



PUBLIC SALE

Quebec Turnpike Tolls.

WILL BE SOLD ON THE FIRST day of MAY next, to the highest and best bidders, the tolls on the QUEBEC TURNPIKE ROADS, for ONE YEAR from the said FIRST day of JUNE next...

The Sale will be held on the said FIRST day of MAY next, at ONE o'clock, P. M., at the OFFICE of the TRUST in St. Peter Street.

J. PORTER, Secretary to the Turnpike Trustees. Quebec, 7th Dec., 1848.

NOTICE.

To Capitalists and others of Canada and the United States of America.

THE VILLAGE OF INDUSTRY being situated upon the River LA SALLE in the District of Montreal, and at eleven miles distant from the River St. Lawrence, and at eleven miles distant from the River St. Lawrence, and at eleven miles distant from the River St. Lawrence...

BARTHELEMY JOLINETTE, PETER CHARLES LONDEL, GASPARD DE LANAUDIERE, ANTOINE TOUSSAINT VOISER.

QUEBEC SCHOOL OF MEDICINE.

THE course of LECTURES of this SCHOOL will open on the 15th MAY next, and will be delivered as follows:— Medicine, DR. PAINCHAUD. Theory & Practice of Medicine, DR. SEWELL. Theory & Practice of Surgery, DR. FREMONT. Medical Jurisprudence, DR. BARDY. General & Practical Anatomy, DR. JACKSON. Clinical Medicine, DR. PAINCHAUD. Clinical Surgery, DR. DOUGLAS. Materia Medica, DR. NAULT. Botany, DR. BARDY. Chemistry, MR. A. N. AUBIN.

P. M. BARDY, Secy. Q. S. M. Quebec, 15th Feby., 1849.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is Agent for this Paper, and authorized to take ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS, at the same rates as required by us. His Offices are at BOSTON, S. Congress Street. NEW YORK, Tribune Building. PHILADELPHIA, N. W., cor. Third and Chestnut Streets. BALTIMORE, S. W., cor. North & Fayette 1st December, 1848.

QUEBEC:

FRIDAY, 6th APRIL, 1849.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING.—We extract the following from a "Return to an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council to His Excellency the Governor-General, dated the 5th February, 1849, and praying that He would be pleased to cause to be laid before the House, Statements of the amounts paid to Printers by the Executive Government for the year 1848, together with Copies of the Contracts or Agreements under which such amounts have been paid; also Copies of all papers connected with the terms on which the three Official Gazettes are published, and statements of the Revenues of the Proprietors of the said Gazettes, derived therefrom, under different heads, and of the circulation of the said Gazettes during that year."

Statement of the Amount paid to Printers by the Executive Government for the year 1848, as required by an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Council, of 5th February, 1849.

Table with columns: SERVICE, Amount Currency, £ s. d. Rows include: For Miscellaneous Printing, For Printing for the Customs' Branch of the Inspector General's Department, For Subscriptions to the Canada Gazette for the year, For Publishing Proclamations and other Official Notices in the Canada Gazette, For Printing for the Office of the Adjutant General of Militia, Do. Reserved Acts, Do. Acts of the Session of 1848, Do. Census Forms, Do. Registers for Registrars Canada West, Do. Clerk of Crown in Chancery, Do. For various Departments of the Civil Government (paid by T. Douglas Harrington), Total paid the Queen's Printer, in 1848, for Printing.

Table with columns: Amount paid the Montreal Pilot, for Printing done, Do. Montreal Gazette, Do. Revue Canadienne, Do. R. & C. Chalmers. Total Currency, £5536 19 11. Inspector General's Office, Montreal, 2d March, 1849.

Statement of the Revenue derived from the Quebec Gazette, by Authority, during the Year commencing 1st November, 1847, and ending 1st November, 1848:—

Table with columns: From Sheriffs of Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, From Sheriffs of Gaspé and St. Francis, Quebec Ratifications, Montreal Ratifications, Commercial Notices and Licitations, Circulation, 280. Total £1426 2 10.

Table with columns: EXPENSES. Men's wages for same period, Apprentices, Paper for Gazette, Ink, Sundry Expenses, Rent of Office, Do. of Printing Press, Types, &c., Interest. Total £736 11 6.

(Signed) W. STEVENSON, Attorney for J. C. FISHER. Quebec, 14th February, 1849.

Statement of Revenue derived from the U. C. Gazette, from 1st January, 1848, to 31st December.

Table with columns: Sheriffs and Coroners of the respective Districts in Upper Canada, for Sales and Attachments, Treasurers of do., Inspector General's Office, Toronto Corporation, Marmora Foundry Company, Hon. Legislative Council, For gazetting Rules of House, Two copies of Gazette, Legislative Assembly, For gazetting Rules of House, One copy of Gazette, Receiver General's Office, Gazetting Militia Pension List for 1848. Total £352 5 6.

The weekly circulation of the Gazette is 250; copies are furnished to certain Officials gratis, the residue to paying subscribers.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS, PRESENTED TO THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, NEW-BRUNSWICK, ON THE 17th MARCH, 1849.

The Select Committee to whom were referred all matters relating to Railways in this Province, beg leave to submit the following Report:— In the consideration which we have given to the highly important subject referred to us, we have been deeply impressed with the force of His Excellency's remarks in relation to Railways, in the Speech at the opening of the present Session, that "The elements of great future prosperity in the North American Colonies, depend for their immediate development on Public Works of this description, and that no sacrifice which tends to secure their execution, will ultimately be found too great."

It was under the influence of this conviction that we cheerfully united with the Legislatures of the adjoining Provinces in 1846, in making provision for a Survey between Halifax and Quebec. That service has been ably performed, and the practicability of a great Trunk Line satisfactorily shown by the valuable Report of Major Robinson. This Report we have had before us, but from the estimated expense of the Line, we deem it altogether impossible for these Colonies to undertake it, unless largely aided by the Imperial Government.

The Commercial depression at present prevailing these Provinces, brought about, as it has been in a great degree by the recent modifications of the British Tariff, leaves us in an enfeebled condition, and wholly unable to undertake that portion of the great Trunk Line which runs through this Province. We believe that no other measure can be devised which will so certainly consolidate the Colonies, and perpetuate our connexion with Great Britain; while, without it we fear that our position as Colonies will be of short duration. Entertaining these opinions, it might be expected that we should at once suggest some means for the construction of the Trunk Line; but if we were able to execute our portion, it would be comparatively useless, without the completion of those parts running through the adjoining Provinces. Co-operation, therefore, on this work is indispensable, and as we believe the financial condition of the Sister Colonies is no better than our own, so do we feel satisfied that they cannot undertake their portions without Imperial aid.

It appears by the observations of the Commissioners of Railways, contained in the communication from Captain Harness to H. Merivale, Esq., that "after giving this question the fullest consideration, so far as they possess the means to do so, the Commissioners are disposed to think, that, although in a military and political point of view, the completion of a Railway between Halifax and Quebec may be of great importance, yet as a Commercial undertaking, it is very doubtful whether it can, at least for a long time to come, prove profitable." We will not now go into the calculations which bear upon the Commercial view of the question, but admitting the correctness of the Commissioners' opinions, we shall deeply regret if the Imperial Government and the British Parliament are influenced in their deliberations on this all-important question by the adjustment of Commercial profits. How would this mode of calculation apply to the Military and Naval Forces of Great Britain? It would certainly be a difficult thing so to direct a financial investigation on this subject, as to produce a profitable result in a Commercial point of view, and yet, the maintenance of these forces is considered indispensable to the preservation of the national honor and integrity. In this light do we humbly conceive the Great British North American Trunk Railway should be viewed, and it is therefore to be deplored, that an official paper emanating from the Office of Commissioners of Railways at Whitehall, should deal with this question as wholly Commercial, and should therefore give to the Foreign ports of New York, Boston and Portland, a preference to the Harbor of Halifax. We think that the plain broad question on this subject is—Do the people of England wish to retain the North American Colonies or not? If they do, the Trunk Railway is indispensable, and should be completed at any cost; if on the other hand there be a prevailing disposition at Home to throw us off, it will be far better to do so at once, and not leave us, as at present, depending upon hopes never to be realized, and looking for aid from whence it can never be derived. But we hope for better things; and assuming that our value and importance as British Colonies are duly appreciated at Home, and that the Government is desirous of ascertaining how far we can assist in the completion of the Trunk Line, we think there should be an expression of opinion, on the part of the Legislature, on this subject, and we respectfully recommend that the following order should be made:— To secure to the Government or to any Company that may construct the Line, the ungranted Lands to the extent of ten miles on each side: To purchase the right of way and the necessary stations on improved and private property; and, if nothing less will suffice, we would respectfully recommend that the House should consent to such modification of the present protective Duty on our Pine Timber as the British Government may deem advisable, if, in consideration thereof, they will undertake to make the necessary advances to complete that portion of the Line running through this Province. On our part we are willing to make every reasonable sacrifice for the security of the British interests on this Continent, and we believe the neighboring Colonies will join with us in the effort; if a corresponding feeling exists at Home, the work will be done, and not otherwise. In the event of the Trunk Line from Halifax to Quebec being constructed, it is very obvious that a Branch Line will be laid down from Shediac to St. John, in order to secure to this Province a share of the Commercial advantages derivable therefrom; but even without the Trunk Line, we are of opinion that no part of the Province presents so eligible a site for a Railway, or promises so certain a return for the investment of Capital, as the Line recently surveyed by Mr. Wilkinson from St. John to Shediac, a distance of one hundred and eight miles. Being unanimously of opinion that a work of his kind should be forthwith commenced within this Province, we respectfully recommend this Line as preferable to any other, for the following reasons:— First—Because it will open up a Commercial Communication between Saint John and the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Second—Because of the extent of population and the fertility of the soil throughout the whole Line. Third—Because, when twenty miles at either end of the Line is completed, great commercial advantages will immediately result therefrom. Fourth—Because it would lead to the construction of a Line from Halifax to Shediac, and from St. John to the American Frontier, which would make it a part of the great highway from Europe to the remotest States of the Union. Fifth—Because it will unite and identify the interests of the Lower Colonists. Sixth—Because no Line of equal extent can be found in the Province, which can be so easily and cheaply constructed, or which can present such prospects of immediate advantage to every department of industry, whether connected with the Fisheries, the Agriculture, or the Commerce of the Province. We believe that no Line of equal extent has been discovered which presents less Engineering difficulties. Mr. Wilkinson, in his preliminary Report, remarks that "the ruling gradient is between level and seven feet per mile, and he is of opinion that "by a slight variation, and some increase of expense, the rise of thirty feet may be reduced to twenty feet, which would be a very little more than what is termed the angle of repose." Constrasting the gradients on this Line with those on the Line surveyed by Major Robinson over the Cobequid Hills, Mr. Wilkinson states that "the same tractive force would convey twenty two and a half tons to Halifax, would transport forty six tons to St. John." As we have thus selected this Line as the preferable one for immediate operations, the next question for consideration is, in what manner can the funds be raised for its construction. It is admitted upon all hands, that the capital must be obtained from abroad; if left to private enterprise we are, sure the work would not be undertaken, unless a Legislative guarantee were given to secure a high rate of interest, and even then the management and control of the Railway would be principally in the hands of strangers, who, being sure of the guaranteed interest, would have little inducement to economize, except in relation to the public accommodation by the establishment of low fares. Some other and more effectual course must therefore be adopted. The crisis is extreme, and the remedy must be equal to the emergency. Our trade is stagnant—our people are emigrating—our real estate is rapidly depreciating; and we are called upon to take a bold and decided course, irrespective of legal claims and sectional jealousies. Providence has given us a country rich in all the natural elements of wealth, and we must turn them to account; the talents have been generously bestowed, and we are now to decide whether we shall bury them in the earth or multiply them by profitable employment. Impressed with these considerations, we have struck out a course of procedure. The estimated cost of the Shediac Line is five hundred thousand pounds, and is high as compared with the estimate for the St. Andrews and Quebec Line. There are many reasons why the whole of this Line should be laid down by the Government; but we think that the greatest economy would be effected if a portion of the work were taken by private individuals, and we therefore respectfully and earnestly recommend that the Province should take one half the stock, to be raised on Provincial Scrip, redeemable in forty years, and interest payable half yearly in London, and that the Province should guarantee a rate not exceeding five per cent. per annum, on the balance for twenty five years, to commence immediately upon the completion and opening of the whole Line, and to continue so long only as the Line is kept in efficient working order. Should this recommendation be sustained by the House we shall submit the necessary Bills for carrying it into effect. We are well aware of the nature of those objections with which our recommendations will be met. It will be said that we have recommended a course which will involve the Province in debt and embarrass our finances; but in answer thereto, we would express our opinion, which has been formed after the most mature consideration, that under prudent management, the very expenditure will beget the means for its ultimate liquidation. It will also be said, that Legislative aid should not be exclusively applied to one Line, but so distributed as to give encouragement to similar works in other parts of the Province. In answer thereto, we say, that unless we bend our energies to the completion of one Line, we shall fail altogether, and consequently be discouraged for years to come, from undertaking any similar enterprise. If the House can select any other Line which presents greater facilities, and a better prospect of success than that one which we have recommended, we shall cheerfully adopt it; but if no better can be found, we fervently hope that we shall combine our energies in this great cause, and then there must be a Railway in New Brunswick. We have had under our consideration the Bill now before the House "to authorize the issue of Scrip, on the faith and credit of the Province, to be employed towards the building and completing of the Railroad from St. Andrews to Woodstock. The Legislature has already guaranteed six per cent. per annum, for twenty five years, on one half the estimate cost of this Line; and we regret that the Company have not been able, with this guarantee, to prosecute their operations with success. If we were satisfied that the assistance now asked for would insure the completion of this Line, we would cheerfully recommend the passage of the Bill under consideration; but under all the circumstances, we submit the matter for the consideration of the House. L. A. WILMOT, J. R. PARTELLO, WILLIAM END, D. HANINGTON, W. J. RITCHIE, S. Z. EARLE, GEO. H. HAYWARD, J. MONTGOMERY. Committee Room, 17th March 1849.

RAILWAYS IN NEW-BRUNSWICK.—On Saturday the house did not open until very late, most of the members of both houses being in the Speaker's room, listening to addresses from a very respectable and intelligent delegation from St. John, on the subject of the St. John and Shediac Railway. A select committee of eleven members was appointed to receive the delegation, but the suite of rooms were thrown open to the public, and addresses from Dr. R. Bayard, M. M., J. H. Gray, Esq., Wm. Wright, Esq., James Whitney, Esq., M. H. Perley, Esq., Edward Allison, Esq., and the Hon. George S. Hill, were listened to with much interest by a crowded audience. In the evening, M. H. Perley, Esq., delivered a very able lecture on the same subject in the Temperance Hall.

The subject for discussion to-day was the Scrip Bill in favor of the St. Andrews and Woodstock Railway. The debate did not turn so much upon the line itself, and the policy of issuing provincial scrip to assist it, as upon the question whether it should be at once decided, or postponed until the select committee on the St. John and Shediac Railway had reported, then to take up the two projects together. The latter opinion at length prevailed, and progress was reported. Friday, March 16.—During the early part of to-day, the benches were thinned, owing to the sitting of the Railway Committee in another part of the building, and but little business beyond the ordinary routine was disposed of.—(St. John papers.)

A REWARD of £50 is offered by a proclamation of His Excellency the Governor General for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who, in the night of the 19th October last, set fire to certain Barns and Stacks of Straw and Grain, the respective properties of William Bell, Ephraim Taylor and the Reverend Daniel A. Turner, colored inhabitants of the township of Biddulph, in the district of Huron.

NEWFOUNDLAND has an area of 36,000 square miles, and a population of 100,000. SUICIDE.—On Saturday last a servant girl at Dr. Pringle's, named Tunny, hanged herself. No cause assigned. On Friday, Mr. Turney, of Cramah, shot himself on account of a law-suit.—Colony Star.

THE ICE in the river in front of this town is now "clean gone," and the steam ferry-boat will ply between Prescott and Ogdensburg in a few days.—The weather for the last week has been mild in the middle of the day, with cold nights, and considerable high wind.—Some of the farmers in this vicinity have commenced the manufacture of that delicious production of Canada, maple sugar, but as yet, the weather has been too cool to make the operation profitable.—Prescott Telegraph.

It appears that during the transmission of the news by the Canada, the operators at Portland stopped the wires and went to supper! THE REGENTS of the New-York University have just conferred the degree of L. L. D. on Mr. Peet, the principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

MELANCHOLY FIRE.—In Ghent, U. S., on the 9th ultimo, a small building, used as a Lunatic Asylum, was destroyed by fire, and five of the unhappy inmates burned in the flames. THE MALIGNANT SPOTTED FEVER.—The Indiana State Sentinel has the following:— A very fatal malady, new to our climate, and which we do not remember to have heard of before in the United States, has during the past winter made its appearance at several points in Pennsylvania and in this State. It is described as being somewhat similar in its symptoms to the cholera, but the physicians are unable to assign it a name. Young persons and children are most liable to its attacks. There have been some fifty cases and twenty deaths within the two weeks since it made its appearance. When unchecked by medical remedies the disease proves fatal in a few hours. Sometimes the first indication of its approach are pains in the fingers and limbs, accompanied by violent fever and headache, which is followed by vomiting and diarrhoea. Some of the patients break out with spots like the measles, and after death the body and face are covered with large black spots, the legs and arms assuming a black color. Many are of opinion that this disease is cholera in a somewhat different form from its usual appearance.

IMPORTANT FROM HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA.—The Boston Traveller publishes intelligence from Honduras and Guatemala, brought by the brig September, captain Nickerson, from Omoa, February 21st, and Truxillo, March 6. The revolution in Honduras had been amicably adjusted. Great uneasiness is said to be felt at Honduras at the gradual encroachments of the English through the "King of the Mosquito Territory." Prospective annexation to the United States is talked of. Captain N. brought official documents to the Minister at Washington. The most important news, however, is from Guatemala. The State, and especially the city of that name, is the scene of perfect anarchy. The latter is infested with brigands within, and besieged by insurgents from without. The English Consul has been stabbed by robbers in the street, and was considered to be dangerously wounded. The American Consul has been obliged to keep a guard to ensure his own safety. The city had been attacked by general Cruz, the leader of the insurgents, who was defeated and repulsed with considerable loss. He returned to Yzabal, a port at the north. The Indians of Vera Paz have commenced a war of extermination, have burnt to ashes the towns of Telemán, Chaquemín and Panzós, massacring the inhabitants, of all ages and both sexes. No one can travel the roads with safety to life, and it is thought that the interference of foreign governments can alone restore quiet to the country.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.—By way of Honduras, we have the following intelligence from Central America: The republic of Guatemala is in a state of complete anarchy. Cruz, the leader of the malcontents, (formerly Vice-President during the administration of Carrera) attacked the city of Guatemala on the 29th January last, but was repulsed with considerable loss. He has since retired to the department of Chiquimula, and has taken possession of the town of Yzabal, the only seaport of Guatemala on the north. Since the expulsion of Gen. Carrera in August last, there have been elected the following presidents:—J. A. Martínez, J. B. Escobar, and M. Paredes, which last is still in office. The civil war rages more terribly than ever, threatening the total extinction of all government. Much, however, is to be hoped from Cruz, the leader of the insurrection, in behalf of order, but it is feared he will not be able to restrain his troops. The Indians of the province of Vera Paz, imitating those of Yucatan, have fired the villages of Telemán, Chaquemín, and Panzós, putting to death, without distinction of color, age or sex, all who are not of their race.

THE CHOLERA IN TEXAS.—By an arrival from Galveston, we have papers to the 13th, and intelligence from Port Lavaca and Brownsville to the 4th instant. The Flag says, the number of deaths from cholera, in Brownsville, cannot be far from 75. Among the victims are some of the best citizens of this place.—The disease was on the decline and had assumed a modified form, yielding, generally, to medical treatment when taken in time. At the mouth of the Rio Grande there had been some six or eight deaths from cholera. At Brazos Santiago, there had been several persons sick, and some eight or ten deaths, but whether the disease was the cholera or not, there was considerable doubt. Two hundred California emigrants arrived at Brazos last week, on the steamer Globe, and proceeded immediately up the river. (From the Edinburgh Evening Courant, March 5.) THE CHOLERA.—The returns received during the last few days state the number of cases since Thursday to be only four, three of which occurred on that day, and one on Friday, with one recovery. GLASGOW.—The epidemic happily continues on the decrease, the number of cases from Wednesday to Saturday inclusive, having been only 34, deaths 10, and recoveries 31. PAISLEY.—It affords us pleasure to state that cholera is almost extinct in this place, and in some of the adjoining parishes. In Neilston, where it was attended with great fatality, we learn there has been but one death during the week. The total cases in Paisley for the week, have been 9, with 7 deaths. At Hurler, Nisbald, and Crossmill, there has been only one case, and it proved fatal; but at Johnstone, there have been 18 new cases, and 9 deaths. GLENGARNOCK IRON WORKS, February 28.—From its appearance here on the 2d instant up to the 27th, there have been 25 cases of cholera, of which number 11 have died, and 14 recovered. The epidemic has now almost entirely left this place. HAMILTON, February 28.—The disease is now greatly abated. There have been no new cases since Sunday last. STIRLING.—There were three cases reported in different parts of the town in the course of Thursday. FALKIRK.—The cholera still continues to linger in this quarter—there having been ten or twelve deaths during the week in the town and neighborhood. CLACKMANNAN.—Cholera still continues to linger about Clackmannan and its neighborhood, although not to a very alarming extent. The town of Alloa was kept tolerably free of the disease, at least, in its worst form, as yet. Three or four deaths took place about a fortnight ago. PARISH OF TILLCULLOCH.—The number of cholera cases that have occurred in Colonsburgh, parish of Tilliculloch, up to this date, are as follows:—32 recoveries, 18 deaths; 50 in all. GALASHIELLS.—We are extremely sorry to announce the spread of this truly alarming disease. It has proved very fatal at Bowland, or rather in the navies' huts near Cathac, within a few hundred yards of Bowland, there having been upwards of 20 cases, and about half that number of deaths. The cases in town we understand to have been about 12, 8 of which have proved fatal, making the total number of cases since the commencement about 33, 18 of which, it is said, terminated fatally. BERWICK.—A distressing case occurred last week. A Mr. Clark, a lace manufacturer in Northampton, travelling on business, arrived in this town on Thursday night, and took up his quarters in the Red Lion Hotel. About four o'clock on Friday morning, he was seized violently with diarrhoea, but neglected resorting to any remedies. His death took place the same evening. Major General Sutherland is to have the command of the troops in the Mauritius. Earl Cathcart is to have the command of the Northern and Midland counties of England. RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Accounts from Constantinople are of the most important character. A general European war appears to be imminent. The Russian Minister at Constantinople has officially demanded the passage into the Bosphorus, and out of the Dardanelles into the Mediterranean, of a Russian fleet. The demand having been refused, the Russian ambassador declared that Russia would take by force that passage which she was determined to have. For some time Russia has shown a disposition to treat Turkey as a conquered province, and to seize her territory in spite of the remonstrances of the European powers. Turkey is taking all necessary measures of precaution to repel an attack. The Liverpool Times of the 9th says that a letter from Bombay, written as the mail was leaving, announces a second battle between the Sikhs and British, in which the Sikhs were defeated. The Times credits the statement. IRELAND.—John and Peter Reilly have been found guilty of the murder, by poison, of the celebrated Rev. Tom. Maguire, and sentence of death passed on them. ITALY.—Advices from Rome of the 27th February state that the forced loan is so extremely unpopular that it is likely to react upon the government greatly in favor of the restoration of His Holiness the Pope. A Roman populace has ever been one of the most fierce assemblages in the world, and it is now the upper and wealthier class that are discontented exceedingly with the government, and will probably take the opportunity of a hostile army appearing on their frontier to strike a blow in favor of the Pope. A battle is said to have been fought between the Romans and the Neapolitans. No details have reached us, nor is it as yet known on which side the victory is claimed.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

(From the correspondence of the Boston Daily Advertiser.)

The news which was announced at the close of my last letter has been confirmed. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has fled; he left Siena on the 7th, a few hours after he had assured his Minister of Foreign Affairs that he had intended to do all in his power to assist his measures, and that he should continue to do so.

The other parts of Italy are, if it be possible, in a more confused state than usual. The Piedmontese Ambassador has been recalled from Naples, and vice versa. Gioberti, as Prime Minister of Carlo Alberto at Turin, has published an address to his ministry, in which he states that he shall do all in his power to restate the Pope—and condemn the proceedings of the Roman Assembly as interfering with the political condition of the different States—his own favorite measure being a federative union, leaving the government of each State to legislate for itself.

Feb. 24.—The week has been passed by the Assembly in frivolous discussions. When the country is menaced within and without, these would be legislators are occupied in discussing the color of the banner, which they have no means of defending, and the arms of their money, when they have no specie to coin.

The Carnival passed off very gaily; but the first day of Lent brought bad news. On the 7th of February the citizens of Ferrara, in a conflict with the Austrian garrison there stationed, killed three of the latter. And, when the Republic was proclaimed, they removed the Pontifical arms from their stations; the Austrians in consequence, on the 19th, marched some 5000 troops into Ferrara, and demanded reparations. The Ferrarese submitted to their terms to prevent the bombardment of their city.

On the 19th, a Republic was declared in Tuscany by the people, subject to the decision of the Assembly to meet on the 15th of March; and the the union of Tuscany with the Roman States.

On the 23d, the Roman Assembly decreed that all Ecclesiastical property should belong to the State; and that the ministers of religion should be maintained by the State, with appropriate provision.

On the 14th of February the following protest of the Pope against the acts of the Assembly, was pronounced:—*The Protest of Pius IX. to all the Catholic Sovereigns.*

The uninterrupted series of attempts against the temporal dominion of the States of the Church having reached the last point of treason, in a decree of the self-styled Roman Constituent Assembly of the 9th of February, by which the Pontifical is declared deprived of right and fact of the temporal government of the Roman States, and a so called democratic government, created with the title of the Roman Republic, places us under the necessity of again raising our voices against an act which appears before the world in the complex character of ingratitude, injustice, foolishness and impiety; and against which we, surrounded by the sacred College of Cardinals, and in the presence of you, worthy representatives of friendly powers and governments, protest in the most solemn manner; and we hereby declare their nullity.

You, gentlemen, were witnesses of the lamentable events of the 15th and 16th of November of the past year; and with us you deplored them; you followed us to this place, whither we were conducted by the hand of God, who exalts and who humbles, but who never abandons those who put their trust in him. You now form around us an honorable crown; and we therefore speak to you that you may repeat our sentiments and our protests to your courts, and to your governments.

The subjects of the Pontifical States are precipitated by the acts of the same wicked faction, into the most profound abyss of misery; and we, as temporal Prince, and much more as Head and Pontifex of the Catholic Religion, lay before you the complaints and supplications of the greatest part of the inhabitants of the Roman States. We demand, at the same time, that the sacred right to the temporal dominion of the Holy See should be maintained; the legitimate, sound and universally acknowledged right which it has exercised for so many centuries; a right which in the present ordering of Providence, is necessary and indispensable for the free exercise of the Catholic Apostolate of the Holy See.

The intense interest manifested in our favor throughout the world is a bright proof that our cause is the cause of justice; and we therefore do not doubt that it will be received with all sympathy and interest by the respected nations which you represent. Gasta, 14th February.

The above protest was read in the Assembly on the 18th, and, on its conclusion, loud and repeated cries of Viva la Republica burst from the Assembly and from the public galleries.

PRUSSIA.—BERLIN, March 2.—The police has, it is said, obtained knowledge of a real or pretended conspiracy and outbreak, in which the Poles were to be the actors. In apparent corroboration of this report, many Poles, from the Duchy and other parts of Germany, had arrived at Berlin within the last forty-eight hours. In consequence of this, constables were sent to all the hotels and many private lodgings this morning, with orders to expel all non-domiciled Poles within twenty-four hours. This measure was carried into effect during the day, and with so much rigor, that even the security of bail offered by more than one diplomatic mission, for individuals coming within the category to be removed, was refused by the police.

ARBITRATION.—Mr. Cobden has given notice of the following motion in the House of Commons:—"That a humble address be presented to the Queen, praying that her Majesty will be graciously pleased to instruct her principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to enter into communication with foreign governments, inviting them to concur in treaties by which the contracting parties shall respectively bind themselves in any future misunderstanding or difficulty that may arise, and which cannot be settled by mutual negotiation, to refer the matter of dispute to arbitration."

THE ARMY ESTIMATES FOR 1849-50.—The estimates of the effective and the non-effective army services from the 1st of April, 1849, to the 31st of March, 1850, were issued last week. It thence appears that the gross total charge for both services is estimated at \$6,142,211, viz.—\$4,026,155 for the effective, and \$2,116,057 for the non-effective services, exhibiting a decrease of \$378,624 as compared with the charges of last year. The decrease in the number of men amounts to 11,081. The effective estimates include the following items, viz.—\$3,655,588 for the maintenance of 103,254 soldiers of all ranks (4,759 officers, 7,786 non-commissioned officers, trumpeters, and drummers, and 90,709 rank and file); \$173,376 for the staff officers; \$24,199 for public departments; \$17,408 for the Royal Military Asylum and Hibernian Military Academy; and \$26,286 for the Volunteer corps. The non-effective estimates include \$151,120 as rewards for military service; \$78,908 as the army pay of retired officers; \$56,000 as the full pay of retired officers;

ers; \$400,000 for half-pay and military allowances; \$44,156 for foreign half-pay; \$128,778 for widows' pensions; \$295,500 for compassionate allowances; \$255,541 for the in-pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmalsham Hospitals; \$1,224,053 for out-pensioners; and \$38,000 for superannuation allowances. GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.—It was reported in the city yesterday that intelligence had been received at the Bank of England, to the effect that her Majesty's surveying brig Pandora, Lieutenant-Commander Wood, was coming home from the Pacific with a freight of "gold diggings," to the amount of nine tons—or to the value of \$900,000 sterling. This will give the lucky commander about \$11,000 for the freightage, the admiral's share will be \$2,875, and Greenwich Hospital will benefit to a like amount.—(Morning Herald.)

ESTIMATE of Expenditure to be incurred for the completion of sundry Public Works, early in the ensuing season, for which a Supply is required.

Table with columns for Service, Amount, and Inspector General. Includes items like Chamblay Canal, Ottawa Works, Gatinou Booms, etc.

Total Currency, £52,496 4 4. F. HINCKS, Inspector General.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Montreal, 26th March, 1849.

STATEMENT exhibiting the amount required to complete certain Contracts entered into, prior to the 11th March, 1848, for the construction of Public Works beyond the amount already appropriated by Law, which was referred to in the memorandum of the Inspector General of the 17th March, 1848, and to meet which the Governor in Council was authorized by the Act, 11th Vic. Chap. 9, to raise by Debentures £125,000 Currency.

Table with columns for Works, Amount, and Inspector General. Includes items like Welland Canal, Saint Lawrence Canals, Ottawa Works, etc.

Total Currency, £115,001 9 8. F. HINCKS, Inspector General.

Inspector General's Office, Montreal, March 26th, 1849.

STATEMENT showing certain Charges against the Consolidated Revenue Fund, on account of Services of former years, not included in the Statement of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, rendered up to the 31st Jan'y, 1849.

Charges already provided for by Law.

Table with columns for Description, Amount, and Inspector General. Includes items like For Amount due to the Commissariat Department, Lands ceded to the Crown by the Indians, etc.

Total Currency, £171,732 13 1. F. HINCKS, Inspector General.

Inspector General's Office, Montreal, March 26th, 1849.

QUEBEC:

FRIDAY, 6TH APRIL, 1849.

BY TELEGRAPH.

[Reported exclusively for the Quebec Gazette and Morning Chronicle.]

MONTREAL, 4th April, 7 o'clock P. M.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 3rd April.—The Absconding Debtors Bill, the Public Health Bill, and the L'Islet Municipality Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Several private Bills were passed through the second reading; and the House adjourned.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, April 3.

The Bill to detach certain settlements from Gaspé, the Pilots' Apprentices Bill, the Saguenay Municipality Bill, and the Seigneurie (Lower Canada) Bill, were read a third time and passed.

The Council's amendment to the Quebec Building Societies Bill was considered and agreed to. Mr. Price brought in a Bill for the sale and better management of the public lands;—second reading on Thursday next.

Mr. Baldwin introduced a Bill to amend the Charter of King's College, Toronto;—second reading this day fortnight.

A Message was received from the Legislative Council, agreeing to a number of private Bills; also

to the Interest of Money Bill, and desiring concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Hincks, the House went into Committee, to consider certain resolutions for repealing the present Tariff of Duties and substituting another.

Several petitions were referred, and the Committee rose, to sit again to-morrow.

Mr. Lafontaine brought in a Bill to remedy certain defects in the Registration of Deeds in the Registry Office, Montreal;—second reading Tuesday next.

The order of the day for the third reading of the Public Health Bill, was discharged, and the Bill committed for to-morrow.

The Election Bill was again considered in Committee,—further consideration to-morrow.

Several private Bills were advanced a stage, and others postponed.

The House adjourned at midnight.

PROSPECT OF THE OPENING OF THE NAVIGATION.—This evening, about 5 o'clock, the ice, in the river opposite the City, made a grand move. Its shoving attracted at least 1000 persons to the wharf. The noise at intervals resembled the discharge of cannon.

NEW-YORK, 4th April.—2 1/2 P. M.

The packet ship New-York, Capt. Lines, arrived from Havre last evening. She left the 10th ultimo, up to which date despatches from Havre and Paris reached us by last steamer from Liverpool. Paris and Havre papers of the 9th and 10th March supply some details of interest.

In the French Assembly the 9th March was devoted to the Electoral Law. Paragraphs were adopted, by which, in case two Candidates have an equal number of votes, the more aged is to be elected, provided he have at least one-eighth of the votes cast.

On the proposition, that votes of sailors and soldiers should be counted in the Colonies, when quartered there;

Mr. Matthean, a black representative from Guadeloupe, made a very sensible speech, which produced the defeat of the proposition.

Persons who have been condemned for adultery are prohibited from a seat in the Assembly.

In the Bank of France and its branches the specie rises to 312,000,000f.,—10,000,000f. more than the preceding week.

ITALY.—The Pontifical States that the prisoners of the Holy Office have been visited by the authorities and the prisoners set at liberty. Among them were a Bishop of Egypt condemned under Leo XII, also two Nuns who had been placed in a Convent.

The steamer Canada sailed at 12 o'clock—she carries 142 passengers.

NEW-YORK, 4th April.—6 1/2 P. M.

A letter has been received by a passenger by the Christiana Colon at St. Francisco, left New York on the 6th January; when about three days out, experienced a violent gale. The ship was thrown four times on her beam ends.

NEW-YORK, 5th April.—6 1/2 P. M.

Western Flour in demand. Sales at still lower figures.—Some demand for Provisions, and moderate enquiry for the East and City trade.—Sales 4000 brls. Flour at \$4.75 @ \$4.94 for common and straight State, and mixed to good \$4.94 @ \$5.06; pure Genesee \$5.75 @ \$5.87.—Corn, in good demand, and prices, if anything, lower. Sales add up 38,000 bushels, at 55 cents for old Western mixed; 52 @ 52 1/2 for mixed Southern; 56 cents for yellow; 51 and 52 cents for New Orleans, and 57 cents for round Northern yellow.—Pork, unsettled, and correct quotations can scarcely be given; Mess \$10.37; Prime \$8.48.

MONTREAL, 5th April.—7 P. M.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, April 4.—The Bill for the Removal of Defects in the Criminal Law, the Rail Road Companies Bill, the Conveyance Bill, the Militia Muster Bill, the Clergymen's Yearly Return Bill, and some private Bills, were read a third time and passed.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, April 4.

The Hamilton and Gore Mechanics' Institute Bill, the Provincial and General Insurance Company Bill, and the Mount Hermon Cemetery Bills, were read a third time and passed.

Also, the Bill to facilitate actions in certain cases. Sir A. McNab, from the Committee on Rail Road and Telegraph Bills, reported, on the Bill to extend the Charter of the Montreal and Lachine Rail Road Company and the Saint Lawrence and Ottawa Grand Junction Rail Road Company Bill, that they cannot recommend the same.

On motion of Mr. Holmes the City Bank bill was committed for Monday next.

The Quebec Trinity House bill, and the School law, (Lower-Canada), bill, were read a second time and committed for Tuesday next.

The Alien bill from the Council was read a second time and considered in Committee; third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Hincks the House went into Committee on the Public Works. Several resolutions were carried and the Committee rose.

The Inspector-General delivered a verbal message from His Excellency on the subject of Indemnity to members. The House then went into Committee on the whole, Mr. Malloch in the chair; Mr. LaFontaine proposed a resolution to the effect that 15s. per day be allowed for the present and future sessions. Mr. Christie moved in amendment that 20s. be the amount, and Mr. Cartier, 10s. Mr. Egan moved that a York shilling be the allowance. After some discussion Mr. Christie's proposition that £1 per diem be the allowance, was carried amidst loud cheers and clapping of hands. Mr. LaFontaine then moved that 6d. per mile be allowed for travelling expenses. Some amendments were proposed and negatived, and the original motion was carried by a large majority.

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THE MONTREAL MAIL had not arrived at the time of our going to press.

ECONOMY.—We learn by telegraph that our economical friend, the honorable member for Gaspé, has gained a glorious victory over the present lavish Administration. Mr. LaFontaine having proposed that the pay of the members should be fixed at FIFTEEN shillings a day, Mr. CHRISTIE moved in amendment that they should be allowed TWENTY shillings a day, with six pence a mile for travelling expenses, which was carried amidst loud cheers and clapping of hands.

THE GREAT RAILWAY.

The Report of the Committee on Railways of the New-Brunswick House of Assembly, which we noticed in a previous number of the Gazette, will be found entire on the first page. At our latest dates from the Seat of Government of that Province, the question was still under debate. We shall probably receive by to-morrow's mail the decision of the House on the subject.

We had the pleasure of announcing on Wednesday the anxiously expected and triumphant result of the debate in the House of Assembly of Nova-Scotia, on the question of guaranteeing interest to the

amount of £20,000 sterling, as the proportion of that province, on the capital to be invested in the construction of the Railway. It has been seen that after a serious discussion of its merits, which had been prolonged through four or five days, the proposition was finally carried by a majority of two thirds of the House, 26 against 13, the honorable Mr. Huntington, a member of the present Administration, and the honorable Mr. Johnston, a member of the preceding one, forming part of the minority.

We have been favored with the perusal of a private letter from Halifax in which it is stated that nine members were absent, and that the real majority will be 14. The late Attorney General, Mr. Johnston, proposed an amendment which will be found below; but the arrival of the mail in the morning of that day, bringing a printed paper with the negotiations from Canada and New-Brunswick, as laid before Parliament, which was of course brought down, compelled him to withdraw it. These documents have not yet come to hand, but we may possibly receive them to-morrow with a sketch of the debate. En attendant, our readers will no doubt peruse with gratification some further extracts on the subject from the latest papers received by last mail. The vote, as we gave it on Wednesday, was taken from a second edition of the Times and Courier of the 24th March, in which it was published under the joyous heading "HURRAH FOR THE RAILWAY!"

The Montreal correspondent of the Journal de Québec, who is known to be the chief editor of that paper and a member of the Assembly, writes under date of the 1st instant:—

"The latest despatches are now before the House, and although they contain nothing decisive, they bear a coloring of hope which cannot but be perceived. I am intimately and firmly convinced that we shall have this Railway. If I am not mistaken, our Government and Legislature would in the first instance vote and annual sum in the same way as our sister provinces, pay for the ground along all the settled portion of the line, and give a breadth of ten miles on each side of the unsettled portion of it."

The Halifax Chronicle of March 24 says: "The Resolution guaranteeing the payment of £20,000 annually, towards defraying the interest of a loan for the Halifax and Quebec Railway, was debated until 9 o'clock last evening. The speakers in favor of the Resolution were the Attorney General, Provincial Secretary, Hon. G. R. Young, the Hon. and learned Speaker, and Mr. Henry, Messrs. Killam, Johnston, and Marshall, against it.—The Committee divided on a motion of Hon. Mr. Huntington, that it was inexpedient in the present state of the Country, to pledge the Revenues to so large an extent, which was negatived 26 to 13, and the original Resolution carried by the same majority. The announcement of the number was followed by a simultaneous burst of applause, from the Lobby and Galleries."

(From the Halifax Times and Courier, March 24.) THE GREAT RAILWAY.—The following is Hon. Mr. Johnston's amendment on this subject:—

"Whereas, an undertaking of such importance as the erection of a Rail Road between Halifax and Quebec, which involves interests, and is subject to risks of great magnitude, demands for rendering its successful accomplishment at all probable, the fullest and most unreserved communication touching the views and intentions of the Imperial and Provincial Governments; and that not only the several colonies interested should heartily co-operate, but that the Government of each, after the interchange of opinions among the various governments, should be prepared to submit well-considered plans and full explanations touching every matter proposed for legislative enactment, in aid of its accomplishment.

And whereas the House is possessed of no distinct information of the views of the Imperial Government; and the communications that have taken place between the Governments of Nova Scotia, Canada, and New Brunswick, on the subject, although asked for, have not been laid before the House: Nor have any plans, whereby the raising of the capital may be anticipated, been presented for the consideration of this House, and no scheme has been prepared and suggested for raising the annual charge of £20,000 sterling, by the province, towards the interest; or shewing conditions under which so large a burden is to be commenced and continued, or made determinable.

Resolved therefore, that this House, with the highest desire to give to this subject a consideration commensurate with its own importance and its bearing on other essential interests of the Province, does not deem it to be consistent with the duty this House owes to the whole people of Nova Scotia, to grant a pledge for the annual payment forever of £16,000 stg., in addition to £4000 stg. to be raised from the county of Halifax, without any of the necessary guards, and without more full and explicit explanations than have yet been made to the House, and which are necessary for a correct judgment on the subject.

(From the Acadian Recorder, March 24.)

THE RAILROAD.—MOST ENCOURAGING.—The friends of this enterprise in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Canada will be cheered at the announcement by the passage of a Resolution in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly, late on the evening of the 23rd inst., pledging the Revenues of the Province for £16,000, and Halifax city, by its own unanimous consent, for £4000, £20,000 in all, annually, providing Great Britain, New Brunswick and Canada guarantee their respective quotas for the construction of the Halifax and Quebec Rail Road. There has been a most determined and manly opposition throughout, led up Hon. H. Huntington and Mr. Killam, supported by Mr. Fraser and Hon. Mr. Johnston. This gives a weight and character to the Resolution which it could not otherwise have obtained. This measure has been about ten days before the Assembly, and the debate has occupied about 5 days. It had always been expected that Hon. Mr. Johnston would have acted with the friends of the measure. He remained silent during the whole discussion, until the day before the vote was taken, when he threw his whole weight against it. The House was not full when the question was taken, but we believe it is a fair expression of opinion. If Canada and New Brunswick but follow this noble example, there is much reason to believe that the great Colonial thoroughfare will presently be in active operation. So mote it be.

(From the Montreal Morning Courier.)

All the papers and reports with respect to the Quebec and Halifax Rail-road are now before the House of Assembly, and the public waits with anxiety to learn what steps will be taken with regard to this most important national undertaking. We trust that our Parliament will imitate the truly liberal and patriotic conduct of Nova Scotia, and the still more liberal conduct of New Brunswick. We understand that several gentlemen in Canada are ready to take stock to a large amount as soon as they know the action of Parliament in the matter.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—We received on Wednesday, by the Halifax courier, Newfoundland papers to the 13th March. At that date, in consequence of long continued northerly winds, the harbor of St. Johns

was so beset with ice that the sailing vessels had not yet been able to proceed on their voyage. The outbreak of last year, in Conception Bay it was said to be more extensive.

The past winter seems to have been very severe in Newfoundland. The Harbor Grace Herald of February 21st says:

"We understand that captain Munn of the Clack, which arrived on Saturday night last from Canada reports having sailed through very extensive fields of ice, on which there was a great number of old seals scarcely been ten consecutive hours of mild weather. The poor in various parts of the district are suffering severely from hunger and cold. Little or no provision was made for them this winter in the way of food, and as to fuel, the snow has accumulated to such a height that it is impossible to procure it. Two vessels have been noticed in the Bay for several days past, drifting about in the slot."

The following paragraphs are from the St. Johns Times:

"We learn that the brigantine Penelope, of Halifax, Benjamin Nason, master, was wrecked at Saint John's, on the 30th ultimo. Vessel and cargo totally lost—crew saved by taking to the boat. The Penelope left Sydney on the 20th December, with a cargo of coal for New-York, and on the 25th she was dismasted, and becoming unmanageable, drifted on shore. The master, who has reached here, reports that shortly before he landed, three dead bodies were driven on shore at that ill-fated spot; and from their dress, and some fragments of clothing found upon the beach, they were supposed to be American seamen.

"We regret to learn that the William Warren, owned by J. H. Warren, Esquire, of this town, has been driven in by the ice. We have not heard the particulars."

We learn from the Royal Gazette that the schooner Danvers, which sailed from St. Johns for Grand River, P. E. Island, in December last, on reaching that port, about Christmas, had several cases of Small Pox on board; and at the latest accounts, out of twenty-three persons who had arrived in the vessel, fourteen had been attacked with the disease, and seven (among whom were the owner of the vessel, Belson, and the master, Reynolds), had died. The greatest alarm prevailed, as the disease had been carried to several rural settlements. His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by the Colonial Secretary, promptly proceeded to the part of the country where the disease chiefly prevailed, and made the best arrangements in their power for checking the spread of the disease.

The Legislature was still in session, and among other subjects of deliberation was that of light-houses. It appears from the despatch laid before the Assembly that Her Majesty's Government are about to erect light-houses on Cape Race and Cape Pine. A bill had been brought in to prohibit the exportation of bait to the French islands, or its sale by any French boat or vessel, and notice had been given of an address praying Her Majesty to enter into an arrangement with the government of France on the matter of allowing the subjects of that country to procure bait on the shores of Newfoundland by paying a stipulated sum per annum for the privilege.

The following resolution had been adopted on motion of the speaker of the Assembly:—"That the colonial duties now levied and raised by virtue of the colonial Act now in force, shall continue to be levied, collected and raised as they now are, until the 5th day of July ensuing, and thence until the 31st December 1849, or until the royal assent shall be given to an act for repealing the duties of Customs imposed upon goods imported into this colony by the Imperial Act of 1845—8 and 9 Vic. cap. 93."

The question of differential duties had been referred to a select committee.

As a means of reducing the public expenditure, it was proposed that all sums above £200 should be paid in currency, in lieu of sterling.

On the 8th March, a petition was presented to the Assembly, signed by 6000 of the inhabitants of St. Johns, praying for a grant for the rebuilding of the school of the Presentation Convent, and providing accommodation for the Nuns of that order, whose convent was burnt down by the fire of the 9th June, 1846, and who were entirely occupied with the education of young females of the poorer classes. After some remarks from several honorable members, the petition was ordered to be referred to the committee of supply.

ACCIDENT TO THE CANADA MAIL.—We regret to state, says the St. John Newbrunswick courier, that Mr. D. Caldwell of this City, Mail Contractor, in carrying the Canada Mail to Halifax on Tuesday last, lost three of his best horses in the ice on the Kennebecasis River.

CAUTION!—THE ICE is at last becoming dangerous. An individual who was driving along the Cove road on this morning went through, when about two acres distance from the Queen's wharf, and was, with much difficulty, rescued from his perilous situation, by a number of people who hastened from the shore to his assistance. The horse was also very near being drowned.

We would warn people from venturing upon the ice, as there is no doubt that the late rains and mild weather must have caused it to decay considerably. There being but few pedestrians, the danger is increased from the little chance of obtaining assistance if required.—(Mercury.)

BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.—This is one of the very few patent medicines of the day which we can recommend with confidence to all who are affected with Coughs, Colic, or Consumption, or who are predisposed to the latter complaint. It has been used with considerable advantage by many families in town, and in a few stubborn cases has produced highly beneficial effects.—(Rochester Daily Advertiser.)

CAUTION.—In setting forth the virtues of Dr. Wistar's Balsam, we have no desire to deceive those who are laboring under affliction, nor do we wish to enlarge it more than it justly deserves. Yet when we look around and see the vast amount of suffering and distress occasioned by many of the diseases in which this medicine has proved so highly successful, we feel that we cannot urge its claims too strongly, or say too much in its favor.

Let the public be on their guard. Other "Balsams" and mixtures are sometimes imposed on the unsuspecting for the genuine Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—Some, for the purpose of succeeding better in their schemes, have used a part of the name of the genuine, as "Phonetic Balsam of Wild Cherry," "Balsam of Wild Cherry, Compfrey, &c.," "Syrup of Wild Cherry," &c. &c. None genuine, unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

For Sale by JOSEPH BOWLES, and JOHN MUSSON, Quebec, Wholesale and Retail.

DIED.

At his residence, Lachetrotière-street, the 3rd inst., aged 59, William Phillips, Esq., Merchant of this city. The funeral will take place this afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend without further notice. On the 19th ult., at Woolbridge, Essex, Bernard Barton, the philanthropic Quaker and Poet. In Montreal, on the 29th ultimo, Georgiana Augusta Wetherall, the wife of Captain Griffin, Deputy Asst. Adjt. General.

SALE BY AUCTION.

BANKRUPT SALE.

Will be sold, on WEDNESDAY next, the 11th instant and the following days, at the Stores of LANGEVIN, MASSON, THIRAUDEAU & CO., the effects of several Bankrupt Estates, without reserve:—

Consisting of Blankets, Kerseys, Grey Cotton, White Shirtings, Barragons, and a variety of other articles.

Sale at TWO o'clock.
A. J. MAXHAM, A. & B.
Quebec, 6th April, 1849.

QUEBEC TURF CLUB.

AT A GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING of the QUEBEC TURF CLUB, held at ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL, on TUESDAY, 3rd April inst., the following gentlemen were elected OFFICERS and STEWARDS for the present year:—

Lieut. Colonel the Honble. L. MAULR, President,
W. H. ANDERSON, Esq., Vice-President,
JAMES MOTZ, Esq., Secretary,
CHARLES GETHINGS, Esq., Treasurer.

STEWARDS.
The Honble R. E. CARON,
W. K. M'CORR, Esq.,
G. B. SYMES, Esq.,
E. RYAN, Esq.,
ED. BURSTALL, Esq.,
A. D. BELL, Esq.,
J. K. BOSWELL, Esq.,
Rifle Brigade,
79th Highlanders,
— R. A. & R. E.

And the Stewards have decided that the RACES do take place, this year, over the OLD RACE COURSE, on the PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.

JAMES MOTZ, Hon. Secy.
Quebec, 6th April, 1849.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of THOMAS SMYTH, Bankrupt.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that on TUESDAY, the SEVENTEENTH day of APRIL instant, at the hour of ELEVEN in the forenoon, at so soon thereafter as Counsel may be heard, Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec, will be moved to confirm the Certificate of Discharge to be granted on the Fifth day of April inst., by William Power, Esquire, one of the Circuit Judges for the District of Quebec.

THOMAS SMYTH.
Quebec, 5th April, 1849.
C. G. Holt, Solicitor.

TO LET,

THE DOMAIN of GRAND METIS and that of PETIT METIS. These two properties are in a good state of cultivation, and one of them is an excellent spot for trade, where an Hotel might be kept for the reception of persons wishing to reside in the country, should the Cholera make its appearance in Quebec next summer. Baths might be established there. Application to be made, post-paid, at Rimonski, to JOHN HEATH, N. P.

WANTED

A SITUATION by a young man who is well acquainted with the French and English Languages, and has been for the last six years employed in a grocery business. Undeniable reference can be given. Address E. D., office of this paper.

SHIP-BUILDING YARD

TO LET, at CAP ROUGE. Apply to MICHAEL SCOTT.

LUMBER COVES

TO LET, at CAP ROUGE and ST. AUGUSTIN, or Timber taken charge of. Apply to MICHAEL SCOTT.

IN THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

In the matter of FRANCOIS BUTEAU, Bankrupt.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that on FRIDAY, the THIRTEENTH day of APRIL inst., at the hour of TEN in the forenoon, or so soon thereafter as Counsel may be heard, Her Majesty's Court of Queen's Bench for the District of Quebec will be moved to confirm the Certificate of Discharge granted to the said Francois Buteau, on the thirtieth day of March inst., by J. A. T. Esquire, one of the Circuit Judges for the District of Quebec.

TO LET,

A COTTAGE, on the CAPE ROUGE ROAD, about four miles from town. Apply to G. E. HUMPHREY, Proprietor.

TO LET,

A SPLENDID COVE situated between Mr. STEVENSON'S, commonly called Union Cove, and that of Mr. JACKSON—also, several Building Lots. Apply to WILLIAM O'BRIEN, Esq.

Quebec, 23rd March, 1849.

Forwarding, 1849.

THE Subscribers beg to inform their friends and the public, that they have made such arrangements as will enable them to run an efficient line of STEAMERS and SAILING VESSELS between QUEBEC, MONTREAL, BYTOWN, KINGSTON and other Western Ports, for the conveyance of Freight and passengers cheaply and expeditiously.

For Terms of Freight, &c., apply at Kingston to LIVING, COOK & CO., and at Montreal and Quebec to J. M. MILLAR & CO., Gibb's Wharf.

EDWARD PATRICK LEE, Lumber Merchant, 23 RESIDENCE, CHARLEVOIX PLACE, Foot of Dorchester Street, St. Rochs. February, 1849.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

THE Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, having by their Warrant dated the 8th instant, authorized a REDUCTION in the rates of POSTAGE on LETTERS transmitted direct by BRITISH PACKET to the UNITED KINGDOM and any part of BRITISH NORTH AMERICA—the Public is hereby notified, that on and after the 15th of NEXT MONTH (April), Letters from the United Kingdom to Canada and vice versa, will be chargeable with a uniform rate of 1 1/4d. sterling or 1s. 1d. currency, when not exceeding half an ounce;—A letter weighing above half an ounce, and not exceeding one ounce, will be liable to two rates of postage, and so on, according to the Scale at present in operation. The payment of this postage will be optional with the sender.

T. A. STAYNER, D. P. M. Genl.
General Post-Office, Montreal, 30th March, 1849.

NOTICE.

THE Steamer "BYTOWN" having undergone thorough REPAIRS this winter, will be ready on the opening of the navigation to TOW RAFTS and VESSELS as usual. Apply to G. E. HUMPHREY, Owner.

LICENSES.

PUBLIC NOTICE—1. Grocer Licenses expire on the 5th of APRIL of every year.—Amount of fine for retailing Spirituous Liquors without a License in smaller quantities than three gallons at a time £10 0 0 sterling. Amount of a Grocer's License £4 5 0 currency.
2. Hawker Licenses also expire on the 5th of April of every year. Amount of fine for Hawking and Peddling without a License through the country parishes £10 cy., and detention of wares and merchandise until the same is paid. Amount of a Hawker's License £2 5 0 cy.

Swaim's Celebrated Panacea,

FOR THE CURE OF Scrofula, General Debility, White Swelling, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, and all diseases arising from Impurities of the Blood, and the effects of Mercury.

SWAIM'S PANACEA has been for more than thirty years celebrated in this country and in Europe for its extraordinary cures—for the certificates of which, reference is made to the directions and books (which may be had gratis) accompanying the Panacea.

Beware of Imposition.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fitted longitudinally, with the following letters blown on the glass: "Swaim's Panacea, Philadelphia" and having the name of Jas. Swaim stamped on the sealing wax, and written on the label covering the cork, and a new label for the side of the bottle, composed of geometric lathe work, comprising nine different dies, which have been turned for the exclusive use of the proprietor, by Draper & Co., bank note engravers of Philadelphia. Four dies of different patterns form the body of the work, and in the centre is a portrait of the late Wm. Swaim, separated from the borders by two circles of lathe work. The words "Swaim's Panacea," are engraved conspicuously on two turned strips, and a large semi-circular die forms the upper margin. The borders are composed of plain lathe work strips, outside of which is engraved, in small letters, the entry of the copyright.

AMERICAN HOTEL.

Broadway, Corner of Barclay street, NEW YORK.

THE Proprietors, TABER & BAGLEY, respectfully announce to their friends and the public that they have leased this well known HOTEL, and have made many important improvements and repairs. A new and splendid Ladies' Ordinary will soon be completed, also additional rooms on Broadway.

MARINE & EMIGRANT HOSPITAL,

Quebec, 15th Feb'y., 1849.

QUEBEC FIRE LOSSES.

RECEIVER GENERAL'S OFFICE, Montreal, 23rd March, 1849.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that Holders of QUEBEC FIRE LOAN DEBENTURES who wish to obtain payment, in Quebec, of the SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST accrued or accruing thereon, can receive the same by application to FELIX GLACKE-MEYER, Esquire, Parliament Buildings, Quebec, who will furnish Applicants with Blank Forms of Receipts in Duplicate.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Assignee to the Bankrupt Estate of ELIE RINFRET, of Cap Santé, Trader, requests all persons indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment either to Mr. NOLASQUE HARRY, at the residence of the said ELIE RINFRET, or to himself at his Office in Quebec.

FOR SALE—OR TO LET,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, the house and premises now occupied by Mr. BURROUGHS, near the Toll Gate, St. Foy Road. The advantage of these premises, being in the Country, but near the City, for a private residence, or for a genteel country boarding house, are too apparent to require comment. The extensive Coach-houses and Stables and out buildings are superior to any in the Country. There are on the premises Spring and Well water in abundance; three water tanks for the reception of rain water, water closets, pumps, &c. &c., complete. There is also an ample garden attached to the premises.

2nd April, 1849.

TO LET,

THAT well known HOUSE called the BELFAST TAVERN, in the Cul-de-Sac, for many years occupied by Mrs. SEMPLE. For particulars apply to W. WILSON, Esq., No. 20, Palace Street. Quebec, 28th March, 1849.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THAT beautifully situated COUNTRY RESIDENCE, on the ST. FOY ROAD, built by and now in the possession of J. W. LEAFCRAFT, Esquire.

Attached to the house are about 7 acres of land in a high state of cultivation, with a Garden well stocked with young fruit trees.

The House is furnished with all the modern improvements, such as Hot and Cold Baths, Water Closets, &c., and is heated by a Patent Furnace. The property is in free and common enjoyment. Terms of payment easy. Apply to the undersigned. H. J. NOAD. Quebec, March 28th, 1849.

FOR SALE,

30,000 BRICKS.

ALSO—TO LET, A LARGE BEACH LOT on the River St. Charles, adapted to Lumbering purposes. Apply to T. R. SMITH, 1, St. Lewis Street, Place d'Armes. Quebec, 28th March, 1849.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS (pre-paid) for the LEASE of the DOMAIN FARM at POINTE LEVI, will be received by the undersigned at his Office, Parish of St. Henry of Lauzon, till TUESDAY, the TWELFTH of APRIL next, FOUR o'clock, P. M. The tenders to be in Halifax currency, accompanied by the names of two solvent Securities, and endorsed "Tenders for the Domain Farm."

CONDITIONS OF THE LEASE. The lease to be for five years, from the first of May next. The lessor to be bound to cultivate the farm with a proper rotation of crops, and besides the usual charges:—1st. To pay all taxes with which it may be or become imposed during the lease, whether general or local, to make a new fence of Cedar according to law, before the 1st June, 1850, wherever wanted, as well in front as on each side of the land, so far only, however, as the Crown is bound to do it.

2nd. To dig and deepen the ditches required for draining the land, especially in the summer of 1853.—The whole of the works to be made subject to Arbitrators.

The buildings will be taken as they now stand, the Crown not being bound to make any repairs whatsoever, nor to keep the buildings wind and water tight; the improvements to be made by the tenant, to remain to the Crown without indemnity.

The tenant not to underlet or transfer his right to the lease without leave in writing from the Agent. In case of non-payment of the rent or non-fulfilment of any stipulated conditions, the Crown may retake the farm as if the lease had been legally rescinded.

The ground between the ridge of the Hill down to the River, is not included in the lease. The Government will reserve the right of opening a public road through the farm to the beach, if deemed necessary, on reducing the rent in proportion to the extent of that road.

Signed, PIERRE PARADIS, Agent Seigneurial Lauzon. St. Henry, 12th March, 1849.

MR. FUTVOYE,

ADVOCATE, PLACE D'ARMES HILL, MONTREAL. UNCLAIMED LETTERS. List of Letters remaining in the Quebec Post Office on the 1st April, 1849.

(If the following Letters are not redeemed within six weeks from this date, they will be sent to the Dead Letter Office.)

N. B.—Persons enquiring for any of those Letters, are particularly requested to ask for advertised Letters.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

THE following VALUABLE PROPERTY belonging to the Estate of the late WIDOW RUTHVEN, situated in D'AIGUILLON STREET, in the most central business part of the Upper Town, (if not previously disposed of by Private Sale,) will be sold on the NINTH of APRIL, at TEN o'clock in the morning, at the Sheriff's Office, in the Court House:—First—A Lot 37 feet in front, by 42 1/2 in depth, equal to 1572 1/2 feet. Second—The adjoining Lot, having 32 feet in front, by 55 1/2 in depth, equal to 1776 feet; the whole forming an area of 3348 1/2 superficial feet, bounded on the one side by Mr. Andrews, Blacksmith, on the other side, and in the rear, by Dr. Holmes's succession.

The above Property, by private purchase, can be obtained on easy terms of payment, and every information will be given on application to R. G. BELLEAU, Esq., N. P., or to the undersigned.

WM. RUTHVEN, Testamentary Executor. Quebec, 28th March, 1849.

FARM FOR SALE,

A LAKE BEAUFORT, in good cultivation, being Lot No. 8, on the 5th range, containing 65 acres, of which 30 are cleared, including 9 under Plough.

There is a good Dwelling House, Barn, Stable, &c.—Possession will be given immediately. For further particulars apply at the office of this Paper. Quebec, 12th March, 1849.

TO BE LET,

ALL THE LOWER PART of a CUT STONE HOUSE, situated in the St. Roch Suburbs, at the corner of Bridge and Queen Streets, consisting of a splendid Shop which will be lighted with Gas, and several Rooms. The situation is an advantage one for a Shoe-maker's Shop, a Dealer in Grain, or any other business.

—ALSO— ANOTHER HOUSE, one story, with Yard and Hangard, adapted for a respectable family, in Bridge Street. Apply to G. GUAY, NOTARY. Quebec, 5th March, 1849.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

FROM FIRST OF MAY NEXT, THAT spacious HOUSE in ST. ANN STREET, fitted up with every modern convenience, and at present occupied by the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BOWEN. For information apply to K. C. CHANDLER, Esq., Nicolet, or here to PATTERSON, YOUNG & CO. Quebec, 13th Dec. 1848.

TO LET,

THE ST. ANDREW'S WHARF, for ONE or THREE years—possession given on the first of May. GEORGE ALFORD. Quebec, 7th Feb'y. 1849.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE and OFFICES known as Spencer Grange, lately occupied by the Hon. R. E. CARON—suited to a large family. Also a small Cottage with 6 Rooms. Apply to H. ATKINSON, Spencer Wood. February 7th, 1849.

TO LET,

THREE OFFICES in Haldimand Street, next to Judge AYLWIN'S residence. Apply to C. DELAGRAVE, u-2w Advocate. Quebec, 26th Feb'y. 1849.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

THE LARGE VAULTS in St. Paul Street, next door to Mr. BOSWELL'S Brewery, well adapted for ICE or BEER CELLARS; capable of storing not less than two large cargoes of ice—entrances on St. Paul and Canoterie Streets.

—ALSO— Four Dwelling Houses adjoining the above. Apply to T. R. SMITH, St. Lewis Street, Place d'Armes, Upper Town, Quebec. Quebec, 26th Feb'y., 1849.

TO LET,

That splendid Establishment, the property of himself an L'NY, situated in the parish of St. Roch, Quebec, Des Fossés Street. The House, which has been for a number of years occupied as such and frequented particularly by travellers from the north shore, offers, among other advantages, ten bed rooms, private rooms, parlour and kitchen, a spacious cellar, ice-house, hangard, stable and yard.

As the proprietor is about to retire from business, he can also dispose of his stock in trade, as well as of the greater part of his furniture, beds, &c.

LOUIS RÉAUME. Quebec, 5th Jan'y. 1849.

- 10 Boun William
- 11 Bannan John
- 12 Beggason Mons
- 13 Bilodeau J Bie
- 14 Bouchard Henriette
- 15 Bourk John
- 16 Bechar W
- 17 Bianny James
- 18 Byrns Edward
- 19 Brown Margaret
- 20 Balfour Alex
- 21 Bomanger Fras
- 22 Bomanger Fras

- 1 Clapham Capt Robert
- 2 Cason John
- 3 Chabot Mad Veure
- 4 Cassidy Mrs
- 5 Coynsin Thos
- 6 Cannon Margt
- 7 Cavanagh Julia
- 8 Clapham James
- 9 Chiel Margaret
- 10 Callanan Michael
- 11 Croker Ann
- 12 Crawford William
- 13 Chalmers Mr
- 14 Coblie Julia
- 15 Cannon Margt

- 1 Dubois Mons T
- 2 Drandon George
- 3 Dragan Patrick
- 4 Drummond Esq Edw
- 5 Dobby James
- 6 Delaney Miss Mary
- 7 Daly Patrick
- 8 Donoghue John
- 9 Dunn John
- 10 Dirren Margaret
- 11 Donnelly Margt Jane
- 12 Desjardin J Bie
- 13 Dunavan Margt
- 14 Dunn James
- 15 Dooling Edward

- 2 English Patrick
- 1 Farr Sejeant
- 2 Fegan Catherine
- 3 Fehen Anny
- 4 Fivette G
- 5 Fitzpatrick Jno
- 6 Forth John
- 7 Fallon Edward

- 1 Gortz Andrew
- 2 Goban T
- 3 Gardner Benjamin
- 4 Guillan John
- 5 Grear William
- 6 Gresham Thos
- 7 Gaven Mary
- 8 Girard Peter
- 9 Gallagher Hugh

- 1 Huot Olivier
- 2 Howell W L
- 3 Hurland James
- 4 Hanagan James
- 5 Hildreth Geo P
- 6 Hildreth Geo P
- 7 Hopper Root James
- 8 Haverty Daniel
- 9 Hunt John
- 10 Hogan Mr L

- 1 Jenkins Thos
- 2 Johnson Charles Henry
- 3 Juel Thos
- 4 Joyce Miss Margt
- 5 Jackson James

- 1 Kelly Hugh J
- 2 Kennedy William
- 3 Keenan Thos
- 4 Kelly Daniel
- 5 Koan James

- 1 Lawler George
- 2 Leclere Esq P E
- 3 Laidson James
- 4 Lyons Martin
- 5 Lecourt Mr
- 6 Lecourt Jean Ignace
- 7 L'Engren Lawrence
- 8 Leppage Dame Louise

- 2 Morgan Henry
- 3 Maguire Mary
- 4 Munroe Wm
- 5 McVey Bernard
- 7 Mercer J
- 10 Munroe William
- 11 Miller Harriet
- 12 Murphy William
- 13 McGurrie Lawrence
- 14 McDonald James
- 15 McGuire Lawrence
- 16 McBrady Robert
- 17 Mahoney Patrick
- 18 Mc O-an Mr
- 19 McLaughlin Ellen
- 20 Mooney Thos
- 21 McGoldrick John
- 22 Mullins Margt
- 23 McMillen Henry
- 24 McDougall William
- 25 McKeogh Johanna
- 26 Malone Thos or Judy Connors

- 1 Normyle John
- 2 Nolan John
- 2 O'Neil Charles
- 3 O'Brien Michael
- 4 O'Farrell Patrick
- 7 O'Shea Mary Ann

- 1 Plante Joseph
- 2 Powers John
- 3 Potvin Caroline
- 4 Patton James
- 5 Dunken Mr
- 7 Parkhill William

- 29 Byrnes Esq John
- 30 Buchanan Esq Wm
- 31 Bain James
- 32 Baly Francis
- 33 Berrigan Daniel
- 34 Byrns Sarah
- 35 Benson Thos
- 36 Brannon Wm
- 37 Brown Wm
- 38 Bala John
- 39 Baly Francis
- 40 Bedard Joseph

- 17 Connoll Widow
- 18 Chuchans Mrs
- 19 Callaghan Michael
- 20 Croker Edward
- 21 Chateauvert Emille
- 22 Courten Louis
- 23 Cannoning Miss
- 24 Crawford Ann E
- 25 Chapman Revd Thos
- 26 Carana Joseph
- 27 Clinton Patrick
- 28 Cratman John
- 29 Cannon James
- 30 Crotty Bridget
- 31 Clane Joseph
- 32 Cassidy Owen

- 20 Daly John
- 21 Douglas Mr
- 22 De Varennes Ignace
- 23 Devine Jane & Ann
- 24 Desroches Revd Messire
- 25 Deacon Wm
- 26 Dealer James
- 27 Dufield Phillip
- 28 Deric Michel
- 29 Danc James
- 30 Davison Wm
- 31 Danc Miss
- 32 Doyle Mathew
- 33 Dunn William
- 34 Dunn Ellen

- 3 Ennis William
- 9 Fugh Catherine
- 10 Fluet George
- 11 Foley Michael
- 12 Fanecky James
- 15 Fraser Mrs
- 16 Farrell William
- 18 Fallon Edwd

- 10 Gagné Mary Ann
- 11 Grant William
- 12 Gash Ann
- 14 Gibson S
- 16 Gochiens John
- 18 Gallagher James
- 20 Gairy Adm
- 21 Goldfish Patrick

- 14 Hagen Misses
- 16 Hillgrove Robert
- 17 Hawthorn Margaret
- 18 Hogher J
- 19 Harnie Xavier
- 20 Hopper John G
- 22 Harvey Mary Ann
- 23 Hickey Maurice
- 24 Huberlin Nicholas

- 6 Jagnon Louis
- 7 Jennesse Dame Louise
- 8 Jones John A
- 9 Irvine James

- 10 Kennedy John
- 11 Kelly Miss T
- 12 Kearney T
- 13 Kelly Michael

- 10 Laparrièr Dlle Francoise
- 11 Langlois Mad
- 12 Lacroix Madlle
- 13 Lorenger F
- 14 L'Heureux J Bie
- 15 L'Heureux J Bie
- 17 Langevin Fabien
- 18 LeBlanc Thos

- 20 McCausland John
- 21 McCue Ann
- 22 Musgrove James
- 23 McVillie Marjorie
- 24 Malton John
- 25 Mullins Mary
- 26 Moor Thos
- 27 Marcotte Ulric
- 28 Marcotte Cécille
- 29 Marois Francois
- 30 McConnors James
- 31 Mercer Suzon
- 32 McVillie Miss Eliza
- 33 McMahon John
- 34 Mignault Victor
- 35 Montigny Michel
- 36 McDaniel Phillip
- 37 McLaughlin Mary
- 38 Mecher Grace
- 39 Mercer Suzon
- 40 McKenna Mary
- 41 Manning Thos
- 42 McGowen Eleazar

- 3 Nast Mrs Margt
- 9 O'Brien William
- 11 Ouellet Pierre
- 12 O'Brien James

- 8 Plante William
- 9 Roy Francis
- 10 Poullot Simon
- 11 Penn Thos
- 12 Proulx Abraham
- 13 Pagé Miss Louse

- 13 Roach Nicholas
- 14 Roy Francis
- 15 Robertson Peter
- 16 Repain Hannah
- 17 Reynolds Peter
- 18 Renat Julie
- 19 Riley John
- 20 Richard Esq Colbert

- 14 Seneclair Mad Marie Louise
- 15 Sheehan Miss Mary
- 16 Sharp Miss Ellen
- 17 Shea Miss Mary Ann
- 18 Simpson Esq James
- 19 Skerrett Thos
- 20 Scallion Hugh
- 21 Scott Mrs Ellen
- 22 Skeahan Michal
- 23 Smith Elizabeth
- 24 Scully Mary

- 10 Turner Miss Mary Ann
- 11 Tweedie William
- 12 Thurner David
- 13 Tye Catherine
- 14 Tirl Parck
- 15 Tremblé Veuve
- 16 Trepanier Joseph
- 17 Taibet Mad Ellen

- 3 Vesna Joseph
- 14 Warrick Wm
- 15 Walsh Robt
- 16 Walsh Davis
- 17 Wallace Jonathan
- 18 Wilson Robert
- 19 Walsh James
- 20 Whitty James
- 21 Webb Robt

- 1 Young Michael
- 3 Young Michael



DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA.

The most Extraordinary Medicine in the World. This Extract is put up in Quart Bottles, it is six times cheaper than the original, and is equally as good.

The great beauty and superiority of this Sarsaparilla over all other medicines is that while it eradicates the disease, it purifies the body. It is one of the very best.

SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE
Every known, it not only purifies the whole system, and strengthens the person, but it cures the skin, and restores the color of the face, which is so much improved by its use.

Invigorating Cordial.
As it renews and invigorates the system, gives activity to the limbs, and strength to the muscular system, it is most extraordinary in degree.

Consumption Cured.
Consumption can be cured by Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla. It cures the lungs, restores the strength, and gives the patient a new lease of life.

SPITTING BLOOD.
This is only one of the most four thousand cases of Rheumatism that Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla has cured. The most severe and chronic cases are weekly eradicated by its extraordinary virtues.

Rheumatism.
James Cummings, Esq., one of the assistants in the Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, is the gentleman spoken of in the following letter:

Female Medicine.
Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla is a sovereign and speedy cure for Incurable Consumption, Rheumatism, Dropsy, and all the diseases of the Female System.

To Mothers and Married Ladies.
This Extract of Sarsaparilla has been especially prepared in reference to female complaints. No female who has reason to suppose she is approaching that critical period...

Great Blessing to Mothers and Children.
It is the safest and most effectual medicine for purifying the system, and relieving the sufferings attendant upon child-birth ever discovered.

Beauty and Health.
Cosmetics, Chalk, and a variety of preparations generally in use, when applied to the face, very soon spoil it of its beauty.

Notice to the Ladies.
Those that imitate Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, have invariably called their staff a great remedy for Female Aches, &c., and have copied our bills and circulars, which relate to the complaints of women, word for word—others who put up medicines, have since the great success of Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla in complaints incident to females, recommended their own preparations.

Scrofula Cured.
This certificate conclusively proves that this Sarsaparilla has perfect control over the most obstinate diseases of the Blood. Three persons cured in one household.

Three Children.
Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir: I have the pleasure to inform you that three of my children have been cured of the Scrofula by the use of your excellent medicine.

Opinions of Physicians.
Dr. Townsend is almost daily receiving orders from Physicians in different parts of the Union. This is a certificate that we, the undersigned, Physicians of the City of Albany, have in numerous cases prescribed Dr. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, and believe it to be one of the most valuable preparations in the market.

FOR SALE, wholesale and retail; by JOSEPH BOWLES, Apothecary, Upper Town Market-Place, and JOHN MUSSON, Quebec, 21st Nov., 1847.

THE GREATEST SALE OF Any Medicine on the Globe.
FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ.: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stomachic Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Scatious, or Lumbago; and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Arsenic or Drugs, Exposure or Imprudence in Life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.
A very wonderful Cure of a Disordered Liver and Stomach.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Charles Wilson, 30, Prince Street, Glasgow, dated February 18th, 1847.

Sir—Having taken your Pills to remove a disease of the Stomach and Liver, under which I had long suffered, and having followed your printed instructions, I have regained that health, which I had thought lost for ever. I had previously had recourse to several medical men, who are celebrated for their skill, but instead of curing my complaint, it increased to a most alarming degree.

To Professor Holloway.
The above gentleman has been a School-master, but is now in a highly respectable House, as Commercial Clerk.

The Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint.
Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated Villa Massimo, Leghorn, 21st February, 1845.

Sir—Various circumstances prevented the possibility of my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your Pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and, at the same time, to add that your Pills have effected a cure of a disorder to my Liver and Stomach, which all the most eminent of the Faculty at home, and all over the Continent, had not been able to effect; nay, not even the waters of Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another Box and a Pot of the Ointment, in case any of my family should ever require either.

CELEBRATED THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.
CURES OF FISTULOUS SORES AND PLEURISY.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Robert Calvert, Chemist, Stockley, dated September 3rd, 1847.

To Professor Holloway.
Sir—Mr. Thompson, National Schoolmaster of this Town, desires me to send you the particulars of his Son, who had been bad for three years and a half, and has received the greatest benefit by the use of your Pills and Ointment.

The "Mofussilite" Newspaper, published at Meerut, has, on the 15th October, 1847, copied an article from the "Benares Recorder," of which the following is an Extract:—

"The Prince of MAHARAJAH BISHWATH SINGH, who was temporarily residing at Chittoor, was suddenly taken ill with Spasmodic Cholera, and during his illness His Highness often asked for Holloway's Pills and Ointment, as he had heard much of their virtues, but none could be obtained in the neighborhood, and Professor Holloway, no doubt, unfortunately lost a certificate which would have graced and dignified his list of cures."

CURE OF A BAD LEG OF 30 YEARS STANDING.
June 7th, 1847.
"I George Bourne, Butcher, of Stockton-upon-Tees, do hereby certify, that my wife had a bad leg for thirty years by the bursting of a vein, her sufferings were intense, she had been under the care of most of the eminent medical men in the neighborhood, but to no purpose, and was afterwards perfectly cured in eight weeks by Holloway's Pills and Ointment."

CURE OF ULCERS WHERE THERE EXISTED DISEASED BONE.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. James Wetmore, Hampton New Brunswick, dated February 10th, 1847.

GENTLEMEN.—I feel it is but due to Professor Holloway to inform you, as his Agents for this Province, of a remarkable cure performed upon my Son. He had been afflicted with Ulcers on his limbs and body for more than three years, from which small pieces of bone had been removed. I tried several medical men in St. John's, but all to no purpose, I was then induced to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which made a complete cure, several months have since elapsed but there is not the slightest appearance of the cure not being the most complete.

AND FOR SALE at the Bookstore connected with this Paper, "THE MONTREAL POCKET ALMANACK & GENERAL REGISTER FOR 1848." Published by J. STARKE, Montreal. PRICE, 75d.



IN QUART BOTTLES.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM, VIZ.: Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples, or Pustules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stomachic Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Scatious, or Lumbago; and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Arsenic or Drugs, Exposure or Imprudence in Life; also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders, &c.

This Medicine has acquired a very extended and established reputation wherever it has been used, based entirely on its own merits, which its superior efficacy has alone sustained. The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews, and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretory organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with renovated constitution, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

"TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION."
The attention of the reader is called to the following astonishing cure, effected by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla:—This is to certify that I have a colored woman who has been afflicted for the last five years with Scrofula, and all the remedies I used had no effect in arresting the progress of the complaint; on the contrary, she constantly grew worse; and after expending between \$70 and \$80 with physicians, besides using other popular remedies without success, till the disease had eaten away the cartilage of her mouth, and had finally commenced its ravages in the roof of her mouth.

In this dreadful situation, with the prospect of death staring her in the face, I stated her case to Dr. Dissway, the agent for Sands' Sarsaparilla in Newbern, N. C., by whom I was advised to use that article; and to my surprise and that of my neighbors, to whom her case was known, after using four and a half bottles she was restored to perfect health, and that in the space of three weeks, and was able to work in two weeks from the time she commenced taking it.

In witness of the truth of this statement, I have hereunto affixed my name, this 19th day of March, 1847.

ULCER CURED OF SEVEN YEARS STANDING.
This cure was effected in July, 1844; there have been no symptoms of a return, and her health still continues good, July, 1848.

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 (next birthday), may secure £1000 at his death, by the Annual payment of £20 6s. 8d. Annually.

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EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 (next birthday-day), may secure £1000 at his death by payment of £20 6s. 8d. Annually.

Sarsaparilla a short time, my health improved, and my throat is now well; I am as free from cough and tightness of the chest as ever I was, and can hear quite distinctly. My throat has been well about three months, the cure of which has been effected entirely by the use of your Sarsaparilla.

Your friend,
LOUISA R. BEVAN.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA—SCARLET FEVER DISARMED OF ITS TERRORS.—This dangerous and alarming affection, which has swept from the stage of time so many, both of the innocent age of infancy, and the more vigorous and mature age of manhood, has at length met its base and antidote, and its evil effects upon the system are laid waste by the powerful influence of this preparation.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada. Price \$1 per Bottle; six Bottles for \$5.

For sale wholesale and retail by JOHN MUSSON and JOSEPH BOWLES, Medical Hall, Upper Town Market place, Quebec.

form any person as to the correctness of this statement, if they call at his residence in Exeter-st. near Fawcett-st. (Baltimore-Md.)

The following testimonial to the value of the Sarsaparilla, is from the Rev. Luther Wright, aged 76 years, Congressional Minister, residing at Woburn: Woburn, Mass., March 30th, 1846.

MR. SANDS: Gentlemen—From what I have experienced, and from the information I have recently received from a number of persons of high respectability who have used your Sarsaparilla, I have not the least doubt but that it is a most valuable medicine, and that the numerous certificates you have received of its efficacy are fully sustained by experience, and although its reputation and utility to increase them, I stand in no need of my humble efforts to increase them, I want all who are afflicted by this valuable medicine.

I am, gentlemen, gratefully and very respectfully yours,
LUTHER WRIGHT.

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BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT, IV. VICT. CAP. IX.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

R. PENISTON, India Wharf, Agent
Referees—JOS. MORRIS, ESQUIRE, M. D. and J. A. SEWELL, ESQUIRE, M. D.

TABLE I. Equal Rates of Premium.
TABLE II. Increasing (Alternative) Rates of Premium.
TABLE III. Short Terms.

TABLE I. Equal Rates of Premium.
Table of Premiums required for the Assurance of £100 for the whole Term of a Single Life, in Annual, Half Yearly, or Quarterly payments.

TABLE II. Increasing (Alternative) Rates of Premium.
Table of Annual Premiums required for the Assurance of £100 for the whole Term of a Single Life, the sum Assured being increased, or the sum Assured reduced, at the end of every Fifth Year, until the Twentieth, inclusive; after which period a fixed Annual Premium will be payable, and a fixed sum Assured during the remainder of Life.

TABLE III. Short Terms.
Table of Premiums required for the Assurance of £100 for a Single Life, for the respective terms of One and Seven Years.

EXAMPLE.—A person aged 30 (next birthday), may secure £1000 at his death, by the Annual payment of £20 6s. 8d. Annually.

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