



THE QUEBEC MERCURY, PUBLISHED THREE TIMES A-WEEK. PRICE OF ADVERTISING. First insertion, 6 lines and under.....2s 6d

Property for Sale & to Let. TO LET: WITH POSSESSION ON 1st MAY NEXT. THAT large and commodious House, situated in Palace Street (rue des Pauvres) in the Upper Town of this City, and at present occupied by Mr. N. BALZARETTI, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE. FOUR Lots of Ground, situated near the St. Foy Toll Gate, of forty-five feet front by one hundred and twenty feet in depth; on these lots is built the house known as the "MOUNT PLEASANT HOTEL."

TO LET. LARGE SHOP, No. 19, Palace Street, at present occupied by Mr. Anderson, Saddler. Apply to DR. ROY.

TO LET. THE Deal Wharf and Timber Pond, (River St. Charles,) belonging to the bankrupt estate of Wm. Henry.—Possession on the first May.—Apply to WM. WURTELE, T. H. DUNN, Assignees.

FOR SALE. ON CRAIG'S ROAD, in the Parish of St. Sylvester, that well-known Stand for a HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, formerly occupied by the late Mr. Houly as such, comprising: a large DWELLING-HOUSE, Stables, &c.; &c.; there are, also, 90 Acres of Land attached, 30 Acres of which are under Cultivation.

Property for Sale & to Let. TO LET: THE HOUSE, No. 11, St. Lewis Street. —AND— For 10, 20, 30, or 50 years, the BEACH in front of the Subscriber's property at Beauport.

FOR SALE. TWO desirable PROPERTIES, situated on LAKE BEAUFORT, in the Seigneurie of Beauport. One containing six arpents in front by twenty in depth, with an excellent Dwelling House, Back Kitchen, Two Stables, one of Stone; Barn, Kitchen and Flower gardens, and other conveniences for a family.

FOR SALE. Four hundred and thirty four arpents of LAND, in the fief GRANDPRE, bounded in front by the lands of the fourth concession, in rear by the township of Stoneham.

Board of Commissioners for Protestant Schools. THE Commissioners of Protestant Schools in the City of Quebec, having determined to establish a Public Central Elementary School, under the provisions of the School Act, in some part of the Saint John's or Saint Lewis' Suburbs, hereby give notice that they will receive tenders for leasing a suitable building, or one or more large rooms capable of accommodating one hundred scholars, for a period of one or more years from 1st May next; such tenders to be sent to the undersigned, chairman of the Board, on or before the 10th April next, stating the situation and extent of the premises, and the term and rent for which a lease will be granted.

Wanted to Purchase. A CONVENIENT DWELLING-HOUSE, in the Upper-Town, within the walls. Apply at this office. Quebec, March 9, 1848.

McDONALD, PAINTER, GLAZIER, &c. RETURNS thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for the liberal support he has received for the last 14 years in his profession, and begs to inform them that he is prepared to execute all orders in his line with despatch, and on the most reasonable terms. Workmanship and material not to be surpassed by any in this City. Quebec, 2d March, 1848.

NOTICE. ALL claims due by or to the Estate of the late Mr. PATRICK MCGARVEY, in his lifetime of Quebec, Merchant Grocer, are to be filed, for settlement, with Mre. R. G. BELLEAU, N. P. Upper Town. Quebec, 23d Feby. 1848.

WANTED TO PURCHASE. WITHIN two or three miles of the City—a well-cultivated FARM with a comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE and dependencies.—The Little River, St. Charles' Road, preferred. Apply to BIGNELL & YOUNG, Arthur Street, Lower Town. Quebec, February 21, 1848.

NOTICE. QUEBEC GAS COMPANY. THE Shareholders are requested to take notice that at a meeting of the Directors of the Quebec Gas Company, held on the 4th inst., it was—Resolved—That the Stockholders of the Company should pay into the hands of the Treasurer, at the Bank of British North America, a fourth instalment of £5 per share, on or before the TWENTIETH day of MARCH next. J. GREAVES CLAPHAM, Hon. Secretary. Quebec, 17th February, 1848.

From United States Papers.

WASHINGTON, March 13. Mr. Leber has been appointed a special commissioner to proceed to Mexico without delay, to negotiate, and finally to close the treaty of peace. He has been armed with full power to carry out this object, and will leave on Wednesday next for that purpose.

ESCAPE OF A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.—De Rinzi, the French Canadian, who robbed the Board of Works in Ireland of £3000—which, with other sums of money, had been intended to supply the food of the starving Irish peasantry—and who was arrested some time ago in this city, has been discharged from custody. Application was made at Washington to hand him over to the British officers of justice, who pursued and arrested him here; but the reply was, that the British ambassador at our seat of government had received the strongest instructions not to require, according to the Ashburton Treaty, that his person should be surrendered. The Sunday Atlas says that his farm stock, at New Brunswick, has been sold, &c. The proceeds, as a matter of course, will be applied for the original purposes for which they were intended. De Rinzi, who is a man of superior education and address, was married to a Canadian lady, by whom he has issue. This lady he left behind in Canada, and went to Ireland, when he succeeded in obtaining a responsible and lucrative situation under the British Government. He was at Monahan, and soon after formed a matrimonial alliance with a young and beautiful girl of one of the highest families of the neighbourhood. When the robbery was discovered, his Irish wife made every effort to have the matter compromised. Our readers will remember that he made his escape to France, and arrived in this country in a Havre packet, and purchased a farm in New Jersey, where he was joined by his Canadian wife and their child. The greater part of the money which he had abstracted fraudulently from the Monahan Bank has been recovered, but it appears the influence of his second living wife's friends was strong enough to protect a heartless villain from justice.—New York Sun.

CANADA.

Mr. Lafontaine, after delaying to the latest possible hour, makes his election to sit for Montreal. This, we suppose, is "English practice" again. In the English Parliament, the election must be made the moment the Member presents himself to be sworn, and it is considered no more than gentlemanly courtesy for the Member enjoying double honours to intimate without delay his intention to the constituency he does not mean to serve. How wonderfully sharp some people are! Mr. Aylwin could see with "half an eye," that there was no representative for Beauharnois; and, without either petition or committee, that the return for Oxford did not agree with the poll; but he was blind as a bat to the fact that either Montreal, or Terrebonne, was minus a representative. Mr. L. M. Viger will be the Lafontaine candidate for Terrebonne, and it is rumored that he will be opposed by Mr. Jas. Scott, or Mr. A. B. Papineau, one or both. Since writing the above we find that Mr. Lafontaine, having accepted office, will vacate both seats—another curious anomaly arising from the sitting aside "British practice" whenever it suits a party convenience.—Montreal Gazette.

We copy the following from the London Daily News. Whoever the Navigation Laws may benefit, if any body, of which we have great doubts, they do not benefit the sailors. By forcing the engagement of an extra number of apprentices, they overstock the trade, and thus produce the surplus of seamen, which drives so many of British origin into the service of the United States. This is, on a large scale, as great an absurdity, as the combination of workmen, in other trades, to restrict the number of apprentices, are on a small one.

THE SEAMEN AND THE NAVIGATION LAWS.—A correspondent says: How little reliance is to be placed on the representations of certain persons professing to express the sentiments of the seamen, shipwrights, and others of the working classes of the Tyne and the Wear, on the subject of the navigation laws, will be seen from the following notice of a public meeting held on Monday evening, in the Athenæum, Sunderland. The meeting according to the placard convening it, was one representing the seamen, shipwrights, and other trades interested in the prosperity of British shipping. A shipwright named Garnaby was called to the chair. In accordance with the plan of the meeting, he invited any gentleman present in favour of or against the navigation laws, to express their sentiments. Mr. J. Wilson, an extensive merchant and shipowner, was the first to accept the invitation. He made a speech exposing the absurdity and mischief of the protective policy.—Mr. J. Candlish, a ship-builder and ship-owner, followed on the same side. Having concluded a speech abounding in arguments and striking facts, an appeal was made to any who might be disposed to maintain protection to come forward, or for any who had any questions to put or doubts to be solved to urge their views; but no one accepting the challenge, Mr. J. Ferguson, a shipwright, rose, and proposed:

That this meeting, having heard the addresses just delivered, is of opinion that no apprehension need be entertained that the repeal of the navigation laws will be productive of any injury to British shipping, or to the seamen, shipwrights, and others connected with the maritime interest; but, on the contrary, this meeting believes that, looking to the obstruction which those laws offer to the advancement of our commercial and manufacturing interests, the immediate repeal of the said laws is highly desirable; and that British shipping and British industry need not dread competition with any foreign nation. After other addresses, chiefly from working men, a petition in favour of repeal was adopted, with only three dissentients. What renders the above meeting more remarkable is the fact that the secretary of the Shipowner's Society, R. Brown, Esq., an able and popular speaker and an advocate for the navigation laws, was specially invited to attend, but he did not make his appearance.

We learn with much pleasure that there is to be a woolen factory on a large scale in operation shortly, at New Edinburgh, in the vicinity of Bytown; and the wealth and enterprise of the projector—the Hon. Thomas Mackay—give a guarantee that the undertaking will not be allowed to languish or stop altogether, as has been the fate with some efforts to introduce manufactures into Canada. We understand that the machinery, &c., will be of the most approved and complete description, and that the articles manufactured will be blankets, flannels, cloths, and satinetts, &c. This will open not only a good market for the wool of that fine sheep country, the Bathurst and Dalhousie Districts, but will provide, to some extent at least, a market upon the spot for the other agricultural products of that region. Speed the spindle and the shuttle, say we, as well as the plough. Each will help the other.—J.B.

It is rumored, that the relief of the late Chief Justice Reid, proposes to aid, at his own expense, a wing to the Montreal General Infirmary, to match the Richardson wing—a most judicious, as well as liberal act of charity.—Montreal Gazette.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, MARCH 14.

Several enquiries were made of Mr. Drummond—who came down to the House as the representative of the Cabinet, or, as Sir A. McNab, termed him, the Duke of Wellington of the Assembly, to which name Mr. Sherwood, (Toronto), added that of the Incarnation of the Ministry, —as to the intention of Ministers, to prorogue the Parliament, or to allow time for proceeding with the measures of the Country.

Mr. Drummond said time would be given to pass some few urgent measures. A vote of credit must be taken; a measure for renewing expiring laws must be passed; and some few other important acts.

A bill was introduced to enlarge the period for taking the census in Lower Canada.

Sir A. McNab proposed the appointment of a Standing Committee on Railways. This was opposed by Mr. Drummond on the part of the Government, but was carried by the Opposition, the House dividing—yeas, 33; nays, 31.

Mr. H. J. Boulton, who was in his place, did not vote. Later in the evening Mr. Sherwood pressed for a decisive answer as to when the Parliament would be prorogued, saying there ought to be no difficulty in giving it.

Mr. Drummond said it would be in a few days.

Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Hincks were present behind the throne during the proceedings of the House. A division took place on the motion for the second reading of inspection of Butter Bill, introduced by Mr. Holmes. It was carried—yeas, 55; nays, 9.

Mr. Holmes then moved the House into Committee to consider the law for inspection of butter. He proposed a reduction of the 2d now paid for inspection to 1d; also an alteration in the branding assimilating the use of our terms to those in use in the United States, considered with regard to the quality of flour. He also desired that oatmeal also be inspected.

These resolutions were carried. Mr. Notman moved, seconded by Mr. Wettenhall, that Mr. Hincks be permitted to appear before the Committee of the House to defend his seat.

Mr. H. J. Boulton opposed it, on the ground of the motion being illegal. The motion was ultimately carried.—Mont. Gazette.

THE SUPPLIES.

The reporter of the French speeches in the following debate, thinks it right to remark, that they are given to the best of his ability, and with no intention to add, or subtract anything material. It must be evident, however, that the necessity of translating with the speed required to follow a very fluent speaker—proceeding at the same moment with another translation into the written language of stenography, is very unfavourable to great accuracy. If there be faults they will probably be rather of omission than commission; but it is impossible to vouch for any thing more than a general transcript of the speaker's ideas. These remarks are rendered necessary by the turn taken by the debate.

Mr. DRUMMOND moved that the House do grant a supply to Her Majesty.

Mr. PAPINEAU (in French) then said that the motion just made announced the speedy termination of the session; and that the House ought, therefore, to consider whether it was for the good of the country that it should be prorogued so speedily. For three years the country had complained of evils, which had been all attributed to the feebleness of the Ministry, which held the reins of Government at a time when the wants of the country required a strong efficient active executive. Yet now after getting rid of those who were the cause of this state of inaction, the session was about to be terminated abruptly and nothing was to be done. Was there any example of a similar state of things in England or in any other colony? On the contrary, in Nova Scotia, where a like change had taken place, the session of the Legislature was proceeding regularly and usefully. It was after the long continued sufferings of the country—sufferings caused by the partiality of the British Government, which had sided a Governor and Council to proceed in opposition to the wishes of the majority, and which after the system had been universally condemned, had devised new engagements only to perpetuate that system—it was after this that it was now attempted to suspend for another year those labours, which ought to occupy the immediate attention of the Legislature. The greater part of the country was not represented. That was the principal thing which required amendment. Precipitate changes had been made in the system of Municipalities; that was another thing. The present law in many places had not yet begun to work—the census could not be taken; and therefore no act could be passed, for want of statistical information, which would put the representation on a just basis, proportioned to the population. Nor without that kind of information was it possible justly to proportion the grants of public money to different localities. The actual representation was monstrous, it had been imposed on the country only by lying fraudulent representations. Lord Sydenham had carried it, by writing to Upper Canada, that the people of Lower Canada acquiesced in the Union, and the conditions of the Act contrived by the impartiality and justice of the Imperial Parliament. But he sent word to England in his official correspondence of the same period, that Lower Canada clung to her laws, her language, and her nationality, with the tenacity of despair. He declared that he was opposed at every step, and that it was only by "management," which meant intrigue and corruption, that he had succeeded in carrying so unjust a measure. Lord Durham, too, had attempted to secure the triumph of the minority; but, with more justice, he repudiated the intention of having the representation on such a system as the existing one, and proclaimed that it would not fail to excite indignation both in England and the United States. He declared that the plan of joining the representatives of the two Provinces, on the principle of an equal number of members could not be accepted. It was necessary not only to deceive Upper Canada, and to gain her by management; but by coward violence to oppress Lower Canada, before she could be served as Ireland had been served by England—before Lower Canada, with a population whose national feelings had remained intact nearly a hundred years, could be placed in the same position as Ireland had been placed by the Union Act—an act which was the shame of England and the misery of Ireland. At the same time Upper Canada accepted the promotion of her material interests, and accepted that system, which imposed her debt on those who had not contracted it.—Thus were animosities created, which sooner or later must burst forth between the two sections of the Province. Why was the British system introduced into America?—what could excuse such an aggression by one class of citizens on another class, the subjects of the same government, and who being equal before justice, should be equally favoured by the law? Responsible Government, then, was based upon a false system of representation, recommended by the one who had always been enemies of popular rights. The franchise was confined to those wards in the cities, where the partisans of these persons principally lived.—The resources of the Government, and violence were used to carry the elections. Then unknown strangers were brought into the country and elected, though they had never been heard of before, and though they had all

disappeared with the instruments of their accession to power. One exception existed to that rule—the hon. member for Montreal, who had been forced into the representation by the minority, and who, if he were now elected by the majority, was so chosen, because he had adopted liberal principles. This was a proof that such persons were not elected by the free voice of the people. It was then essential to the interests of the country, that this course of injustice should be made to disappear, for while it remained no Ministry could look for the people's confidence. In the old colonies there never was so iniquitous a system. In most of them there was no other interest, but that of the yeoman—of men dependent only upon their honest labour,—men who enjoyed a tolerable equality of property, and who could not be bribed or corrupted by government. The necessity then of a law to pay commissioners to make a census, with a view to this reform was of itself sufficient to prove that the Legislature should remain in Session till it could arrange that matter. The Ministry it seemed to him were not to be the masters of the House but to deliberate with the other members of the House. He desired to see power confided to those who, during their lives had struggled against the power of the Executive—to those who wished for reform in the popular sense of the word—who wished for a rich community and a poor government; for a strong community and a weak government. He wished power to be lodged with those who desired the direction of affairs to belong to the house, and not to those to whom the house gave confidential employments. He came there not by his own wish, but as a matter of duty—in accordance with his respect for that democratic branch of the government with which he was engaged so many years in the struggle, the just struggle against the men in power acting through the legislative council. The present legislative council was very much like that of the days he alluded to; it was called in 1811 by Lord Sydenham, because the men of whom it was composed partook of the passions which prevailed among the minority, and its constitution had been changed but little since. The house had declared, that it had no confidence in the late ministry, which had acted in defiance of public opinion. It would deceive that public opinion, if it now sanctioned the ministry in a demand for a long recess. The ministry might ask a few days, and be excused for so doing; but to say that gentlemen from all parts of the province, from Bonaventure to Sandwich, should be called to the House to express the wishes of their constituents, and then be sent back again, was nothing less than absurdity. The consideration of the necessity of treating, before all other things, of the country's prospects (l'avenir) and the reform of the representation, was so difficult that active measures ought perhaps to be adjourned for the present. There must be a majority of two-thirds of that house, and two-thirds of the other house before it could be carried. But some measure to forward the ultimate success of that reform reform ought, at least, to be carried. Notwithstanding their large majority, the ministry had not yet promised anything to the country. He doubted whether they had a right to go back to their constituents until they had stated what was the nature of the reforms they proposed to carry. The question should be brought before the house during the present Session; perhaps there might be a majority of two-thirds in favour of the change. But it was necessary to consider what was the composition of the other house to see if a formation could not be changed so as to give it an amalgam complexion. The number and character of the Council must be equitably into; and it would be necessary to conquer the repugnance to such a change, which must be felt by the body, named as it was by the two dictators Durham and Sydenham, who had condemned that character of the old council, but had named one of the same class again. In England there was some excuse for containing the vicious system of representation which prevailed, and which was the source of almost all the evils with which the country was afflicted. There were pretences for considering the rights of the boroughs, which having been once large towns ought to be punished for their decay. There were manufacturing, shipping, and other interests to consider. There was an hereditary magistracy, who were the true sovereigns of the country, and who, having almost extinguished the power of the crown, exercised the entire power of the country through the representatives named by themselves in the House of Commons. But with all the excuses that could be made, the fact remained, that this system encouraged bribery to such an extent, that it had tarnished the institutions of the country from Walpole's time to the present moment. The evil must be borne where it was deeply rooted; but why should it be introduced into Canada? He believed that before saying it was expedient to grant a supply, the House ought to have the official announcement of a very early Session; for whatever the rights of Ministers, or the prerogative of the Crown, that House should protect the rights of the people. He wished to give a chance of success to the men who held the Government, before he commenced a system of agitation for those reforms which he held to be necessary. The separation of the Provinces ought not to be agitated yet. What he thought necessary at the moment was Parliamentary reform. There were six small Towns in Upper Canada which did not contain 12,000 persons, each of which returned a representative, while there were counties in Lower Canada with 40,000 persons. Montreal, even at the rate of a representative to every 10,000 inhabitants, ought to have five. He knew not why so much should be given to the inhabitants of Towns, or why they should have two votes for the same property which in the country gave but one. With the improvement in the representation, ought to go hand in hand the extension of the suffrage; nor need others be afraid of giving these rights to Lower Canada; what she claimed now, she would be ready to give in her turn; for a true liberal, as he would never choose to suffer, so he would never try to inflict injustice. If the Ministry desired to destroy the hopes the country had formed; and if they were supported in that course by a majority, the minority must of course submit. But in submitting, it must protest.

Mr. CHABOT (in French) said, that the hon. member who last addressed the House, had declared that the country stood in great need of legislation, because, for three years, it had an inactive, feeble administration; but the truth was that the late ministry had been justified on account of the great number of bills they had passed. He thought, on the other hand, that the value of Government should be judged by the efficacy, not by the number of its laws. There had been too much legislation, which it would take many sessions to destroy. If, under present circumstances, the House could not legislate advantageously, because the new ministry could not yet speak in the House, he did not think that a reason why that ministry should be asked without a moment's pause what it had done, or what reform it intended to propose. That was not what he asked. He did not wish to remain one day in idleness, nor to stay as he had stayed from the beginning of the session discussing the question, if this or that measure should be proposed or not. He preferred to give time for the preparation of complete measures. The hon. member had spoken of the defects of the Union. The Union had its defects and would have them; but the hon. gentleman had struggled all his life for Responsible Government, and now having got what he wanted, what did he say? He asserted that he had no confidence in Responsible Government. He (Mr. Chabot)

level that Responsible Government was the only thing that could prevail in this country, and that it would eventually get rid of the abuses which had lasted so long. There was a time when if anything went wrong certain people said, "It is the fault of Mr. Papineau." Now the cause of Responsible Government cried out at every step. "It is the fault of Responsible Government." It was not Responsible Government that was in fault; but the way in which it had been administered. It was said that the House ought not to go with the Ministers till they had proposed some reforms. Ought the House, then, to refuse the supplies, because they had not brought in bills to reform in the representation, and to reform in the Legislative Council? Must they not have time for all that?—could they find out the proper men for the Legislative Council, between Bonaventure and Sandwich, in a day? After all this had gone on, including the Municipal Bill, passed as he (Mr. C.) believed, expressly to create trouble among the Lower Canadians, must not all the world desire time to prepare useful changes? The reason he would vote for the motion was, that the House could do no good at present, and he, therefore, desired to get away as soon as possible. But the hon. member had said if the House were prorogued now, it ought, at least, to be called together speedily; perhaps he meant in two or three months. If so he would remark, that had the hon. member been present during the heat of last summer, he would probably have sung another song. In September or October the navigation would be open; members could get easily to the House, and Ministers would be properly prepared with their measures.

Mr. GUY said, that if many of the evils which the hon. member for St. Maurice had spoken of existed in the country, they were to be ascribed to members of the stamp of the hon. member for Megantic, and the late member for Ottawa; but he did not wish to enter into any discussion on those points now. There were other considerations which induced him to address the House. When the speech of the hon. member was made known to the world through the press, hon. members from Upper Canada, would find that they required the ignorance of the language of the hon. member for St. Maurice, to excuse their listening to a discourse which had no other object, save that of creating feelings of irritation—which could have no effect except to array the two sections of the Province against each other. That was the only inference which he could draw from the hon. member's speech. The speech had not even the charm of novelty to him: he had often heard the hon. member decant on the same subject. The hon. member had charged the Government of the Mother Country with being habitually corrupt. That might have been passed over, as being a consequence of the position in which he was placed; but when he told them that the whole of Upper Canada was corrupt—that Upper Canada had sold itself for money—he (Mr. G.) trusted there were men who would contradict him. When the hon. member told them that it was of the first necessity to repeal the Union—that the representation should be based upon population—that the constitution of the Legislative Council, should be changed—and that they should add to the democratic section of the Legislature, he should be checked—he ought never to be allowed to indulge in declamation upon such topics. Was the House prepared to make organic changes in the constitution, or would it take the constitution as it existed? If it allowed such things to be agitated, the result would be a war of extermination. There were enough of differences already existing between members in the House—there were differences in language, in literature, in religion; but the more men were brought together the sooner those differences would cease. He looked, therefore, upon him, who would repeal the Union as a dangerous man. The public conduct of the hon. member had not been so beneficial to the people, who had followed him to the brink of the precipice, where he deserted them, as to lead the House to suppose that the changes proposed would be of great benefit to the Country. As long as he (Mr. G.) had a voice in the House, he would oppose any organic change in the Constitution, which had been granted, not as a result of the animosities which the hon. gentleman spoke of; but of the friendship of a great, just, and powerful state. If those institutions had not given the Country all they should have done, was there not something in the Country itself which prevented them from doing so? Yet that day, at the outset, when Responsible Government was to be fairly carried out; when the present administration was called to power, almost by the unanimous voice of the people, a firebrand had been thrown into the House, to obstruct the progress of measures which the government had not yet had time to carry out. The one great mark of the hon. member's character was the candour with which he had announced his views; and he (Mr. M'Donald) hoped they would be repudiated at the proper time by the people. The new system would produce the realization of the great principle—the greatest happiness for the greatest number—a system very different from that which prevailed before that unnatural rebellion which every one had so much reason to deplore. He was a Canadian who meant to live and die in Canada, and as such he declared, that he did not believe Great Britain had been misled time and again, he would have stood up to assert that the connection between the mother country and the colony had been peculiarly hard on the colony. So far from not believing it, at he felt, that whenever the free expression of public opinion had reached the mother Country, she had desired to do justice to Canada. He expected better from the hon. member for St. Maurice than to hear him refuse to vote the supplies till an Administration which could not yet be at their posts, had declared their intentions on measures, which when before the House would demand for their discussion all the goodwill that one section of the House could use towards another. He hoped that few of the fellow countrymen of the hon. member for St. Maurice, who agreed with a view on the repeal of the Union, though he (Mr. M'Donald) admitted that taking the population as the basis some injustice was done to Lower Canada by the representative system. He repudiated the terms in which the hon. member had spoken of Upper Canada being bought, and declared that he considered that Act, which like all the Acts of Lord Sydenham was contrived with consummate skill was the most important result of the struggles of that period. There was a party in the House from Lower Canada who desired the repeal of the Union, and another party from Upper Canada who wished the same thing; but in what position did the hon. member find himself in agitating this question on a measure which would work well if the agitation of the question of representation were avoided. If Emigration continued, in a few years the hon. member would have little to complain of on the score of the representation of Lower Canada being too small. He could not sit quiet and let it be supposed that reformers from Upper Canada sanctioned the views of the hon. member for St. Maurice. The hon. gentleman's manifesto had had a tremendous effect in Upper Canada, where people asked the question—Will you support the Queen or Papineau? It would be said that Papineau had come out, that in the recess he would be preparing the means for bringing on the question of increasing the representation, and that the liberal representatives from Upper Canada dared not oppose him, and need never go back to their constituents for not doing so. There was no going to have with the country, as agitation on this question. Then, was it from the party on the other side of the House that the hon. gentleman looked for support? Let him look at the resolutions of that party in 1841, and see whether he would get more from them, than from the Liberals. The latter would, in a few years, effect all the measures which justice could require; but if he forced these plans, it would be well for him to remember that other interests were at stake, besides those of Lower Canada. His constituents sent him to parliament to support that system, which the hon. member for St. Maurice, in its early stages, had encouraged, but which he was now doing what he could to overturn.

Mr. GUY said that the hon. member for Megantic had been alluded to in the debate; as to the first, he could only say that he never met a more single minded person; and he was perfectly willing to assume the responsibility of all the acts of the last.

Mr. PAPINEAU (in English) complained that a discussion which should have turned on the public good was converted into a debate on personal grounds. Not a word had he said about Upper Canada being entirely cor-

rupt, or about her being sold. But he said that it was by corruption that the Union was carried. Nor did he refuse to vote supplies; but only thought the House should not at present vote them. The hon. gentleman then repeated the substance of his former speech; and said that no one need fear the domination of the French Canadians, for they had always been noted for their liberality—witness their treatment of Dissenters and of their Jewish brethren who were relieved from disabilities in Lower Canada before they were relieved in any part of the Empire.—He concluded—Whatever part I have taken in public life, I have the approval of those whose approval I regard. Two large counties have offered me their representation, after I had given my views boldly and openly, because I did not wish to take the House by surprise. I am not here by choice; but by compulsion, and because I always loved the democratic branch of our Legislature. To say that all the misery of the country had been produced by one man, when the contrary had been proved by the best evidence is absurd; but to bandy "rebel" from one side of the House, and "servile courtier" from the other, certainly would not promote the public service. When Great Britain seized our revenues and distributed them in an unconstitutional manner, I advised the people to make the colony as onerous to her as possible, by avoiding the use of goods that paid duties. To the last moment we advised the people against armed force. If the other party had kept within the law as we did—and the government itself acknowledged that it could find nothing on which to bring the agitators to trial—if the other party had respected the law as we respected it, there would have been no trouble. Instead of that, there were volunteers, and cavalry troops, and Colonels walking behind soldiers without danger; and taking persons without law, and against law—persons against whom there was no charge, and nothing but displeasure. But when arms were taken, and the Government overturned by the violence of those who thought they did service to the Government, the people were thrown on their self-defence. They defended themselves, not against the law; but against armed bands. Our advice to them was, if people come against you with warrants for sedition, yield: if for high treason, escape to the States, if that be possible. If you are to be tried by your country fear nothing: if by martial law. The Governor had since acknowledged that if these extreme measures had not been taken, no trouble would have broken out. If we are to have responsible government, it must be government in which public opinion can be heard, and this public opinion can be no longer free, if personal abuse change the nature of the discussion; if there be any man in the house, who ought to dread such references to his past life, it is the hon. member who has assailed me.

Mr. McDONALD (Glengary) was sorry if he had mis- understood any part of the hon. member's remarks; but after hearing him in English, he adhered in the main to what he had said.

After a few remarks from Mr. BADGLEY in a very low tone which we understood were intended to justify the late Municipal Act.

Mr. J. H. BOULTON said that he had understood tolerably well what the hon. member for St. Maurice had said, and did not think his language was so inflammatory as had been represented. Sir A. McNab had felt roused by the representations made to him of the remarks of the hon. member for St. Maurice. Having heard him in English, he must say that in a great measure he concurred with him. He had spoken his sentiments frankly and boldly, as he had a right to do in that conjuncture; and, feeling no shame in agreeing with the hon. gentleman, he would support him when he thought him right, and oppose him when wrong.

Mr. GUY said that he had been charged with misrepresenting what the hon. member had said, when he spoke in French; but he (Mr. G.) understood French as well as any man in the House, or perhaps he might say, in the world. He still thought he was correct. The hon. gentleman had not said in English what he had stated in French. In the latter language he had declared that it was necessary forthwith to agitate the repeal of the Union between Lower and Upper Canada; and he accompanied his arguments by aspersions upon the British Government. He represented Lord Sydenham as having bought the whole of Upper Canada, and said that the shame of England and the misery of Ireland, which followed the union of those two Countries, had been copied in the Union of the two Provinces. If the hon. member's speech, in English, had been the same as his speech in French, he (Mr. G.) would not have been obliged to allude to his remarks. By doing so he had already been subjected to personal abuse, which he cared nothing for. He wished to bring before the House the remarks of the hon. member, so that when his speech was laid before the Country, it might not be said that he had silently concurred in the charges made by the hon. member. The hon. member had referred to him, as a gallant Colonel who had made arrests, when protected by troops. He was mistaken—he (Mr. G.) never did make any arrests; but there was another hon. member on his own side of the House who had. (Hear, hear.)—Such remarks could proceed only from calumniators and liars. (Order.) He disregarded them.—There was no blood upon his hands. (Order, order.) None could say that the lives of innocent men had been lost—that the tears of widows and orphans had been made to flow by his selfish—cowardly agitation. (Loud cries of hear and order, and great excitement.)

A number then rose to call the hon. member to order, and the speaker having succeeded in obtaining silence, said, that even if in order, the less that was said about such matters the better.

The question was then put and carried, after which the House adjourned.

QUEBEC, MARCH 18, 1848.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ARRIVAL OF THE CAMBRIA.
Fifteen Days later from England.
NEW YORK, March 18, 11 a. m.
The Steamer Cambria arrived this morning. She sailed from Liverpool on the 27th ultimo, and brings two weeks' later intelligence from Europe. She arrived at Halifax on the 15th, and had a constant succession of westerly gales.

REVOLUTION IN FRANCE—COUNT OF PARIS PROCLAIMED KING—LOUIS PHILIPPE DEPOSED—A REPUBLIC DECLARED—BLOODSHED IN PARIS—ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE LEFT FOR ENGLAND—GREAT LOSS OF LIFE—NATIONAL GUARDS STRONGLY JOINED THE PEOPLE:—

The Palais Royal and the Tuilleries have been sacked, and all communication with Paris cut off.

The people are in possession of the Railway stations and have taken up the rails.

A change of Ministry expected in England. Corn has been very dull for all descriptions, but without much change.

Markets rather firmer at the close.—Flour 27s. 6d.—Corn, 26s. a 30s.—Wheat, American, 60s. a 68s.—Cotton thread 1-8 to 1-4d. per lb. Provisions in fair demand and rather improving.

For the above news we are indebted to the Chronicle. It is, indeed, important; but the report, as given is most anomalous. If Louis Philippe be deposed, and a King proclaimed—and that one, too, be the Count of Paris! (for whom a regent must be named) how is the an-

nouncement of the declaration of a Republic reconcilable? There must be a mistake here. We await the arrival of the mail from Halifax with every anxiety. Like Lord Palmerston's incipient declaration of war, we believe the news now given will be found an exaggerated story, or, at least, that we have but a confused version of the true one.

Since the above was written, we have received the annexed telegraphic despatch from our Montreal correspondent, and in it, it will be observed, no mention is made of a French Republic:—

Steamer arrived.—French Revolution.—King fled to England.—Tuilleries and Palais Royal Sacked.—Great bloodshed.—Railway broken up.—Comte de Paris Proclaimed.—Change of English Ministers expected.—Corn Markets dull.—Flour lower.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY was celebrated in Quebec with such *éclat* as astonished even the most sanguine of Irishmen themselves. We reserve our report until Tuesday, when it will be given in full, with the speeches at the dinner.

☞ We draw attention to the debates in the Provincial Parliament, published to-day, especially to Mr. Papineau's speech. They are from the Herald.

RATIFICATION OF THE MEXICAN TREATY—The following telegraphic information is from the New York Herald:—

WASHINGTON, March 10—9 1/2 P. M.
The Treaty has been ratified and the Senate adjourned. The ratification was accomplished by a vote of four-fifths of the Senate.

Messrs. Hannigan, Dickinson and Dix voted for the Treaty.

Messrs. Allen, Benton, Baldwin, Brezer, Douglas, Hale, Clarke, Clayton, Badger, and Webster, were among the opposition.

The junction of secrecy is not yet removed. If we are rightly informed the treaty is not altered in its main features; and no commissioners were recommended—the Senate supposing that unnecessary to secure a ratification with Mexico.

An agent will carry down the treaty as amended.

The following incident is from the same source:—

A DISGRACEFUL SCENE—A PUGILISTIC ENCOUNTER—THE BELLIGERENTS SEPARATED—MUTUAL APOLOGIES BY THE COMBATANTS, AND ADJOURNMENT OF THE HOUSE.

While the tellers were engaged in the taking of the question, a quarrel between Mr. Haralson, of Ga., and Mr. Jones, of Tenn., broke out in the shape of a fight, in which the parties employed the weapons with which nature had endowed them, with much industry and effect.

The difficulty sprang up in the following manner:—When they came to vote, Jones charged Haralson with inconsistency. Some hasty words followed until Jones gave the lie. Enraged at this, Haralson returned the lie with a blow, after which they clinched each other with great fury. The confusion at this moment was indescribable. The Speaker in vain endeavoring to restore order; members overturning their desks as they started from their seats; those in the immediate vicinity of the belligerents crowding around, and attempting to stop them, added to the noise of the contest, combined to render the whole supremely disgraceful; only the fear lest serious harm might be done to one or both of the combatants, saved it from being disgusting. At last, by the exertions of the other members the brawling legislators were separated. When the heat of the quarrel was somewhat cooled off, they returned to their seats, and manifested a degree of shame for the outrage they had committed. Each of them then proceeded to make an apology to the House; they affirmed that up to the moment of the quarrel a perfect friendship had existed between them; but, of course, such a shameful affair could not be suffered to end in that manner.

Mr. PALFREY moved that when the House adjourned it should adjourn to Monday, in order that perfect calmness of feeling might be restored before business should be resumed. The motion was agreed to.

Several deaths have recently occurred in the United States from the injudicious use of chloroform.

The election for a member to represent our city, occurring in consequence of the Hon. T. C. Aylwin's acceptance of office, is fixed for the 28th inst. See proclamation.

We are informed that Messrs. S. & C. Hough, intend in future, to hoist a Flag at Point Levi immediately on the arrival of the Letters by the English mail. The subscription to defray the expenses of the Flag, &c., was filed up this afternoon by the mercantile community, and others in trade.

It is said the Assembly will be prorogued about Tuesday or Wednesday next.

It is said that the basket containing the Parliamentary papers relative to the Oxford election was, from some unaccountable cause, not forthcoming the morning after the vote which seated Mr. Hincks in a summary manner last week.

SAD ACCIDENT.—On Thursday last a poor woman, whose name we have not ascertained, when passing along St. John street was knocked down by a cariole, which struck round at the foot of the Jail hill, and had both her legs fractured, one of them being very much injured.

The report of the death of Seeley, the fugitive money-broker, turns out to be incorrect. He is still living, but has had to submit to amputation. He will be claimed from the United States authorities under the Ashburton Treaty, a charge of forgery having been brought against him.

ST. PATRICK'S SOCIETY.

Pursuant to public notice, a special General Meeting of the St. Patrick's Society took place in the Hall of the House of Assembly, on Saturday evening last.

J. P. Bradley, Esquire, President in the Chair. The meeting was numerous and respectfully attended, and as the proceedings of the evening were solely confined to the transaction of business relative to the Society, members only were admitted.

The President having taken the Chair, we noticed several influential and highly respectable gentlemen, members of the Society on the platform. The President opened the meeting with an appropriate and eloquent speech, in the course of which

he congratulated the members of the Society on the great augmentation to the list of new members, and also the great desire evinced by his countrymen in coming forward to join the Society. Experience having convinced them of the absolute necessity of supporting an institution having for its object charity and benevolence, and at the same time calculated to unite all Irishmen, without distinction of creed or condition, in so laudable and praiseworthy an effort to do good.

The Hon. Mr. Cochrane then informed the society that a balance of £75 was still remaining in the hands of the Treasurer of the Committee appointed last year to collect relief in aid of the distressed poor of Ireland, and which sum, the hon. gentleman said, he had not the least doubt would be handed over to the Treasurer of St. Patrick's Society, as soon as applied for. This announcement called forth a burst of applause, and the thanks of the meeting was unanimously passed to the Hon. A. W. Cochrane, for the information given by him respecting this gift.

The names of several persons were proposed as members, to be balloted for at the next meeting.

After the usual preliminaries, the following persons were separately balloted for, and were admitted members:—

J. Ch. Coole, Thomas Gleason, Thomas Murphy, Robert McClutley, Robert Gamble, Patrick Butler, Martin Power, John M. Griffin, Denis Cantillon, James Hagg, Cornelius Morrison, David Shortill, Cormac McNamee, John Kirwin, James Fox, Denis Sheehan, William De-launy, Edward Kirwin, Maurice Sheehan, James Reilly, Peter Donoghue, William Johnston, Felix Campbell, James Cannon, James Green, Stephen Connolly, Patrick Connolly, William Hennessy, John Farrell, John McGauran, Alexander Powell, Thomas Simson, Michael Kelly, R. W. Steele, John Looly, Michael O'Farrell, Thos. White, D. Murphy, Geo. H. Follingsly, Thomas Walsh, John Delaney, William Maher, John Carroll, William Hogan, John Prendergast, Edward Deshan, Thomas Goodman, James Holden, Thomas Montgomery, James Lombry, John Houghton, Thomas H. Murphy, William Stanley, John Hart, Anthony Connolly, James McConnally, Patrick Moran, William Simpson, John Flanagan, John McManis, Patrick O'Brien, John Galna, Ross McCabe, John O'Sullivan, George McGolrick, Patrick O'Shea, James Dudd, James Marcan, Martin O'Brien, George Allan, Peter Donoghue, Edward O'Brien, Edward Duggan, Edward Sewell, George Day, Rev. Mr. McGauran, Rev. Michl. Kerrigan, Thomas Butler, James Reilly, [Painter.] B. Megone, Patrick Hart, John Paul, Arthur McCrea, Philip Whitty, Patrick Brennan, Michael Donoghue, Thomas Casey, James Trainer, John Jordan, Patrick White, John Andrew, Patrick Lawler, Peter Quinn, Patrick O'Dowd, Michael Hawkins, Roger Finn.

The meeting having been occupied until a late hour in balloting the above members, the President adjourned the meeting until Monday evening at six o'clock.

Monday, 13th March, 1848.

The President took the Chair at six o'clock, when the meeting immediately proceeded to ballot the proposed persons that were on the list from the last meeting when the following persons were admitted as members:—

Hugh King, John Boyd, Jos. Wilson, John Fox, Garrett Kindin, Lawrence Gorman, James O'Brien, P. Doherty, Matthew Hammond, Joseph Cantillon, James Markley, John Bethel, P. D. O'Brien, John Daly, Laurence Cannon, Michl. P. wer, Thomas Murphy, Robert Scott, Laurence Jeffers, William Beatty, Jos. Wilson, M. Bate, Wm. Kirwin, Martin Bate, John Quinn, J., Thomas Doran, Michael Connell, Saml. Brown, Richard Oyle, Richard Coehane, John Shea, Richd. Lee, John Mainner, Denis Lynch, Jas. Beattie, Wm. Dinning, Jas. Humphries, Jas. Dunean, Bernard McGhoren, Alex. Kerr, Hugh O'Brien, Robt. White, Thomas Smith, Terrence Morgan, James Finlay, James M. Henry, John Cochrane, W. S. Henderson, John O'Brien, John McCabers, Harris Breeky, James Rosby, J. Dudd, Jas. Gannon, T. Walker, W. Smith, Jas. Carrigan, Saml. Hauthorn, Owen Sullivan, Chas. Peters, Jas. Peters, Phillip Henry, Wm. Shields, John Grece, Bernard Rigney, Maurice Quilty, Thomas Doran, John Curran, James Burns, Con. Murphy, Jas. Fanning, Patk. Nowlan, Thomas Bennett, Cornelius Coughlan, Michl. Hawkins, Thos. Griffin, John J. C. Penland, James Cochrane, Henry Peters, George Henderson, Thos. Murphy.

The routine business of the Society having been disposed of, precisely at seven o'clock, the doors were thrown open, according to public notice, when the people began to arrive, and in a very short time the Hall of the House of Assembly was densely crowded. The "St. Patrick's Band" occupied the gallery, and enlivened the proceedings of the evening with a choice selection of the melodies of Old Ireland, and other favorite airs.

The President read the order of the procession, which met with the full approbation of the meeting.

The President informed the meeting that as the "St. Patrick's Band" was in reality the National Band of the Society, it would, therefore, be necessary that they should be supported by the Society, and in order to carry out that object, he proposed that a subscription list be opened for that purpose. Accordingly a list was opened, and the greatest patriotism was displayed on this occasion, and in a short time upwards of £150 was subscribed, each individual endeavoring to rival the other in the sum placed on the list.

Mr. Doran having been loudly called for addressed the meeting. He said that a better opportunity could not present itself than the present to bring under their notice the necessity of having a press that would faithfully represent their opinions and interests in this city. And as he was given to understand, that it was intended to revive the Freeman's Journal, he felt persuaded that it would be well supported by them. He did not think it necessary to occupy their time in going into any detail on the merits of the Freeman's Journal, as it was known to them as their true friend. The President also addressed the meeting at considerable length on the dire necessity of establishing in this city an Irish paper that would advocate their real interests and promote their respectability. In the course of his address he clearly pointed out the great injury that Irishmen had sustained by the misrepresentations of some papers published in this Province, calling themselves Irish papers, while in reality they were only enemies of Irishmen. During his address he was loudly cheered.

Mr. Lepper said that he was sure that the Irishmen of Quebec would, without any exception, support a well conducted Irish paper, and he would therefore recommend the Freeman's Journal to their support, as it had always proved itself true friend of Irishmen in Canada.

Mr. Conolly also addressed the meeting on the same subject, and said that he fully concurred in the sentiments of the gentlemen that preceded him.

Shortly after, the President informed the meeting that they would all assemble before the Parliament buildings on Friday morning at 9 o'clock, in order to form the procession, and he therefore adjourned the meeting, by proposing three cheers for old Ireland—three cheers for Queen Victoria, and the meeting then dispersed, rejoicing at the perfect harmony of the proceedings of the evening, and long we say, may the Irishmen of Quebec continue as the United Irishmen in the same spirit they evinced on this occasion, and may nothing ever divide them.

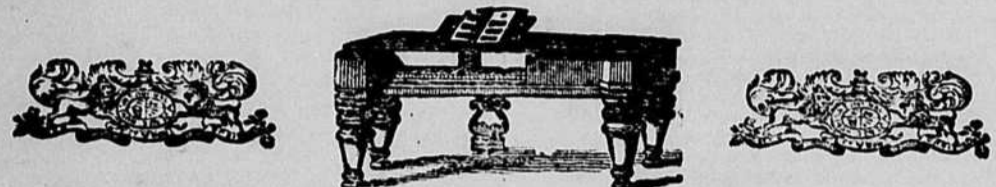
BOSTON & LIVERPOOL LINE OF PACKETS.

Table with columns for ship names (OCEAN MONARCH, MARY ANN, ANGLICAN, WASHINGTON IRVING) and sailing dates from Boston and Liverpool.

These Ships are all of the first class, commanded by men of experience in the trade, have fine accommodations for passengers, and will be despatched punctually as above.

For freight or passage, apply to ENOCH TRAIN & CO. 37 & 38 Lewis Wharf—or to BARING BROTHERS & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,



PATENT PANCLIMATIC OMCEPHON PIANO FORTES,

CABINET, Semi-Cabinet, Cottage, Victoria Harmonic, and Grand Squares, in Rosewood and Mahogany, of superior tone and workmanship, warranted to stand in any climate.

Quebec, 26th May, 1847. 12m-2

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.

THE Subscriber respectfully offers his services as PRIVATE INSTRUCTOR in the English, Latin and Greek Languages, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Writing, &c. &c.

EAGLE & PROTECTOR

Life Assurance Company, OFFICE 3, CRESCENT, NEW BRIDGE STREET, BLACK FRIARS, LONDON.

Directors:—Chairman—JOHN RICHARDS, Esq. Deputy Chairmen—Sir James M'Grigor, Bart., F.R.S.; The Hon. John Cheswold Talbot, Q.C.; William Cripps, Esq., M.P.

Chas. B. Baldwin, Esq., M.P. R. C. Price, Esq. Chas. Biehoff, Esq. Thos. Bodington, Esq. Geo. Richard Robinson, Esq. Sir A. Deaman Croft, Bart. M.P., Chairman of Lloyd's. Thos. Devas, Esq. Henry Porter Smith, Esq. Nathaniel Gould, Esq. John Spurgin, M.D. Robt. Alex. Gray, Esq. Henry Turnbull, Esq., M.P. Chas. T. Holcombe, Esq. Lieut. Gen. Sir John Wilson, K.C.B. George Jelf, Esq. William Wybrow, Esq. Richd. Harman Lloyd, Esq. Joshua Lockwood, Esq. W. Anderson Peacock, Esq.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the EAGLE & PROTECTOR LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANIES are amalgamated, and that the business of the two offices is now carried on at No. 3, the Crescent, New Bridge Street, Blackfriars, London.

CHARLES JELICOE, Actuary & Secretary. Nov. 27, 1847.

CANADA AGENCY:

The public are informed, that the Tariff of Rates for the Canada Agency has been assimilated with that of the Company in London, including the great advantage of Lower Rates offered to those who effect Insurance on Female Lives, by which the future premiums on some of the Male Lives are reduced nearly 20 per cent., and on Female Lives upwards of 30 per cent. below the former Tariff.

The Bonus declared on 1st July last, by the Eagle Company, greatly exceeds what was paid in 1840—and future divisions of profits due to parties insuring with the united Companies will take place every five years.

WILLIAM HENDERSON, AND W. C. HENDERSON, Agents for Canada. Quebec, 17th January, 1848. u-1*

TORONTO.—J. CAMERON, Esquire, Commercial Bank. GALT.—A. H. MOWAT, Esq. MONTREAL.—C. R. ROSS, Esq., Commercial Bank.

PROVINCE OF CANADA, IN BANKRUPTCY. In Re THOMAS CURRY & CO., BANKRUPTS.

THE undersigned have been this day nominated Assignees to the Estate of the said Bankrupts. W. H. ANDERSON, JAMES TURNBULL. Quebec, December 9, 1847.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

W. E. the undersigned, have this day appointed Mr. WILLIAM SCOTT, to close up the affairs of our late firm of H. N. JONES & CO., at New Waterford Cove—and request all claims may be sent in for settlement; also, that all persons indebted to the said firm do make him immediate payment.

H. N. JONES, JOSEPH PARKE. Quebec, 1st Dec., 1847.

SURVEYING.

JEROME LEGARE, SURVEYOR, keeps his Office in the building, formerly the City Hall, St. Lewis Street. April, 1847 12m-1

NOTICE.

THE BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having reduced their rate of Premiums, the subscriber prepared to receive proposals according to the new scale.

R. PENISTON, Agent. Quebec, 24th Oct. 1846. u India Wharf.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

SPECIMENS of the new JOB, BOOK, and NEWS-PAPER TYPE, CUTS, &c., on sale in this Establishment may be seen at the Bookstore of THOS. CARY & CO., Market Place, Quebec. Prices the same as in New York.—Old Type taken in exchange, at 6d per lb. Also—Agents for Messrs. HOE & CO., New York. Messrs. WELLS & WEBB, u Messrs. JOHNSON & Co., Philadelphia. 8th Oct., 1846.

SCHOOL BOOKS.

(The most approved editions,) HUNTER'S LIVY, Do. Sallust, Do. Virgil, Do. Horace, Ferguson's Ovid, Rudiments of Latin language, Do. of Greek do. Greek Rudiments, Latin Delectus, with vocabulary Introduction to Latin Syntax, Grammatical Exercises, Xenophon's Greek Testament, Valpy's Homer's Iliad, Do. Virgil, Greek and English Lexicon, Introduction to Greek prose composition, Xenophon's Anabasis, Anthon's Horace, Crombie's Gymnasium, Riddle's Latin Dictionary, Ainsworth's do, Stewart's Geography, Goldsmith's do, Butler's do, Woodbridge's do. Do. Atlas, Butler's Map and a Geography THOS. CARY & Co

DR. TOWNSEND'S COMPOUND EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.

THIS EXTRACT IS PUT UP IN QUART BOTTLES; it is six times cheaper, pleasanter, and warranted superior to any sold. It cures disease without vomiting, purging, sickening, or debilitating the patient, and is particularly adapted for a FALL AND WINTER MEDICINE. The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other remedies is, whilst it eradicates disease, it invigorates the body.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

CLEANSE AND STRENGTHEN. CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, LIVER COMPLAINT, COLDS, COUGHS, CATARRH, ASTHMA, SPITTING OF BLOOD, SORENESS IN THE CHEST, HECTIC FLUSH, NIGHT SWEATS, DIFFICULT OR PROFUSE EXPECTORATION, AND PAIN IN THE SIDE &c., HAVE AND CAN BE CURED.

Probably there never was a remedy that has been so successful in desperate cases of Consumption as this, it cleanses and strengthens the system, and appears to heal the ulcers on the lungs, and the patients gradually regain their usual health and strength. CURIOUS CASE OF CONSUMPTION. There is scarcely a day passes but there are a number of cases of Consumption reported as cured by the use of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. The following was recently received:

DOCT. TOWNSEND.—Dear Sir: for the last three years I have been afflicted with general debility, and nervous consumption of the last stage, and did not expect to ever gain my health at all. After going through a course of medicines under the care of some of the most distinguished regular physicians and members of the Board of Health in New York and elsewhere, and spending the most of my earnings in attempting to regain my health, and after reading in some paper of your Sarsaparilla, I resolved to try it. After using six bottles I found it done me great good and called to see you at your office; with your advice I kept on, and do most heartily thank you for your advice. I persevere in taking the Sarsaparilla, and have been able to attend to my usual labors for the last four months, and I hope by the blessing of God and your Sarsaparilla, to continue my health. It helped me beyond the expectations of all that knew my case.

CHARLES QUIMBY. Orange, Essex Co., N. J. Aug. 2, 1847. State of New Jersey, Essex County, ss. Charles Quimby being duly sworn according to law on his oath saith, that the foregoing statement is true according to the best of his knowledge and belief.

CHARLES QUIMBY. Sworn and subscribed to before me at Orange, the 2nd August, 1847. CYRUS BALDWIN, Justice of the Peace.

SPITTING BLOOD.

Read the following and say that Consumption is incurable if you can. NEW YORK, April 23, 1847.

DR. TOWNSEND.—I verily believe that your Sarsaparilla has been the means, through Providence, of saving my life. I have for several years had a bad cough. It became worse and worse.—At last I raised large quantities of blood, had night sweats, and was greatly debilitated and reduced, and did not expect to live. I have only used your Sarsaparilla but a short time, and there has a wonderful change been wrought in me. I am now able to walk all over the city. I raise no blood, and my cough has left me. You can well imagine that I am thankful for these results. Your obedient servant.

WM RUSSELL, 65, Catherine St.

LOST HER SPEECH.

The annexed certificate tells a simple and truthful story of suffering and relief. There are thousands of similar cases in this city and Brooklyn, and yet there are thousands of parents let their children die for fear of being humbugged or to save a few shillings.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 13, 1847. DR. TOWNSEND.—I take pleasure in stating, for the benefit of those whom it may concern, that my daughter, two years and six months old, was afflicted with general debility and loss of speech. She was given up as past recovery by our family physician; but fortunately I was recommended by a friend to try your Sarsaparilla. Before having used one bottle she recovered her speech and was enabled to walk alone, to the astonishment of all who were acquainted with the circumstance. She is now quite well and in much better health than she has been for 18 months past.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, 128, York Street, Brooklyn.

TWO CHILDREN SAVED.

Very few families indeed—in fact we have not heard of one—that used Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in time, lost any children the past summer, while those that did not sicken and died. The certificate we publish below is conclusive evidence of its value, and is only another instance of its saving the lives of children.

DR. TOWNSEND.—Dear Sir: I had two children cured by your Sarsaparilla of the summer complaint & dysentery; one was only 15 months old and the other 3 years. They were very much reduced, and we expected they would die; they were given up by two respectable physicians.—When the Doctor informed us that we must lose them, we resolved to try your Sarsaparilla we had heard so much of, but had but little confidence, there being so much stuff advertised that is worthless; but we are very thankful that we did, for it undoubtedly saved the lives of both. I write this that many others may be induced to use it.

Yours respectfully, JOHN WILSON, Jr. Myrtle-Avenue, Brooklyn, Sept. 15, 1847.

LADY SAVED.

The following is from a very respectable farmer residing at Hempstead:— DR. TOWNSEND.—Dear Sir: My wife has been suffering so severely from the Dyspepsia and general derangement of the system, that we supposed she must die. The physicians could not resist the disease, and she would have died beyond doubt, if we had not given her your Sarsaparilla. It has saved her life certainly. She is almost entirely relieved, and is gaining strength and health. She still continues the use of it.

Yours respectfully, ELIZA ABRAM.

COULD NOT WALK.

That Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is the very best remedy for female complaints there is no disputing; thousands and thousands of weak and debilitated females that were prostrated by those diseases to which females are subject, were soon in the enjoyment of robust health.

DR. TOWNSEND.—Dear Sir: My wife has for the last year been very sick, and in a greatly reduced state of health, being reduced by a variety of complaints, such as females are liable to; she got so bad at length that she was entirely unable to walk, and was as helpless as a child; she commenced using your Sarsaparilla, and she immediately began to regain her strength, her complaints left her, and after taking several bottles she is restored. Being a singular case I have thought it might do good to publish it. She used a number of remedies that done her no good previously.

Yours respectfully, JOHN MULLEN, 87, Norfolk Street.

DYSPEPSIA.

No fluid or medicine has ever been discovered which so nearly resembles the gastric juice or saliva, in decomposing food and strengthening the organs of digestion, as this preparation of Sarsaparilla. It positively cures every case of dyspepsia, however severe or chronic. Bank Department, Albany, May 10, 1845. DR. TOWNSEND.—Sir: I have been afflicted for several years with dyspepsia in its worst form, attended with sourness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heart-burn, and a great aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks (what I could eat) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies, but they had little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with little confidence; but after using about two bottles, I found my appetite restored, and the heart burn entirely removed; and I would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been.

Yours, &c., W. W. VAN ZANDT. For Sale, wholesale and retail; by JOSEPH BOWLES, Apothecary, Upper Town Market Place, and JOHN MUSSON, Quebec, 17th Nov., 1847.

CHARLES WILLMER'S EUROPEAN MAIL.

PREPARED AND PUBLISHED AT 19, SOUTH JOHN STREET, LIVERPOOL. Expressly for transmission by every Steamer sailing from that Port for the United States.

CHARLES WILLMER'S EUROPEAN MAIL was established in 1842, under the title of "The American News Letter." Its leading feature is to present, at a glance, an account of every important event that may occur in Great Britain, Europe, or Asia, in the interval between the sailing of each Steam Ship, whether in politics or commerce—a correct and comprehensive Shipping List, in which is given a faithful record of the arrival and departure of all American vessels at and from all the British, European, and Asiatic ports—notice of casualties or disasters as from time to time occur—a complete Price Current, in which the greatest care is taken to give the latest reports of the markets for the various descriptions of American Produce, from the most unquestionable sources—thus combining, in one sheet, a Newspaper, a Shipping List, and a Price Current.

The fluctuations of the Money, Manufacturing, and Produce Markets, both British and Continental, during the intervals of publication; and the latest returns previous to the departure of each Steamer, form an important feature of the "EUROPEAN MAIL."

Party Politics are entirely excluded from its columns; but, under the title of "The Spirit of the British Press" is given an impartial selection of the views of the leading journals, on all questions affecting Commerce, or the general interests of humanity. Occasional extracts, of a similar character, are also made from the best Continental papers.

Interwoven as they are now become, with every department of human enterprise, the events transpiring in the Literary and Scientific world are duly registered; and a portion of the "EUROPEAN MAIL" is appropriated to a brief Obituary of eminently great or good men, who are, from time to time, removed by death.

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The proprietor having purchased the copyright of the "LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER PRICE CURRENT," a publication long well and favourably known on both sides of the Atlantic, it is his intention to incorporate the two papers on the 25th of March, when a considerable enlargement will be made in the size of the "European Mail," which will enable him to present his subscribers with much additional valuable information he has hitherto been compelled by want of room to omit; whilst there will be no increase in price.

9th March, 1848. T. CARY & Co., AGENTS, QUEBEC.

THE FIRST VOLUME OF Christie's History of Lower Canada.

FROM the commencement to the close of its existence as a separate province, embracing a period of FIFTY YEARS, that is to say—from the erection of the Province in 1791, to the extinguishment thereof in 1841, and its reunion with Upper Canada, is now ready for sale, at the Book-store of the undersigned.

THOS. CARY & CO. A few copies of the above will be forwarded to Montreal, and for sale at the Office of Messrs. Desharais & Desbrosse.

ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, (EDINBURGH EDITION), With extensive improvements and additions—general Index, &c.

In 21 vols., Royal 4to.—Neatly bound in Russia. This valuable work may be obtained at cost price, for cash, at the Store of THOS. CARY & Co. Quebec, Jan. 4, 1848.

ANNUAL BAZAAR.

THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL BAZAAR, in Support of the Protestant FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM, will take place at the National School House, on WEDNESDAY, 26th and THURSDAY 27th of APRIL, at ONE o'clock.

Contributors to this Charity are requested to send their donations to any of the undersigned ladies who form the Committee of Management:— Lady Caldwell, Mrs. Gordon Higgins, Lady Stuart, "Mountain, Mrs. Ashworth, "Montisambert, "Bursalt, "Ord, "Freer, "Walker, "A. Gilletpie, Miss Pike.

N. B.—It is hoped that those persons who are friendly to the Institution, will bear in mind that the mortality of the last summer has added many Orphans to the number of dependants on their bounty. Admittance, 1s. 3d.—Children half-price. Quebec, 10th January, 1848.

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GEORGE IRVINE, ADVOCATE,

No. 27, St. Peter Street, Lower-Town. Quebec, 11th January, 1848.

MODERN ATLAS, Published by the Society for the diffusion of useful knowledge,

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Table with columns: NAMES OF PARTIES, PROPERTY, WHERE SITUATE, DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY, DATE OF SALE, PLACE OF SALE.

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