 St. Ann Street, Upper Town, on
MONDAY, the 27th APRIL,
A nice lot of Parlor, Dining-Room, Bed-Room Kitchen, and School-Room Furniture, Black Walnut Centre, Side and Dining Tables, Side-Board, Hair-seat and Cane Chairs, Tapestry and Imperial Carpets, Framed Paintings and Engravings, an excellent seven octave Rosewood Piano-Forte and Stool, Pier Mirror, Sewing Machine, China, Glass and Earthenware, Double, Single and Cooking Stoves, Kitchen Requisites, Bedroom Furniture of four rooms, with various other effects.
Sale at half-past ONE o'clock, precisely,
CASEY & CO.,
Auctioneers.
April 23, 1874.

WANTED,
A YOUNG MAN FOR THE CROCKERY and Lamp Trade.
—ALSO—
An OUTSIDE MAN to take charge of horse, &c
Apply to
C. PEVERLEY & CO.,
St. John Street.
April 23, 1874.

NOTICE.
CONTRACTS TAKEN BY A FIRST-Class GARDENER to arrange Gardens, large and small, during the Summer.
Address, GARDENER,
P. O. Box 92.
April 23, 1874. Bp

NEW ARRIVALS.
WE HAVE JUST OPENED A LARGE Parcel of
NEW NOVELS
By the following well-known authors:
Anthony Trollope,
B. L. Tarjeon,
F. W. Robinson,
Miss Braddon,
Florence Marryatt,
and many others.
Also,—A full supply of the Latest English and American Fashions.
At PIERCE & PATERSON'S,
10, Fabrique St.
April 22, 1874.

LOST
ON THE EVENING OF THE 21ST instant, a POCKET-BOOK containing a Fifty Dollar Bank Note, Photograph and Visiting Cards of the owner, and divers other papers. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same at the
STADACONA CLUB.
April 23, 1874. Bp

NOW RECEIVING,
By Grand Trunk.
CANS TOMATOES,
Green Corn,
Lima Beans,
Pine Apples,
Green Beans,
Oysters,
and
Succotash.
—ALSO—
Tamarinds in Bottles.
For sale by
R. & R. M. SHAW & Co.,
LOWER TOWN,
Quebec.
April 22, 1874. G

Auction Sales.
BY A. J. MAXHAM & Co.
AUCTION SALE
—OF—
FRESH GROCERIES.
BY AUCTION WILL BE OFFERED
AT THE STORES OF
Messrs. WHITEHEAD & TURNER,
—ON—
THURSDAY
—AND—
FRIDAY,
23rd & 24th Inst.,
A SELECT ASSORTMENT
—OF—
Fresh Groceries,
250 Packages Refined Sugars.
2,000 Chests, Half-Chests, and Catties Black, Green and Japan Teas, Season 1873 and '74.
2,500 Boxes and Catties Black and Bright Tobaccos.
4,000 Dozen Brooms and Dusters, etc.
—ALSO—
Brandies in Wood and Cases, Wines, Gin, Whiskey, Champagne, Soaps, etc., etc.
(The Teas and Tobaccos can be seen the morning prior to each day's Auction.)
Sale at half-past ONE P.M.
A. J. MAXHAM & CO.,
A. & B.
April 20, 1874.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Furniture and Effects, Sofas and Sofa Bedstead, Carpets, Chairs, Brussel's Carpets, Beds and Bedding, China, Glass and Plated Ware, "Original Oil Painting by Carrucci," and numerous other articles.
BY AUCTION WILL BE SOLD,
—ON—
TUESDAY NEXT,
The 28th Instant, at the residence of
W. A. HOLWELL, ESQUIRE,
No. 28, St. Angele Street,
(IN REAR OF THE MORRIN COLLEGE PROPERTY),
The whole of the Furniture and Effects, consisting of Parlor, Dining and Kitchen Furniture, China and Glassware and Plated-ware, Carpets, Stoves, Clocks, Bed and Bedding, Solid Mahogany Sofa Bedstead, cost £20 stg.
—AFTER WHICH—
An Original Oil Painting "The Vision of St. Francis," by Ludovico Carracci, formerly in the possession of Mr. Thielke, and valued by the late Mr. Saunders, F.S.A., at 200 guineas.
—ALSO—
A very fine toned Boehm Flute (silver mounted), and numerous other articles.
Sale at ONE o'clock.
A. JNO. MAXHAM & CO.,
A. & B.
April 23, 1874.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
Extremely Elegant and Superior Household Furniture, Brussels, and Velvet Pile Carpets, Excellent Piano, Plated Glass and China Ware, Oil Cloth, Mahogany and Black Walnut Tables and Chairs, Chest of Drawers.
MESSRS. MAXHAM & CO. WILL SELL ON
WEDNESDAY,
The 29th inst.,
AT THE RESIDENCE OF
PIERRE CHAUVEAU, ESQ.,
No. 4, St. Denis Street, Cape,
The whole of the Household Furniture and Effects, consisting of Drawing, Dining, Bed-Rooms and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Plated, Glass and China Ware, Sideboard, Sofas, Dining Tables, Window Curtains, Chairs and Sofas covered with Silk Embroidered Brochelle, Mantle Mirrors, 4½ by 5½ feet, Gilt Cornices, and numerous other articles of furnishing goods. The whole nearly new and in perfect order.
—ALSO—
Magnificent 7-Octave Piano, by Haines of New York, quite new.
Sale at half-past ONE.
A. J. MAXHAM & CO,
A. & B.
April 21, 1874.

Important Sale of 275 Miles Timber Limits.
BY AUCTION WILL BE SOLD, ON
Saturday, 23rd May
at the QUEBEC EXCHANGE, by order and for account of
Chs. BROSTER, Esquire,
The following valuable
TIMBER LIMITS,
—ON THE—
Main River, St. Maurice,
Limits at distance of 60 Miles from proposed terminus of Piles Railroad, and a first-class water power for Mill on Main River:

No. 1—St. Maurice	No. 11	N.	E.	28
2—Bastonais	1	"		32
3— Do.	1	S		50
4—Rear Do.	1	S		50
5—	4	S		50
				210 square miles.
St. Maurice	No. 7	East		50
Rear	7	"		15

Terms made known on day of sale.
Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.
A. J. MAXHAM & CO.,
A. & B.
Any information required will be furnished on application at Messrs. Maxham & Co.'s Office, St Peter Street, where plans and full report can be seen.
April 4, 1874. Ap2

St. George's Dinner.

Yesterday being the Anniversary of St. George, the patron Saint of Old England, the St. George's Society honored the occasion by dining together at the Russell House. Over a hundred persons sat down to enjoy the sumptuous fare provided by mine host and to listen to the excellent speeches which it was known would be made. The following is the

BILL OF FARE.

Pieces Montees—Fontaine a la Parisienne, Moulin a Vent. Soups—Green Turtle, Tomato. Fish—Moisie Salmon, Parsley sauce. Entrees—Cotelettes de Veau, sauce tomate, Filet du Boeuf aux Champignons, Oyster Patties, a la Bechamel. Boiled—Turkey, Cellery sauce, Cincinnati Ham, Wine sauce. Roast—Sirloin of Beef with Horse Radish, Spring Lamb, Mint sauce, Haunch of Venison, Port Wine sauce. Salads Aux Homards, Aux Poulets, Plain Lettuce. Vegetables—Potatoes, Fried Parsnips, Sweet Corn, Green Peas, Stewed Tomatoes. Game—Prairie Hen, Wild Turkey, Wild Goose. Pastry, &c.—Plum Pudding, Charlotte Russe Rhubarb Tarts, Italian Cream, Champagne Jelly. Pyramides, Assorties, Sauce—St. George, Sicilian, Cambaceres, Algerien, Victoria, Savarin. Desert. Prunes, English Walnuts, Raisins, Filberts, Almonds, Apples, Brazil Nuts, Oranges, Vanilla Ice Cream. Coffee.

Ample justice having been done to the excellent viands and the sparkling wines, the business of the evening was taken seriously in hand. The Secretary read letters of apology from Col. Fletcher, expressing Lord Dufferin's inability to be present; from Major Amyot, on behalf of the Lieutenant-Governor; from Rev. G. V. Housman, Col. Strange, Major Montizambert, Capt. Duchesnay, and Col. Rhodes.

These letters having been read,

The President, Mr. C. Judge, proposed the Queen, which was drunk with all the honors, the band playing the National Anthem.

The next toast was the Prince and Princess of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family.

Then followed, The Day and All who Honor it.

In introducing this toast the President made some appropriate remarks. He said that wherever Englishmen met, whether it was in India, in Canada, or in any other part of the globe, they delighted to honor the day.

Mr. Holt responded. It was a pleasure to see the members and well-wishers of the Society once more assembled around the table; it broke the long silence which had brooded over the affairs of the Society, as it was some years since they had dined together as they did this evening. He referred to the excellent sermon they had heard on the eve of St. George's Day, and gave an interesting account of the Society, which dated as far back as 1835. He mentioned many of the old and eminent citizens of Quebec who had been its Presidents, among whom were the names of Messrs. Fisher, John Lemesurier, Patton, and others. Had they not enjoyed the hospitality of the St. Patrick's Society, he believed they would not have given a dinner to-night. (Cheers.) He hoped they would meet the St. Andrew's, and perhaps the St. Jean-Baptiste Society on some like occasion. (Great cheering.) He then alluded, in humorous terms, to his investigations to ascertain the origin of St. George's Day, but these had been of a misty character, and after all his trouble he must confess that he did not know much about it. He thought St. George might be meant to represent English manhood, that manhood which can be displayed by individuals as well as by nations, as exemplified by St. George. As regards St. George himself, he may be saint or he may not—at all events he is a fighting man. (Laughter.) They had had instances of that within the last few months. (Hear, hear.) That that spirit lies deep in the heart of the English people had been often exemplified within recent years. Yet, gentlemen, it was undeniable that England had not occupied her proper position among the nations of Europe, and the sword had been worn too near the scabbard. The pride of the nation had been hurt. St. George, with his lance at rest had been the emblem set up, and for that as much as for anything else, new men had been called to the councils of the nation. He was one of those who hoped England would not be found wanting when the time came. He hoped the squadrons of St. George would be found riding side by side with the *Chasseurs* of the nation allied to a people whose language was so much spoken in this part of the continent. When Daniel Webster stood on the glacis of the Quebec citadel he thought of the power of England, and it was he who said that the beat of her morning drum circled the earth with the martial airs of England. (Applause.)

The next toast was the Governor-General.

The Vice-Chairman, Mr. A. Joseph, was glad to know this toast would be well received by Quebecers. He alluded to the popularity of Lord Dufferin, and hoped he would long live to pass his summers in Quebec. (Applause.) He referred to his urbanity, his hospitality, and the interest he took in our sports. He had learned curling in Quebec, and so well had he profited by the lesson that he had competed for his own prize in Ottawa. He proposed the health of the Governor-General.

Song—"He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

The health of the Lt.-Governor was then proposed.

Mr Clint said that since confederation they had been fortunate in having such men as they had had to govern over them. He referred to Sir Narcisse Belleau in the most flattering terms. He proposed the health of the Lt.-Governor, who, he said, was the right man in the right place.

The band played "Vive la Canadienne."

Mr. Becket, in appropriate terms, proposed the Army and Navy. He referred to the recent Ashantee expedition, and thought the two branches would be appropriately coupled together, as they had worked hand in hand The first thing Sir Garnet Wolseley had said when he landed on the Gold Coast was that he regretted he had not a battalion of Canadian Volunteers.

Lieut.-Col. Pope said, on being called, that he would obey orders and respond. England maintained an army to defend her own right, to assist the weak. He referred to the Crimean war, the China war, and the expedition to the North-West. The English soldiers had received the thanks of almost the whole world. They might have heard that an English regiment was coming out here. He could say there was no truth in that, unless a member of the royal family was sent out here as a viceroy. This would be the only *groundation*, as his Irish fellow-citizens might say (cries of "Oh, oh!") for that. (Laughter.)

Capt. Ashe responded on behalf of the Navy.

Mr. Denis Murray briefly responded on behalf of the Volunteers.

Mr. Gregory being loudly called for, responded in a humorous manner on behalf of the Canadian Navy.

Mr. Maxwell proposed the next toast, St. George and Merry England.

Mr. Lloyd responded. He gave an account of the early attempts to establish the St. George's Society. The duty had been imposed upon him of giving an account of St. George, and as England expected every man would do his duty, he would not shirk his. He then entered into a historical account of St. George, who, he said, was a native of Cappadocia. He then returned to the St. George's Society, and the efforts they had made to do good. He concluded by expressing his good wishes for the future of the St. George's Society, and resumed his seat amidst cheers.

The President proposed the next toast—The Mayor and the Corporation of Quebec.

Song—They are jolly good fellows.

Mayor Garneau responded. He said the reception of the toast would lead one to believe that the Corporation was perfection itself. He said they often differred among themselves, but they might rest assured that the Corporation would do justice to the citizens of Quebec. There were many citizens present who might take more interest in the affairs of the city. This would probably be the last occasion on which he would address them in his official capacity, and he was glad it was on the present anniversary of St. George's Day. He hoped they would meet again on the anniversaries of St. Andrew's and St. Jean-Baptiste.

Cries of "Murphy," "Murphy."

Mr. Owen Murphy said in accepting the invitation of the St. George's Society, he had not expected to be called upon for a speech. Their worthy Mayor had travelled so thoroughly over the ground that little was left for him to say. He referred to the manifestation of kindly feeling to-night, and on behalf of the Corporation would take the liberty of offering them thanks.

The President proposed the next toast, Our Sister Societies.

Band—"Vive la Canadienne."

Mr. Richard Alleyn, returned thanks on behalf of the St. Patrick Society.

Mr. McLaughlin, the President of the St. Andrew's Society, returned thanks on behalf of that Society.

Mr. Lafrance, on behalf of the President of the St. Jean Baptiste, who was absent, responded on behalf of that Society.

Mr. Joseph proposed the next toast. When he looked around him and saw so many sons of St. George who were, like himself, native born, he was sure the toast would be well received. They were no longer natives of a Province, but members of a great Confederation. He proposed, The Land we live in.

Band—Our old Canadian Home.

Mr. Colston felt diffident in responding to the toast of Canada before Canadians. Canada was the brightest gem in the British sceptre. He referred to the resources of the country, some of which were developed and some of which remained to be developed. While he was proud of being an Englishman, he was still prouder of being a Canadian. (Loud cheers.) He predicted that very soon a great Canadian society would assemble round a festive board to celebrate a day of their own.

Mr. Clint proposed the next toast, Our Guests, with which he associated the name of Mr. Attorney-General Irvine.

Mr. Atty.-Gen. Irvine thanked them for associating his name with the toast. On these occasions when gentlemen meet together to celebrate their national day their country was the proper theme. He was not himself an Englishman but a Canadian, [cheers,] and nothing but a Canadian, [great cheers] Though his ancestors were from Scotland he was of the fourth generation of his family, who had lived in this country. He was therefore a Canadian; and if four generations did not suffice to determine the nationality of a man he did not know what did suffice. He then referred to the judiciary. It was two centuries since anything had been said against the integrity of the English bench. [Cheers,] and in England the barrister who was found guilty of a dishonorable action was at once expelled, and no man of honor would associate with him. Such being the case no one would dare to impeach the integrity of the bench or bar. [Immense cheering. England was great in the arts of peace as well as war. Her commerce was immense and her merchants the greatest in the world. [Cheers.] Englishmen excelled also in the grace of hospitality. [Renewed cheers.] When they met an Englishman, they not only had the best of wine to drink but the hospitality of an honest heart. (Applause.) He thanked them for the honor they had done him in associating his name with the toast, and resumed his seat amidst loud and prolonged cheering.

Mr. Plamondon also responded.

Then followed the healths of the Ladies, the Fourth Estate, Our next merry meeting, &c., and the party broke up, highly delighted with the manner in which the evening had been spent. Want of space compels us to omit the list of invited guests.

LOCAL ITEMS.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Robert Sprer, drunk and disorderly. Two months.

HOME RULE.—A meeting of the Quebec Irish Home Rule League will be held this evening, at 8 o'clock.—See advt.

CITY COUNCIL.—At the meeting this evening will come up the report from the Road Committee favorable to the prolongation of Dalhousie street according to plan submitted. A full attendance of members is expected.

MATINEE.—To-morrow, at the Victoria Hall, Miss Annie de Montford will hold a matinee at 2 p.m., when children will have a good opportunity of seeing this talented mesmerist. The reduced admission price on this occasion to 15 cents will no doubt be highly inductive.

PASSED.—At the Marine examination held yesterday, under the Chairmanship of Capt. Scott, R.N., the following obtained certificates as Masters:—Henry Chouinard, of Rimouski, and Joseph Dugal, Gaspe. They have been prepared at the Government Marine School by Messrs. McNally and Seaton.

THE VICTORIA HALL.—This favorite resort is crowded nightly to witness Madam de Montfort's experiments in mesmerism and electro-biology. Last night the subjects operated upon created, as usual, much merriment. Another exhibition takes place this evening.

THOSE STEPS.—The Prescott Gate Steps are in a disgraceful condition. A gutter or open spout across the street just above the steps, with two open conduits, one on each side of the steps, timber slide fashion, would effectually prevent the flooding of the stair and save thrice their cost annually in ice chopping alone.

THE INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.—We observe that the train *run* by the contractor on the Intercolonial Railway, is advertised to leave Riviere du Loup, on the arrival of the train from Quebec, from and after the 27th inst.; this will make a direct communication between Rimouski and Quebec. It is expected that, by the middle of June, the train will *run* to St. Flavien.

ON THE FIRST PAGE.

"The Pyramids."
Editorial Correspondence.
The Curling Competition.
Opinions of the People.
The Widow's Victim.
Miscellaneous Items.
&c., &c., &c.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. BRYDGES. We have been favoured with the receipt of between two and three hundred dollars, toward a Quebec subscription to Mr. Brydges on his leaving the management of the Grand Trunk Railway, with a request to receive others from any of the friends of that gentleman who wish to join. Intending subscribers can leave their money with Mr. Drolet at this office.

COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT.—We are pleased to hear that it is the intention of the friends of W. F. Mills, Esq., to give a concert for his benefit under his direction at the Music Hall on Saturday next. The members of the choir of the English cathedral, the choral society and other amateurs desirous of joining are requested to meet at Mr. Morgan's music room, Fabrique Street, for rehearsal of choruses, to-morrow, Friday afternoon at half past four o'clock.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW FURNISHING GOODS.—This afternoon at the Warehouse of Messrs. Casey & Co., (St. John street, Upper Town,) the large consignment of Bowmanville, furniture in fine black walnut, the handsome Brussels, tapestry and other carpets, Dresden China glass, silver plated wares, Chickering piano, Melodeon, by Prince, and the various other furnishing goods, will be sold off by public competition. The sale commences at one o'clock—See advertisement.

ALGOMA.—The Revd. E. Wilson, the Commissary of the Bishop of Algoma, proposes to visit Quebec next week to give information respecting the Diocese; and to lay its claims before the Church. For this purpose a meeting will be held in the National School Hall, at Eight o'clock on Thursday, the 30th inst. As Mr. Wilson has lived for many years as a Missionary in the district, his information will no doubt be full and interesting. An advertisement of the meeting will appear on Wednesday next.

CONTINUATION OF SALE AT THE STORES OF MESSRS. WHITEHEAD & TURNER.—The first trade sale of the season was held yesterday afternoon, at the stores of Messrs. Whitehead & Turner, before the largest assemblage of the trade which has been gathered together for a long time, and a great deal of animation was manifested in view of the new duties imposed. The staples were reserved for this afternoon, when the choicest assortment of teas ever submitted will be shown and offered, selected by Mr. Whitehead in England; also tobaccos, gins, brandy, wine, bright sugars and syrups, and the usual large and varied assortment of fresh staples. Sale at half-past one o'clock precisely.

LIFE INSURANCE.—In another column we publish the twenty-third annual report of the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford. The figures will show that this favorite Company has, notwithstanding the depressing effects of the financial panic in the United States, done another large year's business. The nett assets of the Company, after dividing $1,070,455.48 of profits during the year among its policy holders, have increased nearly a million dollars. The new business of the Company in Canada has also been very large, heading the list, if we mistake not, of all the companies, local and foreign, doing business in the Dominion. H. W. Welch, Esq., No. 19 St. James street, is Agent for the Company.

THE MUSIC HALL.—At the Music Hall last night Mr. King and the Lindley troupe drew a large and most fashionable audience to assist at the representation of Shakspere's transcendental tragedy of *Hamlet*. After the verdict pronounced by the London *Times*, which is that Mr. King's is "the most original conception of the part of modern times," we feel that any criticism on our part would be superfluous. Nor can we attempt to convey anything like an adequate idea of the effect produced on the audience. Such acting must be seen to be appreciated, and those who were present will long remember the impression made upon their emotional nature by the great English tragedian. It is well known that of all the poetical fictions throughout the whole range of literature, Hamlet is the most difficult of realization. This creation of the poet's brain has set astray the deepest and most elaborate analysis of the critic, and to this day the world of letters is content to recognise it as the legitimate child of transcendental genius without fully understanding the mystery of its birth. With the assistance of, we may say, the inspired interpretation of the part by Mr. King, the way is perhaps made clearer than before; and the student sees a purely intellectual nature and the strongest and most exasperated of human feelings reconciled—it is the union of mind to matter. Mr. King was very well supported by the company. Mr. Brink as the *Ghost* and also as *Laertes* was quite effective; Mr. Harry Lindley as *Polonius* and the 1st *Grave Digger* greatly amused the audience and brought down the house; Mr. Gray as *Horatio* was very good; Miss Florence Webster as the *Queen* played feelingly and with good taste; Miss Ballantine as *Ophelia*, Miss Lottie Ward as *Osric*, and Gregston as the *King* did very well; Mr. Chichester as *Rosencrantz*, Mr. Roberts as *Guildenstern*, Mr. Joe Banks as the 2nd *Grave Digger*, Mr. Bretton as *Marcellus*, Mr. Jaybec as *Bernardo*, and Messrs. Bruce and Peters as *The Actors*, acquitted themselves of their several *roles* very creditably. This evening Mr. King takes a farewell benefit as *Ingomar*, when we hope the citizens will give him a bumper house. It will be remembered that to-night will witness the last performance of this troupe. The performance will be under the patronage of the Colonel and officers of "B" Battery, when their band will be in attendance.

Referring to the President's vote on the Finance bill the *World* says:—Good counsels have commanded the President's attention.

The *Tribune* says:—Grant has once more deserved well of the country.

The *Times* says:—The great majority of the prudent and intelligent business men will be satisfied.

COMMERCIAL.

The following is the amount of duties collected at the Custom House, from 20th to 23rd instant, at the Port of Quebec—$7,456 80.

WEEKLY SHARE LIST.

QUEBEC, April 23, 1874.

Banks.	Shar's	Paid up.	Div. 6 m'nths	Closing Price, per cent'm.
Montreal	$200	All.	8 pr. ct.	197½ @ 197¾
Quebec	100	"	4 "	106½ @ 110½
B. N. America	£50 st.	"	5 "	150 @ 155
Nationale	$50	"	4 "	108½ a 109xd
City of Mont'l	100	"	3½ "	102 @ 103
Royal Canad'n	40	"	4 "	101½ @ 101¾
Molson's	50	"	4 "	109½ @ 00
Toronto	100	"	6 "	202 @ 205
Ontario	40	"	4 "	109½ @ 109¾
Du Peuple	50	"	4 "	105½ @ 106
Jacques Cart'r	50	"	4 "	107 @ 109
E. Townships	50	"	4 "	119 @ 00
Merchants'	100	"	4 "	113½ @ 114
Union L. C.	100	"	4 "	106½ @ 107½
Mechanics'	50	"	3½ "	B'ks closed.
Canada Com	50	"	4 "	126½ @ 126¾
Metropolitan	100	"	4 "	101½ @ 102½
Dominion	50	"	4 "	B'ks closed.
Hamilton	100	"	4 "	96 @ 99
Maritime	100	30	4 "	88 @ 90xd
Exchange	100	......	4 "	102 @ 102½
Stadacona	100	20	....	100 @ 100½
Street Railw'ys				
Montreal	50	All.	6 "	195½ @ 196
Quebec	50	56pc	6 "	120 @ 121
Gas Stocks.				
Quebec	200	All.	4 "	114 @ 115
Montreal	40	"	4 "	126½ @ 127
Toronto	50	"	4 "	124 @ 125
Telegraph Co's.				
Montreal	40	"	5 "	187½ @ 187¾
Dominion	50	"	3½ "	101 @ 102
Steamboat Co's.				
Can. Nav. Co.	100	"	9 p an.	70 @ 80
St. L. T. B. Co.	100	"	10 "	100 @ 00
Rich. Nav. Co.	100	"	10 "	172 @ 184
Q. & G. P. S. Co.	100	"	10 "	100 @ 105
Ass. Co's.				
Que. Fire Ass.	£100	£32 10	10 "	£20a£22* 10
" Marine	$100	40	10 "	$35 @ $37*
Bonds.				
Domin'n Stock	100	......	6 "	107½ @ 108
" Bonds	......	......	6 "	00 @ 00
Gv't 6/ cy	......	......		00 @ 00
" 6/ stg	......	......		00 @ 00
" 5/ c'y	......	......		97 @ 98
" 5/ stg	......	......		98 @ 102
Q Cor 7/ 10 yrs	......	......		100 @ 00
" 7/ Stock	......	......		100 @ 00
M Cor 6/ Bonds	......	......		97½ @ 98
" 7/ Stock	......	......		112 @ 115
" 6/	......	......		98½ @ 100
Tor. 6% B'nds	......	......		94½ @ 95½

*Per share.

N. B.—The accrued interest upon Bonds and Debentures also upon Corporation and Dominion Stock, is payable by buyers in addition to rates quoted.

Exchange—On London Bank, 60 days.......... 9½@ 9¾ pm.
Private, 60 days..... 9 @ 9½ "
" 90 " ..... 8½@ 8¾ "
New York Bank demand drafts..11 @11 dis.
Private demand drafts............ 0 @ 0 "
Green-backs......................... 0 @ 0 "
Gold drafts......................... ¼ @ ¼ pm.

P. A. SHAW,
Share Broker,
Gowen's Buildings, St. Peter street.

RETAIL MARKETS.

QUEBEC, April 23, 1874.

Beef, 1st quality, dressed, per 100 lbs.	9 00 a	10 00
2nd do do	8 00 a	9 00
3rd do do	6 50 a	7 50
per lb.	0 06 a	0 12½
Veal, per lb.	0 08 a	0 12½
Mutton, per lb.	0 08 a	0 12½
Fresh Pork, per 100 lbs.	8 00 a	8 50
Do do per lb.	0 10 a	0 11
Salt do do	0 11 a	0 12
Fresh Hams, per lb.	0 09 a	0 10
Smoked do do	0 12 a	0 11
Flour, Superior Extra per bbl.	7 00 a	7 50
Extra, do	6 75 a	6 90
Strong Bakers, do	6 50 a	6 60
Spring Extra, do	6 25 a	6 35
Superfine, do	6 00 a	6 10
Fine, do	5 45 a	5 55
Bag Flour, 100 lbs.	3 10 a	3 20
Oatmeal, per 200 lbs.	6 25 a	6 50
Cornmeal, white, per 200 lbs.	3 50 a	3 70
Do yellow, do	3 50 a	3 70
Salmon, No. 1, ℔ bbl. of 200 lbs.	12 00 a	13 00
Do per lb.	0 08 a	0 10
Codfish, green, per bbl.	0 00 a	0 00
Do do in draft	0 00 a	0 00
Do per lb.	0 03 a	0 04
Dry Codfish, per quintal	5 00 a	5 50
Cod Oil, per gallon	0 60 a	0 60
Labrador Herrings, No 1, per bbl.	0 00 a	0 00
Fowls, per pair	0 65 a	0 80
Geese, per pair	1 25 a	2 00
Turkeys, do	2 25 a	3 50
Ducks, do	0 60 a	0 90
Potatoes, per bushel	0 35 a	0 50
Oats, do 35 lbs.	0 50 a	0 55
Salt Butter, per lb.	0 28 a	0 30
Fresh do do	0 30 a	0 32
Cheese, per lb.	0 16 a	0 17
Eggs, per doz.	0 25 a	0 30
Maple Sugar, per lb.	0 10 a	0 11
Apples, per bbl.	5 00 a	6 50
Onions, do	4 00 a	4 50
Hay, per 100 bdls.	8 00 a	8 50
Straw, do	4 00 a	5 00
Wood, per cord (2 ft. 6 in.)	3 75 a	4 75

LEATHER MARKET

Spanish Sole, No. 1, per lb.	$0 25 a	0 26
Do No. 2	0 23 a	0 24
Slaughter Sole, No 1	0 28 a	0 30
Harness Leather	0 30 a	0 32
Waxed Upper	0 39 a	0 40
Buff and Pebbled Cow, per foot	0 14 a	0 15
Patent Cow	0 17 a	0 18
Enamelled Cow	0 00 a	0 00
Calfskins, heavy, per lb.	0 70 a	0 75
Do light	0 50 a	0 60
Splits, small	0 15 a	0 20
Do large	0 26 a	0 28
Sheepskins Russets, per lb.	0 40 a	0 45
English Kip per lb. in sides	0 00 a	0 00
French Calfskins, per lb.	0 00 a	0 00

HIDES AND SKINS.

Green & insp't'd, p 100 lbs, No 1.	$ 8 50 a	9 00
Do do do No 2.	8 00 a	8 50
Sheepskins, each	0 60 a	0 80
Calfskins, green, per lb.	0 12½ a	0 15
Wool, per lb.	0 25 a	0 30

LONDON, April 23, 5 p.m.—Amount of bullion gone into Bank of England on balance today is £29,000. Erie 31½ to 33½. Consols for money at 92¾ to 92⅞; account 92⅞ to 93. Bonds —'65 old, 106¼. 10-40's 104¼. Refined petroleum 11¼ to 11½d per gallon.

PARIS, April 23—Specie in Bank of France has increased 6,678,000 francs during the past week. Rentes 59f.

FRANKFORT, April 23—Bonds 98¼ for issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, April 23, 5.00 p. m.—Cotton unchanged. Sales 12,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. Wheat 12s to 12s 10d per cental for average California white; 13s to 13s 3d for Club do; and 11s 9d to 12s 4d for red western spring. Corn 39s per quarter. Flour 28s per bbl for western.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET, April 23—W U Tel, 70½; Am Ex, 61½; P M, 40; N Y C, 91½; Erie, 34; L S, 74½; Harlem, 126; Panama, 104; U P, 31½; N W, 45½; do preferred, 63½; R I, 97½; M and St P, 36½; T and W, 58½; H & St Joe, 25½; do preferred 30½. Gold 12½.

NEW YORK, April 23—Cotton quiet, at 17½c for middling Uplands. Flour dull and strongly in buyers' favor; receipts 8,000 bbls; sales 9,000 bbls—quotations unchanged. Rye flour steady at 4,90 to 6,00. Wheat dull and heavy and nominally lower; receipts 66,000 bus; sales 23,000 bus, at 1,54 for No 2 Chicago; 1,57 for No 2 Milwaukee. Rye quiet; receipts 4000 bus; sales none. Corn heavy and 1c lower; receipts 74,000 bus; sales 54,000 bus, at 83 to 86c for new mixed western. Barley dull and in buyers' favor; receipts 5,000 bus; sales none. Oats quiet and firm; receipts 14,000 bus; sales 21,000 bus, at 61 to 64c for mixed western, and 64 to 67c for white western. Pork firm, at 17,12½ for new mess. Lard at 10¼c for steam, and 10¾c for kettle rendered. Butter at 27 to 36c for state and Pennsylvania old, and 31 to 37c for new. Cheese 11 to 16½c for common to prime. Petroleum—crude, 7½c; refined, 16c.

CHICAGO, April 23—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower, closing firm; No 1 spring nominal; No 2 do at 1,23½; No 3 do at 1.19; rejected at 1.10 to 1.10½. Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed at 63¾c; rejected at 61½ to 61¾c. Oats quiet and weak, at 45¼ to 45¾c for No 2; rejected at 44½c. Rye unchanged, at 92c for No 2. Barley dull and nominal. Pork dull and unsettled at opening, demand fair, and market firm at close with a decline, but received 16,35 on spot. Lard unchanged at 9.70 Bulk meats steady; shoulders 6c; loose middles in fair demand at lower rates; short rib middles 8¾c for loose, cash; sales early at 8,65. Whiskey steady at 94c. Freights dull and nominal; corn to Buffalo 5c. Receipts—7,000 bbls flour; 82,000 bus wheat; 155,000 bus corn; 42,000 bus oats; 3,000 bus rye, and 3,000 bus barley. Shipments—7,000 bbls flour; 109,000 bush wheat; 21,000 bush corn; 160,000 bus oats; 1,000 bus rye, and 2,000 bush barley.

Shipping Intelligence.

The Canadian mail steamship *Scandinavian*, Captain Smith, from Liverpool, April 9, and Derry, the 10th instant, arrived at Portland, Me, at 1 p.m. yesterday, with the mails, 41 cabin, 503 steerage passengers, and a general cargo. Her mails are due here to-day.

OPENING OF NAVIGATION.—The ship *South America*, one of the vessels that wintered at Indian Cove, has been got ready for sea, and will leave in a day or two for London. The bark *Mathilde Octavie*, which wintered at the same cove, will shortly be ready to leave port. The ship *Harald Haarfager*, that wintered at Blais' Booms, is also preparing to prosecute her voyage. The bark *Marchioness of Queensbury* left her winter quarters yesterday, near River-du-Loup, and is on her way up to this port. And the schr *Nova Scotian*, Capt Bourdages, cleared at the Custom House yesterday for Paspebiac.

Halifax, NS, April 21—A number of vessels are in port fitting out for the fisheries.——There is a scarcity of salt in Halifax in consequence of the non-arrival of the salt fleet from Liverpool, GB, one being lost, two disabled, and others detained by adverse weather.——The steamer *Hibernian* arrived from Baltimore this afternoon, and sailed for England in the evening.——The steamer *Nova Scotian* sailed for Baltimore this forenoon.——The North Bay is reported full of ice, and is likely to remain so while the present north west winds last.——The sealing steamer *Lion* arrived at St John's, NF, to-day, with 18,000 prime seals.

Toronto, April 21—The steamer *City of Toronto* had a very severe passage yesterday both going to and returning from Niagara. She was five hours on the voyage each way, and suffered very considerable damage.

Hamilton, April 21—The steamer *Osprey* of the Merchants's and Lake and River Line, commences sailing on Saturday next with freight, etc, for Montreal and points east. Other boats of the same line will continue running from that date.

St John, NB, April 21—The River St John is open to Oromocto, twelve miles below Fredericton, no navigation yet above that point. ——Regular communication with Prince Edward Island will probably be open in a few days. No steamers have yet made a passage, but a few schooners have managed to get across from Port Duchesne.——The ss *Olympia*, of the Anchor Line, arrived from London via Halifax, with a large cargo, the greater part being spring importations will pay the increased duties, all the vessels are making very long passages.

San Francisco, April 20—Steamship *Sunfoo*, of the Australian mail line, was wrecked near Hong Kong the 10th of March, having struck on a reef of the island. No lives were lost. ——The German bark *Chance*, from New South Wales to Hong Kong, was wrecked on the island of Formosa, Capt Ulrich, wife and two children, with the passengers and crew of the vessel, all arrived safely at Hong Kong.

London, April 20—Bark *Ilmatar*, Sahlstrom, from Baltimore, arrived at Falmouth to-day with loss of bowsprit and foretopmast and one man overboard.——Bark *Veranda*, Christopher, which sailed from London March 21 for Philadelphia, has put back and arrived at Queenstown to-day, badly damaged.

New Orleans, April 21—The ship *Ailsa*, which was filled with water and partly sunk, about a month ago, to put out a fire in her cargo of cotton, broke loose from her moorings yesterday, reeled over and sank in 60 feet of water, where is now reported a total loss.

Cape May, NJ, April 23—Capt Smith, of schr *Wm Richardson*, and three men of the crew of Five Fathom Lightship, were drowned yesterday, by the capsizing of the boat in crossing Cold Spring bar. Capt Reeves, of the Lightship, was in the boat, but swam ashore.

Charleston, SC, April 23—Steamship *Mississippi*, from Liverpool for New Orleans, before reported ashore on Florida reefs, is expected to be a total loss.

Detroit, April 23—The ice has moved out from between Mackinaw Island and Point St Ignace, and the Straits will be open to-night. A large fleet of upward bound steamers have passed around to the north of Bois Blanc Island, the South passage being still blocked with ice.

London, April 23—The steamship Teutoine, (before reported disabled), has passed the Lizard in tow.

River du Loup, April 23—Weather cloudy and cool; bark Marchioness of Queensbury was anchored opposite the wharf till 4 o'clock, and is now going up with tide and light easterly breeze. Mr MacNab's steam yacht left at 12.30 p.m. for North Shore.

Father Point, April 23—Weather clear and mild; therm 27°; light west wind; no shipping.

Cape Rosier, April 23—Weather clear and mild; therm 28; light NW wind; no shipping.

Fox River, April 23—Weather clear and mild; light SW wind; no shipping.

IMPORTS.

PER GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—April 23—1 case to W Deery. 3 cases hdware to Belanger & Gariepy. 238 rolls paper to J & W Reid. 44 bales broom corn to Whitehead & Turner. 2 bxs tinware to Mrs H Kaul. 2 do to Belanger & Gariepy. 1 bdle paper to S Bornstein. 2 do to F Carrier & co. 1 box to D A Harper. 1 hlf-bbl mineral water to W White. 5 pkgs to E Fitch. 10 bales to R Hudon. 4 cases to N Lemieux & Noel. 1 bbl, 1 hlf-do to N Patty. 2 bbls to W Drum. 1 do, 1 case to Wm McDonald. 1 case to Wm Stanley. 52 bbls to A J Maxham. 15 cases, 22 bales to order. 3 cases to D Morgan. 4 do to Goodwin & co. 2 do, 3 bales to McCall, Shehyn & co 2 cases, 1 bale to M Moodie & son. 2 cases to P Garneau & Frere. 3 bales to Plamondon & L. 3 coils rope to order. 3 cases to Simons & Foulds. 1 do to Thibaudeau, Frere & co. 3 bales to J & W Reid. 1 case to Wm McLimont. 1 case to Davidson & Horan. 3 do to D Morgan. 1 bale to Glover, Fry & co. 3 cases to Goodwin & co. 1 do to J E Birks. 2 do, 1 bale to McCall, Shehyn & co. 1 case to O'Doherty & co. 1 do, 1 bale to M Moodie & son. 20 coils to order. 2 do to Morrow L & co. 2 cases to Simons & Foulds. 1 do to Thibaudeau, Frere & co. 1 do to Davidson & Horan. 1 do to Glover, Fry & co. 2 do to P Garneau & Frere. 30 M T hhds, 6 hlf-do to J K Boswell. 1 case to D Morgan. 1 do, 2 pkgs to Davidson & Horan. 1 case to Fraser & co. 2 bales to Glover, Fry & co. 8 cases to Gordon & co 1 do to McCall, Shehyn & co. 2 bales to M Moodie & son. 2 cases to P Garneau & Frere. 25 coils to order. 1 case to Thibaudeau, Frere & co. 2 do to Bouchard, Lortie & co. 1 case to Brunet & L. 2 do to F E Hamel. 1 bale to Glover, Fry & co. 1 case to Quebec Rubber Co. 1 do to P Garneau & Frere. 4 coils to order. 4 pkgs to Thibaudeau, Frere & co. 2 anchors to C & W Wurtele. 2 cases to Glover, Fry & co. 1 case to J Hamel & Frere. 1 case to Leslie & Budden. 1 organ to R Morgan. 6 bbls, 2 bxs to C Peverley & co. 1 bale to Chinic & Beaudet. 25 bdls L board to J & W Reid. 12 bdls, 4 bxs to Goodwin & co. 7 bbls, 4 bxs, 2 csks to W S Parke & co. 1 bbl glass to Goodwin & co. 5 bxs hdware to S J Shaw & co. 2 cases, 3 bales to V Stewart & co. 2 bxs to W Drum. 7 bbls, 1 box, 1 case to Goodwin & co. 3 boxes E paint to Lemieux & Noel. 11 cases, 4 bdls to C A Parent. 2 bxs, 3 pieces machinery to A Kerrack. 66 bales hemp to J Brown & co. 23 bdls L board to J & W Reid. 1 case to Wm McLimont. 10 bxs to Thibaudeau, Frere & co. 2 cases to Bouchard, Lortie & co. 18 bxs to R & R M Shaw & co. 2 cases, 1 bdle to C Simson. 1 organ to R Morgan. 12 bales to McCall, Shehyn & co. 2 chests to J Wass. 20 csks, 2 bbls to F O Vallerand. 21 bolts duck, 1 bale to Dawe & Jarvis. 1 csk to H S Scott. 9 bags to Ross & co. 17 anchors to C & W Wurtele. 1 cask to H S Scott. 1 do to Belanger & Gariepy. 1 case to Bouchard, Lortie & co. 1 do galvd iron to C Samson. 2 cases to Davidson & Horan. 1 sack seed to Agent G T R. 1 case to M Moodie & son. 1 do to Quebec Rubber Co. 3 pkgs rope to Raymond & B. 3 cases to Simons & Foulds. 1 bale to Thibaudeau, Frere & co. 1 case to Glover, Fry & co. 26 iron beams to L & Scott.

Cleared.

April 23—Schr Nova Scotian, Bourdages, Paspebiac, Hunt, Brock & co.

Maggie Mitchell Navy Tobacco is the Sweetest and Best Chewing Tobacco in the World.
A 11. Am

☞ Notices of Births, Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents. No exceptions will be made to this rule.

MARRIED.

In Belleville, Ont., on the 5th April, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Revd. James Mockridge, M.A., Charles Putnam, Esq., Merchant's Bank, eldest son of the late Lester N. Putnam, Esquire, of Kingston, to Isabel, only daughter of A. McGinnis, Esq.

SMOKERS, for a good smoke use Myrtle Navy Tobacco. See T & B stamped on each plug
A 11. Am

Twenty-Third Annual Statement of the PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY of Hartford, Conn., January 1st, 1874:

NET ASSETS on January 1st, 1873		$7,419,660 89
INCOME in 1873, from Premiums	2,964,405 50	
Interest	555,798 91	3,520,204 41
		$ 10,939,865 30
DISBURSEMENTS in 1873:		
Paid claims by Death	932,534 75	
" Dividends	1,070,455 48	
" Surrendered Policies	15,025 28	
" Commission, Taxes, Agency, Medical and all other expenses	580,041 97	2,598,057 48
		$ 8,341,807 82
ASSETS—		
Loans on Bonds, Mortgages and Collaterals, &c	3,840,336 87	
U. S. Bonds, State, Railroad, and Local Stocks, and Bonds, Bank Stock, &c	580,946 25	
Premium Notes	3,684,716 00	
Cash on Hand in Bank	235,808 70	8,341,807 82
Accrued Interest	126,442 44	
Net Deferred, and uncollected premiums	596,873 71	
Office Furniture and Fixings	9,737 37	733,053 52
Gross Assets, January 1st, 1874		$ 9,074,861 34
LIABILITIES—		
Re-Insurance, Reserve, N. Y. Standard	7,997,025 00	
Unadjusted Death Claims	196,788 00	8,193,813 00
		$ 881,048 34

—SURPLUS—

No. of Policies issued in 1873	9,522	Canada Business in 1873:	
Amount insured	$18,660,289	No. of Policies issued	1,502
Whole number of Policies in force.	35,271	Amount insured	$ 2,289,298
Whole amount insured	$75,735,361	Premiums received	$192,504.?2
		Claims Paid	$ 35,200

Policies issued on the most favorable terms by

HENRY W. WELCH, Agent,
19, ST. JAMES STREET, Lower Town.

April 24, 1874. C

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

ACCOUNT, showing the whole Amount of the DEBTS and ASSETS of the BANK of BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, at the Close of the Year 1873; and showing also the Amount of its NOTES, payable on Demand, which had been in Circulation during every Month of that Year; together with the Amount of SPECIE and other ASSETS, distinguishing each kind, immediately available in every such Month, for the Discharge of such Notes.

(Published pursuant to Royal Charter of Incorporation.)

DEBTS.	Sterling. £ s. d.	ASSETS.	Sterling. £ s. d.
Circulation	424,677 3 4	Specie	540,916 18 6
Other Liabilities	3,274,748 12 6	Other Assets	4,448,831 15 7
	£3,699,425 15 10		£4,989,748 14 1

1873.	Notes in Circulation.	Specie.	Notes of other Banks.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
January	2,462,861 —	2,512,184 08	329,091 50
February	2,356,657 —	2,312,783 68	290,887 —
March	2,296,171 —	1,893,663 61	285,744 —
April	2,200,622 —	1,910,855 01	261,119 —
May	2,144,223 —	1,999,325 61	278,078 —
June	2,154,143 —	2,010,586 78	346,862 —
July	2,280,061 —	2,714,598 26	267,193 —
August	2,306,693 —	2,754,863 14	280,651 —
September	2,428,029 —	2,916,349 34	245,451 —
October	2,507,569 —	2,858,648 41	273,854 89
November	2,244,866 —	2,860,084 05	324,805 30
December	2,242,688 —	2,910,608 95	251,791 77

By order of the Court of Directors,

R. W. BRADFORD, Secretary.

Bank of British North America,
London, March 24, 1874. ap21D

NOTICE.

THE CELEBRATED STALLION "PUNCH" will STAND FOR MARES at the Stable of GEORGE BROOMER, No. 1, St. Joseph St., St. John's Suburbs. "Punch" is a Golden Chestnut 15½ hands high, weighs 1125 lbs. with plenty of bone and muscle, good style, kind and good tempered, sired by Mr. Cochrane's imported Suffolk Punch, dam by Pages Logan who trotted in 2.40, she by imported Logan from New York, who has trotted in 2.30, she by Hill Black Hawk of Lowell, Mass., which makes him Well-Bred on his Dam's side for trotting purposes, and a valuable Stock-Horse for business purposes.

Terms, for the season $4 00.

GEORGE BROOMER.

April 22, 1874. F

Ship-yard, Lumber-yard, Wharf, and Buildings

TO LET,

THAT VAST EXTENT OF GROUND, Wharf and Beach, formerly known as **Munn's Ship-yard** on the St. Charles River, near the Palais, between St. Roch, Prince Edward and Grant Streets, adjoining Messrs. Peter's Mills, with the buildings thereon erected. The property of M. W. Baby, Esq.,

Apply to
J. B. RENAUD,
26, St. Paul Street.

April 22, 1874. Lp

CARD.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO INFORM their friends and customers that the enlargement and alterations in their establishment will be complete in a few days when they will open an immense stock of New Spring Goods of every description, including a great variety of Carpets, (New Patterns), Druggets, Felts, Mattings, Floor Oil Cloths, &c., &c.

BEHAN BROTHERS.

April 22, 1874.

FOR SALE,

THE FOLLOWING SECOND-HAND MAchinery for Bakers;

TWO CUTTING MACHINES,—Boston make—in good working order with 10 cutters for Ship Bread, Crackers and Fancy Biscuit.

TWO DOUGH MIXERS,—Screw Pattern—one Boston and one Quebec make.

—ALSO—

10 IRON PULLIES, various sizes, from 10 inches diameter and three inches face to 36 inches diameter and eight inches face.

Will be sold cheap as they are in the way

JOHN GLASS.

April 22, 1874. E

ROCK SALT.

FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT purchasers.

By

GIBB, LAIRD & CO.

April 20, 1874. E

SUNDRIES.

Now Receiving ex Grand Trunk

50 BOXES Durkee's Powder
25 CASES Ass'td Jellies.

For sale by

WHITEHEAD & TURNER.

April 20, 1874. F

WANTED,

A HOUSE ON THE FIRST OF May, containing seven or eight rooms. State rent.

Address,
K. M.,
"Chronicle" office.

April 21, 1874.

TEAS! TEAS!!

2,000 Packages,

—Consisting of—

Chests, Half-Chests, and Boxes Fine and Finest Congou.
Chests, Half-Chests, and Boxes Medium and Choice Souchong.
Half-Chests and Boxes Moyune and Curious Gunpowder.
Half-Chests Extra Choice Old Hyson.
Half-Chests and caddies Medium and Choice Japan.
The above Teas are Season 1873-4.

For sale by

WHITEHEAD & TURNER,

April 20, 1874. F

Tobacco! Tobacco!

2,500 Boxes and Catties Tobacco,

—Consisting of—

Pilot ⅓'s, ½'s and 5's.
Neptune 8's.

Princess Louise.
Harrison.
Victoria. } 12's.
Prince Arthur.
Marquis of Lorne.

Extra Golden.
Golden. } ¼'s.

Yellow Bird ¼ and 6's.
Golden 5's and 10's.

BBB
CCC
X
XD } Solace.
D
Y

Pocket Pieces 14's.
Black Diamond 12's.

For sale by

WHITEHEAD & TURNER.

April 20, 1874. F

To Ship Owners, or Builders.

A GENTLEMAN HAVING MANY year's experience in the capacity of Master in the British Marine Service, both in Sailing and Ocean Steamships, and who holds a Master's First-Class Certificate of competency, given under the seal of Board of Trade of Great Britain, and numerous Testimonials, desires an appointment as Superintendent, or in such capacity where his experience would be serviceable.

Would join a Ship Broker, has a small capital, and speaks French fluently.

Apply to
JOHN G. DINNING, Esqs.,
Merchant's Exchange,
Montreal.

April 18, 1874. L

SMOKERS, for a good smoke use Myrtle Navy Tobacco. See T & B stamped on each plug.
A 11. Am

Maggie Mitchell Navy Tobacco is the Sweetest and Best Chewing Tobacco in the World.
A 11. Am

Auction Sales.

BY O. MURPHY.

Insolvent Act of 1869.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

DESIRABLE

Country Residence

—AT—

St. Michel de Bellechasse.

In the matter of

George TURGEON, of St. Michel,

Insolvent.

BY AUCTION WILL BE SOLD,

—AT THE—

REGISTRY OFFICE,

St. Michel,

—ON—

WEDNESDAY, 29th APRIL, 1874,

A certain LOT OF GROUND situate near the Parish Church of St. Michel, measuring 56 ft. 6 inches in front by 90 feet in depth, with the House thereon, circumstances and dependencies.

Sale to take place at 11 o'clock A.M.

For further particulars apply to

OWEN MURPHY,
Assignee.

April 22, 1874.

The North-British Cattle-Food Co.'y,

417, Strand, London. 101, Argyle St. Glasgow.
19, Sackville St., Dublin. 24, Park Place, New York

Important to every person who keeps a Horse, Cow, Ox, Pig, Sheep, or Poultry.

The Spring is the time to use this well tried Cattle Food.

Apply to
H. S. DALKIN,
Agent for Quebec,
22, St. Peter St.
Or to L. N. ALLAIRE & CO.,
Corner St. Peter & St. James' Streets.

April 18, 1874. Lp

FOR SALE,

A FARM CONTAINING TWENTY ACRES in superficies; the East end within the Village of Charlesbourg. There are two Houses, an out-Shop and Barn, Stables, &c. The situation is very healthy and affords a delightful and extensive prospect. Possession given immediately.

For further information apply to
SAMUEL GLACKEMEYER, Esq.,
Notary,
St. Peter Street, Quebec.

April 21, 1874. Lp

MILLS TO BE SOLD.

THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY, SITUATED three miles from the city, known as the BEAUPORT MILLS, with Stores, Mill Dam, Water Courses, Wharves, &c.

—ALSO—

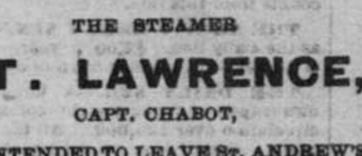
The Land attached, about 12 arpents, forming lots Nos. 721 and 622 on the official plan and book of reference for the Parish of Beauport.

—AND—

As a dependency of the Mill a lot of ground in the concession of St. Therese, adjoining Lake Massette, with the privileges belonging thereto. Possession at once. Terms easy.

Application may be made in the city to Mr. HART, Bank of British North America, and in Beauport to Mr. W. H. BROWN, the Proprietor, or to Mr. EDWARD O'BRIEN, N.P.

April 18, 1874. Ap9-Lp



St. Lawrence & Saguenay Line.

THE STEAMER

ST. LAWRENCE,

CAPT. CHABOT,

IS INTENDED TO LEAVE St. ANDREW'S Wharf on

FRIDAY,

The 8th May, at 7 A.M.

For Rimouski, calling at Eboulements, Murray Bay, and Riviere du Loup, going and returning.

For Freight and Passage apply at the office of the St. Lawrence Tow-Boat Company.

A. GABOURY,
Secretary.

April 16, 1874.

GREAT DISSOLUTION SALE.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS!

WE BEG RESPECTFULLY TO ANNOUNCE that in consequence of the death of one of the Partners, and the impending Dissolution of Partnership, OUR ENTIRE STOCK MUST BE SOLD OFF IMMEDIATELY.

On and after MONDAY, the 23rd instant, several Splendid Lots will be brought forward, and offered at less than HALF THE ACTUAL COST.

Our purpose being to make A RAPID CLEARANCE, the above course will be continued until the whole Stock is Sold Off.

O'BRIEN, ELLISON & CO.,
18, Fabrique Street,
Upper Town.

April 15, 1874. Jan29

EUREKA!

Great Improvement in Photography.

O'BRIEN'S

NEW PATENT PAPYRAS PHOTO. Beauty, Cheapness and Utility Combined. Instantaneous. No delay.

This is the only patent ever obtained in Canada for Photography.

☞ Come and see for yourself. ☜

Have your Photo taken and encourage home improvements.

Rights for sale by
JOHN F. O'BRIEN,
Inventor and Patentee,
62, Joseph St., St. Rochs.

April 14, 1874. Am

P. A. SHEE, C.M., M.D.

(Bishop's College.)

Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur.

Office No. 6, HOPE HILL,

Upper Town, Quebec.

April 11, 1874. Tf

Auction Sales.

BY J. PARKE & SONS.

AUCTION SALE

—OF—

Handsome Household Furniture, Harmonium, Revolver, Brussels, Imperial and Scotch Carpets, Damask and Muslin Window Curtains, Feather Beds, Hair Mattrasses, Triple, Cooking and other Stoves, &c.

BY AUCTION WILL BE SOLD,

On MONDAY, the 29th April,

At the Residence of Mr. SMALLEY, No. — Valier Street, (head of Bridge street) all his Furniture and Effects, among which will be found Hair-seat Sofa, Hair-seat Chairs, Arm Chair, Centre Table (in black walnut—to Match), a superior Harmonium, 8 stops by Schiedmayer; Music Stand, Whatnot, Brussels Stair Carpet, Imperial and Scotch Carpets, Damask and Muslin Curtains, Mirrors, Mantlepiece Ornaments, a Smith & Wesson Revolver (complete and nearly new), handsome Writing Desk, Black Walnut Sideboard, Dining Table, Damask Couch, Cane-seat Chairs and Rockers, Little Wanzer Sewing Machine, Clock, China, Glass and Crockeryware, Child's Carriage, Child's Crib, Double and Single Bedsteads, Spring Mattrasses, Hair Mattrasses, Feather Beds, Blankets and Bed Linen, Chest of Drawers, Wash-Stands, Plate Looking-Glasses, Triple, Cooking and Parlor Stoves, Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c. Also, about Three Cords Firewood. The Furniture is nearly new and in fine order, and will be sold without the least reserve.

Sale at Half-past ONE o'clock.

J. PARKE & SONS,
Auctioneers.

April 24, 1874. C

BY OCT. LEMIEUX & Co.

In the matter of

PAUL COUTURE, Boot and Shoe Manufacturer,

An Insolvent.

WEDNESDAY,

THE 29TH APRIL.

WE HAVE RECEIVED INSTRUCTIONS from the Assignee to sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, 29th April, at the residence of M. P. COUTURE, No. 39 ST. JOHN STREET, the whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Sofa, Carpets, Sideboard, etc.

—ALSO—

A Horse, Harness, Sleigh, Express Waggon, etc.

☞ The whole will be sold without reserve.

Sale at half-past ONE, precisely.

OCT. LEMIEUX & CO.,
Auctioneers.

April 24, 1874.

Houses for Sale or to Let.

For Sale or to Let,

THAT DESIRABLE RESIdence, with about four acres of land, including pasturage for a Cow, and well cultivated Garden containing fruit trees of various kinds, situate near Scott's Bridge, Little River Road, formerly occupied by the late L. T. Macpherson, Esq., and now by Captain Davenport.

Apply to
E. G. CANNON, Esq.,
N. P.
Or to
JOHN STRANG,
N. P.

April 22, 1874. C

House for Sale.

AT ST. ROMUALD, COUNTY of Levis, a splendid wooden House, 40 feet frontage by 30 feet, with the outbuildings. Terms easy.

Apply on the premises, or to
ETIENNE GAUVREAU,
House of Assembly.

April 18, 1874.

To Let,

THAT LARGE AND COMMODIOUS House, No. 3, Angel Street, lately occupied by Col. Pope, Possession the first of May.

Apply to
M. CONNOLLY,
Or to E. G. CANNON,
N.P.

April 14, 1874. L

SEA BATHING.

To Let,

FURNISHED COTTAGES at Tadousac, River Saguenay.

Apply to
CHARLES PENTLAND,
At Price Brothers & Co.

March 21, 1874. Bm

To Let.

MORTON LODGE, ST. FOY Road, for many years the residence of the late D. D. Young, Esq., with Green House, Stabling and about four acres of excellent land.

Apply to
A. F. A. KNIGHT,
3, St. Peter Street.

March 19, 1874.

To Let,

THAT DESIRALE AND SPACIOUS Red Brick Residence on the St. Foye Road, near the Finlay Asylum, containing all the modern conveniences with Coach-House, Stables, &c., &c.

Apply to
DeWOLF & POWELL,
16 Peter Street.
Or E. G. CANNON,
Notary.

February 14, 1874.

TO LET,

A LARGE DOUBLE OFFICE in the TELEGRAPH BUILDING, with Safe, &c.

February 12, 1874. Tf

Cove to Let.

THE UPPER PART OF HADLOW COVE Levis, with the Deal Wharf on same and Booms for securing Timber.

Apply at the office of
A. F. A. KNIGHT,
No. 3, St. Peter Street.

February 3, 1874. Tf

Insolvent Act of 1869.

In the matter of
PRISQUE CLOUTIER, Tanner, of St. Rochs, Quebec,

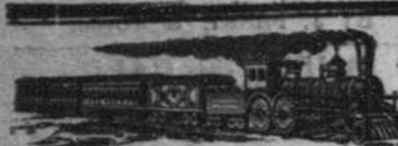
An Insolvent.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE said Insolvent has deposited in my office a deed of acquittance and agreement, signed by a majority in number of his creditors, representing three-fourths in value of his liabilities, subject to verification in valuing such proportion; and in case no opposition shall be made to the said deed of acquittance and agreement within three judicial days after the last publication of the present notice, which shall be on MONDAY, the TWENTY-SEVENTH day of APRIL instant, I, the undersigned Assignee shall act in virtue of the said deed of acquittance and agreement, according to its terms.

ET. LEGARE,
Assignee.

April 11, 1874. Ap10

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.



GRAND TRUNK Railway.

Reduction in Freight Rates.

THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY WILL continue to send out daily

THROUGH CARS

For CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE, ST. PAUL, and other Western Points, at REDUCED RATES from the Winter Tariff.

Shippers can get full information by applying to Mr. BURNS, Agent G. T. R., Chaboillez Square, or at the Office of the General Freight Agent.

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

P. S. STEVENSON,
General Freight Agent,
March 19, 1874. Ap 7



Grand Trunk Railway Company OF CANADA.

1873-74. Winter Arrangements. 1873-74.

Pullman Palace Parlour and Handsome New Ordinary Cars on all Through Day Trains, and Palace Sleeping Cars on all Through Night Trains over the whole Line.

Trains now leave Montreal as follows:—

GOING WEST.

Day Mail for Prescott, Ogdensburgh, Ottawa, Brockville, Kingston, Belleville, Toronto, Guelph, London, Brantford, Goderich, Buffalo, Detroit, Chicago, and all points West, at .... 8.30 a.m.
Night Express " " .... 8.00 p.m
Mixed Train for Toronto stopping at all Stations .... 6.00 a.m
Passenger Train for Brockville and all intermediate Stations .... 4.00 p.m.
Trains leave Montreal for Lachine at 7.30 a.m., 9.30 a.m., 3.00 p.m., and 5.30 p. m.
Trains leave Lachine for Montreal at 8.30 a.m., 10.00 a.m., 3.30 p.m., 6.00 p.m.
The 3.30 p.m. Train runs through to Province Line.

GOING EAST.

Accommodation Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations .... 7.00 a.m.
Mail Train for Island Pond and Intermediate Stations .... 4.00 p.m.
Night Express for Island Pond, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, and the Lower Provinces, at .... 10.00 p.m.
Night Mail for Quebec, stopping at St. Hilaire and St. Hyacinthe .... 11.00 p.m

GOING SOUTH.

Express for Boston, via Vermont Central Railroad, at .... 8.20 a.m.
Mail Train for St. John's and Rouse's Point, connecting with Stanstead, Shefford and Chambly, and South Eastern Counties Junction Railways, at .... 2.45 p.m.
Express for New York and Boston via Vermont Central, at .... 3.30 p.m.

As the punctuality of the Trains depends on connections with other lines the Company will not be responsible for Trains not arriving at or leaving any Station at the hours named.

The Steamship *FALMOUTH*, or other Steamer, leaves Portland every Saturday, at 5.30 p.m. and Tuesday at 4.00 p.m. for Halifax, N.S.

The International Company's Steamers, also running in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, leave Portland every Monday and Thursday at 6.00 p.m. for St. John, N.B., &c. &c.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

Through Tickets issued at the Company's principal Stations.

For further information and time of Arrival and Departure of all Trains at Terminal and Way Stations, apply at the Ticket Office, Bonaventure Station, or at 143 St James Street

C. J. BRYDGES,
Managing Director.

Montreal, Dec. 1st, 1873. Ap 7

The Quebec Academy of Music.

Competition of 1874,

—ON—

TUESDAY

The SEVENTH day of

JULY NEXT.

COMPETITORS FOR THE FOLLOWING DEGREES will take place in the CITY OF MONTREAL, to wit:

ORGAN,—Member,—Piece for competition; "Communion," No. 1, 1st book, op. 15, Alex. Guilmant.

ORGAN,—Graduate,—Piece for competition: "Marche Religieuse," dedicated to Thalberg, 1st book, op. 15, Alex. Guilmant.

PIANO,—Member,—Piece for competition Sonata, No. 1, in F minor, op. 2, 1s movement, Beethoven.

PIANO,—Graduate,—Piece for competition; Rondo final, Concerto, op. 32, Weber.

VIOLIN,—Member,—Piece for competition: Le Tonnelet, No. 1 of the *Sources de Spa*, F. Jehin Prume.

VIOLIN,—Graduate,—Piece for competition: 1st Concerto, De Beriot.

VIOLINCELLO,—Member,—Piece for competition: Slow movement of Sonata in F. major, Kucken.

VIOLINCELLO,—Graduate,—Piece for competition: Sonata in F. major, (complete)—Kucken.

FLUTE,—Member.—Piece for competition: No 4 of Bouquet Elégant, T. Berbignier, op. 137.

FLUTE,—Graduate,—Piece for competition: "Vepres Siciliennes,—Bolero de Concert, G. Briccialdi, op. 84.

VOCAL PART,—Member,— Examination on Le Carpentier's "Petit Solfege."

VOCAL PART,—Graduate,—Examination on Le Carpentier's "Petit Solfege," and execution of the following pieces:—

Sopranos,—*Va dit elle*,—Robert Le Diable,—Meyerbeer.
Altos,—*Ah! mon fils*,—Prophee,—Meyerbeer
Tenors,—*Cujus animam*,—Stabat Mater,—Rossini.
Bassi,—*Arretons nous ici*,—Grand Air du Chalet,—A. Adam.

HARMONY,—Graduate,—Conversion of cyphered bass, consonant harmony, natural dissonant harmony, modulations and cadences.

THESIS, written,—Laureat—piece: Rhythm.

COMPOSITION,—Laureat—piece: Sanctus and Benedictus, for four voices.

N.B.—None but graduates for harmony can obtain a diploma of *Laureat* for either of the two last subjects.

The competitions will take place at the Jacques-Cartier Normal School.

The conditions respecting competitions are to be found in the *Constitution de l'Académie de Musique de Quebec*, a pamphlet which may be had by applying to the Secretary.

P. LAGACE,
Director.
JOS. A. DEFOY,
Secretary.

January 3, 1874.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS:

An Illustrated Monthly Magazine

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS for 1874 WILL BE under the same editorial management which has for the past few years made it so highly acceptable. It will maintain the same lofty standard of excellence which has gained for it the enthusiastic affection of its youthful patrons and the hearty confidence of parents. Its Literary and Pictorial attractions will be increased. and it will be printed from beautiful NEW TYPE, making it yet more inviting in appearance than it has heretofore been. Following are some of the features of the volume for 1874:

"Fast Friends," a Serial Story to run through the year, By J. T. Trowbridge. Readers of "Jack Hazard," "A Chance for Himself," and "Doing His Best," will understand what a capital treat is in store for them in Mr. Trowbridge's new story.
Shorter Serials and Stories of special interest to Girls, by several popular writers.
Wild Sports in the Far West. By Oliver Howard, of Colorado. A series of stirring incidents.
Wild Sports in Maine. By C. A. Stephens, author of the "Camping Out" Series. A very animated and most popular group of sketches.
Jimmyjohn Stories, a new and most promising series of articles. By Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz, who has the rare and happy gift of knowing how to write so as to delight young people.
Wonders of Science, another popular succession of illustrated papers. By Augustus Holmes.
Curiosities of Natural History. By Harvey Wilder.
Stories of Southern and Western Life. By Mrs. Geo. M. Kellogg.
Sketches of Travel, History and Adventure.
Poems, Stories and Miscellaneous Articles. By the most popular American authors.

Among others, contributions may be expected from Mrs. Celia Thaxter, Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Mrs. E. Akers Allen, Rose Terry Cooke, Prof. F. W. Clarke, Theodora ("The Prairie Nymph,") Marian Douglas, Nora Perry, Anna Boynton Averill. Edgar Fawcett, Mrs. Nellie Eyster, Mrs. S. B. C. Samuels, Elizabeth Kilham, Annie Moore, Geo. Cooper, Laura D. Nichols, Helen C. Weeks, and others.

The Departments of our Young Contributors, The Evening Lamp, and Our Letter-Box,—with Mr. G. B. Bartlett's curious and fascinating Entertainments, will be carefully kept up.

FOR YOUNGEST FOLKS. A department will be added for the special benefit of little folks, and will be made peculiarly attractive by simple stories and pictures, to charm the eyes and minds of those for whom it is intended.

TERMS—Single copies, 20 cents. $2 a year in advance, An extra copy for Three New Subscriptions. Our Young Folks and Atlantic Monthly $5.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS—The Publishers of OUR YOUNG FOLKS have prepared two very beautiful Chromos for their youthful patrons. "The First Parasol" represents a girl say five years old, bareheaded, barefooted, with her first parasol, which has apparently done duty for several summers, but which is just as good for all that in the eyes of our young miss. It is a warm, sunny picture that cannot fail to be popular. "Feeding the Pets" is an attractive scene, showing a girl feeding her pet rabbits, and a boy feeding some chickens near her. The barn, an old fence, a dilapidated basket, sundry tools, and especially the pets and their feeders, are finely represented. This is a charming picture. The publishers of OUR YOUNG FOLKS will present either of these Chromos to every subscriber paying Two Dollars. The Chromos will be sent mounted, on receipt of Ten Cents for postage, to subscribers in any part of the United States. Persons sending their orders by mail will please specify which Chromo they prefer. Any one who wishes Both Chromos, can have them by procuring Two New Subscribers. Of course each of the new subscribers will be entitled to one Chromo. The January number will contain a wood-cut illustration of both Chromos.

N.B.—OUR YOUNG FOLKS is the Cheapest as well as the Best Magazine for Boys and Girls, being only Two Dollars a year, and containing fully as much reading matter as Magazines that cost much more

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.,
Publishers,
Boston.

December 5, 1873.

THE SUN.

WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND DAILY.

THE WEEKLY SUN is too widely known to require any extended recommendation; but the reasons which have already given it fifty thousand subscribers, and which will, we hope, give it many thousands more, are briefly as follows:

It is a first-rate newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always presented in a clear, intelligible and interesting manner.

It is a first-rate family paper, full of entertaining and instructive reading of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.

It is a first-rate story paper. The best tales and romances of current literature are carefully selected and legibly printed in its pages.

It is a first-rate agricultural paper. The most fresh and instructive articles on agricultural topics regularly appear in this department.

It is an independent political paper, belonging to no party and wearing no collar. It fights for principle, and for the election of the best men to office. It especially devotes its energies to the exposure of the great corruptions that now weaken and disgrace our country, and threaten to undermine republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of knaves, and asks no favors from their supporters.

It reports the fashions for the ladies and the markets for the men, especially the cattle markets, to which it pays particular attention.

Finally, it is the cheapest paper published. One dollar a year will secure it for any subscriber. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have THE WEEKLY SUN at this rate. Any one who sends a single dollar will get the paper for a year.

We have no travelling agents.

THE WEEKLY SUN.—Eight pages, fifty-six columns. Only $1.00 a year. No discounts from this rate.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.—Same size as the Daily Sun. $2.00 a year. A discount of 20 per cent. to clubs of 10 or over.

THE DAILY SUN.—A large four-page newspaper of twenty-eight columns. Daily circulation over 120,000. All the news for 2 cents. Subscription price 50 cents a month, or $6.00 a year. To clubs of 10 or over, a discount of 20 per cent.

Address, "THE SUN," New York City.
November 13, 1873.

Every Saturday.

A Weekly Journal of Choice Reading.

EVERY SATURDAY reproduces for American readers the freshest and most attractive articles that appear in foreign periodicals. These include Serial Tales, Short Stories, Critical and Descriptive Essays, Sketches of Travel and Adventure, Poems, Biographical Papers, Literary information; in fine, whatever contributes to produce a Weekly acceptable and attractive to all intelligent readers.

Among the noted authors represented in EVERY SATURDAY are Arthur Helps, Charles Kingsley, Matthew Arnold, Matthew Browne, Edmund Yates, Henry Kingsley, G. H. Lewes, George Macdonald, "The Country Parson," Frances Power Cobbe, Karl Blind, Richard A. Proctor, Ivan Turguenieff, T. A. Trollope, Miss Thackeray, Thomas Hughes, Captain Burton, and many others.

"The advent of EVERY SATURDAY is among the pleasant gifts of the week. A skilful hand guides its interests, and freights it with good things from week to week. It well merits the name of 'A Journal of Choice Reading,' for its subjects vary from 'grave to gay,' with a judicious mingling of stories, criticisms and biography, seasoned with science, humor, poetry, and 'foreign notes,' in the right proportions."—Boston *Transcript*.

WEEKLY PARTS, 10 cents; MONTHLY PARTS, 50 cents. $5.00 a year; $4.00 to subscribers for any other periodical issued by the publishers

JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO.,
Boston.

November 27, 1873.

JUST RECEIVED:

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF "THE DOMINION LUBRICATORS," which will be fitted up at the shortest notice.

A. MULHOLLAND.

P. S.—Plumbing, Gas and Steam Fitting promptly attended to.
August 2, 1873.

CHEAPEST AND BEST SAUCE IN THE WORLD

Yorkshire Relish

6d. 1s. & 2s. Bottles,

SOLD EVERYWHERE!!

100,000 BOTTLES SOLD MONTHLY.

Proprietors,
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co.. LEEDS
June 19, 1873

TRIBUNE FOR 1874.

A YEAR AGO THE EDITOR OF THE TRIBUNE promised to make this journal during 1873 a much more valuable and complete newspaper than it had ever been before. Its facilities for the collection and transmission of intelligence from all parts of the world had been largely increased; its staff of editors, correspondents, and reporters had been strengthened by the engagement of some of the ablest men in the profession; and the editor was resolved to spare neither pains nor money in the effort to make THE TRIBUNE the very first newspaper in the world.

It points to the achievements of the past twelve months with pardonable pride. While THE TRIBUNE has retained all the excellent features that made it such a favorite in former days, it has exhibited an enterprise and acuteness in its news department which have been the wonder of all its old friends. Remembering that the chief function of a daily journal is to give its readers the fullest, the best arranged, the most attractive, and the most readable history of the occurrences of the time, it has devoted its best energies to this business, and its success has been universally recognized and applauded. The year has been fruitful of startling events, and every incident has found in THE TRIBUNE its promptest, most accurate, and most perfectly equipped historian. A TRIBUNE correspondent was the only civilian who witnessed the surrender of the Virginius, and his picturesque description of that transaction, transmitted by telegraph, is the only account the public has yet seen of an incident upon which depended for many weeks the question of peace or war. THE TRIBUNE published the only full and exhaustive account by Atlantic telegraph of the terrible Ville du Havre disaster, giving all the incidents of that catastrophe ten days before other journals received them by the slow course of the mails. It distanced all competitors in its thrilling story by cable of the adventures of the Polaris castaways. It anticipated every other paper in the country and even the Government itself, by its graphic narrative of Custer's battles on the Yellowstone. The elaborate and deeply interesting letters of its special correspondent in the West gave the only complete account of the Farmers' Movement ever published in an Eastern paper. The reports of THE TRIBUNE presented the important proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance in this city with a fulness and accuracy everywhere the subject of enthusiastic praise. During the panic its daily history of Wall Street made it absolutely indispensable to business men; and its special correspondents afterward described the condition of affairs in the manufacturing districts with an ability which no other paper seriously rivaled.

These are mere instances of the uniform success in the most important branch of journalism which has steadily attended THE TRIBUNE throughout the year, and may therefore be fairly taken as an earnest of what THE TRIBUNE is likely to do hereafter. Its purpose in 1874 is to surpass its previous record, constantly increasing the efficiency of its organization, adding to its resources, and keeping up its ancient celebrity as an organ of cultivated and thoughtful men, and a high authority in literature, science, and the arts. It will continue to devote especial attention to the proceedings of learned bodies, to education, to scientific discoveries and explorations, to new inventions, to agriculture, to the promotion of American industry, and to books, pictures, music, and the drama. Its financial articles have won a peculiarly high reputation, and will still be a prominent feature in its columns. Its reports of the markets have long been distinguished for fullness and accuracy, and its quotations have been accepted as standards in the cattle, produce, and provision trades for many years. Its reports of local affairs are acknowledged to be the most accurate, intelligent and complete; its domestic correspondence is always fresh and valuable; and abroad it is served by the ablest writers and keenest observers engaged upon any American periodical.

While it never can be a neutral in politics, THE TRIBUNE is entirely independent of all parties and all partisans. It believes that the mere organ of a clique cannot be a thoroughly good newspaper, and cannot be trusted for impartial and just comment upon current events. It maintains with the old fervor and will always defend the Republican principles of equality and justice with which under the control of its illustrious founder, HORACE GREELEY, it was for over thirty years identified. But it values parties solely as means for procuring honest government on sound principles. For the partisans who deplore exposures of corruption or imbecility in high places as likely to hurt the party and hinder their success in holding on to the offices—who insist that a journal of their faith must follow their lead, execute their plans, and defend their acts, it has no feeling save contempt. Standing by its old land-marks, it defends the constitutional guarantee to the liberty of the citizen and the sacredness of the nation's faith with its creditors, insists on the duty of Protection to American Industry, champions all proper measures for developing the material resources of the country, urges wise means for restricting the evils of Intemperance, seeks sedulously to foster the commanding interests of Manufactures and Agriculture. But it holds itself aloof from all entangling alliances, waits on no Caucus or Convention for its opinions, aims to judge every political act of whatever party, separately as it arises, on its own merits, and maintains the liberty of candid and impartial criticism. During the present session of Congress its telegraphic reports from Washington, where it maintains the strongest force of experienced correspondents ever assembled there in the interests of a single journal, will be found incomparably more valuable and more interesting than those of any of its contemporaries. And finally, in the editorial discussion of public affairs. THE TRIBUNE endeavors to combine the utmost frankness of expression and independence of thought with a strict impartiality of judgment and that dignity and refinement of language which befit a family newspaper. It wastes no space in wrangling with other papers, pays no attention to personal abuse, and reserves its columns for its reader's interests, not its editor's grievances.

That there is a popular appreciation of that sort of independent, vigorous, enterprising and high-toned journalism of which THE TRIBUNE is now the chief representative in this or any other country, is sufficiently proved by the results of the past twelve months. The close of 1873 finds this paper more prosperous than it has been at any previous period of its history, and the new year opens for it with the most brilliant prospects. In a short time its mechanical facilities will surpass those of any other journal in the world; and on the completion of its new and magnificent building it will be enabled to introduce various improvements of the most important character.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE has grown very rapidly in public favor of late. In addition to a careful summary of the news it contains all the best of the foreign and domestic correspondence and leading articles of the Daily:—it gives specially the scientific intelligence (including the proceedings of all American scientific societies), with the best of the book reviews, and miscellaneous matter relating to education, the arts, religion, &c. It has all the commercial news and market reports; all the agricultural articles of the Weekly; and gives, moreover, regularly a serial work of fiction, presenting in the course of the year three or four of the latest productions of the most popular novelists. As it takes only a few select advertisements, it is enabled to give an unusually large proportion of reading matter, and may be called, considering the extent and variety of its contents, the cheapest newspaper in the world. It is published every Tuesday and Friday, and reaches nearly every post-office east of the Mississippi within one or two days of its issue.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE has been for the space of a generation the Farmer's favorite paper. Besides a complete condensation of the news of the week, a selection of literary and miscellaneous reading, and a full page of the best editorials from the Daily, it contains in every number a greater amount of agricultural matter than is furnished by any distinctively agricultural paper. This is prepared expressly for its columns by the best agricultural writers and practical farmers in the United States; and as its contributors are in every part of the country it will be found equally valuable in New-England, in the South on the Pacific slope, or in the Mississippi Valley. Great attention is paid to all subjects connected with the Farm, the Garden, and the Household, and some of the original articles every week are illustrated with wood-cuts. The market quotations of farm produce, cattle, provisions, breadstuffs, dry goods, and all kinds of merchandise, are exceedingly full and scrupulously accurate. The utmost care is bestowed upon the typographical arrangement of the paper, and the print is always clear and legible, and generally larger than that of any other New-York paper.

THE TRIBUNE EXTRAS.

A new feature has been added to American journalism by the valuable TRIBUNE Extra sheets, which have attained such an extraordinary popularity during the past year. They present the fresh fruit of the best intellects of this and other countries, the most remarkable lectures, the most valuable scientific and geographical researches, at a merely nominal price. In the series of 14 Extras already published will be found, reprinted for the most part from the columns of the daily TRIBUNE, some of the latest lectures of Agassiz, Tyndall, and Beecher; the explorations of Prof. Hayden the full history and description of the Farmers' Movement, the best lessons of the great Vienna Exposition, and the complete report of the proceedings of the Evangelical Alliance. Half a million of the Extras have already been sold, and the demand for them is steadily increasing.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

DAILY (by mail) 1 year	$10 00
SEMI-WEEKLY, 1 year	3 00
Five copies, 1 year	12 50
Ten copies (and one extra), 1 year	25 00
WEEKLY, 1 year	2 00
Five copies, 1 year	7 50
Ten copies, 1 year	12 50
Twenty copies, 1 year	22 00
Thirty copies, 1 year	30 00

Each person procuring a club of ten or more subscribers is entitled to one extra WEEKLY, and of fifty or more to a SEMI-WEEKLY.

Papers addressed separately to each member of Clubs will be charged ten cents additional to the above rates.

Specimen copies of either edition of THE TRIBUNE, and circulars giving full details of the contents of each Extra sheet, sent free to any address in the United States.

All remittances at sender's risk, unless by drafts on New-York, postal order, or in registered letter.

Address, THE TRIBUNE,
New-York.

January 16, 1874.

GAS RICHARD & CO.

GIVING A BRILLIANT LIGHT,

—AND—

THE PRICE OF WHICH

—IS—

EXTRAORDINARILY MODERATE

THESE QUALITIES ALONE ARE QUITE sufficient to draw, in a special manner, the attention of the public to this discovery. We, therefore, think it quite useless to enumerate all the other qualities and to insist on the numerous and important advantages of this Gas. We are confident that the use which a great many of our chief establishments are going to make of it will evidence its superiority over any other lighting in such a manner that the introduction of it will soon become general in all our private houses, and that it will even be used to light our streets.

Rev. M. LAFLAMME, a distinguished Professor of Laval University, has been kind enough to make a long and patient examination of this new lighting Gas and its Generator. He has submitted it to numerous experiments and we here give some extracts resuming this work and showing the invaluable qualities of this Gas.

The Gas Richard & Co.,

Is manufactured with gasoline, or carburet of hydrogen very volatile, and extracted from petroleum. The gasoline, as the petroleum, does not contain any poisonous principle, and its vapours have no bad effect on the system It seems, on the contrary, that the persons who usually breathe vapours of petroleum are better than all others, (Dr. Trench, Liverpool) The gasoline which forms the principal part of the

Gas Richard & Co.,

Is as in-offensive as the coal oil. Hence a considerable advantage on the usual lighting gas which always contains, at least, two deleterious principles, the oxide of carbon and vapours of bisulphuret of carbon. Often enough, owing to an incomplete purification, it contains besides a more or large quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen which is a violent poison.

The intensity of the blaze given by the

Gas Richard & Co.,

Has been compared to that of the blaze of the usual lighting gas. The generator being at 15° c. the blazes of the two gases had the same intensity. That of the

Gas Richard & Co.,

Is yellower, but it is more pleasant and it fatigues the sight a great deal less. By comparing the light of the

Gas Richard & Co.,

with that of the wax-candle, it is found that the generator being at 0° c. and filled of gazoline 80°, a blaze of four or five inches wide gives as much light as 20 wax-candles.

It is known that for a good blaze of four or five inches wide the waste is of 60 cubic feet every 24 hours. Hence it follows that with 1000 cubic feet of gas a burner might burn about 15 days. Or, what is the same, 1000 cubic feet of gas might feed 15 burners during 24 hours, or 30 burners during 12 hours, the pressure being equal at 0.75 water power.

Or 1000 cubic feet of the

Gas Richard & Co.,

contain about 2.75 gallons of gazoline 80°. Then with 2.75 gallons of gazoline an isolated burner might burn during 15 days. And, if we suppose the price of the gazoline at $0.40 a gallon, we have for the value of the waste of a burner during 24 hours the sum of $0.08, or $0.04 for 12 hours. In these conditions 1000 cubic feet of the

Gas Richard & Co.,

Will cost at most from $1 20 to $1.25; less by half than the price of the same volume of lighting gas.

Thus, as it is seen, with the

Gas Richard & Co.,

A great deal less danger for those explosions the consequence of which are often so disastrous and fatal, no more of those deleterious exhalations which at every moment poison the air, injure so much the health, and may often be mortal.

Persons obliged, very often, either by their trade, or their desire of study, to work during the long hours of the night, and whose sight is destroyed every day by the burning light of the ordinary gas, ought to appreciate, we doubt not, as it should be, this precious quality.

With the Gas Richard & Co.,

Every one may with the greatest ease light his house at a low price never heard of. It is not a slight consideration not to have to pay at every moment very heavy accounts, especially for persons consuming much light.

The Company in submitting to the public this new system of lighting is confident to meet among the citizens of Quebec first, and soon in all the Dominion of Canada, a generous encouragement. The Company does not expect that encouragement only because this discovery is Canadian—which, however, might be taken into consideration by all those desiring to encourage national industry—but they expect it especially because knowing the value and qualities of the article offered for sale, they know that they want only a little encouragement to show off its high merits.

What the Company asks for is A FAIR TRIAL, certain that after a short experience

The Gas Richard & Co.,

Will have given everywhere so complete a satisfaction that every person will use it.
December 23, 1873.

NOTICE.

MORSON'S

Effectual Remedies

Are sold by Chemists and Druggists throughout the World.

PEPSINE—THE POPULAR AND PROfessional medicine for indigestion is MORSON'S PEPSINE, the Active principle of the gastric juice. Sold in Powder, Lozenges, Globules; and as Wine in ½, ¼ and 1-pint Bottles.

CHLORODYNE is of such celebrity that it can scarcely be considered a speciality, its composition being known to practioners. Many of the Chlorodynes being unequal in strength, MORSON & SON have prepared this. Sold in ¼-oz., 1½ and 3-oz. bottles.

GELATINE—The purest preparation is Morson's.

Carefully packed and shipped. Orders made payable in England.

THOMAS MORSON & SON,
Medalists and Jurors at all the Great Exhibitions.
31, 33, & 124, Southampton Row,
RUSSELL SQUARE, LONDON,
WORKS—HORNSEY AND HOMERTON.

Pure Chemicals and New Medicines selected, and Shipping Orders executed with care and despatch.
April 19, 1873. Lm-af

MAIL TIME TABLE.

QUEBEC POST OFFICE, March, 1873.

Due A.M.	Due P.M.	MAILS.	Close A.M.	Close P.M.
		ONTARIO.		
9.00		Ottawa, by Railway (a)		6.00
9.00		Province of Ontario (a)		6.00
		QUEBEC.		
9.00		Arthabaska and Three Rivers, by Railway, Sherbrooke, Lennoxville, Island Pond route, Eastern Townships and Richmond, to Montreal, by railway, daily, (a)		6.00
		Chaudiere Station		6.00
9.00		Montreal City, by railway, and westward, daily (a)		6.00
		Leeds, (Megantic,) daily, (a)		6.00
9.00		St. Giles & St. Silvester, Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, (a)		6.00
	5.30	Riviere du Loup railway and Eastward, daily, (b)	8.00	
		Chaudiere Mills	8.00	
		LOCAL MAILS.		
	5.30	St. Anselme, & County of Dorchester, daily	8.00	
8.30		Beaumont & St. Michel daily		2.30
8.30	3.00	Bienville and Lauson, twice daily, at	8.30	2.30
		Levis, twice daily	8.30	2.30
9.00	4.30	South Quebec, twice daily	8.00	6.00
8.00		Ste. Marie, &c., County Beauce, daily	11.00	
	3.00	New Liverpool and St. Jean Chrystome, twice daily	8.30	2.30
8.00	3.30	Spencer Cove, twice daily	8.00	2.30
		Sillery Cove	8.00	
		St. Sauveur & St. Roch, thrice daily	8.00	4.00
			11.00	
9.00		Bergerville and Cap Rouge		2.30
		South Shore (West,) St. Nicholas to Bécancour, daily	8.00	
8.00		North Shore (West,) Ste. Foy, to Three Rivers, by land, daily		4.00
8.00		North Shore (East,) by land, Beauport, Montmorency Falls, to Murray Bay, Chicoutimi, daily at		8.00
8.00		Island of Orleans, Monday, Wednesday and Friday		3.00
8.00		Bourg Louis, St. Raymond, Pont Rouge, St. Catherine, daily		4.00
10.00		Valcartier and Lorette, Wednesday & Saturday		2.00
10.00		Laval & Lake Beauport Tuesday & Friday	11.00	
10.00		Charlesbourg, and Lorette, daily, at		2.00
10.00		Stoneham, Saturday		2.00
		BAY OF CHALEURS.		
	5.30	County of Bonaventure, as far as Paspebiac, daily, at	8.00	
		From Paspebiac to Perce & Gaspe Basin, try-weekly, Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at	8.00	
		MARITIME PROVINCES.		
	5.30	Northern portion of New Brunswick, Edmondston, Woodstock, by land daily, at	8.00	
9.00		New Brunswick, Fredericton, St. John, P. E. Island and Nova Scotia, per G. T. Railway via Island Pond, daily, at		6 00
		(Newfoundland & Bermuda, W.I., included in each mail for Halifax, whence despatch is on arrival of Inman steamers from N.Y		
		UNITED STATES.		
9 00		Boston and New York, &c.		6 00
		WEST INDIES.		
		Letters, &c., pre-paid via New York, are forwarded daily on New York, whence mails are despatched:—For Havana and West Indies, via Havana, every Thursday, P.M. For St. Thomas, the West Indies & Brasil, on 23rd of every month.		6.00
		GREAT BRITAIN.		
		By Canadian Line, Friday at (c)		6.00
		By Guion Line, via New York on Saturday at		6.00
		By Cunard Line, via New York on Saturday at		6.00
		By Hamburg Line, via New York on Monday at		6.00

a—Postal Car Bag open till 7.00 P.M.
b— Do do do 8.15 A.M.
c—Supplementary Bag at 7.00 P.M.

Registered Letters must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each mail.

Street Letter Boxes visited, 7.00 A.M., 10.15 Noon, 3.30 P.M. 6.15 P.M.

J. B. PRUNEAU,
Postmaster.

March 4, 1874.

TO MERCHANTS, STORE DEALERS, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

Aberdeen, and 14, Commercial Street, London, E.,

would direct special attention to their brand of Jams, Jellies, and Scotch Marmalade; which will be found unequal for colour, flavour, purity, and general excellence; and that each tin contains the *specified weight*. J. M. & S. would invite comparison with any other brand.

*** Awarded the "GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT" at the VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873, for the general superiority of their Manufacturers.

October 20, 1873. Z-ao

Tackabury's New Dominion Atlas.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS GREAT pleasure in informing subscribers and the public generally that the New Topographical Atlas of the Dominion which has been in course of preparation for nearly two years past, is fast approaching completion, and the distribution to subscribers may be expected to commence early the coming winter.

To such as have not seen the prospectus, or had an opportunity of ordering the work, it may be interesting to know that this will differ in many important respects from any of the publisher's previous maps of Canada.

Owing to the vast extent of territory now composing the Dominion, the Atlas form has been adopted as being more convenient, and in fact the only form by which the townships and counties can be shown on a scale sufficiently large to be of practical utility, while kept within a reasonable size, and in convenient form for reference. The pages will be about 14 x 18 inches in size, and the counties in Ontario and Quebec will be shown on the scale of six miles to an inch, a county on a page, or where there is room for 2 or 3 contigious counties they will be given on a single or double page.

This scale admits of great minutiæ of detail; and in each Township the Concessions and Lots will be given, also Towns, Villages, Post Offices, Railway Stations, Rivers, Lakes, Steamboat Landings, &c., &c. These will be followed by a double page map of each of the Provinces, showing all the counties in each in connection, on a smaller scale, in proper geographical position; after which will be shown a double page map of the Dominion, giving the several provinces in geographical position. There will also be maps of the five cities of Ontario, of Montreal and Quebec a Geological and Climatological map of the Dominion; a double page map of the United States and a double page map of Europe.

There will be some thirty pages of letter press descriptive matter on the History, Topography, Geology, Zoology, Education, Railways, &c., &c., as well as a Gazetteer or Alphabetical Index, giving the location of all the places shown on the Atlas. The work will be printed on fine white paper manufactured expressly for the purpose by Messrs. Alex. Buntin & Co., and substantially bound with leather back and corners. It is to be sold only by subscription at the uniform price of $12, hence all will do well to give their orders when the Agent calls. Orders also received by post at Montreal, P.Q., or at London, Ont.

G. N. TACKABURY,
Publisher of Tackabury's Maps of Canada,
August 22, 1873.

BROMA.—The agreeable and benefical properties of this preparation, from the Cocoa, Manufactured by Mr. John P. Mott, of Halifax have been appreciated by invalids and others for many years, and has been recommended by the ablest physicians in the Dominion.
July 1, 1873. Fm-wed

PATRONISED BY H.M. THE QUEEN AND H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

PRIZE MEDALS-London, 1851 and 1862; Vienna, 1873.

BARNARD, BISHOP & BARNARD'S, NORFOLK IRON WORKS, NORWICH.

ORIGINAL MANUFACTURERS OF MACHINE-MADE GALVANISED WIRE NETTING.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF IRON and GALVANISED IRON MATERIALS of the best Manufacture.

IMPROVED CATTLE AND SHEEP FENCING.

IMPROVED STABLE FITTINGS, GARDEN AND AVIARY REQUIREMENTS. LAWN MOWERS.

FARM IMPLEMENTS AND MATERIALS.

IRON MANGLES—MACHINERY—MILLS—FOUNTAINS—TANKS—TROUGHS.

CLOSE AND OPEN KITCHEN AND COOKING RANGES FOR INDIAN AND COLONIAL USE. IRON BOTTLE BINS AND RACKS.

IRON ENTRANCE GATES to GARDENS, MANSIONS &c., as supplied to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, at Sandringham.

Illustrated Priced Catalogues on application, and all goods most carefully packed and shipped.

Order through Merchants, or with reference or payment on shipment.

*** State that indents are to be for the Manufacturers of

BARNARD, BISHOP & BARNARD'S,
Norfolk Iron Works, Norwich, England.
September 29, 1873. sp13-Z-af



SALMON ANGLING.

APPLICATIONS WILL BE RECEIVED for the PRIVILEGE of ANGLING for SALMON (fly-fishing) in the FLUVIAL DIVISION of any of the undermentioned streams. SEASON LICENSES will be issued, or LEASES granted for five years, as may be agreed upon with each applicant. Upset prices are named below, above which sums competition will take place. Guardianship at private cost forms part of conditions.

Schedule of vacant Salmon Rivers:

Names.	Locality & Description.	Upset Price.
	NORTH COAST OF ST. LAWRENCE.	
Portneuf (en bas.)	40 miles below Tadousac. In course of restocking	50
Trinity	15 miles below Godbout Salmon & Sea-Trout stream capable of affording sport	100
Little Trinity	Small and indifferent	20
Calumet	15 miles below Trinity River. Small and indifferent	20
St. Margaret (en bas.)	36 miles above Moisic. Good Salmon & Sea-Trout stream	100
Trout	7 miles below Moisic. Promising stream. Untried	100
Mistassini	Small and indifferent	20
Becscie	15 miles west of Godbout. Small and indifferent	20
Magpie	5 miles west of St. John River. One tidal pool for angling. Untried.	50
Mingan and Manitco	Excellent salmon str'm Accommodates four rods. Branch of above Only 1 rod	50
Romaine and Little Romaine	9 miles below Mingan. Estuary limits included. Excellent salmon river. Takes four rods. Branch of above. Fine angling	400
Agwanus	4 miles above Natashquan. Small and indifferent	20
Kegashca	10 miles below Natashquan. Small and indifferent	20
La Romaine	15 miles below Natashquan. Untried	20
Mecatina	Salmon stream, sixty miles below Natashquan. Untried	40
St. Augustine	40 miles west of Esquimaux River. Untried	50
Esquimaux	Large Salmon stream. Untried	200
	GASPE AND BAY DES CHALEURS.	
Malbay	Near Perce. In course of re-stocking	100
Grand Pabos	About 20 miles from Perce	200
Little do.	Good salmon streams Fair fishing	100
G. Cascapedia	Superior angling str'm	500
L. Cascapedia	Good salmon stream, adjoining Grand Cascapedia	200
Jacquet	Eight miles below Dalhousie, on the south side of Bay des Chaleurs; small stream	100
Charlo	4 miles below Dalhousie; small stream	100
Tobique	4 miles below Grand Falls, St. John River; salmon plentiful; large river	100
	ISLAND OF ANTICOSTI.	
Jupiter	Large salmon stream. Untried	100
Salmon	Large salmon stream. Untried	50
Chicotte	Small stream. Untried	20
Becscie	do do	20
Pavillon	do do	20
Otter	do do	20
Chaloupe	do do	20
Dauphine	do do	20
Belle	do do	20

By order of the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

ADDRESS:

W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries,
Ottawa.

April 6, 1874.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."—See Deuteronomy, chap. xii., verse 23.

CLARKE'S

World Famed Blood Mixture.

Trade Mark—"Blood Mixture."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures old Sores.
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs.
Cures Blackheads, or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy Sores.
Cures Cancerous Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of testimonials from all parts.

Sold in Bottles 2s 3d each, and in Cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

Sole proprietor, F. J. CLARKE, Chemist, APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., Coleman Street, London.
Newbery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London
Sanger and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS IN CANADA.

Montreal.—Evans, Mercer and Co., Wholesale Druggists.
" Lymans, Clare and Co.
Toronto.—Elliott and Co., Wholesale Druggists.
" Shapter and Owen.
Hamilton.—Winer and Co.
Halifax.—Avery, Brown and Co.
September 5, 1873. Lm-Fri

NOTHING LOST IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFES IN THE BOSTON FIRE

BOSTON, MASS., Nov. 12, 1872.

Messrs. HERRINGS & FARREL, Nos. 251 and 252 Broadway, New York:

GENTLEMEN—In the "Great Fire" which has destroyed the business portion of this City, we had in use one of your "Champion" Safes, and which we were unable to recover from the ruins until this p.m., on account of the intense heat which surrounded it. When we opened it we were agreeably surprised to find our books, papers, &c., in fine condition.

Yours, etc.,
J. C. BURRAGE & CO.

Boston, Nov., 14, 1872.

Messrs. Herrings & Farrel:

Gentlemen—Our Store, No. 38 Summer Street, was burned in the late "Great Fire," in this city of November 9th and 10th. Our books and papers were in one of your "Patent Champion Safes," and were all preserved in good condition. Our store was burned about 10 o'clock Saturday evening, but on account of the heat, we could not get at the safe until the Tuesday following—over sixty hours after the fire. We consider this fire no ordinary test for safes, and take pleasure in giving facts as above.

Very truly yours,
PORTER BROTHERS & CO.

Boston, Dec. 6, 1872.

Messrs. Herrings & Farrel, New York:

Gentlemen—I opened, to-day, the safe o your make owned by Wm. A. Ramsey. The safe passed through the great fire of the 9th ult., and was in the ruins until Dec. 3rd. The safe was severely tested by an intense heat, and the papers were all legible and good.

JOHN J. BROWN.
WM. A. RAMSEY.

I purchased the safe about one year ago, second-hand, and I am perfectly satisfied as to the fire-proof qualities of your Champion Safe. It lay imbedded in a pile of burning coal over two weeks, but my valuable books and papers are all legible.

WM. A. RAMSEY,

Boston, Dec. 4, 1872.

Messrs. Herring & Farrel, New York:

Gentlemen—In the great fire of the 9th November, which destroyed a large portion of our best business houses, I was one of the suffers, and had in use one of your Champion Safes, Before the fire reached my place I removed the most of the contents from it. I am pleased to say, however, that the contents left therein, which was jewelry, came out in good condition, and I have this day given your agent an order for one of your fire and burglar proof safes of larger size.

BENJAMIN A. HERSEY.

Boston, Dec. 4, 1872,

Messrs. Herring & Farrel:

Gentlemen—The safe purchased of you in 1865 was subjected to a very severe test by the "Great Fire" of the 9th and 10th November. It was thrown some distance from its position, and fell from the second story into the cellar. We finally found it on the 16th, one week after the fire broke out. It was exposed to an intense heat five days. The books and papers are legible. A pair of silver eagles and a sapphire set in diamonds are uninjured. The safe has done all that could be expected.

Respectfully,
N. P. HALLOWELL,
17 Doane Street.

Custom House, Chicago, Ill.,
Collector's Office, Nov. 14, 1871.

Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago:

Gentlemen—As the representative of the United States Treasury in this city, I had charge of the public moneys, a portion of which was deposited in one of your safes in the Custom House at the time of its destruction in the great fire of the 8th and 9th ult. It contained currency to the amount of $36,000, all of which was saved in good condition.

Very respectfully,
JAMES E. McLEAN, Collector.

Chicago, Nov. 4, 1871,

Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago, Ill:

Gentlemen—In the great fire, in which the Court-house building was destroyed, I had, in the Law Department rooms, one of your safes. It was taken out of the ruins and opened today—three weeks after the fire. On Thursday of last week it was too hot to handle. Other safes in the Court house had been opened, and their contents found destroyed. I had made up my mind from this fact, and from the long time that it had bee exposed, that everything in the safe was destroyed, but upon opening it, found, to my astonishment and great satisfaction, that my books and papers were perfect—not schorched nor injured in any way by the fire—and but very few papers were at all discolored. I am satisfied that your safes will stand fire.

Yours truly,
M. F. TULEY, Corporation Counsel.

The above statement is entirely reliable,
R. B. MASON, Mayor.

County Treasurer's Office,
Chicago, Oct. 20, 1871.

Messrs. Herring & Co:

Gentlemen—The large Herring's Safe in use in my office passed through the fire of the 8th and 9th instants. We got at it on Wednesday, but did not open it until Friday, the fourth day after the fire. The safe was subjected to an intense heat, and has proved worthy of its trust—preserving money and papers that could not have been replaced. Please fernish this office with another Herring of the same size, burglar proof chest inside, and all improvements.

H. S. REXFORD, County Treasurer.

"I shall in future use none but Herring's Safes."

DETECTIVE PINKERTON ON HERRING'S SAFES.

Chicago, Dec. 28, 1871.

Messrs. Herring & Co., Chicago:

Gentlemen—I had two of your "Herring's Patent Champion Safes" in my office at the time of the great fire of the 8th and 9th of October. One was on the second floor, and the other on the third floor. Both safes fell to the basement, and when we got them out after the fire, I found all my account books and papers—in fact, the entire contents of both safes—in splendid condition; the melting of the glue of the binding of the books was all the damage done. I shall in future use none but Herring's Safes.

Yours truly,
ALLAN PINKERTON.

Six large safes of another make, belonging to Mr. Pinkerton, side by side with Herring's, were destroyed with all their contents.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 18, 1871.

Messrs. Herring & Farrel,
251 Broadway, New York:

Gentlemen—We take pleasure in informing you that we have recovered two of "Herring's Patent Safes" from the ruins of the great fire of the 8th and 9th inst. They were of your largest size safes, and we could not get them out under 48 hours after the fire; and even then they were so hot that they had to be cooled off with water before they could be handled. Upon opening them we were pleased to find all our Books, Currency, Jewelry, and Watches in good order. We will take pleasure in showing the contents to any one that wishes the best safe, by calling at our present store, No. 113 Twenty-second street. In addition to the above two safes, we had one of another make, so-called fire-proof, whose contents were entirely destroyed. Please ship another of your large-size safes and oblige,

Yours truly,
B. F. NORRIS & CO.,
Wholesale Jewelers, 113 22nd Street, Chicago.

Chicago, Oct., 1871.

Messrs. Herring & Co:

Gents—We have tried the Herring Safe again, and in this "burning of Chicago," the wheels of the safe and part of the iron on bottom and back were melted off; but, to our great surprise, we do not lose a book or paper—all the contents are safe.

It is impossible for us to speak in terms of too much praise of the Herring Safe, as this is the second time it has carried us through safely.

Yours respectfully,
J.W. BUTLER & CO..
Paper Dealers, successors to Laflin & Butler.

Chicago, Oct., 1871.

Messrs. Herring & Co:

Gentlemen—In the great fire on the West Side on the night of the 7th inst., which burned four blocks of buildings, lumber and coal yards, I had one of your No. 7 Herring's Patent Champion Safes; and although the heat was so intense as to melt the brass plates and knobs, upon opening the safe I found the contents, consisting of my books, papers, etc., all right—nothing burned or hurt except by steam. Please send me another of the same size for my new office.

Yours truly,
W. E. JOHNSON.

March 13, 1873.

Littell's Living Age for 1874.

WHAT DISTINGUISHES LITTELL'S LIVING AGE is the fact, that with its weekly issue, and its *three and a quarter thousand large pages* of reading matter a year, it is enabled to present freshly and with a satisfying *completeness* attempted by no other publication, the best essays, reviews, serial and short stories, poetry, sketches of travel and discovery, and the most valuable biographical, historical, political and scientific information, from the entire body of foreign periodical literature. It is therefore invaluable to American readers, as giving promptly and without any abridgement, whatever is essential to them in a great and generally inaccessible but indispensable current literature; indispensable because it embraces the productions of the ablest writers in science, fiction, poetry, history, biography, politics, theology, philosophy, criticism and art.

Among the eminent authors lately represented in its pages are Prof. Max Muller, Prof. Tyndall, Prof. Huxley, Lord Lytton (Bulwer), Fritz Reuter, the popular German novelist, MM. Erckmann-Chatrian, the distinguished French writers, Ivan Turguenieff, the eminent Russian author, Mrs. Oliphant, Dr. W. B. Carpenter, Miss Thackeray, Charles Kingsley, Prof. R. A. Proctor, Miss Muloch, Matthew Arnold, Jean Ingelow, George MacDonald, Froude, Gladstone, and many others.

A new series was begun January 1, 1873, which already embraces serial and short stories by noted English, French, German and Russian authors, viz: Lord Lytton, Erckmann-Chatrian, Fritz Reuter, Ivan Turguenieff, Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Parr, author of "Dorothy Fox," Miss Macquoid, author of "Patty," Miss Thackeray, Julia Kavanagh, etc. And during the coming year, as heretofore, besides the choicest fiction by the leading foreign authors, will be given the usual amount, unapproached by any other periodical, of the best literary and scientific matter of the day, from the pens of the above named and many other ablest living contributors to current literature.

The leading critical authorities pronounce *The Living Age* "the chief of the eclectics"; and in the great multiplicity of quarterlies, monthlies and weeklies, it has become a necessity to every person or family desiring a *thorough* compendium of the admirable and noteworthy in the literary world.

The subscription price ($8 a year) is cheap for the amount of reading furnished; but the publishers (Littell & Gay, Boston) offer to send the last six numbers of 1873 *gratis* to new subscribers remitting $8 for 1874; or to send the numbers of 1873 and 1874 (104 Nos.) to those wishing to begin with the new series, for $13; or to send to those preferring, any one of the American $4 monthlies or weeklies with *The Living Age* for a year for $10. With *The Living Age* and one or other of our leading American periodicals, a subscriber will "find himself in command of the whole situation." Certainly the amount of the best current literature of the world, thus offered, cannot otherwise be obtained so economically and the more one is inclined to limit the *number* of his periodicals, the stronger is the reason for taking *The Living Age*, for 1874.

December 9, 1874.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.

(*Prepared with Howard's Quinine.*) Highly recommended by many eminent Physicians, to be the best and cheapest Tonic yet introduced to the Public, and has proved an invaluable and agreeable Stomachic to all suffering from General Debility, Indigestion, and Loss of Appetite. *In large Bottles, at One and Two Shillings each.* Prepared by

Goodall, Backhouse & Co., Leeds, England
July 8, 1873. Lm-ao

Real Vichy Baths at Home.

THOSE WHO BY VIRTUE OF THEIR infirmities, business or distance, are deprived of the advantages of visiting Vichy, can have, by means of the Salts extracted from the pure Waters of Vichy, a Bath at home.

The treatment at Vichy consists of the Baths, and the Waters which are drank at the source; thus by means of these Salts for the Bath and the pure Waters taken internally, you secure under the directions of your medical adviser a treatment identical with that of Vichy.

VICHY PASTILES.

These Pastiles are manufactured at the Tepid Establishment from the Salts extracted from the sources of Springs, under the supervision of the State.

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The Vichy waters are of the first quality of Mineral Waters, which can be drank at a distance. The consumption of these waters is augmenting daily. Their beneficent working manifests itself in all Chronic Diseases of the abdominal organs. Whoever has found his health improved by drinking these spring waters of Vichy, will almost always continue their use as a constant remedy in the family.

The ordinary dose of the Vichy Waters is from one to two bottles a day. They are very agreeable to drink during meal time, pure or mixed with wine,

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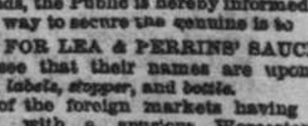
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December 23, 1873. Apl 10-12m-ao

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