

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Biblical and Literary Society. To Contractors—Great Provincial Exhibition. Corporations Notice—Water Turned Off. Toronto "Colonist" and "Atlas"—S. Thompson. Tavern Licenses—J. Lemoine. Fencing—Edward De Rue. Our Musical Friend—P. Sinclair. Mail Contract—W. G. Sheppard. Mail Contract—W. G. Sheppard. Mail Contract—W. G. Sheppard. Mail Contract—W. G. Sheppard. Refined Sugars—M. G. Mountain. Tobacco, do. Patent Oil, do. To Capitalists—Sheriff's Sale.

The Quebec Mercury.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24, 1860.

PERSONAL AND NATIONAL STATISTICS. —It is said that the British Government contemplate a gathering of men of science in London during the approaching summer, to discuss the very important subject of Statistics, with a view of rendering the present system more perfect, and recommending uniformity of action in principle and detail. The British Colonies will be invited to co-operate in this movement. Much has been done in Canada in this matter, but much more remains to be done. Too little attention has hitherto been paid to this important subject. To ascertain the causes which tend to diminish the value and duration of life and predispose to disease and death; and to apply, as far as human skill can affect it, a remedy to mitigate the former and postpone the latter, cannot but be desirable. There are also minor matters which it is desirable to trace and record, which will readily suggest themselves to intelligent minds. We shall soon recur to this subject, to "ventilate" which must do good.

A scheme is now before the Legislature to classify the voters of Quebec and Montreal by nationalities. During one hundred years the English race have been in possession of the Canadian soil. It is doubtful whether they have adopted or invented any institution precisely suited to the exceptional circumstances of that country, which the incapacity of the Court of Louis XV. placed within their power. Representative institutions are the boast of the Anglo-Saxon race; wherever that race prevails, it either elevates or degrades the vanquished in a manner unknown amongst other nations. The Times reminds us that the Englishman must have his ale at Singapore and his horse races at Canton. So it is with his institutions, the Englishman, be his errors or his shortcomings what they may, is, par excellence and above all, the self-governed man of the human race. He not only boasts with Shakespeare's banished Hereford, "where'er I go I am a freeman Englishman," but he carries his government with him. The grand old institutions of the Anglo-Saxon race have been derived from this vital principle. It is a grave error to confound their forms with their realities. For instance, trial by jury is only the form by which the Anglo-Saxon race express that the trial of a man should be by his country, or in other words should be independent of his Prince. So with government by kings, lords, and commons, the real meaning of such a government is, that the subject shall neither lose his blood nor his money without the guarantee of their not being recklessly squandered. With these facts of history in our view, we are driven to the conclusion that the intrinsic facts of the British constitution are the legislative capacity of the people, and the administration of justice & punishment of crime only through the consent of the people. The constitution of Hungary, when it adopted every race as the object of its protection, did not condemn but concurred with the British constitution. It regarded its many different races as subjects for its own equity, and treated them as subjects to be passed upon per judicare parium suorum.

Under these circumstances, we are not sorry to see an attempt made to poll the people of Canada by their nationalities. The day may come when it may be most necessary to do this. It is a pity the Quebec Act omitted this desideratum which it might so easily have accomplished.

CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.—A Bill has been introduced into the Lower House to regulate the times of opening and closing the stores of Chemists and Druggists, and for compelling two of them in rotation to keep open till midnight, and also all day on Sundays until midnight. Why druggists should be obliged by Act of Parliament to sit up till midnight, while doctors and others are allowed to retire to rest whenever they please, passes our philosophy to comprehend. And why every doctor in Quebec may attend his own church on the Sabbath, while the unlucky druggist is to be heavily fined if he goes, is to us equally incomprehensible. We thought that in this free country every man could worship God as he pleased, and that the time was past when a man could be fined for remembering the Sabbath day to keep it holy. Many medical men, we are informed, disapprove of the bill, and we learn that a petition has been got up against it, signed by the clergy of the Anglican Church, the Presbyterian, Independent, and Baptist congregations, by medical and other professional men, by bankers and firms in the Lower Town, and the public of Quebec generally. And we also hear of an extensively signed a petition in the French language.

THEATRE ROYAL, MONTREAL.—Mr. Backland will re-open his Theatre on Easter Monday, (9th April,) with the popular Cooper Opera, Tronpe.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, 22nd March 1860.

The SPEAKER took the chair at three.

Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL introduced a bill to regulate the assignment of Dower in Upper Canada.

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS introduced a Bill to legalize such marriages, and moved that it be read a second time this day week.

Hon. Mr. DEBLAQUIERE, moved that it be not read a second time and he hoped it would be withdrawn. There were no petitions for it, and if passed it would not receive the Royal Sanction.

Hon. Mr. MORRIS said that such a Bill had passed the Commons in England and though thrown out by the Lords, four bishops out of eleven had voted for it.

Hon. Col. PRINCE approved of the Bill, and as the law in existence on the subject was vague, it was time to make it clear.

Hon. Sir E. TACHE said that the Bill turned on religion every Roman Catholic in this House and in the other, would vote against it.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET thought the question a very proper one for debate, and no member committed himself by allowing it to come up for a second reading. His own opinion was that it was lawful to marry a deceased wife's sister. The consequences of leaving the law unsettled might be very serious.

The amendment was then withdrawn.

Hon. Mr. PATTON introduced a Bill to extend the jurisdiction of County Courts.

The same Hon. Member also introduced a Bill to allow Juries in Civil Cases to return verdicts though they might not be unanimous.

The Bill for the Protection of Growing Timber was read a third time and passed.

Hon. Mr. VANKOUGHNET moved the second reading of the Bill providing for the election of the Speaker, and that as this Parliament would only last one more session it was thought better not to disturb the present order of things, but to enact that the first Speaker, should be elected on the first day of the next Parliament.

The Bill was then read and brought up in Committee of the whole, Hon. Mr. MOORE in the chair.

The Committee rose and reported the Bill without amendment.

On motion of the Hon. Mr. FEARNER, the Bill relating to the Montreal Mechanics' Institute was read a second time and referred to a Special Committee.

The House then adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, 22nd March, 1860.

The Speaker took the chair at three.

The Printing Committee presented their fourth report, which stated that, in the opinion of the Committee, it was inexpedient for the House to take any action in the matter of reporting or Printing the Debates of Parliament during the present session.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Atty.-Gen. McDONALD—Bill to extend the Charter of the Gore Bank.

Mr. DUNN—Bill to amend the Act relating to the Montreal and Champlain Railroad Company.

Mr. CAYLEY—Bill to incorporate the British American Investment Company.

Mr. LOUX—Bill to establish a survey of certain side lines in the Township of Cumberland.

WANT OF CONFIDENCE MOTION.

The debates on Mr. Foley's motion of want of confidence was then resumed.

Hon. Mr. SIDNEY SMITH said he should just like to know what remedy the hon. gentleman proposed for the state of things.

It was all very well to say the present state of affairs was wrong, but what did the hon. gentleman want? The last part of his motion was to the effect that office should be distributed in a different way. He had cited several appointments recently made in Upper Canada—those of Mr. Morrison as registrar for Toronto, of Mr. Spence as Collector for Toronto, of Mr. Webster as Registrar for Wellington. Yet in every one of these cases, he admitted the persons were qualified for the positions, eminently fitted for the offices. So the motion was merely an expression of his desire for office, his wish that the present occupants of the Treasury benches should walk out, and other gentlemen, now in the opposition, should walk in. (Hear.) The hon. gentleman was unhappy in the position he took and the evidence he brought in support of it. (Hear.) It would almost seem, by the curious succession of motions on the part of hon. members opposite, who brought up Queen's Printerships, Fishery Committees, and now want of confidence, as if they were fishing for some office, or other. (Laughter.) But another evidence of the factious motives of hon. gentlemen was the declaration of the Member for Cornwall (Hon. J. S. Macdonald), who said, two sessions since, that the Opposition vote systematically and continuously vote against the Government, whatever might be the merits of the propositions emanating from them.

Hon. Mr. FOLEY.—No! The hon. gentleman never said that. He said no Government, not possessing the confidence of a majority of the representatives of Upper Canada, had a right to legislate for Upper Canada. (Hear.)

Hon. Mr. SMITH.—Be that as it might, the results of the two sessions had proved that the Opposition had not regarded the merits of any question whatever, introduced by the Government. There were many members on the Opposition side who were the representatives of minorities of their constituents. But, as he had said before, the member for Waterloo should come out plainly, and state to the House his remedy. A lesson might be learned from 1858. Upon what principle did the hon. member for Toronto then form his Government? He attempted to rule the country, having, indeed, a majority from one section of the Province, but an inconsiderable minority from the other, and instead of occupying the position the Government now did, and enjoying the confidence of the majority of the representatives of the whole country—among them a fair proportion of the Upper Canadian members—the

reverse was the case. (Hear, Hear.) They had more than two to one against them. (Hear.)

He might say he believed that if the people of Upper Canada were polled; yea, or the inhabitants of the whole Province either, from end to end, and Responsible Government were made in reality the test question, there would be an almost unanimous vote in its favor. (Hear, Hear.)

Hon. Mr. FOLEY.—On what subject did hon. gentlemen opposite represent the opinion of Upper Canada? On the Temperance question? Certainly not, now. On that of Representation by Population? What had become of it? Hon. members opposite had set the country almost mad about it, and then abandoned it, laid it on the shelf, (Hear.) But to conclude. He had shewn the reasons for the votes of those who brought forward this resolution, and he trusted the House would refuse to sanction any factious proceedings of the kind. (Hear, Hear.)

Mr. GOWAN said, as one totally disinterested, standing as it were between the two parties in the House and belonging to neither, he begged to offer a few remarks on the motion before the House. He thought the hon. member for Waterloo, had not succeeded in making out a case. There was a large hostile Upper Canada vote against the Government. That was undoubtedly true. He (Mr. Gowan) had himself contributed on many occasions to swell that hostile vote. But he did not think the fact justified the inferences which the hon. gentlemen drew from it. If it was right to make the proposed distinction between the representatives of one section and the representatives of another, on the same principle each section of the Empire might demand to be governed independently of the control of the others. His great countryman, O'Connell, had at one time raised the cry, "Ireland for the Irish," but that long since died away, and Ireland was now governed by an English majority. Still more lately a party headed by the celebrated historian, Sir Archibald Alison, had raised the cry "Scotland for the Scotch," but that also soon died away.

Mr. FOLEY.—Are the local affairs of Ireland or Scotland managed against the will of their representatives?

Mr. GOWAN said that for many years previous to the passage of the Reform Bill the majority of the Irish representatives were Liberal, while the British Government was almost invariably Tory and now, while the British Government was Liberal, the majority of Irish representatives were Tory and deprived of all control of the patronage of the Crown in their own country.

Mr. FOLEY.—Then Upper Canada is to occupy the same position towards Lower Canada as Ireland does to England?

Mr. GOWAN said the case was quite different as each had an equal number of representatives. He held that the majority of the people should rule. The member for Waterloo had referred to the defeat of Mr. Spence and also of Mr. Morrison at the polls. Had not Lord John Russell been defeated in Devonshire, but that did not affect his seat as a Cabinet Minister. Had not Sir Robert Peel been defeated by Oxford University? And did that affect his position as a minister? Mr. Macaulay too, when a Cabinet minister was defeated when he appeared for re-election to his constituents in the City of Edinburgh. But those distinguished statesmen did not by those defeats lose the estimation in which they were held by the people. In this country Mr. Baldwin was defeated by Mr. Murray, in the County of Hastings, but he did not on that account forfeit his seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Gowan proceeded to say that he had sent for the Statutes passed since 1854, in order to refresh his memory with regard to the Acts passed by the present Government whether for good or evil. He had set down in one list those which he considered bad measures, and in another those which he considered good. Some had been productive of great benefit to the country. In the first place, there was the Clergy Reserve Act. True, Ministers had received that measure as a legacy from their predecessors, but it was also true, that no previous Government had been able to carry it. He considered therefore that they were quite entitled to the credit of it. Then there was the amended Militia Act, brought in by Sir Allan McNab. He regretted that Ministers had not adhered to that Act, and expressed his belief that the amendments they had introduced had destroyed its beneficial working. There was also the Audit Act, introduced by Mr. Cayley. Then Mr. Spence's Act abolishing postage on newspapers. Unfortunately Ministers had destroyed the reputation they had obtained by this measure, by reimposing the impost. He hoped they would, this Session, consider the matter and take off this tax on intelligence and information. Then there was an Act, securing the Independence of Parliament, introduced by the present Speaker, when Solicitor General. The Act to extend the jurisdiction of Division Courts. The Act to make provision for the payment of Jurors. The Act making further provision for the Grammar Schools of Upper Canada. The Act preventing Municipalities from contracting debts without the approval of a majority of the rate-payers. The Act to define the elective franchise and provide for the registration of voters. The Act to provide for separate registry offices in Cities, Counties and Ridings of Upper Canada. This ought either to be carried out or repealed. It ought not to be held up as a bait to corrupt members. There was also the Tariff Act of the present Finance Minister. The Act to prevent the sale of liquor on the Sabbath. The Act respecting the indemnity of members. Mr. Gowan then proceeded to enumerate the measures of the Government of which he disapproved. The first thing that shook his confidence in them was the policy they pursued with reference to the Seat of Government question. They ought to have carried out the Queen's decision at once without a subsequent reference of the matter to Parliament at all. He had already alluded to the tax on newspapers. He disapproved also of the withdrawal of grants from Agricultural Societies and

Mechanics' Institutes. And of the Seigneurial Tenure Act. By that measure he had always held and still held that Upper Canada had been most unfairly treated, and sacrificed for the benefit of Lower Canada. He should wish to ask the Administration some questions. Was their Cabinet constructed on a conservative or on a mixed basis? If the Cabinet was formed to carry out a conservative policy, Conservative men should be placed in it to carry out that policy. If formed on a mixed or "moderate" basis, let the Reform element in the Cabinet be represented by representatives of the Upper Canada majority. He did not approve of the position of the Administration in that respect. Mr. Gowan then referred to charges of corruption which had been brought, with reference to the administration and individual members. He did not know whether those charges were true or not, but expressed his desire that Ministers should only resign on a direct vote of want of confidence or tending to have that effect. He advised the hon. member for Waterloo to postpone his motion till towards the end of the session, when if he was not satisfied with the measures brought forward by the Government during the session he could repeat his motion. In the meantime he should withdraw it.

Mr. OUMET said that in 1855 he had voted for the double majority motion then proposed by the member for Montmorency, and he had endeavored to be consistent with himself since, by endeavoring to give the doctrine practical effect in his votes, but the party made of conducting the business of the House had often put him in the position of voting against the majority of its Upper Canada members, when in reality he thought he was voting with it. Great complaints were made of the conduct of the Lower Canada majority in sustaining a Government which it was alleged did not possess the confidence of Upper Canada, as expressed through its representatives; but what did those hon. members wish the Lower Canadian majority to do? Why, he would ask, should the Lower Canada majority abandon its strong position? And what guarantee would they have for justice to their section of the country from the opposition if it came in power, when it was well known that both its leaders were opposed to the principle of the double majority. He regretted the probable fate of the motion proposed by the hon. member for Waterloo, but in what position would Lower Canada be if it passed? Would it not thenceforth be governed by an Upper Canada majority? And looking at the past he could not see that such a condition of things would be of a very encouraging nature. Supposing the Government of the hon. gentlemen opposite had lasted, would they have passed the Seigneurial Tenure Abolition bill? He feared not. Well the present Administration had given to Lower Canada that great measure, and it had also passed an excellent Educational law, besides many others which had been of very great benefit to this part of the Province. The great question about which such an outcry had been made in Upper Canada, viz. Representation according to population, against which Lower Canada would ever oppose itself, had for a time been abandoned, and a scheme of Federation substituted, but as that did not seem to take very well, there were indications, that the old cry would soon be revived. Would this conciliate the Lower Canadians? He rather thought not. The motion of the hon. member for Waterloo states first, that the Government were invariably sustained by a Lower Canada majority, and this was true—this it condemned. Well it was no doubt very desirable that they should have, if possible, a majority in both sections of the country, but the want of it did not reflect upon the Lower Canadians. Some hon. members threatened that a day would come when the tables would be reversed and Upper Canada would coerce Lower Canada. (Hear, Hear.) In view of such a contingency he thought it was a little too much to ask the Lower Canadians to give up their vantage ground. He thought the mover was not justified in saying this, for the last three most important appointments were those of Hon. Messrs. Spence, Morrison, and J. H. Cameron, who were all able men. The loss of their places in the House did not disqualify these gentlemen for other offices surely. Nor did he think the charge of tyranny was sustained, for though it was said the Government had passed laws for Upper Canada in opposition to the votes of a majority of its members, it did not follow that the laws were bad. Now the Usury Law, which the opposition themselves had so strenuously aided in passing had only been two years in force, and yet it was found that quite a number of Upper Canadians desired its repeal. Did the hon. members on the other side imagine the Lower Canadians would ever assent to the destruction of the Separate Schools? Yet it was the intention of the Upper Canadian Opposition to break them up. In his view of the case the Government had entitled themselves to the respect and confidence of Lower Canada, and would never consent to such a vote as was now proposed. And on the other hand they had no confidence in the Opposition, nor any reason for trusting them hereafter. He would now move in amendment, seconded by Mr. LOUX, that all the words after "that" be struck out, and that the following be substituted, "the Administration in power possess the confidence of this House and the country."

Hon. J. S. MACDONALD said the hon. gentleman who had just spoken had opposed the motion, because if it were successful, it would be giving up the power the Lower Canadians possessed which they ought not to part with so long as they had power to retain it. If the hon. gentleman had his will, the people of Upper Canada would always continue hewers of wood and drawers of water to the people of Lower Canada. He had no doubt, the motion of the hon. member for Waterloo would be voted down, since the Lower Canadians were determined to sustain the Administration at all hazards. He asserted that the Upper Canada section of the Administration held their position on degrading terms. In the time of Lord Metcalfe the country was governed by an Upper Canada majority, trampling down the rights of the people of Lower

Canada, and the fate of Papineau, Viger, and De Bleury, who unfaithful to their countrymen, had supported that Government, had been similar to that of Mr. Spence and Mr. Morrison, who had occupied a like position in the present Government. He asked what was the meaning of having an equal number in the Cabinet from each section of the Province? Why was it as soon as Mr. Morin was appointed Solicitor General for Lower Canada, and a member of the Cabinet, Mr. Morrison was appointed Solicitor General for Upper Canada and a member of the Cabinet, to keep up the equilibrium? It meant that the Cabinet ought to have the confidence of each section. But the Upper Canada members of the Cabinet held their position by lending themselves to assist the Lower Canadians in the determination to hold power as long as they could. They held a very different position from that of Mr. Hicks who declared he would not retain power one day longer than he had the confidence of the section who sent him to Parliament. Mr. McDonald went on to deny that he had carried his opposition to the present Government to the extent attributed to him by the Postmaster General. He asked Mr. Oumet and his friends how they would like a coalition to be formed between the Upper Canada members and the members of the Crown in Lower Canada should be dispensed by the members from the Townships. How would they like the recurrence of the state of affairs which existed between 1844 and 1847? He said Mr. Oumet's amendment shirked the question before the House. Ministers could not join issue on the assertion that they did not possess the confidence of the representatives of Upper Canada and took refuge therefore in this amendment. He would ask hon. gentlemen from Lower Canada, how long were ministers to rule by a Lower Canada majority in defiance of the will of Upper Canada? The hon. member for Beauharnois had said the Brown-Dorion Government did not hold the majority principle, and if they had retained office, would have ruled Lower Canada by an Upper Canada majority. He (Mr. McDonald) declared that Government would not have held office, unless they had succeeded in obtaining the confidence of both sections. He then warned the Lower Canadians that the same party whom they had now upheld in power by their voices might some day, when it suited their own interests turn and trample them down as had been done in the time of the Metcalfe administration.

Mr. KOBLIN said the present government had introduced such good measures and succeeded so well, both here and in Europe, in carrying them out, that he felt proud of supporting them and would continue to do so. (Hear.)

Mr. TURCOTTE pointed out that No Popery cries and cries of French Canada domination had carried the late elections in Upper Canada, and this evinced that the leaders of the Upper Canada majority were inclined to kindle the flames of a civil war of the most cruel and violent character, for the sake of obtaining political influence. The Lower Canadians were perfectly right in refusing to abandon a minority, opposed to such views. They had often been to the present Atty. Gen. West, who had been desirous of resigning office, and had persuaded him to retain it. Because they had no confidence that the Upper Canada majority would not carry out the principles they professed at the polls.

Hon. Mr. ALLEN said that at the time of the formation of the Brown-Dorion Administration its members had professed that they had come to an understanding about the manner in which all the great questions before the country should be dealt with. The hon. member for Toronto had stated at a meeting in Hamilton that he and his colleagues had given those questions their best consideration, that they had earnestly discussed them, that they had come to a common understanding in regard to them, and that they had arrived at a fair and honorable mode of settling the grievances between the two sections of the Province. How was it that during the whole of that session the House had never heard of one of the measures which were thus agreed upon for the settlement of those grievances? Was it that there was no reality in their professed agreement? The hon. member for Portneuf (Mr. Thibodeau) had stated that he would never have joined the Brown-Dorion Government, unless he had received most satisfactory guarantees in reference to Representation by Population. How was it that the member for Toronto after that still continued to declare himself in favour of Representation by Population? The Provincial Secretary proceeded to ask whether the senior member for Toronto, in forming his administration and since, had given up his attitude of hostility towards Lower Canadians and Catholics. The hon. gentleman had declared that he wished to get Representation by Population because that would give deliverance from the rule of priests and priestcraft. Orangism had been opposed by the member for Toronto and by all the Grits, and for his own part he greatly preferred the Orangemen to the Grits. Coming to the Separate School question, the hon. member for Toronto and his party had attacked the Government all through Upper Canada for having given too liberal a measure to the Catholics on that subject. Had the hon. gentleman withdrawn his former views on that question, and on nunneries, and sectarian grants? If so, hon. members from Lower Canada might some day be inclined to receive him. He concluded by referring to the resolutions of the Toronto Convention, and said the vote now to be given would shew whether the House had confidence in the gentlemen who wished to split up the country into parts, each of which would be the scene of all sorts of miserable petty intrigues, or in the present Government who had done all that lay in their power to carry out measures calculated to serve the best interests of the country.

Mr. McGEER said he could not agree that the rule of a Lower Canada majority should be imposed on the people of Upper Canada. Mr. A. P. MACDONALD said, the motion called for a few observations from him, especially as it contained some reflections on appointments that had been made in his constituency. He was sure the hon. mem-

ber for Waterloo, if he was as well acquainted with West Middlesex as he (Mr. A. A. Macdonald), and the excellent appointments of Justices of the Peace that had been made there, would have qualified the terms of his resolution. The men had given satisfaction to all in the constituency. (Hear.) He would also remark, in reference to the assertion that Western Canada was over-ruled by Lower Canada, that he had heard no complaints in his constituency that any of the measures passed were bad ones. No measure was before the House of whose merits to judge, yet independent members were asked to vote want of confidence. (Hear.) The motion had no foundation: no basis (Hear.) If the opposition were to offer an amendment to some important measure the government might introduce, then there would be a basis for it. That was the true principle. Now as to the merits of the question, how could members of the Legislature of one united Province fairly make a distinction between Upper and Lower Canada?

Mr. WILSON at a quarter to twelve, moved that the House adjourn.

Negated by 65 to 49.

Mr. WILSON then proceeded to speak to the question before the House. He said the Upper Canada section of the Cabinet did not possess the confidence of the people of Upper Canada. He charged the members of the Government with having no distinct policy or politics, and said they had been at variance with one another in regard to their views.

Mr. McMICHAEL spoke in support of the administration.

On motion of Atty. Gen. CARTIER; the Debate was adjourned to be made the first order of the day for to-morrow (Friday).

The House adjourned at one o'clock.

ACTIVE MILITIA.—The Quebec Volunteer Field Battery, under its commander, Capt. E. L'Amour, carried out its annual gun practice on the ice on the River St. Charles, on the 19th 22nd and 23rd instant. Out of 60 Shrapnell shell, 55 burst admirably, the lead balls piercing the target in about 200 places. Out of 80 solid shot from six-pounders, 26 passed through the target. The range in both cases varied from 850 to 900 yards. Although the wind on the last day of the practice was very unfavorable (blowing very strong across the range), yet on the whole the practice was very successful. Col. the Hon. A. De Salaberry, Deputy Adjutant General of Lower Canada, was present at the last day's practice, and expressed himself highly satisfied. Dr. Wolfe attended practice on each day to render medical assistance in case of accident. Notwithstanding that these target practices are required by the Government to be performed in each year, and are not counted in the annual drill for which pay is voted to the force, the attendance of the volunteers on this occasion was very creditable.

We may here observe that, owing to the increased cost of ammunition for the gun practice of the Foot Companies, (who are supposed only to use heavy garrison guns,) the Government do not allow any appropriation for gun practice by these companies. It is remarked that this parsimonious management, leading as it does to invidious distinction, can not but act prejudicially to the interests of the Provincial force as a whole.

THE COURT OF APPEALS adjourned after giving the decisions in our last.

In six cases the judgement of the lower Court has been reversed, viz:—

Tetu & Boudreau, (C. J. and Duval dissenting); Ross & McCreary; Lennox & Metivier, (Mondelot dissent.); Vesina & Roy; Bell & Pentland, (Aylwin dissent.); Haslett & Pentland.

In five cases the judgements are confirmed, viz:—

McCreary & Potter, (Mondelot dissent.); Lavole & Gagnon, (Aylwin dissent.); Bolein & Gagnon, (do. dissent.); Desrosiers & Blais; Dean & Hall.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—In reference to the progress of affairs in Mexico, the most important news is the arrival yesterday at New Orleans of the Mexican war steamers Miramon and Marques, prizes of the U. S. Gulf Squadron. These vessels recently left Havana for Mexico to aid the cause of the church party, and it was reported that they were fitted out by Santa Anna for that purpose. Certain it is, however, that these vessels and the American Gulf Squadron had a battle off Anton Lizardo, and that the Miramon and Marques were captured and sent to New Orleans as prizes. Great excitement existed at Vera Cruz in consequence of the conduct of the American Commodore in this affair, and the French and Spanish residents were particularly indignant. The ex-ambassador of the American Consul at Vera Cruz had been revoked, but no reason is assigned by the despatches.

THEATRICAL.—We are glad to learn that the Historic Club have two pieces in active rehearsal, and will make their appearance for the last time this season at the Music Hall, very soon after Lent. Our old friend Mr. F. Mimes, formerly scenic artist to the theatre, is busily engaged getting up new scenes for the occasion, and we understand that neither trouble nor expense is being spared to render this the most attractive entertainment produced in this city for many years.

The Portland Argus says that the Messrs. Canard have about concluded to make Portland the terminus of their line of steamers in lieu of Boston as at present. This will undoubtedly be a wise measure, and will be greatly to the advantage of the company and of the international trade.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury.

Sir,—A practice too generally prevails of permitting meat to be sold which is in reality unwholesome, and ought to be seized and forfeited, perhaps law would not warrant this. The meat I refer to is treated in this wise: An unprincipled butcher (many scorn the dirty trick) take a quarter of veal, or other delicate meat, and blow it till it is inflated with filthy or perhaps infectious human breath, and then sell it; pa-

ing on the unwary as uncommonly fine, fat meat. The practice is most deleterious to the meat and sometimes to the consumer, as doctors have agreed to tell

OLD BLOWHARD.

THE NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE "CANADA."—The Canada, from Liverpool on the 10th instant, and Queenstown 11th, arrived at Halifax yesterday morning.

The Etna was to leave Liverpool same day for New York.

The Bohemian reached Liverpool at 9 A.M. on the 7th, and the Kangaroo on the 8th.

The news is important. The question of the annexation of Savoy to France was the prominent topic.

Lord John Russell had stated in the House of Commons that Austria and Prussia concurred in the views of England.

Russia had not yet replied. The House of Commons had voted an address to the Crown, approving the French treaty, the amendments offered thereto by the opposition having been rejected by a large majority.

It was reported that since Sardinia rejected Napoleon's programme for Italy, the French troops have received orders to be ready to march at first notice, and that the evacuation of Lombardy and the return of the army to France are threatened.

The Bank of France had gained four and a half millions of specie during the month.

The Paris Bourse flat. Rentes closed at 67 1/2 75 per cent.

There was a general desire to realize in Liverpool. Breadstuffs were very dull. Provisions were steady.

Consols closed on the 10th at 94 1/2 for money, and 94 1/2 for account. In the House of Lords, on the 8th the Duke of Newcastle said the despatches laid before Parliament relative to the Savoy question contained details of everything that had taken place.

He admitted, however, that certain private letters from Lord Cowley, containing nothing of moment, had not been published.

Several Peers deprecated the practice of diplomatic correspondence being carried on by private letters.

In the Commons, Lord John Russell requested Mr. Kinglake to postpone his motion protesting against the annexation of Savoy to France, on the ground that the discussion now would be prejudicial to the public service.

Mr. Kinglake consented, but would introduce it at a subsequent period.

The subject of allowing the French to carry out a system of emigration from India to her colonies was brought up and denounced by Mr. DuCane.

Lord John Russell reiterated his previous explanation that the arrangement was made with a view of voiding (?) the free emigration system of France which practically revived all the evils of the slave trade, and under these circumstances he brought the new arrangement perfectly justified.

Mr. Byng moved an address to crown approving of the new commercial treaty with France, and promising that Parliament will take the necessary steps to carry it into effect.

Mr. Lindsay moved an amendment, praying that her Majesty will adopt measures, by a supplementary Treaty or otherwise to carry into effect the abolition of all differential duties on the vessels of the two countries trading between their various ports and colonies.

Mr. Lindsay pointed out the disadvantages under which the British Shipping labored, and contended that an alteration of the French navigation laws was absolutely necessary.

Lord A. Vane Tempest moved a further amendment declaring that Parliament declines to express any opinion on the Treaty until such times as the final intentions of the Emperor of the French in respect to Savoy are made known.

A general debate took place on the merits of the Treaty, after which Lord Vane Tempest withdrew his amendment, and further debate was adjourned till next day.

Sir H. Cairns, a leading conservative, said he would support the Treaty.

The debate was resumed the following day.

Mr. Horsman moved that the article in the Treaty relative to coals be omitted, but the amendment was rejected by 226 majority.

The debate involved the Savoy question, and the general relations of England and France.

The address was finally agreed to without a division.

Mr. Halliburton presented a petition from British America against an alteration of Timber duties.

The demonstration in London in honor of officers of Volunteer corps passed off with great éclat. About 2,000 officers attended the levee and were presented to the Queen.

The banquet was presided over by the Duke of Cambridge and was attended by about one thousand officers. And at a grand ball in the new feral arcade and Convent Garden Theatre, about 6,000 persons were present.

Sir Robert C. Hill, a commander at Waterloo and in the Peninsular War, is dead.

CAPTAIN MORTON PRICE AND MISS LUCETTE. The first performance of Captain Morton Price and Miss Lucette, at Hope Chapel proved a perfect success.

Their fine singing and fine acting in their little play of the Double Courtship is worthy of all praise and the applause that greeted them was as satisfying as deserved.

The piece of the Double Courtship itself is simple, yet charming from the amount of grace and beauty that Miss Catherine Lucette invests in the character which she assumes.

Her voice is sweet, her manner graceful, her style superb, and her singing of each of the pretty gems of the comedy was enthusiastically encored.

SERMONS.—The Rev. Dr. Ryerson Chief supt, of Education, C.W., will preach to-morrow at 10 1/2 o'clock, A.M. in the Wesleyan Church. And the Rev. Dr. STINSON, President of the Conferences, in the evening at 6 1/2 o'clock.

Births.

On the 23rd instant, the wife of Alfred Aubert de Gaspé, Esquire, of a son.

Married.

This morning, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. G. V. Houseman, Mr. John Meyers, farmer to Captain Rhodes, Benmore, St. Louis Road, to Julia Anne daughter of Mr. Wyle, janitor of the High School. In Montreal, on the 20th instant, by the Rev. Canon Hancock, Mr. Henry Tiffin, to Miss Annie daughter of Joseph Kirkup, Esq. In Lechite, on the 14th instant, by the Rev. Thomas Henry, Robert M'Ruar, to Elizabeth Woods.



NOTICE.

WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT. City Hall, March 24, 1860. THE WATER will be TURNED OFF from the entire City, from TUESDAY, the 27th instant, at 6 a.m., until WEDNESDAY, the 28th at 4 p.m.

W. SHORDICHE, Manager.



TAVERN LICENSES.

QUEBEC, 23rd March, 1860. APPLICANTS for TAVERN LICENSES beyond city limits will be in mind, that the COUNTY COUNCILS are required by Law to take SUCH APPLICATIONS in consideration in the month of MARCH of each year. For further particulars, apply to J. M. LA MOINE, Revenue Inspector, 6, Peter Street, Quebec, March 24, 1860.



MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at QUEBEC, until NOON, on FRIDAY, the 18th June, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, once per week each way, between QUEBEC and MURRAY BAY, from the 1st JULY next.

Conveyance to be made in Vehicles drawn by one horse.

The Mails to leave Quebec, on MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at TEN o'clock, A.M., and to reach Murray Bay on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SUNDAYS following at TWO o'clock, P.M.; Returning to leave Murray Bay on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at FOUR o'clock, P.M. (connecting on the SATURDAY with the courier from Tadoussac), and to reach Quebec in Twenty-eight hours time.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained, at the Post Offices of Quebec, Beauport, Châteauguay, St. Paul's Bay, Les Éboulements, St. Léonard and Murray Bay.

WILLIAM G. SHEPPARD, P. O. Inspector's Office, Quebec, March 23, 1860.



MAIL CONTRACT.

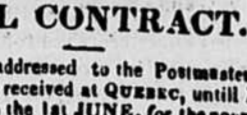
TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at QUEBEC, until NOON, on FRIDAY, the 1st JUNE next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, once per week each way, between MURRAY BAY and CHICOUTIMI (via St. Agathe Road), from the 1st JULY next.

Conveyance to be made on foot or on Horseback in summer time, and in Vehicle drawn by one horse in winter. All expenses for tolls, ferries, &c., to be borne by the contractor.

The Mails to leave Murray Bay every THURSDAY at TWO o'clock, P.M.; or after the arrival of the courier from Quebec, and to reach Chicoutimi on the following SUNDAY morning before TEN o'clock; Returning to leave Chicoutimi on MONDAY morning at EIGHT o'clock, reaching Murray Bay on the WEDNESDAY evening following.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained, at the Post Offices of Murray Bay, Grande Baie, Bagotville and Chicoutimi.

WILLIAM G. SHEPPARD, P. O. Inspector's Office, Quebec, March 24, 1860.



MAIL CONTRACT.

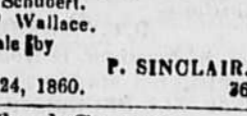
TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at QUEBEC, until NOON, on FRIDAY, the 1st JUNE next, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, once per week each way, between MURRAY BAY and TADOUSSAC, from the 1st JULY next.

Conveyance to be made on foot or on horseback in summer, and in Vehicle drawn by one horse in winter. All expenses for tolls, ferries, &c., to be borne by the contractor.

The Mails to leave Murray Bay every TUESDAY, at TWO o'clock, P.M.; or after the arrival of the courier from Quebec, and to reach Tadoussac on the THURSDAY following at NOON; Returning to leave Tadoussac on the THURSDAY, at THREE o'clock, P.M., and to reach Murray Bay at not later than TWO o'clock on the following SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained, at the Post Offices of Murray Bay and Tadoussac.

WILLIAM G. SHEPPARD, P. O. Inspector's Office, Quebec, March 23, 1860.



Our Musical Friend.—Price 90

—CONTENTS OF NO 65:— The Harp that once through Tara's Hall, Irish Song. The Bonnie Dundee Quadrille; C. D. Albert. Stolen Kisses are the Sweetest; Walker. Polka Nizza; Schubert. Scots who live well; Wallace.

For sale by P. SINCLAIR, Quebec, March 24, 1860.

FENCING, The Best Gymnastic Exercise For Men and Youths FROM NINE YEARS AND UPWARDS, AT THE QUEBEC BATH HOUSE, opposite RUSSELL'S HOTEL, Palace Street.

OPEN EVERY DAY EXCEPT THURSDAY, FROM 9 A.M. till 10 P.M.



MOTTO.—"The man who has Carte and Tierce at his fingers' ends must be a gentleman."—Sta E. BULWER LYTTON.

THE ART OF FENCING.

FENCING is the art of using a weapon skillfully, both for attack and defence, in accordance with certain established rules. Fencing or Foil Fencing has for its special object the proper use of the rapier or broadsword, and is the most conducive of all gymnastic exercises to the acquirement of a quick eye, a skilful hand, and an active, athletic body, and gives great facility in the use of all other weapons, such as the Broadsword, Lance, Bayonet, Quaterstaff, and likewise in Boxing.

Please take notice for Youths from 9 years upwards.

In teaching the art of fencing to juveniles, I have adopted the well known system of Gymnastics of the celebrated Professor Lingé. By this system youths will acquire a noble carriage, an easy, natural step, general manners, at the same time it will accomplish and strengthen the body. It is generally known that in a strong body there is a strong soul; and young men will soon find out the advantages they enjoy in the possession of a strong, sound body. The usefulness of this system is so evident that it scarcely needs a further recommendation.

REFERENCES:—The Rev. John Cook, D.D.; The Honble. Mr. Kierzkowski, M.L.C.; The Honble. Mr. Murray, M.L.C.; The Honble. Mr. Masson, M.L.C.; W. H. Jeffrey, Esq.; D. E. Price, Esq., M.P. &c.

For terms, &c., apply at the Academy, EDWARD DE RUIR, Quebec, March 24, 1860.

The undersigned will take subscribers in the course of next week.



MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at QUEBEC, until NOON, on FRIDAY, the 25th MAY, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, once per week each way, between TADOUSSAC and MILLE VACHES, from 1st JULY next.

Conveyance to be made on foot. All expenses for Tolls, Ferries, &c., to be borne by the Contractor.

The Mails to leave Tadoussac every THURSDAY, at TWO o'clock, or after the arrival of the courier from Murray Bay, and to reach Milles Vaches on the SATURDAY AFTERNOON following; Returning, to leave Milles Vaches on the SATURDAY AFTERNOON following; Returning, to leave Milles Vaches on MONDAY MORNING, at EIGHT o'clock, and to reach Tadoussac on the WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON following.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract, may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained, at the Post Offices of Tadoussac, Les Éboulements, Les Bourgeois, and Milles Vaches.

WILLIAM G. SHEPPARD, P. O. Inspector's Office, Quebec, March 23, 1860.

Biblical and Literary Society.

A LECTURE ON "LOST LABOR," BY THE REV. W. BRIGGS, OF DURHAM, Will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING next, 29th March, 1860, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, IN THE Wesleyan Church Lecture Room.

ADMISSION:—LADY & GENTLEMEN, 7d. Quebec, March 24, 1860.



TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS, addressed to the PRESIDENT of the BOARD OF ARTS and MANUFACTURES, at their Office, MECHANICS' HALL, will be received up to Thursday, the 29th instant, at 6 P.M., for the whole of the works required in the ERECTION OF A BUILDING TO BE USED FOR THE GREAT PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION

Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Office of Mr. HOPKINS, Union Buildings, on and after MONDAY, the 26th instant.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest, nor any, of the Tenders. Montreal, March 21, 1860.

Toronto "Colonist and Atlas." THE undersigned, being desirous of devoting himself exclusively to his Quebec business, will DISPOSE of HIS INTEREST in the Toronto "COLONIST & ATLAS."

S. THOMPSON, Proprietor, March 24, 1860

Tobacco. 55 BOXES NEW TOBACCO, assorted G and very choice, just received at Grand Trunk, and for Sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN, Quebec, March 24, 1860.

AUSTRALIAN COMMERCIAL LINE!

For Melbourne and Sydney.

FROM Pier 21, East River, New York.—The Torrita A. I. Clipper ship WINDWARD, 800 Tons Register, 1100 Tons capacity, having three-fourth of her cargo engaged, will have QUICK DISPATCH. This favorite ship rates A. 1. in every respect is a very fast sailor, and always makes very short passages.

For Freight or Passage, having superior accommodation, for First or Second Cabin Passengers. Apply on Board, or to C. B. FESSENDEN, G. W. BENSON, 114, Wall Street, New York.

Consignees in Australia.—Messrs. WILKINSON, BROTHERS & Co. SIGHT BILLS for sale and Cash advances made on consignment. Quebec, 22nd March, 1860.

55-k

TO POULTRY FANCIERS. NOTICE. FOR SALE.

A TRIO of Superior well bred SPANISH FOWLS, from imported Stock.—Price, \$5 or separately, Cock, \$2; Hens, \$1.50 each. Apply by letter to A. B., Post Office, Quebec, Quebec, March 22, 1860.

Bakery and House to Let. IN Valier street, next door to J. O. VALLIERE & Son's Cabinet Manufactory.—Apply to J. O. VALLIERE & SON. Quebec, March 22, 1860. 15

Sporting Papers. THE New York Clipper, March 17.—4d. Porter's Spirit of the Times, March 17.—4d. For sale by P. SINCLAIR, Savings Bank Block, St. John Street, Quebec, March 22, 1860.

Harper's Magazine for April. HARPERS MAGAZINE, for April, contains the usual amount of interesting Family Reading.—Price 1s. 3d. P. SINCLAIR, Quebec, March 22, 1860.

POSTSCRIPT. NEW YORK LEDGER and NEW YORK MERCURY of the 24th March, price 4d. each, may be had at SINCLAIR'S BOOKSTORE, Savings Bank Block, St. John Street, Quebec, March 22, 1860. 25

QUEBEC POST OFFICE, 20TH MARCH, 1860. COMMENCING on and from MONDAY next, the 19th instant, the MORNING WESTERN MAIL, comprising Eastern Townships, Montreal, Canada West, and United States, will be closed at this Office, at 7.30 A.M., EVERY DAY, Sundays excepted.

And the EVENING WESTERN MAIL, including Montreal, and Post Towns West of Montreal, Canada West, and United States, will be closed EVERY DAY, but Sundays, at 4 P.M. J. SEWELL, Postmaster. 34-c

NEW GOODS AT GLOVER & FRY'S BY STEAMSHIPS Nova Scotian and North American.

BONNETS, MANTLES, HATS, DRESSES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, FEATHERS, PRINTS, TWEEDS, CASSIMERES and MANTLE CLOTHS, with a variety of other NEW GOODS of the Latest Spring Styles & Fashions.

A portion of the above will be ORENED TO-MORROW, and the remainder by the end of the week. GLOVER & FRY, Quebec, March 30, 1860. 34

FOR SALE. A COMFORTABLE and well-finished COTTAGE, containing Sitting and Dining Room, Kitchen, and a fine Garden, about three quarters of an acre square, situated on the main road, and in the centre of the beautiful village of LISLET, one and a-half miles from the Railroad station, and a few minutes' walk from the Church, Post and Telegraph offices, and Government wharf, where steamboats ply daily from and to Quebec.

HOSSACK & LANGLOIS, Notaries, Quebec, March 14, 1860. 35

Situation Wanted as Printer. AN INTELLIGENT LAD conversant with both languages, wants employment in the printing business. Apply at the Mercury Office. 22nd March, 1860. 35

To Milkmen and Farmers. NOTICE. TO BE LET in One or Two lots, about 100 ARBENTS of GOOD LAND, adapted to GRAZING or FARM PURPOSES, well FENCED and WATERED,—only one mile from Dorchester Bridge. Apply on the premises, to T. R. SMITH, Smithville, 22nd March, 1860. 35

Notes on Nursing. NOTES on Nursing; What it is, and what it is not; by Florence Nightingale.—2s. 9d. P. SINCLAIR, Quebec, March 22, 1860. 35

SUGAR CURED HAMS!! Just received per G. T. Railway:—10 BARRELS fresh SUGAR CURED HAMS. For sale by E. & W. POSTON & CO. Lower-Town, Mar. 22, 1860. 35

FRESH RAISINS!!! Just received per G. T. Railway:—BOXES and QUARTER-BOXES LAYER RAISINS, superior quality, having been put up for the London market. For sale by E. & W. POSTON & CO. Lower-Town, March 22, 1860. 35

Important! Great Saving! SAFE AND CHEAP LIGHT!!! THE Subscriber has for Sale the NE PLUS ULTRA of COAL OIL, colorless and almost odorless; the best that can be made.—every body should try it; also KEROSENE VERY CHEAP, which gives a light equal to three candles for one half-penny per hour.

JAS. H. MARSH, Proprietor, Corner of Palace & John Street. Quebec, March 22, 1860. 35-f

Seeds—all New. THE Subscriber entered upon the SEED BUSINESS for the first time, offers his first importation of all NEW SEEDS of choice selections.—CUCUMBER, TURNIP, RADISH, CARROT, ONION, CABBAGE, PEAS, and other Seeds for the Kitchen and the Flower Garden. Several new kinds of Flower Seeds.

S. STURTON, 2, John Street. Quebec, 22nd March, 1860. 35—1m

TO BE LET. A LARGE LARGE STORE and CELLAR. Possession on 1st May next. Apply to R. MCKECHAN, 93, St. Paul Street. Quebec, March 22, 1860. 27—1m

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PERSONS WISHING TO OBTAIN CHEAP DRY GOODS.

THE STOCK-IN-TRADE BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF Messrs. J. & E. Barrow, IS NOW SELLING OFF

IN THE LONDON HOUSE, No. 5, ST. JOHN STREET. The Stock comprises about 40,000 Dollars worth of DRY GOODS, WHICH MUST BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE or AT ANY SACRIFICE!!

THE said Stock consists of a large assortment of RIBBONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS, and COLLARS, PRINTS, STUFF GOODS, DELAINES, CHALLEYS, DRESS GOODS in great variety, GROS DE NAPLES, SILKS, &c., FLANNELS, DOMESTICS, BROAD CLOTHS, and TROWSERINGS, and a great variety of other articles too numerous to detail.

House-keepers and heads of families would do well to embrace this opportunity to provide themselves with CHEAP DRY GOODS, as such a rare chance seldom occurs.

The Store is to be OPEN from 9 o'clock, A.M. till 6 o'clock, P.M., daily, TILL THE WHOLE IS DISPOSED OF. Quebec, March 1, 1860. 26—1m

Auction Sales. To be Sold on the 31st March next, on the Premises. IF NOT PREVIOUSLY DISPOSED OF PRIVATE SALE. THAT VALUABLE PROPERTY, known as DALHOUSIE COVE, described in the deeds as follows:—

1. All that lot of land situate at Cap Rouge, in the Parish of St. Foy, in the District of Quebec, consisting of a beach lot, Wharf and premises described in a certain plan recorded in the Office of ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Esquire, Notary Public, at Quebec, in the month of August, 1850, and the Wharves, Piers, and Deep Water Blocks since built on the said Beach and deep water lot. Also Buoms and Chains, with the right of road to turnpike road near the bridge at Cap Rouge. Also all the right, title, privilege, interest held from the Crown, for a deep water lot or a patent for the same in a certain plan, in conformity to a certain letter from the Crown Land Department, dated at Montreal, the Seventh day of May of the year One thousand Eight hundred and forty-two.

2. A certain lot of land situated in the said Parish of St. Foy, upon the Cape Rouge road called the Grande Allée road, in the Fief and Signiority of Gauderville, containing about two arpents in front upon the depth which may be found from the said Cape Rouge to low water mark, bounded on the north-west side by the property of Joseph Berthiaume or his representatives, on the south-west side by the property of Arthur Ritchie and others or their representatives, and on the south side by the said Cape Rouge road, and on the south side by the said river St. Lawrence.

The said lands respectively subject to the charges, conditions, burthens and servitudes affecting the same, all of which with any other information previously thereto made known at the time of the Sale, or previously thereto on application to the undersigned.

Terms of Payment, one half CASH, on passing the deed of Sale, and the remainder by equal payments in 6, 9, and 12 months thereafter. G. B. SYMES, Assignee for the Estate of J. H. MICHAUD, A. & D. Ritchie & Co. Quebec, Jan. 10, 1860. 4—3a

ORANGES AND LEMONS. Just Received by Express. ORANGES, (assorted Sweet.) LEMONS, (Fresh Figs, (Selected.) FINNAN HADDIES, SMOKED SALMON, OYSTERS in Tins, And for sale by JOHN TAFFE, Quebec, March 1, 1860. 26

PETIT POIS. JUST RECEIVED BY EXPRESS:—10 DOZEN TINS GREEN PEAS, for sale by JAMES HASLETT, St. John Street. Quebec, 1st March, 1860. 26

Potted Meats, &c. POTTED Meats, Potted Tongues, Potted Beef, Potted Shrimps, Bengal Chutney, Anchovy Paste, Pate, a La Diable, Mulligatawvy Paste, Lucknow Chutney, &c., &c., &c. And for sale by JAMES HASLETT, St. John Street. Quebec, March 3, 1860. 27

Dessert Fruits in Syrup. FINE APPLES, STRAWBERRIES, PEARS, CHERRIES, PEACHES, PLUMS, APRICOTS, &c., &c., &c. J. HASLETT, St. John Street. Quebec, Feb. 11, 1860. 26

MONTREAL Ocean Steamship Company, Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails.

Winter Arrangements—1860-60. THIS COMPANY'S LINE is composed of the following First Class Powerful Screw Steamers:—

"BOHEMIAN," Capt. Wm. Grange. "ANGLO-SAXON," " Wm. Ballantine. "NORTH-BRITON," " Robt. Barland. "NOVA-SCOTIA," " McMaster. "CANADIAN," (new) " Theo. Aiton.

which will maintain a WEEKLY communication between LIVERPOOL and PORTLAND, sailing: From LIVERPOOL, every WEDNESDAY, AND From PORTLAND, every SATURDAY, as follows:—

Nova Scotian, Saturday, March 1. North American, do do 27. North Briton, do do 31. Bohemian, do do April 7. Canadian, (new), do do 14. Anglo-Saxon, do do 21.

CALLING AT CORK. The Steamships sail from Portland immediately after the arrival of the Train of the previous day from Montreal.

RATES OF PASSAGE. FROM POINT LEVI TO LIVERPOOL: CABIN according to accommodation, \$75 to \$89. STEERAGE, \$37. Storage Passengers are required to provide themselves with Bedding and Eating and Drinking Utensils. A duly qualified Surgeon accompanies each vessel.

For further particulars, apply to GEO. BURNS SYMES & CO., Agents, 3, St. Peter Street. Quebec, March 8, 1860. 29

CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS. JUST RECEIVED, 10 Boxes CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS. JAMES HASLETT, St. John Street. Quebec, March 1, 1860. 28

FOR SALE. A FIRST-CLASS BARGE, Length, 92 feet. Depth of Hold, 5 ft. 9 1/2 inches. of light Draft and well suited for Canal navigation. Apply to BIGNELL & SHAW, Notaries, Quebec, Jan. 28, 1860. 32

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that application will be made to the Legislature, at its next Session for an Act to annex to the township of Ireland, county of Negantic, all that portion of the township of Halifax, in the same county, which lies on the east side of Lake William, for municipal, electoral, judicial, and all other civil purposes whatsoever. Halifax, 15th February, 1860. 23—3m

Montreal Whiskey. WM. DOW & CO'S WHISKEY 50, O. P., in Punchons, Hds. and Barrels. This Whiskey is acknowledged by connoisseurs, to be superior to any manufactured in this Province. For sale by E. & W. POSTON & CO. Lower-Town, March 15, 1860. 32

Oranges and Lemons!!! JUST RECEIVED—75 BOXES, in prime order. For sale by E. & W. POSTON & CO. Quebec, Mar. 15, 1860. 32

Spirits of Turpentine. JUST RECEIVED 20 CASKS, in prime order. E. & W. POSTON & CO. Quebec, Mar. 15, 1860. 32

