Quebec Gazette.

A POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND ADVERTISING JOURNAL.

No 8932.] MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 26TH, 1859. [VOL. 97

HOTELS.

AMERICAN HOUSE,
BOSTON,

IS the largest and best arranged Hotel in the New England States; is centrally located, and easy of access from all the routes of travel. It contains all the modern improvements, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of the travelling public. The sleeping rooms are large and well ventilated; the suites of rooms are well arrang d, and completely furnished for families, and large travelling parties; and the house will continue to be kept as a first class Hotel in every re pect.

LEWIS RICE,
Proprietor.

Boston, Jany. 14, 1859. 12m

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.



Montreal Ocean Steamship COMPANY.

Under Contract with Her Majesty's Provincial Government, for the
CONVEYANCE OF THE MAILS
BETWEEN
LIVERPOOL and CANADA.

THIS Company's Line is composed of the following FIRST CLASS Powerful Screw Steamers; viz.:—

"BOHEMIAN," "HUNGARIAN,"
"NORTH BRITON," "NOVA-SCOTIAN,"
"ANGLO-SAXON," "NORTH AMERICAN,"
"INDIAN," "CANADIAN."

SCHEME OF SAILINGS, by way of River St. Lawrence, for the Season of 1859, unless altered by accidental circumstances:—

FROM LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC.

9.—Nova Scotian	Do.,	"	15
10.—North American	Do.,	"	22
11.—Hungarian	Do.,	"	29
12.—Indian	Do.,	July	6
13.—North Briton	Do.,	"	13
14.—Anglo-Saxon	Do.,	"	20
15.—Nova Scotian	Do.,	"	27
16.—North American	Do.,	Augt.	3
17.—Hungarian	Do.,	"	10
18.—Indian	Do.,	"	17
19.—North Briton	Do.,	"	24
20.—Anglo-Saxon	Do.,	"	31
21.—Nova Scotian	Do.,	Sept.	7
22.—North American	Do.,	"	14
23.—Hungarian	Do.,	"	21
24.—Indian	Do.,	"	28
25.—North Briton	Do.,	Oct.	5
26.—Anglo-Saxon	Do.,	"	12
27.—Nova Scotian	Do.,	"	19
28.—North American	Do.,	"	26

FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL.

7.—North Briton	Do.,	"	25
8.—Anglo-Saxon	Do.,	July	2
9.—Nova Scotian	Do.,	"	9
10.—North American	Do.,	"	16
11.—Hungarian	Do.,	"	23
12.—Indian	Do.,	"	30
13.—North Briton	Do.,	Augt.	6
14.—Anglo-Saxon	Do.,	"	13
15.—Nova Scotian	Do.,	"	20
16.—North American	Do.,	"	27
17.—Hungarian	Do.,	Sept.	3
18.—Indian	Do.,	"	10
19.—North Briton	Do.,	"	17
20.—Anglo-Saxon	Do.,	"	24
21.—Nova Scotian	Do.,	Oct.	1
22.—North American	Do.,	"	8
23.—Hungarian	Do.,	"	15
24.—Indian	Do.,	"	22
25.—North Briton	Do.,	"	29
26.—Anglo-Saxon	Do.,	Nov.	5
27.—Nova Scotian	Do.,	"	12
28.—North American	Do.,	"	19

RATES OF SEA PASSAGE:

From Liverpool to Quebec.

CABIN, from £15 15s. to £18 18s. Stg., according to accommodation.

(Children under 12 years of age 30s. per year in After Cabin, and 25s. per year in Forward Berths.)

THIRD CLASS .... £7 7 0 Stg.

Children in Third Class:

7 years and under 12 .... 4 10 0 Stg.
1 year and under 7 .... 3 10 0 Stg.
Under 1 year .... FREE.

From Quebec to Liverpool.

CABIN, from $66 to $80, according to accommodation.

Children in Cabin:

Under 12 years of age $6.00 per year in After Cabin, and $5.00 per year in Forward Berths.
Under 1 year, FREE.
THIRD CLASS $30.00

Children in Third Class:

Over 1 year of age and under 12 .. $2.50 per year.
Under 1 year, FREE.

Return Tickets from Liverpool to any of the principal places in Canada will be granted by the undersigned; and to parties taking them at the same time as the original passage, a reduction on the usual fare will be made.

Berths not secured till paid for.

☞ A duly qualified Surgeon accompanies each vessel.

All Baggage at risk of owner thereof.

Steerage Passengers are required to provide themselves with Bedding and Eating and Drinking Utensils.

All Parcels intended to go by these Steamers should be forwarded through the British and American Express Co.

GEO. BURNS SYMES & CO.,
Agents,
3, St. Peter Street, Quebec.

Quebec, 6th April, 1859.

MARBLE WORKS,
Of every description.

MANTLES, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN, PIER, and other TABLE TOPS.

Acadian Free-Stone,
Monuments, & Headstones.

The DESIGNS are ORIGINAL, and selected from PENSAL, GREEN, PERE LA CHAISE, and the best Cemeteries in the United States.

☞ All will be sold at the lowest remunerative prices.

FELIX MORGAN,
19½ St. John Street, without,
QUEBEC;
Corner of St. Peter and Craig Streets,
MONTREAL.

13th May, 1859.

BIRT HINTON,
Optician and Mathematical Instrument MAKER,

REPAIRS NAUTICAL and SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS at HIS WORKSHOP, No. 4, MONTCALM BUILDINGS, AMABLE STREET, near LOUIS ROAD.

Quebec, May 4, 1859.

Archibald Campbell, Jr.,
ADVOCATE,

HOLDS his Office at the one lately occupied by Messrs. ANDREWS, CAMPBELL, & ANDREWS, No. 11, GARDEN STREET, Upper Town.

Quebec, 4th May, 1859. 3m

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.

Wanted,

BY a respectable, middle-aged Female, a SITUATION as HOUSE-KEEPER. The best of city references, both as to ability and character, can be given. Salary not so much an object as a comfortable situation. Apply at this Office.

Quebec, May 16, 1859.

Board and Lodging.

FOUR YOUNG MEN can be accommodated with BOARD AND LODGING, or LODGING WITHOUT BOARD, at No. 10, St. AUGUSTIN STREET, St. Louis Suburbs, by

MRS. HULL.

Quebec, May 18, 1859. u

REMOVAL.

WM. McKAY & CO.,

IMPORTERS of FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN ROOM PAPERS, have REMOVED to the premises

No. 28, ST. JOHN STREET,
lately occupied by P. SINCLAIR,
Paint, Oil, and Glass tores in the Rear,
☞ ENTRANCE from JOHN STREET, adjoining STORE.

Quebec, May 18, 1859.

TAYLOR'S
Provincial Fire Proof Safes.

THESE SAFES have been subjected to the severest tests by fire in Toronto, are warranted equal to the very best American Safes, and ARE SOLD NEARLY ONE-THIRD CHEAPER.

A few just received and for SALE by the Subscriber, at manufacturer's prices, adding cost of freight.

These Safes are used by the Banks of Montreal, Toronto, and Upper Canada, Grand Trunk Railroad, and Government Offices.

HENRY S. SCOTT,
Agent for Manufacturer.

Quebec, August 1, 1858.

KING STREET, *Toronto*, Sept. 7, 1858.

Having been called upon to see a Taylor's Provincial Fire-Proof Safe tested by the agents, who had one of the above safes exposed to the test of a very severe fire, consisting of three (3) cords of wood and a barrel of rosin, in the middle of which the Safe was placed, having in the interior 3 Parcels Paper, 4 Newspapers, 7 Account Books, 1 Box Gunpowder, &c.;—when the fire was extinguished, after 3½ hours, we saw the Safe opened, and found the contents to be quite perfect, although the Safe had been red hot, so much so that one of the wheels and brass knobs were melted off.

E. F. Whitmore, James Alexander, Toronto; Alfred Arthur Sylvester, of the *Daily Atlas*; John P. Fullijames, James E. Ellis, John Dewe, Wm. E. Billey, Niagara; John J. Vickers, D. DeForest, Agent American Express Company; John Howland, M. O'Connor, John Riddle, Hamilton; John Harcourt, Toronto; Robert McPhaill, Toronto; S. B. Campbell, Barrister, &c.; F. A. Whitney & Co., Toronto; George H. White, Yorkville; W. B. Phipps, Broker, Toronto; James Campbell, Stationer; Robert Maitland, Toronto.

SALMON.

32 BARRELS very choice North Shore SALMON. For sale by
JOHN LEMESURIER.

Quebec, Aug. 10, 1859.

Just Received, per *Univers*, and for sale by the undersigned.

33 CASKS HARRISON'S BEST WHITING.

—ALSO,—

300 Kegs best London PAINT, White, Red, Blue, Green, and Yellow.

C. E. LEVEY & CO.,
St. James street.

Quebec, July 29. 2859.

COGNAC BRANDIES.

15 Qr.-casks J. Chaloupin & Co.'s PALE BRANDY,

1 Hhd.
7 Qr.-casks, } J. Bertol's Pale Brandy.
7 Octaves,
3 Hhds.
9 Qr.-casks, } C. Dalmien's Pale and Colored Brandy.
18 Octaves,

For sale by
JOHN PATERSON.

Quebec, July 8, 1859.

PIG IRON.

FOR SALE, to arrive:—175 Tons No. 1, Summerted.

C. E. LEVEY & CO.,
St. James street.

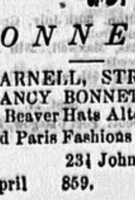
Quebec, July 29, 1859.

CETTE MADEIRA.

25 Qr.-casks Cette Madeira, superior quality
25 Octaves do., do.

For sale by JOHN PATERSON.

Quebec, July 8, 1859.



BONNETS.

MRS. PARNELL, STRAW, TUSCAN, and FANCY BONNET Maker. Ladies Woollen and Beaver Hats Altered and Trimmed London and Paris Fashions received at

23½ John Street, (without).

Quebec, April 859.

THE LIVER
INVIGORATOR!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
Compounded entirely from GUMS!

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The LIVER is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The *stomach* is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the LIVER—having ceased to do its duty. For the diseases of that organ one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with LIVER COMPLAINT, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, PURIFYING THE BLOOD, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease,—effecting a radical cure.

BILLOUS ATTACKS are cured, AND, WHAT IS BETTER, PREVENTED, by the occasional use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR.

One dose, after eating, is sufficient to relieve the stomach, and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken before retiring, PREVENTS NIGHTMARE.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures COSTIVENESS.

One dose taken after each meal will cure DYSPEPSIA.

☞ One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve SICK HEADACHE.

One bottle taken for female obstruction, removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.

Only one dose immediately relieves CHOLIC, while

One dose, often repeated, is a sure cure for CHOLERA MORBUS, and a preventive of CHOLERA.

☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.

☞ One bottle taken for JAUNDICE, removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose, taken a short time before eating, gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.

One dose, often repeated cures CHRONIC DIARRHŒA in its worst forms, while SUMMER and BOWEL complaints yield almost to the first dose.

One or two doses cures attacks caused by WORMS in Children: there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails*.

☞ A few bottles cures DROPSY, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for FEVER AND AGUE, CHILL FEVER, and all FEVERS of a BILLOUS TYPE. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

Sanford's Liver Invigorator.

☞ All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix Water in the mouth with the invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure LIVER Complaint, from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a DISEASED LIVER.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor,
445 Broadway, New York.

Retailed by all Druggists.
Sept. 13, 1858.

EDUCATION.

MR. EAST'S PRIVATE & SELECT
ACADEMY
Artillery House, d'Auteuil St., U. Town, Quebec.

ENGLISH PUPILS are prepared for the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge; for the Naval and Military Colleges of England; for the Entrance Examination to the Universities of Canada; and for the various callings of a superior education.

FRENCH PUPILS

Prepared for the Entrance Examination to the Laval University; For the Higher Forms of the Seminaire de Quebec; for Examination as Pilots, Surveyors, Civil Engineers, &c.; and for Professions requiring Proficiency in the English Language.

COMMERCIAL STUDIES.

Pupils entered for Commercial Studies receive Instruction in every branch of Education qualifying them for the Mercantile Profession; Book-Keeping on the most approved Modern System; Commercial Correspondence, in English and French; Commercial Calculations, of every denomination; Mental Arithmetic, and all expeditious methods; Instrumental Arithmetic, Geometrical and Financial Computations, &c.; Commercial Geography, including the Imports, Exports, Produce, Manufactures, &c., &c., of all countries.

JUNIOR PUPILS

Are carefully instructed in every Branch of Education qualifying them for the Higher Forms of Commercial or Collegiate Studies.

Examinations monthly, and Duplicates of the papers (a test of progress) sent home to the Parents half-yearly.

TERMS: *Per Quarter*

Pupils studying in Private Class-Rooms .... $10 to $16
Do. the Commercial Room .... 6 to 12
Boarders .... £40 per annum.

Quebec, April 19, 1859. 12m

GENERAL
MARBLE WORKS.

AMERICAN GRATES, with blower, summer front, and fire-brick back, with ITALIAN MARBLE MANTEL, complete, for $56.

HALL and other TABLE TOPS, with elegant bronzed Metal Stands and Brackets.

MONUMENTS, HEADSTONES, &c., in Marble and Free Stone, always on view.

N. B.—Every article in the Trade as low as imported, and without risk or delay to purchasers.

FELIX MORGAN.
19½, St. John Street, without, QUEBEC.
Corner of St. Peter and Craig streets,
MONTREAL.

June 8, 1859.

CLEAN PATNA RICE.

100 Bags, ex *Munsanito*, daily expected, and for sale by

M. G. MOUNTAIN.

Quebec, Aug. 17, 1869.

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.

From latest English Papers.

PEACEFUL—VERY!

The *Gazette de France* publishes an article on the balance of power in Europe, which is even more than ordinarily abusive of England, as will be seen from the following passages:—

"The foreigner imposed on us the infamous treaties of 1815, watered by the tears of the Duke de Richelieu, who signed them only under the pressure of two millions of coalesced bayonets at the call of England. And the stranger had the impudence to honor this document of disgrace and oppression with the title of 'European balance of power.' France was deprived of the frontiers acquired by the old monarchy, our fortresses were razed to the ground, and the Alps were closed against us by separating us from Burgundy beyond the Jura, and from that sympathetic and faithful Savoy. At almost one blow we were deprived of Canada, Louisiana, the Isle of France, &c.; our ships of war were stolen, our fortresses and arsenals were cleared out, our public treasury was drained, and we were compelled for several years to feed millions of men united against us by England. What a balance of power! And this has been endured 45 years."

The following passage is on the liberty of the seas:—

"Since Selden laid down the principle of sovereignty in his *Mare Clausum*, to which Grotius victoriously replied in his *Mare Liberum*, the question has made a few steps towards liberty. England, more than ever, proclaims her pretensions to rule the seas by imposing her will on all parts of the globe. She alone, she says, has the right and interest to do so. Interest, it is possible, because she possesses colonies everywhere; but that is no reason why she should prevent identical interests from establishing themselves. As to right, it is that of force, which will be replaced by the force of law. We have read, some time since, in an article on this subject in the *Siècle*, a journal which pretends to be French, that British maritime power was necessary for the civilization of the world. It said, among other things, that the sovereignty of England on the sea is necessary, because this Power, exercising a watch in every sea where her vessels sail, preserved other nations from piracy and theft. The first robbers on the sea are the English, and I prove it—1st, by the seizure, ten times repeated, on all seas of all our merchant ships without any previous declaration of war, and that fact is more important than the capture of ships from time to time by barbarian pirates, much more humane than the English; 2nd, by the burning of Copenhagen, which is the most monstrous fact in the history of Europe; 3rd, by the right of search, a civilised robbery a hundred times more grievous than the barbarity of pirates. Not only have the English never destroyed piracy, but they have protected it. I prove it again. Did they not at the moment of the expedition to Africa in 1830 oppose with all their force the destruction of piracy? Did they once attempt to extirpate it? Were they not, on the contrary, well satisfied to see our Mediterranean trade exposed to all these excesses? the absolute royalty of the English on the seas has consequently been nothing but absolute tyranny, without any repression possible, because England mocked at all others, in consequence of her superiority."

The article concludes thus:—

"Moreover, as we have already remarked, other times are approaching. The security of all will be protected by all. The confederation of peoples will save them by land as by sea from all piracies and from all tyrannies. England alone has been hitherto the obstacle to peace as well as to common security. The time has come when its authority ought to cease, to make place for ever for the common right of nations to law, justice, and true liberty."

SPANISH INSOLENCE.

(From the London Shipping Gazette.)

In our impression of Saturday we directed attention to the outrages committed upon British ships passing the Fort of Tarifa, in the Gut of Gibraltar, and we now append a certified list of vessels, just arrived in Falmouth, that have experienced, within the past three weeks, similar treatment from the Spanish garrison of that place.

On the 18th of August, the barque *Eglantine*, Abso'om, of Shields, struck by a shot amidships, which went completely through her broadside at the water's edge.

On the same date, at 8 P.M., the barque *Osborne*, Currie, o. Shields, had five running ropes and one maintopmast shroud shot away.

On the same date the brig *Jollys*, Carr, of Shields, a shot through the trysail.

On the 16th, 10 20 P.M., the brig *Ada*, Cole, of Sunderland, fired at three times without effect.

To this list may be appended the *Watersprite*, Mills, at Dartmouth, already referred to; and the Prussian brig *Express*, fired into on the 17th, at 2 P.M., without any notice or warning whatsoever.

Really this molestation of unoffending Merchantmen, engaged in the peaceful pursuits of Commerce, has become too serious to be passed over without special notice. Probably none of the vessels we have named, excepting the Prussian brig, showed their colours passing Tarifa. However, it would seem the exhibition of his ensign did not save the Prussian from the treatment experienced by the other vessels in his company. He was fired at no less than three times, the last round discharged while his ensign was flying. It is well for the Commandant at Tarifa and his warlike garrison that no mischief beyond the loss of a few ropes has attended so far their artillery practice at the expense of British ships. At the same time it is impossible that such gratuitous conduct can be tolerated by the British Government. The Gut of Gibraltar is a common highway for the ships of all nations. The Spanish territory extends to a certain distance round the northern shore. The territorial limit is not specified, and probably is unknown to any one of the many thousand Commanders frequenting the Straits. If the Spanish authorities desire to preserve that limit from all trespassers during the present collision with the Moors, or for the future, they should make their determination known, and not suffer unoffending Merchantmen to fall into a trap unawares.

RUSSIA.

The following letter has been received in Paris from St. Petersburgh, dated 30th August:—

"I have seen it stated in some German journals that the Russian Cabinet insists on the restoration of the Princes of Central Italy.—It is not so; of this I can assure you. The solution which would please our Cabinet best would be, first, the annexation of the Duchies to Piedmont, or, if not, the creation of a kingdom of Etruria under Prince Napoleon; but, under any circumstances, the regulation of the Italian question by Congress in conformity with the wishes of the Italian people. Preparations on a g and scale are being made to celebrate the majority of the Grand Duke Cesarewitch. The Emperor will return to St. Petersburg for the ceremony, and will thence proceed to Warsaw, where orders have been given to prepare the Palaces of Belvedere-Lazienki and the White House, which leads me to believe that numerous exalted personages are expected to meet there. A company has been authorized to construct a railway from Kieff to Odessa, with a branch to the town of Kourak."

FEARFUL ACCIDENT IN SWITZERLAND.

DEATH OF A TRAVELLER IN THE GLAZIERS.

A correspondent of the London Times, writing from Zermatt, August 18, gives the following thrilling narrative:—

"It appears that on Friday morning, Aug. 12, a Russian gentleman, named Edouard de Gratte, left the Reffelberg Hotel to cross the pass of the Weisshor. He was a very fine, powerful man, about six feet three inches high, and had a somewhat wild and unsettled look in his face. He had no Alpenstock, (which was indispensable for such an expedition,) and sharply refused an offer of the landlord to supply him with one.

"He started with two Zermatt guides, and safely crossed both the Weissthor and the Monte Moro cases, arriving in the evening at Matmark, a village in the valley of Saas. He appeared to be very confident in his own physical powers, and to be inclined to despise the difficulties and dangers occasionally met with in the higher regions of the Alps.

"On Saturday he left Matmark with his two guides (still without an Alpenstock, and carrying only a walking stick in his hand.) He retraced his steps of the previous day as far as the top of Weissthor Pass; from there, instead of turning to the left and descending by the usual route along the Gorner Glacier to the Riffellberg, he descended by the Fendelin Glacier which slopes from the pass directly down into the valley of Zermatt, and affords a shorter, though much more perilous route to the town than the Gorner Glacier.

"The three were fastened together by a rope: the traveller being in the middle; the rope was tied round his body, but was not, as it should have been, tied round the guides also; it was only held on the left arm of each by a large loose loop. In this way they passed over the greater part of the glacier, and were within a few minutes of leaving it altogether, when they came to a large patch of snow, which the guides, according to their own account, proposed to cross round, but which the traveller insisted on crossing. Accordingly the first guide crossed in safety. The traveller then followed him, but when he had reached the middle the snow gave way under his feet, and he sank into a hidden *crevasse*. Having no Alpenstock, he could not break his fall in the usual way, by holding it across the chasm, and so his whole weight was thrown with a sudden jerk upon the rope, which broke instantly on both sides of the crevasse, down which the unfortunate man consequently fell. His voice was soon heard calling for assistance which the guides were not skillful enough to render. The crevasse was a peculiar one, being narrow at the top and widening downwards for some distance, after which it narrowed again until its sides met at a depth of about 200 feet. This circumstance rendered it impossible to reach him, without a rope; he appeared to be about sixty feet from the top, wedged between the sides of the crevasse; and they had no rope excepting the two ends that remained with them, of about a yard each, so they determined that one of them should go to the nearest *chalet*—a 2 hours' walk—for ropes. The idea of trying to make a rope by cutting up their coats and shirts, and especially their leathern knapsacks, seems most unaccountably never to have occurred to them. Thus the unfortunate M. de Gratte received no assistance for four hours, during which he frequently spoke to the guide above. He was, he said, in a sloping position, with his head lower than his feet, and with his right arm free, but he was constantly sinking lower. After three hours the flow of blood to his head and the intense cold had very much weakened him; he spoke seldom, saying only that he was being frozen to death.

"At last, after four hours, the guide returned from the Findelen *chalet* with assistance; the rope was lowered, but was found to be twelve feet too short to reach him. Now, it will scarcely be credited, but it is a fact, that when the rope was found to be too short nothing more was done, but men were sent for more ropes to Zermatt, a distance of four hours, so that the unhappy man was condemned by the helpless clowns above him to pass eight hours more in his icy prison. He had endured the most dreadful agony, for at first the warmth of his body, dissolving the ice next him, caused him to sink lower; but as the vital heat departed the cold gradually regained its superiority, so that he was frozen in tightly between the walls of ice, which, as their wetted surfaces congealed and slightly expanded towards each other, crushed him between them with irresistible force.

"About the end of the fifth hour the poor man died. He had fallen in between noon and 1 p.m., and he died about 5 p.m. At midnight more ropes came from Zermatt, and his corpse was pulled up; it was found at the depth of 72 feet. It was handed over to the authorities, by whom an inquest was held and an examination instituted."

THE FRENCH AMNESTY.

Though the amnesty granted by the Emperor of the French has given general satisfaction in France, the chiefs of the political parties for whom the proscription is reversed differ considerably in opinion as to what their course should be with regard to the Imperial act of oblivion. We have already published the declarations of Louis Blanc and Victor Hugo; they both reject the profferred pardon; the former, while refusing to return to France admits that private circumstances may justify many others in embracing the opportunity offered them of reasuming their citizenships.—Victor Hugo will not cross the French frontier till he can do so hand in hand with Liberty. Both prefer to remain in exile, protesting against the Empire and all its consequences.

We have received two additional declarations drawn forth by the amnesty—one from M. Edgar Guinet, dated from Veytaux, in Switzerland; the second from M. Felix Pyat. We give the substance of both, as they are too long to print *in extenso*.

M. E. Guinet denies the right of the Emperor either to proscribe or pardon him, and declines to return to his country, as his hands would be tied, and he would not be able to serve it. The exiles do not need the permission of any one to re-enter France, as they have the law in their favour, and they alone will decide on the proper time to return to the country of which no one had a right to deprive them. Law, having been proscribed with them, ought to be re-established with them.—Instead of accepting an act of favour for himself, he makes a series of demands on behalf of France; unless so many of exile, deportation, and death are to be lost to her and to humanity, he claims, as just restitution to his country, that the ordinary guarantees for security among modern nations be re-established for the French people; that no man shall be arrested or deported by a mere act of the Administration, or without a regular trial and the verdict of a jury; that trials shall be public; that the sentences of the tribunals shall not be altered or aggravated in severity by an arbitrary power; that confiscated property shall be restored to the legal owners; and as the guarantee that includes all the others, that the freedom of debate and liberty of the press be restored to the nation. He denies the right of proscription under any circumstances and protests against it, as not giving, or being capable of giving, to any one a legal power over those to whom such a measure of force may be applied. He urges this as the only means of terminating the era of proscriptions into which the world appears to have re-entered. Each party doing in its turn what was permitted to the party that preceeded it, every political change is marked by the expulsion of all those who were opposed to the movement. This, he says, is an outrage on human conscience; and as even the free countries of Europe are silent with regard to it, seeming to accept the practice as authorized by success, it is for those who are proscribed to demand justice, not for their own advantage, but for the sake of others.—M. Guinet, therefore, like Louis Blanc, declines to return from exile under the amnesty; and, substituting law for liberty, appears to mean the same thing as Victor Hugo; the political condition of France must undergo an entire change before they re-enter it.

M. Felix Pyat, in precisely similar circumstances, takes a different view of the duty and policy of the political exiles; he does not agree with Louis Blanc, or Victor Hugo, or M. Guinet; he doubts the wisdom and patriotism of standing aloof from France till France shall have changed, intimatating that if all the proscribed wait for law or liberty to cross the frontier of their country with them, they may have to wait an indefinite period.—He recommends action, as preferable in this case to suffering, though it is infinitely more difficult; and to act for the benefit of France it is necessary to take advantage of the amnesty and return thither, leaving the after steps to time and circumstances. The question to be decided is, which is the more worthy and useful course for the exile to adopt—to remain in England, Belgium, or Switzerland, or to return to France? M. F. Pyat decides for returning, and in so doing claims to represent the opinion of the "great majority" of those to whom the amnesty applies. "We protest," he says, "for the eternal right of justice and reason," but they would like to see the bravest and strongest "carrying the protest themselves." He then adds:—

"The amnesty is a weapon for the empire. Why should it not be a weapon for liberty? Why reject this weapon at once, without knowing whether it will not one day have its hour of opportunity? Why engage ourselves at once and at all hazards not to employ it? Why should we voluntarily close up the passage? Why condemn ourselves to inaction whatever be the occasion, the facility, the utility, the necessity for action? It is not enough to despise one's enemies at a distance it is not enough to protest like free and worthy men; it is not enough to write in English for France, which reads little, even in French, and never reads at all without the permission of Government. Why, therefore, *a priori*, reduce the party to impotence and the men of action to doing nothing? 'When liberty returns we shall return,' say these two friends. The mass, on the contrary, says, 'When we return liberty will return.'"

What follows is directed against the three leaders who have advised continuance in exile: "We cannot concur with them that to save France her most worthy sons ought to quit her that it is necessary to leave the enemy in possession of the position in order the better to expel him." He says,—

"No sound sense can arrive at such a conclusion; and the English press is too practical, its politics are a science too positive, it has too much regard for deeds not to concur with us on the efficacy of the means. Let us, therefore, lay hold of what is sound in common sense, and let us distrust the sublime.—The sublime caused us formerly to vote for the return of the Prince who destroyed the Republic; and it speaks now against the return of the citizen who may destroy the Empire."

Having quoted against the more passive policy a long passage from an a dress to the electors of France in 1857, in which Louis Blanc advises them not to abstain from voting lest the "paralysis should be reduced to a system," and exhorts them to "go boldly up to the ghost and it will disappear," M. Pyatt asks, in reference to the present sta e of things in France,—

"Does not Louis Blanc perceive the selfish dilemma in which he involves himself when he would make the most worthy yield to the least so,—the free confide in the enslaved? Or, does he think that he can really expect a deliverance at the hands of the slaves he despises, or of a tyrant whom he hates? Individualism, to which he is not accustomed, carries away his logic and his memory. What is the use of an army without chiefs, or dough without yeast, of powder without fire, of ciphers without a prefix, of a crowd of slaves without a Spartacus?"

Those who can be leaders must not, argues M. Pyatt, be content with lecturing the people of France from a distance; they must join them at their own risk and peril, or the people may say, "you reserve yourselves for victory, but shun the battle; you counsel us to conquer, but come not to help us; you would only 're-enter with liberty,' when we no longer have need of you!" He then proceeds:—

"To attempt the association of liberty with the Empire is to attempt squaring the circle. There is, then, no alternative but restoration or revolution. Our choice cannot be doubtful. We must sacrifice all to revolution,—liberty, dignity, solitary grandeur, tastes, works of predilection, prepossessions, fortunes, family, life and memory itself—everything, except conscience, we must sacrifice to save our country. We must not belong to every country, even though it be free. Let us free our own, if it be true that on the freedom of France depends in some degree the freedom of the world. Let then not Louis Blanc denationalise himself so much. We should lose too much by his absence. Let him quickly again become that which we have always known him to be in theory and in practice, what he was two years ago, the man of *solidarité*. Truth does not change, like us, in so short a period. What was our duty in '57 is our duty in '59."

As to the difficulties in the way of political action in France, M. Pyatt admits they are great; that the freedom of the press, one means of influencing the mass of the people, is destroyed; but he asserts that even for the press there will be "liberty enough if there is boldness enough;" and instances the case of Count Montalembert, who, under all the repressive laws applying to the journals, dealt through the press a heavy blow at the Imperial system. Shall the Liberals of France leave to the Royalists, the Catholics, and privileged orders the duty of exhibiting courage, face to face, and fighting hand to hand? Could not Louis Blanc do what has been done by Montalembert? If Victor Hugo should return and finish his *Napoleon le Petit*, would not their trials make a greater noise than that concerning the Indian debate? If the Liberals and Republicans do not act in France, what will they do?

"That which we have done during the 10 years that we have lived and died here in dignity and freedom, while they have lived and died as slaves in France? What then? Nothing—not even unity of action. Cries of indignation against kings and queens, eloquent refutations, one or two *chefs d'œuvre* in prose and verse, shots in the air more for the glory of the authors than the destruction of the enemy. Even after the lightning of the *Châtiments*, was the castigated les powerfully enthroned, triumphant, and amnestying?—Shall we leave him and his to take root for another 10 years? Were we not banished, we should do our best to strike him down at the risk of exile. Let us go to combat, not to consecrate him; to swell the ranks of his adversaries, not of his slaves. Louis Blanc says that at present we can do nothing in France, and yet he adds that the amnesty is a proof of feebleness rather than of force. Forward, then! A single act of devotion and boldness in France will have more influence on the French people than all the sheets of paper which it is possible to print in London. Let us, then, strike at this feebleness. 'Go boldly up to the ghost, and it will disappear.'"

"Louis Blanc knows well that a prisoner, in spite of prison, police, and army—a solitary man—Mallett, almost achieved a revolution against the first Empire; and what one man alone almost succeeded in accomplishing against the uncle, will not the whole party dare to attempt against the nephew? A learned historian, he knows well that those amnestied by Louis XVIII, with that glorious Manuel at their head, bore a good part in the revolution of July. He who has written the *Histoire de Dix Ans* knows well that those amnestied by Louis Philippe, the refugees in London, where we now are, Marrast, Cavaignac, Guinard, and others, rendered on returning effective service in the revolution of February. Finally—last and most terrible recollection of all—he, a member of the Provisional Government, knows (too well, alas!) that the amnestied of the republic—Louis Napoleon himself—re-entered to destroy it. If the Prince had rested 'in dignity' at London, and contented himself with protesting his principle; if he had said, '*Ubi princeps ibi patria*; when the empire returns I shall return,' assuredly we should not have to return ourselves to restore the republic."

AN EMPRESS AND HER HOTEL BILLS.—"The Empress Dowager of Russia," says the *Avenir* of Nice, will "arrive at this place in the beginning of October from Interlaken, where she is at present. Her Majesty has proved that, however rich sovereigns may be they are not always disposed to submit to hotelkeepers. When Her Majesty passed through Basle two years ago, the landlord of one of the hotels there charged 17,000f for accommodating the Empress and her suit for a single night. The worthy innkeeper, on learning that Her Majesty was coming to Switzerland, expected a second visit, but the Empress before leaving St. Petersburg, adopted a defensive strategy, by engaging several cooks, who go before and prepare her repasts in the towns where she intends to stop. This year, on passing through Basle, her Majesty's dinner was prepared, as usual, beforehand, and served in one of the railway refreshment rooms."

THE DUCHESS OF PARMA AND HER FAMILY.—In speaking of a recent tour which he made in Switzerland, M. Fiorentino, a writer in the *Constitutionnel*, states that he happened to take passage on board the same steamer with the Duchess of Parma and her young family, whom he thus describes;—"Scarcely had we taken our places on the deck when we noticed at the other end of the seat a lady surrounded by a group of merry laughing children. She wore a straw hat without either ribbons or feathers, and a morning dress of extreme simplicity. It is impossible to imagine sweeter or more pleasing features, or more affable manners. That lady was the Duchess of Parma, on her way from Genoa to Friburg with her children and several attendants. The young Duke Robert, who appeared to be nine or ten years of age, contemplated the lake and mountains with a thoughtful air. His younger brother treated him with great deference, and I observed that he touched his hat whenever he spoke to him. The young princesses had a most pleasing air of gentleness and good nature. The youngest, a very pretty and lively child, amused herself by carrying her doll up and down the deck, and went every now and then to whisper some great secret to her governess. Her brothers and sisters, part of the time, crowded round a juggler, admiring his dexterity, and purchased a few trifles from him."

PROTESTANTISM IN AUSTRIA.—The *Ost Deutsche Post* of Vienna says:—"It is a mistake to suppose that the number of protestants in the different provinces of the empire is not considerable. In the kingdom of Hungary there are 2,196,816 protestants, two-thirds to the Lutheran. The protestants, therefore, form one-fourth of all the inhabitants of the Kingdom. The organisation of protestant worship is guaranteed by both old and recent laws; it possesses a certain degree of self-government, and appoints its heads, and all that is wanting to it is to be placed on the same footing as the Roman Catholic church. In Transylvania, out of a population of 2,000,000, there are 543,634 protestants of different denominations, each having its own chiefs. In the Servian Voivodine there are 78,345 out of 1,547,000 inhabitants. In Croatia and Sclavonia there are only 4,831.—Among the countries forming part of the Germanic Confederation, the small province of Silesia has relatively the largest protestant population, the number being 60,783; next follow Bohemia, with 90,000; Moravia, 52,140; Upper Austria, 18,511; Carinthia, 17,900; Lower Austria, 20,000; Styria, 5,800; and the coast, 1,500. In the Tyrol there are only 122, and in Salzburg 176. In the other provinces of Galicia there is a protestant population of 24,580, in Venetia, 400; and in Dalmatia, 15. Protestantism is, therefore represented in Austria by three millions of inhabitants."

The Empress has just presented the dress worn by her on her first appearance at church, after the birth of the Prince Imperial, the embroidery of which cost 25,000f., to the statue of the Virgin on the altar of Notre Dame della Garde, at Marseilles.—*Court Journal.*

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To Consumptives.
Weekly Meeting of Gough Division, S. of T.
Lecture at Music Hall.—Wm. J. Alleyn.

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

QUEBEC, SEPT. 26TH, 1859.

☞ SEE FIRST PAGE.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—A telegraphic despatch received by a gentleman in town, from Three Rivers, conveys the sad intelligence of the sudden death by drowning of the son of His Excellency Sir Edmund Head. The accident, which has plunged the family of the Governor General into the deepest grief, occurred on Saturday last at Shawanagan Falls. The body, we believe, had been recovered, but up to the time of our going to press full particulars had not reached town. The unfortunate young gentleman only arrived in this country a fortnight ago by the *Anglo-Saxon*. He had come from Germany, where he had been to finish his education.

Arrival of the North American.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE Canadian mail steamship *North American*, Captain Aiton, arrived in port yesterday evening at half-past five o'clock, having thus made a capital passage out although she had to contend with head winds, and was detained by fog in the gulf for a period of three hours. The *North American* brings 102 passengers and 644 tons of cargo. The *Hungarian*, which left this on the 3rd, arrived at Liverpool at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 13th inst. At 12 50 on Saturday night the *North American* met the *Anglo Saxon*. The leading items of the news consist of the terrible explosion on board of the Great Eastern, the renewal of hostilities and repulse of the British expedition in China. With regard to the first we have given, to the exclusion of other matter, a full account of that unfortunate accident; and on the second subject we give all the information which had reached England up to the hour of the "North American's" sailing. All our available space being taken up by those matters, we can merely advert to the present state of continental Europe. From Zurich we learn that the conferences were suspended temporarily until Count Colloredo received fresh instructions from Vienna. There is intelligence from Florence in some degree confirmed by information collected in Paris, to the effect that, in Tuscany, increased activity is displayed in putting forward Prince Napoleon as a candidate for the throne of that country, with the sanction, it is said, of the Emperor. The King of Prussia is so much better that he is able to get up daily and walk without assistance. Kossuth, after spending some time in Paris has returned to London. News received at St. Petersburg, from the Caucasus, states the Circassian chief Schamyl had been made prisoner, and was to be sent to the Russian capital. It is asserted that France and England will make a joint expedition against China. It is also rumoured that the governments of France and England are both agreed that it will be necessary to hold a Congress for the settlement of the Italian question. Spain was making preparations for a grand expedition to Morocco. Some of the Spanish journals modestly urge the necessity of taking Gibraltar from the English; no matter by what means. Apart from the disaster to the Great Eastern, the home news presents no feature of special interest. We are glad to learn that the reported prevalence of disease in the Irish potatoe crop appears to have little foundation in fact. Consols have suffered a decline caused no doubt by the recommencement of the war with China, and by the unsettled state of Continental affairs. The closing price on the 13th was 95⅛ a ¼. We have again to tender our thanks to Messrs. Allan Bros. & Co., for their continued courteous attention in forwarding us ample supplies of the latest London and Liverpool papers.

THE TERRIBLE EXPLOSION ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN.

PORTLAND, Sunday.

As briefly reported in the greater portion of the *Shipping and Mercantile Gazette* of Saturday, a shocking accident occurred on board this vessel while off Hastings on Friday evening. The most exaggerated and often contradictory accounts both as to the cause and extent of the calamity are already in circulation, the killed and wounded varying in the reports from four to forty. What the actual loss of life will prove ultimately to be, it is at present impossible to say; four of the poor firemen and stokers have already perished, and three or four remain in such a state as to leave but little hope of their lives being saved. The explosion which has now cast so sad a gloom over the trip round to Portland took place in the forward funnel, which passes through the grand saloon and lower deck cabins to the boilers. In order fully to understand as far as it is yet known the cause of the accident, it will be necessary to say a few words on the peculiar construction of the two forward funnels for the paddle boilers. In the first plans for the vessel it was determined, in order to economise the heat given off by the funnels, and to keep the saloons through which they passed cool, to fit them all for what is termed "a feed-pipe casing," rising from the boilers to about eight feet above the upper deck. This feed-pipe casing is simply a double or outer funnel for the length we have stated, the inner one, as usual, carrying off the smoke and flame, and the space between it and the outer casing being filled with water. The water is pumped in at the top of the casing while cold, and gradually passing down into the space round the furnaces, becomes greatly heated, when it is discharged into the boilers by means of an ordinary stop-cock. A plan by which so much coolness is supposed to be gained in the berths and saloons, and so much fuel saved by the ample supply of hot water to the boilers, promises such obvious advantages for that the last 10 years attempts of every kind have been made to carry out the principle successfully on board most of the sea-going steamers. In no one instance has the plan ever yet succeeded. In but too many cases the funnels have done what the funnel of the Great Eastern did on such a colossal scale last Friday evening. When such an accident has not occurred the pressure of the column of water on the base of the funnel near the furnaces has been so great as to cause them, when strained in bad weather or worn by long use, to leak into the fires and extinguish them more or less rapidly. Any one the least conversant with boiler mechanism will see, too, at a glance, that the safety of the whole affair depends upon the stop-cock which lets off the water into the boilers being watched with unremitting vigilance. The neglect of this for half an hour would allow steam to generate in the casing, which would then, in plain terms, become a gigantic boiler, without a valve or any means of letting off its steam, save by blowing up. This was the apparatus which, in order to economise heat and cool the saloons, it was proposed to introduce on board the Great Eastern in the three funnels to the screw engine, and the two forward funnels for the paddles. Messrs. Bolton and Watt were entrusted with the construction of the screw engines and boilers, and they at once refused to have any such casing round their funnels, or attached to their engines in any way whatever. Their reason for refusal doubtless rested mainly on the obvious fact, that the plan had been tried over and over again and always failed, with more or less of inconvenience or disaster. The plan, however, was adopted for the two paddle funnels, though at about that time the Collins line of steamers, which had tried the plan for nearly three years, discarded it as often dangerous, and always worthless. Who is responsible for its being fixed to the paddle funnels, or for the manifest defects which, after the explosion, it is stated were found to exist in the stop-cock for letting the water into the boilers, is not now known.

A strict inquiry will doubtless be instituted by the Board of Trade, and pending that examination it would be both unwise and unjust to express any opinion on facts which, at the best, are at present but imperfectly known. All that has yet been ascertained is that there has been neglect somewhere, and that the stop-cock for letting the water off into the boilers was either incapable of performing its duty properly, or was not attended to at all. The casings of the two forward funnels of the Great Eastern held each about 7 or 8 tons of water, and the forward one, at least, it is now evident, might have exploded at any moment during the voyage, when the grand saloon was filled with the visitors on board to listen to the admirable music of the ship's band. The visitors who were passengers on board numbered about 100, and, as may readily be believed, included among them some of the most distinguished navigators, engineers, and scientific men in Europe. All, as usual, were assembled at dinner, at about half-past five o'clock on Friday, when before the dessert came on two gentlemen left the chairman's table to look at the coast near Hastings. Mr. Campbell, the Marquis of Stafford, Earl Mountcharles, Lord Alfred Paget, and a few others followed, without waiting for dessert. The departure of these gentlemen from the saloon, as it happened, broke up the dinner party, and instead of retiring to the grand saloon as usual, nearly all the visitors came on deck, and went right forward in the bows. About 30 remained at table,—a few were on the bridge with Mr. Campbell, and thus, by a most merciful interposition, it happened, for the first time during the voyage, that there was no one sitting in the grand saloon, and no one on the little raised deck round the foremost funnel. One or two gentlemen were congratulating Mr. Campbell on the almost marvellous success of the ship, when in the space of a second there was a terrific explosion. The forward part of the deck appeared to spring like a mine, blowing the funnel up into the air. There was a confused heavy roar, amid which came the awful crash of timber and iron mingled together with frightful uproar, and then all was hidden in a rush of steam. Blinded and almost stunned by the overwhelming concussion, those on the bridge stood motionless in the white vapor till they were reminded of the necessity of seeking shelter by the shower of wreck—glass, gilt work, saloon ornaments, and pieces of wood—which began to fall like rain in all directions. The prolonged clatter of these as they fell prevented any one aft the bridge from moving; and though all knew that a fearful accident had occurred, none were aware of its extent, or what was likely next to happen. After a short interval, during which the steam still obscured all aft the funnel, Capt. Comstock, who was on the bridge, tried to see what had occurred, but he could only ascertain by peering over the edge of the paddle-box that the vessel's sides were uninjured, and the engines still going. Gradually then, as the steam cleared off, the foremost funnel could be seen lying like a log across the deck, which was covered with bits of glass, gilding, fragments of curtains and silk hangings, window frames, scraps of wood blown into splinters, and a mass of fragments, which had evidently come from the cabin fittings of the lower deck, beneath the grand saloon. In the middle was a great heap of rubbish where the funnel had just stood, from which the condensed steam was rushing up in a white, and therefore not hot, vapour, but enough to hide completely all that had happened below. In another minute all the passengers came rushing towards the spot. The 20 or 30 who had remained at table in the saloon next that which blew up came on deck also, and it will give some idea of the gigantic strength of the vessel when it is stated that these latter, until they actually saw the smash, were almost unaware of the terrific explosion which had occurred beside them. It was only the dull heavy roar, followed by the rattling of fragments as they fell down on and through the skylights, which warned them that something dreadful had occurred. Still none knew what had really happened or what injury the vessel had sustained. Captain Harrison who was aft at the moment rushed forward, and seizing a rope, lowered himself down through the steam into the wreck of the grand saloon, and calling to six men to follow him, began a search among the ruins for those who might have been below. The only one in the apartment was his own little daughter, who had just arrived at the after part at the moment of the explosion, and who, completely sheltered by the wrought iron bulkhead, had escaped, by a miracle, totally unhurt. Captain Harrison merely gave the order to pass her up through the skylight, and continued his search. This was no easy matter. The wreck and rubbish piled in all directions in the ladies' small saloon, forward of the funnel, made it difficult to move about.

The steam hid almost every object; the place was broken, the floor in parts upheaved and riven, so as to show a still more frightful smash in the saloons and cabins below.—Through these apertures the bright glare beneath the lower deck of all showed that the furnace doors had either been blown open or blown away, and the funnel being gone, the draught was down the remains of the chimney forcing out the flames and ashes in a fierce and dangerous stream. This, as the embers touched water, sent up a close suffocating air, half steam, half gas,—in which it was difficult to see and almost impossible to breathe. In the meantime most on board, including the visitors, took steps to restore order and confidence. As already said, there were fortunately no holiday tourists there, or the matter would have been much worse. Some of the ablest engineers and machinists were on deck, who could pretty well guess what had happened and what worse might follow. A funnel, filled similarly to that which had blown up, was evidently getting intensely hot, and of those present none knew to what extent its "jacket," or outer casing, had been damaged or how soon it might explode. Mr. Scott Russell, followed by one or two engineers, at once went below to the furnaces of these boilers, and ordered the steam to be blown off, the speed of the engines to be reduced, and every precaution taken against mishap. Mr. Campbell remained calm and collected on deck, getting the crew forward and preventing any unnecessary alarm. Some of the men instantly went below to search for those employed in the stoke-holes, whom it was now evident must be fearfully injured, if indeed alive. At this moment a cry was raised of a man overboard. Some of the crew and many of the passengers went aft, when something like the figure of a human being was visible among the waves. Life buoys, gratings, and bits of timber were thrown over all at once, and two gentlemen were endeavouring to lower a boat when it was stated that the alarm was a false one. Unhappily, however, it was but too true, as was afterwards ascertained.—The man was a fireman, and when the explosion took place he rushed to avoid the steam to the aperture out of which the ashes were emptied, and from this jumped and caught at a beam under the "sponson," in front of the paddles. To this, it is said, he hung for a few moments, when, probably weakened by the explosion or scalded by the steam, he relaxed his hold, and, falling under the paddles, was, of course, instantly killed by them, and so floated past astern. All this occurred in the space of three or four minutes. Mr. Trotman, with one or two others, went below to the lower deck cabins, where one at least was known to be covered by the wreck, while Captain Harrison came on deck and ordered the ship's course to be altered towards the land till it could be ascertained that there was no immediate danger from fire or injury to the frame of the vessel below. The latter risk appeared to be the most imminent, as the flames were still rushing fiercely from the furnace doors. The hose was therefore ordered to be laid on, and instant preparations made for extinguishing the fires. During this time some gallant fellows among the crew had gone down to the stoke-hole to see after those below and bring the poor firemen who were on duty near the funnel at the time on deck as quickly as possible. It was said that only two or three men were below, and that these men were but slightly injured, though it was, unfortunately, soon found that there were not less than 12 more or less hurt. Two or three of these poor fellows walked up to the deck almost, if not quite, unassisted, and this may have led to the belief that their injuries were slight. Their aspect, however, told its own tale, and none who had ever seen blown-up men before could fail to know at a glance that some had only two or three hours to live. A man blown up by gunpowder is a mere figure of raw flesh, which seldom moves after the explosion. Not so with men blown up by steam, who for a few minutes are able to walk about, apparently almost unhurt, though in fact mortally injured beyond all hope of recovery. This was so with one or two, who, as they emerged from below, walked aft with that indescribable expression in their faces only resembling intense astonishment, and a certain faltering of the gait and movements like one that walks in his sleep. Where not grimed by the smoke or ashes, the peculiar bright, soft whiteness of the face, hands, or breast, told at once that the skin, though unbroken, had, in fact, been boiled by the steam. One man walked along with this movement and look, and seemed quite unconscious that the flesh of his thighs (most probably by the ashes from the furnace) was burnt in deep holes. To some one who came to his assistance he said quietly, "I am all right. There are others worse than me. Go and look after them." This poor man was the first to die. Another stoker was brought up with the scalp hanging in raw strips from his head.—One of the crew went to assist another fireman, and caught him by the arm, and beneath the grasp of those who thus aided him the skin peeled off the poor fellow's hand and arm like an old glove, and this, too, without the sufferer apparently feeling or knowing it.

As fast as the men were taken up they were taken aft to the infirmary, where cots were prepared. Drs. Slater and Watson, the surgeons of the ship, with one of the visitors, Dr. Markham, of St. Mary's Hospital, were at once in attendance, and everything which unremitting kindness or medical skill could suggest was at once done for their relief. It was, however, seen at once that but little hopes existed for many, if not the majority, of the sufferers, who were twelve in number.—Most of them seemed very restless, and almost if not quite delirious; but a few of those whose injuries were likely to be more immediately fatal remained quiet, half unconscious, or at most only asking to be covered up, as if they felt the cold. For these latter all knew nothing whatever could be done, as, in fact, they were then dying. In the meantime on deck the hose had been got at once into play, and a stream of water was poured down into the stokehole beneath the lower deck, so as in a few minutes to quench the fire in the furnaces, and put at rest all fear of danger from that source. Within 20 minutes after the blow-up the real cause and nature of the mishap was known, and the total safety of all the engines and after boilers was definitely ascertained. Fearful as was the explosion, it was seen that, owing to the immense strength of the ship, its violence had been entirely confined to the compartment in which it had occurred. Beyond this no injury was done of any kind, excepting a stray piece breaking a skylight here or there. Prudently, therefore, and in order to prevent exaggerated reports or unnecessary alarm, it was intended to resume the original course and steer for Portland. Before this was done, Mr. Hawkins one of the boatswains, had discovered that Mr. Rawlinson, one of Mr. Gray's assistants, who was in the lower-deck cabin, was completely buried, and, in fact, suffocating beneath a pile of lumber of all kinds. In an instant men were set to work to free him, who dragged away the wreck and splintered glass and wood by handfuls, till Mr. Rawlinson was caught sight of and pulled out by main force, a good deal shaken, contused, and cut about the head and face, but not dangerously. All danger from fire or another explosion being now at an end, those who chose were enabled to go down and examine for themselves the scene of the disaster.

The litter on the deck showed that in the compartment in which it had taken place, and where it was confined by the wrought iron bulkheads, it had been wide and general. The fore part of Mr. Crace's beautiful saloon was a pile of glittering rubbish, a mere confused mass of boards, capret shreds, hangings, mirrors, gilt frames, and splinters of ornaments; the rich gilt castings were broken and thrown down, the brass work ripped, the handsome cast iron columns round the funnel overturned and strewed about. In the more forward part, a state sitting-room for ladies, every single thing was destroyed, and the wooden flooring broken and wrenched up. As one gazed on the evidences of the appalling force of the explosion it was recollected with profound gratitude to Providence that the accident occurred at the only single moment when the grand saloon was empty, and the berths on each sides were unoccupied. What the consequences would have been if it had taken place an hour later, when the visitors would be sitting in the saloon, is almost fearful to think upon. But the damage in this part seemed a mere bagatelle when compared with the ravages among the lower deck cabins beneath. It was difficult to go down there, for the whole place was filled with fragments of boards, chairs, beds, cabin fittings, broken steam pipes and syphon tubes, torn out rivets, and masses of the inner and other funnels rent to pieces like calico, and lying about like heaps of crumpled cardboard. Everything was in literal fragments. The course of the explosion could then be seen at once. The water, or rather steam, in the casing had crushed in the inner casing, blowing up the funnel above deck, while both funnels below it were torn to pieces and hurled about, sometimes in single rivets or scraps no longer than one's hand, sometimes in crumpled up lumps weighing several hundred weight. Beneath this deck, towards the stoke-hole, where the remnants of the funnel left a yawning hole like an extinct volcano, the force of the explosion was still more manifest. Not only was the iron compartment nearest to the boiler partly rent and pushed back, but one of the main deck beams, an enormously massive wrought iron girder, about two feet deep, and strengthened with angle irons, was wrenched back and nearly bent in halves. The ruin here would be an instructive sight for engineers to witness. It would be still better if medical men could inspect them and solve the problem of how it can possibly have happened that men who stood round the base of and funnel when it exploded, and when tons of iron were torn up and cast about, were not only not killed on the spot, but scarcely one was unable to walk, and not one had sustained a fracture or dislocation. This is at present an inexplicable circumstance.

In some parts the explosion seems to have acted with the capricious violence of lightning. Thus, in the grand saloon the two largest mirrors on each side of it, running fore and aft, were quite unbroken, though the silvering was boiled off the backs of both by the heat of the steam. By the side of these glasses cast-iron columns were bent and broken, and mirrors at four times the distance from the seat of the disaster were almost pulverised, and their framings even destroyed. The beautiful oak staircases descending to the saloons were blown up like cardwork, yet not a book on the library shelves close to the funnel was stirred. At the bottom of the stoke-hole was found one of the gilt framings which were placed round the windows of the room; it was perfectly uninjured. To understand this singularity, the reader must suppose one house—say No. 8—to have had an explosion in its cellar, and among the ruin is found uninjured a drawing-room picture belonging to the next door neighbour at No. 9. The boiler, as far as can be judged from a superficial examination, stands firm; a close scrutiny, however, will be necessary to enable the engineers to determine whether any part of it, more especially its tubes, are injured. It seems almost too much to hope, that when such a severe concussion was experienced, it can have escaped entirely without injury. Near and upon the boiler lie scraps and morsels of the funnels, which show where the first tearing away commenced before the inner casting was blown up to the deck.

Every engineer on board knows that no wooden vessel that ever swam could have resisted the tremendous violence of the explosion for a second. Whether it had happened to the Royal Albert or the General Admiral, the result would have been in each case the same; they would have gone down, perhaps, without even time enough to lower a boat. The Britannia Bridge is a structure of almost unknown strength; engineers calculate that the Great Eastern is ten times as strong. Yet even the ablest engineers on board were astounded at the slight effect produced when the tremendous nature of the explosion was considered. Again, the vessel never once stopped either screw or paddle engines, though of course after this most unfortunate mishap the forward pair of boilers were instantly put out, while the after pair to the second funnel were worked slowly and easily. The only difference this made was that the screw engines were required to go faster, and faster accordingly they went, and did all that was wanted to send the huge ship through the water at "the rate of knots," as sailors say. Any ordinary vessel, even those nominally built of iron, which only mean an outer metal casing with all the rest wood, must have been burnt by the explosion. Yet it is not too much to say that all on board almost smiled at the idea of fire in a vessel subdivided in every direction into a series of iron cells. Had fire been possible the mass of water that was instantly at hand from large hose connected with the donkey engines would have sufficed to put out a small volcano.

We have already given an account of the voyage down to her anchoring at the Nore on Thursday night. During the passage down the river only the speed had been ascertained, and this was shown in a way which, when her trim was taken into consideration, must have surpassed the most sanguine expectations. But as the night fell on Thursday, after anchoring at the Nore, there seemed a fair chance of seeing next day how she would comport herself in a smart sea down Channel. The glass fell as the wind and sea rose. The scud began to fly across the moon, a misty sleet drizzled at intervals, and the tightened shrouds began to hum with a clear sharp noise as if the very rigging was wakening up for a conflict with the elements. Gradually the sky grew overcast, not with clouds, but a uniform thick tint, as if sea, sky, and air were painted a dull slate colour. Taken in the aggregate, there were the premonitory symptoms of a "dirty night" in the Channel, and there was reasonable expectation of a still "dirtier" day. The dawn disappointed no one who wished to know how the Great Eastern would behave in a seaway. The anchor was got up, and the run down Channel commenced, the Girdler Sands being passed soon after 10. The breeze kept freshening, till it amounted at times to a gale, and the old music among the shrouds and rigging became louder and louder. Margate and Ramsgate and the North and South Forelands were passed in that hazy watery scud, when the sea and sky are so mingled together that it is hard to tell where the spray ends and the clouds begin.

In the Downs the wind freshened considerably, coming dead ahead, and for the first time a fair comparison of the Great Eastern with other ships could be made at sea. A heavy swell was running, and large vessels were lying-to under close-reefed topsails, pitching deeply to the sea, and sending the spray in clouds from their bows. At this time the Great Eastern was as motionless as a rock. Now and then heavy rollers passed her, but their size and action could only be known by observing their effect upon other ships. A number of the passengers went forward to the extreme end of the bows, and remained watching the stern of the vessel by comparing it with the line of the horizon to detect a movement. Only by such a rigid test as this could it be discerned that the Great Eastern was moving gently now and then, scarcely more than a foot along her entire length, as the waves rushed under her. Off Dover a sharp quick steamer, very much resembling the boats of the Dover packet service, came out to see the "big ship" pass. Quickly as she went, and with the advantage of a long stretch down from land, she made no sign of coming up with the Great Eastern; on the contrary, as it opened towards the swell she pitched and flew about like a cork, taking in green seas over her bows, and making such bad weather of it that after a half-hour's waiting race, she seemed glad to go round on the other tack and run in for Dover. Shortly before this, Lord Alfred Paget's yacht Resolute, which, in spite of the weather, had held her course alongside in a manner that well became her name, was obliged to part company and bear up for Margate in the best way she could. It was calculated that the surface of the Great Eastern opposed to the wind was equal to an adverse pressure of upwards of 1,200 tons, and made a difference of between 3 and 3½ knots an hour in her speed. Yet, with her paddles only going 6 or 7 revolutions, and her screw from 25 to 30 (which is exactly what is called half-speed,) the mean average of her pace gave more than 12 knots an hour. After passing Dover the weather began to clear, and the afternoon became so fine that some of the passengers, as already stated, were tempted up from dinner to look at the coast near Hastings. Off this town the accident took place. It was only off Beachy Head, when the tiller ropes broke, and the vessel left to itself began to move to the swell, that those on board became for the first time aware that she was really moving like another ship. The motion, however, was slight, and of course stopped the instant chains were rove through the tiller and the steering resumed. No arrangements are yet made for the departure of the vessel on her trial trip, but there is no doubt that it must be postponed for many days later than was originally intended.

The following are the names of those killed and injured:—

Mr. Wm. Briscoe, engineer; slightly injured.
John Boyd, fireman; dead.
Michael Mcilroy, fireman; dead.
Michael Mahon, fireman; dead.
Edward Patrick Gorman, trimmer; jumped overboard to escape the steam, and lost.
William Tait, trimmer; expected to recover.
John Yoxon, trimmer: expected to recover.
Richard Edwards, fireman; dangerously burnt and scalded.
Robert Adams, fireman; ditto.
Wm. Sparks, fireman: ditto.
Walter Woodward, fireman; ditto.

Sparks, Yoxon, and Tait were removed to Portland Hospital this morning, and are progressing favourably.

Robert Adams, and Richard Edwards remain on board in a very precarious condition.

The dead bodies have been removed on shore, and the inquest will take place to-morow (this day.)

WEYMOUTH, Monday.

Now that the first excitement caused by the late dreadful accident on board the Great Eastern has partially subsided, the extent of the damage done and the probable causes of the explosion can be ascertained with a comparative degree of certainty. In the first place it is evident that the damage done to the ship is by no means so considerable as was at first anticipated, nor indeed is it one tythe as great as might have been expected from the terrific nature of the explosion. The light woodwork of the berths and cabins in the lower deck, and the fragile decorations of the grand saloon, have of course been either entirely demolished or very much damaged, but the real solid structure of the ship has resisted the explosion as completely as if it had been but that of a pistol. The iron main-deck beams in the immediate vicinity of the spot where the explosion originated, and the massive iron work by which they are connected round the funnel, are torn and rent like paper, showing the violence of the concussion, but the longitudinal and transverse bulkheads (in which the real strength of the vessel consists) have resisted the shock, and confined the explosion to the compartment of the vessel in which it originated. After the arrival of the ship at Portland, a committee was formed, consisting of the chairman, the directors on board, and Captain Harrison, by whom it was determined to proceed immediately with the repair of the damage. A survey was at once made, and estimates sent in for making good the damages, which do not exceed £5,000, of which £1,000 will be consumed in re-decorating the grand saloon. As to the cause of the accident, there can now no longer be a doubt, but as the blame will doubtless fall heavily on those who are responsible for the melancholy occurrence, it would be unadvisable to say more at present. Two more of the unfortunate men have died—viz., Robert Adams and Richard Edwards.

CHINA.

RENEWAL OF THE WAR.

REPULSE OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITION.

A telegram, of which, as it arrived in cypher, the substance only can be given, was received this morning at the Foreign-office, through Alexandria and Constantinople, from Mr. Rumbold, Secretary to her Majesty's Mission in China, dated Aden, Aug. 29:—

Admiral Hope appeared off the Peiho River on the 17th of June, and found that the fortifications had been rebuilt, but no guns or men were visible.

The entrance into the river was barred with booms and stakes.

The Plenipotentiaries joined the squadron on the 20th, and no notice having been taken of the announcement of their arrival, an attempt was made on the 25th to force a passage, when on a sudden, batteries supported by a Mongol force of apparently 20,000 men, were unmasked, and opened a destructive fire.

After a severe action the squadron was obliged to withdraw, with the loss of the Cormorant, the Lee, and the Plover, and 464 killed and wounded.

The French had 14 killed and wounded out of 60.

The Plenipotentiaries have returned to Shanghai.

The rest of China is reported quiet.

No fears are entertained about Canton, but the Tartar troops have been disarmed as a matter of precaution.

A further telegram, received from Her Majesty's agent and Consul-General in Egypt, mentions that 7 officers were killed and 17 wounded. Admiral Hope and Capts. Shadwell and Vansittart are mentioned as being wounded, but the other names are too obscurely given in the telegram to be safely published.

The following telegrams have been received at Mr. Reuter's office:—

TRIESTE, Sept. 10.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer, just arrived, brings the following advices:—

SHANGHAI, July, 15.

On the arrival of the allied squadron at the mouth of the Peiho, or Yellow River, its further advance was prevented by the Chinese. An engagement by land and water took place on the 25th of June at the Taku Forts.

The English lost several gunboats and 464 men killed and wounded; among the latter are 22 officers. The squadron has returned.

It is stated that the American Ambassador has been admitted to Pekin.

The hope of the treaty being carried out is given up, and a fresh war is considered imminent.

CANTON, July 20.

All traffic with the interior is interrupted.—The allies still occupy the town.

Exports, little doing; for imports no inquiry.

SHANGHAI, July, 15.

Silk quiet. Tea market favourable. Exchange 6s. 4½d. Freights, nothing done.

ALEXANDRIA, Sept. 3 (*via* Vienna.)

The vessels of the expedition to Pekin, having on board the French and English Ambassadors, were fired at in the Peiho River with cannon balls. Three English war ships were sunk, 16 officers killed, and the English Admiral wounded.

The Ambassadors were compelled to return.

CALCUTTA. Aug. 8.

European intelligence has been received here through the Red Sea Telegraph for the first time.

The civil *employées* have raised objections to the threatened diminution of their salaries.

The Commander-in-Chief has issued an order of the day, in which he addresses the European troops in a warning manner.

The rebel fugitives in the mountains of Nepaul number about 8,000 men.

DEATH OF MAJOR-GENERAL SIR WILLIAM EYRE, K.C.B.—We have to record the death of Major-General Sir William Eyre, K.C.B., late in command of the forces in Canada, who died on Thursday last, at Bilton-hall, Warwickshire, at the age of 53. The gallant General had been in bad health for months past, and was in consequence of illness compelled to resign his command in North America, in which he was succeeded last June by Major-General Sir William Fenwick Williams, of Kars. The deceased entered the army in 1823, and after serving in the 73rd Regiment in Canada, of which regiment he was Major, he proceeded with that gallant corps to the Cape of Good Hope, and while there greatly distinguished himself in both the Caffre wars as Lieutenant-Colonel. In acknowledgment of his eminent services in the last and previous war, he was made a Companion of the Order of the Bath, promoted to be Colonel in the army, and appointed an Aide-de-Camp to the Queen. On the military force being sent out to the East the deceased was appointed to a brigade of the Third Division of the army, which he ultimately commanded, with the local and temporary rank of Lieutenant-General. He was present at the battle of the Alma, & the battle of Inkermann; commanded the troops in the trenches during the battle of Inkermann, and remained in the Crimea until after the fall of Sebastopol, for which he received a medal and clasps. In 1855 he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath, was made a Commander of the Legion of Honour, a Knight of the Imperial Order of the Medjidie of the 2nd class, and was among the General officers of the army who received the Sardinian war medal. After his return home in June, 1856, he was selected by the Commander-in-Chief to command the troops in Canada. His commission bore date as follows:—Ensign, 17th April, 1823; Lieutenant, 5th November, 1825; Captain, 20th May, 1827; Major, 19th July, 1839; Lieutenant-Colonel, 12th November, 1847; Colonel, 28th May, 1853; and Major-General Dec. 12, 1854. The late General was one of the field officers in the receipt of rewards for distinguished or meritorious services. Sir William was second son of the late Vice-Admiral George Eyre, K.C.B., by the third daughter of Sir George Cooke, Bart., of Wheatley. He married in 1841 Miss Bridgeman Simpson, third daughter of the late Hon. John Bridgeman Simpson.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in the back premises connected with Mrs. Healy's house, D'Auteuil street, and soon spread to the adjoining hangards of Major Knight and the Hon. J. Cauchon, which were completely destroyed. The large building occupied by Mr. Thompson, from Toronto, as a printing office, sustained considerable damage, and the printing materials contained in it were a good deal injured by the water. The fire is said to have originated from hot ashes being thrown into a barrel placed in the haugard. The supply of water being for a time terribly deficient indeed, for upwards of an hour and a half the fire had ample opportunity to spread; and any one going to the spot and looking at the masses of charred wood, which must have burned with a fierce and powerful flame, will only feel astonishment that a fire which had obtained such a hold could have been extinguished. The Water Department should see to this and get the evil remedied, because it can be remedied, at once. We believe that the safety of Mrs. Gingras' house, that occupied by Mr. Thomson, was mainly attributable to the exertions of the St. Roch sappers. We believe the loss incurred is nearly all covered by insurance.

There will be (D.V.) a Sailors' Bible Class and Prayer Meeting, in connection with the City Mission, on board the ship "Envoy," at Gillespies' wharf to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock. The crews of other ships are invited.

During the late military *fete* at Paris the Emperor reined in his charger whilst riding by the photographer's, Dinderi, on the Boulevard, that he might be photographed at the head of his army. A copy of this picture is to be presented to each of the Marshals.

[To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.]

SIR,—Unless something is done by the citizens about the management of the Water Works, they will wake up some night and find the city in flames,—as at least one hour elapsed on Sabbath morning before water could be obtained at the late fire; and even for another hour there was no force whatever through the pipes. Had there been a breeze of wind the result of that fire would have been very serious.

A CITIZEN.

Quebec, 26th Sept., 1859.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 23.

Ship Urgent, Tucker, Holyhead, August 4, C & J Sharples & Co, ballast.
—— Ocean Queen, Howes, Bideford, Aug 6, order, do.
Bark Envoy, Sillars, Greenock, Aug 4, H Burstall, coals.
—— New York Packet, Thompson, Liverpool, Aug 6, C & J Sharples & Co, salt and coals.
—— Cornishman, Cook, Alicante, July 21, order, bal.
—— Feronia, Tewksbury, Falmouth, Aug 2, order, bal.
—— Albion, Hanlow, Gibraltar, July 26, order, bal.
—— Jane Tudor, Roberts, Bristol, Aug 1, C & J Sharples & Co, ballast.
—— Polly, Hamilton, 30th July, Greenock, G B Symes & Co, coals and iron.
Brig Helen Douglas, Maxwell, 28th July, Annan, order, coals and seeds.
Brigt Mina, Harbour, 5th Sept, Sydney, C B, order, coals and flour.

Sept. 24.

Ship Ronochan, Scott, Port Glasgow, Aug 4th, A Gilmour & Co, coals.
Bark Renfrewshire, McNeil, Liverpool, July 30th, do, coals and salt.
—— Ellen Oliver, Inkster, Bristol, Aug 12, order, ballast.
—— Samson, Mourney, Troon, July 21, H Burstall, coals.
—— Amaranth, Blagdon, ——, Aug 12, C E Levey & Co, ballast.
Bark Amazon, Burke, Limerick, Aug 1, order, ballast.
—— Pudyona, Foster, Lancaster, July 29, C & J Sharples & Co, coals.
—— Bergmann, Curran, New Ross, August 6, G B Symes & Co, ballast.
—— Jane Lowden, Burrows, Falmouth, July 9, order, do.
—— Emily, Williams, Lisbon, Aug 3, order, salt.
—— Jessy, Gorman, Limerick, July 29th, C E Levey & Co, ballast.
Brig Ann, Banks, Kircudbright, July 28, order, coals.
—— Elizabeth & Sarah, Whiteman, Harbor Grace, Aug 20, G B Symes & Co, ballast.

Sept. 25.

Schr Three Brothers, Talbot, ——, 10 days, H J Noad & Co, fish.
—— Caroline, Coulombe, Labrador, 21 days, do, fish & oil.

CLEARED.

Sept. 23.

S S Anglo Saxon, Ballantine, Liverpool, G B Symes & Co.

Sept. 24.

Steamer Arabian, Steen, Dalhousie, &c, P Denis.
Ship Eliza Morrison, Penny, Liverpool, C & J Sharples & Co.
Bark Royalist, Morris, Leith, A Gilmour & Co.
—— Salem, Smith, Belfast, C E Levey & Co.
Brig Jane Reddin, Rodick, Port Carlisle, H Mackay.
—— Penelope, Browne, Newcastle, A Gilmour & Co.
Schr Crocodile, McLean, Dalhousie, Gillespies & Co.

Sept. 26.

Bark Jessie, Colman, Swansea, A Gilmour & Co.
—— Tadmor, Bogle, Grangemouth, Benson & Co.
Schr Santa Clara, Deroy, Pictou, H Plamondon.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

Names. Tons. For. By Whom. Where.

Sept. 24.

Wanderer, 639, Leith, Benson & Co, New Liverpool.
St George, 389, Bristol, C E Levey & Co, Blais' booms.
Hannah Moore, 1129, Liverpool, Falkenberg & McBlain, Flanagan's booms.
Ocean, 462, London, Henry Atkinson, New Liverpool.

Sept. 26.

Orion, 329, Hartlepool, A Gilmour & Co, Wolfe's Cove.
Thor, 3 3, Galway, do. do.
Oriental, 668, Sharpness Point, H Burstall, Flanagan's bms.
Shandon, 729, Glasgow, do, do.
Ocean Queen, 602, Sharpness Point, do, Black's booms.
Lord Byron, 379, Port Glasgow, do, O'Brien's wharf.
Juno, 636, Sharpness Point, do, Dumlin's wharf.
Eliza, 862, Plymouth, G B Symes & Co, Burns' booms.
Urania, 286, Cork, C E Levey & Co, Blais' booms.
Helmina, 85, Dalhousie, J H Michaud & Co, Morrison's whf.
Elgin, 548, Newry, M I Wilson, Blais' booms.
Santa Clara, 137, Pictou, H Plamondon, stream.

MARITIME EXTRACTS.

About twenty schooners arrived on Friday and Saturday last from Gaspé and Labrador, laden with valuable cargoes.

The barque Rattler, Willis, hence 8th instant, for London, has been Waterlogged and abandoned in the Gulf. The Captain and crew were taken off the wreck on the 16th instant by the ship Jessy, Capt. Gorman, and brought to Quebec. Capt. G. says they were in a very weak state when taken off the wreck.

The steamer Arabian, Captain Steen, left this port yesterday morning about one o'clock, for Pictou, &c., with 2[illegible] passengers, a full freight and the mails for the Lower Parishes.

Captain D. Cook, of the barque Cornisham, arrived on Friday night, reports having spoken the barque Lydia Mc Henry, Capt. Findlater, on the 3rd instant, in long. 53 25 W., lat. 45 55 N.

Brigantine Alma-Inkermann, Laventure, consigned to J. Laird Esq, with coals, was wrecked at Seven Islands, on 15th instant. The Capt. and two of the crew arrived here last Friday evening in the barque Albion, Hanlon.

The ship Eliza, from the Downes, for Bic,—for orders—out 53 days, was spoken on the 18th instant, off the West end of Anticosti, by ship Urgent, Tucker, at this port.

The ship Jane Tudor, Roberts, at this port reports: Aug. 18, passed a complete ship's house,—about two thirds of it painted dark yellow with white edges, the other third was all white,—had sky-lights—assumed the length to be about 35 feet—17 feet of which appeared to be quite fresh—lat. 50 40, long. 27 35.

The barque Ellen Oliver, Inkster, took eleven Americans off a fishing schooner, in a sinking state, on the Banks of Newfoundland, and brought them to this port.

River du Loup, 6 P.M.—Several vessels passed up.

Father Point, 7:45 P.M.—8 inward and 2 outward bound vessels passed to-day.

L'Islet, 6 P.M.—5 inward bound vessels passed to-day.

PASSENGERS.

Per S. S. "Anglo-Saxon," Ballantine, master, which sailed on Saturday last for Liverpool:—From Quebec—Mr H Burstall, Mrs Murray, Right Rev Bishop Valivierso, F M Garfais, M Prado, Miss M McKay, Dr Ross. From Montreal—Mrs Saunders, Dr Davis, Rev A Barbasan, Dr Revans and son, Misses Revans (3.) From Kingston—J S Cartwright, S H Cartwright. From Toronto—Mr Jarvis, Mr Hostetter, Mr Angus McDonald. From New York—D P Eaton. From England—Thos Walker.—23 cabin and 78 steerage. Total 101.

Per s.s. North American, Capt. Aiton, from Liverpool:—Mr Burton, Mr C Nitten, Mr P Starr, Mr D R D Chair, Rev. Mr Kendall, Mr Wiswell, Mr Wiswell junior, Mrs Large, Mrs Evans, Revd J Fraser, Mr J McClure, Mr Duncan Gibb, Mr Nicholson & lady, Mr Donohoe, H B M's Consul of Buffalo, Mr Gregsten, Mr Chas Lambert, Mr A Parenton, Mr James Harrison, Mr Wilkinson, Mr Summer, Miss Ann Thomas, Mrs Carmichael, Miss Home, Miss A Home, Miss Anderson, Master Evans—27 cabin and 75 steerage.—Total, 102.

Comparative Statement of the number of Immigrants arrived at Quebec in 1858 and 1859, up to the 24th Sept:—

Where from.	1858. Cabin.	1858. Steerage.	1859. Cabin.	1859. Steerage.
England	1199	4478	1157	2789
Ireland	52	966	5	409
Scotland	38	1397	121	565
Germany	0	923	8	962
Norway	0	2662	57	1694
Lower Ports	105	109	0	0
Total	1394	10535	1378*	6428*
Decrease				4123

* By steamers, 3384; by sailing vessels, 4422;—total, 7806.

A. C. BUCHANAN,
Chief Agent.

Government Emigration Office, Quebec, 24th Sept., 1859.

PER "ARABIA."

(Compiled from the London Shipping & Mercantile Gazette, from 7th to 9th Sept., inclusive.)

VESSELS SAILED FOR QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

FOR QUEBEC.

Brixham, Sept 7—Windbound—Abigail Harris, from London for Quebec.
Belfast, Sept 6—Standard, Crosble.
Grimsby, Sept 8—Eliza Pirrie, Wise.
Gravesend, Sept 7—City of Quebec, Auld.
Liverpool, Sept 6—Marion, Page.

FOR MONTREAL.

Liverpool, Sept 8—W S Pierson, Root.

CLEARED.

London, Sept 9—John Bull, James, for Quebec and Montreal.

VESSELS ARRIVED FROM QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

FROM QUEBEC.

Deal, Sept 6—Frank Haynie, Randall.
Grimsby, Sept 8—Cybele, Wheaton.
Hull, Sept 6—Salacia, Izat.
Holyhead, Sept 6—Sally, Lowther.
London, Sept 9—Frank Haynie, Randall; Adept, Campbell.
Liverpool, Sept 8—Oregon, O'Faherty.
Leith, Sept 7—Monarch, Cameron.
Newport, Sept 8—Columbus, Flori.
Shields, Sept 6—Two Sisters, Couch.
Waterford, Sept 6.—Remain at Passage—Barque Crescent, Hodge, of and for Quebec from Liverpool.
Holyhead, Sept 6.—Put in—The Sally, Lowther, from Quebec for Portmadoc.

PER "NORTH AMERICAN."

(Compiled from the London Shipping & Mercantile Gazette, from 10th to 13th Sept., inclusive.)

VESSELS SAILED FOR QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

FOR QUEBEC.

Bristol, September 12—Ant, Fry.
Deal, Sept 11—John Bull, James.
Dublin, Sept 12—Gipsey Queen, Hogan.
Gibraltar, Aug 28—Euphrates, Parsons.
Greenock, Sept 9—John Bell, (ss), Creighton.
Liverpool, Sept 12—Corelia, Kevan.
Pwllheli, Sept 10—Lillias, Jones; Woodcock, Jones.

VESSELS ARRIVED FROM QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.

FROM QUEBEC.

Almwich, Sept 11—Ann Davies, Humphries.
Deal, Sept 10—Prince Albert, Johnson; Ocean Wave, Cochrane; Allan, McArthur (all proceeded for the river); 12—Emilie, Schroeder; Alma, ——.
Dublin, Sept 12—Victor, Thue.
Gloucester, Sept 12—Savannah, Folleys.
Gravesend, Sept 11—Allan McArthur. 12—Ocean Wave, Cochrane; Clarence, Armstrong.
Greenock, Sept 10—Roturn, Murphy.
Grimsby, Sept 7—Medora, Tolstrup.
Hull, Sept 11—Lamont, Jones.
Liverpool, Sept 8—Athlone, Mills. 9—Glen Monarch; Ben Nevis, ——.
Mumbles, Sept 11—Fourteen, Coates.
Newport, Sept 8—Columbus, Florio.
Swansea, Sept 10—Isabella, Gardner; Fourteen, Coates. 11—Empire, James.

SPOKEN.

The Norwegian barque Canada, for Quebec, lat. 48.42, long. 13.25 W.

The ship Birmingham, of Plymouth, for Quebec, all well, September 1, lat. 48.25 N., long. 18.5 W., by the brig Eliza Bowen, Symons, from Saint Lucia.

MARITIME ITEMS.

Swansea, Sept. 9.—It has been blowing strong from W. to S.W. all night, and up to this time; and the ships are riding heavily in the Mumbles. The Empire, from Quebec; and Phœnix, for Quebec; having each parted a chain cable. The Empire is now towing in on the Mumbles Flat.

Milford, Sept. 9.—Put in: The Polynesia, Decandia, from Liverpool for Quebec; master ill. The Ion, Willett, from Newport for Quebec, which put in here leaky Aug. 31, will have to discharge for repairs.

Pwllheli, Sept. 9.—The barque Lillias, Jones, which has had her leak stopped, and the new barque Woodcock, Jones, will sail for Quebec as soon as the weather moderates.

Holyhead, Sept. 9th.—Put in: The Ann Davies, Humphreys, from Quebec for Almwich.

Londonderry, Sept. 7.—The Transit, McCann, from Whitehaven for Quebec (coals), has put in here to-day with loss of stanchions, bulwarks, wheel, &c., having encountered a heavy gale in the Atlantic, and has commenced discharging.

Report of Capt. Charles N. Wright, master of the barque Sea King, 700 tons, of and from Liverpool for Quebec (coals and salt):—Left Liverpool August 20, wind light from the westward. 29—At 11 a.m. weather stormy, and the wind N.W., a gale, split the foresail and maintopsail. 30—After pumping the ship, bent the maintopsail, and close-reefed it; about 5.30 p.m. a heavy sea struck the ship, shaking her bodily, taking four of the crew overboard, with part of the poop, iron rails, stanchions, &c. Two of the men held on to the ropes outside and were saved; hove two lifebuoys to the two overboard; wore ship, and made every exertion to save them; the sea running so heavily, and blowing so tremendous a gale, it was impossible to lower a boat; after wearing ship they were never seen again; their names were William Palmer and Charles Barr. 7.30 p.m., commenced pumping, and continued on until 10.30 p.m.; at which time there were four feet of water in the hold; continued at the pumps all night; at 5 a.m the water had increased to five feet and a half; kept the ship before the wind; at 8 a.m. commenced throwing overboard part of the cargo; the pumps were kept going from that time until the ship put into Queenstown on the 31st, by which time there were six feet three inches in the hold.

Bristol, September 10.—Came down from Gloucester and remains: The Ant. for Quebec.

Londonderry, Sept. 9th.—The cargo of the Transit, Kay, from Whitehaven for Quebec, which put in here September 7th, with damage, has been sold by instructions from the owners, and the voyage abandoned.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe *Lung Affection*, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used *(free of charge)*, with directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.* The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and he hopes every sufferer will try the remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REVD. EDWARD A. WILSON,
No. 360 FIRST STREET,
2m Williamsburg, Kings Co., N.Y.

MORE TESTIMONY FROM THE CLERGY.

☞ This certifies that I have used Perry Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer with great success in cases of cholera infantum, common bowel complaint, bronchitis, coughs, colds, &c., and would cheerfully recommend it as a valuable family medicine. REV. JAMES C. BOOMER.

Messrs. P. Davis & Son.—Dear Sirs:—Having witnessed the beneficial effects of your Pain Killer in several cases of Dysentery and Cholera Morbus within a few months past, and deeming it an act of benevolence to the suffering, I would most cheerfully recommend its use to such as may be suffering from the aforementioned or similar diseases as a safe and effectual remedy.
REV. EDWARD K. FULLER.

This certifies that I have for several years used Davis's Vegetable Pain Killer in my family in several of those cases for which it is recommended, and find it a very useful family medicine. REV. A. BRONSON, Fall River.

☞ Sold by all the Druggists. sp26

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS do not belong to any special and exclusive class of remedies. They seem to comprehend the finest remedial properties of all the great specifics.—Thus the Ointment, in cases of eruptive and ulcerous disease, appears not only to remove the external inflammation, but to sink deep into the recesses of the system, putting out, to the last spark, the fires of fever, invigorating the circulation, and purifying the fluids which course through the fleshy fibre, the glands and the skin. In most cases the operation of the Ointment is, we are informed, materially assisted by an occasional dose of the Pills.

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced nurse and female physician, 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. 1ys21

R. & G. A. WRIGHT'S FRANGEPANNI.

THE ETERNAL PERFUME.

FRANGEPANNI EXTRACT.	FRANGEPANNI POMADE
Do. SOAP.	Do. SACHET

This delightful and fashionable Perfumery is from the laboratory of Messrs. R. & G. A. WRIGHT, Philadelphia, manufacturers of the celebrated Gold Medal Perfumery.

R. & G. A. WRIGHT'S NEW PERFUME
KISS ME SWEETLY;

Or, the Double Extract of Sweet Tulips. A fragrant, strong, and durable perfume, for the hands and face.
☞ For sale by all Druggists.

DIED.

At Kamouraska, on the 18th instant, after a few hours illness, Mr. Henry Croft, formerly of Quebec.

Lecture at the Music Hall.

THERE will be a LECTURE delivered on FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, the 30th instant, at the above Hall, on the SOLAR SYSTEM, by WM. J. ALLEYN.
Quebec. 26th Sept., 1859.

NOTARIAL PROFESSION.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg leave respectfully to inform their friends and the public generally, that they have associated themselves together in their practice of the Notarial profession, which will be continued by them in all its branches, and also beg leave to solicit a continuance of the patronage which they have respectively received.

Their place of business will be at the office No. 37½, St. Peter Street, now occupied by F. LANGLOIS, one of the subscribers.
J. S. HOSSACK,
F. LANGLOIS.
Quebec, 26th Sept., 1859.

With reference to the above announcement, the undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and others who may wish his personal attention to any business, that in consequence of his present indisposition, he will be seen either at the above named office, or at his residence, St. Genevieve Street, Cape.
Quebec, 26th Sept., 1859. J. S. HOSSACK. 10 3-a-w

NOTICE.

LOVE, PURITY, AND FIDELITY.

GOUGH DIVISION, No. 3, SONS OF TEMPERANCE meets on TUESDAY EVENING, SEPTR. 27TH, at EIGHT o'clock, in the TEMPERANCE HALL, St. Francis St., Upper Town.

Strangers (Brothers), visiting the city are particularly requested to attend.

Parties requiring information or desirous of joining the Division, may apply to Brothers W. Brodie, and J. R. Healey, Lower Town; Thomas Davidson, P. Johnson, and R. J. Shaw, Upper Town, or J. P. McEwan, St. Rochs.
Quebec, Sept. 26, 1859. 1

BY A. J. MAXHAM & CO.

Linseed Oil, Paints, Window Glass, &c. &c.

By Auction will be sold at the Stores of Messrs. C. & W. WURTELE, St. Paul Street, on THURSDAY next, the 29th instant,—To close Consignments:—

BLUNDELL'S Boiled and Raw LINSEED OIL,
Paints, assorted colors, White Lead,
Dry Colors, Patent Driers,
Umbers, Ochres, Dry White Lead,
Window Glass, assorted sizes,
Whiteing, Putty in bladders, Rosin,
Rose and Horse Nails,
Coil Chain, Spades, and Shovels,
Camp Ovens, Fry Pans, &c., &c.
Sale at TWO o'clock.
A. J. MAXHAM & CO.
Quebec, Sept. 24, 1859. A. & B.

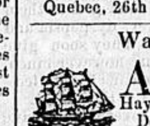
Lehigh Egg Coals,

FOR sale in lots to suit purchasers.
—ALSO,—
Best Foundry Coke,
—AND—
daily expected, 500 Chaldrons Newcastle House Coals.
CHARLES POSTON.
Quebec, 26th Sept., 1859. 3

Key Lost.

LOST, on the 24th instant, between the foot of Mountain Hill and St. John's Gate, the Key of a Safe—made in London.
The finder will be rewarded on leaving it at the Office of this paper.
Quebec, 26th Sept., 1859.

Wanted to Charter.



A VESSEL 400 to 500 Loads, to load a cargo of Timber for Hayle.
Do. 500 to 700 Tons, do. do. Dublin. Apply to
C. E LEVEY & CO.
St. James Street.
Quebec, Sept 24, 1859.

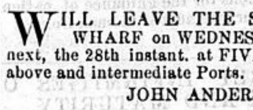
ESTATE BOIS FRERES.

MONDAY, the 3rd OCTOBER, at NOON, the TRUSTEES will SELL, for the benefit of the Creditors of said Estate, at the OFFICE of A. JOSEPH: A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE FOR £1000, STG., insured in the Eagle Life Insurance Co. of London; and A POLICY OF LIFE INSURANCE FOR £500, STG., insured in the Colonial Life Assurance Co.
A. JOSEPH,
W. WITHALL,
CHAS. HUOT,
Trustees Estate Bois Freres.
Quebec, Sept. 23, 1859.

Last Through Trip this Season.

For Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton
DIRECT.

The splendid Upper-Cabin Steamer



"Bowmanville,"
CHAS. PERRY, *Commander*,

WILL LEAVE THE SUBSCRIBERS' WHARF on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 28th instant, at FIVE o'clock, for the above and intermediate Ports.
JOHN ANDERSON & CO.,
Agents,
Nun's Buildings, St. Peter Street.
Quebec, Sept. 23, 1859.

SALT.

2000 SACKS Coarse LIVERPOOL SALT, now landing.
For sale by J. ANDERSON & CO.
Quebec, Sept. 23, 1859.

GAS APPARATUS FOR SALE.

A COMPLETE SET, for a Hundred to One Hundred and Fifty Lights, well adapted for a large Milling Establishment, Manufactory or Hotel.
—ALSO,—
FOR SALE, for Mill purposes, Pillar Blocks, Shafting, Pullies, Saw Arbors, Wheels, Couplings, &c., &c. Apply to
C. & W. Wurtele,
Quebec, Sept. 23, 1859. to 1 dec

RECEIVING:

THE following Superior PAINTS and DRY COLOURS, &c., &c.
Best Zinc and White Lead,
Spanish Brown, Venetian Red,
Yellow, Green, Blue, Drab, Lead and Stone Colour Paints,
Brunswick and Emerald Greens,
Chrome Yellow, Quaker's Green,
Purple and Vandyke Brown,
Mineral and Blue Black,
Ivory Black, and Drop't Black,
English and Dutch Pinks,
Ochres, Dutch, Brown, Golden and Red,
Patent Driers, English, and Turkey Umber.
Raw and Burnt Sienna,
Bar Tiver and Powdered Bole,
Dry, Write and Red Leads,
Rotten Stone and Pipe Clay,
Putty in Bladders, and Linseed Oil.
C. & W. WURTELE,
St. Paul Street,
Quebec, Sept. 23, 1859. to 1 dec.

FOR SALE.

Landing ex "Agnes," "Milton Lockhart," "Deodata," and other vessels:

BLUNDELL'S BOILED and RAW LINSEED OIL,
Best Spanish Whiting,
Rosin, Fire Clay.
Rose and Horse Nails,
Wrought Spikes,
Window Glass.
C. & W. WURTELE,
St. Paul Street.
Quebec, Sept. 23, 1859. to 1 dec.

For Sale by the Subscribers.

TIN and CANADA PLATES,
Window Glass, assorted sizes,
Refined Borax,
Cut Nails,
English and Scotch Bar Iron,
Sheet Lead, and Lead Pipe,
Patent Shot, Black Lead,
Zinc and Galvanized Iron.
C. & W. WURTELE.
St. Paul Street.
Quebec, Sept. 23, 1859. to 1 dec.

OIL CLOTH.

THE undersigned AGENTS for MESSRS. JOHN HARE & CO., are prepared to receive Orders for the CELEBRATED MAKE of HARE PATENT FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, which for durability and finish are superior to any other manufacture.
C. & W. WURTELE,
St. Paul Street.
Quebec, Sept. 23, 1859. to 1 jan

Board and Lodging.

THREE GENTLEMEN, wishing for a comfortable and quiet house, upon MODERATE TERMS, can be ACCOMMODATED, in the best part of the Upper Town.
Apply at W. SWEATMAN'S,
50 St. John Street.
Quebec, Sept. 12, 1859.

STARTLING, BUT TRUE.

SURVIVE OR PERISH.



HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

THE HISTORY of this great remedy is the most wonderful medical revelation that the world has ever known. It is not a history written by one man, or even derived from the experiences of one nation, but consists of a compilation of testimonials from the sick of every country—a record, the like of which has never been adduced in favor of any discovery or invention since time began.

BILIOUS DISORDERS.

In whatever form disease attacks the liver, it is repelled and exterminated by this searching, painless, and irresistible curative.

Let the sick whom the faculty have abandoned resort with confidence to this powerful antibilious agent, and a restoration to health and activity will be the unvarying result.

DYSPEPSIA.

The great scourge of this continent yields quickly to a course of these antiseptic Pills, and the digestive organs are restored to their proper tone; no matter in what hideous shape this hydra of disease exhibits itself, this searching and unerring remedy disperses it from the patient's system.

GENERAL DEBILITY AND WEAKNESS.

From whatever cause, LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, and all other signs of a diseased liver, and other disorganization of the system, vanish under the eradicating influence of this all-powerful antiseptic and detergent remedy.

SICKLY FEMALES

Should lose no time in trying a few doses of this regulating and renovating remedy; whatever may be their complaint, it can be taken with safety in all periodical and other disorganizations; its effect is all but miraculous.

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

Asthma,	Dropsy,	Inflammation,	Stone and Gravel,
Bowel Complaints,	Debility,	Inward Weakness,	Secondary Symptoms,
Coughs,	Fever and Ague,	Liver Complaints,	Venereal Affections,
Colds,	Female Complaints,	Lowness of Spirits,	Worms of all kinds,
Chest Diseases	Headaches,	Piles,	
Costiveness,	Indigestion,		
Dyspepsia,	Influenza,		
Diarrhœa,			

☞ CAUTION!—None are genuine unless the words "*Holloway, New York and London,*" are discernible as a *Water-mark* in every leaf of the book of directions around each pot or 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 the civilized world, in boxes at 25 cents, 63 cents, and $1 each.

☞ There is considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each box.
September 12, 1859.

NEW FALL GOODS.

1859.

QUEBEC EMPORIUM OF FASHION,
AND
GENTLEMENS'
OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,
No. 50, St. John Street,
(OPPOSITE ST. URSULE STREET.)

WM. SWEATMAN,
MERCHANT TAILOR AND HABIT MAKER,

BEGS respectfully to inform the Gentlemen of Quebec, and the public generally, that he is now prepared to SUPPLY, for the Fall, CLOTHING MADE UP IN THE LATEST STYLES and BEST WORKMANSHIP, for CASH or APPROVED CREDIT, at prices which will defy competition.

☞ Please pay a visit before making your purchases elsewhere, and judge for yourselves.

W. S. would call particular attention to his STOCK of READY-MADE GARMENTS for FALL WEAR, which, for style and quality, will be found second to none in Quebec, but decidedly the CHEAPEST FOR CASH.
WM. SWEATMAN.
Quebec, Sept. 19, 1859. 1m

SHIRTS!

Shirts! Shirts!

W. SWEATMAN invites the Gentlemen of Quebec to inspect his extensive assortment of every description of SHIRTS, made of the best materials, and warranted to FIT, being cut by and made under the superintendance of Mrs. S.

A large and choice assortment of FLANNEL SHIRTS, very GOOD and CHEAP.
QUEBEC EMPORIUM OF FASHION,
No. 50 St. John Street, Upper Town.
Quebec, Sep. 19th 1859. 1m

All the Year Round.

All the year round; all the year round,
At SWEATMAN'S the cheapest apparel is found;
Not only in dress but in Hats, Caps, and ties,—
Cravats, Shirts, and Collars, he's wondrous supplies:
Whilst in all kinds of clothing his choice does abound
To meet the requirements of all the year round.

What a wonderful saving would yearly be found
If purchasers bought of him all the year round
Words cannot describe what a gain there would be
In matters important— and that £. s. d.
Begin from this day,—see what savings abound
And great satisfaction will end the year round.

WM. SWEATMAN,
Quebec Emporium of Fashion,
No. 50 St. John Street, Upper Town.
Quebec, Sept. 19, 1859. 1m

COLLARS! COLLARS! COLLARS!

The Largest choice of Gentlemen's Collars in Quebec, and the CHEAPEST!

ALBERT COLLAR,
Byron Plain Collar,
Byron Marsaila Collar,
Byron Embroidered Collar,
Military (Square) Collar,
Military (Round) Coll r,
Ne Plus Ultra Collar,
Persigny Collar,
Piedmontese Collar,
Parisian Collar,
Piccadilly Collar,
Sardinian Collar,
Young England.
WM. SWEATMAN,
Quebec Emporium of Fashion,
No. 50 St. John Street, Upper Town.
Quebec, Sept. 19, 1856. 1m

LONDON PORTER.
75 Cases Byass's best STOUT PORTER. For sale by E. & W. POSTON & CO.
Quebec, Sept. 19, 1859.

NEW
FALL GOODS.

WE are now opening our FALL and WINTER STOCK of DRY GOODS, which we are determined shall be the CHEAPEST and BEST ASSORTED in Quebec, as we buy only from the Manufacturers at CASH PRICES.
WM. LAIRD & CO.
Fabrique Street.
Quebec, Sept. 19, 1859.

NEW MANTLES.
FROM
PARIS AND LONDON.

JUST OPENED, all the LATEST PARIS and LONDON SHAPES in LADIES, MANTLES and JACKETS.
WM. LAIRD & CO.
Quebec, Sept. 19, 1859.

NEW
DRESS GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED a choice assortment of FLOUNCED DRESSES, and FANCY DRESS GOODS, in great variety,
—ALSO—
900 Pieces Black and Cobourg Cloth, from 7½d
100 " Black & Col'd French Merinoes, VERY CHEAP.
250 " Gala and All Wool Plaids, Wincies, &c., &c., &c.
WM. LAIRD & CO.
Fabrique Street.
Quebec, Sept. 19, 1859.

SCOTCH
WOOL HOSIERY
AND
UNDERCLOTHING.

JUST OPENED a complete assortment of Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's SCOTCH WOOL STOCKINGS and SOCKS, and Aberdeen Knitted Stockings and Socks in all sizes.
—ALSO—
Gentlemen's Scotch and English Wool Underclothing, Polka Knit Vests with and without sleeves, Scarfs, Gloves, Ties, Braces, &c.
WM. LAIRD & CO.
Quebec, Sep. 19, 1859.

House Coals.

300 CHALDRONS Superior GRATE COALS. For sale by
JOHN ANDERSON & CO.
Quebec, Sept. 2, 1859.

NOTICE.

JOHN TWEDDELL,
SHIP SMITH,
ADJOINING MR. HENRY, SAINT LAWRENCE FOUNDRY,
CHAMPLAIN STREET, QUEBEC.

WINCHES, CHAINS, AND TIMBER GEAR for HIRE. All sorts of BLACKSMITH WORK done at reasonable rates.
Best price given for old iron.
JOHN TWEDDELL.
Quebec, Aug. 29, 1859. 6w

Lecture
AT THE
MUSIC HALL.

WILLIAM J. ALLEYN has the honor to announce to the public of QUEBEC that he designs giving a LECTURE at the above Hall on the
SOLAR SYSTEM!
the date of which Lecture will be made known in a future advertisement.
Quebec, September 9, 1850. u

Detection of Theft.

THERE IS NO BETTER WAY for the PREVENTION or DETECTION of THEFT of LINEN, SILK, and COTTON WEARING APPAREL, than to have every article marked with "PAYSON'S INDELIBLE INK." No art can efface it. It requires no preparation.
☞ Ask for *Payson's* INDELIBLE INK. For sale at the Druggists.
Quebec, August 8, 1859.

Finnan Haddies!!
BY EXPRESS.

And for Sale by
A. WATTERS.
Quebec, Sept. 19, 1859. 3

COLLI WINE.
60 Qr.-casks COLLI WINE. For sale by
E. & W. POSTON & CO.
Quebec, Sept. 19, 1859.

PORT and MADEIRA WINES.
Superior Port Wine in qr.-casks and octaves of various brands.
—ALSO,—
50 Doz. rich-flavoured OLD PORT,
50 Doz. dry OLD PORT.
—AND—
Doz. very fine MADEIRA,
E. & W. POSTON & CO.
Lower Town, Sept. 19, 1859.

WESTPHALIA HAMS.
Just received, a small lot of very superior quality. For sale by
E. & W. POSTON & Co.
Quebec, Sept. 19, 1859.

BRIGHT MUSCOVADO SUGAR.
25 Hhds. just received and for sale by
E. & W. POSTON & CO.
Quebec. Sept. 19, 1859.



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 Boston call at Halifax.

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

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

Africa, Shannon, N. York, Wednesday, Sept'r. 14
Europa Leitch, Boston, Wednesday, Sept'r. 21
Persia, Judkins, N. York, Wednesday, Sept'r. 28
Arabia, Stone, Boston, Wednesday, October 5
Asia, Lott, New York, Wednesday, October 12
Canada, Lang, Boston, Wednesday, October 19

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, Jewellery, 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,
New York
Sept. 12, 1859

Situation Wanted,

AS OUT-DOOR MAN, in a GROCERY or DRY GOODS STORE: understands the care of Horses well, and can read and write. Good references given. Address (by letter) D. S., *Gazette* Office.
Quebec, Sept. 14, 1859. 3

DIRECT
STEAM COMMUNICATION
WITH
Glasgow.

"*Anchor*" *Line of Steam Packet*
SHIPS,
SAILING REGULARLY BETWEEN
Montreal, Quebec, & Glasgow.



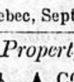
"*UNITED KINGDOM,*" 1255 Tons Register, 300 Horse Power, 12 years, A 1, W. MEIKLEREID, Commander.

"*JOHN BELL,*" 1102 Tons Reg., 250 H. Power, 12 years, A 1, ROBERT CREIGHTON, (late of the Three Bells,) Commander.

The Steamship JOHN BELL,
R. CREIGHTON, MASTER,
WILL SAIL FROM
QUEBEC FOR GLASGOW,
ON
TUESDAY, the 11TH of OCTOBER.

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM QUEBEC TO GLASGOW:
Saloon Cabin............................ $60 00
Forward Cabin........................... 45 00
Third Class (including an abundant supply of properly Cooked Provisions... 25 00
Children in proportion.
Berths not secured until paid for.
Each Ship carries a duly qualified Surgeon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
G. & D. SHAW,
No. 7, Common Street, Montreal;
Or, ROBT. SHAW & CO.,
Quebec.
Quebec, Sept. 14, 1859.

Property for Sale or to be Let.



A COMFORTABLE HOUSE, situated on the St. Foy Road, about a mile from the Toll-Gate, with two to five acres of LAND.

And for Sale:

FIVE VILLA LOTS, each several acres in extent, all in free and common soccage.

Three-fourths of the purchase may remain on the property for a term of years.
Apply to ED. GLACKEMEYER, N.P.,
St. Peter Street.
Quebec, Sept. 21, 1850.

Welsh Steam Coals.

450 TONS Best Rock Vein STEAM COALS. For sale by
JOHN ANDERSON & CO.
Quebec, Sept. 21, 1859.

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.—[MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP,] 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.

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 speedied, end in [FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.] ly remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST & SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA 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.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

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

Price only 25 Cents per Bottle.
Sept. 21, 1859. 1y

What is the best use to be made of our Wild Lands?

JUST PUBLISHED, price TWENTY-FIVE CENTS: AN ESSAY ON COLONISATION IN CANADA. By S. M. TAYLOR.
Quebec, Sept. 5, 1859.

For Sale.

ABOUT FIFTY VOLUMES of the LONDON, EDINBURGH, NORTH BRITISH, and WESTMINSTER REVIEWS, and BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, for the past few years. They are half-bound, are in perfect good order, and are offered at one dollar per volume. Apply at the Bok-store connected with this Office.
Quebec, June 10, 1859.

Nut Coals.

400 CHALDRONS BEST DOUBLE-SCREENED, expected daily from Sunderland. For sale by
JOHN ANDERSON & CO.
Quebec, Aug. 31, 1859.

Westphalia Hams.

150 VERY SUPERIOR HAMS, just landed ex *Gaston*, from Bremen, and for sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
Quebec, Aug. 1, 1859.

Toddy Whiskey.

10 BARRELS MALT TODDY WHISKEY, just received ex *Bowmanville*, and for sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
Quebec, Aug. 1, 1859.

LANDING, ex *Agnes*;
50 Hhds. DEKUYPER'S HOLLANDS. For sale by LANE, GIBB & CO.
Quebec, Sept. 23, 1859.

CADIZ SALT,
5000 Bushels now landing ex Harriet Wild and for sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
Quebec, Sept. 2, 1859.

Charlton's Exchange Tables.

CHARLTON'S EXCHANGE TABLES and MERCANTILE ASSISTANT.
For sale by MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Foot of Mountain Hill.
Quebec, Aug. 22, 1859.

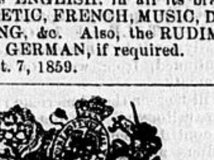
SALT AFLOAT.

2995 BAGS, ex Eliza Morrison. For sale by
JOHN ANDERSON & CO.
Quebec, Sept. 7, 1859.

STARCH.
250 Boxes LIGHT BLUE, SILVER WHITE and CORN STARCH. For sale by
JOHN PATERSON.
Quebec, July 8, 2859.

Seminary for Young adies,
No. 3, St. Denis Street, Cape,
CONDUCTED BY
The MISSES MCNAUGHTON,
ASSISTED BY
MONS. HERVÉOU.

THE usual COURSE OF INSTRUCTION comprises ENGLISH, in all its branches, with ARITHMETIC, FRENCH, MUSIC, DRAWING, PAINTING, &c. Also, the RUDIMENTS of LATIN and GERMAN, if required.
Quebec, Sept. 7, 1859.



SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 1st September, 1859.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the OFFICES of the EXECUTIVE COUNCIL, of the CROWN LAW DEPARTMENT, and of the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, will be CLOSED for the transaction of business on the
15TH INSTANT.

After that date, all Communications to the Provincial Secretary's Department are to be addressed to the PROVINCIAL SECRETARY, at QUEBEC.
CHARLES ALLEYN,
Secretary.
September 7, 1859. 7w

Fire Bricks! Fire Bricks!

75,000 BEST WHITE FIRE BRICKS, Wale-bottle and Garnkirk Brand. For sale in lots to suit purchasers.
JOHN BAILE,
Levey's Wharf.
Quebec, Aug. 22, 1859. 3m

COALS! COALS!

150 CHALDRONS best NEWCASTLE Wallsend HOUSE COALS.
200 Chaldrons best Newcastle double-screened NUT COALS.
—ALSO,—
70 Chaldrons Lehigh FURNACE COALS.
For sale in lots to suit purchasers.
JOHN BAILE,
Levey's Wharf.
Quebec, Aug. 22, 1859. 3m

DRIED APPLES!

A CONSIGNMENT of superor American DRIED APPLES, in bbls. and cases.
For sale by JOHN ANDERSON & CO.
Quebec, July 6, 1859.

Herrings.

A SMALL LOT of choice SMOKED HERRINGS, ex *Arabian*. For sale by
JOHN ANDERSON & CO.
Quebec, Aug. 31, 1859.

WINE BOTTLES.
200 Crates LONDON WINE QUARTS.
For sale by
JOHN PATERSON.
Quebec, July 8, 1859.

DEALS AND STAVES.

JUST RECEIVED:
Harper's Magazine for August, 1859.
Shelley's Memorials: from authentic sources. Edited by Lady Shelley.
Idyls of the King. By Alfred Tennyson, D.C.L., Poet Laureate.
—ALSO,—
Tables for converting Deals, Planks, and Staves into Quebec Standard, by Maxfield Sheppard.
For sale by MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Foot of Mountain Hill.
Quebec, July 29, 1859.

Sugar-Cured Hams.

10 CASKS just received.
E. & W. POSTON & CO.
Quebec. Aug. 3, 1859.

FOR SALE.

ENGLISH double-boiled LINSEED OIL, in qr.-casks.
Day & Martin's Blacking, qts., pts., and hlf.-pts.
Batty's Pickles, in barrels and cases.
E. & W. POSTON & CO.
Quebec, July 13, 1859.

CHEESE.

A VERY SUPERIOR LOT, for SALE by
JOHN ANDERSON & CO.
Quebec, Aug. 3, 1859.

COALS.

FOR SALE—to arrive:—
485 Tons Duffyn Steam Coals, per "India."
CHAS. E. LEVEY & CO.
May 30, 1859. St. James Street.

COD OIL.

30 BARRELS PURE COD OIL. For SALE by
JOHN LEMESURIER.
Quebec, Aug. 10, 1859.

TO BE LET.

TWO FIELDS of GRASS, for the remainder of the season, 8 and 4 acres, well fenced, and situated between the St. Lewis and St. Foy Roads, about one mile from the Toll Gate. Apply at the Office of this Paper.
Quebec, Sept. 14, 1859.

Now Landing ex "Queen of the Lakes."

200 BAGS RICE,
30 Casks W. Soda,
150 Boxes Belmont Sperm and Belmont Candles,
5 Cases assorted Fancy Soap,
2 Hhds. Button Blue,
10 Cases Truckle Cheese,
5 Cases Pearl Sago.
For sale by E. & W. POSTON & CO.
Lower Town, Sept. 23, 1859.

Now Receiving ex G. Trunk,

50 HHDS. SWEET CLAYED MOLASSES.—For sale by
E. & W. POSTON & CO.
Lower Town, Sept. 23, 1859.

SUPERIOR SHERRY WINE.
Very superior PALE and GOLDEN SHERRY, in wood and bottle.
E. & W. POSTON & CO.
Quebec, Sept. 19, 1859.

Room Paper! Room Paper

RECEIVED by Steamers NORTH BRITON and NORTH AMERICAN a LARGE ASSORTMENT of PAPER HANGINGS, beautiful in designs and colours. Suitable for Drawing Rooms Dining and Bed-rooms. Also a VARIED ASSORTMENT of SIENNA and other MARBLES for HALLS, &c., &c., which with his other stock will be sold CHEAP FOR CASH or approved credit.
S. CORNEIL,
41, St. John Street.
Quebec. Aug. 17, 1859.

PAPER
HANGINGS!

KERR & GILCHRIST,
No. 24½, St. John Street,
UPPER TOWN,

HAVE just received a LARGE STOCK of DRAWING, DINING, BED ROOM, HALL and PASSAGE PAPER HANGINGS, in White and Gold, Satins, Flocks and Imitation Wood and Marble.
—AND,—
Setts of Panneling, Centre Pieces and Borders to match.
—ALSO,—
WINDOW SHADES, of every description.
Mixed Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dry Colors, Brushes, Glass, Putty, &c., always on hand.
☞ Painting, Paper Hanging and Decorating done with punctuality and despatch.
Quebec, 1st April, 1859.

NOTICE!

THE LADIES OF ST. PETER'S CHAPEL
ST. ROCHS, PURPOSE HOLDING A
BAZAAR,
ON
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY
25th, 26th, & 27th October next,
FOR THE THREE FOLLOWING OBJECTS:—

1st—To pay for certain improvements and repairs already effected in the interior of the Chapel.

2nd—To provide for certain necessary repairs to the exterior of the Chapel.

3rd—To lay the foundation of a permanent endowment of the Chapel.

☞ Contributions will be thankfully received by the undermentioned Ladies:—

Mrs. H. N. Jones,	Misses Drum,
" Morgan,	" Parker,
" Eadon,	Miss Butchart,
" Hemming,	" Tozer,
" Jobson,	" Andrews,
" Hunter,	" Lambert,
" Nettle,	" Pope,
Misses Jones,	" Chipchase,
" Campbell,	" Bonham.

SAMUEL POPE,
Secretary.
Quebec, Aug. 15, 1859.

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.

COD OIL.

15 BARRELS PURE COD OIL,
For Sale by
JOHN LEMESURIER.
Quebec, July 20, 1859.

BOARDING HOUSE,
No. 6, Grande Allée.

MRS. A. BROOKE informs the public that she can accommodate Eight respectable Gentlemen with the best of BOARD and LODGING in one of the healthiest and most fashionable resorts of Quebec, (late residence of Lieut.-Colonel IRVINE).

Two ROOMS may also be had, furnished or unfurnished. Good stabling for three horses.
Quebec. 1st July, 1859. 3m

To Ship-Masters.

THE Subscriber begs leave to call the attention of SHIP-MASTERS to his Stock of ROCKING CHAIRS. He has a large assortment, good and cheap.
THOMAS CRAIG,
Cabinet and Chair Maker,
38 St. Paul Street.
Quebec. May 27, 1859.

NEW
DRY GOODS,
AT
WM. LAIRD & CO.'S.

JUST OPENED, per Mail Steamer NOVA SCOTIAN:—
NEW FLANNELS,
NEW CLOTHS,
NEW TROWSERINGS,
NEW PRINTS,
NEW DELAINES,
&c., &c., &c.

The above Goods will be sold at a very small advance on STERLING COST.
WM. LAIRD & CO.,
Fabrique Street.
Quebec. Aug. 10 1859.

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.

Health, Comfort, and 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, July 11, 1859. 12m

Now Landing ex "Agnes,"

30 HHDS. DEKUYPER'S GIN,
For sale by
E. & W. POSTON & CO.
Lower Town, Sept. 33, 1859.

Chocolate.

IN boxes of 25 lbs. each.
E. & W. POSTON & CO.
Quebec, July 13, 1859.

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;
Meadenhall'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.

LIVERPOOL SALT.
1970 Sacks Liverpool salt, ex *Birkenhead*. For sale from the Wharf of
JOHN PATERSON.
Sept. 20, 1858.

CREAM CHEESE.
50 Boxes just received and for sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
Quebec. Sept. 2, 1859.

Gold Sherry.

12 QR.-CASKS now receiving, ex *Silvain*, direct from CADIZ, and for sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
Quebec, Aug. 1, 1859.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLAINTS, ERUPTIONS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES, ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, TUMORS, SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, SYPHILIS AND SYPHILITIC AFFECTIONS, MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, NEURALGIA OR TIC DOULOUREUX, DEBILITY, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION, ERYSIPELAS, ROSE OR ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our AMERICAN ALMANAC in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand AYER'S, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

All our Remedies are for sale by
JOHN MUSSON & CO.,
Agents.
Quebec, Oct. 25, 1858.

TO SHOEMAKERS.
JUST RECEIVED,
1 CASE Machine Twist, and Galloons, 1 Case Black Lastings, and Prunella. CHEAP FOR CASH.
WM. LAIRD & CO.
Quebec, May 17, 1858.

OCEAN INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.
MARINE INSURANCES can be effected on application to
A. FRASER & CO.
St. Paul Street, Quebec, 3rd April, 1856.

NEW BUTTER.
100 FIRKINS SUPERIOR FAMILY BUTTER, TAIT'S, Melborne. For sale by
LANE, GIBB & CO.
Quebec, June 15, 1859.

PALE SEAL OIL.
150 BARRELS PALE SEAL OIL, superior for Mills;—landing ex "Marie Dolphine," and for sale by
LANE, GIBB & CO.
Quebec, July 6, 1859.

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.

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.

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.:—
126 Montreal to Lake St. Peter;—$0.75.
1125 Lake St. Peter;—$0.75.
1124 Lake St. Peter to Batiscan;—$0.75.
1725 St. Croix to Batiscan;—$0.75.
1631 Quebec to St. Croix;—$0.75.
319 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.
1131 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 Bays;—$0.75.
NOVA SCOTIA.
2320 Halifax Harbour;—$1.50.
2342 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.
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2517 Green Island to Cape Canso;—$1.25.
2624 Ship Harbour;—$1.25.
MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
Shaw's Buildings,
Foot of Mountain Hill.
Quebec, June 17, 1859.

Woodcock, Snipe, Duck.

THE undersigned having received a large supply of SINGLE and DOUBLE BARREL GUNS, offers them for Sale to "SPORTSMEN" at a small advance on Sterling Cost, also on hand SUPERIOR DIAMOND GRAIN, FFF, FF and BLASTING POWDER SHOT, PATENT WADS, CAPS, &c.
—ALSO—
PISTOLS in great variety and at a low figure.
RICHD. J. SHAW,
20, Fabrique Street,
Upper Town Market.
Quebec, 8th Sept. 1856.

New Cobourg Cloths, &c.

500 PS. Blk. and Cld. Cobourgs, from 7½d.
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JUST ARRIVED.
A SMALL LOT of Superior CORK CORDAGE, to be sold ex Ship.
CHAS. E. LEVEY, & CO,
St. James Street.
Que. May 26, 1858.

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6 CASES Fresh Sugar Cured HAMS. For sale by
E. & W. POSTON & CO.
Lower Town, Dec. 15, 1858.

Anthracite Coal Stoves.

JUST received by the Subscriber:
Challenge Heaters, suitable for Halls, Passages, and Public Buildings;
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Oak, Parlor, Coal Stoves;
Cylinder Stoves.
H. S. SCOTT.
Quebec, 5th Nov., 1858.

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4 Hhds. and 5 Qr.-Casks. For sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN.
October 29, 1858.

WHISKEY.
THE BEST MONTREAL WHISKEY, in Puncheons, Hhds, and Barrels.
For sale by
E. & W. POSTON & CO.
Lower Town, Nov. 22, 1858.

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50 Chests English Breakfast Souchong, ex Ealing Grave. For sale by
JOHN PATERSON.
Sept. 17, 1858

Harper for December.
JUST RECEIVED:
Harper's Magazine for December.
Notes of a Twenty five Year's Service in the Hudson's Bay Territory, by John McLean; 2 vols.
The Sociable; or, one thousand and one home amusements: containing Acting Proverbs; Dramatic Characters; Drawing Room Pantomimes; Musical Burlesques; Parlor Games; Games of Action; Forfeits; and a choice collection of curious Mental and Mechanical Puzzles, &c., &c. Illustrated with nearly 300 Engravings and Diagrams; the whole being a fund of never-ending entertainment.
A further supply of
Carlyle's Frederick the Great; 2 vols.
Poe and Dana's Poems.
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MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
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Foot of Mountain Hill.
Quebec, Nov. 29, 1858.

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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.
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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.
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THE Subscribers are now receiving, ex G. Trunk Railway:—
60 Hhds. very Bright Porto Rico Sugar,
50 Barrels Dry Crushed Sugar,
400 Packages Hyson-Twankay, Hyson, Gunpowder, Souchong, and Congou Teas.
150 Bags Java, Laguayra, and St. Domingo Coffee; and for sale by
E. & W. POSTON & CO.
Lower Town, April 6, 1859.

Spring Importations.

BRIGHT SUGARS, TEAS, TOBACCOS, &c., &c.

JUST RECEIVED, per Grand Trunk Railroad:—
20 Hhds. Bright Muscovado Sugar,
20 Tierces do. do.,
250 Packages Fresh Teas, Gunpowder, Hyson Twankay, Young Hyson, Souchong, Congou, &c.,
100 Barrels Crushed Lump Sugar,
100 Bags Green Coffee,
150 Cases Olive Oil,
100 Bxs. Manufactured Tobaccos,—Fives, Tens, Pounds, and Half-pounds.
LANE, GIBB & CO.
Quebec, April 4, 1859.

FRESH GOODS.

NOW RECEIVING, per Railroad:—
100 Boxes Chocolate,
25 Boxes Broma,
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30 Frails of Dates, do.
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200 Drums Figs.

AT THE QUEBEC
MONUMENTAL, SCULPTURE,
AND GENERAL
MARBLE WORKS,
A large and varied Stock of
HEADSTONES, MANTELS,
TABLE-TOPS, MONUMENTS,
☞ And every Article in the Trade, is ALWAYS ON HAND; the STYLE and EXECUTION of which is SECOND TO NONE.

☞ PRICES MODERATE. ☜
FELIX MORGAN,
19½, St. John Street, without.
Quebec, 19th May, 1857.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

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.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
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JOSEPH BOWLES, and
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Quebec.
Also, by Druggists generally throughout Canada.
Quebec, 20th April, 1859.

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THE undersigned hereby gives Notice that he has been appointed PROTECTIVE AGENT, in Canada, for the above Companies, and will be glad to assist Masters of Vessels and others insured with them.
M. H. WARREN.
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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.

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Also effected on advantageous terms.
FORSYTH, BELL & CO.,
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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.

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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.

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YELLOW METAL, ¾ 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.
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(ADVERTISEMENT.)
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L. SCOTT & CO., NEW YORK, continue to publish the following leading British Periodicals; viz.:—
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BEG to call the attention of Residents in Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and other English Colonies, to the advantage of subscribing to the

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☞ 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.

LET US REASON TOGETHER.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS
WHY ARE WE SICK?

It has been the lot of the human race to the weighed down by disease and suffering. HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are specially adapted to the relief of the WEAK, the NERVOUS, the DELICATE and the INFIRM, of all climes, ages, sexes, and constitutions. Professor Holloway personally superintends the manufacture of his medicines, and offers them to a free and enlightened people, as the best remedy the world ever saw for the removal of disease.

THESE PILLS PURIFY THE BLOOD.

These famous Pills are expressly combined to operate on the stomach, the liver, the kidneys, the lungs, the skin, and the bowels, correcting any derangement in their functions, purifying the blood, the very fountain of life, and thus curing disease in all its forms.

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Nearly half the human race have taken these Pills. It has been proved in all parts of the world, that nothing has been found equal to them in cases of disorders of the liver, dyspepsia and stomach complaints generally. They soon give a healthy tone to those organs, however much, deranged, and when all other means havefailed

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Many of the most despotic Governments have opened their Custom Houses to the introduction of these Pills, that they may become the medicine of the masses. Learned Colleges admit that this medicine is the best remedy ever known for nersons of delicate, health, or where the system pas been impaired, as its invigorating properties hever fail to afford relief.

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No Female, young or old, should be without this celebrated medicine. It corrects and regulates the monthly courses at all periods, acting in many cases like a charm. It is also the best and safest medicine that can be given to children of all ages, and for any complaint; consequently no family should be without it.

Hollaway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following Diseases:—

Ague	Dropsy	Inflammation	Sore Throats
Asthma	Dysentery	Jaundice	Stone and Gravel
Bilious Complaints	Erysipelas	Liver Complaints	Secondary Symptoms
Blotches on the Skin	Female Irregularities	Lumbago	Tic-Doloureux
Bowel Complaints	Fever of all kinds	Piles	Tumours
Colics	Fits	Rheumatism	Ulcers
Constipation of the Bowels	Gout	Retention of Urine	Venerealaffection
Consumption	Head ache	Scrofula, or King's Evil	Worms of all kinds
Debility	Indigestion		Weakness, from whatever causes &c., &c.

Sold at the establishment of PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London and 80, Maiden Lane, New York; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, and all over the Canadas, at the following prices:—1s. 3d.; 3s d3.; and 5s.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking verylarger sizes.

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Just Pubjished, price One Shilling Stg

NERVOUS DEBILITY, its Causes, Symptoms, and Cure: an Essay on Seminal Weakness, with Practical Observations on a safe, speedy, and successful mode of treatment of the Disease of the Generative System, by detecting the real cause and effect of every variety of Complaint, whether arising from solitary habits, excesses, accident, or climate. To which are added, Commentaries on the Physiology of Marriage, with precautionary hints on the evils emanating from Empirical practice, and the dangerous remedies advocated by various writers on these important disorders.

BY SAMUEL LA'MERT, M. D.,
37. *Bedford Square, London.*

Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries Hall, London, &c., &c.

The essential object of this treatise is to point out the fearful consequences resulting from certain habits, irregularities, and excesses, which have produced more misery in Youth, degradation in Manhood, and premature decay at all stages of Life, than, perhaps, any other class of disease known to modern pathologists. Its perusal is particularly recommended to persons entertaining secret doubts their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled.

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It is absolutely necessary that all men should know that there are principles of personal management which cannot be violated without incurring grievous penalties, and when wisdom and regret succeed the heyday of inconsiderate self-indulgence, how these penalties may be mitigated, how the sting of their bitterness may be removed, and how the evil and its consequences may be avoided, and, above all, that there is scarcely any degree of physical infirmity or functional derangement to which the timely aid of science cannot apply a cure.

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1000 BARRELS FLOUR, Double Extra, Extra, No. 1 Superfine, Middlings.
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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	9	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

R. PENISTON,
Agent, Quebec.

LIFE ASSURANCE

IT is impossible to enumerate all the advantages which are derivable from the assurance of life, in an advertisement. Protection for the widow, the orphan, then aged and infirm, security that mortgaged property shall not be wrested from the family of the mortgagor at his decease—provision for the education of children, and for the commencemet of young men in business are among the most important of the advantages which it secures; and while there are few individuals to whom it would not be beneficial in some way or other, there are very few who could not avail themselves of it, without any serious inconvenience to themselves, if they felt so disposed.

Moderate in expenditure, the facility with which money may be invested at high rates of interest, and the certainty that it may be invested in this country for many years to come, at remunerative rates of interest, have enabled the CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY to render life assurance, in all its ramifications, a less costly undertaking than it formerly was while its local management enables the Board to undertake at equitable rates, the assurance of any contingency in which the value of one or more lives enters, however complicated or unusual it may seem.

The ages at which the "Canada" will grant assurances, range from 15 to 60, and they will assure as high as £2000, or as low as £25 on a single life.

Life assurance offers the best and safest investment for small savings, thus two pence a day saved from the age of 25, may be made to yield through the medium of the 'Canada' £180 4s. 2d. at death; from the age of 30, £151 16s.; or from the age of 35, £131 6s.; and so on in proportion to the extent of the savings, and the age of the saver.

Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and all particulars relating to the assurance of life, may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.
H. W. WELCH
Agent.
Agency Canada Life Assurance Co., Quebec. 17th Nov. 1855.

Teas, Coffee, Sugars, &c.

300 PACKAGES assorted Fresh Teas, 100 Bags Maracaibo and Java Coffee,
25 Hhds Bright Musco. Sugar,
50 Bbls Crushed Sugar,
75 Puns Muscovado Molasses.
75 Bbls. Golden Syrup,
49 Hhds. DeKuyper's Gin,
90 Green Cases do.,
25 Cases London do.,
75 Cases Old Cognac Brandy,
100 Cases French Liqueurs, assorted,
25 Casks London Porter,
25 Cases Fruit in Syrup and Brandy,
40 Boxes Preserved Citron and Peel,
7 Cases Prunes in jars and cartoons,
100 Cases Olive Oil, pints and quarts,
8 Hhds. London Mustard, 4lb. jars, Colman's & Keen's,
15 Cases Crosse & Blackwell's Mustard, in bottles,
50 Casks and Cases Pickles and Sauces,
150 Boxes Candles, Sperm, Belmont Sperm, and Adamantine,
200 Boxes Starch, Oswego, Colman and Silver Gloss,
60 Quarter-casks White Wine Vinegar
100 Boxes Honey Dew Tobacco, ½lb & 10's
400 Boxes London Bright Soap
15 Bbls Day & Martin's Blacking
30 Gross Blacking in tin boxes
10 Cases Scotch Confectionary,
7 do American do
100 Boxes Blue, Button, Soluble & Powder
10 Cases Durkee's Baking Powder
50 do No 1 Black Lead
75,000 Cigars, Principe, Concha & Indo Sans,
600 Boxes Window Glass, 100 feet each, assorted sizes,
100 Bags cleaned Patna Rice,
10 Bbls. Fine Patras Currants,
25 Bags Pimento,
5 Cases assorted Shoe Thread,
10 Casks Sperm Oil,
10 Cases E. I. Castor Oil,
20 Kegs Bi-Card, Soda,
500 Boxes Tobacco Pipes,
30 Casks Glassware,
50 Crates assorted Earthenware,
100 Doz. Painted Pails, and
100 do. Corn Brooms.
For sale by JOHN PATERSON.
Quebec, Nov. 16, 1857.

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BY MIDDLETON & DAWSON,
PRINTERS,
FOOT OF MOUNTAIN HILL
IN THE CITY OF QUEBEC.

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