Morning Chronicle

COMMERCIAL AND SHIPPING GAZETTE.

VOL. XXX. QUEBEC, THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1876. No. 11,292.

ANCHOR LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS Sail every Saturday from NEW YORK AND GLASGOW. And fortnightly between NEW YORK AND LONDON.
RATES OF PASSAGE (in U.S Currency) NEW YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, OR LONDONDERRY, Cabins, $65 to $80, according to accommodations.
London, by direct Steamer—Cabins $65 to $80. Excursion Tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage always as low as by any other line.
The Passenger accommodations of Anchor Line Steamers are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort.
Company's offices, 7 Bowling Green, N.Y.
GUSTAVE LEVE, Agent, opposite St. Louis Hotel, Quebec.
May 10, 1876. m-r6

David Matson.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Who of my young friends have read the sorrowful story of "Enoch Arden," so simply and sweetly told by the great English poet? It is the story of a man who went to sea, leaving behind a sweet young wife and a little daughter. He was cast away on a desert island, where he remained several years, when he was discovered and taken off by a passing vessel. Coming back to his native town, he found his wife married to an old playmate—a good man, rich and honored, with whom she was living happily. The poor man, unwilling to cause her pain and anxiety, resolved not to make himself known to her, and lived and died alone. The poem has reminded me of a very similar story of my own New England neighborhood, which I have often heard, and which I will try to tell, not in poetry. I can assure my readers that, in its main particulars, it is a true tale:

One bright summer morning, more than three score years ago, David Matson, with his young wife, and his two healthy, barefooted boys, stood on the bank of a river, near their dwelling. They were waiting there for Pelatiah Curtis to come round the Point with his wherry, and take the husband and father to the port, a few miles below. The Lively Turtle was about to sail on a voyage to Spain, and David was going as her mate. They stood there in the level morning sunshine, talking cheerfully; but had you been near enough, you could have seen tears in Anna Matson's blue eyes, for she loved her husband, and knew there was always danger on the sea. And David's bluff, cheery voice trembled a little now and then, for the honest sailor loved his snug house on the Merrimack, with the dear wife and her pretty boys. But presently the wherry came alongside, and David was just stepping into it, when he turned back to kiss his wife and children once more.

"In with you, man," said Peletiah Curtis. "There's no time for kissing and such fooleries when the tide serves."

And so they parted. Anna and the boys went back to their home, and David to the port, whence he sailed off in the Lively Turtle. And months passed; autumn followed summer, and winter the autumn; and then spring came; anon, it was summer on the river side, and he did not come back. And another year passed, and then the old sailors and fishermen shook their heads solemnly, and said the Lively Turtle was a lost ship, and would never come back to port. And poor Anna had her bombazine gown dyed black, and her straw bonnet trimmed in mourning ribbons, and thenceforth she was known as the widow Matson.

And how was it all this time with David himself?

Now you must know that the Mahommedan people of Algiers and Tripoli, and Magadore and Sallee, on the Barbary coast, had for a long time been in the habit of fitting out galleys and armed boats to seize upon merchant vessels of Christian nations, and make slaves of the crews and passengers, just as men calling themselves Christians in America were sending vessels to Africa to catch black slaves for their plantations. The Lively Turtle fell into the hands of these roving sea robbers, and the crew was taken to Algiers and sold in the market-place as slaves, poor David Matson among the rest.

When a boy he had learned the trade of ship-carpenter with his father, on the Merrimack, and now he was set at work in the dockyards. His master, who was naturally a kind man, did not overwork him. He had daily his three loaves of bread, and when his clothing was worn out, its place was supplied by the coarse cloth of wool and camel's hair, woven by the Berber women. Three hours before sunset he was released from work, and Friday, which is the Mohammedan Sabbath, was a day of entire rest.

Once a year, at the season called Ramaden, he was left at leisure for a whole week. So time went on—days, weeks, months and years. His dark hair became gray. He still dreamed of his old home on the Merrimack, and of his good Anna and the boys. He wondered whether they yet lived, what they thought of him, and what doing. The hope of ever seeing them again grew fainter and fainter, and at last nearly died out; and he resigned himself to his fate as a slave for life.

But one day a handsome, middle-aged gentleman, in the dress of one of his own countrymen, attended by a great officer of the day, entered the shipyard, and called up before him the American captives. The stranger was none other than Joel Barlow, commissioner of the United States to procure the liberation of slaves belonging to that government. He took them by the hand as they came up, and told them they were free. As you might expect, the poor fellows were very grateful; some laughed, some wept for joy, some shouted and sang, and threw up their caps, while others, with David Matson among them, knelt down on the chips and thanked God for their great deliverance.

"This is a very affecting scene," said the commissioner, wiping his eyes. "I must keep the impression of it for my 'Columbiad;'" and drawing out his tablets, he proceeded to write an apostrophe to Freedom, which afterwards found a place in his great epic.

David Matson had saved a little money during his captivity, by odd jobs and work on holidays. He got a passage to Malaga, where he bought a nice shawl for his wife and a watch for each of his boys. He then went to the quay, where an American ship was lying just ready to sail for Boston.

Almost the first man he saw on board was Pelatiah Curtis, who had rowed him down to the port seven years before. He found that his old neighbor did not know him, so changed was he with his long beard and Moorish dress, whereupon, without telling his name, he began to put questions about his old home, and finally asked him if he knew Mrs. Matson.

"I rather think I do," said Pelatiah; she's my wife?"

"Your wife!" cried the other. "She is mine before God and man, I am David Matson, and she is the mother of my children."

"And mine, too!" said Pelatiah. "I left her with a baby in her arms. If you are David Matson, your right to her is outlawed; at any rate, she is mine, and I am not the man to give her up."

"God is great!" said poor David Matson unconsciously repeating the familiar words of Moslem submission. "His will be done. I loved her, but I shall never see her again. Give these with my blessing to the good woman and the boys," and he handed over, with a sigh, the little bundle containing the gifts for the wife and children.

He shook hands with his rival. "Pelatiah," he said, looking back, as he left the ship, "be good to Anna and my boys."

"Ay, ay, sir!" responded the sailor, in a careless tone. He watched the poor man passing slowly up the narrow street until out of sight. "It's a hard case for old David," he said helping himself to a fresh cud of tobacco; "but I'm glad I've seen the last of him."

Pelatiah Curtis reached home; he told Anna the story of her husband, and laid his gifts in her lap. She did not shriek nor faint, for she was a healthy woman with strong nerves; but she stole away by herself and wept bitterly. She lived many years after, but could never be persuaded to wear the pretty shawl which the husband of her youth had sent as his farewell gift. There is, however, a tradition that, in accordance with her dying wish, it was wrapped about her poor old shoulders in the coffin and buried with her.

The little, old bull's-eye watch, which is still in the possession of one of her grandchildren, is now all that remains to tell of David Matson, the lost man.

DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE Calling at Plymouth.

THE SPLENDID VESSELS ON THIS favorite route for the Continent (being more Southerly than any other) will sail from Pier No. 43 North River, as follows:—
AMERIQUE......Saturday, May 27.
ST. LAURENT......Saturday, June 3.
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (*including Wine.*) First Cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second Cabin $72. Third $40. Return tickets at reduced rates.
Steerage $26, with superior accommodations, and including all necessaries without extra charge.
LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55, Broadway.
For freight or passage apply to A. FRASER & CO., Agents 18, St. Peter Street.
May 23, 1876. jan5

A Reprieve Received Too Late.

It will be remembered that a Board schoolmaster named Stanbridge was sentenced by Mr. Justice Denman, at the last Assizes, to five years' penal servitude for striking one of the scholars. Protests were made by the teachers' associations throughout the country, and at last Justice Denman wrote to the Home Secretary, recommending mitigation of sentence. Mr. Cross proceeded to act upon this, and then found that this terrible sentence had destroyed Stanbridge's reason, and he has been conveyed to Broadmoor Asylum a hopeless lunatic.

The Order of Penitents.

A religious sect called the Order of Penitents exists in Colorado and New Mexico, the peculiar doctrine of which is that sins can only be condoned by bodily sufferings. In Lent they punish themselves, the leaders hearing confessions and prescribing penalties. Flagellation is commanded in many instances, and the Denver *News* describes one occasion as follows:—"A fifer, priest, and imagebearer emerged first followed by the penitents, each one carrying a whip. These whips were made from the dried leaves of the soap weed. With each step each penitent struck himself with the whip across the naked back. The blows were very regular—right, left, right, left—and in a few moments the whip-lashes were crimson with blood. For three miles these self-torturers walked and whipped themselves, though toward the last they were too weak from pain and loss of blood to wield the scourges with any force."

The Canada Works, Birkenhead.

The Canada Works were started many years ago for the purpose of constructing bridges, locomotives, &c., for the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada. Since the completion of that line they have been carried on by the executors of the late Mr. Thomas Brassey, the contractor, and have turned out immense engineering and other works for nearly all parts of the world. In order to mark the close of the executorship the three sons of Mr. Brassey, who were the executors, have set aside a considerable sum to be apportioned among the managers and foremen. In future the works will be carried on by a new firm, consisting of Mr. Thomas Brassey, M. P., Mr. Henry Brassey, M. P., and Mr. Henry Harrison, brother of the late Mr. George Harrison, the same staff and foremen being retained. It is said the object of continuing the works is not so much for profit as with a view of keeping old servants together and employed. We believe it is the intention of the proprietors to set aside each year a portion of the profits to be divided as gratuities among the principal persons employed.—*London Times.*

The Acton-Lane Tragedy.

Miss Margaret Burleton, the young lady who was shot by her lover Mr. Joseph Niblett, at his lodgings, Ivy-cottage, Acton Lane, Gunnersbury, has sufficiently recovered to be enabled to be removed to the residence of her parents, Harptree-cottage, Brentford-road She bore the journey very well, and up to yesterday afternoon was reported by her medical attendant to be going on very satisfactorily under the circumstances, and no serious apprehensions are at present entertained as to the presence of the bullet in her stomach, Dr. Dodsworth being of opinion that it will pass successfully, as even children have been known to pass copper coins. The course of the bullet when glancing from the forehead appears to have been through the left cheek and cartilage of her nose to the right cheek, thence down her throat, and it is feared that she will be somewhat disfigured, as some small bones may probably have to be removed. She takes nourishment very freely, and bears her suffering very patiently. With respect to her lover, Mr. Niblett, he also is reported by his medical attendant going on well, and so good is his appetite that he asked his doctor yesterday if he might be permitted to have some beer with his dinner. He still remains slightly paralyzed in his left arm, but Dr. Hogg says there is little doubt but what the limb will soon become all right again. He still occupies the same room where the tragedy occurred. The communication which he got his laudlady to write, inviting Miss Burleton to come and see him, was simply an open note in pencil, which was conveyed by a boy to the residence of his sweetheart that morning.

Dr. Parr once asked Porson, what he thought of evil. "I see no good in it," was the reply.

Miss Katie Hamilton, of London, who was so seriously hurt by being thrown against a telegraph pole by a runaway pony, died on Friday morning.

A committee of the Dublin Corporation have asked Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King-at-Arms, what would be the proper mode of addressing Her Majesty congratulating her on the assumption of her new title. Sir Bernard replied that the document should be addressed, "Victoria, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and Empress of India."

A gentleman of color, lately arrived in Nevada, who had been scanning with evident curiosity a Digger squaw and her papoose, the latter being a bright little half breed, with unmistakable indications of negro blood, exclaimed, "'Clar to goodness, if dat ain't one of them! Heard of 'em all my life, but never seed one till dis minute, and it's only a little one—one of dem Improved Red Men! Never know what dey meant before."

Some days ago, in France, a gentleman named M— so far forgot himself in a heated discussion as to give a blow to X—, the brother of an actress. A duel was arranged, but M—, on reflection, seeing that he had been in the wrong, sent in a note of apology by his second to X—. The latter responded that he would only decide whether to accept the apology or not when they met on the duelling ground. On the appointed morning they met, and X—, walking up to his antagonist, said: "I have received your letter, and I am willing to accept your excuses, not wishing either to kill you or to be killed myself; but I have one question to ask you first: If you were in my place would you deem a like apology, a complete reparation for such an insult? Yes or no?" "Yes," answered M—. "Are you sure of it?" "Certainly." "I am charmed to learn it," said X—, giving M— a vigorous blow on the cheek with one hand, and at the same time with the other presenting him a copy of his own apology.

Montreal and Acadian S.S. Co.

THIS LINE IS COMPOSED OF THE FOLlowing First-Class Steamships:—
ACADIAN, VALETTA, NEWFOUNDLAND, VENEZIA, CALIFORNIA, COLUMBIA,
and is intended to perform regular service during the season of Navigation between Montreal, Quebec, Chatham, Newcastle & Shediac, N.B; Charlottetown, P.E.I., and Pictou, N.S. Also, St. John's, Newfoundland, and Sydney, C.B.

The S.S NEWFOUNDLAND will perform the service between Montreal, St. John's, N.F., and Sydney, C.B.

This vessel has superior accommodation for Cabin Passengers.

Through Bills of Lading to all Stations on the Intercolonial Railway between Pictou and Halifax, N.S., Shediac and St. John, N.B.; also to Summerside and Port Hawkesbury.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SHAW, Montreal, Or R. M. SHAW, Shaw's Buildings, No. 120, Mountain Hill, Quebec.
April 25, 1876. Am

THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY. Sir James Clark's PERIODICAL PILLS.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE IS UNfailing in the cures of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excesses, and removes all obstructions, and speedy cure may be relied on.

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, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

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 ensure a bottle containing over 50 pills by return mail. Sold by all Druggists.

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.
October 6, 1875 D&w

YARROW'S SMALL STEAMERS and STEAM LAUNCHES,

BUILT OF WOOD, IRON OR STEEL, TO MEET SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS
Screw Steamers, with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers, with draughts ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Contracted for. Prices from £200 upwards.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.
YARROW & CO., (Late YARROW & HEDLEY,) ENGINEERS AND SHIPBUILDERS, ISLE OF DOGS, POPLAR, LONDON
February 12. 1876. M-af

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

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

Lea & Perrins

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

November 1874.

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

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

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

August 1, 1875. Lm-ao

F. S. CLEAVER'S EXTRA TRIPLE EXTRACT OF WHITE ROSE AND F. S. CLEAVER'S HONEY SOAP CHOICE TOILET-SOAPS PERFUMERY.

Manufactory—32 & 33, RED LION STREET HOLBORN, LONDON, ENGLAND.
Wholesale Representative— JOHN E. CARR, 8 & 10, JOHN STREET SOUTH, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.
January 7, 1876. Fm ao

"Berkeley, Sept. 1869.—Gentlemen, I feel it a duty I owe to you to express my gratitude for the great benefit I have derived by taking 'NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.' I applied to your agent, Mr. Bell, Berkeley, for the abovenamed Pills, for wind in the stomach, from which I suffered excruciating pain for a length of time, having tried nearly every remedy prescribed, but without deriving any benefit at all. After taking two bottles of your valuable pills I was quite restored to my usual state of health. Please give this publicity for the benefit of those who may thus be afflicted.—I am, Sir, yours truly, HENRY ALLPASS—To the Proprietors of NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS
August 6, 1875. F-af

1876. London, Quebec and Montreal,

(Calling at Plymouth outwards for Passengers.)

TEMPERLEY LINE

COMPOSED OF THE FOLLOWING First-Class Steamships:—

SCOTLAND	3000 Tons	Capt. James.
ST. LAWRENCE	2200 "	" Hyde.
THAMES	1687 "	" Campbell
GAMMA	1947 "	" Luckhurst.
SEVERN	1271 "	" Robson.

FIRST DEPARTURES FROM LONDON:
Thames......Capt. Campbell......Wednesday, 19th April.
Severn......" Robson......Wednesday, 3rd May.
And every alternate Wednesday during the Season of Navigation.
The Steamers of this Line are intended to sail from Quebec as follows:—
THAMES......Saturday, 20th May.
and every alternate Tuesday.

Rates of Passage:
Cabin......$60
Steerage......24

Berths not secured until paid for.

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.*

For freight or passage, apply to
In London, TEMPERLEY'S, CARTER & DARKE, 21, Billiter Street.
Montreal, DAVID SHAW.
Quebec ROSS & CO., Commercial Chambers.
April 25, 1876. mch25

EPPS'S COCOA.—GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING.—"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*Civil Service Gazette.* Made simply with Boiling Water or Milk.—Sold only in Packets labelled—"JAMES EPPS & Co., Homoeopathic Chemists, 48, Threadneedle Street, and 170 Piccadilly; Works, Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
September 22, 1875. Hm

NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.—A MEDICAL ESSAY, comprising a series of lectures delivered at Kahn's Museum of Anatomy, New York, on the cause and cure of Premature Decline, showing indisputably how lost health may be regained, affording a clear synopsis of the impediments to marriage, and the treatment of nervous and physical debility, being the result of 20 years' experience. Price, 25 cents. Address the author, DR. L. J. KAHN, office and residence 51 East 10th Street, New York.
April 1, 1876. Fm

HOW TO ADVERTISE SUCCESSFULLY.

Let the article you advertise be sufficiently valuable, of public utility, and possessed of merit, then never recommend it beyond such merit. A good article will sustain a reputation and moderation inspires confidence.

State facts only, or what you conscientiously believe to be true. Facts, like diamonds, are always valuable and difficult to mutilate.

Give your story concisely and to the point. Advertisements are best prosy, and short ones least expensive.

However anxious to make money, let its acquirement be secondary to the principle of doing good. The gratification of doing good is the greater reward.

Never essay to build a reputation by attempting the ruin of another. Your foundation is too frail for a substantial structure, and you unwittingly assist your adversary.

The above rules are those of the inventor of Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites, and their observance by an advertiser should insure a demand in the market for his merchandise, while business prudence only is necessary to complete the programme for success.
May 19, 1876. F-d&w

HIDE BOUND HORSES.

A horse is said to be hide-bound when his skin will not slip under the pressure of the hand, but sticks as if it was glued, which condition is always dependent on a deranged state of the stomach and digestive organs—by correcting which, and giving to them a healthy tone and condition the disease or complaint will disappear. Experience has proved that the means best adapted to this end is "Darley's Condition Powders and Arabian Heave Remedy," It has been used in numerous cases with complete success, generally effecting a cure in a few days. It is the best condition medicine known, and may be given with perfect safety at all times, and does not require that the horse be kept from work.

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. F. Brunet, E. Giroux & Brother, J. E. Burke, R. McLeod, W. H. LaRoche, J. J. Veldon, and all medicine dealers
May 19, 1876. F-d&w

Is health worth having? If it is protect it—it is a jewel as easily lost as virtue and in many cases as difficult to recover. In this climate, and more particularly at this season of the year, people are very apt to take cold and suffer from sore throat, coughs, spitting of blood and pulmonary complaints generally, which if not checked immediately lead to serious consequences. The question arises—which is the quickest and most effectual remedy? Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers have been before the public for twenty years, and have always given perfect satisfaction, and invariably effect permanent cures when taken in season. Sold by all medicine dealers and country stores, at 25 cts per box.

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.
May 19, 1876. F-d&w

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

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.
May 1, 1876. Cm

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

CUNARD LINE.

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

From New York.

Bothnia	Wednesday, May 24.
Abyssinia	Wednesday, May 31.
*Russia	Wednesday, June 7.
Scythia	Wednesday, June 14.
*Scotia	Wednesday, June 21.
Bothnia	Wednesday, June 28.
Abyssinia	Wednesday, July 5.
*Russia	Wednesday, July 12
Scythia	Wednesday, July 19.
Algeria	Wednesday, July 26.

And every following Wednesday and Saturday from New York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

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

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

Through bills of lading given to Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For Freight and Cabin Passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4, Bowling Green; for Steerage Passage, at 111 Broadway, Trinity Building
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.
May 22, 1876.

NOTICE TO PUBLIC. Quebec Loan Office.

MESSRS. I. E. COHEN & SON, OF Montreal, beg leave to announce that they have opened a Loan Office at

75, ST. JOHN STREET, UPPER TOWN.

The highest price will be allowed on all kinds of Merchandize, Pianos, Carpets, good Furniture, Instruments, from 25cts. to $1,000
May 16, 1876. Cm

MUSIC!

SUSPENSION BRIDGE, Polka—60 cents. A charming Parlor gem.

SNOW-DROP GALOP—40 cents. Very brilliant, not difficult.

To be had at A. LAVIGNE'S MUSIC STORE, (Saving's Bank Building), St. John Street
May 4, 1876. apl7.

W. BUCKMASTER & CO

MILITARY, NAVAL AND GENERAL TAILORS,
(No. 3only) New Burlington Street, London, W., England
ESTABLISHED 75 YEARS.
FIRST QUALITY OF GOODS ONLY.
10 per Cent. Discount for Cash.
Instructions for self-measurement sent on application.
April 29, 1876. M-af

IANNE KANE. FABRIQUE STREET,

HAS FOR SALE THE LATEST IMPROVed Cooking Stoves and Ranges, with Tin or Copper Utensils.

A. K. is now completing stock of House Furnisher's Requisites, Grates, Iron Bedsteads, Mangles, Refrigerators, Cutlery, Wooden-ware, Washing and Wringing Machines, Cages, Baths of all kinds, Camping Sets, &c., &c., &c.

All kinds of work in Tin, Copper or Sheet Iron, done to order with promptness, and at low prices.
April 15, 1876. Bm

OTTAWA LADIES' COLLEGE.

(PROTESTANT.)

Revd. Wm. MOORE, Principal.

Summer Term commences 13th April.

For Annual Catalogue giving all information, apply to the PRINCIPAL.
April 10, 1876 Lm

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

NEW YORK,

OFFICE, 51, WALL STREET.

ORGANIZED, 1842.

Insures against Marine and Inland Navigation Risks.

And will issue Policies making Loss payable in England.

Its Assets for the Security of its Policies are more than TEN MILLION DOLLARS.

THE PROFITS OF THE COMPANY REvert to the assured, and are divided annually, upon the Premiums terminated during the year, Certificates for which are issued, bearing interest until redeemed.

J. D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-Pres't.
A. A. RAVEN, 3d Vice-Pres't.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.
February 21, 1876. Lm-am

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c, I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D, Bible House, New York City*
November 13, 1875 Fm-eod-&w

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 Boston IN WINTER.

Vessels.	*Tons.*	*Commanders.*
MONTREAL	3,250	(Building.)
ONTARIO	3,200	Capt. Bouchette
DOMINION	3,200	Capt. Roberts.
QUEBEC	2,800	Capt. Thearle.
MEMPHIS	2,500	Capt. Mellon.
MISSISSIPPI	2,200	Capt. Lindall.
TEXAS	2,350	Capt. Laurenson.
ST. LOUIS	1,824	Capt. Reid.

These vessels have very superior accommodation for Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and *re-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 as follows:—
QUEBEC......Thursday, 18th May.
MISSISSIPPI......Thursday, 25th May.
DOMINION......Thursday, 1st June.

Rates of Passage
Cabin......$60
Steerage......24

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.

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

For Freight or Passage apply:
In BELFAST, HENRY GOWAN, QUEEN'S SQUARE.
In LIVERPOOL, FLINN, MAIN & MONTGOMERY, HARVEY BUILDINGS, 24, James St.
BOSTON, THAYER & LINCOLN.
MONTREAL, DAVID TORRANCE & CO., EXCHANGE COURT.
And in QUEBEC, WM. M. MACPHERSON, COMMERCIAL CHAMBERS.
May 10, 1876.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of

Seven Per Cent.

upon the Paid-up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current Half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City on and after

Thursday, the First Day of June Next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st May next, both days inclusive

The ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the FIFTH day of JUNE next.

Chair to be taken at One o'clock, P.M.

R. B. ANGUS, General Manager.
Montreal, 26th April, 1876.
April 29, 1876. Td

QUEBEC BANK.

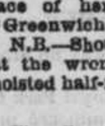
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A Dividend of THREE-AND-A-HALF Per Cent. upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this institution has been declared for the current half-year, and that the same will be payable at its Banking House in this City, on and after THURSDAY, the FIRST day of JUNE next.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 31st of May next, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Bank will be held on MONDAY, the FIFTH day of JUNE next. Chair to be taken at Noon.

By order of the Board
J. STEVENSON, Cashier.
April 28, 1876.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.



THE "TIME BALL" ON THE Citadel, each day, (Sunday excepted,) at half-past Twelve o'clock will be hoisted half way up, and at five minutes to "One" it will be hoisted to the top, and at "One o'clock," Mean Time, it will be dropped.

A Chronometer keeping "Greenwich Time" should then shew 5h. 44m. 49s.; and the difference between this and the time shown by the face of her Chronometer is its error on "Greenwich Mean Time" at that instant.

N.B.—Should the "Ball," by accident, drop at the wrong time it will immediately be hoisted half-mast, and kept there half an hour

—EXAMPLE—

The *Sarmatian* left Liverpool on May 22 when her Chronometer was fast on G.M. Time 2m. 40s., and when she arrived at Quebec on May 31st, when the Ball dropped, her Chronometer shewed......5h. 47m. 11s.

Greenwich Mean Time when the Ball dropped	5	44	49
Chronometer fast on May 31	0	2	22
" " " 22	0	2	40
No of days, 9	0	0	18
Sea Rate, losing	0	0	2
Again, before leaving Quebec, her Chronometer shewed, when Ball dropped on June 14	5h.	46m.	56s.
When Ball dropped on May 31	5	47	11
No. of days, 14	0	0	35
Harbor Rate, losing	0	0	2.5

Comparing the Sea and Harbor Rates, under different temperatures, will enable the Master of a ship to get the best rate for his Chronometer, and he should never let his Chronometer be sent on shore to be rated, if it is possible to avoid it.

OBSERVATORY. { Lat. 46° 48' 20 N. Long. 4h. 44m. 49s.

E. D. ASHE, Commander Royal Navy, F.R.A.
May 9, 1876.

NOTICE.

THAT WELL-KNOWN AND COMMOdious Boarding-House (20 and 22) in Mount Carmel Street, for many years kept by the late Mrs. Steele, is open for the reception of Private Boarders, as well as of the travelling public.

G. ESCUDIER
April 26, 1876 tf

NOTICE.

MR. J. F. PEACHY, ARCHITECT,

INFORMS HIS FRIENDS, AND THE public generally, that he has REMOVED HIS OFFICE to the second Story of the building known as the Publishing Office of *Le Journal de Quebec*, corner of St. Ann and Du Fort Streets, Upper Town, opposite the Place D'Armes.

Office hours from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
March 25, 1876,

THE QUEBEC AND GULF PORTS S.S. COMPANY.

ROYAL MAIL LINE.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN Montreal, Quebec, Father Point, Gaspe, Perce, Paspebiac, Dalhousie, Chatham, New castle, Point du Chene, Charlottetown, Pictou, and Halifax, N.S, and by Railway and Steamboat connections with St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., Portland and Boston.

After the opening of navigation, the s.s. "Secret," or "Miramichi," is intended to leave Quebec every TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock, P.M., for Pictou, and Pictou every TUESDAY, at 7 o'clock, A.M., for Quebec, calling each way, until further notice, at Father Point, Gaspe, Perce, Paspebiac, Dalhousie, Chatham Newcastle and Point du Chene.

The "Bermuda," "Hadji," "Alhambra," and "Flamborough" are intended to run between Montreal, Quebec and Halifax, N.S., touching at Chatham, Newcastle, Point du Chene, Charlottetown and Pictou. The "Bermuda," "Alhambra" and "Hadji" to form a Weekly Passenger Line during the season of pleasure travel.

The "Secret," "Miramichi," "Bermuda," "Alhambra" and "Hadji," have excellent accommodation for passengers.

The NEW YORK and BERMUDA LINE, between New York and Hamilton, Bermuda, every Thursday.

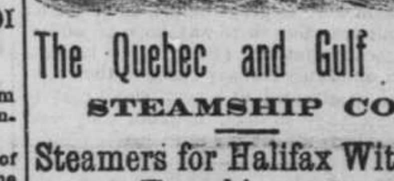
The s.s. "Canima," or "Bermuda" will leave New York for Bermuda, and Bermuda for New York every Thursday till further notice. These Steamers have splendid cabin accommodation.

Shippers by Quebec Steamers must pay the Quebec Harbour Commissioners wharfage dues on goods before shipment, and consignees must produce a certificate for harbour dues before goods can be delivered.

Shippers are requested to put their goods in proper order for shipment, and to mark all case goods with the consignee's address in full.

Through tickets to St. John, N.B., Halifax, N.S., Portland and Boston.

For Freight or Passage apply to W. MOORE, Manager, East India Wharf, Quebec.
GUSTAVE LEVE, General Passenger Agent, Opposite St. Louis Hotel.
May 2, 1876.



The Quebec and Gulf Ports STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamers for Halifax Without Transhipment.

Through Bills of Lading for St. John's Newfoundland, *via* Cromwell Line from Halifax, through Bills for Sydney, Arichat, Hawkesbury, Lunenburg, Liverpool, Shelburne & Yarmouth.

THE COMPANY HAVE DECIDED TO place two of their Steamers on the route between Montreal, Quebec and Halifax, calling at Way Ports, and have made arrangements for forwarding Goods on Through Bills via Steamers for all the above Ports.

The S.S. "Alhambra" will be the first Steamer for Halifax direct.

W. MOORE, Manager
May 8, 1876

THE St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Co.

KAMOURASKA LINE.

THE STEAMER "CLYDE," CAPT. TURGEON, will, until further notice, leave the St Andrew's Wharf, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 a.m., for Berthier, Crane Island, Cap St. Ignace, L'Islet, St. Jean Port Joli, St Denis and Kamouraska.

Returning she will leave Kamouraska on Sunday Evening or Monday Morning, and Wednesday Evening or Thursday Morning, as the tide may suit.

A. GABOURY, Secretary.
May 15. 1876.

QUEBEC: Past and Present, 1608-1876.

Published by Subscription.

CITIZENS DESIROUS OF PROCURING this Work are requested to notify, by letter, the undersigned.

J. T. PATTERSON, P. O. Box 474.
April 29, 1876.

DR. GEO. G. GALE,

(Graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia.)

HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN, No. 37, URSULE STREET.

Office Hours: 8 to 10 a.m., 1 to 3 and 6 to 8 p.m
April 25, 1876.

Diseases of the Ear and Throat

DR. DONALD BAYNES, formerly Clinical Assistant at the Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, Golden Square, London; late Attending Physician to the Metropolitan Ear and Throat Infirmary, London, England.

Residence, 686, DORCHESTER STREET, Montreal. Office Hours 10 to 12 a.m. 4 to 6 p.m Consultations by letter.
March 3, 1876. Cm

GREAT CLEARING SALE!

150 SEWING MACHINES, CONSISTing of The Singer Family, The Singer No. 2, (made by the C. W. Williams Manufacturing Co., of Montreal). The Wanzer of every style. The Osborn, and a variety of almost every kind made.

The whole to be sold before removing to Mr. Pye's Building, No 30, John Street.

—ALSO—

A very large assortment of Boots, Shoes Rubbers, Felt Overshoes, &c., &c., &c.

WOODLEY & CO., 26, John Street.
December 21, 1875.

MANHOOD RESTORED!!

Professor Hubert's Essence of Life IS A CERTAIN CURE FOR Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility Mental and Physical Prostration, &c.

All suffering from ERRORS OF YOUTH, send for a Circular to HUBERT & CO., SOLE PROPRIETORS, No. 22, St. John Street, Montreal,
November 5, 1875. Lm

ALLAN LINE.

Under contract with the Government of Canada for the conveyance of

Canadian and United States Mails.

1876—Summer Arrangements—1876

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

	Tons.	
SARDINIAN	4100	Lt Dutton RNR.
CIRCASSIAN	3400	Lt W H Smith RNR
POLYNESIAN	4100	Capt R Brown.
SARMATIAN	3600	Capt A Aird.
SCANDINAVIAN	3000	Capt Barclay.
PRUSSIAN	3000	Capt J Ritchie.
MORAVIAN	3600	Capt J Graham.
PERUVIAN	3600	Capt R S Watts.
CASPIAN	3200	Capt Trocks.
HIBERNIAN	3400	Lt F Archer, RNR
NOVA SCOTIAN	3300	Capt Richardson.
AUSTRIAN	2700	Capt H Wylie.
NESTORIAN	2700	Capt Wallace.
MANITOBAN	3150	Capt Home.
CANADIAN	2600	Capt J Miller.
CORINTHIAN	2000	Capt Jas Scott.
PHŒNICIAN	2600	Capt Menzies.
WALDENSIAN	2300	Capt Stephen.
ACADIAN	1350	Capt Cabel.
NEWFOUNDLAND	1200	Capt. Mylius.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

LIVERPOOL MAIL LINE

(Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSday, and from QUEBEC 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 QUEBEC:—

POLYNESIAN	Saturday,	13th	May,	1876.
SARDINIAN	"	20th	"	"
CIRCASSIAN	"	27th	"	"
SARMATIAN	"	3rd	June,	"
MORAVIAN	"	10th	"	"
PERUVIAN	"	17th	"	"

Rates of Passage from Quebec:
Cabin $50, $70, or $80, according to accommodation.
Intermediate......$40.
Steerage......$25.

THE STEAMERS OF THE

GLASGOW LINE

(Sailing from GLASGOW every TUESDAY, and from QUEBEC on or about every THURSDAY) are intended to be despatched from QUEBEC:—

PHŒNICIAN, on or about	11th	May.	
WALDENSIAN,	" "	18th	"
CANADIAN,	" "	25th	"
CORINTHIAN,	" "	1st	June.
AUSTRIAN,	" "	8th	"

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

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon carried on each vessel.

Corkage will be charged at the rate of two shillings sterling per bottle to passengers supplying their own wines or liquors.

A TENDER with Mails and Passengers for the LIVERPOOL MAIL STEAMERS will leave the NAPOLEON WHARF every SATURDAY MORNING, at NINE o'clock precisely.

For further particulars, apply to ALLANS, RAE & CO., Agents.
May 6, 1876.

Halifax & West India R. M. Route,

Halifax & West India R. M. Route.

CUNARD LINE.

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

FROM HALIFAX,
Monday, 17th April, 1876.
" 15th May, "
" 12th June, "
" 10th July, "

Approximate dates of Sailings,
FROM ST. THOMAS, W. I.,
Wednesday, 26th April, 1876.
" 24th May, "
" 21st June, "
" 19th July, "

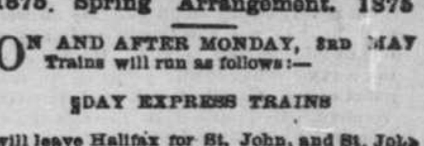
These Steamers connect at ST. THOMAS with the WEST INDIA R.M. S.S. CO'Y running between ST. THOMAS and her WEST INDIA ISLANDS.

The passage from HALIFAX to BERMUDA occupies about 2½ days; from BERMUDA to ST. THOMAS about 4 days.

For Rates of Passage, and other information apply to ALLANS, RAE & CO., Agents.
April 17, 1876.

HAMS.

TIERCES "DAVIS' CINCINNATI." Sugar Cured HAMS.
For sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN.
May 5, 1876.



INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

1875. Spring Arrangement. 1875

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, 3RD MAY Trains will run as follows:—

DAY EXPRESS TRAINS

will leave Halifax for St. John, and St. John for Halifax at 8 a.m.

LOCAL EXPRESS TRAINS

will leave Halifax for Truro at 5.15 p.m., and Truro for Halifax at 6.30 a.m., Pictou for Truro at 3 p.m., Truro for Pictou at 10 05 a.m. St. John for Sussex at 5.00 p.m., Sussex for St John at 7.30 a.m., Point du Chene for Painsec at 11.40 a.m., and 3.45 p.m., Painsec for Point du Chene at 12.25 p.m., and 4.30 p.m,

MIXED TRAINS

will leave Halifax for Truro and Pictou at 9.45 a.m., and Pictou for Truro and Halifax at 6.45 a.m., Truro for Painsec and Moncton at 7.00 a.m., and Moncton for Painsec and Truro at 6.45 a.m., Point du Chene for St. John at 6.45 a.m., St. John for Point du Chene at 10.15 a.m.

FREIGHT TRAINS

will leave Truro for Halifax at 7.00 a.m. Halifax for Truro at 2.10 p.m., Moncton for St. John at 10.00 a.m., St. John for Moncton at 12.30 p.m.

For further particulars and connections Time Tables.

C. J. BRYDGES, General Superintendent of Government Railways.
June 8, 1875.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Music Hall—E A McDowell.
Coal Shovels for Sale—C & W Wurtele.
Phaeton for Sale—P W McKnight.
Public Notice—John W Totherick.
Quebec & Gulf Ports S.S. Co—W Moore.
Levis and Kennebec Railway—W C Hall.
Novelties for Spring 1876—Glover, Fry & Co.
Engineer's Supplies, &c—S J Shaw & Co.
Souvenirs, Wedding Presents, &c—G Seifert.
Ice! Ice!!—John Musson & Co.
Moriquand Kid Glove—Simons & Foulds.
Summer Hats—G R Renfrew & Co.
House Furnishing Goods—Behan Brothers.
Houses for Sale or to Let. See 4th Page.

REMOVAL.

F. T. Thomas

Has REMOVED his large and well assorted stock of

China, Glass, Earthenware, &c.,

From 24, St. Paul Street, to

No. 144, Mountain Hill, and No. 10, DesSœurs Street.

Office and Show-Rooms opposite the Office of the "Morning Chronicle."

May 11, 1876. tf

THURSDAY. MAY 25, 1876.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The fifty-seventh anniversary of the birth of Her Gracious Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, was celebrated yesterday by the loyal city of Quebec in a manner alike creditable directly to those who took an active part in the celebration, and indirectly to the great mass of the citizens of all classes, who, by their presence in such large numbers and their hearty sympathy, marked in an unmistakeable manner their deep-seated feeling of loyalty to the worthy lady who presides so wisely over the destinies of this great realm. The occasion was certainly one highly appropriate for such manifestations of the popular endorsation of Her Majesty's long and happy reign, which has now extended over a period of thirty-eight years, and has been specially characterized by the continued growth and prosperity of her subjects in all quarters of the globe. Her recent investiture with an imperial title made it desirable that those parts of the Empire at a distance from the central seat of power should evince in some way their approval of the course, in this respect, pursued by her advisers, whatever sentimental opposition might prevail in certain ranks nearer home to the assumption of the empty name of a dignity, the substance of which no potentate of the world possesses in a higher degree. We are glad, therefore, to see that the cities of Canada, and particularly Quebec, have fallen into line with other parts of Her Majesty's extensive dominions to do special honor to the anniversary of her birthday. It is true that circumstances have changed; that we can no longer pretend to make the military display of past years; but what we lacked in quantity we certainly made up, by the general admission, in quality in the demonstration of yesterday, for which the city is deeply indebted to Lieut.-Col. Strange, his officers, and the small but well drilled thoroughly disciplined and efficient force under their command.

MR. BRYDGES VINDICATED.

We must presume that Mr. C. J. Brydges is quite able and willing to defend himself from all or any imputations that may be cast upon him in connection with the management of the leading railway enterprises of the country. In any case, his works speak for themselves, and no better vindication of his character as a man of special ability and trustworthiness in his peculiar line has been offered than his selection to the important and responsible position he now occupies by as shrewd and close a Premier as ever ruled the destinies of this Dominion, and to whom, from his previous political relations, Mr. Brydges might not very naturally be supposed to be over-palatable. Yet Mr. Mackenzie, setting aside any predilections to the contrary he might be expected to possess, has chosen him for this position, thereby doing an act of justice to a once ill-used man, whose sterling abilities even his worst enemies are forced to recognize. We now rejoice to see that a still further measure of the same desirable commodity has been dealt out with unsparing hand to the late able manager of the Grand Trunk by no less a personage than the Right Honorable Mr. Childers, President of the Great Western Railway of Canada, an institution which at one time also enjoyed the great benefits of Mr. Brydges' controlling supervision. At the late annual general meeting of the Company, held in London, Mr. Childers is reported to have vindicated Mr. Brydges' character after the following complete and vigorous fashion :—

Two days ago there appeared in a journal—for which I have a great respect, because it has been, and most unquestionably is, on certain matters an authority—a series of questions addressed to me as to the conduct of a gentleman who for six months was in our service. He was in our service as a temporary servant, and we can hardly say he was in our service, because he was a servant of the Grand Trunk Railway. He came to us at my request temporarily, and at the end of six months he left us, and at this moment we have no authority over him. I think I shall have your approval under the circumstances if, when these questions have been put implicating a gentleman 3,000 miles away, I make one or two remarks on them. The first question is this, "Why was Mr. Brydges, who was practically dismissed from the service of the company in Canada in 1862 for mismanagement and corrupt practices, re-employed by Mr. Childers to act as special commissioner for the company, after he, Mr. Brydges, had again been practically dismissed from the service of the Grand Trunk under circumstances which it might not be too much to say seemed to be analogous ?" That is very strong language. My answer is that he was not practically or in any way dismissed from our service. He came into our service when it was proposed to amalgamate the Grand Trunk and the Great Western. He proposed to manage the two companies. That amalgamation fell through, and he elected to become manager of the Grand Trunk, but this company requested him after that to continue in our service for a period of nine months, and therefore never directly or indirectly can there be the faintest foundation of our knowledge of any charge of that kind. The second part of this charge is that he was discharged from the Grand Trunk for similar reasons. Now it so happens that the board of the Grand Trunk passed a minute on April 15, 1874, to this effect, that they desired to reiterate their feelings of deep regret for their separation from Mr. Brydges, and they begged his acceptance of £4,000, as a testimony of their personal regard, and as an acknowledgment of the services he had rendered—(Cheers) I shall only say that if the charge made against Mr. Brydges is true, both the Grand Trunk and ourselves have been very grossly deceived. The second question is, Was Mr. Brydges so employed because of his supposed influence with the present Government of Canada, and did Mr. Childers expect through such supposed influence that Mr. Brydges could obtain a remission of the duties upon imported material for the use of the company—whether, in fact, such remission of duty was obtained from the Government, and for what amount? Well, the remission of duty was made in September, 1873, and Mr. Brydges' services with us commenced in January, 1875. The remission of duty commenced a year before I occupied my present post in this company, and one and a half year before Mr. Brydges joined our service. 2. What was the total remuneration or honororiam paid to Mr. Brydges for such special commission, and what were the expenses incurred by him and paid to him by the company? The honororiam paid was £1,500, and was very well earned money. Then 4. What were the number and character of the contracts for materials, stores, &c, entered into by Mr. Brydges during such commission? *(a)* Was a contract for certing entered into with Hendrie and Co., on what terms, and for what period of years? Mr. Hendrie had been our carting contractor for the last 20 years, and his contract had recently been renewed at a lower rate, and I now consider it eminently satisfactory. It is true that Mr. Hendrie is the contractor for the Grand Trunk, but that does not affect our arrangement, and I never heard anything said to the injury of Mr. Hendrie. *(b)* Was not this same Mr. Hendrie the contractor of the Wellington, Grey and Bruce and other portions of the present system of the Great Western whom the late investigation committee found so much fault with? That is not the case. In former days you well know there were arrangements under which we paid more than we ought to, and Mr. Brydges did much to break down those "rings." (Hear) *(c)* Did not Mr. Brydges enter into a contract for the supply of car wheels to the Great Western Company from a firm in Montreal, and is it not a matter of common report that he is interested in the profits and business of this firm, and did Mr. Childers take any steps to discover whether there was any foundation for that report? I don't know anything about common report, but this contract for car wheels was made by Mr. Brydges and we pay two dollars a wh el less. (Cheers.) The next is *(d)* Did not Mr. Brydges enter into a large contract with certain parties for the supply of coal to the Great Western Company at a higer rate than tendered for by the previous contractor, and who had given entire satisfaction to the locomotive superintendent? We certainly got out of a former contract for our coal and made a new one very much to our advantage. The next question is *(e)* Did not Mr. Brydges sell a large quantity of old iron, belonging to the company, to Mr. Alexander Molson, of Montreal, professedly on a cash basis, but which turned out to be a time bargain, and through the subsequent failure of Molson has it not resulted in the insignificant loss of fifty-five thousand dollars? We have been doing our best to get rid of a large stock of old iron, and we have sold it nearly all at good prices. In one case there was a sale to Mr. Molson, and he failed, but we shall get a good dividend, the price was a high one, and the loss will be comparatively small. Then we come to this: *(f)* Although the company was *in extremis* (I don't know when) during Mr. Brydges' special commission, is it not the fact that he entered into a contract to rebuild the Hamilton Station in stone and brick, to construct new and extensive freight-houses, to rearrange the station-yard, at a cost of at least one hundred thousand dollars? We were obliged to rebuild this station, and a contract was entered into for a new station of brick and stone, instead of the old one of wood. The last is most inaccurate. It is this—*(g)* And lastly, Did not Mr. Childers employ Mr. Brydges during the last session of the Dominion Parliament at Ottawa to obtain a renewal of the charter of the Detroit River Bridge, and was not the application rejected, and principally from the cause that the conduct of the case was entrusted to the hands of Mr. Brydges? We had three bills in Parliament, and Mr. Brydges, with his great experience, helped us to get them passed, and we got them, all three. A more unfounded charge I never heard, and it is only right that I should reply when such charges as these are made against an officer who is 3,000 miles away. (Cheers.) The President then proceeded with his address, and said that in getting their Finance Act passed they were much assisted by Mr. Brydges, who was a master of finance. The business of the Wellington, Grey, and Bruce was improving, the receipts during the past half-year showing a large increase upon the receipts of the corresponding half of 1874. As the meeting was aware, the 30 per cent. upon which the bonded capital was based was only sufficient to give a dividend of £2 for the half-year, but there was hope of an improvement in future. (Hear) The London, Huron, and Bruce Railway had been thoroughly well constructed at a very small cost to this company—in fact, it would only cost this company £2,300 per mile.

FROM EUROPE.

BY THE CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Arrival of an Exploring Ship—Another Conference on Between Turkey and the Great Powers—A New Campaign Imminent—Insurrection in Bulgaria—Large Fire in Bristol.

LONDON, May 24—The exploring ship Challenger has arrived at Spithead.

A Belgrade telegram to the *Daily News* says it is reported that 30,000 Bulgarians rose in insurrection yesterday from Shyno to Thtiman on the occasion of the feast of their patron saint, St. Cyril. 12,000 Turks were sent against them from Ulssa and Widdin.

A large fire is in progress in Bristol. Seven houses have been destroyed and the flames are spreading, and the fire engines are powerless.

A despatch from Pesth to the *Times* says the Turkish Ambassador has arrived there to confer with Count Andrassy. The Russian, German and English Ambassadors, and the President of the Montenegin Senate are expected here.

The *Times'* Berlin correspondent telegraphs that there are symptoms showing a turn for the worse in Eastern affairs. The Servian representative at Constantinople has formally complained of Turkey's hostile acts. Twenty-seven Russian and a number of Swiss officers have arrived at Belgrade, to take part in the active preparations for a campaign, as it is foreseen that the present attempt at pacification will be as useless as that made by Baron Rodich. It is necessary to decide shortly whether this fresh failure is to be followed by further concessions to the Insurgents or is opposite policy advisable. The preparations of Servia, assisted by Russian officers, seems intended to influence the decision of Austria.

SPAIN.

Arrest of an Official—Adoption of the Constitution.

MADRID, May 24—It is reported that a superior official has been arrested here upon a warrant from the authorities of Havana.

The Congress has passed the whole draft of the constitution by a majority of 245.

GERMANY.

The Porte and the Berlin Conference.

BERLIN, May 24—Trustworthy intelligence has been received from Constantinople that the Cortes will not absolutely reject the proposals of the Berlin Conference, but will ask for considerable modifications.

FRANCE.

Interpellation of the Constitution.

VERSAILLES, May 24.—In the Senate to-day, the Marquis of Franclieu moved his interpellation in regard to the interpretation of the constitution, and the circular of the late Minister Picard to the prefects, stigmatizing as factious the hopes of Monarchists. Minister Dufaure replied that the circular meant that the members of political parties might retain hopes, and even labor for their realization, but Government officials were formally prohibited from adopting such an attitude. He stated that both Chambers united in congress could alone decide upon the interpretation of the constitution. It would be dangerous to place an interpretation upon the constitution now, as revision was impossible until 1880, and the new Parliament, which will be elected before then, might interpret the constitution differently. Mr. Dufaure concluded: "I therefore say, in reply to the interpellation, let us respect the fidelity of our opponents to their convictions and hopes, but combat all conspiracies."

ITALY.

Relations of the Church and Spain.

ROME, May 24—At a meeting of Cardinals, at which the Pope was present, the position of the Church towards Spain was considered. It was resolved that the relations with the Spanish Government should not be formally suspended on account of the adoption of the toleration clause of the new constitution, but that the Nuncio at Madrid should be granted an indefinite leave of absence.

Until the late visit of the Prince of Wales to Spain, no King of that country had ever, in the annals of history, been known to break through precedent and dine in Madrid with a subject or at a foreign Embassy or Legation. To his honor be it said, King Alfonso XII., with the consent of his Ministers, broke through this fetter of many hundred years.

UNITED STATES.

Baptist Union—Republican Convention—A Brutal Assault—Found Drowned—The Belknap Impeachment—Railway Accident—Murderer Hanged—Conviction of a Forger—Murder and Suicide—Lynch Law.

CONCORD, N.H., May 24—The Republican State Convention met to-day, and adopted a resolution that the delegates go to Cincinnati uninstructed.

WASHINGTON, May 24—In the Senate, Mr. Conkling called up the House joint resolution requesting the President of the United States to take such steps as, in his opinion, may be expedient to obtain the pardon or release of Edward O'M. Condon, now confined in an English prison.

BUFFALO, N.Y., May 24—During the session of the Baptist Missionery Union this morning, the Canadian delegates, Rev. Wm. Stewart, of Hamilton; Rev. J. L. Campbell, of Dundas; Rev. C. Perrin, of St. Catharines; Rev. J. E. Vinning, of Boston, Ont.; Rev. E. Chesney, of Port Huron, and Rev. S. A. Dyke, of Toronto, were introduced. The former addressed the meeting, and in the course of his remarks referred in appropriate terms to the American Centennial and the Queen's Birthday. Rev. Mr. Campbell also addressed the Union briefly.

The Western Elevating Association again reduced their rates this morning. The new rate is ½c. to the vessel and ½c. to the grain, including five days' storage.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., May 24.—In a dispute here to-day, Walter C. Maney assaulted Benj. Carpenter with a barn shovel and bit off the end of his nose. Carpenter has commenced a suit for $10,000 damages. An order of arrest is out for Maney, who has fled. He will probably be tried also for mayhem. Maney is a prominent real estate owner, and both parties are respectable citizens.

A woman who was found drowned in Walkill River, near Montgomery, has been identified as Elizabeth Carpenter, of Circleville. She left her home two weeks ago for Connecticut, and was deranged.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—Discussion in Senate to-day on question of jurisdiction in the Belknap impeachment trial was continued by Mr. Morrill in favor thereof, and by Mr. Allison and Mr. Eaton in opposition thereto.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 24.—A passenger train on the Louisville, Nashville and Great Southern Railway ran over a cow this morning, precipitating a coach containing 30 people down an embankment, and while all were more or less bruised, none were killed. Ex-Governor Leslie was slightly injured.

Eli Sneedham alias Jno. Canonady, the murderer of Marcus Lovie, was hanged at Holly Spring to-day. He made a full confession and gave signs of great penitance. 6,000 people witnessed the execution.

The Boston clothing house of Beard, Moulton & Daniels, one of the largest in New England, suspended to-day.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Chas. J. Williamson, the alleged forger and utterer of New York Central, Buffalo and Erie railway bonds, was this afternoon convicted of the charge and remanded for sentence.

ROCHESTER, N.Y, May 24.—A young man named Calhoun, formerly employed in this city, and who, owing to some business irregularities, was forced to fly to Canada, returned this evening, and visited his wife's rooms and tried to persuade her to return with him. She refusing, he shot her in the lungs, and then shot himself twice, dying almost instantly.

CHARLESTON, S C., May 24 —Four men, who murdered a gentleman and his wife in Abbeville county, were taken from the Sheriff and shot. One hundred shots were fired.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 24.—The *Courier-Journal's* Eddyville correspondent says the negro who outraged Mrs. Stephenson was hanged by a mob to-day.

AFTERNOON DESPATCH.

The *Times'* special despatch says that private advices from Vienna assert that Count Andrassy, opposing the resolution proposed by a member of the Austrian delegation forbidding Austria to occupy the insurgent provinces in Turkey, said the adoption of such a resolution would be to encourage another power to pursue its selfish interests with the hope of impunity.

Three cotton mills at Preston, England, have commenced running on short time, and it is rumored that others will follow. The cause is the continued decline and irregularity in prices and depression and uncertainty of market. It is stated that prices are at present lower than for thirty years, with two brief exceptions, and the prospects are discouraging. The mills in some parts of Lancashire will be closed during the entire Whitsuntide.

Advices from Cairo state that it is understood that Mr. Rivers Wilson, who went to Egypt in connection with the financial affairs of that country, will return to England next week.

A special to the London *Telegraph* from Paris says that most careful and elaborate preparations are being taken for executing the intention of the Legislature in sending to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia practical representatives of all divisions of industry.

Auguste Desmoulins has been chosen to investigate and prepare an exhaustive report on French educational matters.

The *El Cornista* newspaper of Madrid asserts that the Spanish administration in Cuba is negotiating with some English houses for a loan of fifty million pesetas at 8 per cent, guaranteed by the customs revenue of the Island.

The Queen Chystina has left Drangues for Madrid.

Senior Salaverris, Spanish Minister of Finance, has ordered a million of reals to be sent to Cuba to pay the troops there.

President Grant to-day nominated Edward F. Beale, of the District of Columbia, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Austria.

Alvan C. Foster was found murdered and robbed this morning, at Keene, N.H, lying in the yard of No. 10 schoolhouse, with a handkerchief drawn over his mouth. He had been killed by a blow on the back of the head, and as he has been selling trees and collecting money, quite a sum of money had been taken from him. There is no clue to the murderer.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

MONTREAL, May 24.—There was no Stock market to-day.

The opening of the Mount Royal Park today was very successful. An immense procession of carriages following those of the Mayor and Aldermen on the drive round. Congratulatory speeches were made by Mayor Hingston, Aldermen David and Nelson, and Hon. Peter Mitchell. One hundred guns were fired by Stevenson's Battery of Artillery in honor of the event from the summit of the Mountain.

The volunteer review passed off fairly, considering how little drill the men have had. The "Victoria's" marching was the best, while the 6th Fusiliers, late Hochelaga Light Infantry, presented a creditable appearance. Some of the mounted officers are decidedly in want of riding lessons.

The Lacrosse match between the Thistles of Quebec, and the Independents of Montreal, ended in a draw after a very hardly contested struggle; each Club taking one game.

In the Lacrosse match between the Montreal and the Caughnawaga Clubs, the former took the first, second and fifth games, thus winning the match. Good play was made on both sides. The ground was dreadfully heavy.

The horse racing at Blue Bonnets was well patronized. The hurdle race, two miles, turf club welter weights, was won by Jack-on-the Green, Big Bonanza second. The mile heats flat race did not fill, but an impromptu race at that distance got up on the course was won by Jack-on-the Green, King Tom second.

A train on the Grand Trunk Railway tonight, at Brewster's bridge, two miles out of the city, ran over five persons; two were decapitated and killed on the spot; the others are so terribly injured that they cannot live.

THREE RIVERS, May 24.—The Queen's Birthday was kept here by all loyal citizens, twenty-one guns being fired and God Save the Queen being played by the city band on the Barrack square. Every store was closed except those of Messrs. Francois Rocheleau, J.P., Charles Labarre & Frere, and Jacques Nault. All the merchants of good standing have done so.

According to the London *Spectator* the Queen's new title has already got the lawyers into trouble. In a case before the Vice-Chancellor an application was made to know whether, as a writ would have to be served on a German gentleman and his wife, a lady of English birth, in Nassau, the writ, which would thus operate outside the United Kingdom, should run in the name of the "Empress of India," as well as of "the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland." The Vice-Chancellor declined to order on his own responsibility any change of the form of the writ in issue, and referred the plaintiff's legal advisers to the Lord Chancellor to determine this knotty point.

LOCAL ITEMS.

☞ See the First and Fourth pages for interesting reading matter.

LEGAL HOLIDAY.—To-day being Ascension Thursday is a *fete d'obligation* and a legal holiday.

ON THE FOURTH PAGE.—"In Memory." The Heroic Sister. &c., &c.

LAKE BEAUPORT.—A large number visited Lake Beauport yesterday, but the finny tribe were very cautious in taking the fly. The water was very cold.

ON THE FIRST PAGE.—David Matson. A Reprieve Received Too Late. The Canada Works, Birkenhead. The Acton-Lane Tragedy. &c., &c.

FIREWORKS—Last evening, a number of rockets were sent up from the Citadel and various other parts of the city in honor of the Queen's Birthday, forming a very pleasing and effective pyrotechnical display.

THANKS.—The Rev. J. Walters begs to acknowledge, with many thanks, the sum of forty-seven dollars, collected by Mrs. F. Montizambert for Missionary work in the diocese of Algoma.

NEW SCHOOL.—The Rev. J. Rice has issued his circular, and announced that he will be prepared to receive pupils on Monday next, the 29th instant, when the second half of the current term commences.

Y. M. C. A.—A prayer meeting will be held this evening in Jeffery Hale School-room, at 8 o'clock. All cordially invited. A boys' prayer meeting every Friday afternoon, in the Association rooms, at 4 o'clock. All boys will be welcome

BARNUM'S EXHIBITION—Two young whales were brought here yesterday from the Labrador coast. They were conveyed in tanks and are intended for Barnum's Exhibition, New York. They left by train the same day for their destination.

DUST! DUST! DUST!—Yesterday the dust was whisked and whirled about in clouds by the high wind, to the great damage of the good clothes which many citizens had donned in honor of the birthday of Her Most Gracious Majesty. Watering-carts and scavengers are what are wanted.

OBITUARY—We regret to note the death of Mr. D. Lawson, the very popular and valuable telegraphic operator of the press and public at Father Point, who has been in this arduous service for the past eight years. The sad event occurred rather unexpectedly yesterday through inflammation of the lungs.

HYMENEAL.—Yesterday morning a fashionable marriage took place at the Basilica. Mr. J. A. N. Provencher, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Manitoba, was united in the bonds of wedlock to Miss Delagrave, daughter of his Honor the Recorder of the city. Monsignor Cazeau officiated.

PROMENADE CONCERT ON THE CITADEL—We understand that yesterday afternoon an open air concert, provided, as far as music was concerned, by the B Battery band, took place on the Citadel, at the invitation of the officers of the force. A large number of our leading citizens participated in the entertainment.

THE GARDEN.—It is denied that the Lower Governor's Garden has been opened to the public. The wicket of the main gate, at least, was open almost!—in fact, if not—all day, Tuesday. The matter should be looked into without delay, not only in regard to the gate opening from the Terrace, but the side entrance issuing from DesCarrieres street.

TIMBER.—The Hamilton *Times* of Monday had the following:—"On Saturday evening Conductor Dixon brought down several car loads of square timber from the Canada Southern. It will be rafted from our Bay to Quebec, and thence carried to the British markets. We believe that the H. & L. E. Railway have a contract for 300 car loads of timber from the south."

TESTIMONIAL TO AN OLD QUEBEC FAVORITE.—We are pleased to learn from the *Broad Arrow* that on the 3rd inst., at a full dress parade of the 69th Regiment, Major the Honorable C. F. Powys, on behalf of Colonel Bagot, presented Sergeant-Major Lamb with a valuable silver cup, inscribed "as a mark of esteem, and in recognition of the valuable services he has rendered to the corps."

BAD CORPORATION CONTRACT WORK.—St. John street, without, in the vicinity of the French Church, and for some distance this side, is in a very bad state just now, although only newly macadamized last spring. The boulders which stand out from the roadbed in all directions are of a very respectable size, and serve to render the motion of the most elaborate carriage, and the noise made by it, similar to those of a heavy laden cart.

INFORMATION.—A few days since we chronicled the fact that a man named Lachance has been arrested for an unmentionable crime. We regret to learn that a number of very respectable citizens have severally been suspected of being the guilty party owing to a similarity of sir-name and calling; and, as this suspicion is of a nature to injure them, we desire to explain that the Christian name of the real culprit is Theodule, and that he is a resident of King street, St. Roch's.

TOLL GATES.—A very good clause is about to be inserted in the Turnpike Act. It appears there are a lot of miserable screws who drive over the roads to the turnpike gate and then turn back or wait for their masters to return—and of course pay no toll. The new clause will affect these *poor* people, and collect toll within a mile from the gate. Heavens! what a mean world this is, when a man will steal a newspaper and cheat a toll for a few cents!

ST. CHARLES STREET.—St. Charles street is kept in a chronic state of wretchedness, and after heavy rains it is almost impassable. For a long time past the only material used to repair it has been the *debris* of buildings pulled down in the vicinity, and residents think that as soon as all the *debris* is used up a little good road metal would mend matters somewhat. As this is the only avenue by which a portion of St. Paul street can be relieved of its superabundant traffic, it ought to be kept in good order. Street crossings are also badly wanted in that locality.

NO. 1 FIRE STATION.—We understand that it is in contemplation to urge the nomination of a guardian for this fire station, Deputy Chief Coleman being, we understand, required in future only to do duty as Deputy Chief of the Brigade. We hear the name of a Mr. Pare mentioned in the connection; but the same reports also name Mr. Gorman as a candidate entitled to the position from his long services as a member of the force, and generally as a fireman always willing to risk himself for the benefit of the citizens in the case of emergency. There is also some talk of increasing the available strength of the men at this station, which is a thing very much needed.

VERY ATTRACTIVE SALE THIS MORNING.—Messrs. Maxham & Co. wish to draw particular attention to the sale this morning in the yard in rear of the Albion Hotel. The sale will comprise several extremely valuable horses, amongst which will be the celebrated horse "The Moor," considered one of the best bred and most valuable racehorses ever imported from Kentucky; a splendid chestnut horse, 6 years old, extremely fast and quiet, and a capital lady's horse. After which, by order of the Trustee of the late W. H. Robinson, Esq.; a new English dog cart, harness, robe; with several other new and elegant summer vehicles. Sale this morning at eleven o'clock.

THE STREET RAILWAY TRACK AND THE ROADS—It is generally conceded that it was an agregious blunder of some one to allow the track of the Street Railway to be located where it is, in the middle of the roadway instead of at the side of it, especially considering the narrow lanes through which a portion of the track runs. But as it is, the best should be made of a bad bargain, and the roadway at the sides of the track should be kept flush with that between the track, or rather with the track itself. In many places, in St. Roch's especially, the road at the side of the track is three inches and more lower than the track, and the consequences to vehicles are disastrous. Anyone having his vehicle broken at these places would have a valid action against the city corporation.

STATE DINNER AT SPENCER WOOD.—The Lieutenant-Governor gave a State dinner at Spencer Wood on Queen's birthday, to which the following gentlemen were invited:—The Archbishop of Quebec, The Lord Bishop of Quebec, Bishop Persico, Monsignor Cazeau, Rev. C. Hamilton, M.A., Hon. Jos. E. Cauchon, Prest. Privy Council, Hon. T. Robitaille, M.P., Sir N. F. Belleau, Mr. Justice Taschereau and Mr. Justice Fournier of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Meredith, Hon. DeBoucherville, Premier P.Q., Hon. P. Baillargeon, M.S, Hon. I. Thibaudeau, M.P., Mr. A. P. Caron, M.P., Hon. J. J. Ross, Speaker, L.C., Hon. P. Fortin, Speaker, L.A., Hon. J. Sharples, L.C., Mr. J. Shehyn, M.PP., Mr. Lefaivre, Consul for France, the acting Consul-General for Spain, Hon. W. C. Howells, American Consul, The Mayor of Quebec, Lt.-Col. Duchesnay, D.A.G., Lt.-Col. T. Bland Strange, Lt.-Col. E. Lamontagne, Mr. Dunbar, Batonnier Q. Bar, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, Prest. Harbor Coms., Hon. G. Ouimet, Superintendent Public Instruction, Hon. G. Irvine, Com. P.R., Dr. Russell, Prest. College of P. & S, L.C., Mr. W. Hunt, Prest. Board of Trade, Mr. J. G. Ross, Prest. Q B, Mr. J. Stevenson, Mr. W. Sharples, Mr. Cary and Mr. Tarte.

THE FRENCH GUN-BOATS.—The Montreal *Star* says:—"A Commission representing the French Government, and composed of Messrs. A. Lefaivre, Consul of France; C. O. Perrault, Vice-Consul of France, and Jos. Finaz, Engineer of the French Navy, yesterday received the two schooners, Evangeline and Canadienne, built by Mr. Cantin and launched a few days ago. A minute inspection of the vessels was made, and they have been found in every way up to the specifications and drawings furnished by the French Government. A report very favorable to Mr. Cantin has been communicated by the Commission, and expressing a hope that he may be again honored with the confidence of the Government, and also at more lucrative prices. The schooners will at once be laden with flour for ballast, and proceed during the week to St. Pierre Miquelon, where they will be manned by men from the West Indian squadron of the French Navy, and mounted with two swivel guns each. Mr. Finaz, who has enjoyed his stay immensely in our Arctic region, leaves to join the frigate Minerve, of the West Indian squadron. We wish him *bon voyage*, and hope to see him again on Canadian soil."

JEWISH WEDDING.—There has been some excitement in town during the past few days over the knowledge that a Jewish wedding, an affair of rather rare occurrence in Quebec, was to take place on the 24th inst. Accordingly yesterday a very large number of citizens of all creeds, among which, of course, the ladies were in preponderance, assembled to witness the interesting ceremony of the nuptials of Mr. Henry Harris and Miss Phillipine Mohr, both Hebrews of this city. The synagogue, in Masonic Buildings, was crowded to its fullest capacity, and many were unable to obtain admission. The Reverend Mr. Myers, of the German and Polish Synagogue, of Montreal, was the officiating Rabbi. The ceremony commenced with a prayer in Hebrew, after which the bride and bridegroom were led up to the altar by their respective parents, the bride, of course, accompanied by her maids, to a canopy supported by the groomsmen, under which the marriage ceremony was concluded. The Reverend Rabbi, after prayer, handed a glass of wine to the father of the bride, who passed it to the bridegroom to drink of, which was then passed to the mother of the groom, who handed it to the bride. This part of the ceremony is called the "drinking of the bitter cup." After further prayers a second cup of wine was passed in the same manner which is called the "cup of joy." A wine glass was next crushed by the foot of the bridegroom. The ring was then placed on the bride's finger and a prayer in English followed: the principal portions of which are as follows:—"Eternal Father:—From the existence of the World Thou hast ordained marriage and for every soul and heart created another to beat and sympathize with it. These, Thy children, now appear before Thee to enter into this solemn compact, which, aided by Thy protection, is to unite them lastingly; for, unlike every other engagement which is limited to particular periods, the influence of this is felt during the whole life. Impress them, I beseech Thee, with a due sense of the sacred importance of this ceremony so that they may fully understand the duties which they now jointly and relatively incur. Teach them to govern their passions and desires, and to become bright examples of our holy faith, and especially impart within their hearts mutual confidence and peaceful desires, which alone can produce permanent joy." The prayer continued for fortitude, forbearance and pious resignation, after which the symbols of the ceremony were explained—"The canopy under which you stand reminds you of the canopy of heaven; the indefinable dwelling of Him by whom all your actions are noted. The ring, with which you are wedded, is plain and unadorned, because matrimony must not be founded on riches nor grandeur, but on simplicity and contentment, and as it has neither beginning nor end so may there be no breach in your union. The two cups of wine from which you partake may illustrate the sweet and bitter cup of life to which all are subject, and that we must submissively partake both of the joys and pains of our earthly career. The glass, broken by the bridegroom, reminds us that even in the midst of prosperity our hopes may be shattered, and implies our trust that, as the fragments of it cannot be rejoined, so may you never be parted in this world nor in life hereafter." The ceremony then concluded with a benediction. The service over, strangers departed, and the wedding party adjourned to the Temperance Hall, on the floor above the synagogue, where an elegant *dejeuner* was served. The "staff of life" was passed down the tables and full justice done to the feast prepared. The Rev. Mr. Myers occupied the chair and right royally performed his office. Several toasts were given and responded to; the "Bride and Bridegroom" meeting with great enthusiasm. The "Parents of the Bride and Bridegroom" was well received, and several other toasts followed. After an interlude dancing commenced, and shortly after 9 o'clock a glorious supper was served, at which everybody enjoyed themselves famously, and dancing, being resumed afterwards, continued until ever-so-much-o'clock. The bride looked most charming in—but we shall get out of our depth if we attempt to describe the various levies that had been made on the dry goods business for her adornment. The bridesmaids were perfectly bewitching in their fascinating attire, and nothing was wanting to render what, in theatrical *parlance*, is styled "a great success," the nuptials of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Harris.

The Queen's Birthday.

ITS CELEBRATION IN QUEBEC.

The fifty-seventh anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday was celebrated in Quebec yesterday with more than usual heartiness by all classes of the population. The magnificent weather—real "Queen's weather," in fact—which prevailed in the forenoon, had, no doubt, a great deal to do with the large numbers of spectators of all sexes, who, in their holiday attire, thronged the Esplanade and the different avenues leading to that pleasure ground, upon which, at ten a.m., the B Battery paraded, with their fine band and field pieces, and fired a royal salute and the usual *feux de joie* in honor of the day. The green slopes, the ramparts, the windows of the overlooking houses, and the surrounding streets—all had their crowds of occupants, and an unabated interest in the military manœuvres, which formed the chief staple of the demonstration, was manifest from beginning to end. A force of the Provincial Police, under command of Captain Heigham, was present on the ground to keep order among the throng, which they did with remarkable efficiency. At ten o'clock, as already stated, B Battery, under command of Lieut.-Col. Strange, with Major Frost Wood Gray as aide of the day, marched on to the ground, with their band and field artillery, and, having taken up position in line, were passed under inspection. We may briefly say here that the clean, stalwart, soldierly appearance of the officers and men of the force, the tidiness of their arms and accoutrements, the shining coats of their horses, and the rapidity and precision with which the different movements were executed, were the themes of general admiration and comment; and we take this opportunity of complimenting the Commandant upon the high degree of discipline and perfection of drill to which he has raised the force. With reference to the movements performed, we do not pretend to know much of the soldier's profession, but there were the usual marching past in slow and quick time, skirmishing, forming cavalry square, firing general salutes and *feux de joie* both from the ramparts and the exercising ground itself and other military manœuvres, all of which were performed in the most precise and creditable manner. At the close of the small arms salute, Lt.-Col. Strange, raising his plumed hat on the point of his sword, called for three cheers for Her Majesty, which were given lustily and with real British vigor of will and lung. The parade ended shortly before noon, when the Battery were marched back to their quarters on the Citadel, from which the usual royal salute with the big guns was fired at mid-day.

Throughout the city, His Worship the Mayor's invitation to observe the day as a general holiday was only partially complied with, not from any lack of respect for the anniversary, but from the shortness of our business season and the unusual number of holidays by which it is broken up. The public offices, banks, and courts, however, were closed, and very many public and private buildings, including Government House, the City Hall, Parliament Buildings, Post Office, Laval University, the Custom Houses, Laval Normal School, the MORNING CHRONICLE office, Capt. Holliwell's Army Depot, and not omitting the shipping in the harbor, were decked out during the day with a liberal display of bunting.

In this fashion, the anniversary may be briefly said to have passed over in Quebec. Although Her Majesty is now past the prime of life, she is still in excellent health, possessed of a sound constitution, and in view of her rational mode of living, a reasonable hope may be entertained that she may be spared to reign over us for many more years. It may be well to recall the fact that she has now been on the British throne thirty-eight years. She was crowned in Westminster Abbey, in June, 1838, a little more than a year after she had attained her eighteenth year. She was the only daughter of the Duke of Kent, the fourth son of George III., and, singular to say, the Duke's three brothers, George IV., the Duke of York, and William IV., all died childless, leaving the crown to the young maiden, whose after life has borne such strong testimony to the excellence of her early training. In 1840, when she was twenty-one years of age, she married his late Royal Highness Prince Albert, a statesman, a scholar and a true philanthropist. She loved her husband very much, as has been amply demonstrated since, more especially after his decease. Her Majesty has had a large family: Victoria, Princess Royal of England and Prussia, born in 1840; Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born in 1841; Princess Alice, born in 1843; Prince Alfred, the Duke of Edinburgh, born in 1844; Princess Helena, born in 1846; Princess Louisa, born in 1848; Prince Arthur, born in 1850; Prince Leopold, born in 1853; and Princess Beatrice, born in 1857. During her long reign, the nation has had every opportunity of criticising her conduct as a wife, mother and sovereign; of watching her deportment in social and Court circles; of listening to her words of counsel and encouragement, and her decisions in State matters of momentous interest, and there are few who, after having done so, will not chime in with Tennyson and say:—

"Her court was pure; her life serene;
God gave her peace; her land reposed;
A thousand claims to reverence closed,
In her as mother, wife, and Queen."

MUSIC HALL.

THE GENEVA CROSS.

In the liberal attendance at the Music Hall last night, there was undoubtedly encouragement for a talented combination like the McDowell troupe to visit Quebec once in a while. We rejoice at the fact, because genuine talent deserves patronage at the hands of the public of any community and upon any occasion. Mr. McDowell has, undoubtedly, endeavored, at great personal sacrifices, to cultivate a taste for a high toned style of drama in this city, which should meet with general appreciation, and we are not very much mistaken in saying that in the instance of his present visit he has succeeded very admirably in his desirable object. "Pygmalion and Galatea" were admittedly a great success; but the performance of the "Geneva Cross" last evening outdid any of the previous efforts of his troupe. To say that full justice was done to a play full of popular and dramatic situations and incidents of recent date, would be to speak in milk-and-water fashion of an entertainment that, in its rendition, appealed to the highest esthetic sense of a large and

MISCELLANEOUS.

Joe Beef, the notorious tavern-keeper of Montreal, has inaugurated a series of prayer meetings for "dock-rats," &c., in his new tavern, which occupies a whole block, and at which meals and beds are ten cent apiece.

A Plattsburg, N. Y., correspondent says he has heard that the woman who murdered her child some weeks ago on a Grand Trunk Railway train by throwing it through the closet of a car eloped from that town with a soldier.

A British firm have completed for the Chinese Government an iron gunboat, and supplied it with a ten-inch Navasour gun which has such power that there is not an English man-o'-war in the service that can resist damage from its shot.

A commissioner was dining with a well-known coroner. 'Do you not like the wine?' asked the commissioner. 'Very good, indeed.' 'Ah!' said his friend, 'being a corner I thought you'd like it. There is a body in it, isn't there?'

Operations commence in earnest on the Montreal, Ottawa & Western Railway this week. Seven barge loads of iron rails are being unloaded at Hochelaga, and are intended for the branch between Ste. Therese and St. Jerome.

An Irishman attempted to teach some French army officers at Boulogne how to play the game of polo, and in the course of his instructions hit a pupil an accidental blow with his stick. The play at once changed to an earnest fight, and that was the end of polo at Boulogne.

The President has sent to the Senate of the United States the following nominations:—Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, to be Minister to England; Alphonzo Taft, of Ohio, now Secretary of War, to be Attorney-General; J. Donald Cameron, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary of War.

The sudden death of a young woman in the Shakers' Camp in Hampshire, England, was reported the other day. Mrs Girling, the Shakeress leader, denies that the woman is dead, and says that she is only asleep, and will revive. The body has not been removed.

Charles Francis Adams, Jr., said at the Fifth Avenue Conference: "What I most ask in this Centennial year is that I may stand up and be counted." "Very well" adds the *Graphic*, "you've stood up and been counted. You count one. You are no more count than any other man."

A correspondent of a London paper, who visited Rome a few weeks ago, gives the following opinion of the Pope's health, which is confirmed from other sources: "I saw the Pope the other day. He was in high health and spirits. His is a better life (in insurance phrase) than either the King's or Garibaldi's.'

At the recent dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, Lord Houghton, who proposed "The Army and Navy," asked, if they eviscerated from Greek and Roman literature all of mention of war, what would be left, and he remarked that even Mr. Gladstone, "best and most pacific of men," was spending days on the wrath of Achilles and the construction of the arms of Diomed.

England's objections to the proposals of the Berlin Conference are believed to be that a certain clause appeared to point to armed intervention should the present negotiations be unsuccessful. England objected to anything that menaced the liberty and integrity of Turkey. It is believed the Powers are already making such alternations in the proposals as will meet the views of England.

A Toronto despatch contains an account of a narrow escape from drowning of Mr. Justice Moss, Messrs. F. W. Cumberland, J. D. Edgar and Alderman Turner. A sailing boat in which these gentlemen were out fishing capsized; they fortunately, however, managed to reach an island, where they passed the night, and were brought on to Toronto yesterday, none the worse for the ducking.

Canada is making rapid strides in importing the finest breed of cattle to be found in England. The *Illustrated London News* states that the Hon. George Brown lately paid the Duke of Devonshire $12,500 for the shorthorn cow "Grand Duchess, of Oxford 29th." The same authority states that this is the largest sum ever paid in Europe for a cow. It shows with what spirit Canadians have entered into the business.

The rumsellers have again scored one in the great game which they are playing against all that is pure and good. It is only a poor man named Markle, who has been run over and killed on the Grand Trunk Railway near Colborne, after he had been drinking. It is not likely that Markle occupied a very high position in society, but still he had an immortal soul, which was of very great value indeed.

An amusing anecdote of Garrick is related in Fitzgerald's Life. It is said that, while the actor was reciting in private, a raw youth, with the best intentions in the world, rose and placed before him a stand of candles to supply the illusion of footlights. Fitzgerald tells this story with much spirit, and it has been repeated a hundred times since in print, till it has become a tradition of the stage; yet the truth is there were no footlights in Garrick's day, and "the raw youth" could not have thought of the "illusion" referred to.

Reserve Officer McIntyre, while standing at Chestnut street wharf, noticed a man and woman deliberately walk to the wharf and jump overboard. The officer jumped in and succeeded in rescuing the man, but the woman was drowned. Upon being taken to the Central Station he gave his name as Joseph Brown, and said he was a native of Germany. He had been working on a farm near Millville, N.J., and on Tuesday came to this city and got intoxicated. He accidentally met the woman, and while taking a walk she proposed that they should jump into the river.—*Philadelphia paper.*

'George, my darling George, promise me one thing,' said the young bride of a month, as she threw her arms around her husband's neck and gazed anxiously into his face. 'What is it, precious?' he asked, as he drew her to his bosom. 'Promise me, George dear, that you will not become a Presidential candidate.' 'Why, my darling that is asking a good deal,' he replied, and his countenance darkened. 'There are Jones, Smith, Brown, and, in fact, all the best people—they are candidates. You want me to be somebody, don't you?' 'Yes, yes, George, I do, I do,' said the young wife, bursting into tears; 'but all the newspapers will tell how big my feet are, and you know folks never think that anybody's feet may be good *shaped* if they *are* large.'

That modern monster of the deep, the sea serpent, has been seen again, this time in tropical seas, and his appearance was noted by the passengers and crew of a Peninsular and Oriental steamer between Bombay and Aden. According to an account by a passenger, this oceanic reptile has grown familiar and sportive since last heard from. He came alongside the vessel on this occasion and seemed disposed to come on board, but finally contented himself with raising his head some thirty or forty feet out of the water and wiping his nose on the topmast, which made the vessel sway as if a water-spout had struck it. The eyes of the monster were distant apart at least three feet, and the eyeball, which scintillated constantly, were four or five inches in diameter. When he lifted his head up to the height before mentioned, only his neck appeared, so it was supposed that he had a number of square rods of body still under water. This king of the water snakes must be a splendid navigator and a rapid traveller. He has undoubtedly been wintering like a serpent in the warm waters of the Indian Ocean, and may be looked for at Newport and other fashionable watering-places very soon.

One of the strangest stories that ever beguiled a winter's night was that of the disappearance of a stone house in London while its owners were journeying in the Holy Land. This could scarcely happen in these days of telegraph and steam. Neighbors who saw the great gate taken away, the furniture removed, and every brick and stone carried off in broad daylight, never imagined the workmen were robbers, and so did not interfere. But, that strange things happen in New York as well as London, was demonstrated beyond a doubt this spring. On that part of Fifth avenue which faces Central Park, an expensive brown stone front house in a nearly unoccupied block, was rented by a showy man calling himself Capt. ———. It was furnished thoroughly and elegantly by some down-town upholsterers, pictures, bronzes, &c., were added, great hampers of wines and provisions were brought, an ice man, a butcher, baker, and grocer were engaged, and the whole establishment ready for its occupants. An old gentleman, a neighbor, with nothing else to do, amused himself by looking at the contents of the house, and one day penetrated the kitchen, where he found plumbers taking out the range, who said 'the Captain didn't like it, and had ordered a different patent.' The family failed to come for a fortnight, the ice man, the butcher, baker, and grocer came for orders, but found no customers. Finally the neighborly old gentleman told a policeman he thought there was something wrong about that house, and so there was—for, on opening it, it was found entirely empty. Not only the furniture was gone, but the mantles, grates, range, furnace, everything portable was missing. And where is the gallant Capt. ———? Gone to keep a stylish boarding house at the Centennial.

Serious Position of the Building Trades in England.

The *Builder*, after alluding to the sad agitation in these trades which prevails in the provinces, and stating that in the metropolis they are also on the verge of serious difficulties, says:—"There are no bricks. They are hardly to be had at any price which will allow building to go on. One builder, a few weeks ago, sent in a tender for work when bricks were at 32s per thousand. His tender was accepted; but, as the time was not pressing, he did not at once ordered his bricks. A fortnight later he found that they had risen to 40s, and ten days after could not be had at that. This state of things is greatly affecting the building trades, and as in the body politic when one member suffers all the members suffer with it, so the timber trade also is at a standstill. So with other trades. Nor is the mischief likely to end there. Should there be a panic in the building trade, the building societies and the money-lending firms will be sure to have a bad time. Some months ago we gave builders warning of what the brickmakers had in store for them; indeed, of what they had absolutely determined on in meeting assembled; and some few of our readers, we know, made arrangements which have proved fortunate. When it is further remembered that the London master builders are at this moment under notice from the operatives for an advance of wages, it will be admitted that things look cloudy."

Late advices state that shipments of bricks are being made from Japan to England.

Economy.

In these days of dull times and general depression of business, it were well for all to study and practise economy. I wonder how many of us have stopped to consider at what a breakneck, headlong pace we have been rushing into extravagance, in our endeavors to outdo and outshine our neighbors. It were well for us could we look forward to the end, which must eventually come in social and financial ruin, unless we build on a surer basis, and learn to economise our ways and means, and put them to their best use.

Now, economy does not consist in being mean and parsimonious, living entirely for one's self; not in buying an inferior article at cheap rates, but rather purchase good articles at fair prices, and you will find it the better plan. Never buy anything you do not need because it is cheap. Take care of the little wastes, for a small leak will empty the cistern in time.

Some people think in order to economize they must live on poor and insufficient food and work far beyond their strength, denying themselves every luxury or pleasure which goes so far toward sustaining the health and spirits. And when the poor, tired, abused body at last succumbs to the pressure brought to bear upon it, and becomes a prey to disease, they then will find that the doctor's bill will outsell by far the amount saved. So I would say to one and all economize your strength, live on plain, substantial food, consider well your ways and means, and dress accordingly. Avoid debt as you would a pestilence, and deal fairly with all, heeding the old maxim, "Take care of the pennies and the pounds will take care of themselves." If you do this, I think you will find that even with limited resources you can occasionally afford a luxury and a little recreation.

Don't Worry About Yourself.

To regain or recover health persons should be relieved from all anxiety concerning diseases. The mind has power over the body. For a person to think that he has a disease will often produce that disease. This we see effected when the mind is intensely concentrated upon the disease of another. It is found in the hospital that surgeons and physicians who make a speciality of certain diseases are liable to die of them themselves; and the mental power is so great that sometimes people die of diseases which they only have in imagination. We have seen a person seasick in anticipation of a voyage, before reaching the vessel. We have known a person to die of cancer in the stomach when he had no cancer or any other mortal disease. A blindfold man, slightly pricked in the arm, has fainted and died from believing that he was bleeding to death. Therefore, well persons, to remain well, should be cheerful and happy; and sick persons should have their attention drawn as much as possible from themselves. It is by their faith men are saved, and it is by their faith that they die. If they will not to die, they can often live in spite of disease; and if they have little or no attachment to life, they will slip away as easily as a child will fall asleep. Men live by their souls, and not by their bodies. Their bodies have no life of themselves; they are only resources of life—tenements of their souls. The will has much to do in continuing the physical occupancy or giving it up.

Lord Macaulay pronounced Naples to be the most progressive and attractive town in all Italy, but according to Dr. Maclean, the hotels in Naples are perfect nests of typhoid fever of a most malignant type. The drainage is notoriously bad, and the water supply worse. An inlet of sewer-gas is provided in these caravansaries; the older portions are unventilated, and the newly plastered additions left to sweat under an Italian sun. The poison is taken into the system at Naples, and shows its effects after the visitor has returned to Rome or Florence. "Do not sleep in Naples" is the Doctor's wise advice, and it is to be hoped that Canadian tourists may read and inwardly digest it.

Shipping Intelligence.

FAST STEAMING.—The ss Circassian arrived down from Montreal, at 10.50 a.m. yesterday, and sails for Liverpool on Saturday. The Circassian anchored at Sorel and left that place at 4.30 a.m. yesterday, passed Cap la Roche at 8.25, and reached Quebec at 10.50 a.m. The time occupied was 3 hours 55 minutes from Sorel to Cap la Roche, and 2 hours 25 minutes for the 48 miles from the Cap to Quebec;—6 hours and 20 minutes in all from Sorel. Part of the time the ship was going 20 miles an hour. We believe this is the fastest time ever made from Sorel. The ship was in charge of Mr. P. M. Matthieu, pilot.

BEAVER S S. LINE.—The ss Lake Champlain, Capt. Bernson, arrived down from Montreal at 4.30 p.m. yesterday, changed pilots, and proceeded for Liverpool.

The new bark Glenalla, built by Mr. W. Charland, senr., left port on Tuesday night for Liverpool, with a timber cargo, by Messrs R. R. Dobell & Co.

Pilot schooner No. 3, (Hon Jos. Cauchon), left port at noon yesterday, with 25 pilots on board, for Bic station.

GULF PORTS STEAMERS.—The ss Miramichi arrived at Pictou at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

The ss Secret left Perce, inward bound, at 4.30 o'clock yesterday morning.

Bark New Brunswick, Capt. Stoesen, from Norway, arrived in port yesterday morning, in tow of screw-tug C W Jones.

Steamer Canada arrived yesterday morning from Nicolet, with one raft of saw logs for Messrs. Ross & Co, Wolfe's cove.

Steamer Albion arrived yesterday morning from Nicolet, with one raft of saw logs, for Messrs Ross & Co, St Nicholas.

Steamer Powerful left yesterday afternoon for Sorel, with four barges in tow.

Barks Annie Burrill, Captain Killam, from Halifax, April 15, and bark Jane, Captain Morris, from Hamburg, April 1, arrived in port yesterday morning, in tow of steamer Royal.

Ship Gibson Craig, Capt Ruthen, from Bristol, April 6, arrived in port yesterday morning, in tow of steamer Beaver.

Bark Magna, Capt Zachariassen, from London, March 18, arrived in port on Tuesday night, in tow of steamer Challenger.

Bark Jenny Queirolo (Ital), Quierolo, from Bordeaux for Montreal, went ashore P M of 20th instant, at Big Glace Bay, CB. No particulars.

Bark Patrick Henry (Br), Sargent, from Liverpool April 8 for Quebec, was spoken May 19 sixty miles west of St Pierre-Miquelon, by the steamer George Shattuck, at Halifax, with loss of mainmast head and all attached.

Dublin, May 21—Sailed, bark Francis Hilyard (Br), Abbott, for North America.

Bremen, May 21—Sailed, bark C F Mans, for Quebec.

Belfast, May 22—Sailed, 21st, ship Acadian (Br), Cousins, for North America.

Leith, May 22—Sailed, bark Carrier Dove (Br), Simmons, for North America.

London, May 22—A telegram from Lisbon says the bark Harrisburg, Howe, from Cardiff May 11 for Nagasaki, foundered off Tavira on the 20th. Crew saved and landed at Villa Real. The Harrisburg was built at Charleston in 1847, registered 541 tons, and hailed from Boston.——Schr J B Atkins, Young, before reported put back to Lisbon leaky and pumps choked, sailed from that port May 13 for Philadelphia, and returned on the 15th.

London, May 24—Arrived out—Steamship Siberia, from Boston.

New York, May 24—Arrived—Steamships State of Pennsylvania, from Glasgow; Suevia, from Hamburg, and Canada, from London.

Father Point, May 24—Weather clear and fine; wind west; 10 inward vessels yesterday and ss Waldensian outward at 11.20 p m.

5 pm—Weather hazy; light NW wind; 12 vessels inward, and a tug opposite here.

River du Loup, May 24—Weather clear, bright and mild; blowing a gale from NW; no shipping.

Fox River, May 24—Weather clear and mild; light SW breeze; ss Secret inwards at 8 a m; also 9 ships.

Cape Rosier, May 24—Weather clear and cool; therm 45; strong SW breeze; ss Beaver outward last night; ss Secret inwards this a m; also 15 ships inward.

Gaspe, May 24—Weather clear and cool; light SE breeze; ice broken outside to Lobster Cove; bar still good; inner channel open.

Port of Quebec---Arrived.

May 24—Bark Fjerde November, Johansen, Tonsberg, March 23, Roberts, Smith & co, bal.

Ship Gibson Craig, Ruthen, Bristol, April 6, H Fry & co, bal.

Bark New Brunswick, Stoesen, Norway, Roberts, Smith & co, bal.

Bark Orpheus, Pedersen, Norway, Roberts, Smith & co, bal.

SS West Stanley, Wittles, Pictou, May 16, H Fry & co, coals, for Montreal.

Bark Jane, Morris, Hamburg, April 1

Ship Lizzie Burrill, Blauvet, Halifax, April 26, E H Duval, bal.

Bark Annie Burrill, Killam, Halifax, April 15.

Ship Chippewa, Milne, Greenock, March 29, Allans, Rae & co, coals.

Schr J G Worts, Capt Jackman, Port Hope, May 18, cargo of flour for Halifax, consigned to D & J Maguire.

Tide Table.

HIGH WATER AT QUEBEC—CIVIL TIME—1876

	May.	Morning.	Evening
Monday	22	4 53	5 15
Tuesday	23	5 37	5 59
Wednesday	24	6 22	6 44
Thursday	25	7 07	7 31
Friday	26	7 56	8 21
Saturday	27	8 46	9 12
Sunday	28	9 38	10 05

N.B.—The stream of tide runs up forty-five minutes after high water.

ARCH. McCALLUM,
65 St. Peter street.

COMMERCIAL.

LUMBER.

The stock of lumber on hand at Boston is 30,300,000 feet, which is smaller than at this time last year.——On May 11, the Wolf River was so high at Oshkosh, Wis., that several mills were compelled to shut down.——At Sprinfield, Mass., there are five lumber yards from which is sold $500,000 worth of lumber annually.——The Michigan crop is decidedly short of last year's figures. The market is well stocked with buyers and sales, aggregating several millions of feet on private terms, are recorded.——Portions of a red cedar tree was taken from the ground forty feet below the surface, in digging a well on a farm in Northfield, Minn. The soil in which they were found was clay.——The Mississippi River Logging Co are turning logs out of the Beef Slough boom at the rate of 2,700,000 feet per day. May 8th, 60,000,000 feet was estimated to be the amount in the boom.——McMillan & Co's saw and planing mill and sash, door and blind factory, at Oshkosh, Wis., is now being operated to its full capacity. About 7,000,000 feet of lumber will be sawed by them this season.——The question of what to do with surplus lumber in Williamsport, Pa, is solved. A few weeks ago 8,000,000 feet were burned, and not long afterwards 20,000,000 were destroyed in like manner. The fires were supposed to be the work of incendaries.——The drives of logs now afloat in Androscoggin river, en route for Lewiston, Me, this year reach 24,000,000 feet, all old logs belonging to R C Pingree & Co. and the Lewiston Steam Mill Co. Next year's drives will be smaller, as only about 13,000,000 feet of logs have been cut on the river this season, against 60,000,000 the year before.——At Louisville, Ky, the stock of lumber on hand is figured up as 19,660,000 feet, with 2,625,000 feet more purchased and en route for the lumber yards. This amount cannot be compared with last year at the same time, because no statistics were kept or even made, that we have knowledge of. There also should be added some 600,000 feet in the hands of the principal builders, making the total 22,885,000 feet, which is a light stock for the season of the year, although it is, if anything, too heavy for the demand. The amount on hand at New Albany is 2,500,000 feet, and at Jeffersonville, 2,200,000 feet.—*Albany Argus*, May 23.

IS TRADE IMPROVING?—In Montreal, the recovery from the commercial depression is scarcely perceptible, and according to a New York commercial paper the general impression in that latitude is that there is no improvement in trade. In Boston, however, according to the *Traveller*, things are looking somewhat better. It says that many have expected that business would revive something after the manner of the London cockney's anticipation of sunrise. "Is that all" said he; "I thought it went up like a rocket." And because it does not burst upon us in meridian splendour, they can hardly realise that the grey light of dawn is the herald of approaching day.—Hamilton *Times.*

LONDON, May 24, 3.30 p.m.—Amount of bullion gone into Bank of England on balance today is £86,000. Consols at 96 11-16 for both money and account. U.S. Bonds—'67's 109½. New 5's 106¼. E is 12¼. Refined petroleum at 11½d per gallon.

LIVERPOOL, May 24, 12.30 p.m.—Cotton dull and depressed. Uplands 6d. Orleans 6 3-16d. Pork—eastern prime mess dull at 91s; western prime mess dull at 80s.

NEW YORK, May 24—The specie shipments to Europe to-day were $300,000 gold coin.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET, May 24.—Pacific Mail, 27½; W U.Tel, 65¼; Am Ex, 63¼; N W, 39½; do preferred, 61; Rock Island, 105¼; St Paul, 36½; do preferred, 64¼; Erie, 14; H and St Joe 12½; do preferred, 20; Harlem, 137; Lake Shore, 52½; Mich. Central, 44¼; N Y C, 110; O & M, 17; Panama, 145; Wabash, 2; Union Pacific, 58½. Gold 12½.

CHICAGO, May 24—Flour quiet and steady; common to choice good to fancy family brand 5,25 to 5,62½; Minnesota 5,00 to 6,75; medium choice winter extra at 5,25 to 7,50. Wheat in fair demand, opened weak and lower, and closed firm at outside prices; No 2 Chicago spring at 1,05 on spot; sales at 1,05 to 1,06½ sellers June, and closed at 1,06¼ sellers June; 1,06¾ sellers July; No 3 Chicago spring at 98c to 97c; rejected at 85½c to 87c. Corn fairly active and a shade higher; No 2 at 48½c on spot; 48c bid sellers May; 46½c sellers June; 46½c bid sellers July. Oats dull and a shade lower; No 2 at 31½c on spot; 30½c to 30¼c sellers June and July. Rye steady at 69½c to 70c. Barley steady, at 72c on spot; 59½c sellers June. Pork dull, weak and lower, closing firmer at 19,90 cash; 20,10 to 20,20½ sellers July, and 20,20 to 20,30 sellers August. Lard dull, weak and lower, at 11,87½ on spot; 12,02½ sellers July, and 12 12½ to 12,15 sellers August. Bulk Meats unsettled; shoulders 7½c; clear rib sides 10c; clear sides 10½c. Whiskey in good demand and a shade higher at 1,09. Receipts—8,500 brls flour; 41,000 bus wheat; 98,000 bus corn; 36,000 bus oats; 1,500 bus rye, and 5,500 bus barley. Shipments—10,000 brls flour; 168,000 bus wheat; 146,000 bus corn; 21 000 bus oats; and 1,700 bus barley. At the afternoon call of the Board, Wheat was ½c higher, at 1,06½ to 1,07 sellers July. Corn unchanged. Oats easier to 30½c sellers June. Pork firmer at 19,97½ sellers June, and 20,15 sellers July. Lard dull at 11,80 bid and 12,07½ asked.

NEW YORK, May 24—Money at 2 to 2½ per cent. Sterling at 488 to 490. Gold—two extremes of day were at 12½ to 12¾, and closed at 12¾. Governments quiet. State Bonds quiet and nominal. Railroads firm. Stock market firmer and higher in early dealings, with an advance of ¼ to 1¼ per cent, but at second call there was a decline in prices of ¼ to 2 per cent in P.M., which was the feature, and closed at 26½, market closing quiet and weak.

NEW YORK, May 24.—Cotton firm at 11 13-16c for Middling Uplands. Flour dull and in buyer's favor; receipts 21,000 brls; sales 15 000 brls. Rye flour steady, at 4,75 to 5,20 for superfine. Wheat scarcely so firm; receipts 207,000 bus; sales 86,000 bus, at 1,09 to 1,12 for No 3 Chicago; 1,13 to 1,14 for No 3 Milwaukee; 1,19 to 1,20 for No 2 Chicago; 1,23 to 1,25 for No 2 Milwaukee; 1,30 to 1,32 for No 1 spring; 1,15 to 1,34 for winter red western; 1,20 to 1,45 for amber do, and 1,35 to 1,50 for white western. Rye quiet; receipts 20,000 bus. Corn steady; receipts 111,000 bus; sales 53,000 bus, at 57½c to 62½c for new western mixed, and 63½c for old do. Barley dull and unchanged. Oats dull and heavy; receipts 110,000 bus; sales 29,000 bus, at 33c to 42c for mixed western and state, and 41c to 47c for white do. Pork heavy at 20,00 to 20,50. Lard heavy at 12,00 to 12,30 for steam. Butter at 20c to 30c for new State and Pennsylvania. Petroleum—crude, 8½c; refined at 14½c.

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

BIRTH.

At Poplar Grove, St. Foye Road, on the 22nd instant, Mrs. J. L. Jones, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

On the 24th inst, by the Revd Mr. Myers, of Montreal, at the Jewish Synagogue, Garden street, Henry, eldest son of Mr. E. B. Harris, to Phillipine, eldest daughter of Mr. Sigismund Mohr, all of this city.

On the 24th instant, by Monseignor Cazeau, assisted by the Revd. Mr. Godbout, Joseph Alfred Norbert Provencher, Esq., Superintendent of Indian Affairs, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, to Miss Marie Louise Emilie, only daughter of C. Delagrave, Q.C., and Recorder of the City of Quebec.

DEATHS.

At his residence, Roxborough, on the 9th May, 1876, Allan Morrison, Esquire, lumber merchant, after severe illness and much suffering.

On the 24th instant, Mary Donovan, beloved wife of Denis Donovan, senr., aged 74 years, a native of Bandon, Co. Cork, Ireland.

Her funeral will take place from her late residence, Bridgewater Cove, on Friday morning, at 7 o'clock, for St. Foy's Church. 2

At Father Point, on the 24th instant, David Lawson, after a short illness.

Notice of interment in next issue.

On the 24th inst, Mary Anne Emely, only daughter of Thomas L. Lemieux, aged nine months and four days.

CORPORATION OF QUEBEC.

Nomination of a Councillor for St. Roch Ward.

CITY HALL, Quebec, May 22nd, 1876.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Nomination of a Candidate or Candidates for the office of a Councillor for St. Roch Ward, in the place and stead of Adolphe G. Tourangeau, Esquire, resigned, will take place on MONDAY, the 29th day of May instant, between the hours of NINE o'clock in the forenoon, and FOUR o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of the City Clerk, in the City Hall, and that, in case of more than one candidate being nominated for the said office, I do hereby appoint WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the seventh and eighth days of June next, as the days upon which the voting shall take place, at the office of the said City Clerk, between NINE of the clock in the morning and FOUR of the clock in the afternoon, each day.

OWEN MURPHY, Mayor.
[Certified.] L. A. CANNON, City Clerk.
May 23, 1876.

Steamer "Maid of Orleans,"

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, WILL RUN as follows:—

From Quebec.	From Island of Orleans.
11 30 A.M.,	8 A.M.
4.30 P.M.,	2 P.M.

On the Queen's Birthday, and day following, the Steamer will leave Champlain Market at 1-30 P.M., instead of 11 10 A.M, leaving the Island at 6 P.M.

HENRY PINHEY.
May 23, 1876. my9

THE GREATEST

WONDER OF MODERN TIMES!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

The PILLS Purify the Blood, correct all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys and Bowels, and are invaluable in all complaints incidental to Females.

The OINTMENT is the only reliable remedy for Bad Legs, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers, of however long standing. For Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Coughs, Colds, Gout, Rheumatism, and all Skin Diseases it has no equal.

BEWARE OF VILE AND ABOMINABLE COUNTERFEITS

I deem it my duty to state that my PILLS AND OINTMENT are neither manufactured nor sold in any part of the UNITED STATES.

Each Pot and Box bears the *British Government Stamp*, with the words "HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, LONDON," engraved thereon. On the label is the address, 533, OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

Vile and spurious imitations of "Holloway's Pills and Ointment," are manufactured and sold under the name of "Holloway & Co.," by J. F. Henry, Curran & Co., Druggists, of New York, with an assumed trade mark, thus—H—In Canada, the principal Wholesale Dealers in these Counterfeits are

LYMAN, CLARE & CO.,
NORTHRUP & LYMAN, and
LYMAN BROTHERS & CO.,

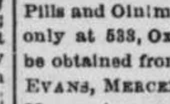
who obtain them at very low prices from J F. Henry, Curran & Co, of New York, and this trash is supplied to unprincipled Retail Vendors, who sell the same as my genuine Pills and Ointment, which are manufactured only at 533, Oxford Street, London, and may be obtained from the following Firms, viz.:—EVANS, MERCER & CO., Montreal.
Messrs. AVERY, BROWN & CO., Halifax, N.S.
Messrs. T. B. BARKER & SONS, St. John, N.B.
Messrs. ELLIOT & CO., Toronto.

Who import them direct from here.

THOMAS HOLLOWAY.
533, Oxford Street, W. C.,
London, January 1st, 1876.
May 23, 1876. Lm-bo&w

BEAULIEU ISLAND OF ORLEANS

To Let,



A COTTAGE, WITH FURniture, containing nine apartments, two minutes walk from the landing.

Apply to P. PLANTE, Island of Orleans.
May 22, 1876. Fp

LIZOTTE'S HOTEL,

Beaulieu, Island of Orleans,

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO INTImate to his numerous friends and the public that he has re fitted his Hotel throughout, introducing the latest improvements. The Table will always be provided with the latest delicacies, and all accommodation afforded to Boarders and Visitors at very moderate prices. The Hotel, being built at the end of the wharf, is only one minute's walk from the landing place.

MR. LIZOTTE desires also to inform his friends and the public that he has removed his Bar from the Hotel to his premises immediately adjacent, where he will, as hitherto, keep the best of liquors.

May 20, 1876. F

CENTRAL HOUSE,

CORNER OF

Couillard and Garneau Streets

New Establishment.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS THE HONOR to inform the public in general, and his friends in particular, that he has REMOVED from his old premises on St. John Street to the CENTRAL HOUSE, corner of Couillard and Garneau Streets, which will now be known as

DUBE'S HOTEL.

He hereby desires to inform the public that he has some fine Rooms to Let, all splendidly Furnished, on most liberal terms.

The fine choice of liquor which he always keeps is well known.

The satisfaction that he has always given the public for many years past, induces him to hope that the same patronage may be accorded him in the future.

JOSEPH DUBE, Hotel-Keeper,
Corner of Couillard and Garneau Streets,
May 17, 1876.

Auction Sales.

BY A. J. MAXHAM & Co.

AUCTION SALE

—OF THE—

CELEBRATED RACE HORSE

"THE MOOR,"

UNDER INSOLVENT ACT.

MESSRS. MAXHAM & CO. ARE INstructed by William Walker, Esquire, Official Assignee, *in re* Benson Bennett & Co, to sell on

FRIDAY next, the 26th instant,

in the yard in rear of the ALBION HOTEL the well-known thoroughbred Gelding "THE MOOR," aged, by "Lexington," dam "Lucy Fowler," reared by Mr. McGrah, of Kentucky, as a two year old was considered second to none, and has run a number of very fast races.

—AFTER WHICH—

A very handsome CHESTNUT HORSE, 6 years old, perfectly sound, quiet to ride or drive, very fast, good jumper, and a capital Lady's Horse.

—ALSO—

The well-known Hunter "LIGHTHEART," perfectly sound, and quiet to ride or drive.

We are also instructed by the Trustees to the estate of the late W. H. Robinson, Esq. to sell at the same time an English Dog Cart, (almost new), Hunting Saddle, Harness and Horse Cloths.

—ALSO—

A capital Albert Phaeton, (quite new,) Sleigh, &c.

The whole WITHOUT RESERVE.

Messrs. Maxham & Co. can give further information on application.

Sale at ELEVEN o'clock.

A. J. MAXHAM & CO., A. & B.
May 23, 1876.

$5 REWARD.

LOST A LOCKET, WITH MONOGRAM J. C. B. engraved on Balack Stone on side, and containing pictures of Lady and Child. The above reward will be paid for its return to

CAPT. C. E. HOLIWELL, Army Stationer.
May 24, 1876. B

THE

Quebec and Gulf Ports S. S. Co.

THE S.S. "SECRET," CAPTAIN DAVISON, is intended to leave East India Wharf on SATURDAY, 27th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., for Pictou, calling at Father Point, Gaspé, Perce, Paspebiac, Dalhousie, Chatham, Newcastle and Point du Chene.

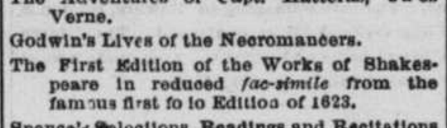
For Freight or Passage apply to

W. MOORE, Manager.
GUSTAVE LEVE, Passenger Agent.
May 23, 1876.

NEW BOOKS!

THE HAND OF ETHELBERTA, by T. Hardy.
Are You My Wife, by author of Paris before the War.
The Elements of Banking, by H. D. McLeod.
Tobacco, its History, Associations, &c., by F. W. Fairholt, F. S. A.
Erichtheus, a Tragedy, by A. C. Swinburne.
The Sports and Pastimes of the English People by Joseph Strutt.
The Adventures of Capt. Hatteras, Jules Verne.
Godwin's Lives of the Necromancers.
The First Edition of the Works of Shakespeare in reduced *fac-simile* from the famous first fo io Edition of 1623.
Spence's Selections, Readings and Recitations
The Decline and Fall of Rewatina, or the Free Red Skins—a satire.
Appleton's Hand-Book of American Cities.
Les Origines de la France contemporarier, par H. Taine—L'Ancien Regime.

DAWSON & CO.
May 23, 1876.



LEVIS & KENNEBEC RAILWAY.

EXCURSION TRAINS.

ON THE 24TH AND 25TH INST., EXCURSION TRAINS will be run between Levis and St. Marys Village, leaving Levis at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M., on Wednesday and Thursday, and St. Marys at 7 P.M. Wednesday and Thursday, and 6 A.M. Thursday and Friday.

FARE.—$1 50 for Return Tickets, good to return on either days.

W. C. HALL, Supt.
LAROCHELLE & SCOTT, Contractors.
May 23, 1876.

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS BANK

ANNUAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Bank will be held in their Banking House, in the City of Sherbrooke, on

Wednesday, the 7th day of June next.

The Chair will be taken at TWO o'clock, P.M.

By order of the Board,

WM. FARWELL, Cashier.
Sherbrooke, 6th May, 1876.
May 18, 1876.

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

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

Lea & Perrins

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

November 1874.

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

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

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

August 1, 1875. Lm-ao

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE,

Insurance Company

OF EDINBURGH AND LONDON,

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS OVER FIFTEEN MILLION DOLLARS.

The Subscriber, as Agent for the above responsible Company continues to insure nearly ALL DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY AGAINST FIRE, AT THE LOWEST CURRENT RATES.

The rates on Private Dwelling Houses and Furniture, are very favourable; special favourable terms for *Churches, Convents* and *Charitable Institutions.*

JOHN LAIRD, AGENT,
12, PETER STREET, QUEBEC.
May 20, 1876. G

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY MONTREAL.

ALEX. W. OGILVIE, M.P.P., *President.*
WILLIAM ANGUS, *First Vice-President.*
EDWARD H. GOFF, *Second Vice-President and Manager.*
HENRY LYE, *Secretary*
C. D. HANSON, *Chief Inspector.*

CAPITAL, - - - - - - - $2,000,000.
Deposit with Dominion Government, 50,000.

Fire Risks on City and Country Property written at Adequate Rates.

Insurances on Churches and Convents with their contents, written Special Rates.

F. O. PAQUET, Special Agent.
A. G. TOURANGEAU, AGENT, ST. ROCH.
Ls. E. THOMPSON, AGENT, LEVIS.

T. H. MAHONY,
GEN'L. AGENT,
No. 78, Peter Street, Opposite La Banque Nationale.
April 25, 1876. jan15-Lm

NIAGARA DISTRICT

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

President—Theo. Mack, M.D. *Vice-President*—Jas. Douglas, Mayor of St. Catherines, Ont.

Board of Directors for Province of Quebec:

Wm. Clendinneng, Alderman; P. P. Martin, Montreal, Director Ville Marie Bank G. Joseph, Esq.; O. Deguise, President of Mechanics' Building Society.

SPECIAL FEATURE:

This Company have established a new plan of insurance whereby 75 per cent. only of the premium is asked of the regular stock rate—a note being taken for the other 25 per cent.—and judging from the past experience of the Company, extending over a period of 40 years, it is thought that no further call will be made. The above plan being for an insurance for one year.

On the three year system, a note for the whole premium is taken on which a first call of 10 per cent. is paid when granting the interim receipt—and an assessment made each succeeding year during the continuation of the policy—according to the losses sustained. The Company being Mutual it furnishes insurance at cost price.

A. DeLAET, Manager.

For further information apply to

Quebec Office:—No. 119, Peter Street, Quebec Chambers, Lower Town

Agents Wanted for the City and Country.

March 10, 1876. Cm

Auction Sales.

BY R. JACQUES & DERY.

CONTINUATION

—OF THE—

EXTENSIVE SALE

—OF—

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL SELL AT their Stores, No. 53, Dalhousie Street, Richelieu Block, Lower Town, Quebec, on

FRIDAY, the 26th May,

A Stock consisting of a General Assortment of Dry Goods and Small Wares, and a consignment (just received) of a general assortment of Linen Goods, Tweeds, Cottons, etc., etc.

—ALSO—

A consignment of Ready-Made Clothing—over $6,000 worth.

The whole to be sold without reserve

Sale at ONE P. M.

R. JACQUES & DERY, Auctioneers.
May 24, 1876. my18

GARDENER WANTED,

APPLY AT REGISTRY OFFICE, OLD Court House.

May 22, 1876.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET

AT NO. 24, D'AIGUILLON STREET, ST. John Suburbs.

Apply on the Premises.
May 20, 1876. Fp

QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY

FLAGS! FLAGS!! FLAGS!!!

UNION JACKS,
ENSIGNS,
DOMINION
FLAGS.

—ALSO—

Flags of every description made to Order.

DINNING & WEBSTER.
May 22, 1876.

To Underwriters and Ship-Owners.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO GIVE notice that they have been for a series of years occupied in the

Raising of Stranded Vessels, Saving of Wrecked Materials or Goods,

and are fully equipped with a First-Class Schooner, Diving and Mining Apparatus.

CAPT. JAS. McLEOD,
J. HALLECEY.

All orders to be left with

A. JNO. MAXHAM & CO.
May 17, 1876.

FRASER'S HOTEL,

ST. DENIS WHARF.

MRS. F. FRASER BEGS TO INFORM Tourists visiting the Sea-side, that she intend to continue this Summer her Boarding-House at St. Denis Wharf, where the Steamer "Clyde" touches every two days. Those who have hitherto patronized the Fraser Hotel are aware that the *table d hote* is excellent and always supplied in a manner to suit the requirements of the most fastidious.

The picturesque spot known as Pointe a L'Orignal, the property of Mr. George Levesque, is admirably situated, and delightfully salubrious. Salt Water Bathing can be had with every facility close at hand.

Mr. Levesque would also inform families that he has two pretty Cottages at the same place to rent upon liberal terms.

May 17, 1876. L

TENDERS

WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL

Noon, the 29th inst.,

— FOR THE —

ERECTION OF A HOUSE

in the vicinity of Quebec.

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the office of the undersigned

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

H. STAVELEY, Architect.
May 19, 1876. td

BARGAIN LOTS

—OF—

Dry Goods!

TO-DAY, AND DURING THE NEXT 10 days, we will offer SPECIAL BARGAIN LOTS of Black and Colored Silks, Dress Goods, Dress Muslins, Grenadines, French Piques, Brilliants, Kid Gloves, &c, &c.

The public are respectfully requested to call and examine these goods, and note the prices.

N.B.—A splendid SAFE is offered for sale at a moderate price.

WM. ELLISON & CO., Fabrique Street.
May 16, 1876. ap24-Am

YACHTING.

THE YACHT "COUNTESS OF DUFFERIN," R. C. Y. Club, 221 Tons, representative Yacht of the Dominion, under the command of Major Gifford, Vice-Commodore R. C. Y. Club, will be at Quebec during the last week in May *en route* to New York and Philadelphia. The V. C. has berths for three or four gentlemen from Quebec, each wil have to take $20 stock in the yacht, to be repaid when the vessel is sold, and pay $50 for the trip, exclusive of liquors, &c. For this each will have a separate berth, and one week will be allowed for seeing the Exhibition at Philadelphia, after which the berths are to be given up and the agreement terminates. Orders will have to be obeyed as in Her Majesty's service, and all or any passengers will have to go on shore during a race if required to do so. Address,

DINNING & WEBSTER, Quebec.
Or to MAJOR GIFFORD, V.C., R.C.Y.C., Cobourg, Ont.
May 16, 1876.

ICE! ICE!!

PERSONS INTENDING TO SUBSCRIBE for

ICE!

for the season, or by the month, will please send in their names and addresses as early as possible.

Satisfactory arrangements will be made with parties residing outside the Toll-Gates.

Families and Hotels supplied with the purest and best Soda Water, Seltzer, Ginger Ale and Cider.

JOHN MUSSON & CO.,

Opposite the Post Office.

May 15, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE DRY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT OF D. GARNEAU & FRERE, 117, John Street, has been purchased by the undersigned, who will continue the Dry Goods business under the firm of

S. A. BERTRAND & CO., 117, John Street.

S. A. BERTRAND & Co.,

(Late D. Garneau & Frere,)

117, John Street,

OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF the Bankrupt Stock at very low prices, —besides their importations of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS are extensive, which they will sell at lower prices than any other house in Quebec.

Please call to see our stock.

S. A. BERTRAND & CO, 117, John Street.

SILK UMBRELLAS!

10 DOZ. JOB SILK UMBRELLAS AT Half-Price.

S. A. BERTRAND & CO., 117, John Street.
May 18, 1876. Lm

Auction Sales.

BY CASEY & CO.

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE

—OF—

BEAUTIFUL SUBSTANTIAL AND ELEGANT,

WALNUT FURNITURE,

(Direct from London & Bowmanville, Ontario.)

Polished Marble-Top Bed-Room Suites, Drawing-Room and Parlor Suites, in Silk Brocatel, Repps, real Hair Cloth and Silk Damasks, Ladies' Secretaries, Book Cases, Wardrobes, Marble-Top Tables, Library, Hall and Dining Tables, Bureaus, Spring seat Sofas, Couches, Arm and Reclining Chairs, Magnificent Sideboards, Davenports, Whatnots, Cane-seat Chairs in newest Styles, Rich Brussels and Tapestry Carpets, Plate Glass Mirrors, &c., &c.

WE ARE NOTIFIED OF A SPECIAL Consignment of one of the Finest Assortments of Superior and fully warranted

Black Walnut Furniture

that has as yet been offered to the Citizens of Quebec, which is to be SOLD UNRESERVEDLY BY AUCTION, on

FRIDAY, 26th MAY,

—AT—

RENAUD'S NEW BUILDINGS,

ST. PAUL STREET, LOWER TOWN.

The whole will be on view two days previous to sale. Catalogues obtained. Goods thoroughly examined. Every lot being numbered, purchasers will have the satisfaction of getting first-class Elegant New Styles of Furniture at their own prices. Our orders are to sell off the whole lot "unreservedly."

Sale at ONE o'clock precisely.

CASEY & CO., Auctioneers.
May 18, 1876.

Puts, Calls & Spreads

on all the active stocks at best market rates. We advise when and how to operate safely. Book giving full information on Stock Privileges, sent free. Address orders by mail and telegraph to

BAXTER & CO., Bankers and Brokers, 17, Wall Street, New York.
May 20, 1876. Lm-eo&w

New Goods.

SPRING & SUMMER,

1876.

NOW OPEN

—AT—

J. LAMB'S,

NO. 166, ST. JOHN STREET, (WITHOUT)

All the Novelties of the Season, in:—
Linen Costumes,
En Toute Cas.
Flowers,
Feathers.
Ribbons,
Neck Scarfs
Ladies' and Boy's Hats, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

A full assortment of Staples, in:—
Grey and White Sheetings,
Grey and White Cottons,
Bed Tickings,
Cretons,
Table Damasks,
Quilts, etc., etc.,

All of which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

May 13, 1876. Cm

SEEDS! SEEDS!!

Of Every Kind,

Warranted Fresh,

And Carefully Selected to Suit this Climate.

For sale at Lowest Prices by

RODERICK McLEOD, MEDICAL HALL, Fabrique Street.
May 10, 1876. mch22-Lm

COMMERCIAL HOUSE.

HOUSE FURNISHISHING GOODS.

WE BEG TO CALL ATTENTION TO OUR Large Stock of the following Goods, which for quality and price cannot fail to give satisfaction, viz:—

CARPETS—In Brussels, Tapestry, Kidderminster, Scotch, Dutch, Hemp, Felt, &c., &c.

MATTS.—Hearth Rugs, Hall and Door Matts, in all sizes and variety of material.

OIL CLOTHS—English Floor Oil Cloths, in every width from 2-4 to 32-4, superior quality and guaranteed well seasoned.

MATTING—Cocoa Matting in all widths.

CURTAINS—A large stock of Curtain Materials in Repp, Damask, Cretons, &c., &c., Lace Setts in great variety.

BLINDS—Window Blinds and Mountings, best make.

BEHAN BROTHERS.

Upper Town Market,
April 21, 1876.

SMITH'S NATURE'S REMEDY.

GREEN MOUNTAIN RENOVATOR.

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

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

SOLD EVERYWHERE

PURELY VEGETABLE.

January 21, 1876 Lm

FOR THE LAST SEVENTEEN YEARS this Trade Mark has been known throughout Canada as the SAFEST guide to RELIABLE Tobaccos.

TRADE MARK.

W. C. McDONALD MANUFACTURER OF FINE TOBACCOS, MONTREAL.

May 25 1876. Lm

IN MEMORY.

Step by step our darling faded,
Change by change came o'er his form,
Till the final change entwined him,
E'er the coming of the morn.
God, his spirit called away,
E'er sunrise of that Holy day,
Christ set apart for chimes to play
Their songs of Heavenly glory.

We watched him two long years of pain,
Our cares were great, our hopes in vain.
No'coward was he to death's alarm;
But gladly clasped it as a charm.
No earthly comforts but he knew,
A mother's love so kind and true;
But still with all earth's love could do,
God claimed him as his own.

And now his soul in paths of right,
Walk with spirits pure and bright
In that land where all is light;
Where the righteous find a home,—
A home that knows no pains of earth;
A home where all is joy and mirth.
That home he sought for from his birth,
Where now he rests forever.

A. N. S.

The Heroic Sister.

The city of Munich, capital of the kingdom of Bavaria, in Germany, is situated on the River Iser, made immortal by Campbell's lyric of Hohenlinden; 'the Iser rolling rapidly,' as it well deserves to be called—a rough, unbridled torrent. The Tyrolean Alps, stretching south and west, make the winds chill; the wide, marshy, barren plains that lie around, send forth dense, white fogs that look and feel like rarified snow. But one building in the city more than makes up for these drawbacks—the Glypthothek, or Gallery of Sculpture, with its twelve galleries, abounding in many of the most deathless relics of ancient Greek art.

In this city dwelt a family by the name of Scholler; five children, consisting of three sons and two daughters. To the few who looked deeply into character, the youngest in the household, a girl remarkably tall and handsome, might have excited more interest than any of the others—so cheerful, so serene, so firm was she; but in the wide circle of their acquaintance, and in the family itself, the commanding figure around which all their hopes centered, was the eldest brother, Bernard. He had early displayed talents so eminent, and such love of study, as had fixed the thought in their mind that through his career great distinction would be conferred upon them all.

His father, therefore, sent him to the University of Halle, where he obtained a first-rate classical education; and having afterwards thoroughly qualified himself for the Lutheran ministry, he manifested so deep an acquaintance with the learning and philosophy of his professor, that he was appointed professor of theology in the University of Riga, in Courland, a position won by him in his twenty-fourth year, an appointment of the highest honour, very seldom conferred on so young a man; the only drawback on which was its being under the despotic government of the Czar of Russia.

But though the young professor was an enthusiast in philosophy and in sacred lore, he had, unhappily for himself, eyes in his head and a very susceptible heart in his bosom. As he was returning to his lodgings one afternoon from a very eloquent lecture he had delivered, he encountered a young lady in the street, whose face and form impressed him greatly. He was strongly tempted to turn and look at her instanter; but this most unprofessorlike propensity, by an immense effort, he overcame, and marched most resolutely on his way down the street, when suddenly recollecting that he had important business in the opposite direction, he wheeled round and hastened on his journey up the street in the same direction which the young beauty had taken. By dint of rapid strides, he overtook her as she stepped into the shop of the principal bookseller in the city. Of course he had an important book on theology to purchase; and so it was inevitable that he should go in after her.

She had not anything to buy; but as she proved to be an intimate acquaintance of the bookseller's, she had some conversation with him. When she left, he informed the professor that the young lady was a Jewess of a most respectable family, with which, notwithstanding the difference of faith, he and his household had for several years been very intimate.

'Well, then, you can introduce me to her?'

'I will be happy to do so. You have seen that, like many of her race, she is beautiful, and on acquaintance you will find her to be talented. But spend the evening with us on Tuesday evening next, and judge of her for yourself. In singing and on the piano she will give you a treat.'

The evening came. The two were introduced, and became deeply interested in each other. Her conversation was lively and intelligent, for she had read extensively. His theological zeal mingled with the passionate love for her which he began to entertain; he resolved to try to convert her, and then make her his wife. He found out that she was anxious to hear of Our Saviour, and was an an admirer of his moral teachings.

In the course of numerous meetings, she at length declared herself convinced of the truth of Christianity. All this, however, could not be concealed from her parents; her father, a highly influential merchant, interfered, and forbade her to see or correspond with her lover; yet, despite of this opposition, they met in secret, and she consented to flee with him across the frontier into Silesia, to be baptized and become his wife.

They fled accordingly; but, by stern mishap, her relatives and the police pursuing the fugitives, they were overtaken before they reached the frontiers, and brought back to Riga, where the Jews are specially protected, and where to carry off a Jewish woman by force is a capital crime.

Scholler was therefore tried for his life. He defended himself by declaring that the lady had fled with him of her own accord; that she was a Christian, and betrothed to him; that they had solemnly exchanged rings, and that they were to have been married the first hour they got into Silesia.

'My daughter denies all this,' cried the incensed father. 'She affirms that she was forced into the carriage against her will and in defiance of her struggles.'

'Confront me with her. I am confident she will never say so. She has pledged her troth to me. It is certain that no such wild and false accusation ever came from her lips.'

The lady was brought into court, pale and trembling, supported by her father and others of her family. The judge put the question to her, whether it was by her own free consent that she had fled with the prisoner at the bar?

For a minute or two she made no reply. A profound suspense hushed the crowded court-house to stillness; his fate hung upon her next words and her adherence to truth. The question was repeated.

'Did you go off with this man of your own will?'

She at length replied in a faint voice, 'No.'

'Was violence used to you to carry you off against your will?'

'Yes.'

'Are you a Christian?'

'No.'

'Do you regard Professor Scholler as your affianced husband?'

'No!'

These answers fell on him like a stroke of lightning. The look of confiding tenderness with which he had regarded her when she first came into court, gave way to a gaze of frenzied disappointment and despair. His reason seemed shaken from its throne. He had counted so undoubtingly on her truth.

As if seized with a sudden frenzy, he made a hopeless and desperate attempt to rush upon the faithless one. On being prevented he drew a knife from his pocket, which he attempted to plunge into his own breast, but it was wrested from him; in the struggle he was wounded in the hands and face, and the young lady swooned away. The sight of her insensible form, and of his own flowing blood, restored him to his senses; but he became sullenly calm, brought forward not another word in his defence, refused to reply to the questions that were put to him, and was, ere long, conveyed to prison.

Many a month had passed ere these particulars came to the knowledge of his family; but of what had happened afterwards to him they could discover nothing. A relative of his hurried to Riga to obtain information and procure some redress. He could find out nothing. A cloud of Russian official mystery had closed like death over the victim.

Six years passed by. His father died, worn out by disappointment and by suspense. His mother could not tear hope from her bosom; she lived on the trust that she would yet see her noble boy. That trust was like daily food to her. At length one day, a travelling merchant asked to see the old lady.

'Had you a son named Bernard?' he inquired of her.

'Is he dead, then? Do you know anything of him? Do you come to tell me of his death?'

'No, madam, I am glad to tell you that he still lives. Seven months ago I was disposing of some goods at the fortress of Barinska, in Siberia. I went out one leisure day to see the convicts who work in chains, breaking stones on the roads. As I passed among them, pierced to the heart at the sight of their misery, I could not repress my compassion, but I had the prudence to utter it in German. A man in rags, with a long beard, no sooner heard the tones of Fatherland, than he sprang to me, threw himself on his knees in the mud, told me that he was Professor Scholler, of Riga, unjustly condemned and banished to that pitiless climate—to that squalid life; that his relatives lived at Munich, well-known citizens there, and implored from me a promise to acquaint them with his fate and ask them to exert themselves for his liberation. I told him my business would bring me to his native city in about seven months, and I would do as he wished. I shall never forget the look of thankfulness, the sunrise of hope that lit up his wan face as I made the promise. And now, madam, I am here to-day, to implore you to leave no stone unturned to have your son, not yet wholly lost, rescued from his frightful situation.'

Without loss of time all the members of the family assembled. Some one must go to Riga to obtain testimonials of the captive's excellent character, and documents respecting all the minutiæ of the trial, which papers were then to be laid before the Emperor at St. Petersburgh.

But while every one knew what was needed to be done, who of all them had the firmness to do it? The second brother, next after the unhappy convict, urged that he was the only stay of the family; the claims of a business that demanded daily attention made his departure impossible. The third brother languidly offered to go; but his wife went into hysterics, or made as if she would go into them at such a proposal. Then shone forth that quiet, unthought of heroism of the female heart which so often manifests itself to make up for the deficiencies of man.

Theresa, the youngest of them all, suddenly left the room and returned speedily, a servant bringing in a large travelling trunk, which had been newly bought.

'I foresaw,' she said, cheerfully, and without the least of self-conceit or of upbraiding in her voice, 'that it was impossible and improper for Robert or Wilhelm to go. Let it be mine. I will set out this day week. As a woman, my chance of success in such an attempt is far greater than a man's would be. I bought this trunk, therefore, this morning. Let us all begin without further words to hasten forward my preparations.'

She was furnished amply with the means of travelling, and the old mother gave her a parting blessing. On the day named, she left for Riga, which she reached without any accident. Furnished with all necessary papers properly attested, so that it appeared beyond all reasonable doubt that the Professor's account of the affairs of the Jewess was truthful, his sister went on to St Petersburgh. But there her troubles commenced. The official return of her brother's condemnation, place of exile, punishment, &c., she wrung from the police authorities only by the greatest perseverance, determination, and tact; and then, with the assistance of a German clergyman to whom she had letters of introduction, she drew up a petition to the Emperor.

With this petition in her hand she sought an interview with the Minister of the Interior. By no means easy to obtain a hearing of so great a man, application after application was required ere she succeeded; and at last, when admitted into his august presence, he treated her with the utmost harshness, and absolutely refused to deliver the petition for her.

'Your brother was a bad character, and deserves all he has met with.'

She had thrown herself on her knees before him; but on hearing words so unjust, she sprang to her feet, and stretching her hand towards heaven, she cried, 'I call heaven to witness that my brother was innocent. But, thank heaven, you are not the Emperor, and I can still hope.'

'Do you dare speak so to me? Do you know who I am?'

'Yes; you are his Excellency the Minister. But what of that? You are a cruel, unjust man! But I put my trust in heaven and the Emperor.'

She then indignantly left the room, even without a curtsey, he following her to the door with loud and angry words.

Rejected by all the Ministers, she now resolved to appeal to the Emperor in person. But to reach him was difficult in the extreme. In vain she spent hundreds of dollars in bribes to the inferior officers; in vain she beset the Imperial suite at reviews, at the theatre, on the way to church; but she was thrust back by the guards, and could not reach the Czar.

After six weeks' agony of this kind, a lady of rank who had heard of her story, lent her carriage, her dress, and her servant to her; with these she drove to the palace at the next levee, being mistaken for the Countess; she was preceded by a running footman with three laced lackeys in full dress, mounted behind the chariot. She was announced as the Countess Elise Delbosky, who supplicated a special audience of his Majesty.

In a few moments she was in the Emperor's presence. He advanced to meet her with an air of gratification, but suddenly started back. Without a touch of fear or hesitation, intent solely on her object, for which she was ready to die, she sprang forward and knelt at his feet, exclaiming, with clasped hands, 'Pardon, your Majesty! Pardon!'

'Who are you?' he said, astonished; 'and what can I do for you?'

She burst into tears, melted by his gentleness, which was such a contrast to the rudeness she had met with from his subordinates, and said, 'May it please your Imperial Majesty, I am not the Countess Elise. I am the sister of the unfortunate Professor Scholler, who has been condemned on a false charge. Here are the proofs. Pardon my poor brother!'

She handed him the petition and the papers, and while on her knees, she seized the skirt of his embroidered coat and pressed it to her lips.

'Rise, rise, mademoiselle; I command you to rise.'

She ventured to kiss his hand, and replied with tears, 'I pray your Majesty to read that paper. I cannot rise till you promise."

'I will read it.'

The suppliant, having obtained this promise, rose at last from her knees, and watched his countenance with intense interest as he read. A look of pity and indignation flashed across his face, and he exclaimed more than once, 'Is it possible? This is dreadful!'

When he had finished, he folded the paper, and said, with a determined tone, 'Mademoiselle, your brother is pardoned.'

She again flung herself at his feet in a rapture of gratitude.

'Your Majesty is a god upon earth. Do you indeed pardon my brother? Your Ministers would never suffer me to approach near you; and even yet I fear——'

'Fear nothing; you have my promise.'

He then raised her from the floor and conducted her to the door. She tried to thank him, but her words were drowned in emotion. He held out his hand for her to kiss, and bowed to her as she left the apartment.

Five days after a lackey in the Imperial livery came to her hotel, and put into her hands a packet with the Emperor's compliments. It contained her brother's pardon, with the Emperor's seal and signature.

The Minister now as subservient as he had before been tyrannical, offered to forward the pardon to Siberia; but Theresa would not let it out of her hands; she resolved to carry it to the beloved sufferer herself.

After three days, she reached Moscow. The town in Siberia, to the governor of which she was recommended, was nine hundred versts, or six hundred and twenty-seven miles, beyond Moscow; the place of exile lay many and many a verst further still.

After leaving Moscow, she travelled post ten days and nights, sleeping in the carriage. She then rested for two days, after which, resuming her journey, she posted on for other ten days and nights, away into that pitiless clime which has been for many generations the fit torture-house of a crushing despotism.

Siberia! The very name reminds us of struggling patriots borne down by bayonets and consigned to an imprisonment of eternal frosts: yet these frosts are easier to melt than the heart of the ruthless Government. Desert plains and treeless steppes from which an endless winter banishes the arts and social life! The cold in the northern part is far keener and much more constant than that of Lapland, so that at times the very mercury of the thermometer is congealed. The oak, with its heart of iron, the hazel, the elder, the plane, the wild apple disappear in the neighborhood of the Uralian Mountains, and on the banks of the River Tobol. The common gooseberry-bush, which grows, even in Greenland, cannot survive further north than Turukhansk, on the Yenesei. Potatoes diminish in size, till at the latitude of sixty degrees they are no larger than peas; while the cabbages acquire no head. And who can describe the damp horrors of a Siberian fog, shrouding the frigid earth as if in a death-mantle!

At last she reached the gloomy fortress where her brother had for seven long years been toiling in fetters. The commandant received her courteously, satisfied himself that the pardon was correct and official, and hastened with her to the chain-gang.

It was twelve at mid-day when she arrived; she could not rest a moment till her brother was in her arms. The commandant and the lady were soon in the presence of sixty men—rough, uncouth figures, with their bodies bent with toil, their faces wrinkled by exposure; their eyes, alas! rayless through want of hope. The thought of relatives and of home, which brings such cheering warmth to our hearts, to them was only a burden and a pang, as was to Dives in woe the sight, far away, hopelessly far, of Lazarus and Abraham in bliss.

Requesting her to draw her veil over her face, the officer ordered the sixty men to file before him. He wished to see if she could recognize her brother. How eagerly she gazed, but in vain! Despair, common to them all, had given to all their faces a certain degree of sameness. She wept floods of tears in her pity, in her tremour, in her joy. She feared, too, lest the shock of rapture might be too great for him. To break it to him, she took from her neck a miniature of her mother. The commandant went up to one of the men and gave it to him. He gazed on it, and recognized the sainted features at the first glance.

'What means this?' cried he. 'You have tidings from my home! Does my mother live? Is there hope for me?'

'Your mother lives, and there is certainly hope. Can you stand so happy a surprise? You are pardoned! and who do you think brought the pardon? That lady there. Go to her and thank her.'

The rescued one turned his eyes on the lady; she sprang forward to meet him, and speedily the brother and the heroic girl were clasped in each other's arms.

Houses for Sale or to Let.

To Let,

AT PETIT VILLAGE, "Beauport," about 2½ miles from the city, the late country residence of Edward Glackemeyer, Esq., N.P., containing 12 rooms with water throughout the house, Fruit and Flower Garden, Stable and Coach House, all in good order, and will be let for the summer months or to the 1st of May next.

Also,—Grazing for Horses or Cows by the month or for the season.

Apply to
THOS. HOPPER,
Beauport Road,
Or on the Premises.

Two Omnibuses pass within five minute's walk of the house, at 9 A.M., and 3 P.M., returning from Dorchester Bridge at Noon and six P.M.

May 19, 1876. F

To Let,
STORES ON ST. PAUL STREET.

THE NEW STORES TO BE known as "RENAUD'S BLOCK," on St. Paul Street, near St. Peter Street, Cut Stone Front, four stories high and cellar. Each Store has an office with first-class Fire-Proof Safe, Gas Water, Closets, &c., &c. Rent low.

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

May 22, 1876. my8-Fm-p

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

GLENALLA, THE LATE residence of Dr. James Douglas, situated on the Beauport Road, one mile from the Toll-Gate, comprising sixty-six acres, more or less, part of which in a high state of cultivation; with a double two story Stone House, Basement and Mansard Roof, Conservatory and Vinery, Stone Lodge, Stable and Coach House, and other outbuildings.

For further information apply to Messrs. A. J. MAXHAM & Co., St. Peter Street, or to PHILIPPE HUOT, Notary, No. 7, St. Lewis Street.

May 18, 1876. Am

To Let,

THAT BEAUTIFUL VILLA Residence opposite the Ladies' Protestant Home, Grande Allee,—has all the advantages of a country and city residence—with Field adjoining, large Flower and Vegetable Gardens, spacious Coach-House, Stables, &c., &c.

Apply to
REV. P. WRIGHT,
E. G. CANNON.
Or to
JOHN HEARN.

May 9, 1876. my1-tf

To Let,

STONE AND BRICK HOUSES on Amable, St. Augustine, Artillery, and Champlain Streets.

Improvements, necessary to health and convenience, made for DESIRABLE Tenants.

Apply to
JOHN HEARN,
Office, 15, Sault-au-Matelot St.

May 9 1876. apl27-tf

To Let,

THAT LARGE STORE FORMing the corner of St James and Dalhousie Streets, occupied by Messrs. Archer, Leduc & Co., as a Flour Store.

Apply to
F. T. THOMAS,
64 St. Paul Street.

April 3, 1876. Mch20

To Let,
From 1st May next,

BAGATELLE, ONE MILE from Toll-Gate, now occupied by Dr. A. VonIffland, M. D. It comprises 10 Rooms, with excellent Stable, Coach House, Lodge for Groom, Ice House, filled with ice. Also,—A Vegetable Garden. No Taxes.

May be seen from 3 to 5 P.M., on application to Proprietor, J M. LeMoine, Inland Revenue Office, Lower Town.

E. G. CANNON, N.P.

March 17, 1876.

Wharf with Storage.

THE QUEBEC & GULF PORTS STEAMship Company have an excellent berth at the South side of the East India Wharf, with Store convenient. Also, a berth at the point of the wharf from Tuesday till Saturday each week.

W. MOORE,
Manager.

May 8, 1876.

SUMMER HATS!
G. R. RENFREW & Co.,

HAVE NOW RECEIVED SELECTIONS from all the most celebrated makers in

London, Paris and New York.

Lincoln and Bennett's Satin Hats,
French and American Felts.
Panamas, Leghorns and Straws.
Umbrellas and
Waterproof Clothing.

Purchasers may depend on obtaining the best articles in their line at the lowest prices.

May 23, 1876.

UNPARALLELED SUCCESS OF GOODALL'S WORLD-RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD SPECIALITIES.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE. YORKSHIRE RELISH.
GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.

YORKSHIRE RELISH.
THE MOST DELICIOUS SAUCE IN THE WORLD.
This cheap and excellent Sauce makes the plainest viands palatable, and the daintiest dishes more delicious. To Chops, Steaks, Fish, &c., it is incomparable. Sold by Grocers, Oilmen, &c.

GOODALL'S QUININE WINE.
THE BEST, CHEAPEST & MOST AGREEABLE TONIC YET INTRODUCED.
The best remedy known for Indigestion, General Debility, Loss of Appetite, &c. Restores delicate invalids to health and vigour. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

GOODALL'S BAKING POWDER.
THE BEST IN THE WORLD
The cheapest because the best, and indispensable to every household an I an inestimable boon to housewives. Makes delicious Puddings without Eggs, Pastry without Butter, and beautiful light Bread without Yeast. Sold by Grocers, Chemists, Oilmen, &c. Prepared by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., LEEDS, ENGLAND.

July 1875 Lm-ao

THE FOLLOWING IS AN
EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

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

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

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

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London

July 27, 1875. E at

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

TENDERS ARE INVITED FOR STORES required by the Company during the year

Commencing July 1st, 1876,

Forms of Tender, with list of Stores, can be had on application at the office of the General Storekeeper, Point St. Charles.

Tenders endorsed "Tender for Stores" will be received by the undersigned on or before WEDNESDAY, 31st MAY.

JOSEPH HICKSON,
General Manager.

Montreal, May 1st, 1876. May 8.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE PIER at the mouth of Cap Rouge River, and in line with deep water Pier at end of long wharf just above river is submerged at low water, and that the position is marked by a Green Buoy.

Cap Rouge Pier & Wharf Co.
J. BOWEN, JR.,
Manager.

May 9, 1876. tnov25

HERRING'S SAFES.

A HINT TO BUSINESS MEN.

IT IS OF QUITE AS MUCH IMPORTance to provide protection for valuable books and papers by trusting them to *Safes of established reputation*, that may be relied on for the most severe tests, as it is to insure property in companies of known responsibility that will not fail at the first great fire in which they have large risks. Scarcely a fire of any extent has occurred for years in which HERRING'S SAFES have not been tried, and they have always proved true to their trust. Their reputation has thus been well earned.

The Great Broadway Fire, New York, Feb. 8, 1876.

Over Half a Block of Large Warehouses Destroyed.

LOSS, $4,000,000.

"Several of the safes were so deeply buried beneath the ruins that they were not got out until the third or fourth day after the fire, although gangs of men were digging for them on the following morning. All this time the safes were roasting beneath the hot bricks. When Snedeker, Watrous & Boynton's safe was finally reached, *sixty-six hours after the fire started*, the smouldering debris by which it was surrounded burst into flame. This safe fell through into the sub-cellar, and the bricks, etc., by which it was covered, were on a level with the sidewalk. Yet every book and paper it contained were taken out in splendid condition. Geo. E. Shortridge & Co.'s safe had a most severe trial; their store extended through to Crosby street, and the current of air carried the flames directly upon the safe. The contents were found uninjured. The safe belonging to Powers, Gaston & Co. preserved all it contained. Their large stock of boots and shoes in cases made a most intense heat."—*Evening Mail.*

How Herring's Safes Withstood the Ordeal!

"After a roasting of 66 hours our HERRING'S CHAMPION SAFE turns out its contents—books, papers and other valuables—in splendid condition. We occupied first loft of 444 and 446 Broadway. You can judge of the intense heat that the safe was subjected to when we state that at the fire blazed up all around it when it was being pulled out. . . We are more than satisfied.

SNEDEKER, WATROUS & BOYNTON."

"I had my valuable papers in the box of above safe, and cheerfully testify to the saving of its contents,

J. W. LEWIS."

"Our safe was so covered by debris that we were unable to get at it until to-day (Feb. 11). Our building, No. 452, was stored with a large stock of boots and shoes, which was entirely consumed. The heat must have been equal to that of a furnace. Besides our books and papers, the safe held several tin boxes belonging to individual members of the firm these contained bonds, deeds, and other papers of great value, and it was with feelings of trepidation that we stood by while our safe was being opened, but were relieved on finding everything preserved in good condition. The safe was one of your Patent Champions.

"POWERS, GASTON & CO."

"We had entrusted our books to the keeping of one of your CHAMPION SAFES. This safe had one of the most severe tests we can conceive it possible for a safe to be subjected to. Our building extended through to Crosby street, and the current air carried the flames directly upon the safe. It fell from the third floor. * * * By falling walls the safe was buried several feet beneath the hot bricks and burning debris, where it remained and roasted until at last reached on the third day after the fire, and even then the bricks surrounding it were so hot that they could scarcely be handled. Yet. upon opening, everything it contained—books, insurance policies, etc.—was taken out uninjured, except slightly by steam from the composition filling.

"GEO. E. SHORTRIDGE & CO."

"I have just opened my HERRING'S SAFE that was subjected to the fire in 452 Broadway * It was so deeply buried under the ruins that it was not until to-day—or forty-six hours after the fire started—that it was finally reached and taken out. But we find its contents in a perfect state of preservation. A safe that will withstand such an ordeal is indeed trustworthy.

"R. M. PEASE."

"My office was in 444 Broadway. * * * Saved my books and valuable papers in my safe; one of your 'Champions.' It was subjected to a most severe trial.

"SAMUEL B. TOOKER"

"We lost our entire stock of goods, but saved our books and papers in one of your HERRING'S PATENT SAFES. The goods in our building being of an inflammable character made a hot fire.

'H. M. RICHARDS & CO.'

These "fire-tried" Champions now on exhibition at our New York Salesrooms.

HERRING & CO.'S
Champion Safe Warerooms,
251 and 252, Broadway,
New York.

March 14, 1870.

MAIL TIME TABLE.

QUEBEC POST OFFICE, May, 1876.

Due A. M.	Due P. M.	MAILS.	Close A. M.	Close P. M.
		ONTARIO.		
8.00		Ottawa by Railway (a)		6.00
8.00		Province of Ontario (a)		6.00
		QUEBEC.		
8.00		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
8.00		Montreal City by railway, and westward, daily, (a)		6.00
		Three Rivers and Sorel by railway, daily, at		6 00
		Montreal City, Batiscan, St. Pierre les Becquets, Three Rivers, Berthier and Sorel by Steamer, daily at		4.30
		Leeds, (Megantic,) daily, (a)		6 00
8.00		St. Giles & St. Silvester, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, (a)		6.00
	5.30	Riviere du Loup railway and Eastward, daily, (b)	6.30	
		Chaudiere Mills	6.30	
		LOCAL MAILS.		
10.00		Counties of Beauce and Dorchester, by Levis & Kennebec Railway, daily at		2.30
8.30		Beaumont & St. Michel daily		2.30
8.30	3.00	Bienville, Lauzon and St. Joseph, (Indian Cove), twice daily at	8.30	2.30
		Levis, twice daily	8.30	2.30
8.00	4.30	South Quebec, twice daily	6.30	6.00
	3.00	New Liverpool and St. Jean Chrysostome, twice daily	8.30	2.30
8.00	2.30	Spencer Cove, twice daily	8.00	2 30
		Sillery Cove	8.00	
		St. Sauveur and St. Roch, four times, daily	8.30 10.30	2.30 5.00
9.00		Bergerville and Cap Rouge		2.30
		South Shore (West) St. Nicholas to Becancour, daily	8.00	
5.00		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, Saturday excepted, at		5.00
		And on Sunday at	11.00	
8.00		Island of Orleans, Monday, Wednesday and Friday		3.00
8.00		Beaulieu, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at		3.00
8.00		Bourg Louis, St. Raymond, Pont Rouge, St. Catherine, daily		4.00
10.00		Valcartier and Lorette Wednesday and Saturday		2.00
10.00		Laval and Lake Beauport Wednesday and Saturday		2.00
10.00		Charlesbourg, and Lorette, daily, at		2.00
10.00		Stoneham, Wednesday and Saturday		2.00
		BAY OF CHALEURS.		
	4.30	Matapedia, Cross Point, Maria, Campbellton, Nouvelle, Shoalbred, Caplin and New Richmond, by land, daily	6.30	
		Counties of Bonaventure and Gaspe, by land, daily, at	6.30	
		MARITIME PROVINCES.		
	4.30	Northern portion of New Brunswick, Edmondston, Woodstock, by land, daily, at	6.30	
8.00		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., at		6.00
		is included in each mail for Halifax, whence despatch is on arrival of Inman steamers from N. Y.		
		UNITED STATES.		
8.00		Boston and New York, &c., daily		6.00
		WEST INDIES.		
		Letters, &c., pre-paid via New York, are forwarded daily to New York, whence mails are despatched at		6.00
		For Havana and West Indies, via Havana to New York, daily, at		6.00
		from whence mails are despatched on every Thursday		
		For St. Thomas, the West Indies and Brazil to New York, at		6.00
		from whence mails are despatched on 23rd of every month		
		GREAT BRITAIN.		
		By Canadian Line, Saturdays (c) at	7.00	
		By Cunard Line, via New York on Saturday, at		6.00
		Supplementary by Cunard Line on Mondays, at		6 00

a—Postal Car Bag open till 6.30 P.M.
b— Do. do. do. 6 30 A.M.
c—Supplementary Bag at 8.00 A.M.

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

Street Letter Boxes visited, 8.00 A.M., 10.00 A.M., 3.30 P.M., 5 30 P.M., and 9.30 P.M.

J. B. PRUNEAU,
Postmaster.

May 11, 1876.

JOHN DARLINGTON,

HAVING OPENED OUT HIS SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, which have been carefully selected from the best London Houses, his customers and the public are invited to inspect them, as they are the Finest Assortment of Goods in the city.

He has received by last Steamer 1 Case of Rubber Coats, from $5 to $18, consisting of Worsted, Tweed, Cheviot, and Gent's Drab Driving Coats in great variety; also 1 Case of Haberdashery, Ties, Scarfs, Gloves, &c., &c.

Spring Overcoats from $6 upwards.

Tweed by the yard at less than it cost to make it.

April 1, 1876. Bm

NIAGARA DISTRICT
Mutual Fire Insurance Company
OF CANADA.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

CARD

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that J. T. HAZEN has been appointed General Agent of this Company for the whole Province of Quebec North and North-East of Three Rivers. Interim Receipts must bear his signature, and letters addressed to him at Quebec. All Agents in the Country, and Sub-Agents in the City, have a written authorization from the above-named General Agent.

A. DELAET,
Manager.

IN REFERENCE TO THE ABOVE, I BEG leave to say that parties wishing to insure will find it greatly to their advantage to call at my office to get quotations of our rates and an explanation of the popular mutual system.

J. T. HAZEN,
119, Peter Street, L. T.

April 28, 1876. tf

FOR SALE,

THE THREE RIVERS SASH AND DOOR FACTORY and SAW AND PLANING MILL, all in complete working order, together with the sale or lease of a deep water Wharf on the River St. Lawrence and adjoining the above property.

For particulars, apply to
GEORGE BAPTIST, SON & CO.,
Three Rivers.

March 24, 1876 Cm

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILL

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, 1 dollar, 50 cents each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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

Sold in England by all Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses.

Wholesale Agents for Provinces of Ontario and Quebec:—

EVANS, MERCER & Co., Montreal

Mailed to any address on receipt of P. O. O.

April 17 1875. ao-sat

NORMAN MACLEOD,

JUST RECEIVED,

Memoir of Norman Macleod, D.D.,

By his brother, the Revd. Donald Macleod, B. A.

DR. NORMAN MACLEOD DIED IN 1872, in Scotland, in the sixtieth year of his age, deeply regretted and profoundly honoured by all who knew him. As an eloquent preacher and a man of most liberal views and wide-spread sympathies, he was beloved by high and low throughout Scotland; indeed but few deaths of recent date in the ministry have caused so universal a lament. Dr. Norman is the author of a number of stories and religious works, and was for ten or twelve years the editor of *Good Words*, and also a constant contributor to its pages. That he was a remarkably social and genial man is shown in his correspondence, which is rich in humorous sketches both by his pen and pencil. This memoir cannot fail to interest a large class of readers, as it portrays a character of the rarest nobility and possessed of the highest Christian virtues.

CLOTH, $2.50.

For sale by
DAWSON & CO.

May 18, 1876.

BISCUITS.

BOXES ABERNETHY.
" Ginger Bread.
" Fruit.
" Mixed.
" Nursery.
" Pic-Nic.
" Queens.
" Wine.

For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.

May 17, 1876.

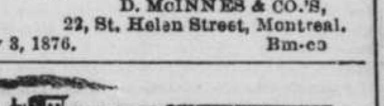
CORNWALL GREY BLANKETS!

3,000 Pairs,

IN VARIOUS WEIGHTS AND SIZES—Suitable for Lumbermen and Contractors.

In stock at
D. McINNES & CO.'S,
22, St. Helen Street, Montreal.

May 3, 1876. Bm-co



CENTENNIAL TRAVEL!
SHORTEST AND QUICKEST AND GREAT TOURIST ROUTE
—TO THE—
"World's Fair" Philadelphia,
IS VIA
Sherbrooke and Passumpsic R. R.

CHOICE OF FIFTEEN DIFFERENT Excursion Tickets at greatly reduced rates. Call or send Postage Stamp for descriptive Centennial Circular given *gratis* at the Grand Trunk Office, opposite St. Louis Hotel.

Remember no other route can offer Excursion Tickets to the Centennial that will take you through so many different Cities of interest and include the enchanting sights of Lake Massawippi, Lake Memphremagog, Crystal Lake, White and Franconia Mountains, Connecticut and Passumpsic Rivers Valley.

Be sure to buy your Centennial Tickets via the reliable Passumpsic R. R. and insure satisfaction.

H. E. FOLSON, Supt. GUSTAVE LEVE, West & Can. Pass. Agt.

May 11, 1876.

LEVIS & KENNEBEC RAILWAY,
TIME TABLE.

PASSENGER, MAIL, AND FREIGHT Train will leave St. Henri Street, Levis, daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 00 P.M., calling at Way Stations, and arriving at Scott Junction at 6.30 P.M. Returning, will leave Scott Junction at 7 A.M., arriving at Levis at 9.05 A.M.

For further information apply at Superintendent's Office, St. Henri Street, Levis, or at Contractors' Office, 118, St. Peter Street, Quebec.

LAROCHELLE & SCOTT,
Contractors, L. & K. Ry.
W. C. HALL,
Supt. L. & K Ry.

April 20, 1876.

NOTICE

PORT WARDEN FOR THE HARBOUR of QUEBEC, 1871, Established by Act of Parliament, under the control of the Quebec Board of Trade.

Surveys on Hatches and Cargo, and Damaged Goods. Also,—Vessels arriving with, or receiving damage, or vessels undergoing repairs, valuation, &c., promptly attended to.

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Port Warden.

May 1, 1876. Fm

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March 23, 1876. Jan25-Fm

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March 10, 1876.

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May 25, 1875.

QUEBEC PHARMACY ACT OF 1874.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT the last Session of the Parliament of the Province of Quebec, an Act to amend the Act of Incorporation of the Pharmaceutical Association of the Province of Quebec, cited as "The Quebec Pharmacy Act of 1874," was passed, said Act giving full control and licensing powers to the Council of the said Association. On and after the first day of May 1875, it will be unlawful for any person to keep open store for the retailing, dispensing or compounding of the poisons enumerated in Schedule A, or to sell or dispense the said poisons, or to engage in the dispensing of prescriptions or to assume or use the title Chemist and Druggist, or Chemist or Druggist, Apothecary or Pharmaceutist, or Pharmacist or Dispensing Chemist, within this Province, unless he be registered in accordance with the provisions of this Act as a Licentiate in Pharmacy. It will also be unlawful to employ any clerk or apprentice in any shop or store for the sale of such poisons, or in the dispensing of medicines, except such clerk or apprentice be registered as required by this Act.

Persons offending against the provisions of this Act are liable for every such offence, to a penalty of fifty dollars.

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Montreal

March 6, 1875. Ao

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May 5, 1876 jan14

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Secretary.

April 28, 1876. d&w

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1	Do	20in.	"	5 "
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Secretary.

October 22, 1874.

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