Quebec Gazette.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND ADVERTISING JOURNAL.

No. 9067.] FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 10TH, 1860. [VOL. 98

The Only Preparation THAT HAS *STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS,* AND GROWS MORE & MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY.

AND testimonials, new and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 21, 1858.

PROF. WOOD:—Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head all fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head. A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependence, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which I have suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two-dollar bottle of the Hair Restorative about the first of August last. I have faithfully followed the directions, and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short; it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use; and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration: "The reward is to those that are kind to the widow and the fatherless." Thy friend, SUSANNAH KIRBY.

LIGONIER, Noble Co., Indiana, Feb. 5, 1859.

Prof. O. J. Wood:—Dear Sir,—In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that, upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognise me at all.

I at once made application to the most skilful physicians in the country; but, receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found, to my great satisfaction, that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative; and, as a result, have a rich coat of very soft hair, that no money can buy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect. Very respectfully yours, A. M. LATTA, Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Depot, 444 Broadway; and sold by all dealers throughout the world.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes—viz., large, medium, and small; the small holds half a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, and retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for three dollars per bottle.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market street, Saint Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

LYMAN, SAVAGE, & CO., Agents for Canada.

June 6, 1860. 3m

EAGLE

Life Insurance Co., of London.

ESTABLISHED IN 1807.

Canada Agency Established in 1825.

THE REALIZED ASSETS of this COMPANY amount to UPWARDS of TWO MILLIONS POUNDS, Sterling.

The ANNUAL INCOME is upwards of THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS.

The number of EXISTING POLICIES is upwards of FOURTEEN THOUSAND, insuring SEVEN MILLIONS, Sterling.

The Divisions of Surplus are quinquennial; and the Surplus (less 20 per cent) is distributed amongst the assured.

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 payable on the life attaining the age of Sixty, or sooner, in the event of death. Premiums payable quarterly, half-yearly, or yearly; one half credit for first five years.

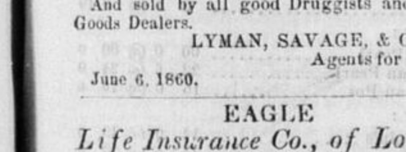
W. & W. C. HENDERSON, Agents in Canada.

Quebec, Jany. 11, 1860.

OSWEGO CORN STARCH.

100 Boxes Kingsford's Corn Starch, just received and for sale by E. & W. POSTON & CO.

Lower Town, June 29, 1860.



TUG STEAMERS.

THE ALMA, PHOENIX, and CANADA, are prepared to TOW VESSELS and RAFTS at moderate rates.

WM. DINNING & CO., St. Andrew's Wharf and Nun's Buildings, Peter Street.

Quebec, April 25, 1860.

TO MS. P. P.

THE Subscribers offer the best assortment of FLOWER SEEDS ever imported. They will forward, to any part of Canada, on the following terms:—

For $0.50 cts .... 12 papers choice annuals.
For 1.00 .... 25 " " "
For 2.00 .... 50 " " "
For 4.00 .... 120 " " "

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, for $10.00.

PRIZE CAULIFLOWER free by Post, on receipt of six 3d. stamps.

S. J. LYMAN & CO., Place D'Armes, Montreal.

Montreal, March 23, 1860.

American Register Grates.

JUST received by the subscriber, American GRATES, of latest patterns. HENRY S. SCOTT.

Quebec, May 16, 1860.

HOSSACK & LANGLOIS, *Notaries,*

HAVE REMOVED THEIR OFFICE to MACPHERSON'S BUILDINGS, adjoining Bank British North America.

Quebec, May 7, 1860.

R. MITCHELL,

Produce, Stock, and Exchange Broker, and Commission Merchant,

19 ST. SACRAMENT STREET, MONTREAL.

May 21, 1860. u

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of Mothers, her

Soothing Syrup,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

Sure to Regulate the Bowels.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

Relief and Health to your Infants.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used.—Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST & SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

☞ PRINCIPAL OFFICE, No. 13 CEDAR STREET, New York.

Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.

Sept. 21, 1859. 1y

SANFORD'S

Liver Invigorator

NEVER DEBILITATES!

IT IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years, who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure LIVER COMPLAINTS, BILIOUS ATTACKS, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC DIARRHOEA, SUMMER COMPLAINTS, DYSENTERY, DROPSY, SOUR STOMACH, HABITUAL COSTIVENESS, CHOLIC, CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, CHOLERA INFANTUM, FLATULENCE, JAUNDICE, FEMALE WEAKNESSES, and may be used successfully as an ORDINARY FAMILY MEDICINE. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (as thousands can testify) IN TWENTY MINUTES, IF TWO OR THREE TEASPOONFULS ARE TAKEN at the commencement of attack.

ALL WHO USE IT ARE GIVING their testimony in its favor.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

PRICE:—ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

—ALSO,—

SANFORD'S

FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS

COMPOUNDED FROM

PURE VEGETABLE EXTRACTS, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL is a gentle but active Cathartic which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS, and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are GOOD and SAFE in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as DERANGEMENTS OF THE STOMACH, SLEEPINESS, PAINS IN THE BACK AND LOINS, COSTIVENESS, PAIN AND SORENESS OVER THE WHOLE BODY, from sudden cold, which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, LOSS OF APPETITE, A CREEPING SENSATION OVER THE BODY, RESTLESSNESS, HEADACHE, OR WEIGHT IN THE HEAD, all INFLAMMATORY DISEASES, WORMS in CHILDREN or ADULTS, RHEUMATISM, a GREAT PURIFIER of the BLOOD, and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. DOSE, one to three.

CATHARTIC PILLS.

PRICE:—3 DIMES.

The LIVER INVIGORATOR and FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade, in all the large towns.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D., Manufacturer and Proprietor, 208 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, New York.

November 23, 1859. 12m

TO SHIP MASTERS.

THE Subscriber begs to call the attention of SHIP-MASTERS to his LARGE STOCK of ROCKING CHAIRS, at his FURNITURE WAREHOUSE, No. 38 ST. PAUL STREET, two minutes' walk from the Custom House.

☞ They will be found as usual, GOOD and CHEAP.

THOMAS CRAIG, CABINET AND CHAIR MAKER, 38 St. Paul Street.

Quebec, May 18, 1860.

Fresh Teas and Coffees.

500 PACKAGES of FRESH TEAS, comprising Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson Twankay, Souchong, Congou, Imperial, and Gunpowder.

70 Bags Coffee, Santos, Carabella, and African.

For sale by JOHN PATERSON.

Quebec, May 23, 1860.

PAINTS!

PAINTS & ROOM PAPER.

Received, by Steamship Bohemian,

30 CWT. of BLUEDELL'S BEST WHITE PAINT, in 28-lb. Barrels; also 2 Cwt. PARIS GREEN, in Oil; and on hand, 30 Cwt. of best ZINC, in Oil, and a large quantity of WHITE LEAD; also, SAXON GREEN, UMBER'S OCHRES, in Oil and dry; VARNISH, LINSEED OIL (boiled and raw), SPIRITS of TURPENTINE, WINDOW GLASS, WHITING, &c.

—AND—

Upwards of 20,000 Rolls of ROOM PAPER varying in price from FOUR PENCE to FIFTEEN SHILLINGS per roll, suitable for Drawing, Dining, Bed-rooms, Halls, &c., for SALE, wholesale and retail.

PAINTING, GLAZING, and PAPER-HANGING done with neatness and despatch.

SAML. CORNEIL, No. 41 St. John street.

Quebec, May 14, 1860.

Wines, Brandies, Gin, &c.

25 QR.-CASKS, 25 Oct. } Cette Madeira.

30 Qrs. Burgundy Port,
7 Qr.-casks, } Cognac Brandy, J. Bertol's,
7 Octaves, } PALE.
9 Qr.-casks, } Cognac Brandy, C. Damsir's,
12 Octaves, } PALE.
80 Qr.-casks Port Wine, "Ysazi & Co,"
20 Qr.-casks Sherry (A) do.
10 Qr.-casks Sherry (V) do.
50 Hhds. Hollands Gin, } J. DeKuyper and
100 Green Cases do., } Son's.
30 Hhds. Hollands Gin, }
20 Qr.-casks do. } Vase Brand, Col-
50 Red Cases do. } lings & Maingay.
100 Green Cases do. }
5 Qr.-casks Old Bourbon Whiskey.

For sale, to arrive ex Wollin, Loda, and other vessels, by JOHN PATERSON.

Quebec, May 23, 1860.

JOHN PATERSON

OFFERS FOR SALE:

100 BOXES Honey Dew Tobacco, 1 lbs., ½ lbs., 5's, & 10's.
240 Boxes Smoking Tobacco,
20 Cases Regalia Tobacco,
100 Mills assorted Cigars, Regalias, &c., &c.
250 Cases Candles, Patent Sperm, Belmont Sperm, French and Adamantine,
350 Boxes Pure Starch, Glenfield, Oswego, Corn, &c.
100 Boxes Button Blue, Powers,
50 Bags Black Pepper,
25 Bags Pimento,
200 Mats Cassia,
12 Bales Cloves,
100 Boxes Valencia Raisins,
100 Boxes M. R. do.
100 Bbls. Zante Currants,
250 Kegs. Bi-Carb. Soda,
100 Barrels Crystals of Soda,
750 Boxes Window Glass, assorted sizes,
50 Cases No. 1 and 2, Blacking,
5 Cases Playing Cards, Gilt & plain,
25 Packages Crosse & Blackwell's Pickles & Catsup,
30 Cases Crosse & Blackwell's Mustard and Olive Oil,
100 Bbls. Redpath's Refined Sugars,
10 Tierces Loaf Sugar,
4 Cases assorted Shoe Threads,
50 Casks Vinegar, French & American.

For Sale by JOHN PATERSON,

Quebec, May 23.

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

ESTATE OF THE

LATE J. HEWITT.

ON MONDAY NEXT,

All description of

FANCY & SUMMER GOODS,

WILL BE OFFERED AT A

STILL GREATER REDUCTION!!

To clear them off

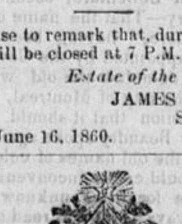
BEFORE THE END OF THE SEASON; VIZ.:

Muslin, Barege,
Muslin de Laine, and
Fancy Dresses,
Ribbons, Bonnets,
Flowers, Parasols,
Silk & Cloth Mantles,
AT LESS THAN COST
Shawls & Scarfs,
Embroidered Collars & Sleeves,
Laces & Lace Veils,
Trimmings, &c., &c.

☞ Please to remark that, during the SALE, the Store will be closed at 7 P.M.

Estate of the late JAMES HEWITT, St. John Street.

Quebec, June 16, 1860.



Quebec Masonic Hall Association.

NOTICE is hereby given, that A CALL of FIVE SHILLINGS PER SHARE, on the CAPITAL STOCK of the Association, has been made, and the same is hereby required to be PAID as follows; viz.:—

5s. per Share on 20th June,
5s. " " July,
5s. " " August,
5s. " " September,
5s. " " October,
5s. " " November,

to the undersigned, at No. 6 QUEBEC CHAMBERS, St. Peter Street.

H. P. LEGGATT, Secretary.

Quebec, June 0

White Lead, Zinc, &c., &c.,

Just received, ex "John Bull."

HUBBUCK'S GENUINE WHITE ZINC PAINT.

Hubbuck's Genuine Ground White Lead.

Brandrum's Genuine Ground White Lead, a superior article.

Hubbuck's No. 1, 2, and 3, Grd. White Lead.

CHAS. McDONALD & SON, Upper Town Market.

Quebec, May 28, 1860.

HEALTH, COMFORT & LONG LIFE.

THE way to secure the above is the judicious use of what is placed at our disposal, not forgetting the celebrated

Plantagenet Mineral Water,

which is for sale at the Stores of

M. ARDOUIN, Corner of Market Square, Upper Town;
B. LAVERGNE, No. 47, St. Peter St., Lower Town;
And A. PRUDOMME dit FAGUY, Corner of Ste. Genevieve Street, St John's Suburbs.

For information of the virtues of Plantagenet, see PAMPHLETS to be had at the Dépot, Market Square.

Quebec, June 11, 1860. 1m

Relief in Ten Minutes!

BRYAN'S

PULMONIC WAFERS.

THE most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all diseases of the CHEST AND LUNGS, COUGHS, COLDS, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c., &c.

These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health, who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one afflicted should give them an impartial trial.

TO VOCALISTS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in ONE DAY remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days will, at all times, increase the flexibility of the voice, greatly improve its tone, compass and clearness, for which purposes they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

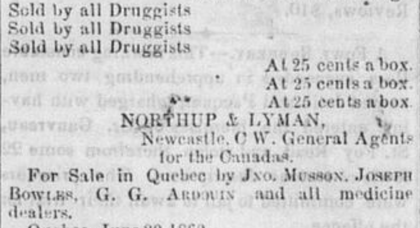
JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N.Y. Price 25 cents per box.

Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Vocalists and Public Speakers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Will find Bryan's Wafers
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Invaluable to remove
Hoarseness and Sore Throat.
Hoarseness and Sore Throat.
Hoarseness and Sore Throat.
And give clearness to the Voice.
And give clearness to the Voice.
And give clearness to the Voice.
They relieve in ten minutes.
They relieve in ten minutes.
They relieve in ten minutes.
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Coughs, Colds, and all diseases
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Of the Chest and Lungs.
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
Sold by all Druggists
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.
At 25 cents a box.

NORTHUP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C W. General Agents for the Canadas.

For Sale in Quebec by JNO. MUSSON, JOSEPH BOWLES, G. G. ARDOUIN and all medicine dealers.

Quebec, June 20 1860.



BONNETS AND HATS.

MRS. PARNELL, having RECEIVED the SPRING FASHIONS, is prepared to ALTER, DRESS, DYE, and TRIM LADIES' BONNETS AND HATS, in THE NEWEST STYLE, at

23½ JOHN STREET, WITHOUT.

Gentlemen's Hats CLEANED and ALTERED.

Quebec, March 14, 1860.

39½, *St. John Street, (within.)*

Sewing Machines,

ADAPTED TO

MANUFACTURES & FAMILY USE.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

THE Public will please take notice of the fact that the undersigned has opened an Office in St. John Street, (within,) entrance from Ellison's Picture Gallery, for the purpose of introducing one of the most useful of all Mechanical inventions the

SEWING MACHINE,

Which is destined yet to be found in every workshop throughout the country. As he has the right to sell the following different Patents:

Singer & Co's Patent, N. Y.—not excelled for Shoe Manufacturing;

Wheeler & Wilson's Patent, of New York—designed for Families;

Sloat's—adapted particularly for Tailors and Family use.

Townsend's Wax Thread—for heavy leather work and boot closing;

Scovel and Goodell's—the same as Grover and Baker's, for family and general sewing.

☞ *A RARE OPPORTUNITY* ☜

Is now offered to those who wish to purchase one of these great

LABOR SAVING MACHINES,

Which can be demonstrated to all who may favour him with a call. He therefore most respectfully invites the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quebec and its vicinity, to examine the above respective Machines, at his Rooms, where he will be most happy to give such information or instruction as will perfect them in the use of these wonderful and utilitarian instruments.

ALL MACHINES WARRANTED.

Sewing, Quilting and Stitching, with all the different kinds of Stitch now in use, done at short notice and low prices.

Old Machines taken in exchange for new ones of every description.

B. D. WALLACE.

Quebec, May 28, 1860. 3m

LANDING, ex *Thalia*:

150 cases superior CLARET, St. Emilion, Chambertin, St. Julien, and Chateau Latour.

50 cases CHAMPAGNE, pints and quarts.

For sale by LANE, GIBB & CO.

Quebec, July 2, 1860.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

PREPARED FROM A PRESCRIPTION OF SIR J. CLARKE M.D.

Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

THIS well-known Medicine is no imposition, but a sure and safe remedy for Female Difficulties and obstructions, from any cause whatever; and although a powerful remedy it contains nothing hurtful to the constitution.

TO MARRIED LADIES it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

In cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites, and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed.

These Pills have never been known to fail where the directions on the second page of Pamphlet are well observed.

For full particulars get a pamphlet, free, of the agent.

N. B.—$1 and six postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will ensure a bottle, containing over fifty pills, by return mail.

Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.
Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
Are a Scientific Preparation.
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
They are safe, and never fail
To remove all obstructions,
To remove all obstructions,
To remove all obstructions,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
And cure all Female Complaints,
When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed.
When the directions are followed.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
They are a blessing and a cure.
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
And can be sent by mail
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.
For one dollar and six postage stamps.

NORTHUP & LYMAN, Newcastle, C.W. General Agents for the Canadas.

For Sale in Quebec by JNO. MUSSON, JOSEPH BOWLES, G. G. ARDOUIN, and all medicine dealers.

Quebec, 20th June 1860.

MOFFAT'S

LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS.

THESE MEDICINES have now been before the public for a period of THIRTY YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the Globe, for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the

VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES

are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; FLATULENCY, LOSS OF APPETITE, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, RESTLESSNESS, ILL-TEMPER, ANXIETY, LANGOUR, and MELANCHOLY, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure RHEUMATISM permanently in three weeks, and GOUT in half that time, by removing local inflammation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

DROPSIES of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder; they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of GRAVEL.

Also WORMS, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

SCURVY, ULCERS, and INVETERATE SORES, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the humours.

SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS and BAD COMPLEXIONS, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these pills for a very short time, will effect an entire cure of SALT RHEUM, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. COMMON COLDS and INFLUENZA will always be cured by one dose, or by two in the worst cases.

PILES.—The original proprietor of these Medicines, was cured of Piles of 35 years standing, by the use of the LIFE MEDICINES alone.

FEVER AND AGUE.—For this scourge of the Western country, these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these Medicines is permanent—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.—GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF APPETITE, and DISEASES OF FEMALES—the Medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description:—KINGS EVIL, and SCROFULA, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. NIGHT SWEATS, NERVOUS DEBILITY, NERVOUS COMPLAINTS of all kinds, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, PAINTERS' COLIC, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.—Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of MERCURY, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury, infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla.

Prepared and sold by W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, New York.

For sale by all Druggists.

25th June, 1860. 12m

LANDING, ex CANADA:

75 Puncheons BRIGHT MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,

100 Barrels BRIGHT ROSIN. For sale by LANE, GIBB & CO.

Quebec, July 16, 1860.

CASEY'S SOAP.

500 BOXES CASEY'S FEATHER SOAP, daily expected ex THOS. HARWARD, and For sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, June 29, 1860.

Lord Palmerston on the National Defences.

In the House of Commons on the 23rd of July, a motion was made that the House should go into Committee on the subject of Fortification and Works.

Mr. Bright said:—I wish to put a question to the noble lord at the head of the Government. I believe that the resolution he is about to move has not been laid upon the table of the House; at least, I have not seen it, and I cannot meet with anybody who has. I want to ask the noble lord whether he proposes to do more than lay the resolution on the table of the House to-night or whether he means to ask the House to agree to the resolution now?

Lord Palmerston—Yes, to night.

Mr. Bright—Till I have heard the resolution, it would rather be absurd to say that I shall move any amendment, but I think it would be very unusual and contrary to practice, to take the House by surprise and ask the House to vote a resolution to-night, of which it has no notice at all, and which has not been laid before them. I shall therefore propose, after the statement of the noble Lord, to move that the Committee do report progress, and we have had an opportunity of considering the matter for a day or two. If on the question of the paper duties, and about a dozen other matters of inferior moment, it is necessary to give ample notice, surely such a course is not less necessary in a matter of this magnitude. (Hear, Hear.)

Lord Palmerston—I think the honorable gentleman and the House will find that the course I intend to pursue is not a departure from the usual practice of the House.

The House then went into Committee.

Lord Palmerston—Sir, in proposing to the House the resolution with which I shall conclude and which I shall place in your hands, I shall feel it right to take the thoughts of the House a little backward from the present time. It is needless to say that the resolution has for its subject to carry into effect, in the degree and in the manner which I shall propose, the recommendations of the commissioners whose report has been laid on the table of the House, with the view to secure, by fortifications, the dockyards of Dover and Portland, and also to create some central point of coast defence. The House will remember that after the conclusion of the great war which ended in 1815, this country had established its supremacy—I may say so—in regard to warlike operations on the seas, by the good fortune, the bravery and the gallantry of our sailors, who had swept the ocean of all hostile fleets, and as far as maritime power went we were free from any alarm of attack from any country whatsoever. The nations of Europe, moreover, had been exhausted in resources, and had been entirely satiated in mind and spirit with the events of the war. There was hardly a country from the Tagus to Moscow, which had not by turns been submerged by the tide of warlike contest, except this fortunate country, and, I think I may add, Sweden.

Well, it was natural that the people of Europe having been exhausted by the long continuance of war, and having been involved in the miseries and calamities of war—for, let me add, those miseries and calamities fall far more heavily upon the people of the country which is the scene of those operations than upon the contending armies—nations in that temper of mind had fixed their thoughts and desires upon a long continuance of peace. Well, it was natural, therefore, that after the conclusion of peace, those who were responsible for the conduct of this country should have been content to rest on the glories which we had gained, on the memory of the strength we had displayed, and upon the victories we had achieved, and should not have thought it necessary to call upon the people for any great exertions with a view to prospective dangers which there was no reasonable ground for anticipating. The consequence was, that for a great number of years we acted with regard to our dockyards and other vulnerable points as we had done during the war. And so long as the movement of ships depended upon wind and the chances of weather, that calculation was right, because we had then a very large fleet.

Not longer ago than 1848 we had eighty-four sail of the line; we were, therefore, as long as war was carried on upon sea by sailing ships, in condition, by our superior skill and superior aptitude for naval combat, to rest on the strength which we had. The same difficulties which interposed in 1804 and 1805, to prevent all large armies drawn up on the opposite side of the Channel from crossing over to this country, continued to exist. And therefore, the successive Governments of the day were justified in abstaining from any great measure for purposes of artificial protection to our dockyards and coasts. But progressively steam began to be introduced, and every man saw at once that the introduction of steam as a moving power for naval armaments totally altered the character of naval warfare, and entirely changed the nature of our insular position. Those events which were, if not impossible, at least extremely difficult while ships were only sailing vessels, became comparatively easy the moment that steam was introduced. In fact, I remember Sir R. Peel saying that steam had bridged the channel, and for purposes of war it had almost made that island cease to be an insular country.

Well, Sir, I shall not state now—because these things are better stated in general terms—the degree to which the absence of artificial defences has rendered us at particular and critical periods very liable to attacks which any person might like to make upon us. But in 1847, I think it was, in consequence of an able memorandum drawn up by Sir John Burgoyne, and sent to the Duke of Wellington, that the Duke wrote and published—or at least it was published—that famous letter in which he described with all the knowledge belonging to a great captain, and with all the anticipations of evil which his experience in war had led him to form, in the event of this country being the scene of warlike operations, the want of artificial defences, and implored those who were charged with the conduct of the affairs of the country to provide better means for its security against foreign aggression. Well, Sir, that appeal fell upon dead ears as far as this country was concerned. [Hear, hear.]

* * * * * * *

I had myself before that time, and since, when I was in office, taken steps with a view of placing the artificial defences upon some general system. I found that one department acted without the knowledge of another, each independently, and without combining the measures which were necessary.

* * * * * *

I am bound to say for the honor of my right hon. friend, the Secretary of State for War, and for the illustrious duke, the commander-in-chief, that those two public officers have co-operated with the utmost cordiality and without the slightest official jealousy for the interest of the army and the protection of the country, in a manner which entitles them to the gratitude of the nation. [Hear, hear.] I say that it is mainly owing to their exertions that a far greater advance has been made in our artificial defence than was made before in the same period of time. My right hon. friend moved for a commission to inquire into the present state of this most important point, and the result of that commission is now on the table of the House. The recommendations of those Commissioners have been confirmed by the revision of another committee of military affairs, called the Defence Committee, and the recommendations of those Commissioners amount to about £11,000,000, including £1,500,000 for armaments and floating expenses. Well, Sir, I hold that it is absolutely necessary that these recommendations should substantially be adopted [Hear, hear.] * * * *

My opinion is, that if the works are necessary—and I think common sense will show you that they are—they are necessary as soon as you can get them. They are necessary for the time present * * * * * * Now, with regard to the necessity for these works, I think it is impossible for any man to cast his eyes over the face of Europe, to see and hear that which is passing, and not be convinced that the future is not free from danger. It is difficult to say where the storm may burst, but the horizon is charged with clouds which betoken the possibility of a tempest. (Hear, hear.) I am aware that the House knows that I am mainly speaking of our immediate neighbors across the Channel—(hear)—and here it is no use disguising the matter. (Hear, hear.) It is in no unfriendly spirit that I am speaking. Nobody has any right to take offence at considerations and reflections which are purely founded upon the principle of self-defence. (Hear, hear.) It is true we have recently concluded a treaty of commerce with France. (Ironical cheers, and laughter from the Opposition.)

Sir, these are not matters to be treated with levity—(loud cheers)—these are not arrangements without great value. (Cheers.) It is perfectly well known, and I am sure taught by experience, that nations which have with each other great commercial intercourse—nations in which large interests are involved in the maintenance of peace—are less liable to fall out and become antagonists, than nations between which these ties are not cemented. (Hear, hear.) But, at the same time, these things are not brought about all at once, and a great nation, which has not hitherto been much addicted to commerce—a great nation whose achievements and glories have chiefly been turned to warlike operations—cannot be expected on a sudden to be entirely free from her former habits, and at once to understand all the benefits and advantages which must arise from peaceful commercial relations. I hope much from that treaty; but that treaty alone would be a frail security to a great nation like this, with mighty and extensive interests, with great wealth, and with shores more open to attack than the land frontier of any other country—(hear, hear)—because when two nations touch each other with a frontier by land, you know pretty well where and how an attack can be made, and you can guard against it then and there. But an island whose frontier is the sea is open to attack at any point where an enemy who is able to command the sea may direct his opposing force.

Therefore, I say, it would be folly on our part to rely upon the future effects of a commercial treaty, when we know we have vulnerable points that require artificial defences, and which we have the means of so defending. Now, is there nothing in the state of Europe that leads us to think that we might in the course of events be called upon to defend ourselves from a hostile attack? Why, we see in France an army of 600,000 men, consisting of men of whom 400,000 odd are actually in arms, and the remaining number are merely on furlough, and could be called into the ranks in a fortnight. Well, that army is far greater than France can require for defensive purposes. (Hear, hear.) No nation in the world could think, unprovoked, of attacking France. Nothing could be gained by it; nobody could expect to dismember France; nobody could fare otherwise than ill by an unprovoked attack on France; therefore, for purposes of defence, that army may be deemed to be unnecessary. Well, I do not mean to say that the army is raised for the deliberate purpose of aggression. I trust it is not. But the possession of the power to aggress frequently gives the desire to do so. And you cannot—you are not entitled to—rely upon the forbearance of a stronger neighbor; you are bound to make your means of defence proportionate to his means of aggression. (Hear.)

But, sir, is it only upon land that the armaments of France are disproportionate to our means of defence? Why you know that the utmost exertions have been made, and are still making, to create a navy for France equal, or very nearly equal, to our own. That is a navy which cannot be required for any purposes of defence for France, and which, therefore, we are justified in looking upon as an antagonist whom we may have to encounter. (Hear, hear.) It is a navy, too, which under the present arrangements for steam, our neighbors may, if disposed, make use of for the purpose of landing a large and formidable number of troops upon our coast. Well, sir, while on the one hand the French navy has increased beyond any amount that it has reached since the end of the last war, our navy has on the other hand, from the change that has taken place from sailing ships to steam vessels, necessarily diminished. We had at one time, as I have stated, eighty-four sail of the line, but they are necessarily greatly reduced. The right hon. gentleman opposite, when he was First Lord of the Admiralty, was enabled to do good service in proceeding to substitute steam line-of-battle ships for sailing vessels. I trust we are going on in the same course, and that in due time we shall re-establish our navy upon that footing of superiority in point of numbers with respect to foreign powers, which I hold to be absolutely necessary for our existence as a nation. (Cheers.)

Well, sir, I say, then, that in the present state of things we have no right to rely for our security upon the mere forbearance of a rival Power. (Hear, hear.) We have interests spread over the whole surface of the globe. Agents are liable everywhere, by an excessive zeal, or a mistaken sense of duty, to lead the nations whom they represent into difficulties; and nobody can insure from day to day against something arising in some quarter of the world which may lead to disagreeable communications between two Powers. But with the utmost desire on the part of any government that these matters may be amicably adjusted; yet, if one country be greatly the strongest, and the other greatly the weakest, it is very difficult for any arrangement to be made. The stronger Power naturally exacts conditions which the other may not be disposed to give, and though in an absolute monarchy or a despotic government things might be sometimes easily arranged, yet in a power which consists of a high spirited nation, with free institutions, with a free press and popular feeling, which is manifested upon every public event, you may be quite sure that the bulk of the nation, which is not responsible for the consequences, consisting of those who very often do not know the difficulties or dangers which a certain course may entail, would revolt against the concessions to be made by the Government, and might, if they were told that those concessions were rendered necessary by the absence of means of defence, or by the neglect of former governments to provide for the security of the country, be tempted to vent their indignation against those in power, and lay the seed of future dissensions.

Then, Sir, I say for the sake of peace, it is desirable that we should not live upon forbearance—that we should be able fully and effectively to defend ourselves. [Hear, hear.] When that is known to be the case, no foreign country, without ample provocation—which I trust we never shall give—will disturb the state of peaceful relations which may exist between us. [Hear, hear.] And what are the dangers to which we should be exposed? They are of two kinds. I speak now only of the United Kingdom. I say nothing of our colonies or our various foreign possessions, which are separate considerations. The danger to which we should be exposed would be that of invasion for one or two, I may say of three, purposes—either with the hope of conquest, which I think no country would imagine to be possible. [Hear, hear.] Next, for the sake of getting possession of the metropolis, and there levying heavy contributions, and, by overbearing the spirit and hopes of the country, dictating in the capital terms of peace which would be ignominious to the country and advantageous to the invader.—But the third, and I think a much more probable attempt, would be by a sudden attack by sea and land, or by land if the sea defences were too strong, to get possession of our naval arsenals, the cradles of our navy, which is our national strength, and by destroying the root of our naval power, to lay us open afterward to other measures of aggression which they might be inclined or enabled to carry out.

Well, Sir, I dismiss from my mind the idea of

any foreign Power dreaming of conquering this country, with the view of permanent possession, I would not let that dwell on my mind for one moment. No doubt London might be open to invasion. London is too vast a space to be surrounded by fortifications. You cannot fortify London as you can Paris. London must be defended in the field. [Hear, hear.] There are strong natural positions between the coast and London which, skilfully taken advantage of, might enable even a small force to repel a larger force, and successfully to repel an invasion.—And there is this to be said, that whatever amount of force an enemy might land upon our shores, so long as we retain our naval power, that force must ultimately be lost, because its communication would ultimately be cut off, its supplies would be impossible, and sooner or later that force would be compelled to surrender as prisoners of war. It might do great mischief; it might produce extensive destruction of life and property, and inflict the utmost misery upon the country, but the ultimate success of such an operation need not be apprehended, nor would it be looked to by any military commander as a means of inflicting injury upon a neighbor.

Well, then, Sir, the operation to which I look as the most likely to be attempted, is the landing of a considerable force or considerable forces, for the purpose of destroying our dockyards. If your dockyards are destroyed, your navy is cut up by the roots, because then, if a naval action were to be fought, whatever the success of it might be, your enemy would have his dockyards, arsenals and stores, wherewith to refit and replenish, and reconstruct his navy, but your basins would be gone, your dockyards burnt, your stores disposed of, and you would have no means of refitting your fleet and sending it out again to battle. Well, Sir, if once you lose your command of the sea, what becomes of this country? [Hear, hear.] Why, only let gentlemen consider how dependent we are for everything that constitutes national wealth—aye, and for a portion of our national food—upon free communication by sea. Why, we import annually about 10,000,000 of quarters of grain. Our importations of coffee, of sugar, of tea, of cotton—which is next to grain, for the support of the people, enabling them to earn their food, though it is not food itself—are enormous. Our wealth depends upon the exportations of the products of our industry, which we exchange for what we receive in the way of things called necessaries of our social existence. [Hear, hear.] Our exports have been considerably more than a hundred millions annually. Imagine now for a moment Liverpool, Bristol, London, the Thames, blockaded by hostile forces! [Hear.] Picture to yourselves what would become of the industry and wealth of this country! Why, to say nothing of the power which a nation able to blockade you could have of landing any number of troops to attack you, I say it is a result which it is impossible to contemplate without fear, alarm, and horror. It is a result which I say no Government and no nation ought, by its neglect and carelessness, to render possible. Well, then, we are keeping up what some gentlemen think excessive peace establishments in regard to troops, but establishments which are far below those that might by possibility be brought against us.—[Hear, hear.] I say that if London were in danger what you would want would be to fight a battle with the greatest possible amount of military force against the force which might be brought to attack you. But for that purpose, your army being limited, and your military means being limited, and your dockyards being points which require defence, the way to have the largest possible amount of military force in the field is to provide such arrangements that you need have the smallest amount of military force to defend those important positions. Your dockyards and arsenals—if there are no natural defences, and if you are obliged to keep at each place a force to meet in the field the force which might be brought in array against it—it is obvious would so occupy your small amount of military means, that you would not possibly be able to concentrate for the defence of London that amount of force which would be necessary to meet an invading army; and therefore it is demonstrable that fortifications for your dockyards—the effect of which is to equalize by artificial means, for purposes of resistance, a small force within and a large force without—that these fortifications of the dockyards are, in fact, means for the defence of London, because they set free a larger amount of force for the defence of the capital by operations in the field.

Well, that is an answer to those who say it is all very well to defend Gosport, Plymouth and Sheerness; but why do you leave London undefended? Where are the fortifications to defend London? Why, the answer is, that ditches, and walls, and bastions are not applicable to the defence of a vast city like London, surrounded as it is by a district almost as much peopled as some of the villages in the interior; but that the real and only defence of London is an army in the field, and that any means which enable you to make that army as large as your military establishments can make it are directly subservient to the defence of the capital itself. Then we are told that we ought not to confine our arrangements to our dockyards, and those other positions—that there are other points of great importance. There is Liverpool a great and wealthy city; there is Bristol; there is Newcastle, and there are other places. Well, my answer to those who make these observations is, that we have not neglected those other points, but that the defence necessary for those great commercial towns need not be of the same kind and character as those required for your dockyards. Those towns partake, to a great degree, of the nature of London—that is to say, they contain a vast population, for whose supply it would not be convenient to provide, if they were surrounded by warlike enclosure; they cover a vast space of ground with suburbs extending far beyond what may be called the towns. * * * * *

But my right honorable friend (Mr. S. Herbert) reminds me that we have taken measures to protect, not Liverpool only and Bristol, but several other important commercial ports from the only kind of attack to which they are liable—namely, the attack of small squadrons for the purpose of levying contributions, but without having any large force to be landed. That protection can be given by batteries, either permanent or as earth works, for which ample means, no doubt, can be provided distinct from those to which we resort in this case. I therefore say that we ought to follow the recommendations of the Military Commissioners, and construct defensive works at those points which they have indicated. Now, many gentlemen think the sum which is estimated by these Commissioners is excessive for the purpose. Well, we can only judge of these expenses by comparison; and if we find that other countries have spent a corresponding amount for similar purposes—wanting them, perhaps, not so urgently as we do—it may be thought that the sum now represented to us is not out of proportion with the objects to be secured.

Now, I have inquired what other countries have done in this way. I should say, in the first place, that the sum which is proposed—the portion of the estimate of the Commissioners which applies to what they call the armaments and floating defences—that is to say, the guns and floating batteries—consists of expenses which would properly come out of the annual votes. In the course of four years it is expected that artillery enough will, in the ordinary course of things, be provided for the work here proposed, and it is not necessary, therefore, to include these articles in the sum which we propose to raise by terminable annuities. We are of opinion that instead of the eleven million and odd hundred thousands of pounds, which make the total estimate of the Commissioners, nine millions would be sufficient for all the purposes that we contemplate in this matter, and it is to be remembered that out of that 1,835,000*l* is taken for the purchase of land—land which no doubt will require to be covered by works, but of which a considerable portion would be available for letting, in a manner to produce at least some sort of annual return for the money so laid out. That would reduce the actual sum for works to £7,115,000.

Now what has France done in regard to its defences? France is not a country so likely, as I have said, to be invaded, nor requiring so many defences as England. It is a country whose only accessible frontier lies between Switzerland on the one side and Belgium on the other, because an attack upon France from the Alps is now out of the question, and an aggression from Spain no Frenchman would think it necessary to provide against. But in the year 1841 the French Assembly voted £13,255,000 for works, of which the fortifications of Paris alone cost £5,600,000—(hear, hear)—and, as my right hon. friend (Mr. S. Herbert) suggests, those were not erected by contract, to be paid for in the usual way, but the workmen employed were soldiers, who only received probably the pay due to them in that capacity. Well, Cherbourg has cost from first to last £8,032,000. (Hear, hear.) France now feels that the great improvement in cannon and the greater range of the missiles have rendered both Cherbourg and Toulon less secure from attack from the sea than they were before, and works are going on at Cherbourg which I have included in that 8,000,000. But at Toulon other works are in progress which will cost £475,000.

Then with regard to the Netherlands. At the end of the war it was deemed right to improve and extend the works at the fortresses on the frontiers of the Netherlands, now forming part of Belgium, which were likely to be attacked from the westward, and there was spent on them £6,409,000. No land was to be purchased, and the works were already existing and had to be improved only, and there was less to be done on them, comparatively speaking, than we have to do in regard to the works we now propose. But how are the Germans off in regard to these matters? Why, the fortresses of Coblentz, of Ulm and of Rudstadt, have cost three millions sterling. Posen, Kœnigsburg, and other fortresses not yet finished, will cost £2,800,000. The works at Alessandria in Italy have cost nearly seven millions of francs. Russia has laid out in fortifications £7,255,000, of which two millions belong to Cronstadt. My honorable and gallant friend the member for Southwark—(hear, hear)—as well as other gallant officers employed in the blockade of that fortress, can tell us how effectually those works have been—a laugh—and that whereas we bombard Sveaborg, and destroyed it, none of our naval officers, gallant as they were, and strong as were the fleets, were able to come near enough to Cronstadt to have any chance of successfully attacking it.

And, Sir, Russia is not inactive now. During the whole of last winter the most energetic measures were taken still further to strengthen Cronstadt. Two thousand carts were employed all the winter through in conveying over the ice immense masses of stone, in cases 24 feet square, to the extent of 14,000 cubic fathoms, each fathom of 16 tons, to a position which, when the thaw came, they might sink down to form a stone barrier more effectually than ever to prevent an approach to Cronstadt. Well, then, I say that when every country is alive to the possible danger of attack, and is laying out these sums on their defences, it would be criminal in this country to neglect doing something of the same kind for the purpose of defending the most important portions of our coasts. (Hear, hear.) Sir, I have no doubt that if these works are completed, as I trust they will be in comparatively a very short space of time, they will put us in a position of comparative safety. The destinies of nations are in the hands of a higher Power, but it is the duty of man to do all that he reasonably can to deserve the support of that protective Power. When these works are finished, we may say:

"——— Be gracious, Heaven!
For now laborious man has done his part."

Having done this, we shall have done everything that humanly lies in our power to protect us from any attack that may be made upon us. (Hear, hear.) I do not doubt that we should be able to bring into the field a force sufficient to resist any invader who might come upon our shores, and that we should shew that the British nation is, as it has always been, capable of making any exertion which such an emergency may demand. Towards the beginning of the second act of the late war, we had 470,000 volunteers. We have now 130,000; but if there were any imminence of danger there is no doubt that number would be manifold greater than it is now. (Cheers.) We should show that we have the

"Unconquerable will,
The courage never to submit or yield,
And what else is not to be overcome."

[Cheers.] But with all this it would be, I think, an injustice to the country on the part of any Government who had this report before them—who knew what the dangers and liabilities were, and what were the means of removing and of meeting them—not to act upon that knowledge. [Cheers.] I say that any Government who with that knowledge and that report failed to call upon the House to give them the means of providing the defences which were necessary, would be betraying their duty, would be guilty of a high crime and misdemeanor, and would deserve in sober sadness and in earnest to meet the penalties of treason. [Cheers.] I cannot believe that any House of Commons to whom the proposal is made will do otherwise than respond to the feeling of the country. [Hear, hear.]. I am quite sure that any House of Commons to whom that appeal was made, and who turned a deaf ear to that appeal, would lose irretrievably, and for ever, the confidence and the good opinion of the country. [Cheers.] Sir, I now beg to submit the resolution with which I shall conclude, namely:—"That it is the opinion of this Committee that toward providing for the construction of works for the defence of the Royal dockyards and arsenals, and of the ports of Dover and Portland, and for the creation of a central arsenal, a sum not exceeding two millions of pounds"—[that is the sum which we propose to take for the present year]—"be charged upon the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom, and that the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury be authorized and empowered to raise the said sum by annuities for a term not exceeding 30 years. Such annuities to be chargeable upon and payable out of the said Consolidated Fund."

Sir, the course we propose is this: We do not ask the House at once to vote the £9,000,000 which will be necessary for the completion of the works. The works will be spread necessarily over a period of three or four years. We think £2,000,000, are as much as can with advantage be spent between the present time and this time twelve months. We therefore limit our present demand to that amount, reserving to ourselves, or, if we should leave office, to those who shall succeed us, to apply annually to Parliament for such successive portions of the £9,000,000 as may be found necessary in the course of each successive year. There will be an account laid before Parliament each year of the appropriation of the money. I propose to bring in a bill which will be an Appropriation Act for the purpose, by which the money so raised shall be paid in o a separate account, and kept separate from the ordinary revenue of the country, being strictly applicable to those purposes and to none other. [Cheers.]

I do not pretend to say what the amount of annual payment to be made on the money thus raised may be, but it happens that there are terminable annuities which were raised for periods of fourty-four years in 1823 and which will expire in 1867, involving an annual payment of upward of £500,000, I believe £580,000. It is quite clear that whatever may be the rate of interest at which the terminable annuities may be disposed of, the aggregate charge of the whole £9,000,000 would fall short of the £580,000 which will drop in the year 1867. So that the only additional charge beyond that now incurred, which will arise from those measures, will be limited to the period of time between the present year and 1867. In the year 1867 the other terminable annuities will drop in, and from that time to the end of the thirty years to which the annuities will go there will be a portion only of £580,000 to be charged upon the country. I think, sir, the course we propose will, on the one hand, provide adequately for the defence of the diffrent important positions, and on the other, will involve as small an annual charge to the public as it is possible to arrange.

The two millions we propose to apply, more or less to all the diffrent places which are pointed out in the report of the Commissioners. It is obvious that they would not be sufficient to undertake all the works, but as all the works cannot be done at once, we think two millions will be sufficient for the present year. There will be a schedule laid before Parliament which will show in what proportions the two millions will be divided among the diffrent estimates. Sir, I hope the Committee will be disposed, notwithstanding the caveat of the honorable member for Birmingham, to carry this proposal to-night. There will be ample time and ample opportunities at other stages to discuss at length the whole matter. The session is far advanced, and it is of importance that Parliamentary authority should be given without any delay. At the same time I have no wish to deprive honorable members of any proper discussion which is naturally demanded by a subject whose importance I have no wish to underrate; but I hope they will agree to this resolution this evening. [Cheers.]

The consideration of the question was postponed till July 30.

The proposition was generally received with favor, particularly by the Tory party. The Peace party regarded Palmerston's speech as a manifesto of distrust toward France.

A minute from the Horse Guards in approbation of the report of the National Defence Commission declares that an increase in the army ought also to take place.

Parliament was not to be expected to be prorogued before the third week in August.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Excursion to meet the Prince of Wales—Steamer Saguenay.
Fire Bricks, &c., for sale—John Baile.
Cheap Sconces—Birt Hinton.
Meeting of St. Andrew's Society—Jas. Dean.
Coals for sale—John Baile.
Important to everybody—Dr. Zender.
Meeting of Irish Protestant Benevolent Society—John Anderson.
Transparencies for 7½d.—Middleton & Dawson.
Mails for England—J. Sewell.
House to let—Dr. Hall.
English Dairy Cheese—M. G. Mountain.
Bottled Wines and Brandy—Do.
Ales and Porter—Do.
Illumination Candles—Do.
Crown Lands Department—A. Russell.
Fancy Tobaccos—M. G. Mountain.
Havana Cigars—Do.
Piano Fortes—A. and S. Nordheimer.
Champagne—M. G. Mountain.

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

QUEBEC, AUG. 10TH, 1860.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

LORD PALMERSTON'S SPEECH.

We have published *in extenso*, beginning on our first page, the speech delivered by Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons, on the 23rd July. The subject, our readers are aware, was the national defences of England, and the warning blast of alarm thus sounded by the British premier, has produced immense sensation throughout the continent of Europe. At the Mansion House Banquet Lord Palmerston remarked, that "the lion in the desert sniffs the danger afar off, and prepares himself for whatever emergency may occur." Now, as a corollary to that sentiment, he deliberately affirms, in the speech which we reproduce to-day, that, "it is difficult to say when the storm may burst, but the horizon is charged with clouds that betoken the possibility of a tempest. The House, of course, knows that in the main, I am speaking of our immediate neighbour across the channel, and there is no use disguising it." This is plain language, and considering the apparent amicable relations subsisting between the two countries—the commercial treaty and the joint expedition against China, to wit—is to be accounted for only upon the supposition that facts are known by the British Government, with reference to the movements and intentions of France, which warrant the strong terms used by Lord Palmerston with reference to the latter power. We cannot believe, as has been hinted, that the premier adopts this course in order to reconcile the nation to a large increase of the military force. In the face of the unbounded enthusiasm already manifested by the people in the volunteer movement, we consider such a supposition as simply preposterous. The experienced statesman who now holds the helm of affairs must have had reasons much more legitimate, much stronger, for the bold assertion he has flung in the teeth of "our immediate neighbour across the channell," and we only hope that England thus forewarned may be found forearmed, when the fray begins, if begin it must. Another reason why the most serious view may be entertained respecting this expression of distrust, arises from the fact, that Lord Palmerston has hitherto been regarded as an admirer of the French Emperor, towards whom, on more than one occasion, he has exhibited a spirit of the most confiding nature—and once, it will be recollected, at the expense of office. We look with anxiety for the rejoinder of France to this strong accusation; for coming as it does from the lips of one so high in authority, and who undoubtedly means all that he says, and perhaps more, we cannot conceive how a reply can be avoided. The French ruler, we remember, favored the three Liverpool merchants with a prompt and assuring reply as to his pacific "intentions" towards England. Surely an equally prompt response will be elicited when the British premier thus fearlessly accuses him of "intentions" so hostile in their character.

WHITHER ARE WE DRIFTING?

We think it right to make known the disgraceful proceedings recently enacted in the Montreal City Council. It is well that our fellow countrymen of British and Irish origin should be made acquainted with the sentiments entertained towards them by these Montreal *braves*. But vile as the expressions are, as reported by the Commercial Advertiser, we are told by the Pilot that they were far more galling and insulting than they are represented; and our contemporary promises, when the Prince is gone, to substantiate fully the assertion he thus makes. For our own part, we cannot conceive anything more opprobrious than the epithets bestowed upon the English, Irish and Scotch of this British colony, by these contemptible ruffians, without it be that, in addition, our Sovereign's fair fame and character were more roughly handled than appears by the report. Surely when the Prince arrives at Montreal, these men, Homier, Brousseau, Rolland, and Duhamel, will keep clear of participating in the demonstrations on that occasion. The very thought that such miscreants were officially connected with the proceedings, would poison the enjoyment as it would exasperate the feelings of every loyal British subject present.

NEW BOOKS.

Dictionary of the English Language.—By Joseph E. Worcester, L. L. D., Boston, Swan, Brewer & Tileston, 1860.

We are indebted to Messrs. Swan, Brewer & Tileston for a copy of the above very valuable work for which we return our thanks. There are many Dictionaries of the English Language claiming favour in the wide field of public opinion, and Dr. Worcester's book contains every quality likely to render its claims highly successful. It is most comprehensive in its nature, embracing all that is new in Pronunciation and Orthography; and containing an excellent grammer of the language, and a marked and most important attention to the etymology of the various words of which it is composed. Every department of science and art commands a certain amount of care, and although the work may not rank as highly as a Cyclopedia on those subjects, yet every technical term employed by general writers on artisticand scientific subjects receives a concise and intelligent explanation. With regard to words in, if we may be allowed to use the phrase, every-day use amongst us, many thousands have been added to the present work, a fact which considerably enhances its value. The appendix to this Dictionary is peculiary valuable, containing as it does a vast amount of information with regard to the proper pronunciation of Greek and Latin proper names, scriptural proper names, modern geographical names, and of distinguished men of a modern times. It also contains abbreviations used in writing and printing; signs used in writing and printing, and a large collection of words; phrases and quotations, from many foreign languages.—With such attractions we do not wonder at the popularity the work has acquired—20,000 copies of it having been sold since its publication in January last. The Dictionary is a quarto volume of 1,854 pages, illustrated with many wood-cuts, and got up in the first style as regards paper, printing, and binding; and to those of our readers anxious to become possessed of such a work, we can most conscientiously commend the under notice.—*See Advertisement.*

The Westminster Review.— Republished by L. Scott & Co., 54 Gold Street, New York.—Price $3 per annum.

I. Strikes: their Tendencies and Remedies.—II. The Mill on the Floss.—III. Rawlinson's Bampton Lectures for 1859.—IV. The Post Office Monopoly.—V. Ary Scheffer.—VI. The Irish Education Question.—VII. Germany: its Strength and Weakness.—VIII. Thoughts in Aid of Faith.—IX. Grievances of Hungarian Catholics.—X. The French Press.—XI. Contemporary Literature.

The foregoing concise enumeration of the contents of the present number is more convincing than any laboured commentary we might write, of the value of review literature. It is a fair specimen of the variety which characterizes every number of the series of re-publications of which this forms a part. The present number we observe commences a volume, as also does Blackwood's Magazine for July, and we believe one or two of the others, thus rendering the present a desirable moment to commence subscriptions. Price of one Review, $3 a year. Price of the four Reviews, $8. "Blackwood" and the four Reviews, $10.

A Fowl Robbery.—This morning constable Rosa succeeded in apprehending two men, named Jolin and Pacquet, charged with having entered the premises of Mr. Gauvreau, St. Foy Road, and stolen therefrom some 22 fowls of various descriptions. The prisoners were committed to jail to await their trial for the offence.

Detention of the Magnet.—The steamer Magnet was detained below by heavy fogs. The vessel was expected to reach River du Loup about noon to-day, so that she will arrive here about 10 o'clock this evening.

Services in connection with the City Mission, will be held (D.V.) on Sunday next, on board the "Countess of Elgin," Grand Trunk wharf, Point Levy, at 10¼ A.M., and in the school-room near the gate of the Grand Trunk wharf, at 6½ P.M. Families in the neighborhood are invited.

"The Illustrated News of the World" for July 21st has been got up expressly to commemorate the Prince of Wales' visit to Canada. It contains some very interesting views of the Victoria Bridge, together with a well written description of that wonderful effort of engineering skill; but that which renders this number of the *News* most valuable is the beautiful portrait of the Prince which accompanies it. The engraving is copied from a photograph by Mayall, taken at Windsor by command of Her Majesty, and being got up on strong cartridge paper, is well worthy of a good frame.—Copies of the paper, engraving included, for 1s. 3d., can be obtained at the bookstore of Mr. P. Sinclair.

Corporation Improvements.—The city functionaries really deserve great credit for the improved appearance of many of our streets; but we are sorry to observe that the military authorities have not displayed an equal amount of alacrity in mending their ways. Of the late improvements however, that which is at present in course of erection in the Upper Town Market is the most commendable, and one which our citizens will highly appreciate. It consists of wide raised foot-paths against the outer edges of which the wheels of the market carts will rest, while the pathways themselves will afford ample accommodation for purchasers. The convenience of such arrangements as compared with hustling and jostling inevitably on marketing hitherto, requires no comment.

The Canadian Military Asylum.—We regret to learn that the action taken in regard to the projected erection of a new Military Asylum was rather premature, the Home Authorities having refused to grant the ground applied for as the site of the building.

To Scotchmen.—We would draw the attention of all Scotchmen to the advertisement of the St. Andrew's Society which appears in our columns, calling a meeting for Tuesday evening.

To Irishmen.—We also call the attention of our Protestant Irish fellow citizens to the advertisement of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, and trust that the response to its call will be most hearty. Though some parties endeavour to ignore the existence of the Irish Benevolent Society as a national association, yet its claims to that distinction are as well defined as those of the other four societies, and we are glad to see that these claims have been duly recognized by the city authorities.

Piano Fortes.—We have much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to an advertisement in another column, from Messrs Nordheimer, of Montreal, relative to their supply of Pianos. As a fact, conclusive to the superiority of the instruments furnished by these gentlemen, we may mention that they have supplied Piano-Fortes, of Chickering and Dunham's manufacture, for His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and also for His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, which have been placed in the apartments appropriated for their use in the Parliament Buildings of this city.

The British Navy.—Donald McKay writes to the Commercial Bulletin some of the results of his observations in the British navy yards. The government is now building fifty-three steam war vessels of various kinds, carrying 1783 guns, or nearly as many as the whole United States navy. By the middle of next year, when the ships now on the stocks are completed, the British fleet will count 735 vessels, with 17,099 guns, and 132,786 horse power or about eight times as many guns as our navy. Over two hundred thousand men will be required to man the vessels. The French navy is in guns, only a little over half as strong as the English.

A lot of tobacco was sold in Lynchburg, Va., on the 20th, at the fabulous price of $500 per hundred pounds! This is the highest price ever paid in the world.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, cleansing, curling, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists and perfumers.

MEETING OF THE MONTREAL CITY COUNCIL.

(REPORTED FOR THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.)

Friday, August 3.

The Council met this evening at 8 o'clock. There were present Acting Mayor Leprohon; Aldermen Marchand, Corse, McCambridge, Belmer, Jodoin, Gorrie, Thompson. Councillors Bernard, Rennie, Goyette, Lyman, Bellemare, Contant, Duhamel, Penn, Rodden, Cusson, McCready, Rolland, Homier, Brousseau, Tuggey and Beaudry.

THE TRIUMPHAL ARCH IN GRIFFINTOWN.

Alderman McCambridge asked if the citizens who contemplated the erection of the triumphal arch at the corner of Nazareth and Wellington streets were going to receive any assistance from the Council.

Alderman Marchand stated that the money of the Committee had been nearly all expended, and he did not see how they could spare any for the arch in question.

Councillor Rodden thought the Prince might pass the place named on his route to Victoria Bridge. The Government had undertaken to decorate one portion of that route—the Wellington Bridge, as he would be likely to pass that way. The council were at a loss to know what route would be taken.

Some other observations were made, and the subject dropped.

GREAT BATTLE IN THE COUNCIL—HOSTILITY OF RACE—GENERAL CONFUSION AND UPROAR, WHEN THE MEETING BREAKS UP.

The seventh order of the day now came up for discussion—To consider a motion from Alderman Bulmer, to alter the name of "Commissioner Square" to that of "Victoria Square."

Alderman Bulmer rose, and in a few words proposed, seconded by Councillor Rodden—That the name of "Commissioner Square" be changed to that of "Victoria Square."

Councillor Bellemare had hoped the motion would not have been moved. He had spoken against it on a former occasion, and would feel under the necessity of doing so again, although from no feeling of disloyalty whatever. The name "Commissioners' Square" was old, and had been mixed up with the history of the country, having been given to the square in question 50 years ago, in honor of the three Commissioners appointed by the Government of that day to remove the old fortifications of Montreal from the spot, and leave the square open for the convenience of the public. If the names of the old streets were allowed to be changed there would soon not be a single street with a name known in past time—all would be new, and nothing left to commemorate events of historic interest to the people of Montreal. Let them give the names of the Queen and the Royal Family to new squares and streets and works of art, but leave the old untouched. At present the Victoria Bridge bore her Majesty's name, and a fine block of buildings convenient to Alderman Bulmer's property was called Victoria Terrace. He would move the following motion:—Proposed by Councillor Bellemare, seconded by Councillor Beaudry—That the name of "Commissioners' Square," having been given by a Committee appointed by the Government fifty years ago to demolish the old wall and fortifications of the city of Montreal, this Council are not of opinion that it should be changed.

Councillor Beaudry spoke against the policy of changing the old names of celebrated localities, as it would create inconvenience by rendering those localities unknown to persons who had always heard and read of them under the old names. London and other cities jealously preserved the names of streets rendered famous in history, and if Montreal failed to do so, it would do away with the venerable character of the city, and give it an air of novelty and change.

Alderman Marchand was first inclined to vote for the motion of Alderman Bulmer, but on after consideration thought it would be imprudent to do so. He hoped the Alderman would withdraw the motion, as it would be like'y to raise a bad feeling among members of different nationalities, which should be avoided on that occasion. He would vote for the amendment.

The Council then divided on the amendment, which was lost by 11 to 12, every British member voting against it, and every Canadian for it.

Some little noise now occurred, and a member cried "order," when Councillor Cusson shouted out—"There's no order in the matter; by G—d it's too bad."

The Council was again dividing on the main motion, and a name or two had been called hurriedly, as Councillor Homier rose to speak on the question. He sat down instantly, thinking it was too late, but was immediately succeeded by Councillor Cusson, who shouted excitedly to Councillor Homier that he had a right to speak, whereupon some ball-smothered tokens of approbation from the galleries, which were crowded with French Canadians, indicated that the plot was well understood, and all were ready for their parts.

Councillor Brousseau now sprung to his feet, and striking his desk a *coup de fondre*, almost broke the lid, roaring out that Councillor Homier had perfect right to speak, and should speak, previous to taking the vote, as he was the representative of a ward like the others. He was not afraid to maintain his rights, and would fight ten of the best English to do so.

Councillor Rolland was up in a moment, also following the last speaker, whom he equalled in violence and vehemence of expression, urging on Councillor Homier to speak on the question.

This unusual display of violent feeling on the part of two remarkably quiet members, took every one by surprise, and gave ample encouragement to Councillor Homier, who rose amidst the thunders of the galleries, determined not to be out-done, and giving his unfortunate desk a sledge-hammer thump, knocked his water glass to the floor, and stamped his feet with the energy of a treadmill dancer, exclaimed, amidst the wildest excitement,—"Yes, I have a right to speak;" and turning to the crowd, whom the Chairman had endeavoured to quiet, roared—"It is for you to decide this question—speak up—you pay your share, *mes citoyens*—you have as good a right to speak as any of them."

The crowd then did speak in an unmistakeable manner, clapping, stamping and cheering as if the whole pandemonium crew had been let loose.

Councillor Homier, in the same high tone, proceeded to pour showers of vile abuse on the heads of the English, stating that the cowardly English, with their whores and bastards, came to the country of the Canadians, and after receiving shelter and support, began to domineer over them, and wished to crush them, their language and laws. They wanted to rule Canada and have it for themselves (cheers and groans,) but ah, no, they could not change the St. Jean Baptistes, or subdue them. They were the children of the old French who had settled in the country first, and would teach the English that they would not be insulted and oppressed. After proceeding in this strain for some time, under the protection of the galleries, who cheered and stamped frantically on every appeal to them.

Councillor Rennie rose and appealed to the Chairman against the behaviour of Councillor Homier, but his worship could do nothing to restore order, for the audience had been agitated by an appeal to their passions and national instincts, and Councillor Homier turned on his adversary, telling him he was a disgrace to the Council, and had no property; and continued his firebrand harangue for some minutes more, when he sat down, after abusing most wickedly the "English, Irish and Scotch beggars," who were thrown in their midst, and tried to crush the Canadians.

Councillor Duhamel next proceeded to address the Mayor, less excited than the preceding "orator." He did not wish to make a national question of it, but considered it unjust to obliterate everything Canadian. He was a Canadian in feelings, in language and in religion, and would never sanction the tyranny of the English over the French Canadians. He grew energetic also as he proceeded and stated the English had no right here only that got by bayonets and at the cannon's mouth.—Enough honor had been done the name of Victoria in giving it to the greatest bridge in the world, without calling every street and square by that name. They would next attempt to change the name of St. Paul street, but would be unsuccessful as they had in other well known places such as Papineau square, lately named "Victoria," but which would always be called in honour of Papineau by his name. The English had encroached on everything Canadian. Let them look at that crumbling heap of stones in Jacques Cartier square—called "Nelson's monument," which never should have been put there, as it was a "disgrace"—a "shame" to the square called after the great Frenchman whose statue should be in its place. He wished to live in peace with all the citizens, but would not consent to the French Canadian race having its history and glory slighted.

Councillor Cusson spoke before Councillor Duhamel in much the same tone as Homier, only, if possible, more scurrilous. He also spoke with savage bitterness of the attempts made by the English—the accursed race—to rule the descendants of the greatest nation on the globe. But they would never be put down by the English vagabonds who came here in rags, nor by the Irish beggars who were vomited on their shore. This language, and worse, was heard patiently by the English members, who were prevented from answering, while the crowd kept up an indescribable uproar.

The above are only epitomes of what was said, the speeches being in French, delivered with that rapid utterance and vehement gestures peculiar to *les orators* when under strong excitement and a violent attack of patriotic fever. Many violent expressions were made use of during those harangues which were lost, but what we have given will convey an idea of the stuff of which they were made.

SECOND ACT.—ENTER HOMIER.

The proceedings now assumed a dramatic complexion owing to the sudden and silent approach of a figure, dressed in a long scarlet robe, and wearing a cocked hat. This was immediately discoverd to be Councillor Homier, dressed in the "lion's skin," viz: the Mayor's new robe and hat, and as he announced himself the Mayor, there was great laughter and applause from all sides. One side of the hat hanging down, gave the wearer a ludicrous appearance, the huge peak almost covering one ear! It appeared the worthy Councillor had some trouble in getting at the perverted scarlet, as the door of the office in which it was deposited being locked, he had to squeeze himself through a window. *O tempora! O mores!*

The Chairman had left his place meanwhile, and the Councillors gradually retired, some chatting in groups and others moralising on the behaviour of their *confreres*.

No violence occurred, but if any serious opposition had been shown there can be no doubt that a serious disturbance would have taken place, as the crowd on the galleries had been told *venez ici* and *restez la*, and had several other significant expressions addressed to them. Once or twice during the uproar there was an instinctive movement towards the stairs, but nothing more, and the meeting ultimately separated in peace.

Arrivals at Russell's Hotel.

August 8—J Monteith Glasgow; J Schimmel, Laguayra; Mr and Mrs Leake, Troy; W Gregory and lady, New York; Carlos Martinez de Flor, Buenos Ayres; R Rondan, Cuba; A Casanas, do; F Casanas, do; G S Hanborn, Sherbrooke; Miss R Hasseltine, do; E A Hasseltine, do; J A Cockburn, Montreal; Thos S Scott, do; Frank Leslie, New York; John J Dyer, Boston; W P Bulwer, lady, and daughter, New York; Henry Taylor, do; J N Woods and lady, W J Berry and lady, Miss Jannehill, Nashville; F Dewees, Miss Wilson, Lexington; Mr and Mrs Gay, H A Peirce, H M Peirce, Miss E Peirce and servant maid, Boston; Mr and Mrs Eugene Thomson, N York; Mr John Taylor, do; H J Morton and lady, W B Johnson and lady, Miss G E Morton, Miss D E Hubbell, W Johnson, New Haven, Ct; George K Tuttle, Mass; John Bennett, do; W H Rawle, Philadelphia; H Carmichael, Melbourne; R C Garrabrant, Briffgs Hanse; R Adams and lady, Richmond, Va; Mrs Pease, Miss Frod, Miss Sherman, Miss Peck, Darien Ga; O Lovett and two daughters, New York; C B Fessenden and lady, Boston; J S Wright, do.

August 9—S Kingsbery, St Hyacinthe; Geo D Teller, Buffalo; John N Mason, Providence; E W Mason, do; James Tucker, New York; Wm S Terry, New Orleans; E F Hall and two ladies, Boston, Mass; Chas A Vivian, Cobourg, C W; R H Kerry, lady, and child, Hamilton, C W; Mr and Mrs G A Bowman, Mrs J A Matthiesson, Mrs J Mimpeck, George F Kenloch, F C Matthieson, Charleston; J Robertson, Montreal; G Lathrop and two ladies; R S King, Buffalo; P L Stemberg, Mr Seymour, Mr Wells, Miss Seymour, Miss Wells, Mrs Gurthrie, P A Shaw, lady, and two children, Buffalo; Wm Morris, Renfrew, C W; J L Hovey, Boston, Mass; G L Richardson, do; J W Foster, Chicago; Miss Hewlett, Mr Hewlett, Long Island; Miss Darenpool, New Rochelle; Revd Dr Williss, Mr Willis, Toronto; J Sparks and two ladies, Cambridge, Mass; A Lawrence, A L Mason, Boston; H Pooley, jr, Liverpool, England; G R Taber and lady, New Bedford; Geo Neilson, Belleville; Mr and Mrs Emanuel and two Misses Emanuel, Alabama; J W Massie and lady, Baltimore; Chas W Stevens and lady, Boston; P Eaton, jr, do; P M Mose, Quebec; Mr Ogden, London, Eng; M Weston, do.

August 10—R Jones, Port Hope; Mr Thompson, Montreal; J P Dudley, Lexington, Ky; Mr and Mrs T C Welch, Buffalo; W Coote, St John, C E; G Horne, Montreal; G L Millard and lady, Troy; F M Plum, Miss A L Plum, do; Ira Shafer and lady, Albany; I Leuwton and lady, Coeymans; P Pronty, jr, and lady, Geneva; Mr and Mrs J R Blake, W C Green, and Miss Green, Georgia; B Blake, H D Blake, USA, two Misses Blake, and Miss Hallett, Boston; Mr and Mrs Eldon, N York; J W Patterson, Phila; David Shaw, Kingston; F C Howell, Philadelphia; W H Howell, do; T J Heldreth and lady, and two Misses Beascher, Montreal; L Grover, do; W H Wilson, do; David Kennedy, London, Eng; Joseph Smita, Ottawa; Robert Skead, Ottawa; Groteghatt, Sandwich; J Ogilvy, Montreal.

Commercial.

RETAIL PRICES OF QUEBEC MARKET.

(*Compiled for the Quebec Gazette.*)

QUEBEC, 10th August, 1860.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Beef, per lb	0	4	@	0	5
Mutton, "	0	5		0	6
Veal, "	0	4		0	5
Pork (fresh)"	0	5		0	6
Pork (salt)"	0	5		0	6½
Eggs, per doz.	0	7½		0	8
Maple Sugar, per lb	0	4		0	4½
Geese, couple	3	9		4	0
Turkeys, old "	8	0		10	0
" young "	0	0		0	0
Fowls, "	1	8		2	0
Hares, "	0	0		0	0
Partridges, "	0	0		0	0
Hams, per lb	0	8		0	9
Butter (fresh) "	0	9		0	10
" (salt) "	0	6		0	7
Bread,	0	8		0	10
Potatoes, per bush	1	3		2	0
Oats, "	2	0		2	3
Peas, "	4	6		5	0
Hay, per 100 bund. 16 lbs	40	0		50	0
Straw, " 13 "	20	0		22	0
Fire-wood, maple, 3 feet	17	6		18	0
" " 2½ "	14	0		15	0
" birch, 3 "	15	0		16	0
" " 2½ "	11	0		12	6

QUEBEC WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

(*Compiled for the Quebec Gazette.*)

QUEBEC, 10th August, 1860.

	S.	D.		S.	D.
ASHES:					
Pot	27	9	@	28	0
Pearl	28	6	@	28	9
FLOUR:					
Extra	33	9	@	35	0
Fancy	30	3	@	31	3
Canadian, No. 1 Superfine	27	3	@	28	9
Fine	21	3	@	23	3
MEAL:					
Cornmeal, ₱ 196 lbs	17	6	@	21	3
Oatmeal, ₱ 200 lbs	23	9	@	25	0
PORK:					
Mess	95	0	@	00	0
Prime Mess	77	6	@	00	0
Prime	65	0	@	67	6
Hams ₱ lb	0	6½	@	0	7
LARD:					
Leaf, ₱ lb	0	7½	@	0	7½
BUTTER:					
Fresh, ₱ lb	0	10	@	1	2
Salt, ₱ lb	0	7½	@	0	8½
CHEESE:					
English	1	2	@	1	4
American	0	6½	@	0	8
ARROWROOT:					
Tins	1	1	@	1	2
Cases	0	9	@	0	10
BARLEY:					
Scotch Pearl	00	0	@	00	0
Canadian Pearl	22	6	@	24	0
Canadian Pot	15	0	@	16	6
BRANDY:					
Chaloupin's	14	0	@	15	0
Martel's	14	0	@	15	0
Martel's & Chaloupin's, cases	40	0	@	42	6
GIN:					
DeKuyper's, in wood	5	0	@	5	3
DeKuyper's, in cases	16	3	@	17	0
Hollands	0	0	@	0	0
WHISKEY:					
Molson's	3	3	@	3	6
Dow's	3	6	@	3	3
McCallum's	3	9	@	0	0
CANDLES:					
Belmont Sperm	1	7½	@	1	8
Patent Sperm	3	0	@	3	3
COFFEE:					
Java	0	10	@	0	11
Jamaica	0	10	@	0	10½
Cape Hatia	0	8	@	0	9
La Guayara	0	10	@	0	10½
INDIGO:					
Madras	3	3	@	3	9
MOLASSES:					
Sweet, clayed	1	6	@	1	8
Muscovado	1	9	@	2	0
MUSTARD:					
Colman's, in jars	4	0	@	4	6
Crosse and Blackwell's, half-lb. bottles, ₱ doz	13	0	@	13	6
PEPPER:					
Black	0	7½	@	0	0
White	1	4	@	1	6
RICE:					
Clean Patna, ₱ 112 lbs	20	0	@	21	0
RAISINS:					
Valencia	0	4½	@	0	5½
Muscatel, ₱ box	14	0	@	15	0
Layer	16	6	@	17	0
CURRANTS:					
Zante	0	5	@	6	0
SOAP:					
Liverpool	0	3½	@	0	3½
Quebec	0	2	@	0	3
SODA:					
Sal., ₱ 112 lbs	10	6	@	11	0
Bicarbonate	28	0	@	00	0
SUGAR:					
Loaf	0	7½	@	0	8
Dry Crushed	0	7½	@	0	7½
Crushed, No. 1	0	7	@	0	7½
Porto Rico	49	0	@	52	0
Cuba	48	6	@	49	0
TEA:					
Old Hyson	2	3	@	2	6
Young Hyson	2	3	@	3	0
Souchong	2	4	@	3	0
Imperial	2	0	@	2	6
Hyson Twankay	1	10	@	2	2
Twankay	1	6	@	1	8
Congou	1	9	@	2	2
FISH:					
Dry Codfish	18	6	@	20	0
Green Codfish	17	6	@	18	0
Mackerel	0	0	@	0	0
Salmon					
OIL:					
Seal	3	0	@	3	6
Whale	2	6	@	2	8
Cod	2	10	@	3	0
Olive, in casks	6	6	@	0	0

TOBACCO:					
Honey Dew	0	9	@	1	2
Leaf	0	6	@	0	6½
COALS:					
Welsh ex ship	00	0	@	00	0
English and Scotch Steam do.	25	0	@	27	6
Smith's do	25	0	@	27	6
SALT:					
Coarse L'pool in bags, ex store	2	9	@	3	0
Coarse L'pool in bags, ex ship	0	0	@	00	0
Packing	0	6	@	0	7
SUNDRIES:					
Window Glass	21	0	@	20	0
Wine Bottles	19	0	@	24	0
Nutmegs	3	3	@	4	6
Canary Seed	0	4½	@	0	5
Peas, ℔ minot	4	6	@	0	0
Cassia	1	8	@	2	0
Copperas	6	6	@	7	0

SUPERVISOR OF CULLER'S OFFICE.

QUEBEC, August 10, 1860.

Comparative Statement of Timber, Bowsprits, Masts, Staves, and Spars measured and culled to date:—

	1858.	1859.	1860.
White Pine	11267655	12338009	12918920
Red Pine	722796	1237627	2201905
Oak	719548	1165757	583599
Elm	611266	1224618	942068
Ash	178241	340079	102386
Basswood	12459	21113	11129
Butternut	993	5989	1557
Tamarac	194699	198585	176571
Birch and Maple	82504	259956	513390
Masts & Bowsprits	696 pcs.	316 pcs.	137 pcs.
Spars	268 "	94 "	219 "
Standard Staves	961 9.1.22	1231 5.3.10	750 0.3.21
W. I. Staves	1329.8.2.9	2314.9.1.22	1503.4.0.24
Barrel Staves		0.1.2.28	

WM. QUINN, Supervisor.

WEEKLY SHARE LIST.

STOCKS.	Shares.	Last half-yearly dividend.	Dividends when due.	Price per Cent.*
GAS COMPANIES.—Quebec	$200	4 per cent.	1st March and 1st September	115 @ 116
Three Rivers	20	5 per cent. per annum.	February.	93 @ 94
Montreal	40	4 per cent.	15th March and 15th September	117 @ 118
Toronto	50	2 per cent. quarterly.	1st May, August, Nov, and Feby	103 @ 104
FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Quebec—£32 10s. paid up	400			£15 10s. @ £16 ℔ sh.
MINING COMPANIES.—English and Canadian	£5 stg.			£6 5s. @ £6 10s ℔ s.
Megantic	$4			15s. @ 16s. 3d. ℔ s.
BANKS.—Montreal	$200	4 per cent.	1st December and 1st June.	120 @ 121
Commercial	100	4 per cent	1st January and 1st July.	110¾ @ 111
Quebec	100	4 per cent	1st December and 1st June.	103¾ @ 104
Toronto	100	4 per cent	1st January and 1st July.	101 @ 102
City of Montreal	80	3 per cent	1st December and 1st June.	108¾ @ 109½
Banque du Peuple	50	4 per cent	1st March and 1st September.	116 @ 116½
La Banque Nationale	50	0 per cent	1st May and 1st November.	Par.
Upper Canada	50	3 per cent.	1st January and 1st July.	85 @ 86
LIFE ASSURANCE CO.—Canada	50	$9 80 per share per annm	October.	85 @ 86 ℔ share
RAILROADS.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, leased to Grand Trunk	100	3 per cent.	1st January and 1st July.	70 @ 78
Six per cent. Canada Government Debentures	:	half-yearly coupons.	1st January and 1st July.	¼ p. c. prem. per an.
Six per cent. Canada Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund	:	half-yearly coupons.	1st January and 1st July.	Par.
Montreal Telegraph Company	40	4 per cent.	1st January and 1st July.	114½ @ 115
Quebec Harbor Bonds	:	4 p. ct. hf-yearly coupons.	1st January and 1st July.	109½ @ 110
Montreal Harbour Bonds	:	4 p. ct. hf-yearly coupons	5th January and 5th July.	111 @ 114
Quebec Water Works and Corporation Bonds		per cent. coupons	1st January and 1st July.	1 @ 2 ℔ annum dis.

N.B.—The accrued interest upon Bonds and Debentures is, in all cases, payable by buyers, in addition to stated price.

* Brokerage and inland exchange included in quotations.

REMARKS.

BANKS.—Montreal—Advanced to 21; 21¼ asked in some instances. Commercial—Rate tending upwards; sales at 11 premium. Quebec—Buyers will not meet sellers' prices. Toronto—No transactions this week. City Bank—Reached 9¾ prem., but may be quoted at 9¼. Banque du Peuple—No stock offering. Banque Nationale—Selling at par. Upper Canada—Sales at 85, at which rate a further amount might be had.

ASSURANCE STOCK.—Quebec Fire—No transactions.

MINING STOCKS.—Some enquiry for Gaspé Mining & Fishing Co.; recent reports from the English and Canadian and Megantic mining regions has attracted some little attention towards their stock, though nothing to justify a change of quotation has transpired.

BONDS.—Government 6's could be placed at even higher than a ¼ per cent. per annum prem. Consolidated Municipal Loan Fund—Small sales; par might be obtained for a considerable amount. Quebec Harbor—Selling readily in small amounts for Montreal investments. Montreal Harbors—Sales here at 1¾ per cent. per annum premium, for Bonds of eight years and upwards.

EXCHANGE continues without any variation on last week's quotations.

Bank rate, 60 days......10 premium.
Private, 60 days........9¼ @ 9½
Private, 90 days........8¾ @ 9

R. H. WURTELE.
Stock and Share Broker,
No. 3 Quebec Chambers, St. Peter Street.

Quebec, 9th August, 1860.

COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

MONTREAL, Tuesday Forenoon August 7, 1860.

The weather has been oppressively warm and close for two days, but the nights are quite cool. The accounts respecting the crops from all quarters continue to be, on the whole, exceedingly satisfactory.

The weather has continued fine in England, without lowering prices.

WHEAT—The news from Britain, by telegraph, reporting a small advance in Wheat and Flour, has a tendency to strengthen the market here, but the large crops coming forward has an opposite effect, so that there is very little change. The price of U. C. and Western Spring Wheat is $1,20 to $1,22 according to quantity, quality, mode of delivery, &c. Car-loads of fair quality have been sold for $1.20.

FLOUR is quiet and without change. Fresh-ground No. 1 is offered freely at $5,50, and what wholesale transactions take place are at that price. Fancy and Extras are neglected, and the prices are nominal. There is very little No. 2 or Fine in market. Coarse Middlings, Pollards, Grue, Shorts and Bran are abundant.

ASHES are quite dull, owing to the accumulation in store and difficulty of finding freight room. Pots are 28s. 6d. for firsts, and 29s. to 29s. 3d. for inferiors; Pearls 29s. to 29s. 6d.

BUTTER.—There was a little speculation in the market three days ago, and one lot of good store-packed sold as high as 14¼ cents. The arrival of considerable quantities, however, threw prices back to their former position, viz., 13c. to 14c. for fair to good store packed. Fresh made Dairy Butter in tubs is in demand, and a choice article would bring a good price,—say 15c. to 17½c., according to quality.

PORK.—We hear of no change in barrelled Pork. Good Hams and Bacon continue scarce and in demand.

Wool has advanced, the price for ordinary Canadian Wool, washed, being now 35 cents

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.—The woollen manufacturers are exceedingly busy, and have mostly orders or a local demand for all they can make. Cotton Twist, made in Canada, is in active demand. Wadding and Batting have scarcely yet began to move, and Canadian manufacturers have to contend with a keen competition from the States.

FREIGHTS.—The ocean steamers are all engaged ahead at their own rates, and must be coining money at present, even without Government subsidies. Of course, at some seasons the boats may be not only less profitable, but run at a positive loss.

Stocks are generally languid, and some kinds declining.

Money is in increasing demand for business purposes.

JOHN DOUGAL,
Commission Merchant.

Shipping Intelligence.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 8.

Brig Erin, White, Ross, June 10, A Gilmour & Co, ballast.

August 9.

Schooner Mary, Jouneas, Antigonish, sixteen days, Chinic, Methot & Co, plaster.

Aug. 10.

Ship Kertch, Coulter, Liverpool, June 30, G B Symes & Co. ballast.
—— Tryggve, Olsen, London, June 25, Benson & Co, ballast.
Bark Harbinger, Andrew, May 29, Tilstone & son, gen cargo.
—— Ellen, Luce, Barcelona, May 30, ——, ballast.
—— President Blumenthal, Papist, Hull, June 10, ——, coal.

CLEARED.

August 8.

Ship Lady Falkland, Robertson, Queenstown, M I Wilson.

August 9.

Ship Hercules, Voight, London, Benson & Co.
Bark Rosetta, Jenkins, Combwich Pill, G B Symes & Co.
—— Alma, Brodie, Leith, Hugh Mackay.
Brig Gertrude, Holmes, Carlisle Hugh Mackay.
—— Bowes, Ellwood, Douglas, Robinson & Co.
Schr Marie Dolphine, Tremblay, Labrador, J & W Reid.
—— Providence, Desjardins, Labrador, S Fortin.
—— Sea Boat, Talbot, Labrador, H J Noad & Co.

Aug. 10.

Arab, 945, Liverpool, Forrest & Oliver, Symes' cove.
Irene, 412, Cork, Falckenberg & McBlain, Oliver's wharf.
Reform, 467, Port Glasgow, A Gilmour & Co. Wolfe's cove.
Victoria, 57, Miramichi, H J Noad & Co, Renaud's wharf.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

NAMES. TONS. FOR. BY WHOM. WHERE.

August 9.

Mary Ann Newett, 254, Cardigan, A Gilmour & Co, Wolfe's Cove.
Maud, 1212, Liverpool, Forrest & Oliver, Tibbitt's block.
Lord Maidstone, 624, J Bunten, jr, Flanagan's booms.
Collooney, 285, Sligo, Ryan, Bros & Co, O'Brien's wharf.
Three Brothers, 57, Labrador, H J Noad & Co, Noad's do.
Lady Elgin, 84, Labrador, R Savard, Renaud's wharf.

Aug. 10.

Stmr Bohemian, Grange, Liverpool, G B Symes & Co.
Ship Agnes Anderson, Keating, Dublin, Ryan Bros & Co.
—— Hercules, Voight, London, Benson & Co.
Bark British Isle, Whitehead, Sunderland, D Patton & Co.
—— Undine, Parkinson, Caermarthen, do.
Brig Sisters, Robinson, Swansea, C E Levey & Co.
Schr Lady Elgin, Savard, Labrador, Roger Savard.
—— Pacifique, Bouchard, St Peter, Miquelon, Ed Slevin.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

BY TELEGRAPH.—AUG. 8.

RIVIERE DU LOUP, August 9—The steamer Queen Victoria, with the Governor General and ministry on board, passed outwards at 6.30 p m. Two inward bound vessel.

RAFTS ARRIVED AT THE PORT OF QUEBEC.

August 8.

Coll McDonald, red and white pine, St Lawrence Dock Co.
George Kempt, pine and elm, Woodfield Harbour.

August 9.

R Conroy, red pine, Dorchester beach.
Trustees estate J Egan, w pine, &c, St Michael's Cove.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Arrivals and Tonnage of the Ocean Vessels at this port for the years 1859 and 1860, up to the 10th of August, in each year:—

1859	523 Vessels.	283,057 Tons.
1860	717 Vessels.	391,483 Tons.
More this year	194 Vessels.	108,431 Tons.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Arrivals and Tonnage from the Lower Ports, in 1859 and 1860, up to the 10th of August, in each year:—

1859	43 Vessels.	4141 Tons.
1860	40 Vessels.	4443 Tons.
Less this year	3 Vessels.	302 Tons more.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Thousands of females die annually for want of a remedy for the ailments to which they are incident. The only remedy we know of is Sir James Clarke's Female Pills. They are put up in bottles, containing 50 pills, with a circular containing explicit directions, and sent post-free for $1 and 6 post stamps. They are well known to be the only sure and safe remedy for female diseases and obstructions from any cause.

MRS. WINSLOW,

AN experienced nurse and female physican, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—A mere list of the *experimental medicines* used by "the profession," would fill many volumes. Yet, the greatest of modern surgeons and chemists, Magendie, has told us that not one of these can be uniformly relied on as a specific. On the other hand, it is claimed for Holloway's remedies that, in nine cases out of ten, they cure those upon whom the whole "regular *materia medica*" has been expended in vain. From the testimony—voluminous, authentic, and emanating from all nations—this would seem to be true. There can be no question, we think, that all eruptive and ulcerous disorders, and affections of the stomach, liver, and bowels, yield to their purifying and regenerative influence.

FEVER AND AGUE.—We need not describe this tormenting complaint, for, in localities bordering near us, many of our readers have experienced its effects in a greater or less degree. Until our lands are more thoroughly cleared up and drained, we may expect to be visited annually with it. What most will interest the reader, at the present moment, is to be told of a remedy that will drive it from the system, and leave the patient in a condition to be speedily restored to usefulness. We know of one which is sure to accomplish this. Doctor Halsey has produced a WINE and PILLS from plants, which promise to thoroughly root out this scourge of the human family. We have ample proof of these simple remedies accomplishing what they purport to do; and we would advise those afflicted with the fever and ague, or those who may be exposed in the latitudes of the disease, to instantly procure the medicine and give it a thorough trial.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES!!!

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS

ARE unfailing in the cure of COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT, HOARSENESS, DIFFICULT BREATHING, INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION, AND DISEASES OF THE LUNGS. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Testimony given in hundreds of cases. A single dose relieves in TEN MINUTES.

Ask for Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers—the original and only genuine is stamped "Bryan." Spurious kinds are offered for sale. Twenty-five cents a box. Sold by dealers generally.

Quebec, June 20, 1860.

BIRTH.

On the 9th instant, Mrs. Robert Richardson, Esplanade, of a son.

DIED.

On the 9th instant, after a lingering illness of four years, which he bore with resignation to the Divine will, Francis Webb, aged 22 years.

His funeral will take place from his father's residence, Mr. Robert Webb, St. Vallier's toll-gate, on Saturday morning at 9 o'clock to Valcartier for interment. Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend without further notice.

CHAMPAGNE.

45 BASKETS, assorted brands,
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
Quebec, Aug. 10, 1860.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

A GENERAL MEETING of MEMBERS and NON-MEMBERS of the SOCIETY will be held in the ST. ANDREW'S SCHOOL-HOUSE, on TUESDAY EVENING NEXT, the 14th instant, at 8 o'clock.

By order.
JAMES DEAN.
Secretary.
Quebec, August 10, 1860.

IRISH

PROTESTANT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, OF QUEBEC.

AN ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING will be held in the ST. ANDREW'S SCHOOL HOUSE, THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, at 7.30 o'clock, for consideration of participating in the RECEPTION OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the PRINCE OF WALES, and for the admission of Members and Collection of Subscriptions.

By order.
JOHN ANDERSON,
Secretary.
Quebec, Aug. 10, 1860.

TO LET.

With immediate possession; or for SALE, on Liberal Terms.

THAT first class cut-stone HOUSE, 24 Palace Street, opposite Russell's Hotel, U. T.; it has undergone thorough repair, and is now in perfect order.

Apply at Dr. HALL'S OFFICE,
12 Cul-de-Sac, L. Town.
Quebec, Aug. 10, 1860. 2w

Nothing so Pretty as Candles!

CHEAP SCONCES

FOR THE ILLUMINATION—6d. per DOZEN.

☞ COME EARLY. ☜

BIRT HINTON,
4 Montcalm Buildings, Anable St.
Quebec, Aug. 8, 1860. 3

Department of Crown Lands.

Quebec, August 8, 1860.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY given that the undisposed Crown and Clergy lots in the Township of WOLFSTOWN, of which a verification survey has lately been made, are now open for sale.

Apply to J. T. LEBEL, Esq., Crown Land Agent at WOTTON.

ANDREW RUSSELL.
6law Assistant Commissioner.

Fancy Tobaccos.

FRUITS and FLOWERS, and other brands, never yet imported into Canada, and
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
Quebec, Aug. 10, 1860.

Only Sevenpence Half-penny!

CHEAP TRANSPARENCIES,

Twelve and a half Cents,

FOR THE ILLUMINATION.

BEAVER and Rose, 7½d.
Victoria and Albert, 7½d.
Prince of Wales, 7½d.
Prince of Wales' Plumes, 7½d.
Royal Crown 7½d.

FOR THE ILLUMINATION.

Twelve and a half Cents.

CHEAP TRANSPARENCIES.

Only Sevenpence Half-penny!

MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Mountain Hill.
Quebec, Aug 10, 1860.

WORCESTER'S

ILLUSTRATED QUARTO

DICTIONARY,

1,854 PAGES,

THE LATEST, THE LARGEST, THE BEST.

THIS book was published Jan 1, 1860, and such has been its success, that

20,000 Copies have already been sold!

And the Twenty-fifth Thousand is now in press! This book has all the desirable qualities of Webster and none of his innovations.

H R H Prince Albert, in an autograph letter addressed to Hon. Edward Everett, dated Buckingham Palace, May 9, 1860, writes:

MY DEAR MR. EVERETT—I have to acknowledge the recept of the very handsome copy of Dr. Worcester's Dictionary, which you have been good enough to send me, and I must beg of you also to assure the publishers that I am very sensible of the kind feeling which they manifested towards me. It is very gratifying to see that the parent language receives such valuable aid for its development and the preservation of its purity in your country.

THE HIGHEST ENGLISH AUTHORITIES

Are unanimous in their eulogiums upon Worcester's Quarto Dictionary.

Letters expressing the highest approval have been received from CHAS. RICHARDSON, the venerable author of "Richardson's Dictionary," HERBERT COLERIDGE, Sec. Philological Society; RICHARD C. TRENCH, R. H. SMART, and also from DR. BOSWORTH, Prof. of *Anglo Saxon* at Oxford University. The latter say of it:

"In short it is the most complete and practical, the very best as well as the cheapest English Dictionary that I know, and I have, therefore no doubt of its success."

The London Literary *Gazette* says:—

"The lapse of a few months will be sufficient to establish Worcester's Dictionary as the acknowledge standard of reference among the scholars of England and America."

For sale in Quebec by PETER SINCLAIR.

SWAN, BREWER & TILESON,
Publishers, Boston, Mass.
Aug. 10, 1860. 3

ALES AND PORTER.

ALLSOPP'S and BASS' ALE in pints and quarts.
Hibberts' Porter in pints and quarts.
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
Quebec, Aug. 10, 1860.

ILLUMINATION CANDLES.

100 BOXES 6's and 12s' BELMONT SPERM and HYDRAULIC PRESSED.
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
Quebec, Aug. 10 1860.

COALS! COALS!

350 CHALDRONS Best Scotch and Marypoot Steam Coals.
350 Chaldrons Double Screened Newcastle, House & Smith's Coals.
—ALSO,—
A Quantity of the Best Sydney Coals.
For sale in lots to suit purchasers.
JOHN BAILE.
Prince of Wales Street.
Quebec, Aug. 10, 1860.

FIRE BRICKS! FIRE BRICKS!!

84,000 FIRE BRICKS, Ramsey's brand
35,000 Fire Bricks, Carr's brand.
17,000 do., Cowan's do.
—ALSO,—
50 Chimney Tops, assorted sizes.
300 Drain Pipes, with branches from 4 to 6 inch.
FOR SALE, in lots to suit purchasers.
JOHN BAILE.
Prince of Wales Street.
Quebec, Aug 10, 1860.

QUEBEC POST OFFICE,
8TH OF AUG., 1860.

A MAIL for ENGLAND, per CANADIAN LINE, via St. Lawrence, will be closed at this Office on SATURDAY, the 11th of AUG., at 7 A.M.;

AND ALSO,

On MONDAY, the 13th of August, by CUNARD LINE at ONE P.M.

J. SEWELL,
Postmaster.
Quebec, August 10, 1860.

EXCURSION

TO

MEET the PRINCE of WALES,

IN THE

RIVER SAGUENAY.

THE A 1 SEA GOING STEAMER

SAGUENAY,

CAPTAIN R. SIMARD,

WILL LEAVE the NAPOLEON WHARF on WEDNESDAY, 15th inst., at 8 A.M.,

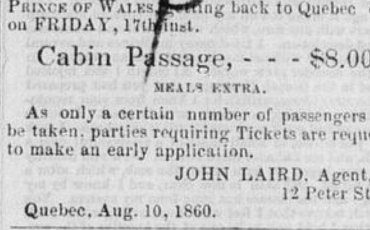
On an EXCURSION to the RIVER SAGUENAY, where it is expected she will meet the PRINCE OF WALES, getting back to Quebec early on FRIDAY, 17th inst.

Cabin Passage, - - - $8.00.

MEALS EXTRA.

As only a certain number of passengers will be taken, parties requiring Tickets are requested to make an early application.

JOHN LAIRD. Agent,
12 Peter Street.
Quebec, Aug. 10, 1860.



PIANO FORTES.

A. & S. NORDHEIMER,

OF MONTREAL AND TORONTO,

CONTINUE to SUPPLY parties with the celebrated PIANO-FORTES manufactured by CHICKERING, DUNHAM, STEINWOG, and STODART, and any other make desired.

☞ Orders by letter or information will meet most prompt attention.

Quebec, August 10, 1860. 3

Important to Everybody.

MEDICO, Physiognomico, Cranilogical consultations on DR. ZENDER'S SYSTEM—in order to know the moral dispositions, intellectual capacities, the state of spiritual and corporeal health, of the defects, diseases, and remedies of both the soul and body, the duration of life, what profession trade or occupation a person ought to undertake or might have undertaken, what sort of companion a person ought to choose for marriage, and for commercial, friendly or domestic associations, how a young man ought to enter the voyage of life, and how the education and health of children ought to be managed.

DR. J. D. L. ZENDER of Paris, member of several medical and scientific societies with a practice of 25 years, claims the advantage over the Craniologists and Physiognomists, of having brought to a closer perfection the knowledge of man by the blending of the Physiognomy of Lavater with the Craniology of DR. GALL. He has written a book explanatory of that science with the collateral subject of magnetism—PRICE 25 cents—He will give his consultations orally or by writing at his Room at DEXTER'S Hotel, St. John street, during about a week, for the moderate FEE of ONE DOLLAR, from 7 to 10 o'clock P.M. He will give a FREE lecture in French, on Saturday evening the 11th instant, and in English, on Monday evening, the 13th instant, in the Lecture Room of the Canadian Institute, Buade Street, at 8 o'clock P.M.

Quebec, Aug. 10, 1860. 3

English Dairy Cheese.

58 BOXES very fine colored DAIRY CHEESE, now receiving, and
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
Quebec, Aug. 10, 1860.

Havana Cigars.

48 MILLE very choice HAVANA CIGARS of the following favourite brands—Frank Leslie, Club House, Punch and El. Tycoon, and
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
Quebec, Aug. 10, 1860.

Bottled Wines and Brandy.

200 CASES finest SHERRY and PORT WINES, comprising Ysai & Co's very pale and very choice, and Vino de Santo Sherries, and Graham's choice Port, and Penet Castillon, and Jules Robin & Co's Cognac, in cases of 1 dozen each.
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
Quebec, Aug. 10, 1860.

FOR SALE.

Receiving ex Countess of Elgin, Bravo, and Thomas Harward:

TIN PLATES, Coke and Charcoal, Canada Plates, Staffordshire, Swansea, Halton, and Pontypool, Brazier's Sheet Copper and Hollow-ware.

TO ARRIVE PER ARETHUSA:

Gartshire PIG IRON, No. 1.

C. & W. WURTELE,
St. Paul Street.
Quebec, August 8, 1860. 1m

White Wine and Cider Vinegar.

A CONSIGNMENT of very superior quality, (a supply of which will be kept constantly on hand,) just received.
For sale by
WM. DINNING & CO.
Quebec, Aug. 6, 1861.

The only English copy in America!

H. R. H.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE PORTRAIT of His Royal Highness ALBERT EDWARD, Prince of Wales, from a Picture, the property of Her Majesty the Queen, graciously lent for publication and distribution exclusively in Canada, in commemoration of the visit of His Royal Highness.

PRICE $1.50.

For Sale by
MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Mountain Hill.
Quebec, August 8, 1860.

WANTED,

A YOUNG MAN as FOOTMAN and INDOOR SERVANT; liberal wages will be given to one who understands his business, and can produce good character.

Apply to.
CHAS. E. LEVEY & CO.,
Office St. James Street.
Quebec, Aug. 3, 1860.

SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 3, St. Denis Street Cape,

CONDUCTED BY

THE Misses McNAUGHTON,

ASSISTED BY

MONS. HERVEOU.

THE usual Course of Instruction comprises English in all its branches, with Writing, Arithmetic, French, Music, Drawing, Paintings, &c.—Also the Rudiments of Latin and German. SCHOOL WILL RE-OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, 15TH AUGUST.

Quebec August 3, 1860.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steamships.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL:
CHIEF CABIN PASSAGE............130 dollars
SECOND CABIN " ....75 "

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:
CHIEF CABIN PASSAGE............110 dollars
SECOND CABIN " ....60 "

The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

Persia, Capt. Judkins,	*Canada*, Capt. Lang,
Arabia, Capt. Stone,	*America*, Cap. Millar,
Asia, Capt. Lott,	*Niagara*, " Anderson,
Africa, Capt. Shannon,	*Europa*, Capt. Leitch.

Scotia, (now building.)

These Vessels carry a clear White Light at mast head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

Canada, Lang,	Boston,	Wednesday, Aug. 8
Asia, Lott,	New York,	Wednesday, Aug. 15
Europa, Leitch,	Boston,	Wednesday, Aug. 22
Persia, Judkins,	N. York,	Wednesday, Aug. 29
Arabia, Stone,	Boston,	Wednesday, Sept. 5
Africa, Shannon,	N. York,	Wednesday, Sept. 12

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelery, Precious Stones or Metals, unless Bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed.

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. C. & I. G. BATES,
99 State street, Boston;
Or, E. CUNARD,
4 Bowling Green,
August 6th, 1860. New York.

DANCING, CALISTHENICS,

AND

DEPORTMENT EXERCISES.

MESSRS. PALMER & SONS of Montreal (late of Liverpool, England, and members of the Society of Teachers of Dancing, London, and masters of the same at the principal Seminaries and Institutions, Montreal, and the adjacent Townships) have the honor to announce to the inhabitants of Quebec, that they purpose establishing a BRANCH of the FIRM here, for the purpose of giving instructions in the above.

Messrs. PALMER & SONS would also refer to their METHOD OF CALISTHENICS and DEPORTMENT EXERCISES, having been exceedingly successful and attentive to that branch of their profession. They beg to annex the Certificate of G. W. CAMPBELL, Esq, M. D., of Montreal.

MONTREAL, July 18th, 1860.

I believe the Messrs. PALMER & SONS' method of teaching CALISTHENICS free from objection, and founded upon rational and scientific principles. I have frequently had occasion to observe the good effects of their exercises in improving the health and physical development of the young ladies under their care.

(Signed) G. W. CAMPBELL, M. D.

☞ Families and Pupils attended at their own residences.

☞ References, and further particulars as to Terms, &c., may be had at MR. SINCLAIR'S BOOK-STORE, ST. JOHN STREET.

Quebec, Aug. 3, 1860. 5m

CHOICE SUGARS, MOLASSE.

The Subscribers are now receiving direct, via Portland, ex Brig SEA FOAM, from Cardenas:

100 HHDS. CHOICE MUSCOVADO SUGAR,
250 Puncheons,
100 Hogsheads, } Bright heavy bodied refining molasses.
100 Barrels.
For sale by
LANE, GIBB & CO.
Quebec, July 23, 1860. 1m

BOARD AND LODGING.

THREE or FOUR GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING. Also a Gentleman and Lady with two Private Rooms. Enquire of Mrs. A. Brooke, No. 6 Grand Allee.

Quebec, June 18, 1860.

SPLIT PEAS.

37 BARRELS just received.
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
Quebec, June 29, 1860.

FINE PATNA RICE.

100 BAGS daily expected ex THOMAS HARWARD.
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
Quebec, June 29, 1860.

COD LIVER OIL.

8 qr.-casks COD LIVER OIL (this spring make), ex ALMA, from St. Johns. For sale by
LANE, GIBB & CO.
Quebec, July 18, 1860. 1m

H. R. H.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

CHEAP TRANSPARENCIES,

TO BE FOUND AT

Charles McDonald & Son's,

UPPER TOWN MARKET PLACE.

Quebec, Aug. 1, 1860.

ROOM PAPER.

RECEIVING EX "COUNTESS OF ELGIN."

27 BALES PAPER HANGINGS, comprising:—
Drawing Room,
Dining Room,
Hall and Passage Papers.
—ALSO,—
Cheap ROOM PAPER, at 6d. per dozen and upwards.
Just opening and for sale by
CHAS. McDONALD & SON,
U. Town Market Place.
Quebec, Aug. 1, 1860.

Just Received and for sale by the Subscriber,

250 QTLS. CHOICE TABLE CODFISH,
45 Bbls. Cod Oil,
" Salmon.
JOHN LEMESURIER.
Quebec, July 23, 1860.

COFFEES.

Just received ex Grand Trunk and for sale by the Subscriber.

45 BAGS CHOICE JAMAICA and MARACAIBO COFFEES.
JOHN LEMESURIER.
Quebec, July 23, 1860.

ATLANTIC HOUSE,

WELLS BEACH, ME.

THIS HOUSE, located on the most prominent and picturesque part of the New England coast, has been thoroughly refitted and furnished, and is now OPENED FOR THE RECEPTION OF VISITORS. Rare inducements are offered for Gunning and Fishing; and the best of Horses, Carriages and Boats, are subject to order.

Should Excursionists please to visit us this season, they may be assured that nothing shall be wanting on our part to make their stay agreeable and satisfactory.

A Coach running from the House will connect at North Berwick, with every train on the Portsmouth, Saco, and Portland Railroad; for 60 cents. Rooms can be engaged for any length of time by letter addressed to me at North Berwick Post Office.

JOHN HORN,
Proprietor.
Quebec, July 18, 1860.

TRANSPARENCIES.

C. S. SMEATON having just arrived in QUEBEC, is prepared to execute TRANSPARENCIES, and other artistic decorations for the reception of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Quebec, July 27, 1860.

AMERICAN CHEESE.

20 BOXES very superior just received, and for sale by
E. & W. POSTON & CO.
Quebec, July 27, 1860.

DEPARTMENT OF

PUBLIC WORKS.

TENDERS will be received at this Office until THURSDAY, the 23rd of AUGUST next, for the ERECTION of a JAIL at QUEBEC, in accordance with the Plans and Specifications, which may be seen on application at the Office of CHARLES BAILLARGE, Esq., No. 30, St. Lewis Street, Quebec, on and after the FIRST AUGUST next.

Tenders to be addressed to the "Secretary of Public Works," Quebec, and endorsed "Tender for Quebec Jail," to be signed by two or more responsible persons, who are willing to become security for the due performance of the contract, and no Tender will be received, except upon the prescribed form which may be obtained at this Office, or at the Office of Mr. BAILLARGE.

By order,
T. TRUDEAU,
Secretary.
Quebec, July 27, 1860.

SALT: LANDING.

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, now landing ex *Epaminondas*, on St. Andrew's Wharf.
For sale by
WM. DINNING & CO.
Quebec, July

SALT AFLOAT.

2000 sacks COARSE LIVERPOOL SALT ex Epaminondas. For sale by
WM. DINNING & CO.
Quebec, July 11, 1860.

FURNISHED APARTMENTS to LET, with BOARD for TWO GENTLEMEN.
Enquire at
W. SWEATMAN'S,
50 St. John Street.
Quebec, July 18, 1860. u

FOR SALE.

1800 French BURR STONES, landing ex Thalia.
LANE, GIBB & CO.
Quebec, July 2, 1860.

FOR SALE.

250 bags RICE, ex Bohemian.
LANE, GIBB & CO.
Quebec, Aug. 1, 1860.

SALT EX STORE.

8000 SACKS LIVERPOOL and GLOUCESTER SALT.
For sale by
WM. DINNING & CO.
Quebec, Aug 6, 1860.

PRIME MESS PORK.

60 BARRELS PRIME MESS PORK
For sale by
WM. DINNING & CO.
Quebec, Aug. 6, 1860.

SPERM CANDLES.

BEST quality of Sperm CANDLES, RED, WHITE and GREEN.
For sale by
ROBERT SHAW & CO.
Quebec, Aug. 6, 1860.

Sent Free! Sent Free! Sent Free!

A NEW and BEAUTIFUL ART, for which we want AGENTS everywhere. AGENTS make over $50 per month. Terms and specimens sent *Free*, by pre-paying postage, and addressing L. L. TODD, Lowell, Mass.

July 18, 1860. 3m

PEARL AND POT BARLEY.

50 Barrels just received, and for sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
Quebec, June 29, 1860.

MOTHERS

Thousands are daily speaking in the praise of

DR. EATON'S

INFANTILE CORDIAL;

and why? because it *never fails to afford instantaneous relief* when given in time. It acts as if by magic, and *one trial alone* will convince you that what we say is true. It contains

NO PAREGORIC OR OPIATE

of *any* kind, and therefore relieves by *removing the sufferings* of your child, instead of by *deadening its sensibilities*. For this reason, it commends itself as the *only reliable* preparation now known for CHILDREN TEETHING, DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, WIND, COLD IN THE HEAD, and CROUP, also, for *softening the gums, reducing inflammation, regulating the Bowels, and relieving pain*, it has *no equal*—being an *anti-spasmodic* it is used with *unfailing success* in all cases of CONVULSION OR OTHER FITS. *As you value the life and health of your children, and wish to save them from those sad and blighting consequences which are certain to result from the use of narcotics of which other remedies for Infantile Complaints are composed, take none but* DR. EATON'S INFANTILE CORDIAL, this you can *relyupon*. It is perfectly harmless, and cannot injure the most delicate infant. Price, 25 cents. Full directions accompany each bottle. Prepared only by

CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York.

BLOOD FOOD

Healthy human Blood upon being

ANALYZED

always present us with the same essential elements, and gives of course the TRUE STANDARD. Analyze the Blood of a person suffering from Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, &c. and we find in *every instance* certain *deficiencies* in the red globules of Blood. *Supply* these deficiencies, and you are made well. The BLOOD FOOD is founded upon this Theory—hence its astonishing success. There are

FIVE PREPARATIONS,

adapted to the deficiencies of the Blood in different diseases. For COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, or any affection whatever of the THROAT or LUNGS inducing CONSUMPTION, use No. 1, which is also the No. for DEPRESSION OF SPIRITS, LOSS OF APPETITE, and for all CHRONIC COMPLAINTS, arising from OVER-USE, GENERAL DEBILITY, and NERVOUS PROSTRATION. No. 2, for LIVER COMPLAINTS, No. 3, for DYSPEPSIA. *Being already prepared for absorption* it is TAKEN BY DROPS and carried immediately into the circulation, so that what you *gain* you *retain*. The No. 4 is for FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, HYSTERIA, WEAKNESSES, &c. See special directions for this. For SALT RHEUM, ERUPTIONS, SCROFULOUS, KIDNEY, and BLADDER COMPLAINTS, take No. 5. In all cases the directions must be strictly followed. Price of the BLOOD FOOD $1 per bottle.

Sold by CHURCH & DUPONT,
No. 409 Broadway, New York.

And by all respectable Druggists throughout the country.

LYMAN, SAVAGE & CO.,
Agents for Canada.
JOHN S. BOWEN,
Agent for Quebec.
March 28, 1860. 12mno21

State Fire Insurance Company.

CHIEF OFFICES:
3 Pall Mall, & 32 Ludgate Hill, London.

ESTABLISHED IN 1856,
Under Charter of the Imperial Parliament.

CAPITAL.........$2,500,000.

WITH UPWARDS *of* 1000 SHAREHOLDERS.

The Right Hon. Lord KEANE,—*Chairman.*
PETER MORRISON, Esq.—*Managing Director.*
WILLIAM CANWELL, Esq.,—*Secretary.*

A copy of Stock Book can be daily seen on the counter at the

Head Office, Canada Branch, Toronto.

TRUSTEES AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS IN CANADA:

Honorable John Ross.	W. P. Howland Esq.
John Crawford, Esq.	William Ross, Esq.
Wm. McMaster, Esq.	Wm. Henderson, Esq.

BANKERS—The Bank of Montreal.
SOLICITORS.—Ross, Crawford and Crombie.

This Branch was only opened last January, and now has an income of

$75,000!

which is retained in the country.

The increase of business in England is unprecedented, shown by the Parliamentary returns and the following taken from the late September Report:—

"It will thus be seen that the total amount of business done during the last nine months of the Company's operations has been TWENTY-TWO THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND ONE NEW POLICIES, producting an additional annual income of

$150,000!

Representing Property insured to the extent of

THIRTY MILLION DOLLARS!

The Report further says, that "the Directors congratulate the Shareholders on this satisfactory increase in the business of the Company, and they have every reason to believe that from the connection now formed it will continue to increase in the same ratio

The Capital of the Company is devoted entirely to FIRE LIABILITIES, having no reserve for a Life Branch.

All losses in Canada are submitted to the gentlemen composing the Board, who examine the particulars, and if found satisfactory, at once order the payment of the claim. This system has called forth numerous cards of thanks.

If differences should arise between claimants and the Company, the Manager is fully empowered to accept of any process in law.

ALEXANDER STEWART.
Manager for B. N. America.

AGENTS FOR QUEBEC:—
JOHN ANDERSON.
Nun's Buildings, St. Peter Street,
and St. Andrew's Wharf.
J. B. PRUNEAU.
Des Fosses Street, St. Rochs.
Quebec, July 16, 1860.

VINEGAR.

10 CASKS VINEGAR, just received.
For sale by
WILLIAM DINNING & CO.
Quebec, May 18, 1860.

THIN'S SCOTCH MALT.

100 CASES daily expected ex THOMAS HARWARD, and
For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
Quebec, June 29, 1860.

GURNEY'S OLD TOM GIN.

50 Cases, each 1 dozen.
For sale by
E. & W. POSTON & CO.
Lower Town, June 29, 1860.

Property for Sale or to Let.

TO BE LET.

A HOUSE, consisting of three rooms, with Barn, Stable, &c., and two acres of land, situated on the Thornhill road, one mile from the St. Foy Toll-gate. Apply on the premises, or to

ROBT. MITCHELL,
19 Sacrament Street.

Montreal, May 25, 1860.

FOR SALE.

THE THREE STORY STONE STORE and premises situated on Main Street, Aylmer, Canada East, and at present occupied by the Trustees, Estate of John Egan, and also the house adjoining occupied as an Hotel by Mr. Moses Holt, Junr.

Apply to
ROBT. MITCHELL,
3 St. Peter Street,

Quebec, 15th July, 1859.

TO LET.

THE SHIP YARD, forming the corner of Prince Edward and Craig Streets; together with the large STORE and DWELLING thereon.

Apply to WM. DINNING,
St. Peter Street

Quebec, Feby. 6, 1860. lawu

OFFICE TO LET.

THAT MOST CENTRAL SITUATION, corner of the NUNS BLOCK, St. Peter Street, opposite Mountain Street, occupied by JOHN ANDERSON & CO.

Quebec, April 13, 1860.

REMOVAL.

JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FORWARDERS,
Ship and Insurance Agents,
Have REMOVED to the
NUN'S BUILDINGS, SAINT PETER STREET.

Quebec May 12, 1859.

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 effected on advantageous terms.

FORSYTH, BELL & CO.,
Agents.

Quebec, April 27, 1860.

EDUCATION.

MRS. STURTON continues to RECEIVE YOUNG LADIES, to BOARD AND EDUCATE, in addition to her daily pupils; and having, for many years, conducted a first class School in England, she possesses the experience of a life successfully devoted to educational pursuits. The Course of Instruction comprises English, including Composition, Astronomy, Botany, Zoology, &c., French and Music, by superior Professors; Drawing in Pencil and Chalk, and Painting.

LECTURES, illustrative of the studies, are given throughout the year.

☞ MRS. STURTON'S pupils re-assemble on the 15th of August.

DALHOUSIE PLACE,
ESPLANADE.

Quebec, Aug. 5, 1859.

BATHING ESTABLISHMENT, *Palace Street.*

THE PROPRIETOR, in returning his sincere thanks to the Subscribers, and the public in general, for the liberal support he has received during the past year, begs to inform them that this Establishment has lately undergone a thorough repair: extensive alterations and additions have been made, so as to make this Establishment second to none in Canada.

TWO NEW BATHS are now in course of construction, viz.:—

AN ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATH,
AND
A VAPOUR BATH;

and will be in operation shortly, of which due notice will be given.

The ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATH is a sure CURE for RHEUMATIC GOUT, and all diseases resulting from the detention of morbific matter in the system.

The VAPOUR BATH is invaluable as an agent for removing obstructions of the skin, alleviating pain and spasmodic contractions.

The TAKING of THESE BATHS is most SOOTHING and COMFORTABLE, generally affording relief to the patient; and they may, in all cases, be tried without the least danger.

TERMS FOR THE FOLLOWING BATHS:

YEARLY SUBSCRIBERS.	
Hot, Cold, or Shower,	$5.00 ℔ annum.
Vapour,	5.00 ℔ annum.
Swimming bath, season only,	2.00
Hot, Cold, Shower, Vapour and Swimming,	8.00
Electro-Chemical Bath, each,	1.90
NON-SUBSCRIBERS.	
Hot, Cold, or Shower Bath, each,	$0 25
Vapour Baths, each,	0.50
Swimming Baths, each,	0 25
Electro-Chemical, each,	2.00

☞ FAMILY TICKETS, as per agreement.

For the accommodation of Subscribers, and others visiting the establishment, a HAIR DRESSER will be kept on the premises.

Parties wishing to subscribe, will be called on in a few days.

The Establishment will shortly be open DAILY, from 6 A.M. to 10 P.M.; and on Sundays, from 6 A.M. to 9 A.M. Winter arrangement to be made known in a future advertisement.

In conclusion, the Proprietor would say that, by strict attention to business, combined with civility towards subscribers, and all others visiting his Establishment, he hopes to merit a share of public support.

N. MACKAY.

Quebec, March 20, 1860. u

ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATH.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform the PUBLIC, that the above FAR-FAMED BATH is now in WORKING ORDER, and ready for all who wish to avail themselves of such an inestimable remedy for all kinds of RHEUMATIC DISEASES.

NORMAN MACKAY.

Quebec, April 20, 1860. u

A New Preparation.

WINTER CREAM FOR CHAPPED HANDS
LIPS, BURNS, FROSTS, &c.

IS FAR SUPERIOR to COLD CREAM, or any other preparation now in use, affording instant relief. For sale by

J. MUSSON & CO.

Quebec, Jany. 23, 1860.

Medical Books.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON HAVE IN STOCK:—

Miller's Principles of Surgery;
Druitt's Modern Surgery;
Cooper's Surgery;
Erichsen's Surgery;
Paget's Surgical Pathology;
Wilson's Human Anatomy;
Jones & Sieveking's Pathological Anatomy;
Carpenter's Human Physiology;
Kirk's Manual of Physiology;
Reese's Analysis of Physiology;
Christison & Griffith's Dispensatory;
Taylor on Poisons;
Fordyce on Fevers;
Stokes on the Heart and Aorta;
Lawrence on the Eye;
Bennet on the Uterus;
Bird on Urinary Deposits;
Walshe on the Heart and Lungs;
Curling on the Testis;
Gross on the Urinary Organs;
Ashwell on Diseases of Women;
Churchill on Diseases of Children;
Cardie do. do.;
Meigs do. do.;
West do. do.;
Meigs on Obstetrics;
Gardiner on Sterility;
Ricord and Hunter on Venereal;
Wilson on Diseases of the Skin;
Wilson on Syphilis;
Dunglison's Materia-Medica;
Watson's Practice of Physic;
Headland on the Action of Medicine;
Ludlow's Manual of Medical Examinations;
Mendenhall's Student's Vade Mecum;
Carpenter's Principles of Comparative Physiology;
Swett on Diseases of the Chest;
Meigs on Childbed Fevers;
Meigs on Diseases of the Uterus;
Rand's Medical Chemistry;
Kane's Chemistry;
Pocket Dose-Book;
Physicians' Prescription Book.

For sale at
SHAW'S BUILDINGS.
Foot of Mountain Hill

All the Year Round.

BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS with Mr. DICKENS, this publication is issued in New York simultaneously with its issue in London. The first number appeared on both sides of the Atlantic on the first of May, 1859, and contained the opening chapters of the new novel, entitled—A TALE OF TWO CITIES, written especially for it by Charles Dickens, which is to be continued, from week to week, for about eight months.

It will be seen that American readers of "ALL THE YEAR ROUND" will obtain the stories and other contributions of Mr. Dickens and the staff of writers associated with him, embracing an array of distinguished talent with which no other publication can compare, several weeks in advance of their reaching this country through ordinary sources, and at the same time they are given to the public in London.

MR. DICKENS' ADDRESS.

Nine years of Household Words are the best assurance that can be offered to the public of the spirit and objects of "All the Year Round."

In transferring myself and my strongest energies from the publication that is about to be discontinued to the publication that is about to be begun, I have the happiness of taking with me that staff of writers with whom I have labored and all the literary and business co-operation that can make my work a pleasure. In some important respects I am now free greatly to advance on past arrangements. Those I leave to testify for themselves in due course.

The fusion of the graces of the imagination with the realties of life which is vital to the welfare of any community, and for which I have striven, from week to week, as honestly as I could, during the last nine years, will continue to be striven for "all the year round." The old weekly cares and duties become things of the past merely to be assumed, with an increased love for them and brighter hopes springing out of them in the present and the future.

I look and plan for a very much wider circle of readers, and yet again for a steadily-expanding circle of readers, in the projects I hope to carry through "all the year round;" and I feel confident that this expectation will be realized, if it deserves realization.

The task of my new journal is set, and I will steadily try to work this task out. Its pages shall show to good purpose their motto is remembered in them, and with how much fidelity and earnestness they tell THE STORY OF OUR LIVES FROM YEAR TO YEAR.

CHARLES DICKENS.

The American edition will hereafter be issued in weekly and monthly parts, put up in neat covers, and occasionally embellished with steel and copper-plate engravings. Price,—12s. 6d. per annum.

Copies always on hand, and subscriptions received, by

MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Shaw's Buildings,
Foot of Mountain Hill.

Quebec, June 22, 1859. u

HENRY TAYLOR'S WORK,

ON THE

Intention of the Imperial Parliament to unite the Colonies and Provinces of Great Britain by their Representation by Federal Union in the Imperial House of Commons

THIS WORK is intended to preserve the unity of the Provinces of Canada, East and West, by establishing a just balance of power on both of them, and by procuring a due degree of Colonial influence in the Honourable House of Commons; thereby elevating these Colonies to an equal independence of Great Britain herself.

N.B.—The work to be had at MIDDLETON & DAWSON'S Store, Lower Town, Quebec, at P. SINCLAIR'S, Upper Town, and of the author,

HY. TAYLOR.

Quebec, Nov. 7th, 1859.

CORDAGE.

THE Subscribers, AGENTS for HENDERSON'S CORDAGE FACTORY, respectfully give notice to their friends and the public that they are prepared to MANUFACTURE GANGS of RIGGING, of all sizes and the best quality, at short notice, and at the Lowest Prices.

—ALSO—

All kinds of Tarred Cordage and Seizing Stuff, Houseline, Hambroline, Marline, Spunyarn, Bale Rope, superior Hemp Packing for Steam Engine, and a complete assortment of MANILLA CORDAGE OF ALL SIZES.

☞ All Cordage from the above factory WARRANTED equal to English Manufacture.

LANE, GIBB & CO.

Quebec Jany. 24, 1859.

FOR SALE, AT THE QUEBEC MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE HEARTHS, (Cheap,)
SOAPSTONE GRIDDLES,
Do. Linings for Stoves, &c.
MARBLE MANTLES, English.
Do. do. American.

At prices that make them more economical than Slate or Marbleised Iron.

AMERICAN GRATES.
FIRE BRICK STOVE PIPE RINGS,
MONUMENTS, in Italian and American Marbles, Acadian and Ohio Sandstone, plain and tastefully Sculptured.

TABLE TOPS, and every article in the trade always on hand or made promptly to order.

FELIX MORGAN.

QUEBEC.—19½ St. John Street, without.
MONTREAL.—Corner of Craig & St. Peter Streets
Nov. 2, 1859.

The Annual Scientific Discovery,

OR YEAR-BOOK OF FACTS, for 1860, exhibiting the most important discoveries and improvements in Mechanics, useful Arts, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Geology, Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Meteorology, Geography, Antiquities, &c., &c.; with notes on the progress of Science during the year 1859, and a List of recent Scientific publications. Edited by David A. Wells, A.M.

MIDDLETON& DAWSON.

CHARTS! CHARTS!

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Admiralty, AGENTS for the Sale of CAPT. BAYFIELD'S CHARTS, offer the following at low prices; viz.:—

1126 Montreal to Lake St. Peter;—$0.75.
1125 Lake St. Peter;—$0.75.
1725 Lake St. Peter to Batiscan;—$0.75.
1241 St. Croix to Batiscan;—$0.75.
931 Quebec to St. Croix;—$0.75.
913 Harbour and Basin of Quebec;—$0.60.
317 Quebec to Orleans;—$0.75.
316 Seal Islands to Orleans;—$0.75.
315 Point Ouelle to Seal Islands;—$0.75.
314 Pilgrims to Point Ouelle;—$0.75.
313 Green Island to Pilgrims;—$0.75.
312 Bersimis to Saguenay;—$0.75.
311 Point de Monts to Bersimis;—$0.75
1370 Saguenay River;—$0.75.
318 Traverses;—$0.75.
310 Bic Island to Quebec;—$0.75.
307 Magpie Bay to Point de Monts;—$0.75.
306 Pashasheeboo to Magpie Bay;—$0.75.
305 Lake Island to Pashasheeboo;—$0.75.
1431 Esquimaux Islands to Lake Island;—$0.75
1134 Magdalen Islands;—$0.75.
1119 Watagheistic Sound;—$0.75.
1132 Mingan Islands, (East);—$0.75.
1133 Do. do., (West);—$0.75.
1164 Little Meccatina;—$0.75.
1715 Bay Chaleur;—$0.75.
1163 Gaspé and Mal Bay;—$0.75.

NOVA SCOTIA.

2320 Halifax Harbour;—$1.50.
2312 Gut of Canso and Chedabucto Bay;—$1.50.
2516 Gulf of St. Lawrence, &c.;—$1.40.
2439 Shut-in Island to Pope Harbour;—$1.50.
2396 Pope Harbour to Liscomb Harb'r.;—$1.50.
2519 Liscomb Island to Green Island;—$1.25.
2410 Mars Head to Shut-in Island;—$1.50.
2547 Country Harbour;—$1.25.
2517 Green Island to Cape Canso;—$1.25.
2624 Ship Harbour;—$1.25.

Admiralty Catalogue of Charts, Plans, Views and Sailing Directions, edited and revised by Ed. Dunsterville, Commander R. N.—3s.

Admiralty List of the Lights of the British Islands, corrected to April, 1860, by E. Dunsterville, Commander R. N.—2s. 6d.

Admiralty List of the Lights on the Coasts and Lakes of British North America, corrected to February, 1860, by Edward Dunsterville, Commander R. N.—1s.

The Nova Scotia Pilot, South-east Coast, from Mar's Head to Cape Canso, including Sable Island, by Rear-Admiral H. W. Bayfield, R. N.—2s 6d.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Shaw's Buildings,
Foot of Mountain Hill.

Quebec, June 17, 1859.

The Following Books

MAY always be found at MIDDLETON & DAWSON'S, Foot of Mountain Hill:—

Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa; including a Sketch of sixteen years residence in the interior of Africa. By David Livingstone, L.L.D., D.C.L.—15s.

Middleton & Dawson,

A Description of Ottawa and the Scenery in the vicinity of that city, 4to., beautifully illustrated, with a map,—30s.

Shaw's Buildings,

Canada: Essays by J. Sheridan Hogan and Alexander Morris, to which were awarded the first and second prizes by the Paris Exhibition Committee of Canada, (cloth, together,)—6s. 3d.

Foot of Mountain Hill.

Maxims and Hints for an Angler; embellished with humourous Engravings, illustrative of the miseries of Fishing; to which are added maxims and hints for a chess player,—2s 6d.

Middleton & Dawson,

A Panoramic Guide from Niagara Falls to Quebec, showing and describing all the most celebrated and picturesque points along the River St. Lawrence, by Wm. S. Hunter, Jr. —5s.

Shaw's Buildings,

Impressions of the South and West during a six weeks' holiday.

Foot of Mountain Hill.

Tables of Sterling Exchange into Dollars and Cents, and *vice versa*, at par, and from 7 ℔ cent. to 12¾ ℔ cent. premium, by Eighths —10s.

Middleton & Dawson,

Tables of Interest at 5, 6, and 7 ℔ cent., (and by a simple combination, up to 14 ℔ cent., for any number of days, at each date, from one to three hundred and sixty-five; with a Time Table, showing the number of days from any day in any month to the same day in any other month,—12s. 6d.

Shaw's Buildings,

Pictures of the Olden Time, as shewn in the fortunes of a family of the Pilgrims, by Edmund H. Sears,—5s.

Foot of Mountain Hill.

A Military Mite to the Mountain of Literature or, the Rhymes of a Red Coat. Published for the benefit of the Indian Relief Fund,—2s.

Middleton & Dawson,

The Canadian Naturalist and Geologist, and Proceedings of the Natural History Society of Montreal,—15s.

Shaw's Buildings,

The Life and Public Services of John Charles Fremont, with illustrations and portrait on steel, by John Bigelow.—6s. 3d.

Foot of Mountain Hill.

The Book of Common Prayer, and administration of the Sacraments, and other rites and ceremonies of the Church, beautifully illuminated and illustrated with engraving from the great painters,—£5.

Middleton & Dawson,

Prayers for Children, by Reverend Henry W Lee,—1s. 9d.

Shaw's Buildings,

Commercial Tables: consisting of Reckoning Interest, Annuity, Money, Weights, Measures, and other Tables,—4s. 6d.

Foot of Mountain Hill.

A Table of Advances in Currency in Costs Sterling, from One Penny to Ten Pounds, for the use of Importers,—5s.

Middleton & Dawson,

Timethrift; or, Leisure Hours for Ladies: including instructionin Crochet, Berlin Work &c., &c., by Mrs. Warren,—4s. 6d.

Shaw's Buildings,

The French Pastor at the Seat of War; being letters written from the East by Emilien Frossard, Protestant Pastor in the French army before Sebastopol,—5s.

Foot of Mountain Hill.

The Mathematical Sciences; including simple Arithmetic, Algebra, the Elements of Euclid Plane's Spherical Trigonometry, Series Logarithms, Mensuration, and Practical Geometry; by J. R. Young and others,—6s. 3d

Middleton & Dawson,

A System of Natural History; being a Structural and Classified arrangement of Plants and Animals, forming a basis for the study of Botany and Zoology.

Shaw's Buildings,

The British Pulpit: skethes of eminent Ministers; by Edwin Paxton Hood.—3s. 9d.

Foot of Mountain Hill.

Memoirs of the Queens of France, including a Memoir of Her Majesty the late Queen of the French, (Marie Amelie,) by Mrs. Bush, 2 vols.

Middleton & Dawson.

The Cabinet of Curiosities,—7s. 6d.

Shaw's Buildings,

Elements of Agricultural Chemistry, by Sir Humphrey Davy; edited by John Sheir.

Foot of Mountain Hill.

A Practical Treatise on the Culture and Treatment of the Grape Vine, by J. Teisk Allen.

Middleton & Dawson,

The three Colonies of Australia; their Pastures, Copper Mines and Gold Fields; by S. Sydney,—5s.

Shaw's Buildings,

Foot of Mountain Hill.

MIDDLETON & DAWSON

ELLIOT'S DENTIFRICE.

The best in use for rendering the TEETH clean and healthy.

IT PREVENTS DECAY & TOOTHACHE, and imparts a HEALTHY WHITENESS to the Teeth, without the slightest injury; at the same time gives HEALTH AND VIGOR TO THE GUMS. Ask for Elliot's Dentifrice, as three imitations are before the public.

For sale at Messrs.
MUSSON, ARDOUIN & BOWEN.

Quebec, July 29, 1859.

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 10s. per annum, payable quarterly in advance; Scholars under 10 years of age £10 per annum.

By a due distribution of labour among the Teachers and other arrangements a full opportunity is afforded of securing proficiency in the practically useful, as well as the Classical branches.

Quebec, Aug. 8, 1859.

PIERIAN FLUID.

A Sure Preventive of the Hair Falling off, or turning Grey.

IT PREVENTS DANDRUFF, REFRESHES THE HEAD, RELIEVES HEADACHE, and PROMOTES the GROWTH and LUXURIANCE OF THE HAIR, better than any Preparation now before the public.

W. HICKMAN,
AGENT, Quebec.

Quebec, Aug. 8, 1859.

OLD TOM GIN.

JUST Received, 30 qr.-casks BURNETT'S OLD TOM GIN, and for sale by

E. & W. POSTON & CO.

Quebec, June 4, 1860.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

And for the speedy cure of the subjoined varieties of Disease:

Scrofula and Scrofulous Affections, such as Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Eruptions, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Blains, and all Skin Diseases.

OAKLAND, Ind., 6th June, 1859.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease has gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully. Yours,

ALFRED B. TALLEY.

St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Dropsy.

Dr. Robert M. Preble writes from Salem, N. Y., 12th Sept., 1859, that he has cured an inveterate case of *Dropsy*, which threatened to terminate fatally, by the persevering use of our Sarsaparilla, and also a dangerous attack of *Malignant Erysipelas* by large doses of the same; says he cures the common *Eruptions* by it constantly.

Bronchocele, Goitre or Swelled Neck.

Zebulon Sloan of Prospect, Texas, writes: "Three bottles of your Sarsaparilla cured me from a *Goitre*—a hideous swelling on the neck, which I had suffered from over two years."

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Ovarian Tumor, Uterine Ulceration, Female Diseases.

Dr. J. B. S. Channing, of New York City, writes; "I most cheerfully comply with the request of your agent in saying I have found your Sarsaparilla a most excellent alterative in the numerous complaints for which we employ such a remedy, but especially in *Female Diseases* of the Scrofulous diathesis. I have cured many inveterate cases of Leucorrhœa by it, and some where the complaint was caused by *ulceration* of the *uterus*. The ulceration itself was soon cured. Nothing within my knowledge equals it for these female derangements."

Edward S. Marrow, of Newbury, Ala., writes, "A dangerous *ovarian tumor* on one of the females in my family, which had defied all the remedies we could employ, has at length been completely cured by your Extract of Sarsaparilla. Our physician thought nothing but extirpation could afford relief, but he advised the trial of your Sarsaparilla as the last resort before cutting, and it proved effectual. After taking your remedy eight weeks no symptom of the disease remains."

Syphilis and Mercurial Disease.

NEW ORLEANS, 25th August, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I cheerfully comply with the request of your agent, and report to you some of the effects I have realized with your Sarsaparilla.

I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla; the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration to his face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours, G. V. LARIMER, M. D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR. J. C. AYER: Sir, I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FREAM.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr. Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and any thing you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Schirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the Relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced Stages of the Disease.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the effects of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

JOSEPH BOWLES, and
JOHN MUSSON & Co.,
Quebec.

Also, by Druggists generally throughout Canada.

Quebec, 20th April, 1859.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, $1,000,000.—INCORPORATED UNDER SPECIAL ACT of PARLIAMENT.

HEAD OFFICE:—HAMILTON, CANADA WEST.

President: JOHN YOUNG, Esq. | *Bankers:* BANK OF MONTREAL. | *Vice-President:* JOHN FERRIE, Esq. | *Manager:* A. G. RAMSAY. | *General Agent:* JOHN C. STIKEMAN. | *Secretary:* THOS. M. SIMONS.

EVERY SECURITY, ADVANTAGE, and FACILITY, which prudence or liberality can suggest, are offered by the CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. The following are some of its special advantages:—

LOW RATES of PREMIUM, as compared with those of British Offices, consequent on the investment of all the Company's funds in Canada.
PREMIUMS may be made payable by annual, half-yearly, or quarterly instalments.
THIRTY DAYS of Grace allowed for the payment of Premiums during which time, if death take place, Policies remain binding upon the Company.
ANNUAL DIVISION of PROFITS, by which Policy-holders acquire their share of profits at early dates, instead of having to wait for divisions during five or seven years.
CLAIMS PAYABLE three months after date, or sooner, if title of claimants be satisfactory, and upon a discount of six per cent. for unexpired time.
POLICIES well adapted for use as SECURITIES, by the absence of many common restrictions as to travel, and general liberality of conditions.
LIBERAL REGULATIONS for residence and travel.
POLICIES purchased at fair valuations.
ANNUAL PUBLICATION OF MOST AMPLE STATEMENTS.
POLICIES EXCHANGED for others of reduced amount, free from payment of future premiums.

TABLES OF RATES FOR WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE OF $100.

WITH PROFITS.														WITHOUT PROFITS.							
ORDINARY SYSTEM.								HALF-CREDIT SYSTEM.*						ORDINARY SYSTEM.							
AGE.	Annual.	Half-Yearly.	Quarterly.	AGE.	Annual.	Half-Hearly.	Quarterly.	AGE.	Half-Prem. for first Seven Years.	Annual thereafter.	AGE.	Half-Prem. for first Seven Years.	Annual thereafter.	AGE.	Annual.	Half-Yearly.	Quarterly.	AGE.	Annual.	Half-Yearly.	Quarterly.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts		$ cts	$ cts	$ cts		$ cts.	$ cts		$ cts.	$ cts		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts
21	1.68	0.86	0.45	39	2.95	1.51	0.78	21	0.91	1.82	39	1.56	3.12	21	1.54	0.79	0.41	39	2.65	1.35	0.70
22	1.72	0.89	0.46	40	3.05	1.56	0.80	22	0.94	1.88	40	1.61	3.22	22	1.58	0.81	0.42	40	2.74	1.40	0.72
23	1.77	0.91	0.48	41	3.15	1.61	0.83	23	0.97	1.94	41	1.66	3.32	23	1.63	0.84	0.43	41	2.83	1.45	0.74
24	1.83	0.95	0.49	42	3.25	1.67	0.85	24	1.00	2.00	42	1.71	3.42	24	1.68	0.86	0.44	42	2.91	1.49	0.76
25	1.90	1.98	0.50	43	3.35	1.72	0.88	25	1.03	2.06	43	1.77	3.54	25	1.73	0.89	0.45	43	3.00	1.54	0.79
26	1.96	1.01	0.52	44	3.47	1.78	0.91	26	1.06	2.12	44	1.83	3.66	26	1.79	0.92	0.47	44	3.10	1.59	0.81
27	2.03	1.05	0.54	45	3.59	1.84	0.94	27	1.09	2.18	45	1.89	3.78	27	1.85	0.95	0.49	45	3.20	1.64	0.84
28	2.10	1.08	0.55	46	3.70	1.90	0.97	28	1.13	2.26	46	1.95	3.90	28	1.90	0.98	0.50	46	3.32	1.70	0.87
29	2.16	1.11	0.57	47	3.82	1.95	1.00	29	1.16	2.32	47	2.01	4.02	29	1.97	1.01	0.52	47	3.44	1.76	0.90
30	2.23	1.15	0.59	48	3.94	2.01	1.04	30	1.19	2.38	48	2.07	4.14	30	2.01	1.03	0.53	48	3.58	1.83	0.93
31	2.30	1.18	0.60	49	4.09	2.09	1.07	31	1.22	2.44	49	2.13	4.26	31	2.07	1.06	0.54	49	3.73	1.91	0.98
32	2.36	1.21	0.62	50	4.26	2.18	1.11	32	1.25	2.50	50	2.23	4.46	32	2.12	1.09	0.56	56	3.90	2.00	1.02
33	2.43	1.25	0.64	51	4.46	2.28	1.17	23	1.29	2.58	51	2.33	4.66	33	2.18	1.12	0.58	51	4.09	2.09	1.07
34	2.50	1.28	0.65	52	4.67	2.39	1.22	34	1.33	2.66	52	2.41	4.88	34	2.21	1.13	0.59	52	4.30	2.20	1.12
35	2.57	2.32	0.68	53	4.90	2.50	1.28	35	1.37	2.74	53	2.55	5.10	35	2.32	1.19	0.61	53	4.52	2.31	1.15
36	2.65	1.36	0.70	54	5.14	2.63	1.34	36	1.41	2.82	54	2.68	5.36	36	2.40	1.23	0.63	54	4.75	2.43	1.24
37	2.75	1.41	0.73	55	5.39	2.75	1.40	37	1.46	2.92	55	2.81	5.62	37	2.48	1.27	0.65	55	5.00	2.55	1.30
38	2.85	1.46	0.75					38	1.51	3.02				38	2.56	1.31	0.67				

* By the above Half-Credit System, half of the first seven annual Premiums remains as a charge, at 6 per cent. interest, upon the Policy, repaid if desired by the Assured, or deducted at death.

☞ Every information, and terms for Assurances at other ages, or upon any other system, may be obtained by application at the Head Office, or any of the Agencies.

A. G. RAMSAY, Manager; THOS. M. SIMONS, Secretary.

H. W. WELCH, Agent for Quebec.

Quebec, Jany. 9, 1860.

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.'S

REPRINT OF THE
BRITISH REVIEWS,
AND
BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals; viz.:—

1.
THE LONDON QUARTERLY (Conservative.)
2.
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW (Whig).
3.
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW (Free Church).
4.
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW (Liberal).
5.
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE (Tory).

These Periodicals ably represent the three great political parties of Great Britain—Whig, Tory, and Radical.—but politics forms only one feature of their character. As Organs of the most profound writers on Science, Literature, Morality, and Religion, they stand, as they ever have stood, unrivalled in the world of letters, being considered indispensable to the scholar and the professional man; while to the intelligent reader of every class they furnish a more correct and satisfactory record of the current literature of the day, throughout the world, than can be possibly obtained from any other source.

EARLY COPIES.

The receipt of ADVANCE SHEETS from the British publishers gives additional value to these Reprints, inasmuch as they can now be placed in the hands of subscribers about as soon as the original editions.

TERMS.	Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews	$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews	5 00
For any three of the four Reviews	7 00
For all four of the Reviews	8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine	3 00
For Blackwood and one Review	5 00
For Blackwood and two Reviews	7 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews	9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews	10 00

Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty-five per cent from the above prices will be allowed to CLUBS ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for $9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for $30; and so on.

POSTAGE.

Subscribers in the British Provinces will receive reprints free of United States postage.

N. B.—The price in Great Britain of the five Periodicals above named is $31 per annum.

OUR REPRINTS VERSUS ECLECTICS, &c.

As we have for many years been paying more than $3,000 annually to the British Publishers for the matter furnished in these Periodicals, thus VIRTUALLY BECOMING COPARTNERS WITH THEM IN THE PROFITS OF THE REPRINTS, we trust the public will consider this in bestowing their patronage, and give us the preference over ECLECTIC and other PATCHWORK publications, whether monthly or weekly, which now extract so liberally from our works, and PAY NOTHING either to the Foreign Publishers or to us for the same. As to cheapness, nobody can complain of paying $10 a year for the four leading British Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine, and by taking these works entire, subscribers are not obliged to be guided by others in the choice of the articles they may desire to read. Moreover, taking into the style in which our Reprints are published, and their acknowledged fidelity to the original editions, and also the advantage of an early issue by means of the advance Sheets—our series will be found as cheap as any of the competing publications to which we have alluded.

☞ Remittances should always be addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54, Gold Street, New York,
and MIDDLETON & DAWSON,

Messrs. W. S. Kirkland & Co,

AGENTS,
7, KING WILLIAM STREET,
STRAND,
LONDON, ENGLAND,

BEG to call the attention of Residents in Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and other English Colonies, to the advantage of subscribing to the

"Evening Mail" Newspaper,

which is a re-print of all the Leading Articles, Essays, and News of *The Times* London Newspaper, everything, in fact, but the advertisements, and can be forwarded by them to any of the British Possessions, post free, for £3 6s. per annum. Thus in fact, *The Times* at half-price, with the advantage of not being encumbered with advertisements.

☞ Subscriptions will be received at the office of this paper.

Sept. 20, 1858.

MOUNT HERMON CEMETERY

A REVISED LIST of CHARGES for MAINTAINING LOTS IN ORDER has been established and may be seen at the Cemetery, or on application to the Secretary or Treasurer. No work will be done upon lots unless specially ordered and paid in advance for the Season.

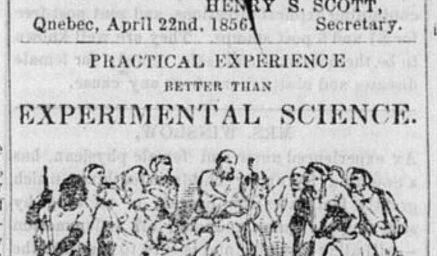
Owing to the difficulty that has arisen in collecting accounts, the rule which provides that all charges for Interments must be paid for when the order is given will, in future, be strictly adhered to.

Mr. ROBERT WATERS has been appointed Superintendent of the Cemetery.

By order,
HENRY S. SCOTT,
Secretary.

Quebec, April 22nd. 1856.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE
BETTER THAN
EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCE.



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

Consolation for the Suffering.

NEARLY fifty years' continual use in every part of the habitable globe, amongst the savage and the civilized alike, has proved that simple eruptions, open sores, hard tumors, scrofulous developments of all kinds, abscesses, cancers, old wounds, and, in one word, every species of inflammation and suppuration, whether in the skin, the flesh, the glands, or among the muscles, can be arrested and permanently cured, without danger, by rubbing in and using as a dressing, this inestimable Ointment.

SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, AND SALT RHEUM.

No remedy has ever done so much for the cure of diseases of the Skin, whatever form they may assume, as this Ointment. No case of Salt Rheum, Scurvy, Sore Heads, Scrofula or Erysipelas, can long withstand its influence.

BAD LEGS, OLD SORES, AND ULCERS.

Cases of many years' standing, that have pertinaciously refused to yield to any other remedy or treatment, have invariably succumbed to a few applications of this powerful unguent.

ERUPTIONS ON THE SKIN,

Arising from a bad state of the blood or chronic disease, are eradicated, and a clear and transparent surface regained, by the restorative action of this Ointment. It surpasses many of the cosmetics and other toilet appliances in its power to dispel rashes and other disfigurements of the face.

PILES AND FISTULA.

Every form and feature of these prevalent and stubborn disorders is eradicated locally and entirely by the use of this Ointment; warm fomentations should precede its application. Its healthy qualities will be found to be thorough and invariable.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:

Bunions,	Mercurial Eruptions,	Skin Diseases,	Sprains,
Burns,	Piles,	Swelled Glands	Stiff Joints,
Chapped hands	Rheumatism,	Sore Legs,	Tetter,
Chilblains,	Ringworm,	Sore Breasts,	Ulcers,
Fistula,	Salt Rheum	Sore Heads,	Venereal Sores
Gout,	Scalds,	Sore Throats,	Wounds of all kinds.
Lumbago,		Sores of all kinds,	

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernable as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or box; the same may be plainly seen by *holding the leaf to the light.* A handsome reward will be given to any one 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 by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the United States and civilized world in pots, at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each Pot.

Sept. 21, 1859.

Now Landing,

Ex *MONTREAL*, from Liverpool:

100 BAGS CLEAN PATNA RICE,
50 Barrels Crushed Sugar,
30 Qr-casks Boiled Linseed Oil,
20 Barrels Soda Crystals,
50 Bags and 20 Barrels Carbonate of Soda,
5 Barrels Brimstone.

And for sale by
E. & W. POSTON & CO.

Lower Town, May 13, 1859.

Receiving, per G. T. R.:

VERY SUPERIOR MONTREAL WHISKEY, in puncheons and barrels.

Barbadoes Syrup and Molasses, in puncheons and barrels.

—AND, EXPECTED DAILY.—

Bright Muscovado Sugar.

For sale by
E. & W. POSTON & CO.

☞ The above can be delivered in Point Levi, if required.

Lower Town, March 19, 1858.

The Subscribers Offer for Sale:

YELLOW METAL, ⅜ in. and upwards.
Belfast Cordage, 1¾ in. "
B. E. Perrier's Champagne, anchor brand—in Pints and Quarts.
Best Cork Soap.
Porter—in Bottle and on draught.
Six Guinea Ale.
Irish Whiskey.
Felt—for Roofing and Sheathings.
Cigars, &c., &c.

C. E. LEVEY & CO.
St. James Street.

Quebec, 15th March, 1858.

BRITANNIA MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION.

TABLE—With participation in profits after FIVE yearly payments.

PREMIUMS EQUIRED FOR AN ASSURANCE OF £:00 FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.

IS ANNUAL, HALF YEARLY, FOR QUATERLY PAYMENTS.

Age.	Annual Premium.	Half-Yearly Premium.	Quarterly Premium.	Age.	Annual Premium.	Half-Yearly Premium.	Quarterly Premium.	Age.	Annual Premium.	Half-Yearly Premium.	Quarterly Premium.
Years.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Years.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Years	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
21	2 3 0	1 2 0	0 11 2	34	2 18 4	1 9 10	0 15 2	47	4 9 7	2 5 11	1 3 4
22	2 3 11	1 2 5	0 11 5	35	3 0 1	1 10 9	0 15 8	48	4 13 0	2 7 8	1 4 3
23	2 4 10	1 2 11	0 11 8	36	3 1 10	1 11 8	0 16 1	49	4 16 8	2 9 7	1 5 3
24	2 5 9	1 3 5	0 11 11	37	3 3 8	1 12 7	0 16 7	50	5 0 6	2 11 7	1 6 3
25	2 6 9	1 3 11	0 12 2	38	3 5 9	1 13 8	0 17 1	51	5 4 6	2 13 8	1 7 4
26	2 7 9	1 4 5	0 12 5	39	3 7 10	1 14 9	0 17 8	52	5 8 9	2 15 10	1 8 5
27	2 8 10	1 5 0	0 12 8	40	3 10 0	1 15 10	0 18 3	53	5 13 4	2 18 3	1 9 8
28	2 10 0	1 5 7	0 13 0	41	3 12 5	1 17 1	0 18 0	54	5 18 0	3 0 8	1 10 11
29	2 11 3	1 6 2	0 13 4	42	3 14 10	1 18 4	0 19 6	55	6 3 0	3 3 3	1 12 3
30	2 12 6	1 6 10	0 13 8	43	3 17 6	1 19 8	1 0 12	56	6 8 3	3 6 0	1 13 8
31	2 13 10	1 7 6	0 14 0	44	4 0 3	1 2 2	1 0 11	57	6 13 10	3 8 11	1 15 1
32	2 15 3	1 8 0	0 14 4	45	4 3 2	2 2 8	1 1 8	58	6 19 8	3 11 11	1 16 8
33	2 16 9	1 9 0	0 14 9	46	4 6 4	2 4 3	1 2 6	59	7 10	3 15 2	1 18 4

D. McGIE,
Agent, Quebec.

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE
IS PUBLISHED THREE TIMES A WEEK
BY MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
PRINTERS,
FOOT OF MOUNTAIN HILL
IN THE CITY OF QUEBEC.

TERMS:—Twenty Shillings per annum yearly in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—Delivered in before two o'clock, P. M., on the day of publication—inserted according to written orders; or till forbid, if no written directions,—at 2s. 6d. for six lines and under, for first insertion, and 7½d each subsequent insertion; for ten lines and above six, 3s 4d first insertion, and 10d each subsequent insertion.—For ten lines and upwards, 4d per line, first insertion, and 1d per line for each subsequent insertion.—Advertising by the year, as may be agreed on.

☞ All communications must be p. . .