Quebec Colonist.

OFFICE, NO. 15, ST. JOHN STREET. [TERMS, $5 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

QUEBEC, FRIDAY, MARCH 23, 1855. NO. 186.

...A WATCHES
...QUEBEC.

...UGE,
...AUD'S LANE

...MBER

TRESH TEAS.

NEW GROCERY
WINE AND SPIRIT STORE.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM

J. HUSTON,

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS

FOR SALE

TO BE LET,

TO BE LET,

HOUSE TO LET,

TO LET,
FROM THE FIRST MAY NEXT.

A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE, with Garden and Out-houses, on the St. Louis Road, about three miles from Town. Apply to
J. CANTILLON, Sillery,
or to E. O. CANNON, Notary.
Quebec, 7th February, 1855.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A COTTAGE with a GARDEN and STABLE, on the St. Lewis road, about two and a half miles from town.
Apply to
WM. BEE,
on the Premises.
Quebec, 21st Feby., 1855.

J. HUSTON,
TAILOR,
MOUNTAIN STREET.

BEGS to inform his friends and customers, and the public generally, that he has REMOVED to the premises adjoining those occupied by Mr. Lee, where he will be pleased to receive a continuance of the patronage of his friends and the public generally.
Quebec, 1st May, 1854.

FRESH TEAS.

GROCER & SHIP CHANDLERY STORE
No. 275, DIAMOND HARBOUR.
Next door to Mr. Luke Brothers.

THE Undersigned, thankful for the patronage he has already received, begs to announce to his customers in the vicinity of Diamond Harbour and the Coves, as also to Masters of Ships entering this Port, and the Public generally, that he has REMOVED as above, (the house and premises lately in the occupation of Mr. LUKE BROTHERS,) where he continues, as heretofore, to keep a general assortment of all goods in his line of business, and hopes that his previously attested strict principles in trade will secure for him a share of public patronage.
MARTIN BATTLE.
☞ Please observe the sign of the TEA CANISTER.
Quebec, 13th May, 1854.

NOTICE.

ALL ARTICLES intended for the PARIS EXHIBITION, should be delivered immediately at Toronto, or Montreal, to the Secretary of the Central Local Committee—or at the Office of the Exhibition at Quebec.
By order,
J. C. TACHE, Secretary.
Quebec 6th March 1855.

PROSPECTUS.

QUEBEC AND ENVIRONS ILLUSTRATED.
AN ELEGANT DRAWING ROOM PICTORIAL, WITH COPIOUS NOTES,
HISTORICAL, DESCRIPTIVE & STATISTICAL.

THE Subscriber proposes bringing out early next summer, a superb DRAWING ROOM TABLE BOOK, illustrative of the far renowned City of Quebec and its environs. The work will contain the principal events in the History of that classic city, will describe its public buildings monuments, grandly picturesque vicinity, and furnish reliable information in relation to its many Religious, Benevolent, and Literary Institutions. The subjects will be treated somewhat in the following order:—
1st. Discovery and occupation of the promontory on which Quebec stands. The growth and progress of the settlement to its present vast importance as a Commercial City, and the Gibraltar of the Western World.
2nd. The several unsuccessful sieges of Quebec, and at greater length the last great siege immortalized by the valour of the combatants on either side, the death of the two great generals at their head, and the surrender of Quebec and Canada to the British Crown.
3rd. A brief sketch and view of Quebec in its most prosperous condition, and a more minute account of the population, commerce and Public Institutions of Quebec, the capital.
Book will be illustrated with a series of engravings copied from paintings and drawings taken for the purpose, and will be in the highest and most finished style of the engraver's art. These embellishments will consist of the Waterfalls and other remarkable objects, the city and grander views in the environs of Quebec, of the Fortifications, Public Buildings of the City and environs, showing the contending Armies at the battle of the Plains of Abraham, and the roads leading to the various places of interest. The subscriber purposes to make an appeal to the patronage of persons of tastes and talent, and at the same time to the appreciation of the public.
In the mean time, as a compliment to those who have been rising to the occasion, and from whom very powerful inducements have been given, he has decided on publishing a specimen page, which will be ready for the inspection of the public in a few days.
Subscribers' names will be received at the Publication Office, Quebec, and by the Undersigned.
JAMES HALLINAN.
Quebec, 1st December, 1854.

Now preparing for Publication and will shortly be ready.

THE MUNICIPAL LAW OF UPPER CANADA.

COMPRISING all the Municipals Acts Incorporated, with Notes and References, to the principal cases decided under them: The Territorial Division Act, and The Rules of Court Regulating the Practice for the Trial of Municipal Elections, with like Notes and References, and a copious Index. By
JAMES HALLINAN Esq.,
Barrister-at-Law.
Price, cloth, will be £1 5s.
Subscribers will leave their names to Mr. H. Lemoine.
Quebec, 24th Nov. 1854.

Published by the Undersigned.

Flour, Meal, Oatmeal, Plough, Mould, Nos. 1, & 2.
Prime mess Beef, Bran, Indian Meal,
Wheat, Black sea Wheat
Pork, Lard, &c.
GIRAUD & FRERE,
Napoleon Wharf.
Quebec, 1854.

Portland Railway,

To the Grand Trunk Railway Co. that he will receive FREIGHT of every description for delivery in Portland, for shipment by the Ocean Steamers, Point Levis, Quebec, or Montreal.
Freight to be paid on delivery of Warrants.
Portland, 1st Nov. 1854.

GENTLEMEN'S GARMENTS

NOTICE

MRS. H. JACOBS,
MILLINER,
No. 2, FABRIQUE STREET,

BEGS to inform the Public, that she is making up the LATEST FALL FASHIONABLE BONNETS, and expects daily by the United States steamers a large assortment of FRENCH and ENGLISH READY MADE BONNETS, together with a variety of Velvet and Crape Cloaks and Capes, Flowers, Ribbons, Head-Dresses and Trimmings of every description.
The subscriber expects the arrival of her FALL and WINTER STOCK in a few days, which will consist of a great variety.
H. JACOBS.
Quebec, 10th Oct., 1854.

First Prize for Furs.

J. HENDERSON & CO.,
BUADE STREET.

THE facilities possessed by this Establishment for the purchase and Manufacture of the various articles in their line, enable them to keep the LARGEST & BEST SELECTED STOCK in the city.
At the late Provincial Industrial Exhibition, the FIRST PREMIUM was AWARDED to J. H. & Co., for the best collection of SLEIGH ROBES, TRAVELLING COATS, LADIES and GENTLEMENS FURS, and were universally admired for STYLE of WORKMANSHIP and SUPERIOR QUALITY.
Strangers and others desirous of procuring CHOICE GOODS at LOW PRICES will find it to their interest to examine their assortment before purchasing.
INDIAN MOCCASINS and SNOW-SHOES at LOWEST PRICES.
Quebec, 1st Dec.,

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE,
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 6th December, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given that His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council has been pleased under the authority vested in him by the provisions of the 1st section, 13th and 14th Vict. cap. 5, to appoint that the following articles, now charged with a duty of *Twelve pounds ten shillings per centum ad valorem*, shall be placed in the list of goods paying a duty of *Twenty pounds ten shillings per centum ad valorem*, from and after this date, and shall be rated for duty accordingly, viz:
Printing Paper,
Boring Tiles,
Oil Cake.
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE,
Comptr. of Customs.

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE.
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT,
Quebec, 12th December, 1854.

NOTICE is hereby given that His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL in Council, has been pleased under the authority vested in him by the provisions of the 1st Section of the 13 & 14 Vict. Cap. 5, to appoint that the following articles now charged with a duty of Twelve Pounds Ten Shillings per centum ad valorem, from and after this date, and shall be rated for duty accordingly, viz:
Ore Dressing Machines.
Machinery for the manufacture of Doors, Windows, Sash Blinds and other Wood-work for building purposes.
By Command,
R. S. M. BOUCHETTE.
Quebec, January 3, 1855.

Reduction in the Price
OF
BONNETS, CLOAKS, MANTLES,
&c., &c., &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to announce that in order to clear out the remainder of a large stock of WINTER BONNETS, CLOAKS and MANTLES, he has this day made a large reduction in their prices.
☞ The lowest price marked in plain figures on each article.
☞ NO SECOND PRICE ☜
PATRICK O'NEILL,
Commercial House,
Upper Town Market.
Quebec, Jan. 12, 1855.

DAVID HUSTON,
PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURER,
Pianoforte and Organ,
NO 15 ST JOHN STREET
Quebec, Feb. 2, 1855.

CATHOLIC PRAYER BOOKS
FOR SALE AT
J. B. LIVERNOIS.
No. 12, Buade Street,
Quebec, Jan 12, 1855. Quebec.

J. B. LIVERNOIS,
IMPORTER TO ORDER OF BOOKS AND FANCY ARTICLES,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 12, BUADE STREET.
Quebec, Jan 12, 1855

DRY PINE BOARDS.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, a small lot of very DRY PINE BOARDS.
P. ALLARD,
King Street, St. Roche.
Quebec, 25th Nov. 1854.

Poetry.

JOHN BUNCLE.

On looking over a collection of old letters, I found several from T. Amory (John Buncle), and very curious they are. I send you a copy of one, which you may perhaps think worth preserving in your entertaining and instructive pages:—

"MY DEAR MISS ——. I send you a curious paper for a few minutes' amusement to you and the ladies with you. It was written above thirty years ago. Perhaps you may have seen it in the magazines, where I put it; but the history of it was never known till now that I lay it before you.

I am, Miss ——, your faithful, humble serv't,
AMOURI.

July 8, '73, Newton Hall."

A SONG IN PRAISE OF JOHN ROWE,

Written one night, extempore, by a club of gentlemen in the county of Tipperary, in Ireland. It was agreed that each gentleman should, off-hand, write four lines, and then produced the following verses:—

A whimsical pain has just caught me,
Much worse than the gont in my toe;
What damsel on earth could have taught me
To love, but enchanting Moll Rowe?
Written by Sir Harry Clayton.

When chatting, or walking, or drinking,
No person or subject I know;
For all my whole power of thinking's
Employ'd about sweet Molly Rowe.
By John Macklin, Esq.

Some people love hunting and sporting,
And chase a stout buck or a doe,
But the game I am fond of is courting
A smile from my dear Molly Rowe.
By Thomas Doudon, Esq

In the dance, through the couples a scudding,
How graceful and light does she go!
No Englishman never loved pudding
As I love my sweet Molly Rowe.
By Mr. T. Amory

In the dumps, when my friend says, "How goes it?"
I answer him surly, "So, so."
I'm sad, and I care not who knows it;
I suffer for charming Moll Rowe.
By William Bingham, Esq.

Though formerly I was a sloven.
For her I will turn a great bean;
I'll buy a green coat to make love in,
And dress at my tempting Moll Rowe.
By John O'Rourke, Esq.

She's witty, she's lovely and airy,
Her bright eyes as black as a sloe;
Sweet's the county of sweet Tipperary,
The sweetest nymph in its Moll Rowe.
By Oliver St. George Esq.

So great and so true is my passion,
I kindle just like fire and tow,
Who's the pearl of the whole Irish nation?
Arra! who should it be but Moll Rowe?
By Popham Stevens, Esq.

Your shafts I have stood. Mr. Cupid,
And oft cry'd, "A fig for your bow;"
But the man who escapes must be stupid,
When you shoot from the eyes of Moll Rowe.
By Thomas Mollineaux, Esq.

Come, fill up in bumpers your glasses,
And let the brown bowl overflow;
Here's a health to the brightest of lasses,
The queen of all toasts, Molly Rowe.
By Thomas Butlar, Esq.

Nota bene. When by our mutual contributions we had finished our song, we all drank bumpers to Miss Rowe's health, and sang the last verse in grand chorus. I do not remember, in all my reading or acquaintance, that such a thing was ever done before, and, perhaps, will never be again. All the composers of this song (except Amory and Miss Rowe) are now in the grave. Here am I, round and sound by the order of Providence, for some of God's adorable decrees.

Newton in Yorkshire, July th'8 1773.
—*Notes and Queries.*

Provincial Parliament.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, March 19.

BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENT DEBTORS.

The bill for relief of merchants, traders, and others, being brought up for its second reading.

The hon. Mr. CAMERON said he was convinced some measure for the relief of the honest debtor and the protection of creditors from fraudulent debtors was necessary. Now one creditor holding out might prevent the relief of a debtor, by all the others. Again, a fraudulent debtor, by a collusive confession of judgment, might benefit one creditor at the expense of all others. Another not unfrequent case was where a person gave a young man setting up in business a stock of goods; others on the faith of his possession of such stock, then the first comes in and carries off everything, to satisfy his claim for the first advance. He hoped that on some measure now before, or to be brought before the House, a discussion would take place, and the opinions of hon. members go before the country and inform public opinion on the point.

Mr Atty. Gen. Drummond said he too thought legislation necessary in both sections of the Province, though the law was more sound on the points alluded to by the hon. and learned member for Toronto, in Lower Canada than in Upper. Here they required some law which would compel two or three obstinate creditors to come into the views of the majority. They needed in the first place some law similar to those existing in several of the United States, not called a bankrupt law but more in the nature of the cessio bonorum. The government would not be prepared to introduce any measure on the subject of this session, but would give it very careful attention during the recess, and endeavor to bring in some general measure next session which would be satisfactory to the views of the public in both sections of the Province.

Mr. Sol. Gen. Smith said no subject was deserving of more careful consideration, and about an old there seem to prevail such strangely revolutionary opinions among mercantile men. The Board of Trade and merchants of Montreal had petitioned against it and believed public opinion generally was against the bankrupt law introduced by the hon. and learned member for Quebec. He had recently carefully examined a memorial of the Toronto Board of Trade, which seemed to have general measure applicable to the whole Province, considering their intimate trade relations, and it must be deferred until the views of all parts of the Province may be more accurately ascertained.

Mr. Brown thought the objections made by the opposite side were more levelled against the principle of which was in force a few years ago than the principle of a bankrupt law. Some, no doubt, objected to it from interested motives. A few of the largest mercantile houses in Hamilton and Toronto objected, because, being generally now the largest creditors of traders in difficulty, they managed under the present system to secure themselves at the expense of the other creditors. He did not think any man should be kept groaning under the lash of creditors whom he cannot satisfy, when he has fallen into misfortune without any fraud on his part.

Hon. Mr Chabot agreed with the last speaker, that the objections offered sprang out of the defects of the old law, not out of a principle of a bankrupt law. Among those he enumerated the lengthened and expensive legal process rendered necessary by it, the enactment which required three fourths of the creditors to consent to a certificate of discharge, and the heavy fees which were heaped upon the estate by the assignees.

The bill was then dropped from the orders of the day. Later in the evening, Mr. Alleyn's bill coming up he said that he had prepared the bill under the impression that the mercantile community were anxious to have such a law. He had taken it almost wholly from the latest English statute, but finding that public opinion was so divided on the point, he would, with permission of the House, drop the bill.

RELIEF OF CERTAIN PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS IN L. C.

Mr. Whitney moved the second reading of the bill for the above purpose, stating it was to permit certain gentlemen who had been practising for a long time in the eastern townships, and had won the confidence of the people, to continue to do so by permission of law. They were accidentally left out of the provisions of a previous act, and it was now only sought to remedy this omission.

Dr. Valois moved that it should be read in six months. If these men were properly qualified, they might go before the board of the Provincial College of Surgeons.

Mr. Atty. Gen. Drummond supported the original motion. The amendment was lost, and the bill read a second time, and referred to the Private Bills Committee.

THE JUNE MEETING.

The second reading of the bill to continue the act regulating the common of Laprairie de la Magdeleine, being brought up.

Mr. Loranger explained that it was merely intended to take away doubts with regard to the legality of certain recent administrative acts of the trustees. The act sought to be continued, was created to remain in force to the 1st of January 1854, and to the end of the then next ensuing session. If the meeting in June were a legal session, the act had expired; if not his bill was, he admitted, useless; but his constituents desired to have any doubt on the subject removed.

Most of the legal members of the House pronounced a decided opinion that the meeting in question was not a legal session, and it being suggested that a clause in the bill to be brought in by the committee on expiring laws might settle these doubts in all cases. Mr. Loranger dropped his bill with the understanding that such a clause should be inserted in that bill.

NEW REGISTRATION COUNTIES.

On the question for the second reading of the bill to constitute Sherbrooke a municipality, a long discussion ensued, in which the necessity was urged on the government to bring in a general measure for the establishment of new registry offices in the several new electoral counties.

FIXING A DAY FOR THE ASSEMBLING OF PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Brown moved the second reading of his bill to secure the more convenient assembling of Parliament. He said it was only necessary to notice the great irregularities which had occurred in the dates at which Parliament had been called together for several years past, and the inconveniences arising out of it, to show the necessity for this bill. The last nine sessions had been called in eight different months of the year. It did not require a word of argument to prove the great inconvenience resulting from such a system or lack of system as this. That inconvenience was felt alike by members, by the people, and those who were applying to Parliament for private legislation. We now met often in the fall to vote money spent during the year nearly passed away. Thus they were deprived of any proper check upon the public expenditure, but were compelled to vote the supplies whether they would or no. The first objection urged against the bill was that it was unconstitutional, as infringing one of the prerogatives of the crown. Even so, that prerogative might be, as it had often previously been, restrained by statute, but he did not seek to restrain its right to call Parliament together at any other time when it chooses or to dissolve or prorogue it at any time. Another objection was that no such act existed in Britain. The reason was that as ministers there always called Parliament together at an usual period, the custom having been for the last 20 years in February, the particular day not varying during that long period for a week. The reason they had no such law was that the conduct of ministers created no necessity for it. If such an evil had arisen in England as had been felt here, a similar remedy would have been undoubtedly applied. In 1852 he had introduced this bill, but had been induced to withdraw it after a distinct pledge on the part of ministers that an would be sufficient. An address was passed, naming the first week in February as the fittest time, and a reply was returned promising that the suggestion would be heeded. That pledge had been broken, and Parliament, instead of being called in February, was not assembled till June, and was not even then allowed to hold a session.

Sir Allan MacNab admitted all that had been said by the hon. member for Lambton, about the inconveniences of the past system, but the present ministers were not responsible for it, and they had promised; and would fulfil the promise, to call Parliament together in February of each year. There was then no necessity for passing such a bill, to restrain the prerogative in a manner never done in England.

Mr. Gould supported the bill.

Hon. Mr. Spence was surprised, after all they had heard from the hon. member for Lambton, about the beauties of the British constitution, and all its horror of interfering with it, or introducing American institutions in its place, that he was now proposing such an infringement of that constitution, and the introduction of so prominent a feature of the written constitution of the United States. If by the power of the people over ministers responsible to them, they could enforce in practice what the bill sought to enact, legislation on the point was necessary. That could be done, and therefore this attempt on the constitution should be dropped, or rejected by the House.

Mr Roblin thought that Government being responsible to the people, the calling of parliament should be left to its discretion.

Mr Merritt believed that no one could deny that the opinion of the country was fixed in favor of this measure. As to the prerogative of the Crown which it was alleged was concerned the Crown gained nothing by retaining it. The Ministry did not call the House together once a year as they did in England, and therefore all that could be done was to provide for its assembling by law.

Mr. Rolph, too, thought the appeal to the prerogative could carry no weight. Had not the Ministry proposed that the royal prerogative should be limited in respect to the elective Legislative Council, and what right was more sacred than the appointment of those gentlemen; again had not the prerogative of appointing magistrates been interfered with by the laws which made municipal officers magistrates. In this matter then so far as the prerogative was concerned he felt very willing to follow that great stickler for the prerogative, Mr. Brown.

Mr. Cayley was quite ready to have the time for the meeting of Parliament fixed as far as possible; but he held that whatever date was determined on should be such a one as would enable Government to bring down the public accounts at the opening of the House. At the present was not easy to determine what period of the year would be most convenient for that purpose; but at present, the accounts for last year had not and could not be prepared. He was inclined to think that the month of May would be the best time; but it was at present premature, and had better be left to the Ministry.

Mr. Ross said if the Crown were still to have power of dissolution it was plain that the system of a fixed period for the assembling of Parliament could not work with it, for how could a dissolution take place perhaps a week before the time the House might have to meet? If that could not be done then the power of dissolution would not remain.

Mr. McDonald, of Glengarry, had always been opposed in fixing the time for the meeting of the House till he saw how the principle of responsible Government had been violated and evaded by pledges of the Ministry by the failure to convene the House at proper intervals. Ministers had promised to call Parliament together last session but had violated their promise on the flimsy pretence that the Governor was in England.

Again the law itself had been broken by a