

The Quebec Mercury.

TUESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 24, 1858.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.

Vinc. Geo. IV.

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The Quebec Mercury.

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BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

DONE TO ORDER.

By correct and experienced hands, in either the English or French language,—including

BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, POSTERS, CHEQUES, PROMISSORY NOTES, DEEDS & MEMORIALS, LAW BLANKS.

And other descriptions of Letter Press Printing, with neatness and despatch.



ORGAN FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers have one of SCHINDLER'S celebrated ORGAN & HARMONIUMS for Sale, admirably adapted for CHURCHES and CHAPELS, holding about two thousand notes. Price \$175. J. T. BROUSSEAU.
Quebec, July 27, 1858. 89-u-1

Musical Bouquet, price 7 p or Number.

Received the following New Numbers of the Musical B. Bouquet.

CHRISTY'S Minstrel, with Choruses.

Farewell my Lilly Dear.

Rosalie the Prairie Flower.

Minnie Moore.

Sad News from Home, companion to "Good News from Home."

Katy Dean.

See Lilly Brown.

I'll throw myself away.

Come into the Garden, Maud, by J. C. D. Parker.

Thee Sings, by Francis Hunter.

The Cottage by the Sea, by J. R. Thomas.

Oh! Fare thee well mine own love, by J. R. Thomas.

Quebec, Aug. 12, 1858. P. SINCLAIR. 96

JUST RECEIVED,

BY EXPRESS,

SMOKED HALIBUT

—AND—

FINNAN HADDIES,

For sale by ANDREW McAVOY, St. John Street. 85

ACCOUNT BOOKS, &c.

A. THOMPSON, ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURER AND PAPER RULER, Nan's Buildings, St. Peter Street.

FULL SETS OF BOOKS for Banks, Insurance Companies, Mercantile Houses, Associations, &c., made to order from the best English Papers, of superior Binding, and Paged.

—ALSO—

All varieties of PLAIN & DECORATIVE BINDING. Quebec, 10th June, 1858. 70

McCALLUM & GIVEN'S

CHRONOMETER DEPOT,

DEAN'S BUILDINGS,

No. 40, ST. PETER STREET, LOWER-TOWN, QUEBEC.

THE undersigned having entered into Partnership, under the name and style of McCALLUM & GIVEN, Chronometer, Watch, and Clock Makers, beg leave to inform their friends and the public that they will always have on hand a general assortment of

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELLERY, &c. of every description, which they will dispose of at reasonable prices.

A. McCALLUM, J. C. GIVEN.

Chronometers, Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, National Instruments, &c., carefully repaired.

—CHRONOMETERS RATED.

Quebec, May 25, 1858. 55-5m

INDIA WHARF.

FOR STORAGE OF WHARFAGE apply to ARTHUR H. MURPHY, India Wharf. 58

CLARENDON HOTEL.

THE PROPRIETOR will furnish GOLD LUNCHEONS, from this date, to the Close of the Navigation, for 25 cents each. Quebec, April 20, 1858. 47

G. J. DUFF,

FROM NEW-YORK,

Manufacturer of Straw Goods, Panama, Leghorn, Hair Braids, Lace, and Tuscan, WOOLEN AND BEAVER HATS.

Bonnets cleaned and made in the Newest Style; also, Silk Millinery made to order.

Work done by the case or dozen for the trade.

No. 5, PALACE STREET. Quebec, March 23, 1858. 35

DYNES & HAWKSETT,

ARTISTS & PHOTOGRAPHERS, FOOT OF St. John & Fabrique Streets, NEAR DEXTER'S HOTEL.

HAVE just opened the above establishment, where they will execute EVERY DESCRIPTION OF PICTURE in the Photographic Line, by a light of superior construction, combining the advantages of both sky and day light.

D. & H.—Continue to paint every description of pictures as formerly.

Life Size Photographs in Oil, on CANVAS.

Portraits enlarged from the Smallest Miniature.

Copies from Daguerotypes of Deceased persons faithfully executed, and transfer pictures to enclose in letters.

AMBIOTYPES in the best style, and the lowest prices.

Quebec, July 10, 1858. 82

200 BAREGE ROBES,

AT HALF-PRICE, AT J. H. MORGAN'S. 88

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

Fabrique Street, Upper Town, QUEBEC,

G. W. PURDY & CO.,

LATE OF NEW-YORK, PROPRIETORS.

This Hotel has only lately been established and is conducted on the European principle.

— Apartments furnished, by the day, with or without Meals.

MEALS AT ALL HOURS.

— N. B.—An entire view of the whole City and surrounding Country is afforded from the Cupola of this Hotel.

Quebec, July 10, 1858. 82

John Henderson & Co.,

BUADE STREET, (UPPER-TOWN MARKET SQUARE.)

OFFER FOR CASH at Low Prices a large Assortment of SUMMER HATS, comprising over

100 VARIETIES

of Panama, Lezburn, Tuscan and English Straw.

By the "Nova Scotia" they have received a further supply of FELT HATS, Soft and Stiffened, including the "Chum" and "Regalia" Hat.

London SATIN HATS fitted to the head by the "Confidant."

Strangers visiting the City are informed that a large Stock of FURS is always on view at this establishment.

Quebec, June 22, 1858. 74

FRENCH WINE & LIQUEURS.

Received by the CURATEUR, from Bordeaux, and for sale by the undersigned:

36 CASKS OF CLARET put up expressly FOR family use in casks of 23 to 25 gallons each.

—ALSO—

A few dozen of LIQUEURS, FINEST EXTRA SUPERFINE, consisting of

CHARTREUSE, ANISETT, MARASCHINO, CURACAO. J. T. BROUSSEAU. 70

CLARET WINE.—2 Hds., and 20 Cases very superior just received and for sale by

M. G. MOUNTAIN, Nan's Buildings, St. Peter Street. 85

Quebec, July 17, 1858.

The Cruise of the Betsey.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON have just received

The Cruise of the Betsey; or a summer ramble among the forlorn deposits of the Hebrides, with rambles of a Geol. Gen. or Ten Thousand Miles over the fossiliferous deposits of Scotland, by Hugh Miller, author of "Old Red Sandstone," &c., &c., price 6s. 3d.

The Law of Railways, including the consolidation and other general acts for regulating railways in England and Ireland, with copious Notes of decided cases in their construction, including the rights and liabilities of Shareholders, directors of Shares, and Provisional committee men; with forms, &c., by Leonard Shoford, Esq., of the Middle Temple, Barrister at Law, 2 vols.

Report of the United States Secretary of War, containing the report of Captain George B. McClellan, (first regiment United States Cavalry) one of the officers sent to the seat of war in Europe in 1856, and 1856.

For Sale at Swan's Buildings, Foot of Mountain Hill. 78

SAMUEL STURTON,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

DEES to announce that he has commenced business, at No. 2, John Street, (opposite to Mr. Hall's Grocery Store), and he hopes by his knowledge of and strict attention to business, to merit that patronage which he respectfully solicits.

Every article is warranted genuine, and prescriptions entrusted to him will be accurately prepared.

Quebec, May 25, 1858. 62

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intends commencing Running an OMNIBUS on the CAPE ROUGE ROAD, on SUNDAY next, for the accommodation of the public to attend Divine Service, at the same hours as last year, leaving Quebec at 6 A. M., and 1 P. M., and Cape Rouge at 8 A. M., and 3 P. M., respectively.

CHARLES HODGKIN, Quebec, May 8, 1858. 55

J. BAILEY,

CARVER AND GILDER,

WOULD respectfully inform his old Patrons and the public in general, that he has returned to Quebec, and resumed his old business, at the corner of the JAIL HILL and JOHN STREET, (opposite HASSETT'S Grocery Store.)

From the experience he has acquired (in London and in New York, during his absence,) of the best and shortest methods now in use in his business, he is confident that his work will bear comparison with any thing that can be imported. All orders will be executed with punctuality, and at prices as low as anywhere obtainable.

— Looking Glasses and Pictures Framed, Maps Mounted and Varished, Paintings and Engravings carefully cleaned, Rosewood, Black Walnut, Mahogany and Birdseye Maple Frame, Rm. Borders, and Gilt Mouldings of every description, as cheap as they can be imported from New York.

Quebec, Feb. 9, 1858. 17

LOWER CANADA PROVINCIAL

AGRICULTURAL AND INDUSTRIAL

EXHIBITION,

FOR 1858.

THE attention of MECHANICS and MANUFACTURERS generally is respectfully solicited to the forthcoming EXHIBITION, which will be held on the Grounds of the Grand Trunk Railway Co., at Point St. Charles on the 29th and 30th September, and 1st of October. Prize Lists are now ready, and are in course of circulation throughout the Province, it is exceedingly desirable that every Mechanic or Manufacturer should take such interest in the matter as will induce him to send some articles for Competition or Exhibition.

Further particulars in future advertisement.

A. A. STEVENSON, Sec. Ind. Com. 94

Montreal, Aug. 6, 1858.

ADAM WATTERS,

GROCERY,

WINE AND LIQUOR STORE,

ST. JOHN STREET.

THE Subscriber offers FOR SALE, a complete assortment of FRESH GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS, &c. Also, just received, part of the cargo of the "Indo," comprising—Province Paper Shell Almonds; Soft Shell Almonds; Sardines a Phiale; Olive Oil, &c.

In returning thanks to his numerous customers he begs to announce that, during the summer season, it will be impossible for him to receive Fresh Cured Finnan Haddies, but that he will be prepared to supply FRESH HALIBUT, COD-FISH, HADDOCK, MACKEREL, and LOBSTERS, orders for which, if left within two days before the Fish is required will be carefully attended to.

A. WATTERS. 66

Quebec, 3rd June, 1858.

Spring Tooth Horse Hay Rakes.

FOR Sale by HENRY S. SCOTT. 60

Quebec, July 6, 1858.

Gas Fittings, Plumber's Materials,

and Stoves.

A LARGE Assortment of Gas Fittings, Plumbing Materials, Fancy Parlor and Cooking Stoves, Also—8-ect and Galvanized Iron, 10 and 12 Tin, &c., which will be sold at reasonable prices.

— The above materials fitted up in the different ranges at reasonable charges, and executed with neatness and despatch.

—ALSO—

American Kitchen Ranges for Hot and Cold Water.

THOMAS ANDREWS, 1, St. John Street. 76

Quebec, June 26, 1858.

BATHS OPEN.

THE Proprietors of the Palace Street Baths, beg to announce to their subscribers and the Public, that in addition to the usual accommodation of warm, cold, and shower baths, they have this day opened their

SWIMMING BATH, ENLARGED to double the size of last year's bath.

The favor of an inspection of the establishment is requested by the Public.

The Baths are open on SUNDAY morn'g, from 5 till 9 o'clock, and in the evening from 4 till 10 o'clock.

GOSSELIN & LARUE. 73

Quebec, 19th June, 1858.

DYEING ESTABLISHMENT.

JAMES McLEOD,

SILK SATIN and MERINO DYER, from SPANISH and EDINBURGH, has commenced business in all its various branches, at No. 33, St. Augustin Street, above St. John's Road, Quebec.

From long experience and strict attention to business, he is confident he will be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their orders. All things done like new, and upon the Cheapest scale, 4000 lbs. Wearing Apparel cleaned and re-dyed in a superior style. Ladies Straw Bonnets dyed Brown and Black, and dressed Gentlemen's Hats of all kinds repaired.

Quebec, 15th June, 1858. 71-6m

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND FOR SALE AT

P. LAMOUREUX'S,

Shaw's Buildings, Mountain Hill, Lower Town, PRICE—\$1 50.

THE QUEBEC DIRECTORY

FOR 1858-59.

CONTAINING an alphabetical list of all the inhabitants of Quebec and the Suburbs, list of Banks, Corporate and Government Offices, and all the Public Institutions in Quebec with detailed information concerning them.

Quebec, July, 1858. 87

GEO. DUNHAM'S

Livery Stables,

ARE REMOVED FROM 25 & 27, St. Lewis Street, to No. 4, St. Augustin Street, St. John Street, within the gate, and nearly opposite Mr. Thom's school.

CARRIAGES, CABS, BUGGIES, and WAGGONS furnished on short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Quebec, 18th May, 1858. 50-12m

LIVERY STABLES.

THE undersigned has removed his LIVERY STABLES, to No. 25 and 27, St. Lewis Street, late DUNHAM'S, four doors above the MUSIC HALL.

CARRIAGES, WAGGONS, and SADDLE HORSES, ready at the shortest notice.

Gentlemen's Horses kept at Livery with every care, and on reasonable terms.

P. DRISCOLL, Quebec, 15th May, 1858. 58-12m

NOTICE.

THE Steamers BYTOWN and COMET will TOW RAFTS or SHIPS at moderate rates. Enquire of

ARTHUR H. MURPHY, India Wharf. 62

Quebec, May 25, 1858.

NOTICE.

VISITORS from Quebec will not be admitted into the QUEBEC LUNATIC ASYLUM, on SUNDAYS, without a WRITTEN ORDER from one of the Managers.

G. WAKEHAM, Warden, Q. L. A. 95-6w-law

Quebec Lunatic Asylum, August 10, 1858.

Iron Carriage Gate for Sale.

A FEW SETS OF IRON GOTHIC CARRIAGE GATES, with Cais and Columns.

P. WHITTY, St. Paul Street. 65

Quebec, June 9, 1857.

IRON FENCING.

A LIGHT, NEAT, and DURABLE FENCE may now be planted at a small cost, The undersigned supplies parties at Manufacturers prices.

RICHARD J. SHAW, Facing the Upper Town Market. 109

Quebec, Sept. 12, 1857.

Cooking, Parlor and Hall Stoves.

THE Subscriber has just added to his previous Stock the largest invoice of the above brought to this market, comprising every kind of COOK STOVE worth using.

A good variety of Fancy Parlor and a few very large for Halls.

—ALSO—

FRANKLIN GRATES, for Wood or Coal, a new article. The whole of which will be sold at prices just to cover expenses, by

J. KANE. Stoves Pipes, and every kind of Work connected with Stoves, executed with promptness.

Intending purchasers of Stoves will please examine his Stock and ascertain prices.

Old Stoves taken in exchange.

No. 5, Fabrique Street, Next door to Beloeux's Building. 138

BUILDING LOTS.

3 BUILDING LOTS for sale at the West end of Stadacona Terrace, St. Lewis Road. Apply to E. S. SCOTT. 49

Quebec, April 24, 1858.

P. E. POULIN,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,

35, ST. JOHN STREET, QUEBEC.

P. E. P. INFORMS the public that, during the past Summer, having greatly increased his facilities for MANUFACTURING and REPAIRING JEWELLERY, also having engaged a first-rate Working Jeweller, he is now prepared to make to Order, or Repair any articles in his line, at Moderate Charges.

— N. B.—He still continues to work for the Trade; and all orders are executed with neatness and dispatch.

Quebec, Jan. 19, 1857.

S. & C. PETERS,

Contractors & Builders,

In returning thanks to their numerous friends for the liberal support and encouragement they have met with since the establishment of the MACHINERY driven by STEAM POWER for the manufacture of SASHES, BLINDS, DOORS, &c., &c., beg to acquaint them, that they have made some recent additions to their works, combining the most recent improvements, by which they are enabled to execute any orders in Town or Country, at a CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION IN PRICE, and with greater expedition than any other establishment in this City.

They have on hand upwards of 100,000 Pieces of assorted PINE and SPRUCE BOARDS and PLANKS of the best quality, dry and fit for immediate use, prepared, or in the course to suit purchasers.

They have also on hand a considerable quantity of SAWN SCANTLINGS suitable for building purposes.

ST. VALLIER STREET, Quebec, 2nd June, 1857. 61

VICTORIA HOTEL.

THIS HOTEL, situated at POINT LEVI, opposite Quebec, commanding a beautiful view of the City, Citadel, and the St. Lawrence, and adjoining the Grand Trunk Railway Station, has been entirely refitted this Spring, with new Furniture.

The BEDROOMS are airy, well ventilated, and supplied with everything necessary to comfort.

The TABLE will be furnished with all the delicacies of the season, and the best that the Market can afford.

Travelers arriving by the Night Express Train, will find it to their advantage to remain at the Hotel in preference to crossing the river in the dark, and they can be conveyed the next day at their leisure to the City and surrounding scenery.

Horses and Vehicles of every description always on hand. Permits for visiting the Citadel can be had at the Office.

Transient Guests, \$1 50 per day, and after first week, \$1 00 per day.

Porters on hand to transport Luggage to the House free of charge.

WM. NORMAN, Point Levi, 17th June, 1858. 72-6m

1858.

FOR

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mail for England per Canadian Line of Ocean Steamers. Mail for Guayp, &c.—Quebec Post Office. Wanted, a situation as Governess. Promissory Note Lost—John Paterson. Three Rivers' Turf Club Races—J. C. Hart. Organist—William Carter. Address to Captain Paul Pouliot, Steamship Queen Victoria.

The Quebec Mercury.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1858.

Mr. Cartier has certainly done much to show his earnestness in the neglected cause of Law Reform; and some improvements to our criminal jurisprudence have distinguished the last session, which it is impossible to disapprove or even undervalue. But the change in the days of Term of the Court of Queen's Bench is an evil of such magnitude that it requires the immediate attention of the government. A court which was already overcrowded with business, has had twenty-five per cent added to its usual work. We trust Mr. Cartier will procure an extraordinary term of the Queen's Bench, and will recommend the despatch of "all business" before that Court, as it is simply infamous that indictments in dozens should be left untried for years, or for ever, as is now the case. It were better that the whole Criminal business of the country were left to the Quarter Sessions, with the exception of offences against the Administration of Justice, rather than that the entire frame work of society should be paralyzed by the impossibility of bringing grave misdemeanours to trial. Such crimes are actually left untried, while some petty offences dignified by the technical name of felony are turned over to the Queen's Bench.

THIS DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

COMMITTEE NAMED TO CARRY OUT THE TELEGRAPH CELEBRATION.

At half-past three this afternoon a considerable number of citizens were assembled at the Music Hall, in compliance with the invitation of the Mayor to devise means to commemorate the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph. In the absence of Mr. Langvin, the Mayor, Mr. Hill was called to the chair, and F. X. Garneau, Esq., City Clerk, acted as Secretary. Councillor Hall explained that his worship the Mayor had been unexpectedly compelled to absent himself from the meeting through sudden illness. He then proceeded to draw the attention of the audience to the vast importance of the undertaking just completed, whereby this country was united within speaking distance to the heart of the Empire; what a triumph had been achieved by man, over obstacles seemingly insuperable; and how important above all to the interests of this country was the realization of the project. No one, now, could doubt of the reality of the Ocean Cable. It became us to act with liberality and with promptitude: the more so, inasmuch as, hitherto while other places were in-quiet and unanimous in their enthusiastic celebration of the event, Quebec had been tranquilly looking on. It was then moved by J. G. Barthe, Esq., seconded by A. Joseph, Esq., and unanimously resolved—1. That the successful laying of the Telegraph Cable across the Atlantic Ocean is an event of the highest importance for Commerce between America and Europe, and one which will more closely unite the Old and New World.

Mr. Barthe addressed the meeting in very few words, to the effect that the unanimity of opinion which everywhere prevailed relative to the worthiness of the occasion now proposed to be commemorated, needed no speech in support of the proposed resolution acknowledging the importance of the event to mankind. It was moved by Councillor Rheame, seconded by Dumbar Ross, Esq., M.P.P., and also unanimously resolved—2. That a Committee of nine citizens (with power to add to their number) be appointed by this meeting empowered to act in conjunction with the Municipal authorities for the purpose of carrying out the objects of this assembly and of adopting such measures as they may deem necessary.

Mr. Rheame in proposing the second motion took the opportunity to apologize to his constituents for the frequency with which he, in common and on too many occasions, he regretted to say, with his brother Councillors, had expended the funds of the City in marking events and occasions that would not bear to be mentioned alongside such achievement as had just been attained by science and perseverance conjoined. He hoped, however, that the Council would atone for their past sins of extravagance, and if economically on this occasion, that they would endeavor in a proper and emphatic way to carry out the desire of the community. The Civic Committee was then named as follows:—Messrs. Dumbar Ross, A. Joseph, L. Biodeau, J. G. Barthe, J. A. Dumbar, Dr. Borden, Dr. Rousseau, L. A. Cannon, and Dr. Robitaille.

The Corporation Committee, as stated in last Mercury, is composed of Councillors Hill, St. Pierre, LeMoine, Martel and Chateaufort. Mr. Joseph having been called to the chair, and a vote of thanks accorded to the chairman for his services, and to the Secretary for his presence, the meeting which lasted not more than ten minutes, was adjourned.

It should be borne in mind by the Joint Committee, that the Central Committee at New York have declared their intention to fix Wednesday the 1st September for the General Jubilee, and in this telegraphic age simultaneous action in the matter throughout the continent would be worthily added to the grandeur of the celebration.

THE NEWS.

In reference to the success of the Atlantic Telegraph expedition, the last English papers say:—"That grand effort of human skill, the union of England and the United States, by means of the submarine cable, has been at last crowned with success. This great and important event will rank among the highest achievements of the nineteenth century, whatever else may occur before that century is complete."

The first regular message from Newfoundland was received at Valentia on the night of the 9th inst., and the speed it said to be greater than was attained at Plymouth, and the currents apparently as strong. The shares continue to be quoted about £900. No messages except from the Government can be sent during the electrical experiment, which is expected to occupy several weeks.

Queen Victoria and Prince Albert embarked at Gravesend on the 10th to visit their daughter, Princess Frederick-William. At a meeting of the Great Eastern Steamship Company it was resolved to receive offers for purchase or charter of the ship, and to advertise her for sale at auction, and, in the meantime, to raise money on mortgage.

Telegraphic communication between the English shore and Channel Islands is successfully completed by submarine cable.

The report of the Select Committee of the House of Lords appointed to inquire into the deficiency of the means of spiritual instruction and places of Divine worship in the metropolis, and in other populous districts in England and Wales, especially in the mining and manufacturing districts, and to consider the fittest means of meeting the difficulty of the case, has just been published. From the facts elicited by this Committee we learn that while almost every form of Dissent is increasing, while the Roman Catholic creed is becoming more firmly established upon the soil of England, the English Church, has allowed her work to outgrow her strength, and looks on amazed, at the web of vice and heathenism, which in the populous parishes lies spread before her.

One more link in the present broken chain of communication with India will shortly be united with the main portion, and in time the entire coil will have been laid down, annihilating time and distance, and keeping the Home and the Indian Government and the commercial interests acquainted with the current events as they occur. The laying down of a telegraphic wire between England and India is a work of undoubted national importance; this is evidenced by the fact of her Majesty's Government having granted a guaranteed interest on the capital of \$3 per cent. for 50 years, irrespective of whatever may be the receipts of the company when the line is opened.

Advices from Vienna announce the report of a concentration of an Austrian corps d'armee of 30,000 to 33,000 men of all arms in South Hungary, on the points nearest to the Turkish, Bosnian, and Servian frontiers.

We regret to have to record the entire destruction of the Exchange at Antwerp, with its magnificent bronze cupola, arcades, and the Tribunals of Commerce. The Chambers of the Syndic, with the city archives, were all destroyed. The fire broke out in an upper story. The Exchange, one of the finest edifices of its kind in Europe, was the model on which the late London Exchange was built, and also that of Amsterdam. The municipal records of Antwerp were amongst the most ancient and interesting in Europe. The loss is utterly irreparable.

The Belgian Chamber of Deputies, after an unusually long discussion, have rejected, by a vote of 53 to 39, the government project for the fortification of Antwerp.

Letters from Constantinople speak of the probability of a general rising of the Christians in Bosnia. Rigorous measures are adopted in Tripoli, and Egyptian ships are stopped at the Dardanelles for the verification of their papers. If an attempt is made to pass without this ceremony the forts have orders to fire. The Pacha of Jerusalem has fled to Gaza, a massacre and pillage being threatened.

The Austrian Government has resolved upon increasing its naval resources in the Adriatic from 900 guns, its present force, to 2000. The arsenal of Pola is to assume larger proportions and the eagle of two necks is to have an addition to that ornithological peculiarity in the shape of webbed feet. "Hitherto," we are very kindly told by the writer of a letter from Vienna, "in pure condescension to England, the Austrian navy has been kept from developing its strength." Britannia, look to your laurels!

Alexis Soyer, the eminent cook, died in London on the 5th inst. The reforms which he has introduced in cooking for the army and navy of England, give him a claim to be called the benefactor of soldiers and mariners, and many an epicure who shall feast upon the dishes of his invention, will hold his memory in grateful remembrance. OPENING OF THE CHERBOURG RAILWAY. The first of the celebrations or fetes took place on Wednesday afternoon, on the occasion of the inauguration of the new line of railroad that connects Cherbourg with Paris. By half-past four o'clock every place at the station was filled. The clergy and magistracy took up their position to the right of the rails; the Bishop of Coutances, in full episcopal robes, with the mitre, crozier, and cross borne in his train, arrived and took his seat on the dais to the right of the altar, surrounded by his attendant clergy. Opposite him were the chairs reserved for the Emperor and Empress. The altar supported a silver crucifix, with wax tapers and flowers.

A few minutes before five o'clock the whistle of an approaching train was heard; presently a roll of drums from a point down the line, but out of sight; then the Imperial band near the station burst out with *Partout pour la Syrie*, the grand presented arms, and the Imperial train arrived, gliding slowly up on one of the side lines left uncovered by the flooring. Their Majesties alighted on this central platform, consequently the long train of carriages was exactly between the long train of spectators and the Imperial party. The Emperor and Empress walked up the platform towards the dais, but those on the wrong side of the carriage saw nothing of them, save a glimpse through the open door of a baggage wagon. This was a disappointment. Some voices called out to the drivers to back the train, which they did, but it was too late. As the obstacle moved away it discovered his Majesty listening to a short address from the chief of the judicial body—a few words. The Emperor and Empress then proceeded to their seats on the dais, to the left of the altar. The Bishop of Coutances advanced, and also addressed the Emperor in a few sentences of congratulation, which he acknowledged by a low bow. After a short pause the religious ceremony commenced; the bishop repeated the prayer, and the priests in attendance chanted the responses. At the close of the prayer the bishop descended the steps of the dais towards two eagles gaily dressed with wreaths and flags, that had been brought up to the end of the lines, one on each side, sprinkled them, and pronounced the benediction. The whole ceremony did not occupy ten minutes.

The Emperor then retired to a reception room, fitted up on one of the side apartments, where the chief officials of the city were presented to him; he merely bowed and passed on; there was no address. The rooms were arranged in the most gorgeous style, with green velvet hangings, and a throne and canopy of purple velvet studded with golden bees. After the reception their Majesties passed out at the rear of the station, where the carriages and a guard of cavalry were waiting. It was not till they had driven off that the public were allowed access.

On his arrival and departure his Majesty was received with repeated acclamations and loud cries of "Vive l'Empereur!" Everywhere the same number of spectators would undoubtedly have thrown a great volume of sound into the greeting; but, according to the measure of such displays of feeling, the reception is considered to have been a warm and hearty one. The Emperor looked exceedingly well; it is needless to say very beautiful also. Her Majesty wore a silk dress, with lilac stripes on trousers, a white mantle, and a white chip bonnet, with lilac and green trimming.

The Imperial cortege passed through the principal streets to the Marine Prefecture. The portion of the quay in its route galleries had been erected, in which seats were obtained by payment. During the evening the Emperor conferred on Mr. Locke, M. P., the cross of officer of the Legion of Honour, thus marking his appreciation of his services as chief engineer of the line. Mr. Locke, the principal setting engineer, was at the same time honored with the Legion of Honour. Mr. Brassey, the contractor, who had previously decorated. The French distinctions were well merited. The line of railroad thus completed is a very important one; it is not wholly commercial. The trade of Cherbourg is nothing compared with that of Havre; a coasting trade with an export of eggs and apples to England. That alone would not have called the railroad into existence. The road is really made to the military port of Cherbourg; and a short continuation skirting the town, and the flat on which the town is built, will level by the returning sea, will complete it. The true terminus then will be the arsenal. The road will run into the centre of that establishment, and the last link of a grand strategic line will be finished. Every precaution was taken for the safety of the Imperial party during the fetes. Amongst other measures, an edict of the municipal authority strictly forbids the throwing of flowers, wreaths, &c., into the Emperor's carriage, also the presentation of petitions to him personally.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT.

The Emperor had not long entered the Prefecture when the sound of a salute from the ships of war in the bay announced the arrival of the Queen in the Victoria and Albert yacht, which, with the Royal Albert, arrived at half-past six, on Wednesday afternoon. The royal yacht met the passage in 15 minutes under the six hours, from Osborne stairs, including a stoppage of nearly an hour when off the Isle of Wight, occasioned by a tough piece of seaweed getting into the machinery. But for this contrivance the run of 81 miles would have been accomplished within the five hours. The royal squadron, consisting of the Royal Albert, 131, Renouard, 90, Eurymedus, 51, Diadem, 37, Caradoc, 23, had a six hours' start of her Majesty, and in two hours and six miles off the western entrance. Up between these vessels the royal yacht, attended by the Fairy, Eclair, Osborne, and Binshee, passed rapidly, and at once entered the harbour, and received a salute which might have recoiled from the English shore, so grand, so close, and so sustained was the fire for more than 20 minutes. Any one who has seen and knows anything of the Emperor's style and imposing effect of their saluting fire, and this salute and the effect had been clearly rehearsed before hand. Yet the actual performance as much surpassed expectation as it defies description. As the royal yacht turned round between the marine forts which mark the western entrance, Admiral Hamelin, in the Bretagne, 129, fired a single gun. There was a minute's pause, and then the salute began, not in close irregular dropping cannonade, which is the style of the English navy, but in a regular, continuous, and ever-diminishing train of fire, till the very frame of the listener seemed shaken as if even the air smothered in its reverberation. Hardly had this great cannonade commenced when all the ugly forts which dominate every part of the harbour, threatening with a thousand ominous frowning looking embrasures each ship that passed, took up the same song, only firing their numerous guns in rapid succession, and as fast as they could be reloaded and discharged. It is not rarely that such a cannonade is ever heard, and it is ever that it has been given for purely peaceful welcome. But at all events it showed in an instant the great extent and number of the fortifications that cover every spot of vantage around the town. All towards sea was a mere mass of fire and smoke—but one looked for, though this was far from being all. The ring of fire seemed not only to embrace the town, but extend far into the country, and a similar ring, as it were, never dreamed that guns lay lurking, and in the ever picturesque eminences where one only fancied villas and rural cottages could exist; amid thick clumps of trees and flanking yellow corn fields came the same dreadful uproar, till it seemed as if all France, even from her hills and mountain tops was doing honor to the advent of the Queen of England. This, however, was the only public ceremony of note that marked the evening. The royal yacht came instantly to her moorings inside the breakwater, and almost before she was made fast Lord and Lady Cowley were on board. The fast Lord dinner party that evening at seven o'clock, consisted of the royal family, including the Duke of Cambridge, Lord and Lady Cowley, the Earl of Malmesbury, Earl Delawar, the Countess of Desart, Sir John Pakington, Sir Charles Phipps, and Miss Bulteel. At half-past eight o'clock their Imperial Majesties the Emperor and Empress embarked on their steamer to pay a visit to her Majesty, and in the afternoon (i.e., Sunday) no salute was given and their Majesties were rowed gently alongside the royal yacht. The Queen, with the Prince Consort and the Prince of Wales, received the Emperor and Empress at the gangway, and greetings of more warmth and cordiality than generally mark state interviews were exchanged between the royal families of France and England. The Emperor and Empress remained for two days on board, when they again embarked in the steamer to the Victoria passage to shore the Royal Albert, with the vessels of the English squadron, illuminated with most brilliant effect.

On Thursday evening, at eight o'clock, the royal yacht hauled down the Admiralty flag, and hoisted the French ensign at the fore. This was the signal for a renewal of the complimentary detonations of the guns of the English fleet. Accordingly the guns were manned, ship dressed, and broadsides fired, till it was almost impossible to see the vessel at the distance of 100 yards. This inaugurated the proceedings of the day, which terminated to be a mist one, for the wind was sharp and the clouds heavy, and fall in her Majesty's atmospheric good fortune, at least as regards F.anco, for a time was shaken aside. To the relief, and apparently at night, of every one, however, the clouds gradually broke and dispersed, and the sun shone forth with a heat which quenched into most unusual activity all the innumerable malitia of a French port. From about a quarter of seven to a quarter of eight, a formidable quota of the ranks of the army directed and disgusted, who complained that they were not allowed to see anything which they could see in show, and who stigmatised (with a considerable share of justice) the town decorations as being on the face rather than in effect, and decidedly in a inferior and variety, than those which mark a very ordinary English fair. It may be the fact, and we suppose will continue to be for some time, to imagine that the French nation is pre-eminent in the management of its outdoor fetes, but of late they have certainly not been happy in the display of their talents in this respect. There is not a town in all England and even the size and half the importance of Cherbourg, which, on the occasion of any visit of royalty, would not have made a more brilliant and certainly more useful display, than that which marks the new streets and high obelisk on No. 10 houses of this seaport at this time, as far as regards the harbour, and the scene on the water, it would hardly be as ordinary as an unactive affair, as small as this port on the eastern coast of England, but for the British pleasure navy, the yacht, which have mustered here in great numbers.

The arrangements for the day had been changed during the visit of the Emperor to the royal yacht immediately after his Majesty's arrival. The first plan was confined to the reception of his Majesty on board the French steamer by the Emperor and Empress, and a banquet. The Cherbourgians were therefore surprised by the announcement that the Queen would land and not only visit the military port, but take a view of the town also. The Emperor and Empress left the Prefecture of the Marine shortly before noon in an open carriage, with a small escort, and drove to the Millington Port. The Queen landed on the Victoria and Albert yacht at seven o'clock, and the salute from the French fleet during her Majesty's passage to the shore was a salute indeed. The effect, on land at least, was far greater than that of the previous evening, probably from the direction of the wind. First, the whole squadron of line of battle ships fired irregularly, gun by gun; then there was a pause; and then a gun from one of the frigates gave the signal, and the squadron all fired at once, and in a regular succession. The salute along the whole line of the harbour, and every ship was in full dress of the harbour, and everything about was decorated; and as the harbour was crowded with small vessels and steamers, and the day, contrary to some threatening appearances in the early morning, is one of the brightest that summer can produce, the sight is as gay as can be conceived. Even French weather appears to owe her Majesty that all glances, which English skies are almost always so ready to rain heavily in the night, and at daybreak, but to be the hour of landing, every cloud had disappeared. If her Majesty inspired the Militia in passing through thought it must have been very rapid, for before half-past twelve o'clock the Imperial carriage and escort, increasing by the suite of the Queen, left the port by the south or land gate, for the Prefecture. In the first carriage, proceeded by mounted gendarmes, outriders, and a few Majesty, in the second carriage were the Duke of Cambridge, Lord and Lady Cowley, and the ladies in attendance on the Queen, the crowd at the turn into the street of the Prefecture was dense, and the line was kept by a many infantry, very close together, that only an imperfect view could be obtained of the illustrious party. The Prefecture is a very plain building, a very unobtrusive street, as which it ranks by being, for it is rather a lane; and a cavalry man, in turning his horse round blocks it up.

At seven o'clock, her Majesty, accompanied by the Emperor, and the Prince Consort, proceeded to inspect the dock Napoleon III, then a vast array, into which the water have now been admitted. The royal and imperial party, conveyed in four open carriages then drove through the principal streets. After having made the promenade of the town, the principal quays, the illustrious party proceeded to the summit of the G and Montague du Roule, a red brick rises, abruptly from the sea to an immense height, the access to which is gained from the land side by a railway, and a very steep acclivity. Their Majesties, who they wound up the great rock, had a magnificent view of the town and fortification, and enjoyed for some time the unrivalled panoramic view of the country which is obtained from the top. The rock du Roule is crowned by an immense fort, which was duly inspected. On descending, their descent was lighted from the carriages and walked down the steepest part of the road, her Majesty leaning on the arm of the Emperor, and the Emperor on that of the Prince Consort. The Emperor conducted her Majesty over the four state carriages in which he had travelled on the line from Paris. These carriages consist of a grand saloon, salle de manger, a sleeping apartment, a cabinet for toilette, and a promenade. The carriages are those which were constructed for the Emperor's use on the Orleans Railways, and are used by their Majesties on their journey to Biarritz. Passing out of the station, her Majesty returned along the quays, past the Napoleon statue, and returned to the royal yacht at five o'clock, and proceeded to the Hotel du Prefecture.

The evening of Thursday was devoted to the grand banquet on board the Bretagne, in every respect the most important feature of the proceedings connected with these fetes. About half-past seven the forts once more opened their thundering fires, and shortly after were seen gliding over the water two state imperial barges, which were towed by the Aigle, tender to the Emperor's yacht. The foremost of these barges was covered with a canopy of green and gold, richly embroidered with colonial golden eagles, and on its summit was a second bat was covered with a globe; the Emperor, and the Empress, and the Emperor's suite, were seated on the barge. They appeared, from their gorgeous surroundings, like the state galleys of Cleopatra. The barge was towed up to the starboard side of the royal yacht, and her Majesty, the princes, lord-marshal, admirals, ministers, and other personages of distinction proceeded to the admiral's ship. The gangway was formed of amber drapery, ornamented with flowers, and the steps strewn with roses and petals, and the steps strewn with roses and petals.

Among those who were honoured with invitation to the banquet were—Sir John Pakington, the Earl of Malmesbury, Marshal Vaillant, Admiral M. Roubet, the Duke of Malakoff, Count Walewski, M. Roubet, Marshal Baraguey d'Hilliers, and the captain commandant of the ships composing the French and English squadrons. At the dinner the Emperor, in proposing the health of her Majesty, said "I think to the health of the Queen of England, and that of the Prince who shares her throne, and that of the royal family. In proposing this toast in their presence, I am happy to show the feeling which I entertain towards them. Indeed facts speak for themselves, and prove that the hostile passions excited by some unfortunate incidents have not in any way changed either the friendship between the two nations, or the desire of the people to remain in peace. It is therefore, the strongest hope that if any attempt should be made to revive the rancour and passions of a bygone age, the attempt would be as completely crushed by the good sense of the two peoples as the waves are now broken by that breakwater which at this moment protects the fleets of the two Empires."

The health of her Majesty having been drunk, Prince Alb I in acknowledging it on behalf of the Queen, said "I sincerely desire to assure you that your friendship has been given her by the last you have just proposed, and by the words which she never will forget. Our Majesty is well, and a of her friendly sentiments towards yourself and the Empress, and I need not remind you of them. You also know that a good understanding between the two countries is the constant object of her desires, as it is of your own. The Queen is, therefore, doubly happy at this opportunity which presents itself, by her presence

inaugurated the proceedings of the day, which terminated to be a mist one, for the wind was sharp and the clouds heavy, and fall in her Majesty's atmospheric good fortune, at least as regards F.anco, for a time was shaken aside. To the relief, and apparently at night, of every one, however, the clouds gradually broke and dispersed, and the sun shone forth with a heat which quenched into most unusual activity all the innumerable malitia of a French port. From about a quarter of seven to a quarter of eight, a formidable quota of the ranks of the army directed and disgusted, who complained that they were not allowed to see anything which they could see in show, and who stigmatised (with a considerable share of justice) the town decorations as being on the face rather than in effect, and decidedly in a inferior and variety, than those which mark a very ordinary English fair. It may be the fact, and we suppose will continue to be for some time, to imagine that the French nation is pre-eminent in the management of its outdoor fetes, but of late they have certainly not been happy in the display of their talents in this respect. There is not a town in all England and even the size and half the importance of Cherbourg, which, on the occasion of any visit of royalty, would not have made a more brilliant and certainly more useful display, than that which marks the new streets and high obelisk on No. 10 houses of this seaport at this time, as far as regards the harbour, and the scene on the water, it would hardly be as ordinary as an unactive affair, as small as this port on the eastern coast of England, but for the British pleasure navy, the yacht, which have mustered here in great numbers.

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here on this occasion, to join with you, sire, in endeavouring to strengthen as much as possible the bonds of union between the two nations. This friendship rests on the basis of their mutual prosperity, and the blessing of Heaven will not fail to attend it. The Queen proposes the health of the Emperor and Empress.

During the banquet the choral society of Cherbourg sang the English National Anthem, and also the following words to the air of the French National Anthem:— Dans ce jour d'allégresse, Daigne béni, Seigneur, Les vœux que nous adressons A ta sainte Vierge, et à ta sainte Famille, Pour notre Impératrice, Veuille, veuille tonjour, Que ta main protectrice L'Éclair de notre amour. A l'Élu de la France, Donne toujours, Seigneur, Sa force et sa puissance, La plume et le poinçon, Conscience à la Patrie, Des jours chers aux Français, Des jours de gloire et de paix, Et que ta sainte Vierge, Garde avec elle l'Empereur!

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

At the conclusion of the banquet, her Majesty, the Emperor, the Empress, and the Prince Consort proceeded to the stern of the Bretagne, which had been most tastefully fitted with crimson drapery, and from thence witnessed one of the grandest and most effective displays of fireworks which has probably ever been seen. The whole of the breakwater in its enormous length was lighted up by fires at short intervals, and the French men-of-war were illuminated at their ports, and sterns, by enormous transparent chesbonards; rockets issued from the rigging and screaming through the air from the Central of the breakwater; with tourbillons, gerber, and every conceivable device of the pyrotechnist's skill. The British merchant ships took up the display, and from the ends of the towers of the Sileste blue lights and Roman candles were burned, producing a most pleasing effect. Then more rockets and more showers of coloured and falling stars from the fort, and then a perfect shower of the water-galery of the more, more stars, and more rockets, and more falling stars, and then a tremendous fall of coloured fire, as though the skies were raining huge drops of fire in the harbour. For a moment there was a pause, and the new life-light of Captain Fitzmaurice illuminated the whole of the masts and rigging, and showed up clear as day even the ensigns on the tall spars of the royal yacht. While all else was dark, the spars and rigging of the ship stood out in spectral light, so different from everything else that we have seen. One might almost imagine that the Flying Dutchman had really appeared in port. Suddenly there rushed forth on their screaming course hundreds of rockets, and then the whole front of Port Central stands out in brilliant colours, showing in colossal dimensions and burning outline the royal and imperial arms of the two countries. Another grand "bouquet" of *les feu d'artifice*—which, it was said, had cost more than 25,000*fr.*—and all was silent again. The familiar strains of our National Anthem were then played on the brass band, and the Englishmen know that her Majesty is about to leave the Bretagne. It is now the turn of the British ships. Will they take no part in this display of fireworks? We begin to think that economy in the public service has really been carried too far, and even Mr. Williams does not object to a few squibs or crackers; he has hardly made up his mind as to the amount which he will sanction in the next estimate, when, as if by magic, every British ship is lighted to its tallest masts with blue lights, and the water-galery is shining by far the most conspicuously. From the deck of the royal yacht fireballs of pale blue colour start upwards and dance and fall with graceful motion, and shed a light so soft, so beautiful that it might suit the dwelling of the fairies. Suddenly the deck of the royal yacht is illuminated with coloured fires; there is red at the bow, white amidships, and blue at the stern. The hues of the "tri-colour" mix and blend, and her Majesty steps on board, while the triple fire appears as though it would consume to the water's edge the serried ranks of the British nonnons blaze forth from the ramparts, but the glow of their fire lights up the darkened horizon with broad sheets of red flame, which come and go like flashes of lightning. In the daytime there is a small puff of white smoke, a small flash of fire seen ere the report is heard. Now, however, from the whole line of French ships the red flames following each other in quick succession illumine the harbour with the repeated flash of the cannon-balls. The water-galery is almost grand. The firing had not ceased, and some fitting lights on board the Victoria and Albert attracted attention. The red, white, and blue fire is still raging on the deck of the royal yacht, but there now rushes from her midship a shower of fire as fierce as though the magazine of a three-decker had blown up. Hundreds of rockets rush upward together like fiery couriers, screaming their way to the clouds, and falling exhausted in every direction. The water-galery, cast a reddened glow over the harbour. One more grand shower of falling stars of every hue and colour, falling away into the pale blue fire balls, and the lights on the spars and rigging of the royal yacht. The electric light from the Diadem was turned on the course which the imperial barges were taking, and the Emperor and Empress proceeded a considerable distance towards the shore along the line of light which plays over the rippling waters of the harbour. Add to this that the state of the sky was so brilliantly illuminated, and every yacht and every craft in the harbour was lighted up, that the yards and rigging of the large ships were all manned, and that amid the roar of cannon and the scream of rockets were heard the shouts and cheers of English and French seamen, and the loud hurrahs of the excursionist on board the ships, as they witnessed a more than usually successful display of fireworks, or effective firing of the guns. During the banquet on board the Bretagne it was announced to their Majesties through a Queen's messenger who had arrived on the Victoria, that the Atlantic Telegraph had been successfully laid. This closed the *fetes* of Thursday.

A steamer arrived from England twice a day to her Majesty with despatches. Four hundred yachts were in Cherbourg roadstead. No such assemblage has ever been known before.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN—FRIDAY. At nine o'clock on Friday morning the British and French ships dressed, a signal being given from the admiral's ship, and her Majesty walked for a short time on the deck of the royal yacht. At eleven the salutes from the western forts announced that the Emperor was ashore, and in a short time the Emperor's carriage was on the shore in motion. They passed on to the Victoria and Albert, and her Majesty and the members of the royal family and immediate suite were conducted to the Bretagne, when they partook of a parting *déjeuner*, to which they were invited by the Emperor. While on board the imperial and royal standards were displayed—the imperial standard being the tri-colour in silk, dotted with another of the water-galery of the Victoria and Albert. All the British ships had had the steam up for some time. Soon after her Majesty had stepped on board the signal was given for the squadron to get under weigh.

Almost immediately the Royal Albert, with all its yards manned and dressed, moved away slowly and almost imperceptibly from its anchorage, keeping the starboard side of the harbour. The Emperor also passed slowly away on the port side, and at the gently height of the towers of each most stood undimmed and unprotected by any line one of the most daring of the smart crew of this smart ship. Each of the men as he stood on the trucks waved the union jack with one hand, and with the other his hat, joining as lustily and as vigorously in the cheering which was going on for below him as though he were on the land, or what to him would be considered more natural, from the height of the towers of each most stood undimmed and unprotected by any line one of the most daring of the smart crew of this smart ship. 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Houses for Sale or to Let.

TO LET.

THOSE Rooms, in HENDERSON'S Building, St. Lewis street, opposite the City Hall, for several years past occupied by the Literary and Historical Society. Apply on the premises to G. O. HENDERSON. Quebec, May 11, 1858.

TO BE LET,

With immediate possession. TWO COMMODIOUS DWELLING HOUSES, situated on the Belvidere Road, adjoining the residence of F. FALKENBERG Esq., with Stables, Coach houses, a well of pure water, and one acre of land attached to each house. Apply to R. H. RUSSELL, M. D. Quebec, Sept. 16, 1857.

Bakery and House to Let.

10 Valliere Street, next door to Mr. J. O. Valliere, Co's Cabinet Manufactory. Apply to J. O. VALLIERE & SON. Quebec, March 4, 1858.

HOUSE AND SHOP TO LET

THE SPECIFIC SHOP AND DWELLING with Cut Stone front, now occupied by Messrs. Malouin & Lemieux, Furriers, No. 5 St. John Street, opposite to Collins. Apply to Mr. Paul, Little River. Feb. 23, 1858.

TO LET,

With immediate Possession. THORNHILL HOUSE, within one Mile of Hill Bar, St. Louis Road. With or without from 20 or 30 Acres of Grass Land. Apply to J. F. BRADSHAW. Quebec, Feb. 20, 1858.

To be Let,

That beautifully situated HOUSE, on the Gomin Road, lately occupied by Capt. Ross, together with the Stables, and Coach House.—Rent moderate. Apply to JAS. H. GREEN. Quebec, April 14, 1857.

FOR SALE.—STONEHAM.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY, containing 300 acres, embracing the greater part of Lac Laron, between 20 and 25 acres cleared, the rest in wood. On the Sugar there are upwards of one thousand maple acres. The buildings consist of a substantial house with a double at chimney, barn and stable, &c. The lake abounds in trout, and excellent. Distance 12 miles from town by taking the Grand Line and the Rocheleau. This is an handsome and picturesque country seat as well as a fine farm. Apply to M. TESSIER Esq. N.P. Quebec, May 1, 1858.

A PRIZE FOR EVERYBODY!!

WHO SUBSCRIBES FOR THE NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS. A BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY PRESS is one of the largest and best literary papers of the day. A large amount of interesting news, and ELEGANTLY ILLUSTRATED every week.

A GIFT WORTH FIFTY CENTS TO \$1000 WILL BE SENT TO EACH SUBSCRIBER ON RECEIPT OF THE SUBSCRIPTION MONEY.

One copy for one year, and 1 gift \$2 00
Five copies one year, and 5 gifts 5 00
Ten copies one year, and 10 gifts 10 00
Twenty copies one year, and 20 gifts 20 00
Canada Subscribers must send 25 cents each in addition to the above rates, to pay the American postage which must be pre-paid.

The articles to be distributed are comprised in the following list:—
1 United States Treasury Note, \$1000 00
2 do. do. do. 500 00 each.
5 do. do. do. 200 00 each.
10 do. do. do. 100 00 each.
10 Patent Lever Hunting Cased Watches 100 00 each.
20 Gold Watches 75 00 each.
50 do. do. do. 60 00 each.
100 do. do. do. 50 00 each.
200 Ladies Gold Watches 35 00 each.
200 Silver Hunting Cased Watches 30 00 each.
500 Silver Watches 10 00 to 25 00 each.
1000 Gold Watches 10 00 to 30 00 each.
1000 Gold Pens and Pencils 5 00 to 15 00 each.
Gold Lockets, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear Drops, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, Sleeve Buttons, Rings, Shirt Studs, Watch Keys, Gold and Silver Trinkets, and a variety of other articles, worth from 50 cents to \$15 00 each.

On receipt of the subscription money, the subscriber's name will be entered upon our books opposite a number, and the gift corresponding with that number will be forwarded within one week to him by mail or express, post paid.

There is neither humbug nor lottery about the above, as every subscriber is sure of a Prize of value. We prefer to make this liberal distribution among them instead of giving a large commission to Agents, giving to the subscriber the amount that would go to the Agent, and in many cases a hundred-fold more.

All communications should be addressed to DANIEL ADEB, Publisher, 221 Centre Street, New York. Quebec, April 15, 1858.

Ornamental Iron Railing.

FOR SALE.—A large assortment of ORNAMENTAL IRON RAILING, of the most modern and choice designs, or Palisading, Balconies, Cemetery, &c., &c., at Prices from 4s. to 40s. per Lineal foot. PHILIP WHITTY'S, Palisading and General Iron Works 79 St. Paul Street, Lower Town. Quebec, 21st June, 1856.

High School of Quebec.

THE usual course of instruction in this Institution comprises English Reading; Grammar and Composition, History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, General and Commercial; Mathematics, including Geometry, Algebra, Mensuration, &c.; French, Latin, and Greek. TERMS, as heretofore, £12-10, per annum, payable quarterly in advance; Scholars under 10 years of age £10 per annum. By a due distribution of labour among the Teacher and other arrangements, a full opportunity is afforded of securing proficiency in the practically useful, as well as the classical branches. Quebec, January 29, 1854.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital, £2,000,000 Sterling. FIRE INSURANCES ARE continued to be EFFECTED at MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM. LOSSES adjusted in Quebec, and PROMPTLY PAID. No Charge made for the Policy.

LIFE INSURANCE

Also Effectual on Advantageous Terms. FORSYTH, BELL & CO., Agents. Quebec, May 16, 1857.

Quebec Ladies Seminary.

Conducted by MRS. KENDALL, assisted by MASTERS. THE YOUNG LADIES receive instruction, in the English French and Italian Languages, Writing and Arithmetic, History, Astronomy and Geography, with the use of the Globes, Music and Drawing. N.B.—On each alternate day French or English only is spoken in the school. Quebec, Nov. 11, 1856.

MONTREAL

Ocean Steamship Company.



Under contract with the Government of Canada for the Transport of the Mails.

Summer Arrangements—Season 1858.

THIS LINE is comprised of the following First Class Powerful Screw Steamers:—
"NORTH AMERICAN," "NORTH BRITON" built in INDIA,
"HUNGARIAN," "ANGLO SCOT," "BOHEMIAN,"
"NOVA SCOTIA," (new) "
(In connection with the G. T. R. of Canada.)

PROPOSED DAYS OF SAILING:—

Table with columns for FROM LIVERPOOL, FROM QUEBEC, and dates for various steamers.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Liverpool to Quebec. CABIN, from £15 10s. to £18 10s. 0s. according to accommodation.

From Quebec to Liverpool. CABIN, from \$66 to \$80, according to accommodation.

Children in the Cabin. 7 years & under 12, \$5 00. Under 1 year, \$1 00.

Return Tickets from Liverpool to any of the Principal places in Canada will be granted by the undersigned and to Parties taking them at the same time as the Original Passage, a reduction on the usual rate will be made.

All Baggage at risk of owner thereof. Severe Passengers are required to provide themselves with Bedding and Eating and Drinking Utensils.

RATES OF FREIGHT:

From Liverpool to Quebec, Fine Goods, 60s. starting 4 and 5 cent Primage, per ton of 40 cubic feet.

Heavy goods as per agreement. Through bills of Lading will also be granted at the following rates per Ton measurement:—

From Liverpool to Kingston 70s. & 5 cent. " Toronto, 72s. 6d & 5 cent. " Hamilton, 75s. & 5 cent. " London, 85s. & 5 cent.

FOR SALE.

WROUGHT IRON TRUCKS AND WHEEL BARROWS, on an improved plan, suitable for Warehouses, &c. PHILIP WHITTY Quebec, Aug. 13, 1857.

PIANO FORTE AND SINGING.

MRS. D. S. BISSETT begs to inform her patrons in the above branches, that she has resumed her classes in VALERIE STREET. Quebec, Sept. 9, 1857.

TO PLUMBERS.

RICHARD J. SHAW keeps constantly on hand the following sizes of CAST IRON SINKS, viz: 36 x 32, 36 x 18, 32 x 21, 32 x 18, 27 x 17, also CAST IRON BATHS: they are light, well shaped, and will be furnished at Manufacturers' prices. Quebec, Sept. 12, 1857.

Deafness—Its Treatment.

Cured, the quarter ending December 31st, 1856.—175; the quarter ending March 31st, 1857.—217; of whom the name and address are kept in a book for the reference of patients.

DEAFNESS—Chronic, or Acute Nervous Deafness, Singing Noises, and Pains in the Ears. A New Discovery for restoring Hearing, proved to be perfectly infallible, by which many thousands of sufferers have been instantly enabled to hear the human voice in a low tone, without causing an instant pain, inconvenience, or trouble to a child or aged nervous sufferer of either sex. This truly important discovery for cure of Deafness, obtaining as it does all these former dangerous and fatal operations, has been made by their eminent Artist, Dr. REKKE, M.D.S., 20 years Consulting Physician to the Royal Ear Infirmary, the first application of which gives immediate relief, restoring the hearing in the most confirmed stages of Deafness, whether from old age, nervousness, or other predisposing cause, to which children and adults are subject, and from which Deafness follows. The heavy affliction of Deafness, which is immediately removed by its use. Each sufferer can apply it himself, the proof of its efficacy being instantly convincing, as it enables the previously deaf person to hear common tone conversation, who before could only be made hear by loud shouting in the ear, or by means of a powerful ear trumpet. It has been applied by the Doctor on hundreds of suffering applicants at most of the Ear Infirmarys and Hospitals with perfect success, and in many cases to whom he has sent it, many had not heard the human voice for half their life, and some not at all, who by its use alone, are now perfectly restored to hearing, and the society of their fellow-creatures, and enable to bear distinctly in a place of worship.

Applicants to send a written statement of their case by letter, enclosing postage stamps or money order for £1.

From whatever cause arising, no matter how long standing, hearing will be perfectly and permanently restored without pain or inconvenience. 23, Manchester-street, Argyll Square, King's Cross, London, E. England.

Dr. Rekke is in communication with many of the nobility and members of Parliament to obtain a resolution in every large town in Britain, for the cure of deafness. May 27, 1858.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

Just Received per Montreal Ocean Steamship "Indian," via Portland and Grand Trunk Railway.

C. & A. SMEATON, MERCHANT TAILORS, NO. 203 JOHN ST., UPPER TOWN. QUEBEC.

THE MANAGER of the above establishment, having just returned from visiting London, Leeds, Manchester, Glasgow, and all the principal cities of Great Britain, respectfully calls the attention of his friends and the public to the large Stock of West of England BLACK CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BODKINS, TWEEDS, SILK MIXTURES and VESTINGS. Also a well assorted and great variety of SCOTCH TWEEDS of the finest quality and of the latest styles, Shirts, Collars, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Silk Handkerchiefs, Mufflers, and Gentlemen's Hats—all of which have been selected by himself on the most advantageous terms.

C. & A. S. are now prepared to make them up to order the most approved style with the greatest dispatch and upon the most moderate terms.—FOR CASH.

MILITARY COMPANIES FITTED OUT. C. & A. SMEATON would also call the attention of the Ladies of Quebec to the STAMPING, BRADING, and EMBROIDERING department of their Establishment, having a great variety of the best style of French patterns.

MR. HARROWELL proposes to open a PRIVATE ACADEMY for the instruction of young Ladies and Gentlemen on MONDAY, 4th January, at No. 61 SPANADE. Quebec, Dec. 26, 1857.

EDUCATION.

THE HIGHEST PRICE will be given by the undersigned at their Store, 115 Pall Mall Street, J. TREMAIN & CO. Quebec, 1st May, 1857.

SCRAP IRON.

Eagle Life Insurance Company of LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1807.

CANADA AGENCY ESTABLISHED 1825.

THE Quinquennial Division of Surplus for the period ending in 1857, will be paid in Cash at the office of the undersigned Agents, at the current rate of Exchange, to those policyholders who may select that mode; they have the option, however, of applying the surplus in either of the following modes, viz:—

1. Payable in Cash. 2. Adding to the amount assured. 3. In a reduction of Premiums falling due in five years subsequent to 1857. 4. In a reduction of all Premiums subsequent to that date.

The Surplus in 1857, divisible among the assured, TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS, Sterling.

The realized assets of this company amount to ONE MILLION THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, Sterling; and the annual income upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY THOUSAND POUNDS.

The rates of Premium are as low as the experience of more than half a century warrant; and as eighty per cent. of all profits is every five years divided among the assured, 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. Policies are issued with or without participation of profits, for one year, seven years, whole life, joint lives, or payable on the life attaining the age of sixty. Premiums payable quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly. One-half credit for first five years.

W. & W. C. HENDERSON, Agents in Canada. Quebec, 5th June, 1858.

THE MEDICINE OF THE MILLION.

PHILOSOPHY OF FACTS.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE EXCITING CAUSE OF SICKNESS. The blood is the life-sustaining agent. It furnishes the components of flesh, bone, muscle, nerve and integument. The Stomach is its manufactory, the veins its distributors, and the intestines its channel through which the waste matter rejected in its productions is expelled. Upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, these Pills act simultaneously, relieving indigestion, purifying the fluids and regulating the excretions.

THE NATIONAL COMPLAINT.

Dyspepsia is the most common disease among all classes in this country. It assumes a thousand shapes and is the primary source of innumerable dangerous maladies: but whatever its type or symptoms, how ever obstinate its resistance to ordinary preparations, it is readily and rapidly to this searching and unerring remedy.

BILIOUS AFFECTIONS.

The quantity and quality of the bile are of vital importance to health. Upon the liver, the gland which secretes this fluid, these Pills operate specifically, infallibly relieving its irregularities and effectually curing Jaundice, Bilious Hemorrhoids, and all the varieties of disease generated by an unnatural condition of the organ.

BOWEL COMPLAINTS.

Unless the bowels perform in their functions properly, the whole body suffers. Tens of thousands die annually of Dysentery, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Constipation, and other diseases of these waste pipes of the system. The effect of the Pills upon all intestinal disorders, whether casual or epidemic, is a phenomenon in medicine. By following the prescribed directions, the most alarming cases of bowel complaint are promptly relieved.

A WORD TO FEMALES.

The local debility and irregularities which are the especial annoyances of the weaker sex, and which, when neglected, always shorten life, are relieved for the time being, and prevented for the time to come, by a course of this mild but thorough alterative.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

- Asthma, Debility, Lowness of spirit, Bowel Complaints, Fever and Ague, Piles, Headache, Headache, Secondary Syphilis, Coughs, Hiccoughs, Stomachic and Gravel, Dropsical Swellings, Indigestion, Constipation, Indigestion, Venereal Affections, Dropsical Swellings, Worms of all kinds, Liver Complaints, Kidney.

CAUTION!

Be warned! Beware of cheap imitations unless the words "Holloway, New York and London" are discernible as a Water-mark in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or bottle, the same may be plainly seen by holding the leaf to the light. A handsome reward will be given to any person rendering such information as may lead to the detection of any party or parties counterfeiting the medicines or vending the same, knowing them to be spurious.

Sold at the Manufactory of Professor Holloway, 80 Maiden Lane, New York, and at London House, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States, and the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 62 1/2 cents, and £1 each.

There is a considerable saving by taking a larger size. N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box. Oct. 17, 1857.

DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

DR. MORSE, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first man to establish the fact that all diseases arising from impurity of the blood—that our strength, health and life depended upon the vital fluid.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood loses its action, becomes thick, corrupted, and diseased; thus causing all pain, sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become clogged and cease to act, and thus our light of life will forever be blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant it is that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely, Morse's Indian Root Pills, manufactured from plants and herbs which grow upon the mountains and cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sordidic, which opens the pores of the skin, and assists Nature in throwing out the four parts of the corruption within. The second is an expectorant, that opens and cleanses the passage to the lungs, and thus, in a soothing manner, performs its duty by throwing off phlegm, and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys; thus encouraging them to draw large amounts of impurity from the blood, which is then thrown out, humbly by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have been discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic, and accompanies the other purgatives; it assists Nature in purifying the blood; the corrupt particles impurity cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quantities by the bowels.

From the above it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills, not only enter the stomach, but become mixed with the blood, for they find way every part, and completely route out and cleanse the system from all impurity, and the life of the body, which is the blood, becomes perfectly healthy, consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the body becomes so pure and clear.

The reason why people are so distressed when sick, and why so many die, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the affected parts, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out of the system, a large quantity of food and other matter is lodged; and the stomach and bowels are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws the corrupted matter through the bowels and arteries, for the health and recovery of the body by disease. Dr. Morse's Pills have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness. Yes, thousands who have been racked or tormented with sickness, pain, anguish, and whose feeble frames have been prostrated by the burning elements of raging fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised, in witnessing their astonishing effects. Not only do they give immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish, but they act once go to work, at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be obvious, especially to those who use these Pills, that disease that deadly enemy—will take its flight, and the flush of youth and beauty will again return, and the prospect of a long and happy life will cheer and brighten your days.

CAUTION.—Beware of a counterfeit signed A. B. White & Co., all getting have the name of A. J. White & Co., on each box. Also the signature of A. J. White & Co., All others are spurious.

A. J. WHITE & Co., Sole Proprietors, 50, Leonard Street, New York.

Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills are sold by all dealers in Medicine. Agents wanted in every town, village and hamlet in the land. Parties desiring the agency will address as above for terms.

Price 25 cents per box, five boxes will be sent on receipt of \$1, postage paid. Quebec, 8th Decr., 1857.

BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

No. 1, PRINCES STREET, BANK, LONDON. ESTABLISHED, AUG. 1, 1837.

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

COL. R. ALEXANDER, Hackheath Park, Chairman.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS INSTITUTION. Increasing Rates of Premium.

A TABLE especially adapted to the securing of Loans or Debt, 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 age with an assured upon life.

Orphan's Endowment Branch. Established for the purpose of affording to parents and others the means of having Children educated at the expense of their parents, or to ensure a child at the parents' 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.

Empowered by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent. Annual Division of Profits—applied in reduction of the current year's Premium.

Policyholders 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 Policyholders granted an terms unusually favorable to the assured. The amount of half premium for which credits 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 7. Age of the Assured in every case admitted in the Policy. Medical Attendants remunerated in all cases for their reports.

Extract from the Half-Credit Rates of Premium.

Table with columns for Age, Half-Credit, and Whole (Annual) Premium.

(MUTUAL.)

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

Table with columns for Age, Annual Premium, Half-Yearly Premium, and Quarterly Premium.

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

Detailed Proposures and every requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances may be obtained upon application to R. PENNISON, Agent to the Company at Quebec. Quebec, 4th May, 1858.

CAXTON WATER.

THE undersigned announces with satisfaction the growing celebrity of this MINERAL WATER, and desires to place on record by the publication of the following testimonials—a few of the instances in which the use of it has produced the most beneficial results.

Hotels and families furnished upon liberal terms. THE DEPUTY-Commissioner, St. Anne Street, Upper Town—IS OPEN DAILY, from an early hour of the morning, for the accommodation of parties desirous of drinking the water. CHARLES HOUGH. Quebec, 29th May, 1858.

I have visited the Caxton Spring, and, when in practice, had many opportunities of witnessing the effect of its Waters in disease. I have no hesitation in saying, that I consider the Caxton Water to be a valuable and safe agent, and decidedly superior to any other of the kind, with which I am acquainted. J. DOUGLAS, M. D. Quebec, May 19, 1858.

CAXTON WATERS. My dear Sir, Enclosed I send you the analysis of the water which you send me, and which I have just completed. The water will without doubt prove one of great medicinal powers, but on this point Dr. Hunt will be able to speak more explicitly. The amount of bromine which it contains is greater than that of any of the California Springs, and exceeding the "Intermittent Spring" which is at the same time an agreeable water to the taste. I remain Sir, Very truly yours, Mr. SAM'L HOUGH, Quebec. T. G. HUNT.

The Caxton Spring Water analysed by Mr. Hunt, presents in its composition a valuable combination of medicinal agents, admirably adapted to the fulfillment of several important indications. In consequence of the presence of Iodine and Bromine, I regard the Caxton Water as one of the most valuable saline waters which we possess, and I shall be happy to bear that the enterprise of the proprietor has been adequately sustained. A. HALL, M. D. University of McGill College, Montreal. Mr. SAM'L HOUGH, Quebec.

I hereby certify that I was last year afflicted for several months with a most troublesome and distressing complaint of the bowels, which my physicians called ulceration of the bowels, and which completely relieved every remedy that was tried, when they advised me to go through a course of the Caxton Water, I have to acknowledge with deep gratitude that after having taken the Caxton Spring Saline Water, for about a month, without any remedy whatsoever, I was perfectly and completely cured. I have had no return of the complaint since. I give this Certificate voluntarily and with the sole object of pointing out to others that may be similarly afflicted the means of relief. PATRICK LAWLOR. Quebec, 30th April, 1849.

We hereby certify to be above to be correct, being the person referred to, as having advised the use of the Saline Water. JOS. FAINCHAUD, M. D. WM. MARSDEN, M. D. Quebec, 30th April, 1849.

I hereby certify that I was for several months afflicted with a disease in my limbs, and tried all kinds of remedies, but received no benefit. I applied to my physician, Doctor Fremont, who attended me, but after a certain period found that he could not give me any relief, he advised me to try the Caxton Saline Water, which I did, and I am proud and happy to say that in less than three weeks I received relief and had use of my limbs, and I still use the Saline Water, and am now in perfect good health, which I may thank the Water of the Caxton Spring for my recovery. JOHN TOLLAND. Quebec, 9th May, 1849.

I have been in the habit of using and prescribing the Caxton for upwards of six years past, with the most unequivocal and satisfactory results. I consider the Caxton Water according to the analysis of Mr. T. G. Hunt, superior in its Chemical combinations to any individual known mineral water on this continent.—It embodies in its composition valuable purgative, astringent and anæsthetic properties.

It will be found highly serviceable in all affections of the digestive organs and disorders having a tendency to visceral congestion. The presence of bromine renders it valuable in Chronic Uterine diseases, in which its operation is increased by the presence of iron, thus making it useful where chalybeate waters are required. I can not enumerate the many diseases in which this water may prove serviceable, but may specify rheumatic, cutaneous and arthritic diseases, and chronic visceral affections generally, as likely to be benefited by it.

In all cases, however, in which purgative medicines are indicated, the Caxton Water is unsurpassed; and I am of opinion, that in order to obtain its full medicinal virtues and powers, it ought to be drunk regularly and copiously, and on an empty stomach. M. S. HOUGH. W. MARSDEN. No. 28, St. Anne Street, Place d'Armes. Quebec, 21st May, 1858.

\$500 REWARD.

THE Proprietor, DR. TUMBLETT, has deposited \$500 in the Bank, the same to be forfeited if the VEGETABLE COMPOUND fails to cure a single diseased individual in this circular, if used according to directions.

Rheumatism, Pains in the Back, Brachial and Sider, Palpitation of the Heart, To the Head, Headache, Cramps in the Stomach, Frosted Hands or Feet, Sprains or Bruises, Stiffness of the Joints, Fever and Ague, Cholera Morosa, Coughs, Colds, Loss of Appetite, Summer Complaints, Blisters, Sore Throat, or Quinzy, Swellings and External Injuries, &c., &c.

Its efficacy has been fairly tested, and its virtues pronounced unparalleled. VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILLS. For Habitual Constiveness, Weak Bowels and Stomach, Slow Circulation, Impure Blood