

The Mercury, being the only Daily Evening Newspaper in Quebec, and at all times fully up with the very latest Maritime and General Intelligence, offers to the public a most desirable Advertising channel.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

- Richelieu Company—J. B. Deschamps. New York Circus—L. B. Dent. Music Hall—French Company. Steamer Lady Head—F. Buteau. Medical Hall—R. McLeod. Bailiff Sale—J. Dubois. American Papers—Sinclair & Son. Democrat's Monthly—do. Bacon, Ac—Woods & Co. Herring and Codfish—M. G. Mountain. Harbor Office—J. D. Armstrong. Commissariat. Notice—J. M. Winchell. Books for Travellers—P. Sinclair & Co. Tenonnyson—do. Commercial House—Behan Brothers. Board of Steamboat Inspection—S. Risley. House to Let—F. Langlois. Gen. Baker's History of the Secret Service. Removal—Mrs. Jacobs. Dry Goods, Ac—F. Carrier & Co. Irish Whiskey—Woods & Co. Choice Wines—do. Ale & Porter—do. Marmalade—do.

AUCTION SALES.

Furniture, Waggon, Ac—Casey & Co. Rosewood Pianos—do.



QUEBEC POST OFFICE.

21st of May, 1867. Mails for the United Kingdom per Canadian Line via Portland, will be closed on every FRIDAY, at 4.30 p.m. Supplementary Bag, for letters only, 6.15 p.m. And via the River St. Lawrence, on SATURDAYS, the 11th, 18th & 25th May, at 7.00 a.m. Supplementary at 9.00 a.m. Per Cunard Line, via New York, on SATURDAYS, the 11th and 25th of May, at 6.00 p.m. And via Boston, with Mail for Halifax, Newfoundland and Bermuda, on SATURDAYS, the 4th and 18th of May, at 6.00 p.m. Mails for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia via Portland and St. John's, will be closed on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 5.30 p.m. Mails for HALIFAX, via Portland, on Fridays at 5.30 p.m. Mails for Montreal, Three Rivers, (Sorel, Ac), per Steamer, at 3.00 p.m. Mails per Grand Trunk, West, for Way Offices, Montreal, Canada West, United States, Ac, at 6.00 p.m. Supplementary Bag, at 6.30 p.m. Mails per Grand Trunk to Liver du Loup and East, at 10.30 a.m. Supplementary Bag, at 11.00 a.m. All letters posted for Supplementary Bags must be prepaid by Stamp. All registered letters must be prepaid and posted fifteen minutes before the hours at which they are advertised to be closed.

J. SEWELL, Postmaster. Quebec, May 27, 1867.

MRS. JACOBS

HAS REMOVED her MILLINERY and DRESSMAKING Establishment to No. 3, Collins Street, opposite Dr. Bacey's, where she is prepared to show the

Newest and Richest Stock in the above two branches, and all orders entrusted to her will be executed in the most Fashionable Style and at the shortest notice.

MRS. H. JACOBS, No. 3, Collins Street. Quebec, May 6, 1867. 1m-107



Quebec Mercury.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 1.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Quebec Mercury.

THIS EVENING'S DESPATCHES.

SEVEN O'CLOCK.

Very Latest by the Cable.

QUEENSTOWN, June 1, 2 P.M. The China, from Boston on the 22nd, arrived to-day.

LONDON, June 1, 2 P.M. Still further reduction in rate of discount. Bank of England likely to be made in a few days.

Consols 96. 5-20's 73. Erie 40. Ill. Central 74. Market for sugar firmer at 24s 3d.

PARIS, June 1, 2 P.M. Bank of France this day reduced its rate of discount.

LONDON, June 1, Evening Consols 96. 5-20's 73. Illinois Central 74. Erie 40.

AMERICAN NEWS.

NEW YORK, June 1. The remains of Artemus Ward reached here last evening by the steamer Deutschland. They will be conveyed to Maine for interment.

The steamer Ibernia, from Glasgow on the 18th, arrived. Stocks at 2nd Board strong. Gold 136.

THE CABINET.

The Honorable the Premier, Sir N. P. Bellou, and the Post Master General, Mr. Langevin, will, it is expected, arrive by the mail steamer to-morrow morning, from the seat of Government.

MILITARY.

The information we published some time ago, relative to the removal of the 78th Highlanders from Gibraltar to Canada, is confirmed by the Army and Navy Gazette of the 18th inst., which states that that noble Regiment is under orders to relieve the 7th Fusiliers, the 13th Light Infantry relieving the 78th at Gibraltar.

The 1st Battalion 60th Rifles will also be moved to Canada, it is said, relieving the 4th Battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

The Montreal News believes it is intended to move the 23rd Fusiliers to Point Levis on Friday, and in view of the embarkation of the regiment for England in the autumn, the women and children and baggage will not remain, as intended, in Montreal, but be accommodated in Quebec while the regiment is under canvas at Point Levis.

The Sergeants of the 23rd Fusiliers assembled in their Mess Room on Tuesday last to witness the presentation of a valuable silver watch and chain to Sergeant Major B. Bennett, by Captain G. P. Prevost, in token of appreciation of the valuable services rendered by that non-commissioned officer during the eight years he had held the position of Colour and Pay-Sergeant in the Regiment.

BOARD OF TRADE.

There was, considering it is "packet day," a goodly muster of the mercantile community at the Board of Trade meeting to-day, to receive Mr. Field deputed by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, to ascertain and obtain expression of the views of the leading chambers of commerce in Canada and the United States upon the proposed alteration of International Maritime Law and to declare all private property on the ocean free of capture unless contraband of war.

NEW DOMINION CROAKERS.

There have ever been in this world and ever will be croakers. When turpitude reigns, when artificially lighted streets, when standing armies, when the East India and other companies, and more especially when a national debt had been contracted in England, there were croakers, who seriously predicted general ruin. These predictions have not by any means been verified, but croakers are nevertheless not extinct. There are yet croakers who croak ominously at every change, sneering at progress and pronouncing it decay; they croak of evils which, except in their own imaginations, have no existence; they croak at good, lest it may become evil; and by their croaking they create uneasiness and alarm in the weak, and, to some extent, impede the progress of events. In New Brunswick the croaking of the croakers is, at present, continuously loud. In that section of "Canada" that is to be the anti-Confederates are anticipating mischiefs which may never arise, and distorting facts which have never been. The Globe of the commercial capital of that rising section of New Canada is in a state of the greatest excitement about "the Dominion" having become "an accented, plished fact." It bitterly denounces steam communication by land and water between the most westerly and most easterly portions of British America will give an immense impetus to trade and manufactures, and insists that railways and steamships are merely the forerunners of bankruptcy and every other conceivable disaster known to the mere whippersnappers of the almighty dollar. They only see the dark side of every question. In the matter of Confederation they see not the absorption of the petty semi-autonomy of a province in the amalgamation of New Brunswick with the other continental British American possessions, but a railroad to be built with money obtained not from the present New Brunswick, and by the expenditure of which money, in greatest part in New Brunswick, many in that Province will "make a pile"—which is to be the utter destruction of all existing interests and leave a burden on posterity at which living patriotism stands aghast. For the sake of a present outlay, with the prospect of appalling embarrassments in the future, stamps on newspapers, bills, and other legal documents, excise duties, taxation for the maintenance of roads and school-houses and for the maintenance of a "standing army and navy" are to be submitted to; and "Blue-books" may be even led to comprehend and share in that wonderful juggle scheme of Mr. Galt, a "Bank of Issue." And this, too, in the face of the fact that the Montreal Trade Review has indisputably proved that Canada had, in five years, increased her debt to the enormous sum of twenty two millions of dollars, and, of course, had got nothing for it, and, at the commencement of a new era, is on the verge of national bankruptcy, with a million of taxes to meet the interest and sinking fund of the Intercolonial Railroad staring her in the face and with the knowledge that provision must be made for increased salaries to the "servants" of the new Dominion, from the Governor General to the Commons' pages downwards.

QUEBEC BAR.

At a special meeting of the Bar, held this day, T. Fournier, Esq., Q.C. Bannister, in the chair, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted: Moved by J. B. Parkin, Esq., Q.C., seconded by C. Delagrave, Esq., and Resolved,—That this Bar has learned with deep regret the death of Horatio S. Anderson, Esq., one of the senior members of the Section of the District of Quebec.

THE FRENCH PLAY.

The New York Company of French Players open a season at the Music Hall, to-night, with an excellent piece entitled "La Foi, l'Espérance et la Charité," in six acts. Besides the great merit of the plays performed by this company, whose members are all recognized actors of the highest class—an opportunity is offered to familiarize the ear with the French language in historic eloquence—the highest test of every modern tongue. In no part of the world, it is said, is a purer French spoken than in the elite of Quebec society; and though this company is warmly praised in the Montreal and New York Press, it will need put forth its best efforts to sustain its high reputation before a Quebec audience. On Monday night they play "Marie-Jeanne," a grand drama in 5 acts. They have played four weeks to increasingly crowded houses at the Theatre Royal in Montreal, and would have prolonged their stay there but that the building was engaged.

EXTRAORDINARY HEAT IN ENGLAND.

While we in Canada have experienced the coldest and most ungenial weather in May for many years, the weather in England has been intensely hot. English papers of May 11th speak of a great heat which prevailed all over the island for three or four days. Several deaths occurred from sunstroke. Correspondents writing to the Times say that in Jersey from noon till near sunset on Sunday, the 13th, the thermometer in that island was 90 degrees in the shade. At Tunbridge 93 was reached on Tuesday, and 136 in the sun. At Kettering, in Northamptonshire, a maximum of 86 in the shade was reached on Wednesday, the 15th. The tropical heat culminated in a severe thunderstorm, when the temperature moderated.

BLESSINGS ON THE CIRCUS.

Blessings on the circus, if only for remaining the thing it always was! It brings back the happy days of our childhood, when every spangled equestrian was a knight errant, and every gawdy female rider a fairy worthy of Queen Mab's domain. And of all the circuses that we have ever seen in this country or England—anywhere, in fact, outside of Paris—the New York Circus in Fourteenth street, opposite the Academy of Music, is the best equipped and has the most brilliant company. It is crowded every day and Saturday afternoon each Wednesday and Sunday afternoon the shouts of a thousand happy and excited children make the sweetest human music that ever mortal lent his ear to harken.—New York Citizen.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The amount collected at the Custom House to-day was \$3589.79.

NEW JOURNAL.—L'Echo du Pays.

started in this city, to-day. It is published by Mr. Guérard, of St. Roch's.

CITY COUNCIL LAST NIGHT.

The City Council met last night. Present: His Worship the Mayor (in the Chair), and Aldermen Hall, Rinfret, Renaud, Hearn, and Côté; and Councillors Lemaire, Bolduc, Scott, Roy, Hamel, Lavoie, Langlois, Dussault, St. Michel, Wurtele, Campbell, McLaughlin, Maillois, and Giblin.

MILITARY.

Several letters and petitions were read. Councillor Roy submitted a report from the Health Committee, recommending that inasmuch as the services of the Health Officers terminated on the 1st June, and on consideration of the necessity of attending to the health and cleanliness of the city, those services be continued until the 1st July next. He moved that the report be taken into consideration as the first order of the day.

Alderman Côté said money had already been voted for health purposes, and there was about \$500 unexpended.

After some further discussion, the motion was carried.

A by-law to amend the by-law for the prevention of Cruelty to animals, was read a first time.

Another by-law, to fix the Fees to be exacted by officers of the Council, and a third, making provisions for the Cleanliness of the city, were severally read a third time.

Reports were submitted and adopted from the Superintendent of Works, recommending the adoption of the tender of P. Godin & Co., for construction of a fire station in Sault-au-Matelot street; the tender of Mr. Roberge, for a similar building in Dorchester and Notre Dame des Anges streets, St. Roch's; and the tender of Mr. J. B. St. Michel, for one in Champlain Ward; of Mr. G. Castelleo, for the planking of a portion of the Champlain Market.

The report of the Health Committee already referred to, was then taken up.

Some discussion ensued on the report, which resulted in Alderman Hall moving a further amendment to the report, to have the words "for one month and no longer, unless ordered by the Council."

The amendment was adopted, and the report as amended was carried.

Alderman Hearn moved, seconded by Alderman Hall, and it was resolved, that the Superintendent of Works be requested to have the passage known as Parné street, from St. Peter street to Notre Dame street, planked as soon as possible.

Councillor Maillois moved that the City Treasurer (with the view of ascertaining why, with the issue of so many executions, the Corporation receives so little return) be instructed to make a return from the books of the Recorder's Court, of the number of executions for taxes issued since 1st January 1866, to present date; the amount levied, and the names of the executing bailiffs.—Carried.

Alderman Rinfret moved, and it was resolved, that the Police Commissioners be requested to have a policeman stationed at the Finlay Market to see that the Ferry Contractors run the boats regularly, and perform in other respects the conditions of their contract.

The Council then, at ten o'clock, adjourned for fifteen days.

MILITARY INSPECTION.

The annual general inspection of the troops in garrison, will commence on Monday next, and be conducted by Gen. Russell who will arrive from Montreal by the Richelieu mail steamer of Sunday morning. It is expected that the General will inspect the troops in the following order:—Rifles on Monday, 30th on Tuesday, Artillery and Royal Engineers on Wednesday, and probably hold a general review of all the garrison on Thursday.

GOLD MINING IN EAST CANADA.

A meeting of the Quebec shareholders in the DeLery Gold Mining Company (the prospectus of which was advertised in the Journal on March 9th) was held on April 24th. A statement of Mr. J. M. Winchell, the Manager, gave a very satisfactory account of the financial arrangements, and of the promising prospects of the undertaking. The works already commenced appear to have been in a wisely-selected portion of the district, and the meeting evidently felt a well grounded assurance of great success. The results of the first quartz, previously crushed, although valuable, it is said to be indicative of the far richer quality of the deeper deposits. Several fine nuggets had been found.—London Mining Journal, May 11th.

FROM TORONTO.

TORONTO, May 30. Jefferson Davis arrived here this a.m. per steamer "Champion." Upwards of 2000 persons were present on the wharf to see him land. The moment Mr. Davis was recognized he was hailed with the waving of hats and handkerchiefs and hearty rounds of cheers, repeated again and again. As he stepped upon the dock he uncovered his head and bowed repeatedly, shaking hands with many. So great was the rush to see him that it was with the utmost difficulty he could proceed, and the police had to force a passage for him through the crowd. He drove to the residence of Maj. Hullam, where he was visited during the day by many leading citizens. He left by the "Kothsay Castle" in the afternoon for Niagara.

The Fenian excitement still continues. Reports are rife of active preparations by the Fenians in Buffalo, Detroit, Ke., for a raid to come off very soon.

Having failed to procure buildings required it is said that the troops in the Parliament buildings will be placed under canvas at the new fort during the summer. In the meantime a number of permanent huts will be erected for their use on the common between the two forts.

Camps the same as those of last summer will be formed in the course of a month or two.

A grand rifle match will be held at Ballsville, county of Haldimand, on June 11th 12th and 13th.

THE TELEGRAPH THIS DAY

Reported for the Daily Mercury.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

BY THE CABLE.

LONDON, May 31, Midnight. In the House of Commons, to-night, another division took place on the Reform bill. An amendment was proposed by the Liberals requiring that a borough shall have a population of not less than 10,000 in order to be entitled to a seat in the House of Commons. The division resulted in a victory for the Liberal party, who carried their amendment by a majority of 127.

In the case of the United States vs. Prioleau the appeal of Prioleau was admitted by the Court.

CORK, May 31, EVE.

The trial of Condon before the special commission has resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner.

BERLIN, May 31, EVE.

In the Prussian Parliament, to-day, the bill adopting the new constitution of North German Confederation passed its second reading.

MADRID, May 31.

The owners of the Furnado have succeeded in obtaining a new trial of their case in the Superior Court of Spain.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE DEUTSCHLAND

NEW YORK, May 31. The steamer Deutschland, from Southampton, has arrived.

Napoleon signed the London treaty on the 18th, and the King of Prussia likewise on the 17th.

Garibaldi accepts the honorary presidency of the British Reform League.

The Patrie has reason to believe that Prussian agents were despatched to New York to purchase iron-clads. The Onondaga is among the number spoken of.

Strong dissension exists between the French Government and the Legislative body on the army organization bill, which, it is asserted, the Commission of the Chamber has absolutely rejected.

The Debats argue the completion of the French system of defence, and in case of necessity be prepared for any emergency. France desires peace, but also desires to be prepared for any event.

The Queen of Spain will visit Paris about the 28th of June.

Five hundred emigrants, who accepted the amnesty, have arrived in Spain.

The rumored disturbances in Barcelona are denied.

A Constantinople telegram confirms the statement that Omar Pasha was three repulsed in the great attack made on the Cretan insurgents at Spahkia.

The Turkish Government are prepared for the promulgation of the following reforms:—Reorganization of the financial system; creation of a new Council of State; reform of the military schools; granting to foreigners the right of land tenure, etc.

The London Times of the 21st, in an editorial article on Mexican affairs, says that Juarez can neither construct nor maintain a government, and it appears he believed that the United States must attempt an intervention. The Mexicans are incapable of self-government, and the Americans may be reluctant to undertake it, but they brought it on themselves, for the American Government saw the French must quit Mexico. They will experience some resistance, as the French did, but they will have greater advantages in overcoming it. Whatever course or principle of policy they may proclaim they will find a faction ready to oppose their intervention and rise in insurrection. This opposition they must suppress, as the French would have done, by force of arms and with little respect to the doctrines of nationality or independence.

THE TELEGRAPH THIS DAY

Reported for the Daily Mercury.

MIDNIGHT DESPATCHES.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

BY THE CABLE.

LONDON, May 31, Midnight. In the House of Commons, to-night, another division took place on the Reform bill. An amendment was proposed by the Liberals requiring that a borough shall have a population of not less than 10,000 in order to be entitled to a seat in the House of Commons. The division resulted in a victory for the Liberal party, who carried their amendment by a majority of 127.

In the case of the United States vs. Prioleau the appeal of Prioleau was admitted by the Court.

CORK, May 31, EVE.

The trial of Condon before the special commission has resulted in the acquittal of the prisoner.

BERLIN, May 31, EVE.

In the Prussian Parliament, to-day, the bill adopting the new constitution of North German Confederation passed its second reading.

MADRID, May 31.

The owners of the Furnado have succeeded in obtaining a new trial of their case in the Superior Court of Spain.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE DEUTSCHLAND

NEW YORK, May 31. The steamer Deutschland, from Southampton, has arrived.

Napoleon signed the London treaty on the 18th, and the King of Prussia likewise on the 17th.

Garibaldi accepts the honorary presidency of the British Reform League.

The Patrie has reason to believe that Prussian agents were despatched to New York to purchase iron-clads. The Onondaga is among the number spoken of.

Strong dissension exists between the French Government and the Legislative body on the army organization bill, which, it is asserted, the Commission of the Chamber has absolutely rejected.

The Debats argue the completion of the French system of defence, and in case of necessity be prepared for any emergency. France desires peace, but also desires to be prepared for any event.

The Queen of Spain will visit Paris about the 28th of June.

Five hundred emigrants, who accepted the amnesty, have arrived in Spain.

The rumored disturbances in Barcelona are denied.

A Constantinople telegram confirms the statement that Omar Pasha was three repulsed in the great attack made on the Cretan insurgents at Spahkia.

The Turkish Government are prepared for the promulgation of the following reforms:—Reorganization of the financial system; creation of a new Council of State; reform of the military schools; granting to foreigners the right of land tenure, etc.

The London Times of the 21st, in an editorial article on Mexican affairs, says that Juarez can neither construct nor maintain a government, and it appears he believed that the United States must attempt an intervention. The Mexicans are incapable of self-government, and the Americans may be reluctant to undertake it, but they brought it on themselves, for the American Government saw the French must quit Mexico. They will experience some resistance, as the French did, but they will have greater advantages in overcoming it. Whatever course or principle of policy they may proclaim they will find a faction ready to oppose their intervention and rise in insurrection. This opposition they must suppress, as the French would have done, by force of arms and with little respect to the doctrines of nationality or independence.

FROM LATEST ENGLISH PAPERS.

A London magistrate has sent a man to jail for three days, with hard labour, for having assaulted a woman by kissing her.

Amongst the passengers by the steamship Scotia was Mr. C. Feabody, who landed at Queenstown on Saturday, and proceeded direct to London.

Plus IX, completed his 75th year on Monday, the 15th, having been born May 13, 1792. He will have occupied the Pontifical throne 21 years on the 16th of June next.

The Fenians (says the Paris correspondent of the Sunday Gazette) have many friends here, and it is said that the revelations made by G. J. Massey implicate Mazzini and a friend of his in the House of Commons, who got into trouble a few years ago on account of his connection with the Italian Patriot. I knew that several Italian officers were waiting to go to Ireland in case of a serious revolution.

The Paris correspondent of the Globe writes "Here is a piece of news which will please the people who have exhibited goods in the Universal Exhibition. Instead of 200 gold medals to be distributed in prize, there are to be 900; instead of 1000 silver medals, 3000; instead of 3000 bronze medals, 4000; and there are besides to be 5000 honourable mentions, and certain number of grand prizes."

LORD BROUGHAM.—Information of a reassuring nature as to the health of Lord Brougham has reached us. After a slight cold, during the persistence of which Lord Brougham continued his early habits, he suffered from great exhaustion, so much so as to give his friends considerable anxiety. He has, however, rallied wonderfully, and is now taking carriage exercise twice daily. It is fully expected that he will shortly be able to undertake his accustomed journey to England.—The Lancet.

A NEW KNAPSACK.—An ingenious but simple mode of adjusting the soldier's knapsack has been devised by Dr. Delmege, deputy inspector of army hospitals, and is worth attention. It sits at going away with all superfluous belts and straps, and consists of a yoke made to fit the shoulders equally, and of a piece of leather to encircle the shoulder-joint, so as to allow the arm free play and avoid all impediment to either respiration or circulation. It has been submitted to the authorities for trial.—Lancet.

THE ABYSSINIAN CAPTIVES.—Lord Stanley in reply to Mr. Wylde has stated in the House of Commons, that although the Queen's letter was written some time ago, the prisoners and Gen. Merewether, in a letter dated 4th April, had suggested that in consequence of the delay it would be better that the engineers should return, and he had advised their doing so under the circumstances. He had also written to the King, intimating that unless the prisoners were released the presents which had been sent out would not be delivered.

THE FENIAN PRISONERS.—We understand that Mr. Knox, the well-known metropolitan magistrate, and Mr. George Pollock, of St. George's Hospital, have been entrusted by the Home Secretary with a special commission to examine into the condition of the Fenian Prisoners at Woking, Pentonville, Portland, &c., with the view to determine and report to the authorities whether the treatment of the prisoners has been unduly harsh, whether their health has suffered, or is likely to suffer, and whether any change relaxation of the discipline is necessary.—British Medical Journal.

RECENT POISONING OF PAPAL SOLDIERS.—The Pall Mall Gazette says:—"Rome is still talking of the poison case at Tivoli, which the facts elicited at the inquest prove, after all, to be the result of a plot carried on by a trumpeter and the cook of the battalion, in conjunction with a surgeon and an apothecary. The trumpeter was found in possession of a large sum of money in gold twenty-franc pieces. The poison used was nitric acid, and the number of sufferers amounted to 36, of whom 16 have died, and the remainder continue in a dangerous state. The motive for this wholesale murder is still a mystery, though it is generally assigned to political causes."

FRENCH PROTESTANTISM.—A Paris letter in the Salut Public of Lyons says:—"The Pastoral Conferences of Paris last week, opened their 24th annual meeting in the hall of the Société Impériale d'Horticulture, Rue de Grenelle St. Germain. The portion called orthodox, which just now holds the highest place in the Protestant church of Paris, has refused all the localities dependent on the Protestant places of worship in the capital. The Prefect of Police however, being more liberal, granted them the hall in question. The election of M. Martin Paschoud by a large majority, as definitive president of these conferences, may be considered as a significant protest against the arbitrary acts of the Paris Consistory, in respect to that clergyman. The election of M. Mejanelle-Vincent, an elder of the Nismes Consistory, has been at the same time a well-merited homage to the firm and liberal attitude assumed by that assembly in the recent divergences produced in the reformed church of France. An interesting incident marked the first pastoral conference. The assembly decided that a letter should be written in their name to the ministers of churches in Germany, to testify the ardent desire felt by all French Protestants to see peace maintained between two nations which God made, not to tear each other to pieces, but to labour in common, each in its own sphere, for the progress of civilization and spread of the Gospel throughout the world."

Admiral Perrano, late of the Italian Navy, has decided to take up his abode in England.

We are glad to see that Earl Derby has granted a pension of £95 a year to George Cruikshank for art services.

The question of the settlement of the Breadalbane property has been brought by appeal before the House of Lords by Lieut. Campbell, late of the Bengal Cavalry, who claims to be the rightful heir of the late Marquis, in opposition to Campbell of Glenalloch, whose father is alleged to have been illegitimate.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM BELOW.

FATHER POINT, June 1. Weather clear and beautiful. Wind light west. S S Lady Head inward at 11.5 last night.

MARRIED.

This morning, at the residence of the bride, St. Denis street, Cape, by the Rev. Dr. Anderson, M.A., James Ferdinand Turnbull, Esquire, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late James McKenzie, Esquire, of this city.—No cards.

DIED.

On Saturday morning, the 1st instant, Elizabeth Rickard, aged 78 years, relict of the late Richard Jewell, of Cornwall, England.—Her funeral will leave the residence of her son-in-law, W. F. Lemaire, No. 8 St. Joseph street, St. Rochs, for Mount Hermon Cemetery, on Monday, the 3rd instant, at half-past three o'clock, p.m. Friends and acquaintances are respectfully requested to attend without further notice.

This morning, at her father's residence, No. 80 D'Aiguillon street, Mary Rose, infant daughter of Mr. John Quinn.—Her funeral will take place on Sunday, 3rd inst., at 3.30 p.m. Friends and acquaintances are requested to attend.

OTTAWA, May 30.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SOMEBODY SAYS... There is something peculiarly attractive in a horse...

SPECIAL NOTICES.

KNOW THY DESTINY... MADAME E. F. THORNTON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrist...

AGUA DE MAGNOLIA.

A toilet lotion. Superior to any Cologne, used to bathe the face and person...

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

WONDERFUL BUT TRUE.

MADAME REMINGTON, the world-renowned Astrologist and Somnambulist Clairvoyant...

REV. W. H. WAGNER.

I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching...

REV. C. A. MILLWOOD.

I had lost all my appetite—was so weak and enervated I could hardly walk...

JAMES HEIMSWAY.

The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs...

C. C. MOORE.

Manager of the Union Home School for Soldiers' Children...

MRS. O. M. DEVOE.

Over a hundred results of such certificates had been advertised...

P. H. DRAKE & CO.

Saratoga Spring Water, sold by all Druggists.

Over a Million Dollars Saved.

Gentlemen:—I had a negro man worth \$1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt in the leg...

W. I. CLARK & CO., Chemists.

No. 3, West Park St. Syracuse, N. Y.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption...

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy...

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay...

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

It is a most valuable and perfect medicine for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis...

BY ROYAL COMMAND Steel Pen Maker to the Queen

JOSEPH GILLOTT, Victoria Works, Birmingham.

W. E. HAGAN.

Demas Barnes & Co., Wholesale Agents, N.Y.

W. E. HAGAN.

Demas Barnes & Co., Wholesale Agents, N.Y.

W. E. HAGAN.

Demas Barnes & Co., Wholesale Agents, N.Y.

W. E. HAGAN.

Demas Barnes & Co., Wholesale Agents, N.Y.

W. E. HAGAN.

Demas Barnes & Co., Wholesale Agents, N.Y.

W. E. HAGAN.

Demas Barnes & Co., Wholesale Agents, N.Y.

W. E. HAGAN.

Demas Barnes & Co., Wholesale Agents, N.Y.

THE PEABODY RIFLE.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF AUSTRIA.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

OPINION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF BELGIUM.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL.