



THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.
First insertion, 6 lines and under, ... 2s 6d
7 lines to 10 3s 4d
Upwards of 10 lines, ... 4d per line.
Subsequent insertions—Quarter price.
All advertisements, unaccompanied with directions, are inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
Orders for discontinuing advertisements, to be in writing, and delivered the day previous to publication.
Persons not having accounts at this Office, will be required to pay on giving advertisements.
Subscription—£1 per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

AGENTS:
MONTREAL—Messrs. R. Chalmers & Co., Great St. James Street.
TORONTO—John Moulton, Esq.
V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His office is at—BOSTON, Scollay's Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Building; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. corner Third and Chestnut Streets.
CHENAI—Messrs. John Chappell, 20, Change Alley, Cornhill.
PARIS—M. Hector Bossange, Quai Voltaire.

Property for Sale and to Let.

TO BE LET,
With possession on the 1st of May next.
THAT DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, suitable for a large family, now occupied by Mrs. STEVENSON, ST. GEORGE STREET, CAPS, in excellent order, having been recently painted throughout. Apply to J. GREAVES CLAPHAM, N. P., St. Lawrence Chambers.
Quebec, March 14, 1854. 31—u

TO LET,
THE PREMISES at present occupied by A. J. MAXHAM, Esq., in the house of the undersigned, No. 3, St. Louis Street. May be seen every day from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., and from 2 to 5 in the evening.
Apply to LOUIS PANET, Esq., Notary.
Quebec March 14, 1854. 31—u

TO LET,
A CONVENIENT and COMFORTABLE HOUSE, in ST. ANNE STREET, Upper Town.
Apply to H. ATKINSON, St. Peter Street, Or to E. G. CANNON, Notary.
Quebec, March 15th, 1854. 32

SHOP TO LET.
THE SHOP, now O'NEILL'S WATCH and JEWELLERY STORE, No. 11, PALACE STREET, within one door of John Street, the property of DR. HALL, to be let; possession given on the first of May. Information to be had at the CANADA GAZETTE OFFICE, ST. LEWIS STREET, or from DR. HALL.
Quebec, March 16, 1854. 32—u

HOUSE TO LET.
A COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, situated on the BELLEVUE ROAD, with Stables, Coach House, and Two Acres of Ground attached, at present occupied by Mr. JENKINS. Possession on the 1st of May. Rent £30. Apply to R. A. RUSSELL, M. D.
Quebec, 8th March, 1854. 29

An Englishman's Home to sell or let, (In consequence of Divine affliction).
A FARM of 100 Acres, with Stock, Implements of Husbandry, a Splendid House, Stable, Barn, Root and Milk House, &c., &c., &c.
For particulars apply to DANIEL RAE, Esquire, Builder, St. Valliere Street, St. Roch, Quebec.
Quebec, 23rd February, 1854. 23—u

FOR SALE,
THOSE extensive Premises, situated in CHAMPLAIN STREET, comprising a WHARF, DWELLING HOUSE, Out-buildings and Water Lot, the property of the late Mr. MARTIN RAY.
LANGLOIS & SHAW, Notaries.
Quebec, 22nd Feb., 1854. 23

For Sale or to Let,
THE HOUSE, No. 3, FABRIQUE STREET, together with a large Store and other Out-buildings in the rear; at present occupied by Mr. ROBE, Tinsmith.
Possession given 1st May next.
Apply to MRS. WM. BURKE, No. 8, Laval Street, Battery, Or to E. G. CANNON, N. P.
Quebec, 21st February, 1854. 22—u

TO LET—FURNISHED.
A SUIT OF APARTMENTS, WITH BOARD.
Apply at No. 13, ESPERANDE.
Quebec, 16th Feb., 1854. 20

TO BE LET.
For one or more years, from 1st May next.
THAT eligible COUNTRY RESIDENCE on the St. Francois Road, about half a mile from the Bridge, containing about 78 acres in front by 100 feet in depth.
J. GREAVES CLAPHAM, N. P., St. Lawrence Chambers.
Quebec, 9th Feb., 1854. 136—3m

FOR SALE.
A LOT of LAND, in a high state of cultivation, situated in the SILLERY DOMAIN, containing twenty acres in superficies, being No. 7, adjoining the Honble. Réné Ed. Caron.
Apply to HY. LEMESURIER, J. Esq., or to LOUIS PANET, Notary.
Quebec, 16th Nov., 1852. 137—u

Property for Sale and to Let.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS, TO BE LET,
at No 42, ST. LEWIS STREET.
Quebec, Feb. 21st, 1854. 22—u

HOUSE WANTED
FOR a small family, a situation—any part of ST. LEWIS WARD. Address C. H. L., MERCURY OFFICE, stating rent.
Quebec, Jan. 18, 1854. 8

THE UPPER PART OF THE HOUSE
occupied by the Subscriber, containing Sixteen Rooms, and suited for the residence of a large family or for Public Offices. May be viewed between the hours of 11 and 4. The whole in excellent order.
H. BENJAMIN, Upper Town.
Quebec, 2nd Feby., 1854. 14—u

TO BE LET OR FOR SALE,
With immediate possession.
WOODSIDE COTTAGE, with Stable, Coach House, &c., &c., and about FOUR ACRES of LAND, including Garden, situated on the Thornhill Road, between the St. Lewis and St. Francois Roads.
R. MITCHELL, Arthur Street.
Quebec, 2nd Feby., 1854. 14

FOR SALE.
BUILDING LOTS, containing from 1 to 10 Acres of LAND, fronting on the St. Lewis, St. Francois and Thornhill Roads. The above Property is held in FREE and COMMON SOCCAGE, and situated within two miles of Quebec. Terms of payment easy.—Apply to J. A. PANET, Grande Allée.
Quebec, 24 Feby., 1854. 19

TO LET.
A SHOP, in PALACE STREET, occupied by Mrs. ROBERTSON.
Apply to J. A. PANET, Grande Allée.
Quebec, 24 Feby., 1854. 19

TO LET,
With immediate possession.
A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, on the CAP ROUGE ROAD, about three and a half miles from town, with an extensive Garden, Stable and Out-houses.
Apply to JOSEPH CANTILLON, Proprietor, Sillery, or to E. G. CANNON, N. P.
Quebec, 23rd January, 1854. 10—10w

WANTED,
TO RENT from 1st APRIL next, a good Family Dwelling House, with Coach House, Stabling and requisite offices.
For terms and particulars, apply to Messrs. HOLT & IRVINE, 26, St. Peter Street.
27th Dec. 1853. 5—u

To be Let,
With immediate possession.
THE DWELLING HOUSE and dependencies in BEAUFORT, known as MOUNT LILAC.
Apply to WM. BIGNELL, N. P.
Quebec, May 26th, 1853. 62—u

NOTICE.
MAISON TETU.
The undersigned beg to inform their friends and the public, that they have REMOVED their Stock of Goods to their NEW and LARGE STORE, No. 45, ST. PETER STREET, LOWER TOWN, opposite the Quebec Bank.
L. & C. TETU & CO.
Quebec, 15th Feby., 1854. 20—21m

MEGANTIC JUNCTION RAILWAY.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the PLAN OF THE LINE of the Megantic Junction Railway and Navigation Company, together with the Book of reference thereto, is now ready for inspection at the Office of the Company, Simard's Buildings—and notice is further given, that the Company will proceed at once to enter on the occupation of the lands required for the passage of the R. W. Railway.
E. P. MACKIE, Managing Director.
Quebec, 4th February, 1854. 15

A SUPERIOR PIANO FORTE, FOR PRIVATE SALE.
THE Subscriber has just received from Boston a very Splendid PIANO FORTE, which he offers very cheap, for Cash or approved credit.
B. COLE, Jr., Jail Hill.
Quebec, 17th January, 1854.

Quebec Building Society.
OFFICE OPEN EVERY DAY from TEN o'clock, A. M. to THREE o'clock, P. M., at No. 13, ST. GEORGE STREET, Upper Town. Monthly sales of Shares on first MONDAY, of each month, at EIGHT o'clock, P. M.
F. VEZINA, Sec. Treas.
Quebec, 21st Jan., 1854. 12—12m

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made at the next Session of Parliament, for a Charter to construct a Railroad from the City of Quebec along the Valley of St. Charles, and thence running in a Northerly direction through the Forest, for the purpose of affording facilities for forming settlements in a back country, bringing in fire-wood, and various other purposes connected with the welfare of the City.
To be called the QUEBEC NORTHERN RAILROAD.
P. N. BOXER, Honorary Secretary.
Quebec, 9th February, 1854. 18—u

Just Received, via United States.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S superior WHITE KID GLOVES of the reputed fabric of COUVONIER, Paris.
DORION & FRERE.
Quebec, Dec. 29 1853. 155

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.
THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA having availed itself to a limited extent, of the Free Banking Act, has COMMENCED ISSUING NOTES for ONE and TWO DOLLARS.
These Notes are secured by the deposit of Provincial Securities as expressed on the face of each Note, are a Legal Tender for Customs duties, and other payments of the Crown, and every Note is countersigned on the back by an officer appointed by the Inspector General to perform that duty.
The Bank of British North America has no Notes in circulation, of a smaller denomination than Four Dollars, dated prior to 1852.
THOMAS PATON, Inspector.
Montreal, 11th May, 1853. 56—u

Mount Hermon Cemetery.

THE Office of SUPERINTENDENT, being Vacant, written applications for the situation, will be received at the office of the undersigned. Candidates should have some knowledge of field work, laying out grounds, drawing plans, &c.
HENRY S. SCOTT, Secy. M. H. C.
Quebec, 7th March, 1854. 28

MANUAL OF PAROCHIAL PSALMODY; COMPRISING SELECT PORTIONS FROM THE OLD AND NEW VERSIONS OF THE PSALMS, TOGETHER WITH HYMNS,
For the principal Festivals, etc. of the Church of England.
For sale at the Office of the QUEBEC MERCURY.

PIANO FORTES.
RECEIVED this day, March 4th, 1854, and for sale by the Subscriber, ELEGANT PICCOLO PIANO FORTES, Rosewood and Mahogany, by D'ALMAINE & Co., London; and SUPERIOR SQUARE PIANO FORTES, by GILBERT & Co., Boston.
FREDK. WYSE.
Quebec, 8th March, 1854. 28—h-2

New Books by Express.
SIX Months in Italy, by G. S. Hillard, 2 vols., 15s.
Autobiography of an Actress, or Eight Years on the Stage, by Anna Corn Morritt, 7s 6d.
The Old Brewery and the New Mission House at the Five Points, by Ladies of the Mission, 4s 6d.
Outlines of a Mechanical Theory of Storms, containing the true Law of Lunar Influence, &c., by T. Bossett, 11s 3d.
Lardner's Natural Philosophy, 3rd Series, Meteorology and Astronomy, 11s 3d.
Treatise on Acute and Chronic Diseases of the Neck of the Uterus, illustrated with numerous Plates, coloured and plain, by C. D. Migs, D. D. Pneumonia; its supposed connection, Pathological and Etiological, with Autolysis, &c.; including an enquiry into the existence and morbid agency of Malaria, by R. Laroche, M. D., 15s.
A Manual of French Verbs, containing the Formation of Persons, Tenses, and Moods, of the regular and irregular Verbs, by T. Simon, 3s 9d.
Also a further supply of the following:
Annual of Scientific Discovery; a Year Book of Facts in Science and Arts, vols. for 1853, 1, 2 and 3, each 7s 6d.
Young's Night Thoughts, with Life, Critical Disquisitions and Explanatory Notes by the Rev. G. Gillilan, (English Edition), 6s 3d.
Gunter's Surveying, 10s.
Addison's Complete Works, in 5 vols., 1, 2 and 3 now ready, each 8s 9d.
Barrington's Sketches, 7s 6d.
Dixon and Moubay on Poultry, by Mrs. Laudon, 8s 9d.
P. SINCLAIR, John Street.
Quebec, March 4th, 1854. 28

QUEBEC BANK,
17th January, 1854.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the STOCK-BOOK of this Institution is now open at the Bank for the Sale of a further amount of New Stock.
C. GETHINGS, Cashier.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.
THE GLASGOW AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S New and Powerful Steamships,
"GLASGOW," 1962 tons, 400 Horse Power, Capt. R. Craig.
"NEW YORK," 2,400 tons, 500 Horse Power, Are appointed to sail as under, viz:
FROM NEW YORK.
Saturday, 18th March, at 12 o'clock, noon.
Wednesday, 10th May, " "
FROM GLASGOW.
Tuesday, 14th February.
Passage Money.
First Cabin, Saloon State (room), (no Steward's Fee), \$90 00
do do Midship do do 75 00
Second do do do do 50 00
Third Class—A limited number of Third Class Passengers will be taken, supplied with provisions of good quality, properly cooked, at \$25 00 each.
CARRIES A SURGEON.
For Freight or Passage, apply to J. McSYMON, 33 Broadway, New-York.
New-York City Bills or Gold will be received for Passages.
January 28th, 1854. 15—u

Iron Coffins! Iron Coffins!
THE undersigned offer for sale, at their Store, St. Valliere Street, Iron Coffins, of all sizes; and cemented, air and water-proof, of all sizes; they are provided with a strong glass, by which means should it be deemed necessary to place the body soon in the coffin, relations and friends of the deceased may view the face until the moment of interment. The glass is finally covered with a plate of iron.
J. O. VALLIERE & SON.
Quebec, 25th December, 1853. 155—3m

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber begs to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has made exclusive arrangements with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY for running a DAILY STAGE between QUEBEC and RICHMOND, in conjunction with the RAILWAY TRAINS to and from MONTREAL, and trusts by strict attention, and employing good horses and careful drivers, to merit a liberal encouragement.
It is fully expected that part of the journey may be made on the line of the new Rail-Road, which will make a considerable difference both in speed and comfort.
Fare from Quebec to Montreal, including crossing the St. Lawrence, 94 Dollars.
Fare from Quebec to Richmond, 7 do.
Trains will leave Montreal on and after the 15th December, at 10 A. M.
Stages will leave Quebec at 7 1/2 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at Richmond on the following day.
Trains and arrive in Quebec the following day.
Through Tickets will be issued at the Railway Station, Longueuil, and at Hough's Office, No. 8, St. Ann Street, Quebec.
CHARLES HOUGH.
Quebec, 5th Dec., 1853. 145—u

Chambers' Edinburgh Review,

Reduced to 7 1/2 per Monthly part, or 7s 6d per Year.

CONTENTS OF THE JANUARY NUMBER:
WEARYFOOT COMMON, by Leitch Ritchie, Chapter 1.
Steam among the Farmers, by a Scotchman, Local Colouring.
Some account of a Friend of Mine, A Happy New Year.
Revelations about Sicks, Poem: Lines on the Locs, The Parly.
M. Simon's Report, Cholera Poison, Wearyfoot Common, Chapter 2.
Female Beauty in Old England and New England, French Experiments in Entomology, Florence May, a Love Story, Corks.
Poem: a Farewell.
The Old Familiar Faces, Music in Large Buildings.
The Rubbers of La Mauvois Pas, The Signs of the Times, The Month: Science and Art, Wearyfoot Common, Chapter 3, Poem: Charon's Ferry, Paragraphs.
There is Gold in England, Aboard a Steam Whaler, The Little People of our Great Towns, Wearyfoot Common, Chapter 4, The Month: the Library and the Studio, Poem: Retrospection, Paragraphs.
P. SINCLAIR, John Street.
Quebec, March 18, 1854. 33

NORTH SHORE RAILWAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that the NORTH SHORE RAILWAY COMPANY will apply to the Provincial Parliament, at its next Session, for the purpose of amending their Charter, and especially of having the right to take possession, for the passage of said Railway, of certain pieces of ground on certain conditions; and also, for the purpose of obtaining the passing of an Act empowering them to raise a Capital Stock of £200,000, for the construction of Docks in the River St. Charles in connexion with the said Railway.
HECTOR L. LANGEVIN, Secretary N. S. R. C.
Quebec, 4th January, 1854. 3

SACRED MUSIC CONSIGNMENT.
HANDEL'S SACRED ORATORIO "THE MESSIAH,"—Novello's Octavo Edition, in Vocal Score with a separate accompaniment for the Organ or Pianoforte. HAYDN'S "CREATION," same edition. London, L. A. Novello, 69, Dean Street, Soho, and 24, Poultry. New York, 339 Broadway. Price, 10s. currency each. For Sale at the Mercury Office.
Quebec, 12th Dec., 1853. 143

PEACOCK'S RESTAURANT,
Corner of Lewis and ParLOUR Streets, ENTRANCE ON PARLOUR STREET.
DINNERS, SUPPERS, LUNCHEONS, STEAKS, OYSTERS, &c., &c.
THE Proprietor, having engaged a FIRST RATE COOK, will be able to provide FAMILIES with Dinners and Suppers in the best style, including attendance if required.
Quebec, 22nd Nov., 1853. 139—31m

A CARD
MUSIC LESSONS.
A LADY, well qualified, will give LESSONS on the PIANO FORTE to a few Pupils. Terms moderate. Apply at the Mercury Office, Quebec, November 3rd, 1852. 131—u

NOTICE.
THE undersigned, Executors of the late WILLIAM STEVENSON, of the Parish of St. Roch, Esquire, Merchant, request all those indebted to him to make immediate payment at their Office in Dabouche Street, Lower Town; and request those to whom the Estate is indebted, to file their accounts without delay.
MARIA E. STEVENSON, H. C. STEVENSON, M. STEVENSON.
Quebec, 16th November, 1853. 138—u

The Literary and Historical Society OF QUEBEC
OFFERS PRIZES for the most approved essay, DISQUISITION or PAPER, on any of the following subjects:—
1.—On the HISTORY OF CANADA, or any portion of it, its Antiquities, or the Language and Manners of the Aborigines.
2.—On NORTHERN ANTIQUITIES in general, illustrative of the early history of North America.
3.—On any department of NATURAL HISTORY.
4.—On the FINE ARTS, or any branch of them, and the cultivation of them in this Country.
5.—On any subject connected with the USEFUL ARTS, more especially with reference to the resources and capabilities of British North America.
6.—On a subject connected with ANY DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE.
7.—On the BEST SYSTEM OF EDUCATION applicable to Canada.
8.—The best original Poem or Drama.
9.—The best Historical Oil Painting; the subject relating to Canada.
10.—The best LANDSCAPE of Canadian Scenery in oil or water colours.
11.—The best piece of SCULPTURE, model or plaster Cast.
The prizes consist of the Society's "First prize SILVER MEDALS." The Society reserve to itself the right of withholding a Prize, when in its judgment no production worthy of one is presented. If more than one production under any particular head be deemed worthy of a prize, additional prizes will be given.
The productions presented for competition must be prepared expressly for the occasion. All communications on the subject should be addressed to the Council Secretary, and the productions transmitted to him free of expense, before the second Wednesday in October, 1854. Every production must have a Motto attached and pre-fixed, and must be accompanied by a sealed note bearing as a superscription the title of the production and motto, and having the author's name and place of residence written within. The Prizes will be adjudged and the Medals, which are already prepared & distributed, immediately after the Society's monthly meeting in December, 1854.
F. X. GARREAU, Council Secretary.
H. D. THRELLOCK, Recording Secretary.
Quebec, 12th October, 1853.

POETRY.

LISTENING ANGELS.
[FROM HOUSEHOLD WORDS.]

Bliss against the blue heavens
Stood the mountain calm and still;
Two white angels bending earthward,
Leant upon the hill.
Listening leant those silent angels,
And I also longed to hear
What sweet strain of earthly music
Thus could charm their ear.
I heard the sound of many trumpets,
And a warlike march draw nigh;
Solemnly a mighty army
Passed in order by.
But the clang had ceased; the echoes
Soon had faded from the hill;
While the angels calm and earnest,
Leant and listened still.
Then I heard a fainter clamour;
Forge and wheel were passing near
And the reapers in the meadow
Singing loud and clear.
When the sunset came in glory,
And the toll of day was o'er,
Still the angels leant in silence,
Listening as before.
Then, as daylight slowly vanquished,
And the evening's mists grew dim,
Solemnly from distant voices
Rose a vesper hymn.
But the chant was done; and, lingering,
Died upon the evening air;
Yet from the hills the radiant angels
Still were listening there.
Silent came the gathering darkness,
Bringing with it sleep and rest;
Save a little bird was singing,
In her leafy nest.
Through the sounds of war and labor,
She had warbled all night long,
While the angels leant and listened
Only to her song.
But the starry night was coming,
And she ceased her little lay;
From the mountain top the angels
Slowly passed away.

RELIGION OF THE RUSSIANS.
NOTES BY A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN CENTRAL RUSSIA.
To the Editor of the Toronto Daily Colonist.
SIR—After perusing the able article on the Greek Church on Friday last, it struck me it might not be uninteresting to your numerous readers to learn how the Greek Church stands in its practice, or rather what fruits are produced from its doctrines, in social life, which I had the opportunity of observing during ten years residence in Central Russia. Firstly, it would strike any one entering Russia that it was a highly religious country, from the great external and ceremonial genuflections and crossings which are performed at every hour of the day in public and private, after every meal and at rising in the morning and laying down at night, equally by the nobleman, who is a petty prince on his own property, and the poorest serf who owes him obedience, but if you enquire what is the form of prayer you will learn that it simply consists in the repetition of the words "Hosiodi pomili" or in English "Lord have mercy upon us;" this accompanied with crossing is carried on for 5, 10 or 15 minutes, and is usually directed towards an image of a saint, or the Virgin, with which every room throughout the vast Empire is decorated. In the nobleman's house and the rich merchant's also, a sort of shrine is erected, and a great many of these images are put in frames, together with a large lamp kept constantly burning; these frames are sometimes of great size, reaching from the floor to the ceiling, and 5 or 6 feet wide; these lamps are specially trimmed and lighted on the eve of holidays when according to the Greek Church, following the Hebrew practice, the Holiday or Festival of the saints is celebrated. The number of worshippers in the manner narrated above, to the House of God. In the Church, which is generally very much crowded with a standing crowd, it behoves the stranger to take great heed of not interfering with the modes of worship, as a great many not content with simply bowing the head kneel on the floor and strike the forehead on the ground; this takes up a considerable space, and as we are looked upon as heretics and almost as much beyond salvation as Mahomedans, curses are not unfrequently bestowed if you are not careful to keep out of the way. There are some ceremonies however, which are very beautiful and by the solemnity of their performances strike the religious mind with awe and interest.
One quiet summer evening whilst straying in the suburbs of the vast town of Moscow, I entered a large Monastery, as it is called in the Russian language, to see a collection of religious pictures, which was a collection of Religious paintings, a mummy in fact, and the tolling of a bell informed me service was about to commence. I entered the largest Church, for in these Monasteries there are frequently 8 or 10 Churches, and by the lights which were then illumined I perceived some ceremony was about to begin. Myself and friend certainly not more than half a dozen more boarded Russians formed the congregation, as this Monastery was some distance from the town. The sisters came slowly in and took their places in their places, each clad in plain black, with a very peculiar peaked hat or cap, in shape precisely like a sugar loaf, and each commenced a series of crossings and kneeling. In the middle of the spacious area under the central dome, I should mention, I had observed a long table laid out as if for supper, and familiar to our eyes by the enchanting and immortal works of Leonardo da Vinci, the very fold in the dazzling white table cloth, the cups and leaves of bread being of the form he has depicted in the Convent Refectory near Milan. Presently we heard the chanting of some of the clergy connected with the establishment and a procession of 12 priests, headed by a venerable ecclesiastic, marched up to the table; the elder, or such dignitary, accepting the central seat, and the others less magnificently dressed and talking the side places, evidently a personification of our Blessed Lord and his Twelve Disciples. The service commenced with chanting Psalms and Hymns, and then the mysterious blessing of the bread and of the cups took place; and after uncovering his silvery head, he meekly received the blessed emblems and distributed them to each of the partakers, using a form of words which I was sorry I could not understand, as it was in the old Slavonic language, that which is always used for the church service, and although it is the root of the modern Russian, yet it is perfectly dissimilar and cannot be understood without study. But I could well imagine what they were, and was deeply moved with the ceremony done in remembrance of him who died that all who believed on him should be saved. The service was concluded by again chanting; and the procession re-formed and glided away and left the church, those benedicted by the service. In the ordinary daily prayer the system is not unlike our own beautiful service, prayers, lessons, and a litany being used; the Gospel is read from the altar, and the ceremony adopted give it a great effect. The altar in the interior

of the church in Russia, is divided off by a vast screen running up to the roof, and profusely decorated with pictures of saints, and frequently the persons of the ever blessed Trinity. The screen is placed on the top step and is an imitation of the curtain of the Temple at Jerusalem, the part behind being the Holy of Holies; in the centre of this are two great golden gates, enriched with carving and emblems of the Trinity; two other smaller doors open to the space behind the altar, where the vestments or robes of the clergy are kept in large chests, and the huge old MSS. and other books for the Church use. In this sacred part no female is allowed to enter. The prayers are read at a desk before the altar on a slight sort of trestle table, which is moved about at the will of the priest; in churches which have choirs they generally stand in little stalls on the first step of the altar, on each side of the golden gate. During that portion of the service when the Holy Gospel is read, these gates are thrown open, and the words of life are read by an ecclesiastic gorgeously dressed, on the first step of the altar, a beautiful idea, intimating that such words are what I have mentioned before, namely, that it is all in a language now obsolete and liable to the same or greater objections than the use of the Latin language by the Church of Rome. The clergy, as a body, I am sorry to say, are not much respected; there are some exceptions, but speaking of these as a body, they are ignorant and careless, and too many addicted to sensual indulgences, which is much fostered by the manner of keeping their fates. After church service is over, the clergyman goes round to visit his parishioners, and wherever he calls, a glass of Vodka, or corn brandy, is presented to him, and by courtesy he can hardly refuse to take it; this is repeated over again and again. In the villages, I am sorry to say, I have repeatedly seen the priest and his two deacons barely able to stagger home. The effect on the morals of the people, I should defer for a future paper, if this meets your approbation.

LADIES AND AGRICULTURE.
As showing the interest English ladies take in agriculture, I cannot but relate a casual interview I chanced to have with an English lady, in going up in the Express train from London to York. Her husband had bought a book at the stand as we were about starting, and remarked to her that "it was one of her favorite American authors—Hawthorne." I casually observed, "I was pleased to see young American authors found admirers with English ladies," when the conversation turned on books and authors. But I said to myself pretty soon, "this is a literary lady—probably her husband is an Editor or Reviewer, and she uses the 'scissors' for him; at all events, I must retreat from this discussion about authors; modern poets, and poetry. What should a farmer know critically of such things? If I was only in those fields—if the conversation could be made to turn upon crops, or cattle, then I should feel quite at home." I finally pointed out a field of wheat, and remarked it was very fine. The lady carefully observing it, said: "Sir, I think it is too thin—common fault this season as the seedling was late—those drills," she added, turning to her husband for his confirmation, "cannot be more than ten inches apart, and you see, sir, the ground is completely covered—twelve, and even fifteen inches is now preferred for the width of drills, and two bushels of seed to the acre will then entirely cover the ground in good land, so you can hardly distinguish the drills."

If the Goddess Ceres had appeared with her sheaf, or her cornucopia, I could not have been taken more by surprise. A lady descending on the width of wheat drills, and the quantity of seed! "I will try her again," said I "this may be a chance shot," and remarked in reference to a field of plowed ground we were passing, that it broke up in great lumps and could hardly be put in good tillage. "We have much clay and like this," she replied, "and formerly it was difficult to cultivate it in tillage crop; but since the introduction of Crosskill's Clod Crusher there will be made the most beautiful tilth on these lands, and which are now regarded as amongst our best wheat lands."

The conversation turned on cattle; she spoke of the best breeds of cows for the fall, (the Ayrshire and Devonshire) and on which she best chose was made—Cheshire—the best butter—Wales—where the best milk-maids were found—Wales—"Oh!" said I, "I was mistaken; this charming intelligent woman, acting so natural and unaffected; dressed so neat and so very plain, must be a farmer's wife, and what a help-mate he has in her—yes, a single bracelet clasps a fair, rounded arm—that's all." The train stopped at York; no longer had my travelling companion step up upon the platform than I noticed they were surrounded by a half-dozen servants—men and maids—women in full livery. It turned out to be Sir John and Lady H. This gentleman I learned was one of the largest landed proprietors in Berkshire, and his lady the daughter of a Nobleman, a Peeress in her own right; but her title added nothing to her, she was a noble woman without it.

It is a part of our task to excel in Horticulture, in which female taste and skill must aid us. We must embellish our homes, we must make them sweet and pleasant homes. The brave old oaks must be there; the spacious lawn, with its green sward—and the fruit orchard, and the shrubbery, and the roses, the vines festooned and trained about the walls and balconies—even the bird will think that a sweet home and come and sing and make melody, as though they would "teach the earth to imitate men."

Such a home will be established to our children, and to their children—not by statute laws of entail, but by a higher law, the law of nature—through the force of sympathy—the associations of childhood.

"The orchard, the meadow, the deep tangled wild-wood,
And every loved spot which our infancy knew."
These will hold them to it—these early memories—which we should take care to deepen with a binding and indissoluble tie.

Talk, not then, O you fathers and mothers to your sons of forensic fame—of commercial isolation, of the distinction of professional life, or of the gains and emoluments of commerce. It is not for our class, purely, to furnish more recruits to this hazardous service in which so many of the youth of the country have already been lost—lost to any useful purpose of living—it is ourselves miserable from hope deferred that makes the heart sick—or disappointed of the objects of life have been overruled by bankruptcy and ruin. Give to your sons the pursuit of Washington, who glories in being a Farmer; the field and the council chamber lie sought from duty, but his farm at Mount Vernon, where he wisely directed the plough from choice and pleasure.

"Wide—wide may the world feel the power of the plow,
And yield to the sickle, a fulness delighting;
May this be our conquest, the earth to subdue,
Till all join the song of the harvest inviting,
The sword and the spear
Are only known here

As we plow, or we praise—or we toil void of fear
And the fruit and the flower all smile in their birth
All greeting the Farmer the Prince of the Earth."
—[C. P. Holcomb's Address at the Maryland State Fair.

Montesquieu says: "False happiness renders men stern and proud, and that happiness is never communicated. True happiness renders them kind and sensible, and that happiness is always shared.

WE WOULD REQUEST PERSONS
INDEBTED TO THIS ESTABLISHMENT
TO REMIT THE AMOUNT OF THEIR DUES
WITHOUT DELAY.

The Quebec Mercury.

SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1854.

EXTRAORDINARY SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR IN ENGLAND.

It is not so very long since the question of annexation of Canada to the United States, was agitated within this Province; and it is within the recollection of every one with what severity LORD ELGIN and the present Government visited persons holding Her Majesty's Commissions, for expressing an opinion favorable to annexation. Even Colonel Prince who went for "independence" only, was disgraced by Lord Elgin for venturing to advocate a severance of this colony from the mother country. Yet, Lord Elgin himself, still holding his commission as Governor General of Canada, in his place in the House of Lords, in the very first speech he has made there, has, in direct terms, countenanced the severance of the tie which holds Canada to the parent state; for whether it be independence or annexation to it is all one so far as England is concerned. We are not at all surprised that the reporter of the Times doubted his senses when he heard the language, which we give below, fall from His Lordship. If Lord Elgin returns to this country, after the opinion he has expressed, he will of course return with the sanction of Her Majesty's ministers in England, of the language used by him in the House of Lords; which will involve, at the same time, a condemnation of his policy here towards the annexationists. So that, when Parliament meets, we will have added to the perplexing questions of the RESERVES and LAND TENURE, those of annexation and independence. The "veil of mystery" which envelops the acts of Lord Elgin's advisers in Canada, it is to be hoped, will then be laid aside, and the duplicity and deception practised by them exposed to the public eye. But to His Lordship's speech from the Times:—

"The Earl of Elgin, having had many years' experience in the administration of colonial affairs, felt bound to express his opinion—in which he believed the colonies themselves would concur—that it was just and reasonable that Colonies should provide at their own cost the forces—whether civil or military—which were necessary for the preservation of internal tranquillity. Nay, he would go further, and say that they were bound to provide the force necessary to protect them against aggression caused by their own acts or iniquity. On the other hand, he thought the colonies had a strong claim to the protection of the mother country against hostilities brought on them by the operation of imperial policy, over which they could exercise no control or influence. It was natural that the people of Britain, looking to the past expenditure on the colonies, and their progress towards maturity, should inquire whether the time has not come when these young and vigorous communities should contribute something by way of indemnification for the expense and labor which the mother country lavished on them during their period of infancy. [Hear.] The restrictive commercial system which we had recently abandoned threw over our economic relations with the colonies a discreditable veil of mystery; but, when that system was abandoned, we left the question in such a position, as regarded the colonies, as to cause it to be a matter of doubt whether (as we understood) the maintenance of the connexion between the mother country and the colonies was desirable. The policy more recently pursued had produced the best effect. General contentment prevailed in Canada among all classes, founded on the belief that the legislature and government of the mother country were prepared to give the colonies the power of self-government. [Hear, hear.] Animated by this feeling, the time would come when the colonies would manifest a desire to join the mother country in defending the weak against the strong—the oppressed against the oppressor; and, while seeking to share the glory of England, would not be unwilling to partake in her sacrifices. [Hear, hear.]

The following are the remarks of the Montreal Herald on the subject, and here we leave His Lordship for the present:—

"It would thus appear that Lord Elgin is of opinion that, the preference formerly extended to colonial productions in the markets of the mother country, threw over our economic relations with the colonies a discreditable veil of mystery. A discreditable veil of mystery! What can His Lordship mean by such 'talk talk'? Free Trade and the loss of that preference in the home market—which threw a discreditable veil of mystery, &c. On the other hand, His Lordship (at least, as the Times' reporter understood him) says, 'caused it to be a matter of doubt whether the maintenance of the connexion between the mother country and the colonies was desirable.' If not misunderstood by the Times' reporter, then Lord Elgin has, we take it for granted, thrown aside that 'discreditable veil of mystery,' from behind which he so arbitrarily abused the royal prerogative, and refused Her Majesty's loyal subjects the benefit of that 'doubt,' of which he now so glibly speaks (without condemning) as the natural result of the adoption of Free Trade, and the consequent dissolution of the commercial partnership between the mother country and her colonies. We cannot flatter His Lordship upon either this matter or the language of this, his first speech as a British Peer. To be candid, both as to doubt, as Sam. Weller would say, 'inferly afflicta to von's feelings,' but it is a terrible 'sinking in poetry' to hint at 'something by way of indemnification' for such masterly 'lavishments,'

and on reading it, we, incontinently, wiped away our tears and buttoned up our breeches pockets! As to His Lordship's peroration—defending the weak against the strong—the oppressed against the oppressor—'sharing the glory and partaking the sacrifices,' &c., &c.—it is really vastly fine, but reminds one much more of Bunham than of Burke, of Barnham than of Brougham."

The consolidation of the English Statutes is a good work, which appears to be slowly progressing in the mother country. This should be a hint to our legislators to lose no time in the great work of the codification of the laws, which the country too long has demanded from them in vain. The Statutes of Canada might be reduced to one uniform code. It is true that many of these statutes are local; but any obstacle of that kind is easily surmounted, as the Code Napoleon has abundantly proved. There are local laws in France, and other countries, governed by that code, despite of its entity in all matters of general application. The complete consolidation of the Provincial Statutes would be a step in the right direction; that is to say, it would to a limited extent tend towards the codification and simplification of the civil laws of this province, a measure most imperatively required. There is no reason why the general law of the land should not be the same in Upper and Lower Canada; and the institution by parliament of one brief, simple, and intelligible code, for all Canada, would not only be an inestimable benefit to the people of this country, but might possibly be adopted by their brethren of the Eastern Provinces, as it would contain the best elements out of which a code could be formed, namely, a fusion of the maxims of English, French, and Roman jurisprudence. And it is matter of regret that the Attorney General, instead of saving felons and murderers from the consequences of their crimes, should turn his attention to a measure which, if carried out with capacity and success and accompanied by a due regard for the liberty of the subject and the claims of the constitution, might send down his name to posterity with much deserved honour; a name by the bye, which has no present prospect of getting there, and is only even now as that of the most inefficient and most dangerous of legislators and law officers.

A PROVINCIAL ARMY.

The *Journal de Québec* gives a rumor to the effect that the present government intend to ask parliament for a grant of £70,000 to establish a military force. If they do, it will be a matter of some surprise, as, after issuing debentures to the amount of three millions without law, one would have imagined that they would dispense with asking Parliament for anything but take what they want, and merely ask for its sanction, after an expenditure. As connected with the arbitrary, tyrannical and unconstitutional acts of the present government a military force will, of course, be a great desideratum, for then the government will possess the means of forcing an abject submission to them at the point of the bayonet!

THE 9TH OF JUNE TRAGEDY.

The *Montreal Herald* of to-day gives the following as the most important portion of a General Order, from the Commander of Her Majesty's Forces, announcing to the troops in Canada the dissolution of the Court Martial assembled for the trial of certain soldiers of the 26th Regiment, implicated in the disastrous and fatal transaction of the 9th of June last. The military authorities fully sustain the opinion, that the cruel—ye might say wanton—sacrifice of so many innocent lives on that lamentable occasion, is attributable, in the first instance, to the gross breach of the regulations of the service, by the officer in command bringing the troops upon the ground with their pieces loaded; and, in the second instance, to the disgraceful want of discipline, on the part of the men, in firing, without either orders from their officers, or any provocation on the part of the peaceful citizens, who fell victims to their heedless and unmanly panic—want of reflection, and loss of all presence of mind, to put the mildest construction upon their conduct.

MONTREAL, 10th March, 1854.

GENERAL ORDERS.

No. 5. The officers who were employed on duty with the detachment of the 26th Regiment, on the evening of the 9th June last, having properly requested that a general Court Martial might be assembled to investigate their conduct on that occasion, it has not been considered advisable to revive the inquiry into that unhappy business.

No. 6. The Lieutenant General has to express his deep regret that, in consequence of a total disregard to Her Majesty's Regulations for the guidance of officers commanding detachments proceeding to suppress riots and disturbances, a gross breach of military discipline occurred on the 9th of June last, which has not only tended to impair the unanimity and good understanding which should subsist between officers and soldiers of a corps; but has brought discredit on the previous high character of the 26th Regiment for discipline and subordination.

(Signed,) W. J. D'URBAN, Lt. Col.

DEPT. QTR. MASTER GEN.

We fully concur with our contemporary when he says: "with all respect, and without, we trust, either passion or prejudice, we must be permitted to add, that a more lame and impotent conclusion to a transaction, alike disgraceful to the civil and military authority in Canada, we find it impossible to conceive."

IMPORTANT OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The Canada Gazette of yesterday contains the following important documents, having connection with the alliance between Britain and France against Russia.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE,

QUEBEC, 24th March, 1854.

The accompanying Despatch is published by command of His Excellency the Administrator of the Government for the information and guidance of all public Officers and others concerned.

By Command, R. BRUCE, Gov. Sec.

(Circular.) DOWNING STREET,

24th February, 1854.

Sir, I transmit herewith, for your information, copy of a circular instruction, which has been addressed to Her Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Agents abroad, directing them, in conformity with an agreement made by Her Majesty's Govern-

ment with that of France, to afford protection to French subjects and commerce.

Instructions to the same effect will be forthwith issued to Her Majesty's Naval Officers in all parts of the world.

I have to direct you to conduct yourself in the exercise of your powers as Governor of Canada in accordance with these instructions, so far as they are applicable to your office; to impress on all the local Authorities under your superintendence the duty of affording similar protection to French subjects and commerce, and of co-operating for that purpose with Her Majesty's Naval Authorities; and to report to me, without delay, any measures which you may have deemed it expedient to take in reference to these instructions.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

NEWCASTLE.

THE OFFICER administering the Government of Canada.

FOREIGN OFFICE,

February 23, 1854.

The communication which has recently been made to you of the Correspondence on Eastern Affairs which has been laid before both Houses of Parliament, will have shown you that there is every probability of an early commencement of hostilities between Great Britain and France on one side, and Russia on the other. That correspondence will also have shown you that the British and French Governments, throughout the difficult and complicated negotiations, which have preceded the existing state of affairs, have earnestly and cordially acted together, with a view to avert the calamity of war, and that they are equally prepared to act with the same earnestness and cordiality for the preservation of the Ottoman Empire, if the Emperor of Russia should still be unwilling to negotiate for peace on fair and reasonable terms.

The time has now arrived when it is incumbent on the two Governments to prepare for all the contingencies of war; and among those contingencies, it has been impossible for them to overlook the danger to which their subjects and their commerce in the High Seas may be exposed by the machinations of their enemy, who, though unable from his own resources to injure either, may seek to devise means of offence from Countries whose Governments take no part in the contest which he has provoked.

But it is a necessary consequence of the strict union and alliance which exists between Great Britain and France, that, in the event of war, their conjoint action should be felt by Russia, in all parts of the world; that the British and French fleets, and their armies, should be united either for offensive or defensive purposes against Russia, but that the same spirit of union should prevail in all quarters of the world, and that whether for offence or defence the civil and military and naval resources of the British and French Empires should be directed to the common objects of protecting the subject and commerce of England and France from Russian aggression, and of depriving the Russian Government of the means of inflicting injury on either.

For these reasons Her Majesty's Government have agreed with that of His Majesty the Emperor of France to instruct their Civil and Naval Authorities in foreign parts, to consider their respective subjects as having an equal claim to protection against Russian hostility; and for this purpose, either singly or in conjunction with each other, to act indifferently for the support and defence of British and French interests. It may be that, in a given locality, one only of the Powers is represented by a Civil Functionary, or by a Naval Force; but, in such a case, the influence and power of that one must be exerted as zealously and efficiently for the protection of the subjects and interests of the other as if those subjects and interests were its own.

I have accordingly to instruct you, Sir, to act in conformity with this principle. You will consider it your duty to protect, as far as possible, against the consequences of the hostilities which England and France may shortly be engaged with Russia, the subjects and interests of the British and French Empires; and you will make known without reserve to the French Civil and Naval Authorities with whom you may have means of communication, any dangers to which the interest of either country may be exposed, or any opportunities with which you may become acquainted of inflicting injury on the common enemy.

I am, Your most obedient, humble Servant, (Signed) CLARENDON.

FIREWOOD AND TURNPIKES.

We have been informed that it is not the intention of the Turnpike Trust to extend the Turnpike road as far north in the direction of Lake Beauport as was originally proposed, and as their means and powers permit. If this be so, we must express our regret; in which we shall be joined by every inhabitant of this city, as this is the only Turnpike road extending in a northerly direction, under the Turnpike Act, and by this road, at least, three-fourths of all the firewood that finds its way to our markets in winter, is brought; it being the best débouché to the nearest firewood districts; among which are:—Lake Beauport, Lake St. Charles, Stoneham, Tewksbury, Laval or Tipperary Settlement, &c. We hope the Trust will reconsider their decision, and extend this road to the utmost limits of their power without delay, which will carry us over the Stoneham, or perhaps more properly speaking, the St. Pierre Hill, which, at present, is the greatest obstacle to an easy communication for loaded vehicles with the places above named.

ELECTRO-BIOLOGY.

Mr. STONE gave his first lecture, at the Music Hall, on Thursday night, and, although the night was unfavorable, and the repeated postponements (from his illness) had created doubts as to his appearance, the Hall contained a good sprinkling of a most respectable and intelligent audience, who seemed to be delighted with the success of the operator, which was undoubted, and we may add unusually great. Mr. S. informed his audience, in a short but instructive address, that the usual amount of success in impressing or influencing new and untried subjects, was three or four out of every twenty. Out of fifteen persons who went on to the stage, of whom, one retired without being acted upon, thus leaving fourteen;—six were brought completely under the influence and controul of the operator, and, by their pranks, tickled the audience until many of their sides ached with laughing.

Last night, the performance was repeated, notwithstanding the continued bad weather; and the audience, as before, although rather thin, seemed to be delighted; and the experiments were equally satisfactory, although the number of susceptible or impressible persons, was not as great as on the former occasion.

As to-night and Monday will be the last opportunity of witnessing these most wonderful and interesting feats, we advise our readers who have never yet seen anything of the kind, not to lose the chance. To such as have already seen, we need say nothing.

THE NEW YORK INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—Below we give the General Report of the British Commissioners appointed to attend the exhibition of Industry at New York. It is, no doubt, from the pen of the Earl of Ellesmere. The specific reports from the different departments into which the Commissioners divided itself, are promised at an early day. It will be noticed that the delay in opening and filling the Exhibition is very delicately alluded to, and the most friendly and respectful language is employed in speaking of the United States and their population.

LONDON, Dec. 1, 1853.

My Lord: In reporting on the general results of the visit we had the honor to be deputed to pay in the summer of this year, to the United States of America, on the occasion of the Industrial Exhibition at New York, it is desirable that your Lordship should be made acquainted with the peculiar position in which the commission was placed, on its arrival in that city, early in June last.

Owing to the still unfinished state of the Exhibition building, we found that its opening had been postponed from June 1 to July 1, and there was little probability that the arrangement of the various contributions would, even then, be sufficiently forward state to allow of that examination and scrutiny so necessary for the proper consideration of their merits.

Under these circumstances, and in accordance with the instructions received by us from your Lordship, it was decided, after consideration, that the various localities of the United States in which raw materials were likely to be most abundant, mechanical skill most largely applied, and manufacturing industry fairly established, and art and science most perfectly developed, whether educationally or practically, should be first visited as far as the limited time at the disposal of the majority of the members of the commission would permit.

In order to effect this object with facility and certainty, it was thought expedient to divide the labor as distinctly as possible. Taking the classification of the Great Exhibition of 1851 as a basis, as suggested in our instructions, certain departments were assigned to each member of the commission, on which a report should be prepared and presented.

In raw materials, the report on class I, mining, quarrying, and mineral productions; also, maps, charts, &c., and philosophical instruments (class X.), in connection with the latter, was undertaken by Sir Charles Lyell; whilst the report on minerals in their economic relations and metallurgical operations, as a portion of class I; class II, chemical processes and products; class III, substances used for food; class IV, vegetable and animal substances used for manufactures, including also tanneries, as a portion of class IV, was to be prepared by Professor Wilson, with a report on class IX, agricultural implements and machines; class XXVII, manufactures in mineral substances, cement, &c.; class XXVIII, manufactures in animal and vegetable substances; class XXIX, manufactures in various materials; and also, the progress of scientific education in relation to industry.

In machinery, Mr. Joseph Whitworth undertook to report on class V, machines for direct use; class VI, manufacturing machines and tools; class VII, civil engineering, and on the character and action of the patent laws, and on the system of electric telegraphs so extensively used throughout the United States.

In manufactures, the report on class XI, cotton; class XII, wool and hemp; class XIII, silk; class XIV, flax and linen; class XV, mixed fabrics; class XVI, leather, (except tanneries); class XVII, paper, printing, &c.; class XVIII, printed fabrics; class XIX, tapestry, lace, and carpets; class XX, clothing; class XXI, cutlery and edge tools; class XXII, iron and general hardware; class XXIII, precious metals, jewelry, &c.; class XXIV, glass; class XXV, ceramic manufactures; class XXVI, decorative arts; and on the position of art education, as applied to manufactures, and the copyright of designs, was undertaken by Mr. Geo. Wallis.

The report on the section of the fine arts was assigned to Lord Ellesmere.

Mr. Dilke undertook to obtain an account of the building in which the Exhibition was to be held, and he also agreed to attend to the collection of trade circulars and patent office reports, which your Lordships in your instructions particularly specified. Mr. Dilke further undertook to observe whether any new inventions, exhibited in classes Nos. 8 and 10, not embraced in the department of Sir Charles Lyell, Mr. Wallis, Mr. Whitworth, and Prof. Wilson, were likely to be of interest or value in England. Unfortunately, for some weeks after his arrival, the arrangements for the building were so incomplete that it was considered advisable that commission should visit other parts of the Union, and Mr. Dilke proceeded to the Western States. On his return he found a communication awaiting his arrival, from the medical attendant of his family, desiring his return by the first steamer. Mr. Dilke, therefore, on his return, will, necessarily, be very brief, as he has been unable to reach his country, and he has, therefore, before the completion of the arrangements within the building, and when he had seen but a small portion of the United States. Before leaving he was so fortunate as to be able to arrange with Mr. W. Andrews Holwell, the commissioner for the fine arts, to send him notice of any novelties which might be of interest to him, and he has, for an account, therefore, which may appear in Mr. Dilke's special report, in reference to these classes, he will be indebted to the kindness of Mr. Holwell.

After examining such branches of industry in their respective localities as time would permit, prior to the fixed for the opening of the Exhibition, the Commission returned to New York, and attended the inauguration on the 14th of July, on which occasion the President of the United States and several of the Cabinet Ministers were present.

The continued incompleteness of the Exhibition, after the day of opening, suggested the importance of finishing the examination of the various departments assigned to each member of the commission, as far as possible, in their respective centres.

The construction of a large room destined for the reception of mineral and mining products and geographical and other maps and charts, was still in progress when Sir Charles Lyell's engagements required his return to England, in August. There was then no prospect of the display of the articles belonging to the department until the end of September or beginning of October. Sir Charles, therefore, visited different cities in various states, from which contributions to the Exhibition were expected, and inspected at Washington the coast survey department, presided over by Prof. Bache, and the observatory, in charge of Lieut. Maury, U.S.N., in both of which establishments he saw a large assemblage of maps and charts, to which he referred in his report. He was also shown, in various public and private collections, in several of the Eastern States, specimens of minerals, ores and other raw produce, about to be sent to New York. Sir Charles also availed himself of the assistance of Prof. Benjamin Silliman, to whom the classification of objects in Class I. had been assigned in the New York Exhibition, to examine the contributions as they had been already received, and which were deposited away in part of the building already roofed in.

From these and other sources a rough draft of a report was drawn up and placed in the hands of Mr. James Hall, Geological Surveyor of the state of New York—a gentleman to whom the scientific world is indebted for a geological map of part of New York, and several excellent surveys, besides two volumes on the paleontology of the older rocks of North America—works of the highest merit. Mr. Hall undertook the task of supplying Sir Charles with notes of the various articles appertaining to Class I. after they should have been arranged and finally displayed—a task which was accomplished in the course of October.—At that period the Exhibition afforded a satisfactory

It is addressed to the Earl of Clarendon.

illustration of the economical resources of many large sections of the Union, although the productive powers of other regions were very inadequately represented.

The interval previous to the opening of the Exhibition afforded Professor Wilson an opportunity of inspecting several of the more important manufacturing processes in operation in their respective localities, and also of visiting the coal and iron-making districts of Pennsylvania and Maryland; at the same time he availed himself of the opportunity to attend the trials of the agricultural harvesting machines, which were at that time taking place in some of the rural districts through which he passed. Subsequently, owing to the annual meetings of the different state agricultural societies not being held until September and October, and the unfinished state of that portion of the building destined for the arrangement of the mineral department, it was considered desirable that Professor Wilson should remain in the States some weeks longer than he had contemplated, to enable him to fulfill the special duties which had been assigned to him. He therefore from time to time prosecuted his examinations in the building, as the several classes were completed, and occupied the spare time at his disposal in visiting the different manufacturing and producing districts of the Western and Northwestern states, besides those in the more immediate vicinity of New York.

In company with Mr. Dilke he attended a meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Cleveland, Ohio, and subsequently, at the special request of the Boards of Agriculture of Canada East and West, he attended the great provincial meetings held at Montreal and at Hamilton respectively. On his return, through the kindness and assistance of Professor B. Silliman, he had every facility afforded him for examining the fine collection of mineral and metallurgical products under his direction; and having completed as far as was possible the duties he had undertaken, he took his departure from the States by the steamer of the 19th of October.

That portion of the Exhibition building in which machinery in motion was intended to be placed, was still unfinished at the period at which Mr. Whitworth had to leave for England; and in the department of manufactures, the non-arrival or non arrangement of many important contributions prevented that full and complete examination which had been undertaken by Mr. Wallis. Both, however, have extensively examined the productions in their respective departments in the various establishments which they visited, either before or after the opening of the Exhibition; and upon these and such contributions as were displayed at the time of their departure from New York, on the 10th of August, their reports will be founded.

The exhibition afforded us no sufficient materials for a judgment of the condition of the arts of painting or sculpture in the United States. A gallery of considerable extent, for the reception of pictures, engraved on the original design of the building, was still only in process of construction at the period of our departure, and no specimens of sculpture had yet reached the main building, which could be used to testify that such artists as Messrs. Powers and Crawford were following out their already distinguished career, or meeting with competitors among their countrymen. We may be allowed, however, to express an opinion, founded on observations too casual and limited to allow us to particularize individual masters, that the art of landscape painting bids fair to flourish in North America. In a newly settled country, where the works of man, the elements of that which common consent denominates the picturesque, must necessarily be, in a great measure, deficient.

The aspect of nature, however, in North America, has peculiarities of its own, in respect alike of form, of color, and atmospheric effects, which can hardly fail to attract genius to their pictorial representation, and would justify and reward its highest efforts. We are permitted to predict that several of the artists whose pencils are already employed on the scenery of their native country, will do justice to its claims upon art, and establish a national school of landscape of a high order.

In referring to the delay in the opening and completion of the Exhibition at New York, it is just to those who have undertaken the management to state that the inclemency of the late winter, the great demand for workmen in the building trades, the novelty of construction in certain portions of the building, and the want of any previous experience in a work of such magnitude, may be considered as an excuse for the delay which took place; and the commission cannot suffer from any circumstances, however much to be regretted, to prevent the expression of the high sense entertained by its members of the courtesy, kindness, and ever ready attention paid to them alike in their public and private capacity, by all connected, even in the most remote degree, with the Exhibition. Indeed, this courtesy, attention and anxiety to assist the purposes for which special locality in various parts of the United States was visited, and the promptness with which all reasonable inquiries were answered—and the desire to promote, to the fullest extent, the objects of the commission—characterized all classes of Americans, thus rendering an otherwise difficult and laborious task comparatively easy and agreeable.

In its general character the Exhibition at New York may be said to be successful. The lessons conveyed in the contributions from Europe, Canada, not to believe, fail to exercise a beneficial influence over the taste, skill and industry of the United States.

The attention of the commission was of course chiefly confined to the contributions of the Americans themselves, and in certain departments the industry of the various states was fairly represented; while in others there was a deficiency much to be regretted, especially in the section of raw materials. But, when we considered that the space assigned to the United States amounted but to one-third part of the whole building, and that this space does not greatly exceed that originally assigned to the contributions from America in the Great Exhibition of 1851, the possibility of illustrating the industrial resources of a new territory as that now comprised within the limits of the Federal Union, becomes self-evident. There can be little doubt, then, that in nearly all essential points the exhibition will prove to the intelligent and industrious artisans and enterprising manufacturers of America, much more of an instructor than a rival.

What is to be done, then, an expositor of what has been done by them; for the latter can be alone fairly judged of in the matter.

Intelligent, from the practical instruction of that early education which is alike afforded to all, and indeed made almost imperative on all, either by an enlightened public opinion or legal enactment; ingenious, industrious, energetic, and pains-taking as the producing classes of so busy a community must necessarily be, where popular education is made subservient alike to individual intelligence and natural aptitude for individual intelligence; and ready appreciation of all really useful inventions and improvements, great original power, and immense activity, it will be wonderful indeed if, out of such a display of European art and science, skill and industry, the people of the United States do not gain in no ordinary degree a large amount of valuable information, and thus receive a great stimulant to their already well-established manufacturing systems, and valuable hints toward the commencement of others.

We have, in conclusion, to state that the special reports undertaken, as already stated, by the individual members of the Commission, to whom the examination of the respective departments was assigned, are now in a forward state of preparation, and that they will be submitted to your Lordship as early as date as their completion will permit. We have, &c.

ROBERT L. ELLESMERE, CHAS. LYELL, C. WENTWORTH DILKE, GEO. WALLIS, JOSEPH WHITWORTH, JOHN WILSON.

In accordance with the request of the philanthropic ELIUS BURRILL, originator of Ocean Penny Postage, commonly known as the learned Blacksmith, a petition from this city and environs is preparing. The printing offices, places of public resort, ship-yards in particular, will doubtless aid in obtaining signatures for this benevolent object.—[Communicated.]

LOOK AMONG THE ROBBERIES.

PUNCE has discovered one of the most atrocious and unheeded of pieces of swindling in the Province. A fresh attempt has been made to seduce Punce from his integrity, by the learned-law-brick-layer, but in vain. It was neither more nor less than the offer of the monopoly of the Steam-tug job, which he indignantly rejected, telling him, if he had no imbecile cousin to offer it to, he might give it to some "baby" in trust for himself, as Punce was too much of a man, and an honest one too, to soil his hands or attain his honor by anything so dark.

COURTLY.

Punce desires to be informed what percentage the learned-law-brick-layer gets on the diverse large expenditures of public monies for public works, (which are all made without contracts, and whether he has any associates with whom to divide the spoils, and how many. Also, how many are cousins or other relations; and how many are ministers, and whether they divide the plunder in equal shares. Punce respectfully solicits this information, as he intends to bring the matter before Parliament.

We cut the following paragraph from the London *News of the World* of the 19th ultimo, by which, their hosts of friends in Canada will see how gallantly the men of the 71st depot have sustained the character of their regiment—the whole body volunteering for active service:—

THE GLORIOUS VOLUNTEERING AT CHATHAM.—A considerable excitement has prevailed amongst the troops comprising the provisional battalion, owing to an order from the Commander-in-Chief, for 600 volunteers for the following corps, required to fill up the regiments for expedition to Constantinople—viz., the 4th King's Own, 28th, 71st, and 93rd Highlanders, and 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade. An especial parade of the battalion was formed on the general parade ground of the barracks, the number of 3,000 men. The troops were formed in great columns of depots. It was pleasing and gratifying to Colonel Kelly to see what glee and joy was felt by the young men being allowed to volunteer for the chance of active service. Indeed it may be said with truth that the number had been required, there would have been no lack of candidates for this service. The number was soon completed to the full complement with exception of the 93rd Highlanders. Only 11 men volunteered for that corps, on the ground of that regiment wearing kilted hose; and if the corps had worn trousers they would join immediately. Not one soldier out of 500 men who have volunteered from this battalion—has ever been tried by a court-martial or has a scratch against his name in the regimental defaulters' book. The provisional battalion has shown that it is a nursery for the British army on all occasions. The duty men of the 24th, volunteered to a man, with the exception of two old soldiers, who are just returned from India, they were left by themselves on parade, a circumstance which created considerable laughter.

CITY COUNCIL.—The Corporation were occupied until a very late hour last night with an obstinate debate on the report of the Road Committee recommending that that part of the Cul-de-Sac adjoining the Queen's Wharf, and measuring 100 feet in front by 500 feet in depth, be leased to the Grand Trunk Railway Company for a period of 35 years, on the terms following:—

A yearly rent of £100 to be paid; £15,000 to be expended by the company within three years from date of lease; and the property, with improvements thereon, to revert to the city at the expiration of the lease. Several amendments were moved. Finally the discussion was deferred to Friday next.

IS CANADA TO BE AN AID OR AN OBSTRUCTION TO ENGLAND?

(To the Editor of the Mercury.)

Sir,—To what cause are we to attribute the absence of all sympathy amongst the people of Canada, with the feeling so strongly and so unanimously evinced in England and France upon the present stand taken by those countries against the aggressive movements of Russia?—Low as we are in the estimation of the world, and which were taken up by the members of the royal household, as those brave troops defied at breakfast through the approach to Buckingham Palace, upon their departure for the seat of war; or that the acclamations of the people of France upon the embarkation of the French troops for the same destination,—find no echo in Canada? A province, whose people belong to no and is intimately connected with the one country, and which should possess the strongest sympathies with both. Is it because we are profuse in liberal and generous professions when they cost us and can avail nothing, that we hesitate to avow them when that avowal might lead to our sincerity being put to some blunted test? Or have all our better feelings become so blunted by the selfishness which we have availed ourselves of in the provinces that avarice and selfishness alone guide our conduct as individuals, and influence our councils as the first policy of the British empire?

While the most discordant elements in France have become united by the cause in which she is embarked with England; while in the latter country, all classes, from the Queen upon the throne to the sweeper in the street, have declared and feel themselves committed to it; while a foreign people, dwelling upon our frontier, have generously come forward through their press and at public meetings to express sympathy for that cause and to denounce all attempts of the worthless among them to prey upon the commerce of those supporting it, we, who have the means to contribute towards that cause, have stood aloof by appeals and by caresses which would shame us into performing an honest duty, if they cannot stimulate us to act as generous, if not.

In the contest upon which England and France are about to enter with a despot who religiously believes, and who acts upon that belief, that his country is destined to enslave Europe, and with Europe, the whole world, England has need of all available resources. In proof of this we may instance the recall and detention of the 46th regiment the other day, after it had been embarked for Australia. When her necessities were deemed so great as to cause one regiment to be retained from a colony where troops are much wanted, it would certainly be a great relief to England if she could withdraw from this colony where they are not required, the five regiments of infantry and five companies of artillery which now make up its garrison. With the quiet and happy renege within the province, and the little prospect there exists of that quiet being disturbed from without, we are able to place the whole of this force at the disposal of England, by our providing the few provincial troops necessary to occupy the two or three posts which need to be maintained in future; and with six hundred thousand pounds of surplus revenue at our disposal, we are able to agree to a course which would be agreeable to England, it is a disgrace and almost a crime that we do not offer to do so. But it is useless to look for natural sympathies or chivalrous feelings in this quarter at so late a period, for had they existed, the important events affecting the interests of England and the liberties of Europe would have long since brought them out, and there would have been no need of this. There is, however, a question to be determined by our conduct, which involves our reputation more deeply than any expression of mere sentiment; and that is, are we the ally of Russia? or do we form a loyal part of the dominions of that Queen, who cheered with her presence and her acknowledgments the last battalion of Guards ordered to the Mediterranean, as they halted at

daybreak in front of her window? of that Queen, who would have cheerfully accompanied them to the field, had such an example been wanting to the troops...

Dr. McLane's Vermifuge.

During a practice of more than twenty years, Dr. McLane has attended innumerable patients afflicted with every form of worm disease, and was induced to apply all the energies of his mind to the discovery of a vermifuge, or worm destroyer, certain in its effects; the result of his labors is the American Worm Specific, now before the public, which is perfectly safe, and may be given alike to children of the most tender age, or to the aged adult; it purges mildly and subdues fever, and destroys worms with inevitable success. It is easy of administration, and as it does not contain mercury in any form whatever, no restrictions are necessary with regard to drinking cold water, nor is it capable of doing the least injury to the tenderest infant. An incredible number of worms have been expelled by this great vermifuge.

Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. McLane's CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, and take none else. All others in comparison, are worthless. Dr. McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his Celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable Drug Stores in the United States and Canada.

Sold in QUEBEC, by JOSEPH BOWLES, Medical Hall, Upper Town Market Place, and JOHN MUSSON & CO., Bunde Street, Upper Town.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

An Excellent Remedy for Impurity of the Blood and General Derangement of Health.

Many persons of robust habits frequently suffer from a dangerous derangement of blood to the head, benumbed feelings in the limbs, heaviness and drowsiness, arising from the blood being in a bad state; the stomach in such cases is generally out of order, with little or no appetite. Such individuals should take a course of Holloway's Pills. Thousands who have been given up as incurable by the faculty, have been thoroughly re-invigorated in constitution, and restored to the uninterrupted enjoyment of good health by this admirable remedy.

BEWARE OF IMPOSITION.

The greater the value of any discovery, the higher it is held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon by the spurious imitations of ignorant, designing and dishonest men, who, like the drone in the hive, have neither the ability nor inclination to think or provide for themselves, but thrive and luxuriate upon the earnings of the deserving.

The extraordinary success attending the use of Dr. Wiat's Balsam of Wild Cherry in diseases of the lungs, and the many singular cures it has effected, have naturally attracted the attention of many physicians, as well as the whole fraternity of quacks—and caused unprincipled counterfeits and imitations to palm off spurious mixtures, of similar name and appearance of the genuine Balsam. Some are called "Syrup of Wild Cherry and Tar," "Cherry Syrup," "Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry," "Wild Cherry Compound," and sundry other compounds; to which they attach a long string of "puffs." But of such nostrums we know nothing. It is Wiat's Balsam of Wild Cherry alone that performs the cures. Let them not deceive you. The genuine is signed A. BUTTS.

SETH W. FOWLE, Druggist, 138, Washington Street, Boston, Mass., is the sole proprietor of the original receipt for the manufacture of the genuine medicine, and supplies both at wholesale and retail, and of whom agencies can be obtained.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper. For Sale, wholesale and retail, by JOSEPH BOWLES, Medical Hall, Upper Town Market Place, and JOHN MUSSON & CO., Quebec.

Do Barry's delicious Revalenta Arabica Food invariably restores health, without medicine, innumerable cures, or, as it is called, "the food of the weak." We extract a few out of 50,000 testimonials of cures, which had resisted all medical remedies. "Cure No. 180. 'Twenty-five years nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Do Barry's food in a very short time—W. H. Reeve, Pool Anbury, Tiverton." "Cure No. 4208.—'Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasms, and nausea, have been effectually removed by Do Barry's delicious food in a very short time—Rev. John W. Flavel, Rector, Rectory, Norfolk."

Cure No. 1784.—Not expected to live six days longer. I was cured by Do Barry's admirable Health-restoring Revalenta Arabica Food. MAGDALINA PURVIS, Moffat, Scotland.

More ample details than our space permits will be seen in Messrs. Do Barry's advertisements.

Sold in Quebec, by J. MUSSON & CO., Bunde Street.

By Telegraph.

VIA MONTREAL LINE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP PACIFIC.

Four days Later from Europe.

New York, 23rd March—7 p. m.

The Steamer Pacific is below.

By telegraph from Sandy Hook, we learn that the news presents no new feature of importance in reference to the war.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market had recovered from the previous depression owing partly to Russia having prohibited the export of grain from Odessa.

Wheat in limited request, but on the whole firmer at 12s. Indian Corn 6d. dearer.

Provisions unchanged.

Consols 91½ a 91½

New York, March 24, 8½, A. M.

The Pacific from Liverpool, 1 p. m., on 8th arrived at 7.30 last evening.

The Africa and America arrived out on the 8th.

The "Lightning" clipper ship arrived out on the evening of the 4th, 13 days from Boston.

The position of Eastern affairs is unchanged. No battles on the Danube except an affray between two columns of Russians, who, mistaking each other for Turks in the night, attacked each other, and some hundreds were killed before the mistake was discovered.

Small skirmishes continue on the Danube between Turks and Russians.

Nothing new from Asia or the fleets.

The Greek insurrection was almost at an end. The United States Minister had presented his credentials to the Sultan assuring him of the sympathy of the people of the United States.

Warlike preparations are going on in England. The first division of the Baltic fleet will sail in a day or two.

The French Government advertises for 100 ships to embark troops and stores from Marseilles for the East.

The Earl of Londonderry is dead.

More difficulties had occurred at Preston with the operatives.

Dixon and Co., of Glasgow, have failed, liabilities £200,000.

The Spanish insurrection is suppressed.

Austria still wavers, and Prussia refrains from indicating the course she will pursue.

Russia has prohibited the export of grain from Odessa and the sea of Azov. The announcement had strengthened the English grain market.

LATEST.

The London Morning Herald of the 8th in a third edition reports that Kalafat had fallen, and that the garrison had been massacred. The intelligence had created very great excitement, but the truth of it was doubted.

Marseilles, 7th—Corn has risen 2 francs per hectolitre in consequence of the Russian prohibition.

London, 7th—Frost, Williams, and Jones, the Chartists, are pardoned.

Turin, 1st—France and England are said to have decided to prevent any movement in Italy.

ENGLAND.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to double the income tax, and the French Ministry proposes to borrow 250,000,000 francs to meet the expense of the war.

Paris, 7th.—The Loan of 250,000,000 francs has been unanimously approved.

A CHARGE DELIVERED TO THE CLERGY OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC, at the TRIENNIAL VISITATION HELD ON THE 11th Jan., 1854, By the Lord Bishop of Quebec. A few copies may be procured at the Office of THE QUEBEC MERCURY. Quebec, March 25th, 1853. 36

FOR SALE OR TO LET, With immediate possession. THE COTTAGE AND GROUNDS OF BAGATELLE, adjoining the residence of the Governor General. Apply on the premises, or to HENRY ATKINSON, St. Peter Street. 35—u.

OPENING SERVICES OF THE BAPTIST CHAPEL, QUEBEC. ON FRIDAY EVENING, the 24th instant, the BAPTIST CHAPEL, recently erected in ST. HELEN STREET, opposite the Artillery Gardens, will be opened for Divine Worship, when the Rev. JOHN COOK, D. D., will preach. Service to commence at SEVEN. On the following LORD'S DAY service will be conducted in the Morning at HALF-PAST TEN, by the Rev. J. BORDMAN; in the Afternoon at THREE, by the Rev. W. R. CLARK; and in the Evening at HALF-PAST SIX, by the Rev. W. H. HUGHES-BURGH. A collection will be taken up at each service towards defraying the expenses of the erection. Quebec, 23rd March, 1854. 35

MUSIC HALL. ELECTRO-BIOLOGY. MR. G. W. STONE, has the honor to announce, that his WONDERFUL AND AMUSING EXPERIMENTS, upon persons in a perfectly wakeful state, which created so much excitement in this city some four years since, (and which during the past three years, have astonished and interested all classes in Europe,) will be performed at the above Hall, on the EVENINGS of THURSDAY, FRIDAY, SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 27th instant. Admission:—Sall and Boxes, 2s. 6d. Pit, 1s. 3d. Doors open at HALF-PAST SEVEN; to commence at EIGHT o'clock. Carriages may be ordered at 10 o'clock. Quebec, 21st March, 1854.

LOST. THIS MORNING, between the Store of the undersigned and the Chronicle Office, TWO PROMISSORY NOTES, one drawn by Mr. DENNIS MAGUIRE, JUNR., in favor of Mr. P. DORION, and the other in favor of DORION & FREIRE, and drawn by Mr. LUKE BROTHERS. The Banks and Public are cautioned against negotiating the same. DORION & FREIRE. Quebec, 23rd March, 1854. 35

LANDS FOR SALE. THE following LOTS of LAND, advantageously situated in the TOWNSHIP OF CRANBOURNE:— 4½ Acre, Lots 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32. 4½ Acre, Lots 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32. For terms and other particulars, address: G. T. CARV, "Mercury" Office, Quebec; or to R. BUCHANAN, Esq., Post-Master, Pointe Levy. Quebec, 23rd March, 1854. 35

NOTICE—AUCTIONS. THE SUBSCRIBER, thankful for past favors, begs leave to inform the Public, that he is ready to attend to OUT-DOOR SALES by Auction, of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MERCHANDISE, and other effects. Orders received at his EASTERN WARE STORE, corner of St. John and St. Stanislaus Street, Upper Town. THOMAS BICKELL, A. & B. Quebec, 22nd March, 1854. 35—m-2

PROSPECTUS OF FRANCHERE'S VOYAGE, BEING AN ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST VOYAGE TO THE MOUTH OF THE COLUMBIA, AND THE FOUNDING OF ASTORIA BY THE PACIFIC FUR COMPANY, with the Author's residence there during the years 1811, 1812, 1813 and 1814, and his Overland Journey home. BY GABRIEL FRANCHERE. Translated from the French, and edited by J. V. HUNTINGDON, Esq. The above work will be published immediately by J. S. REDFIELD, 11 and 12 Nassau Street, New York, in a Duodecimo Volume on fine white paper, beautifully bound in Cloth, with illustrations, at one dollar per copy to subscribers. J. & C. CROMAZIE, AGENTS. Quebec, 22nd March, 1854. 35—c-1

NEW BOOKS—BY EXPRESS. ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY; or, Year Book of Facts in Science and Art, for 1854. Exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements in Mechanics, Useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Meteorology, Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, Geography, Antiquities, &c., together with a list of recent Scientific Publications, a classified list of Patents, Obituaries of Eminent Scientific Men, Notes on the progress of Science during the year 1853, &c.; 7s. 6d. ALSO, A FURTHER SUPPLY OF THE FOLLOWING: The Priest and the Huguenot; or, The Persecution of the Age of Louis the 15th; by Bungeur; 2 vols.; 12s. 6d. Noah and his Times; by Olmstead; 7s. 6d. Ginnell's Expedition in Search of St. John Franklin; by Dr. E. H. Rone; beautifully illustrated; 17s. 6d. Men and things in Europe; by Kirwin; 4s. 6d. Loomis' Algebra; 6s. 3d. "Analytical Geometry and Calculus; 7s. 6d. P. SINCLAIR. Quebec, 23rd March, 1854. 35

House to Let. A COMFORTABLE DWELLING HOUSE, situated in a central part of the Upper Town.—Apply to J. S. HUSSACK, Notary, St. Peter Street. Quebec, 23rd March, 1854. 35—6-2-1

TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO. TWO SCHOLARSHIPS of the annual value of £25, currency, have recently been founded in this COLLEGE, by the HONBLE. JOHN HILLARY CAMERON, open to the SONS OF CLERGYMEN of the United Church of England and Ireland, resident and doing duty in any part of British North America. The Scholarships are tenable for three years—and the holders are required to graduate in Arts in Trinity College. Criteria paribus, the preference will be given to any candidate who intends to receive Holy Orders. ONE of these Scholarships will be open to COMPETITION in OCTOBER NEXT. Information respecting the days and the subjects of examination—and on other subjects connected with the College—may be obtained, on application, by letter, to "THE PROVOST, TRINITY COLLEGE, TORONTO." Toronto, 1st March, 1854. 29—4-1

MUSIC HALL. THE HISTRIONICS AGAIN! HISTRIONIC CLUB. SIXTH APPEARANCE OF THE ASSISTED BY Messrs. Wheeler & Franklin. ON TUESDAY EVENING, The 28th March, 1854. The evening's entertainment will commence with the successful Farce, (in one Act) by JOHN MADDOX MORTON, Esq., of GRIMSHAW, BAGSHAW, and BRADSHAW. HIGHLAND FLING.....Miss WHISKER. After which, (by particular request) will be reproduced, the very thrilling Melo-Drama, in 3 Acts, by G. Z. BARNETT, Esq., with new and splendid Costumes, entitled THE DREAM OF FATE. COMIC SONG.....Mr. JORDAN.

THE VETERAN'S DAUGHTER, OR THE RIVAL LOVERS. PRICES OF ADMISSION: STALLS AND BOXES.....2s. 6d. PIT.....1s. 3d. CHILDREN half-price. For particulars—See PROGRAMME. Quebec, 21st March, 1854. 34

CORPORATION. ROAD SURVEYOR'S OFFICE, 25, ST. ANN STREET, QUEBEC, 16th March, 1854. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Chairman of the Road Committee, will be received at the Office till WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-SIXTH of APRIL next, for the CONSTRUCTION OF WHARVES in the PALACE HARBOR, to wit:— 1. A WHARF, 370 feet long, to be erected in prolongation of the Northerly side of St. Joseph street. 2. A WHARF, 1,300 feet long, to be erected on a line parallel to St. R. ch. street. 3. A JETTY, 800 feet long, 90 feet wide, ranging with the Westerly side of St. Nicholas street. Plans and Specification of the above Work may be seen at this office, every day between TEN to TWO o'clock. The Committee does not engage to accept the lowest tender. By order, JOS. HAMEL, Road Surveyor.

For Sale. A FEW Chaldrons of "SUNDERLAND HOUSE COALS," also best Blacksmith's Coal. CHAS. POSTON & SON. Quebec, 23rd March, 1854. 35—c

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY. A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Society will be held at RUSSELL'S HOTEL on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at SEVEN o'clock, P. M., at which meeting an election for Vice President, in room of the late W. H. MEYER, Esq., will take place. A punctual attendance is requested. J. H. CLINT, Secy. St. George's Society. Quebec, 21st March, 1854. 34

MOUNT HERMON CEMETERY. THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of MOUNT HERMON CEMETERY for the ELECTION of DIRECTORS, and for the general transaction of business, will be held at the OFFICE of the CEMETERY, in the buildings occupied by Messrs. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street, on FRIDAY, 31st instant, at THREE o'clock, P. M. HENRY S. SCOTT, Secy. M. H. C. Quebec, 21st March, 1854. 34

TO LET. A DESIRABLE DWELLING HOUSE, situated in St. Francis STREET, near the BATTERY, and in the hands of W. DICKINSON, Inspector General's Office, St. Lawrence Street; or on the premises. Quebec, 21st March, 1854. 35—c

FOR SALE. 15 BASKETS ENGLISH CHEESE, 50 Boxes (Sperm and Crystalline) Candles. THOMAS POSTON, Upper Town Market Place. Quebec, 21st March, 1854. 34—u

SPRING IMPORTATIONS. Gentlemen's Cloths, Dress Materials, Family Linens, and Woollen Goods, AT COST PRICE. JAMES HEWITT & CO., will commence on MONDAY, the 5th instant, to sell the REMAINDER of their Stock AT COST PRICE, to make room for Extensive Spring Importations, consisting in part of:— Superfine Cloths, Duckings, Tweeds, Vestings, &c. Muslin de Laines, Muslins and Cashmere Dresses; Coloured and Orleans Cloths; Shawls and Scarfs; Silks, Satinets and Velvets; Prints, &c., &c. Irish Linens, Towellings, Danubian Flannels, &c. TERMS—CASH. WANTED, A YOUNG MAN as SALESMAN. Quebec, March 3rd, 1854. 27—u

ENCAMPMENT No. 6. The Knights of Temperance in Quebec HOLD A FREE PUBLIC MEETING over the POST OFFICE, on the LAST FRIDAY OF EACH MONTH, at HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clock, for the purpose of examining the Principles of the Noble Order and Temperance in general. Kt. Companions, the Hon. MARCOLE CAMERON will address the meeting. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to attend, (the Rooms are comfortable). GEORGE MATHISON, Kt. Rn. Quebec, 9th Feb., 1854. 17—k, 2m-1th

RICH SILKS. GLOVER & FRY ARE OFFERING the WHOLE OF THEIR RICH SILK STOCK, HOYLE'S AND ASHTON'S PRINTS, HORROCK'S AND HOLLYN'S WHITE LONG CLOTHS at 25 per cent. UNDER THE USUAL PRICE, PREVIOUS TO THEIR ANNUAL STOCK TAKING. Quebec, 2nd March, 1854. 26—

To arrive during the last week in this month, via "Portland." A CASE of the LATEST STYLES in PARIS FILLED CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS. —ALSO— TWO CASES NICOLS'S SPRING STYLES (1854), in OVER COATS and UNDER S COATS. GLOVER & FRY. 31—f

CARD TO THE PUBLIC.—COMPLETION OF THE ST. NICHOLAS.—The proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel, Broadway, New York, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the travelling public, that the last addition to the building consisting of the southern wing, having been completed and furnished, the entire Hotel completed according to its original design, and offering simple accommodation for one thousand persons, is now open for the reception of guests. The new section, opened this spring, is fitted up and furnished in the same sumptuous style as the other portions of this establishment. The St. Nicholas, as perfected, contains six hundred apartments, of which three hundred are in family suites, and is confessedly the largest and most commodious Hotel in the world. The proprietors tender their warmest thanks for the support which has rendered their undertaking so successful, and trust that the increased magnitude of their establishment will prevent for the future the disappointments to which many have been heretofore subjected, in consequence of their inability to accommodate them.

WANTED, A RESPECTABLE LAD, able to speak both Languages, as APPRENTICE to the Painting Business. Apply to W. & J. MCKAY & CAREY, Outside of Palace Gate. Quebec, 21st March, 1854. 34—f

WANTED—SOME EXPERIENCED SALESMEN for the DRY GOODS BUSINESS, at H. BENJAMIN'S, Upper Town. Young men will have the advantage of boarding themselves. Quebec, 26th January, 1854. 11—u

Illustrated London News. JUST RECEIVED, an Extra Supply of February the 25th, 1854, containing an illustration of the DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, QUEBEC. Price 10d. P. SINCLAIR, John Street. 31

JUST PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. CANADA CUSTOMS LAWS, TARIFF and REGULATIONS, with diagram for measuring Vessels; Royal Sec., cloth. Canada Grand Truck and General Railway Clauses Acts, with Index, 8vo. Acts for Incorporation for Manufacturing purposes. Acts for Freedom of Banking. Municipal Acts of Upper and of Lower Canada. Acts relative to duties of Magistrates, U. and L. Canada, with Synopsical Index. —ALSO, FOR SALE.— Statutes of Canada—Statutes of Lower Canada—Retrieved Statutes of Upper and Lower Canada—Acts relating to Seamen; Elections; &c., &c. To be had at Quebec at the CANADA GAZETTE OFFICE; at Montreal, at Messrs. E. R. FABRE & CO., H. RAMSAY, and W. B. DAWSON; Toronto, A. H. ARMOUR. Quebec, 1st March, 1854. 27—f-2

12,000 PIECES French, English and American ROOM PAPERS, 20 Barrels Dry White Oxide Zinc Paints, Window Glass, Putty, Gals, &c. &c. Wholesale and Retail. W. & J. MCKAY & CAREY, Outside Palace Gate. Quebec, Feb. 28, 1854. 26—u

QUEBEC ASSEMBLIES. THE STEWARDS have made arrangements for a FIFTH BALL, to take place after Lent provided the present Subscribers contribute 10s each. New Subscribers 15s. JOHN ROSS, Secretary. Quebec, 9th Feb., 1854. 17

FOR SALE. BRIGHT Porto Rico Sugar, Twinkay and Hyon Teas, Herrings, Cod Fish, and Cod Oil, Liverpool Salt, Canned and Red Cords, Lines, &c., Tarred Cordage, Hawser, and Manila. ROBERT MITCHELL, Arthur Street. Quebec, 11th March, 1854. 30

Finishers and Turners Wanted. WANTED, THREE FINISHERS and TURNERS, to whom constant employment for a term and liberal wages will be given. Apply to WILLIAM PRICE. Quebec, 8th March, 1854. 29—u

MARINE & EMIGRANT HOSPITAL. SEALED TENDERS will be received by the NOON, for the WASHINGTON of the Marine Hospital, for one year to commence on the 1st May. For further information apply to PH. WELLS, S. T. C. M. & E. H. Quebec, 9th March, 1854. 28—4

AUCTIONS. Household Furniture, Horses, Waggon, Sleighs, &c. By Auction, will be sold at the residence of Lieut. NEVILLE, 71st Regt. Woodfield Cottage, adjoining the Governor General's residence, ST. LOUIS ROAD, on TUESDAY, 28th MARCH, 1854. A LARGE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Chairs, Tables, Carpets, Beds, Bedding, &c., Silver and Plated Ware, Splendid Engravings, China, Glass and Earthenware, Wash Stands, Curtains, Stoves and Pipes, Kitchen Utensils, Iron Bedsteads, Bells, &c., &c. A large Bay Mare, 4 Years old, very handsome, and good in Single and Double Harness. —AND— A Small Brown Mare. —ALSO— A New Phaeton, Waggon, Light Cart, Russian Sleigh and Hobs, Double Set of Silver Mounted Harness, and 2 Sets of Single Harness, Saddles, &c. Sale to commence at ONE o'clock. Conditions—CASH. THOMAS BICKELL, A. & B. Quebec, 20th March, 1854. 34

Important Sale of valuable and eligible BUILDING LOTS, IN FREE AND COMMON SOCCAGE, WITH CLEAR AND UNQUESTIONABLE TITLES. ON THURSDAY, 30th March, at ELEVEN o'clock, at the Office of the undersigned, will be sold FIVE BUILDING LOTS, each of 26 feet front, by 120 feet depth, besides a rear extension of 15 feet to each lot. These lots are beautifully situated on Grande Allee, commanding a view of the St. Lawrence and surrounding country—they form part of the property known as KINCARDINE PLACE, bounded in front by Grande Allee, and on three sides by Government property. Sale punctually at ELEVEN o'clock. TERMS—LIBERAL. Plans of the property can be seen at the office of J. G. CLAPHAM, N. P., St. Peter Street. Quebec, 20th March, 1854. 34

Sale of Valuable Real Estate. Will be offered for Sale, by Public Auction, at the OFFICE OF THE UNDERSIGNED, on the FIRST APRIL NEXT, at TWO o'clock, P. M., the following Immovable Property:— 1. THREE BRICK DWELLING HOUSES, at the foot of D'Arigny Street, in St. Lewis SUBURBS, facing Berthelot Market. 2. A LARGE BRICK HOUSE, corner of St. Simon and Nouvelle Streets, used as a School House. 3. TWO VACANT LOTS OF GROUND, containing each about thirty-five feet in front, by fifty feet in depth, adjoining Lot Number Two. 4. A TWO STORY STONE DWELLING HOUSE, in D'Arigny Street, with Stables and Coach House, and a Well of water. The whole of the above properties are held in free and common socage, and are in every way worthy of the attention of Capitalists. TERMS OF PAYMENT EASY. For further particulars, apply to LANGLOIS & SHAW, Notaries, St. Peter Street. Quebec, 20th March, 1854. 34

AUCTION SALES OF FURNITURE, &c. A. F. FARQUHAR will commence the OUT-DOOR SALES as soon as the weather will permit, on SATURDAYS, at 10 o'clock, at PRIVATE SALE, Daily. Has on hand—Common Sofas, Tables, Chairs, Cheats of Drawers, Office Desks, Book-Cases, Bedsteads, Cooking Utensils, Looking-glasses, Cradles, and all sorts daily receiving. EVENING SALES, SATURDAY and MONDAY, at SEVEN o'clock. Quebec, 9th Feb., 1854. 17—u

TURNPIKE ROADS. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Trustees of the QUEBEC TURNPIKE ROADS have extended the time for receiving TENDERS for BUILDING the SUSPENSION BRIDGE over the RIVER MONTMORENCY, to the FIRST DAY of JUNE next. J. PORTER, Secretary. Quebec, 8th Feb. 1854. 17

WATCHES AND JEWELLERY. The subscriber is selling all descriptions of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Jewellery and Silver Ware, at retail at much less than the usual prices. JURGENSEN WATCHES. Real Juels Jurgensen Watches received by every arrival, with certificates from him with each Watch, warranted perfect time keepers. \$160 to 250 COOPER WATCHES. Duplex and Levers in Hunting and Magic cases, perfect time-keepers. \$125 to 275 INDEPENDENT SECOND, and Quarter Second Watches for timing horses in gold and silver cases. 125 to 250 CHRONOMETERS. Splendid Gold Pocket Chronometers which run without any variation. \$125 to 250 EIGHT DAY WATCHES. Watches which run eight days. \$140 to 250 ENAMEL WATCHES, for Ladies, some in hunting cases. \$85 to 100 DIAMOND WATCHES, for Ladies, some in magic cases. \$35 to 300 MAGIC WATCHES, which change into 3 different Watches. \$100 to 175 WATCHES WHICH WIND up and turn the hands without any key. \$85 to 140 Fine Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled. \$25 Fine Gold Detached Levers. 30 Gold Enamelled Watches for the Ladies. 35 Gold English Patent Levers. 30 Gold English Patent Levers, hunting cases. 30 Silver Patent Levers as low as 10 "Detached Levers" 14 and all other styles of Watches at equally low prices. DIAMONDS. Diamond Earrings, Pins, Bracelets, Finger Rings and Crosses, for sale at much less than the usual prices. JEWELLERY. All kinds of Gold Chains, Pure Gold Wedding Rings, Gold Keys of Seals, Gold Pins and Pencils, Gold and Silver Tumbler, Bracelets, Breast Pins, Guff Pins, Lockets, Earrings, Gold and Silver Spectacles, Gold Tooth Picks, Chains, Chaineaux Chains, &c. SILVER WARE. Sterling Silver Spoons, Cups, Forks, Pin Knives, Napkin Rings, Fruit Knives, Wedding Cake Knives, &c. &c. Watches and Jewellery exchanged. All Watches warranted to keep good time or the money returned. REPAIRS. All kinds of Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in the best manner at much less than the usual price. IF Watches sent by Mail or Express to any part of United States or Canada. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewellery, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall Street, (second floor.) Near Broadway, N. Y. 70—12m

ADDRESSES.

JAMES CANNON,
ADVOCATE,
OFFICE—64, ST. LEWIS STREET,
OPPOSITE SWORD'S HOTEL.
Quebec, 24th January, 1854. 10—3m

JOHN LILLY,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 13, St. Anne Street,
UPPER TOWN, QUEBEC.
HAS just received his Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, consisting of a splendid assortment of Milled Cloths, Fur Whiskies, Reversible Beavers, Siberia and Lion Skin Cloths, Doeskins and Cassimeres, which he is prepared to make up with neatness and punctuality.

A splendid and varied assortment of Vestings, Stocks, Opera Ties, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Shirt Collars, &c., &c.
Quebec, 18th Nov., 1853. 69—12m

J. R. COLE,
SURGEON,
JAIL HILL,
Quebec, 17th Nov., 1853. 157—u

HENRY KIRWIN,
Sexton of the English Cathedral,
(SUCCESSOR TO MR. RICKABY).
No. 15, Nouvelle Street, St. Louis Suburb.
Quebec, August 16, 1853. 97—u

C. COOPER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
HAS opened his Establishment at No. 134 JOHN STREET, where he is prepared to receive orders from all those who may kindly favor him with their patronage.
Quebec, June 29th, 1853. 77—u

A REGISTER OFFICE
FOR SERVANTS,
Is now open (during all reasonable hours),
AT
No. 74, ST. JOHN STREET, WITHOUT.
Quebec, 21st June, 1853. 73—u

JNO. A. ELY,
Notary,
OFFICE REMOVED to St. Antoine Street,
opposite O'Neill's Hotel, Lower Town.
Quebec, 2nd June, 1853. 65—12m

J. H. WILLAN,
ADVOCATE,
No. 3, BUADE STREET.
N. B.—Entrance to the office through the shop of Mr. Eaton, Confectioner.
Quebec, 31st May, 1853. 64—u

DR. JACKSON has REMOVED to the new house, in ST. ANN STREET, opposite the Wesleyan Church, and at the head of the Jail Hill.
Quebec, 26th April, 1853. 51—u

ALFRED A. HAMEL,
Provincial Land Surveyor.
OFFICE. At his Father's residence, Des-ferres Street, St. Roch's, or at the Road Surveyor's office City Hall, St. Louis Street.
Quebec 9th Decr. 1851.

QUEBEC BANK.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the QUEBEC BANK will apply to the Provincial Legislature, at its next Session for an Act to amend its Charter by increasing the Capital Stock thereof, and for other purposes.
By order of the Board,
C. GETHINGS,
CASHIER.

QUEBEC BANK,
Quebec, 29th Dec. 1853. 156

NOTICE is hereby given that an application will be made at the ensuing Session of Parliament for an Act to incorporate a Joint Stock Company for Exploring and Mining Purposes in the District of Quebec, to be called The Quebec and St. Francis Mining and Exploring Company.
C. FREMONT,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Quebec, 13th December, 1853. 152

BRITISH
AND
FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.
JUBILEE YEAR, 1853.

CONTRIBUTIONS
TOWARDS THE
Chinese Million New Testament Fund.
CHINA.

THE attention of the Committee of the BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY having been drawn to the successful movement in China, and to the hopeful prospect thereby presented for the wider introduction of the Sacred Scriptures into that extensive and densely populous Empire—
It was RESOLVED—"That the Committee, relying upon the sympathy of the British Public in this desirable object, are prepared to take upon themselves all the measures necessary for printing, with the least practicable delay, ONE MILLION COPIES of the Chinese New Testament."
ROBERT FROST,
GEORGE BROWNE, } Secretaries.
Sep. 19th, 1853

The Committee have determined to open a Separate Account for printing ONE MILLION COPIES of the Chinese New Testament, and they will be happy to receive special contributions to this object; whether in sums of any amount, or in the exact value of a specified number of copies, estimated at Fourpence a copy. A separate List of these Contributions will be published, from time to time.—
Extract from the "Appeal in behalf of China, October 6th, 1853."
Subscriptions on behalf of the above will be received at the Depository of the Quebec Auxiliary Bible Society—Miss COCHRAN'S, St. John Street, Quebec, 27th Dec. 1853. 156

COLLEGE OF THE
The opening or Last Term commences on SATURDAY, January 21st, and closes on WEDNESDAY, March 21st. Applicants for admission, whether as regular Students or for the purpose of attending particular Courses of Lectures are requested to communicate with the Principal at the College.
For particulars apply at the College, or by letter to the Revd. Principal NICOLLS.
BISHOP'S COLLEGE,
Nov., 1853. 141—u

IRON BEDSTEADS,

MANUFACTURED BY
J. B. WICKERSHAM,
312 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Head-quarters for Ornamental, Elaborate and STRONG IRON BEDSTEADS,
PRICE FROM \$4 to \$80.
Adopted by Dwellings, Hotels, Asylums, Prisons, &c.
The largest assortment at lowest prices, always on hand.
WIRE RAILING WROTE AND CAST IRON RAILING AND IRON FURNITURE.
2nd edition of the New Phase in Iron Manufacture will be forwarded.
WORKS, 53, 55, 57, 59 and 61 LEWIS STREET, March 23rd, 1854. 35—4m

THOMAS ADKINS & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF PURE RED LEAD,
For Flint Glass-makers' use,
SMITHFIELD, near Birmingham, England.
28th January, 1854. 12—m-1

Taylor's International Hotel,
Broadway, (Corner of Franklin Street),
NEW YORK.

Is completed and opened for travellers who desire agreeable and attractive accommodations. It is conducted upon the principle of the best European Hotels, the meals being served in the several apartments, or at the tables in the saloon, at the option of guests. The Hotel and Furniture combine elegance with comfort, and is designed as well for the convenient reception of travellers by the late trains. 10—3m JOHN TAYLOR, Proprietor.

IRON BEDSTEADS
COMSTOCK BROMLEY & CO.
MANUFACTURERS.
SALES ROOM No. 95 LEONARD ST.,
NEW YORK.

ONE DOOR WEST OF BROADWAY.
COMMON and Folding, plain and ornamental BEDSTEADS of all kinds. Hotel, Hospital, Prison, Family, Servants' and Children's Bedsteads a ways on hand. Also a general assortment of Iron Furniture, Spring Beds, Hair and other Mattresses. These beds are superior to all others in point of cleanliness, neatness and economy. They are always free from vermin and are exceedingly durable, portable and convenient. Orders to any extent may be addressed to
COMSTOCK, BROMLEY & CO.,
No. 95 Leonard St., New York.
Agents wanted for the sale of the above. Descriptive circulars sent wherever required. No. 12th 1853. 135—6m

RENDELL & FAIRCHILD,
132 William Street, New-York;
SUCCESSORS TO
SPENCER & RENDELL,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GOLD PENS, FENS AND PENCIL CASES.

THE ABOVE FIRM HAVE RECEIVED THE HIGHEST PREMIUMS from the American Institute for the last six years.
Feb. 20, 1854. 22—6m

INDIA RUBBER GOODS,
SPRING TRADE, 1854.

D. HODGMAN, 27 MAIDEN LANE, and 59 NASSAU STREET, invites the attention of his former customers and merchants generally, PARTICULARLY WHOLESALE BUYERS, to his immense stock of INDIA RUBBER GOODS which he has now on hand and is daily receiving from his factories, including
Coats, Leggings, Carriage Cloth, Capes, Caps, Piano Covers, Gloves, Reeling Jackets, Machine Belting, Pants, Life Preservers, Engine Packing, Overalls, Whips, Croton Hose, And every description of Rubber Goods manufactured.
The reputation of my Goods for their excellent quality is so well established as to render any further commendation entirely superfluous. It affords me great pleasure to inform WHOLESALE BUYERS of RUBBER CLOTHING.
That I am enabled to offer them inducements to purchase superior to what I have heretofore, and as I firmly believe superior to any that have been, or can be offered them elsewhere.
Orders respectfully solicited and attended to with promptness and despatch by
D. HODGMAN,
27 Maiden Lane & 59 Nassau Street, New York.
22—3m

SHUFF AND TOBACCO.
PETER LOHRELL, MANUFACTURER,
No. 42, Chatham St., New York.

OFFERS for sale the following articles warranted of superior quality—Macabroy, Scotch, Coarse French Rapier, Honey Dew, Scotch, and other Snuffs, also Fine Cut Tobacco in tin-foil and papers; a more particular description of the various articles can be known by sending for a full price current as above.
9th Feb., 1854. 17—3m

QUEBEC ALMANAC
FOR 1854.

JUST PUBLISHED AND FOR SALE AT ALL THE BOOKSTORES.

THE Quebec Sheet Almanac for the year 1854, containing a large amount of VALUABLE STATISTICAL AND OTHER INFORMATION, including the latest Terms of Courts in Lower Canada—A Series and Currency Table—Population Tables of Canada, Nova-Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, Hudson's Bay Territory, Labrador,—the Population of the Chief cities of North America,—Names of the Members of the Legislative Assembly of Canada—The Royal Family of England—Population of the United Kingdom—Population of the United States—Emigration from Britain—Mail Tables—Holidays observed at Banks and Public Offices—Eclipses, &c., &c., &c.
PRICE FOUR PENCE.
Quebec Mercury Office,
17th Nov., 1853. 137

TO TEACHERS.
THE undersigned has lately received a supply of "SWAN'S UNIVERSAL COPY BOOKS," well suited for country School-masters, and private teaching, being headed with a variety of hands, No. 1 to 12, at reduced prices. A few good STEEL PENS, for schools.
T. CARY,
Quebec, 24th Feb., 1854. 21

Mount Hermon Cemetery.
A SPACIOUS and perfectly secured, REVERENTLY AING VAULT having just been finished, persons desirous of depositing the bodies of deceased relatives therein till they select burial lots, can do so on giving notice to the Superintendent.
HENRY S. SCOTT,
Secretary M. H. C.
Quebec, Jan. 27th 1852. u

EQUITABLE
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF LONDON.

Capital £500,000 Sterling.
Board of Local Directors for Canada.
WILLIAM LUNN, Esq.,
JOHN TORRANCE, Esq.,
H. L. ROUTH, Esq.,
JOHN FROTHINGHAM, Esq.,
ALFRED LAPOINTE, Esq.,
FREDERICK H. STARR,
General Agent, B. N. A. Colonies and Superintendent of Local Board.
PROPOSALS will be received for INSURANCES against LOSS or DAMAGE by FIRE on BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GOODS, STOCK-IN-TREDE, FARMING and AGRICULTURAL STOCKS.
WESTON HUNT,
Agent for Quebec,
Hunt's Wharf,
Quebec, 23d Dec., 1853.

FROM VISSHER & SCHELL'S
GENERAL ADVERTISING HOUSE,
80, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Reliable Firms in the City of New York.

L. J. DESCOMBES, American and French Piano Fortes, 522 Broadway.
J. F. BROWNE, Manufacturer of Harps, 295 Broadway.

W. M. D. RUSSELL, Manufacturer of India Rubber Clothing, warranted to stand all climates, 75 Liberty St.
LEVI SCRIBNER, Jewellery, Watches, Silver Ware, &c., 395 Broadway.

E. GOODWIN & BRO., Manufacturers of Fine Cut Tobacco, Cigars and Snuff, 207 and 209 Water Street.

L. CHAFFER, late W. Newman, Manufacturer, ret and Wholesale Dealer in Ladies' Gaiters, Shoes, &c., 858 Broadway.

MUNN & CO., Publishers of the Scientific American, and American and Foreign Patent Agents, 128 Fulton St.

DOCT. GILBERT, from Memphis, is curing hundreds of Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, & Wens, without the knife, at his spacious rooms, 483 Broadway.

GRINNELL'S DAGUERRIAN GALLERY, 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton Street.

SINGER'S PATENT SEWING MACHINE, Office, 423 Broadway, N. York, 251 Washington St., Boston, 57 South 4th St., Philad., 159 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md., 197 Elm St., Cincinnati, Ohio, 247 River St., Troy, N. Y.

ROBERT M. PATRICK, Defence Patent Salamander-Safes, (Gayler's Patent,) 192 Pearl St 19—3m-1

JOHN I. SMITH, WHOLESALE UMBRELLA AND PARASOL MANUFACTURER, 230 & 234 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE MOST EXTENSIVE IN THE WORLD. I now prepared to offer to Merchants the largest and most complete assortment of UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS to be found in Europe or America. Merchants visiting New York to buy their goods, are respectfully invited to call and examine the stock, BEFORE PURCHASING.
N. B.—PLEASE cut this card out and put in your POCKET BOOK for reference.
19—3m JOHN I. SMITH, Proprietor.

STAMPED EMBROIDERIES, &c.—F. DE SPERCEVAL, 657 Broadway, New York, sole manufacturer of Stamped Embroideries, offers to the Ladies of Quebec and its vicinity, a large and very choice selection of Collars, Sleeves, Bands, Skirts, Caps, Morning Dresses, Handkerchiefs, &c., of great variety of Patterns, and of excellent quality. Orders, wholesale and retail, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.
19—3m

MILLER'S
Patent Iron Staircase
IS LIGHTER, STRONGER, AND TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. CHEAPER THAN the old plan, which reduction is caused by the balusters and hand-rail forming the entire carriage of the steps. Prices from \$1.50 to \$5 per step. Also
Miller's Patent Cast Iron Railing possesses an entirely new feature in fencing, viz: that of conforming to any grade of ground, without being previously prepared for it, making it the best railing ever constructed for
CEMETERIES, and all other places where the ground is inclining; it is equally good for level fencing, such as is required for DWELLINGS, BALCONIES, PARKS, &c. Prices, \$1 per lineal foot, upwards. Also, MILLER'S WROUGHT IRON FENCE. An excellent article of wrought iron fencing; its cheapness, durability and strength will be apparent upon examination. Prices from 65 cents to \$2.00 per lineal foot. Also
MILLER'S INCLINED RAILWAY, for raising goods from cellars by the aid of which one man can turn out a case of goods weighing 1000 lbs. or more. The constantly increasing demand for them is their best recommendation. Prices \$30, and upwards; and
MILLER'S VERTICAL ELEVATOR, used for the same purpose as the railway, and by some preferred to it, as it occupies no room in the basement. Prices \$1.25 and upwards. Also iron work, in all its branches, such as GRATING, SHUTTERS, DOORS, SKY-LIGHTS, &c.
Manufactory 26 West, Broadway, New York.
19—12m BENJAMIN F. MILLER.

BRITISH AMERICAN
FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

HEAD OFFICE, 103, N. D. St., Montreal.
BRANCH OFFICE, 7, Haldimand St., Quebec.

OFFICERS:
HENRY T. SPONG, Esq., President; J. H. PHILLIPS, Esq., Secy. and General Manager.
DIRECTORS:
A. A. Dabon, Esq.
J. G. Gibaud, M. D.
H. T. Strong, Esq.
W. Henderson, Esq.
M. P. Hays, Esq.
Geo. Herrick, M. D.
DRS. SUTHERLAND, HOWARD & BIBAUD, Physicians.
BANKERS—Bank of Upper Canada: Bank of British North America.
Quebec LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Louis Massue,
Jos. Cauchon, Esq. M. P. P.
Vital Treu, Esq.
Olivier Robitaille, Esq. M. D.
DRS. NAULT, ROBITAILLE AND MOFFATT, Physicians.
C. ALLEYN, Esq., Legal Adviser.
A. L. GRAVELEY, Esq., Local Secretary.

This Institution is established for the mutual relief of its members, during "old age," "sickness," and "infirmary," and is designed to carry out a comprehensive system of benevolence, and is composed of Professional men, Merchants, Mechanics, Farmers, and working men, associated for mutual protection in case of sickness, accident and death.
Yearly Payments to secure in Sickness, or during Incapacity for Labor, the following sums weekly:
Weekly Benefits. Weekly Benefits. Weekly Benefits. Weekly Benefits. Weekly Benefits.
£ s d £ s d £ s d £ s d £ s d
0 10 0 0 15 0 1 0 0 1 10 0 2 0 0
Yearly Payment. Yearly Payment. Yearly Payment. Yearly Payment. Yearly Payment.
£ s d £ s d £ s d £ s d £ s d
0 15 0 1 2 6 1 10 0 2 5 0 3 0 0
Entrance fee (the first year only) 10s.
A yearly payment of Five shillings secures a benefit at death of £10.
Females admitted as well as males.
The "Monthly Monitor," an elegant paper published by the Society, containing Constitution, Rules and Regulations, and every information relative to the Society, may be procured at the Branch office at Quebec.—TERMS, 2s. 6d. per annum to Subscribers; to Members the paper is free.
Copies of Prospectus, Rules and Regulations of the Society, may be procured gratuitously by application at the Office, No. 7, Haldimand St. at Quebec, 3d March, 1854. 27

MOUNT HERMON CEMETERY.

NOTICE.

FOR the future no interments can take place on the Sabbath day. In cases where this regulation might cause inconvenience, bodies can be deposited in the Receiving Vault.
The charges for interment have been divided into three classes, particulars of which can be had on application to the Treasurer, Secretary, or Superintendent, or the principal Undertakers. The price of Lots in all parts of the Cemetery is one shilling and three pence per foot.

It is recommended that the practice of meeting at the Cemetery for funerals, as customary at Greenwood and Mount Auburn, should be adopted here, and that in cases where the funeral procession starts from the city, punctuality should be strictly observed.

In order to ensure good workmanship, the construction of Vaults, Monuments, &c., must be subject to the approval of the Superintendent. Stockholders and owners of lots, will be provided with permanent cards of admission to the Cemetery, on application to the Treasurer or Secretary, from either of whom copies of the Rules may be obtained.

HENRY S. SCOTT,
Secretary M. H. C.

Quebec, 1st Sept., 1852. u

Latest Map and Guide Books.
FOR SALE at the MERCURY OFFICE, the latest RAILWAY and STEAMBOAT GUIDES for Canada, United States, and Europe.
Quebec, 5th July, 1853. 76

Eagle Life Insurance Company.

CAPITAL
ONE AND ONE HALF MILLION STERLING.

CANADA AGENCY ESTABLISHED 1825.

WITH all the advantages, and none of the risks or uncertainties of a Mutual Insurance Office, the Eagle affords the further security of a large Capital, secured by Act of Parliament, \$8,000,000. The rates of premiums are very moderate, and as Equity is secured to all, the profits are every FIVE YEARS divided among the whole. It is evident that these rates are the VERY LOWEST that any Life Insurance Company can demand, CONSISTENT WITH ITS OWN SAFETY, and the consequent SECURITY OF THE ASSURED.

The available assets of the Company exclusive of subscribed Capital exceeds £268,000 sterling—and with an annual income over £137,000 Sterling—and surplus fund nearly £200,000—out of which above £120,000 was either added to the sums insured by whole life insurers, or an equivalent given in cash, or by a reduction of premium, in June 1852.

From the establishment of the Company in 1807 a sum equivalent to the whole Capital has been paid to assurees in satisfaction of claims—and the liberality of the Eagle's settlements is well known.

Policies are issued either with or without participation in PROFITS; or Half Credit if required, for One Year, Seven Years, Whole Life, Joint Lives or payable on attaining the age of 60—all payable quarterly, half yearly or annually.

Extract from whole life Yearly Rates of Premium.

WITH PROFITS.	AGE.	WITHOUT PROFITS.
1 16	18	1 10 11
2 0 2	20	1 14 11
2 5 7	25	2 0 4
2 10 8	30	2 5 5
2 17 1	35	2 11 10
3 5 5	40	3 0 2
3 16 6	45	3 11 3
4 11 4	50	4 6 1
5 10 11	55	5 5 8
6 17 4	60	6 12 1
7 8 6	65	7 9 4
11 3 2	70	10 17 11

W. & W. C. HENDERSON,
Agents in Canada,
Office Hunt's Wharf.
Quebec, 16th November, 1853. 133

BRITANNIA LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 1, PRINCES' STREET, BANK, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED, AUG. 1, 1837.

Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, & Vict. Cap. 9.

COL. ROBERT ALEXANDER, Blackheath Park
Chairman.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION.
Increasing Rates of Premium.

A TABLE especially adapted to the securing of Loans or Debts, and to all other cases where a Policy may be required for a temporary purpose only; but which may be kept up, if necessary, throughout the whole term of Life.

Half-Credit Rates of Premium.

Credit given for half the amount of the FIRST SEVEN ANNUAL PREMIUMS the amount of the unpaid Half-Premiums being deducted from the sum assured when the Policy becomes a claim.

Sum Assured Payable during Life.

The amount payable at the death of the Assured, if he die before the age of Sixty, but TO THE ASSURED HIMSELF, IF HE ATTAIN THAT AGE, thus combining a provision for old age with an assurance upon life.

Orphan's Endowment Branch.

Established for the purpose of affording to parents and others the means of having Children educated and apprenticed in Life, by securing annuities, to commence at the parent's death, and to be paid until a child, if a son, shall attain his 21st year, or, if a daughter, her 25th year of Age.

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

1, PRINCES' STREET, BANK, LONDON.

Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

Annual Division of Profits—applied in reduction of the current year's Premium.

Policy-holders entitled to participate in the profits after payment of Five or Seven Annual Premiums according to the table of Rates selected.

Premiums charged for every THREE MONTHS' difference of age—not, as is usually the case, for every whole year only.

Half Credit Policies granted on terms unusually favourable to the assured, the amount of half premium for which credit is given, being liquidated out of the profits.

At the Annual General Meeting on the 27th April last, a reduction of 30 per cent was made in the present year's premium on all Policies of Five or Seven years standing.

A Board of Directors in attendance daily at 2 o'clock.

Age of the Assured in every case admitted in the Policy.

Medical Attendants remunerated in all cases for their reports.

(PROPRIETARY.)

Extract from the Half Credit Rates of Premium.

Age.	Half Premium during First 7 years.	Whole (Annual) Premium for remainder of Life.
25	£ s d	£ s d
30	0 19 7	1 19 2
35	1 1 9	2 9 6
40	1 4 11	2 9 10
45	1 9 2	2 18 4
50	1 14 10	3 9 8
55	2 2 6	4 5 0
60	2 12 3	5 5 6
65	2 6 8	6 13 4

(MUTUAL.)

Extract from Table with Participation in Profits, after Seven Yearly Payments.

Age.	Annual Premium.	Half-Yearly Premium.	Quarterly Premium.
Years. Months.	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
30	0 2 7 3	1 4 2	0 12 3
35	0 2 7 6	1 4 4	0 12 4
40	0 2 7 10	1 4 6	0 12 5
45	0 2 8 2	1 4 8	0 12 6
50	0 2 8 3	1 4 9	0 12 7
55	0 2 8 6	1 4 12	0 12 8
60	0 2 8 7	1 4 12	0 12 9
65	0 2 8 7	1 4 12	0 12 9

E. R. FOSTER,
Resident Director,
ANDREW FRANCIS,
Secretary.

Detailed Prospectuses and every requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances may be obtained upon application to
R. PENISTON,
Agent to the Company at Quebec.
Quebec, 29 August, 1852.

TRIAL OF

Joseph Berube & Cosaree Theriault

his wife, convicted of having murdered, by poison, SOPHIE TALBOT, the first wife of BERUBE; at the Criminal Sessions of the Court of Queen's Bench. For Sale at the "MERCURY" OFFICE.—
PRICE, 1s. 6d.
Quebec 20th August, 1853. 99

Portrait of the Lord Bishop of Quebec.

It is proposed, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained, to publish a Portrait of His Lordship the BISHOP OF QUEBEC. It will be taken from a Picture by one of the first Painters in London, and engraved on steel by the best English Artist.—Subscribers names will be received at the EXCHANGE, at the MERCURY OFFICE, and at P. SINCLAIR'S.
The subscription will be THREE DOLLARS.
Quebec, Dec. 20, 1853. 151

50,000 Cures without Medicine, INCONVENIENCE OR EXPENSE, BY

DU ARABICA FOOD, saves 50 times its cost in other means of cure and is the natural remedy which has obtained 50,000 testimonials of cures from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies, Archbishop of Dublin, and many other parties, of indigestion, (dyspepsia), constipation and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, excruciating pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation, cancer and ulceration of the stomach, irritation of the kidneys and bladder, gravel, stone, strictures, erysipelas, eruptions of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, hæmorrhages and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, apoplexy, general debility, asthma, coughs, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blueing, paralysis, tremors, dislike for society, unfixedness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision