

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING. First insertion, 6 lines and under, 2s 6d...

AGENTS: R. Chalmers & Co., Great St. James Street. Toronto—John Moulton, Esq.

Property for Sale and to Let.

ST. FOY ROAD. SIX ACRES of LAND (in free and common SOCCAGE) for SALE, on the above Road.

TO LET. THE HOUSE in GARDEN STREET, formerly occupied by the late Dr. WILKIE.

FOR SALE. THE large and splendid HOUSE, four Stories high, now occupied by Messieurs W. S. HENDERSON & Co., in Buade Street.

FOR SALE. THE TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE, No. 32, St. Ursule Street, and VALENTINE LOT adjoining.

Shop to Let. THE LARGE and COMMODIOUS SHOP, in St. Lewis Street, lately occupied as a Grocery Store by Mr. BRADFORD.

For Sale. A LOT of LAND, near the St. Foy's Church, containing Two Acres in front, by six Acres in depth.

For Sale, or to Let. THE HOUSE and PROPERTY, belonging to the Subscriber, on the St. Lewis Road.

For Sale or to Let. A Pleasantly Situated Wooden HOUSE, in St. Valliere Suburb, within a few yards from the Toll-gate.

For Sale. TWO HOUSES, adjoining each other, in SCOTT'S STREET, St. John's Suburb.

For Sale or to Let. THE House in Mount Carmel Street, facing the Government Garden.

For Sale (on easy terms), or to Let. ONE of the new Firebrick HOUSES, erected by the subscriber in St. Genevieve Street, Cape.

FOR SALE. A FARM, containing about 200 acres, in a high state of cultivation.

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FURNITURE.

ABEL RICKABY, Cabinet Maker, & Co., ST. JOHN STREET WITHOUT, Opposite the English Burial Ground.

HAS on hand a large and well assorted stock of Mahogany and black Walnut Furniture.

MRS. H. M. HUGHES, PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, No. 42 ST. LEWIS STREET.

A FEW TRANSIENT or PERMANENT BOARDERS will find excellent accommodations at this House.

Gymnasium, No. 14, St. Ann Street. Two single Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished apartments.

TEETH, TEETH, TEETH. MR. TAPP, SURGEON DENTIST, 24, St. Ann Street.

MR. TAPP, SURGEON DENTIST, 24, St. Ann Street, adjoining the Old Wesleyan Chapel.

NEWLY DISCOVERED ARTICLE for filling FRONT TEETH, for which it is admirably adapted.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER: Fishing Tackle.

Jewellery. Finger Rings, Brooches, Albert Chains, Guard Chains, Shirt Studs, Pins, Jet Brooches and Bracelets.

Musical Instruments. Violins and Bows, Flutes, Pipes, Accordions, Music Boxes, Flageolets, Harps, Tambourines, Guitars, Violin and Guitar Strings.

Perfumery. Brown and White Windsor Soap, Transparent do., Essences and Oils from the best English Manufacturers.

CIGARS. GARDEN SEEDS, a great variety of Toys and Dolls, LADIES and GENTLEMEN'S WIGS, Ladies' Braids.

FREDK. WYSE, 21 1/2 St. John Street, U. T. 26 Mountain Street, L. T.

WILLIAM HICKMAN, Hair Cutter and Wig Maker, 26 MOUNTAIN STREET, LOWER TOWN.

HAS just received from LONDON his usual assortment of ORNAMENTAL HAIR; and will have on hand and on order, so as not to be distinguished from the finest head of hair.

Private Boarding. A FEW GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with Board and Lodging, at No. 24, St. Stanislas Street, Upper Town.

CONTRA NOTICE. F. GINGRAS will not occupy the Store in Wolfe's Buildings, St. John Street.

HAT AND FUR STORE. THE undersigned informs the public that he will not, as previously intended, take possession of the Store occupied by Mr. Mercier.

Bishop's College, Lennoxville. MICHAELMAS TERM (the commencement of the new Academic year) begins on the 1st SEPTEMBER.

THE ST. PAUL STREET BATHS are now in operation, and will be OPEN EVERY WEEK DAY, from SIX, A. M., till NINE, P. M., on SUNDAY, from SIX to NINE, A. M.

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WANTED.

BY SIR H. J. CALDWELL, a steady GROOM and COACHMAN. Apply at Belmont. Quebec, 6th August, 1851.

IN THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY. Province of Canada, District of Quebec, The 7th day of August, 1851.

ON petition on behalf of the Bankrupts, it is ordered that a public sitting be held in the Court, in the Hall in the Court House, in the City of Quebec.

By the Court. JOHN B. PARKIN, C. C. B.

To the Musical Public. WE, the undersigned, feel it our duty to inform the Gentry and Citizens of Quebec, that we have changed our former residence.

MR. SMITH has Tuned at the Government Houses, for the last fifteen years, and during that period has given entire satisfaction also to most of the principal families in Canada.

PIANO FORTES, Tuned, Regulated, and Repaired, by ALEXR. SMITH.

MR. SMITH has Tuned at the Government Houses, for the last fifteen years, and during that period has given entire satisfaction also to most of the principal families in Canada.

FOUR GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with BOARD and LODGING, at the Chequer Building, No. 12, Caillault Street.

Bank of Upper Canada. THE OFFICE of this BANK has been OPENED in CLOUET'S BUILDINGS, Buade Street, Upper Town.

WANTED. A CONSIGNMENT for GAS or WATER PIPES, now landing at Gillespie's Wharf, ex "Siphon," McDonald, Master. Apply at the office of WM. DAWSON.

FANCY FAIR. THE Ladies in Quebec connected with the FREE CHURCH, intend holding a FANCY FAIR on the grounds at WOODFIELD, the residence of JAMES GIBBS, Esq.

NOTICE. THE undersigned having been appointed OVERSEER of SWEEPING, will attend to all orders about the Sweeping of Chimneys.

CHAMPAGNE. 100 BASKETS, Quarts and Pints, now landing ex Andromache, from Liverpool, of superior quality.

Gillard's Exchange Coffee House, MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BUILDING, Arthur Street, Lower Town.

Religious Book and Tract Society. A CHOICE supply of the PUBLICATIONS of the LONDON TRACT SOCIETY, lately arrived.

MRS. WRIGHT informs the ladies and the public generally of this city, that she has commenced Sculpture, where she intends keeping constantly on hand, School and Religious Books, in English and French.

NOTICE. THE Subscriber having LEASED a PREMISES in the LOWER TOWN, lately occupied by Mr. DRENNIS, St. Peter Street, with a view of extending his business.

Smoked Salmon. JUST received, and for sale, by the Subscriber, a small lot of the above, in prime order.

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ADDRESSES.

T. ANSWELL, Advocate, OFFICE, NO. 6, HALDIMAND STREET, (Next door to Chas. Allyn, Esq.) Quebec, 17th July, 1851.

F. H. HALL, Auctioneer and Broker, PALACE STREET, OPPOSITE THE ALBION HOTEL. Quebec, 15th May, 1851.

J. TREMAIN, Agent, 83, ST. PAUL STREET. Quebec, 8th May, 1851.

DR. McKEE, SURGEON DENTIST, HAS REMOVED to No. 20, ANNE STREET, opposite to St. Stanislas Street. Quebec, 8th May, 1851.

JOHN O'FARRELL, Advocate, REMOVED on 1st of May, 1851, to GARDEN STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE URSULINE CONVENT. Quebec, 6th May, 1851.

MISS McANALLY, Dressmaker, HAS REMOVED TO No. 2, PARLOIR STREET, NEAR THE URSULINE CONVENT. Quebec, 3rd May, 1851.

Richard E. Bright, Accountant and General Agent, Will give attention to any orders left to his address at Mercury Office, 2, Buade Street. Quebec, 26th April, 1851.

REMOVAL. THE Undersigned will REMOVE on the FIRST of MAY to the Store on HENT'S WHARF, lately occupied by Messrs. W. HUNT & Co. Quebec, 26th April, 1851.

FORWARDING AND STORAGE. JOHN ANDERSON, General Commission Merchant, SHIPPING AND STEAMBOAT AGENT, 42, St. Peter Street, and GIBBS' WHARF, QUEBEC. Quebec, 22d April, 1851.

S. GOODE'S BOARDING HOUSE, No. 12, COUILLARD STREET, (Chequer Buildings.) N. B.—SHOP and STORE to LET. Quebec, April 12, 1851.

G. F. AUSTIN, LAND SURVEYOR, St. Peter Street, Lower Town, has resumed the practice of his profession. Quebec, 3rd April, 1851.

MR. W. F. WILSON, PORTRAIT PAINTER, 53, St. John Street.

G. W. LEGGATT, BARRISTER, & Co., Bytown.

WILLIAM TIMS, COMMISSION MERCHANT & BROKER, No. 83, St. Paul Street, Quebec. Quebec, 23d May, 1851.

CHAS. BAULLAIRE, PRACTICE and Teaches ARCHITECTURE, SURVEYING and CIVIL ENGINEERING. St. Francis Street, No. 12. Quebec, 4th July, 1849.

THE Subscriber has just received, and for Sale, by Wholesale and Retail, Lovet's Celebrated Wampene, an English preparation for curing HERPES, for the growth of HAIR and preventing IT TURNING GREY; also for restoring it to its original Beauty after decay.

JUST received, and for sale, by the Subscriber, a small lot of the above, in prime order.

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From Provincial Papers.

From the Halifax Royal Gazette Extraordinary. DELEGATION TO CANADA. MR. HOWE'S REPORT. AMHERST, July 20th, 1851.

SIR.—The negotiations, which I was charged to conduct with the Governments of Canada and New Brunswick, having been brought to a close, in a final Conference held with the Delegate from the latter Province this afternoon, I have the honor to submit for the information of His Honor the Administrator of the Government, a Report of my proceedings under the Commission and Instructions with which I was honored by His Excellency Sir John Harvey.

You are aware that His Excellency Sir Edmund Head had selected the Hon. Edward B. Chandler at Toronto, and that it had been arranged that I was to meet him at Dorchester on the 1st of June.

I had to pass through the County of Cumberland, where the Bill, pressed so earnestly on the Legislature at its last Session, originated; and as it was more than probable that public opinion in New Brunswick would be largely influenced by the decision of that County against the measure, and in favor of the proposition made by Her Majesty's Government, I deemed it to consist with my duty to invite, in the Shir Town, the most ample discussion of the whole subject. I therefore addressed a Letter to the Mayor of the County of Cumberland, acquainting him with my intention to attend any meeting that might be called for that purpose.

On reaching Amherst I found that a meeting had been convened, and that a very numerous and respectable body of the leading men of Cumberland crowded the Court House, the result of an animated discussion, which extended over several hours, was an almost unanimous decision to sustain the views and policy of the Government.

At Amherst I received invitations to attend two meetings in the County of Westmoreland, New Brunswick, and another in the County of Kent; the former I accepted, as the places named lay upon my route—the latter I was compelled to decline. The meeting at Westmoreland, which was held at the Bend of Peticodiac, convinced me that the population of New Brunswick only required information; and that, when the subject came to be fully discussed, their support would be given to any fair modification of the terms which the Legislature had rejected.

An experiment on the City of St. John appeared to offer less assurance of success. The Office Brevets and Agents of the Portland Company, who resided there, and formed, with their friends, Clients and Stockholders, an organized combination. A large portion of the press had taken its tone from these Gentlemen; and for many weeks, the opinions contained in Mr. Hawes's letter, and the general policy of this Government, had been discussed in a spirit, which was certainly not calculated to ensure me a very successful result. When I entered the City I was assured that there would not be three opponents to my views, and that the offer of the Legislature to the Government would be rejected and condemned. The result of the discussion which ensued, at a public meeting to which I was invited by the Citizens, may be gathered from the altered tone of a very influential portion of the press, and from the fact that the promoters of the Portland Company have postponed their proceedings until the 20th of August. It is evident, says the Editor of the Freeman (a Journal originally hostile)—"It is doubtful, but I am fully satisfied, that the prevailing sentiment of the community," that the public mind is excited by the magnificent proposal of Earl Grey, as interpreted by Mr. Howe and others."

Having attended three meetings within His Excellency's Government, I deemed it but respectful to the Government, and in explanation to Sir Edmund Head, to refer to the offers of the Legislature, and the general views which I entertained. These explanations were regarded as satisfactory, and I received from His Excellency very gratifying marks of confidence and consideration.

On reaching St. Andrews, on my way to the United States, I was met by a Deputation, with a request that I would address a public meeting at that place on the following day. Though apprehensive that that place would be the theatre of a very animated discussion, and that the people of St. Andrews naturally felt in the success of their offer of the Legislature, I went in hostility to the inter-colonial line, I went to attend the meeting, and received, at its close, the most satisfactory assurances, from a very large assemblage of all ranks and classes, that no mere local interests or predilections, would induce St. Andrews to place herself in opposition to a great scheme of inter-colonial policy and improvement.

The charge having been frequently made, that the Imperial Government of Nova Scotia had broken faith with the Portland Company, and much praise having been taken to persuade the people of that city that the North American and European line had been abandoned, it appeared very desirable that the conduct of this Government should be vindicated, and its policy clearly explained to the leading men of this friendly and very interesting community. Mr. Chandler and myself spent nearly a day at Portland on our way to Canada. John A. Poor, Esquire, one of the most active members of the Convention, explained us with, and received much courtesy from that gentleman and his friends, on our return. Misconceptions, previously entertained, were dispelled by these friendly conferences. Mr. Hawes's letter of the 10th March—Earl Grey's despatch of the 14th, addressed to the Governor General, with copies of the correspondence between the Imperial and Colonial Governments have been published and examined by the State of Maine. And assuming that the policy explained to me by the State of Maine, and Nova Scotia will, in some mode or other, most agreeable to themselves, carry out the plan of a continuous line of Railway from the boundary of Maine to the eastern shores of Nova Scotia," all opposition to our policy has been withdrawn by the people of Portland, who are now awaiting the Legislature and Citizens of Maine, to come promptly forward and supply the means to complete that portion of the line which is to extend from Bangor to the Boundary of New Brunswick.

Mr. Chandler and myself reached Toronto on the 15th June, and, during our stay at the seat of government, received from His Excellency the Governor General—from the Speakers of the two Houses of Parliament—from the Members of Administration, and from the Mayor and Citizens of Toronto generally, such marks of distinction and courtesy as assured us of the very high estimation in which the Provinces were represented were held.

Invited to take seats in Council on the 16th, we were at once assured of the cordial co-operation of the Government of Canada—the readiness of the Administration to accept the terms offered by the Imperial Government, and to unite with Nova Scotia in meeting the difficulties presented in New Brunswick, by such fair modification of those terms as would enable Mr. Chandler to secure the co-operation of that Province. It is due to a gentleman—explained the position of his government, and the prevailing sentiment of the country, frankly, and then left it to the discretion and good feeling of the Congress of New Brunswick should be considered, and aid given to that Province, in the construction of one of her great lines, to enable her to complete them both.

If New Brunswick maintained an antagonistic position, it was clear that neither the line to the St. Lawrence nor that to Portland could be accomplished, the proposition of the British Government to the Province, in that respect, would be rejected, and the three Provinces be driven, in bad temper, and at enormous rates of interest, to carry on their internal improvements without mutual sympathy or co-operation.

To obviate this state of things appeared to all parties most desirable; and, at length, Mr. Chandler was empowered to invite the co-operation of his Government, upon these terms, it being understood that the Governments of Canada and Nova Scotia were to be bound by them if New Brunswick accented.

That the line from Halifax to Quebec should be made, on the joint account and at the mutual risk of the three Provinces, ten miles of Crown Land along the line being vested in a joint Commission, and the proceeds appropriated towards the payment of the principal and interest of the sum required.

That New Brunswick should request the Portland Company, at her own risk, to complete the line from Quebec to Montreal, it being understood that any saving which could be effected within the limits of the sum which the British Government are prepared to advance, should be appropriated to an extension of the line above Montreal.

That, on the debt contracted, on the joint account of the three Provinces, being repaid, each should own the line within its own territory.

It was also understood that Canada would withdraw the general guarantee, offered for the construction of Railways in any direction, and that her resources should be concentrated upon the main Trunk Line, with a view to an early completion of a great inter-colonial Highway, on British Territory, from Halifax to Hamilton; from whence to Windsor, opposite to Detroit, the great Western Company of Canada have a line already in course of construction.

This policy having been arranged, it became very desirable that Mr. Chandler should return promptly to New Brunswick, to submit it to his Colleagues—and to assure himself that, in the event of the Administration assuming the responsibility which it involved, they would be sustained by a majority of the Legislature. Allowing a sufficient time for a deliberate review of the whole ground, and for a final decision, a meeting was arranged with Mr. Chandler at Dorchester, on my return. I rejoined him this afternoon, and was happy to receive from him the assurance that the Government of New Brunswick will be prepared to submit the policy agreed upon to the Legislature of that Province, with the whole weight of its influence, so soon as the Government of Nova Scotia indicates that it is prepared to co-operate on the terms proposed.

The final adoption of this scheme of inter-colonial policy now rests with the people of Nova Scotia, to whom, it is probable, that it will be submitted, in a dissolution of the Assembly at an early day. I have pledged the Government to it beyond recall. I have staked, upon the generous and enlightened appreciation of their true interests by my countrymen, all that a public man holds dear. Having done my best to elevate Nova Scotia in the eyes of Europe, and of the surrounding Colonies, I leave to her the honor that she will repudiate the pledges which I have given.

Her clear interests demands the prompt acceptance of the proposition.

1st. Because it secures to her, within very few years a Railway communication of 1400 miles, extending through the noble territory of which she forms the frontage, and with which her commercial, social and political relations, must be very important in all time to come.

2d. Because it gives to her, almost at once, connection with 8000 miles of Railway line, already formed in the United States—makes their chief seaport the terminus for ocean, steam navigation, and her territory the great highway of communication between America and Europe.

3d. Because on the extinction of the debt, she will possess a Road with which there can be no competition within the Province—a road towards which two great streams of traffic must perpetually converge, and the tolls upon which must become a source of revenue, increasing with each succeeding year.

4th. Because, the completion of these great lines of communication will give to all the North American Provinces a degree of internal strength and independence, and consideration abroad, which will far transcend any pecuniary hazards which may be incurred.

5th. Because the completion of these lines will draw into the Province much of the surplus labor and capital of Europe.

6th. Because, the line from the Seaboard once completed to Canada, there cannot be a doubt that it will soon be extended into the fertile and almost boundless country beyond; being followed, at every point, by a Stream of Emigration, and ultimately, and in our own time, reacting the shores of the Pacific.

It may be argued that we ought not to risk anything beyond the limits of our own frontier. But I regard the risk as involving a very slight liability beyond what have already been assumed.

All our calculations have been based upon the presumption that our Road will cost £7000 currency per mile. From the best information which we could obtain in Canada and in the United States, we gathered the opinions of the chief promoters of the Vermont, Great Western, Portland, and St. Andrews Roads, there is every reason to believe if the Provinces avail themselves of the most modern experience, and of the present low price of iron, that with the money in hand, and large contracts to offer, the work need not cost much more than £5000 currency per mile. Should this be the case, the sum which was originally contemplated will probably cover the whole expenditure for which Nova Scotia will be liable; and, if it does not, with her present Tariff, and annually increasing consumption, the deficiency may be soon supplied.

But, after a careful examination of the country traversed by a Canadian and Canadian Railroads, and of the general testimony given by the promoters and officers, that in all cases the money with which they have been constructed has cost from 7 to 12 per cent. more than was anticipated, it is to be concluded that a Railway built with money at 2 1/2 per cent. will pay almost immediately, even if made through a wilderness, provided the land be good, water power and wood abundant; and provided that there are formed settlements at either side, when they are scattered along the line. We have other resources, beyond our own limits, in associations of the industrious and enterprising, are prepared to come into the Province, the instant these great works are commenced, and who, within the limits at least of the lands dedicated to thenceforward, will soon form a continuous strip, through that portion of the territory between our own frontier and the St. Lawrence, which appears to present any really serious hazard.

In estimating the relative risks and advantage which this scheme involves, it should also be borne in mind, that while Nova Scotia has but little Crown Land left along her portion of the line, and this has been frankly explained) the lands which Canada and New Brunswick are prepared to grant are extensive and valuable. They will probably amount to 3,000,000 acres, which, if sold at 2s. an acre, (and with a Railroad running through them they will soon command a much higher price) would form a fund of which to pay the interest on the whole capital expended for the first three or four years.

I cannot close this report without some notice of the very enthusiastic and honorable treatment that I received during short visits to Quebec and Montreal. In both Cities, men the most distinguished for social positions, commercial and intellectual activity, and commanding influence, vied with each other in recognizing the importance and value of the maritime Provinces. Among all ranks and classes the Railroads seemed to be regarded as indispensable agencies by which North Americans would be drawn into a common brotherhood—inspired with higher hopes—and ultimately elevated by some form of political association; to that position, which, when these great works have prepared the way for union, our half of the Continent may fairly claim in the estimation of the world.

I have the honor to be, Sir, Your very obedient Servant, JOSEPH HOWE.

WM. H. KRATING, Esq. Depy. Secy. &c.

DEBATE ON THE GRAND TRUNK RAILROAD.

Mr. HICKES then proceeded to move the House into Committee on the subject of the Grand Trunk Railroad. After stating that in Europe it had been found that those roads which were managed by the Government were the most productive to the public...

The distance from Hamilton to which place the line from Detroit was now being constructed, to Montreal was 386 miles, and from the reports of the engineers there could be no doubt that the whole might be constructed for £5,000 per mile. Mr. Keefer's estimate for that portion between Toronto and Kingston was £4,500 per mile, and from Kingston to Montreal £5,000 per mile. Taking an average of £4,750 per mile, the whole would cost £1,900,000. He did not desire to go to law and therefore called the estimate from Montreal to Quebec £6,000 for ninety-five miles—£570,000, which must be added one-third of the line between Quebec and Halifax. That would be ninety-five miles, which he estimated at £7,000, making the whole £3,330,000—or say in round numbers £4,000,000. He said the cost of the Province of the line between Quebec and Halifax would be one-third of the whole, and he expected to make an arrangement with the sister Provinces to build that portion of the road on joint account, so that each would pay one-third of the cost, and receive one-third of the revenues. This arrangement was sought for because the line in that portion which ran through Nova Scotia, would be common as well to the main trunk road, as to the European and North American Road. This would of course give a peculiar advantage to the Province, which he thought a great concession on the part of Nova Scotia. He was aware that it was this section of the road between Quebec and Halifax which would meet with the least favor in the House and in the country, and he therefore drew particular attention to it. He would, in the first place, remind the Committee that an Act of Parliament had been passed by which £25,000 per annum, and an equal amount of land on each side of the line had been offered by the British and Imperial Government or to any persons they might employ to make the road. But he held that it was infinitely better to undertake the road at once than to give this £25,000 and 10 miles of land; and nothing could establish this view more satisfactorily than the fact, that the moment difficulties were raised by New Brunswick to the proposals brought out by Mr. Hare, the agents of several private companies came forward and volunteered to carry forward the work upon those terms. A more injudicious step, however, he believed could not be taken than to allow this work to go into the hands of private companies; and accordingly when the delegates from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were in town agreed they should not allow such a course to be taken. He was happy to say that the delegate from New Brunswick went home convinced of the importance of his government joining the rest in the undertaking. Indeed, so far as he could learn, there had been a great amount of feeling within that province on the present subject. The enterprising people on the other side of the line, too, showed their appreciation of the same facts which influenced those persons within the colonies. They, it was true, affected to discourage the Quebec and Halifax road; yet they had advocated the Portland line as the nearest route to the Atlantic; but no sooner had they got to the fact that the line was to be carried on the European Railroad, said Mr. Poir, in his report on the European Railroad, said: "We want railways across the breadth of our own State, to bring our people in easy communication with each other. More than all this, we want to open out a line of railway toward the nearest available point of this continent of Europe, in order to save expense in sending forth or in procuring our supplies from Europe. Instead of seeing all the trade between this country and Europe passing almost in sight of our own coast, and going down the great sailing circle, some five hundred miles to New York; and from thence re-shipped back to us—we want the trade across the Atlantic, and the travel across the Atlantic reduced to its lowest cost, and to the shortest period of time,—to bring the producer and consumer of both continents, in closer proximity."

That was a clear admission that Halifax was the most important port of the East, and when he stated that it was worth to prove the advantage of reaching it by a British road. He would state, however in addition, that it would be quite possible to carry passengers from Detroit to Halifax by the line cheaper than by the route across the Atlantic, and the travel across the Atlantic reduced to its lowest cost, and to the shortest period of time,—to bring the producer and consumer of both continents, in closer proximity."

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XXIV. The Company shall define by suitable Marks the consecrated and unconsecrated Portions of the Cemetery. XXV. The Company shall build, within the consecrated Part of the Cemetery, and according to a Plan approved of by the Bishop of the Diocese, a Chapel for the Performance of the Burial Service according to the Rites of the Established Church. XXVI. No Body buried in the consecrated Part of the Cemetery shall be removed from its Place of Burial without the like Authority as is by Law required for the Removal of any Body buried in the Churchyard belonging to a Parish Church.

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XXIX. Any Clerk in Holy Orders of the Established Church, not being prohibited by the Bishop, nor under Ecclesiastical Censure, at the Request of the Executor of the Will of any deceased Person, or any other Person having the Charge of the Burial of the Body of any deceased Person, and with the Consent of the Chaplain for the Time being of the Cemetery, or if there be no Chaplain with the Consent of the Bishop, may perform the said Burial Service over such Body in the consecrated Part of the Cemetery.

XXX. The Company, out of the Monies to be received by virtue of this and the special Act, shall allow to the Chaplain of the Cemetery for the Time being such a Stipend as is approved of by the Bishop of the Diocese in which the Cemetery is situated, which shall be payable, by equal Moieties, on the Twenty-fifth Day of March and the Twenty-ninth Day of September in each Year; and if any Chaplain die, resign, or be removed by the Bishop, the Company shall pay to him, his Executors or Administrators, a Part only of the half-yearly Payment of the Stipend proportioned to the Time during which he shall have been the Chaplain since the last preceding Day of Payment.

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WEST INDIES.—From Barbadoes papers we learn that Sir W. Colebrooke has obtained leave of absence, and that it is not probable he will return to that Island, as it is very likely he will be sent to Jamaica, where Sir Charles Grey is, just now, exceedingly unpopular.

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XXXI. If the Stipend of the said Chaplain, or any Part thereof, be not paid to the Chaplain entitled to receive the same, or to the Executors or Administrators of a deceased Chaplain, for the Space of Thirty Days next after any of the Days of Payment whereon the same ought to be paid, such Chaplain, or his Executors or Administrators, may recover the same, with full Costs of Suit, against the Company, by Action of Debt or upon the Case in any Court of competent Jurisdiction.

XXXII. All Burials in the consecrated Part of the Cemetery shall be registered in Register Books to be provided by the Company, and kept for that Purpose by the Chaplain, according to the Laws in force by which Registers are required to be kept by the Rectors, Vicars, or Curates of Parishes or Ecclesiastical Districts in England; and such Register Books, or Copies or Extracts thereof, shall be received in all Courts in Evidence of such Burials, and Copies or Extracts thereof shall be from Time to Time sent to the Registrar of the Ecclesiastical Court of the Bishop of the Diocese in which the Cemetery is situated, to be kept with the Copies of the other Register Books of the Parishes within his Diocese.

XXXIII. The said Register Books, so far as respects Searches to be made therein, and Copies and Extracts to be taken therefrom, shall be subject to the same Regulations as are provided by Act passed in the present Year of the Reign of His late Majesty, intitled "An Act for registering Births, Deaths, and Marriages in England, so far as such Regulations relate to Register Books of Burials kept by any Rector, Vicar, or Curate."

XXXIV. The Company may, with the consent of the Chaplain for the Time being, from time to Time appoint a Clerk to assist in performing the Service for Burials in the consecrated Part of the Cemetery, and allow to such Clerk such Stipend as they may think proper out of the Monies to be received by virtue of this and the special Act, and they may remove such Clerk at their Pleasure.

XXXV. The Company may set apart the whole or a Portion of that Part of the Cemetery which is not set apart for Burials according to the Rites of the Established Church as a Place of Burial for the Bodies of Persons not being Members of the Established Church, and may allow such Bodies to be buried therein, under such Regulations as the Company may think proper.

XXXVI. The Company may allow, in any Chapel built within the unconsecrated Part of the Cemetery, a Burial Service to be performed according to the Rites of any Church or Congregation other than the Established Church, by any Minister of such other Church or Congregation duly authorized by Law to officiate in such Church or Congregation, or recognized as such by the religious Community or Society to which he belongs.

WEST INDIES.—From Barbadoes papers we learn that Sir W. Colebrooke has obtained leave of absence, and that it is not probable he will return to that Island, as it is very likely he will be sent to Jamaica, where Sir Charles Grey is, just now, exceedingly unpopular.

Mr. Ross, the newly arrived Governor of Tobago, was unfortunately killed in consequence of having been thrown from his gig



ST. LEON SPRINGS WATER, For Sale by G. G. ARDOUIN, Agent Upper Town Market Place, Quebec, 24th May 1851.

Plantagenet Water. The Subscriber having been appointed (by the Proprietors) Sole Agent for the Sale of the PLANTAGENET WATER in Quebec, begs to intimate to the inhabitants that he has opened a Depot in No. 18, Notre-Dame street, next door to Messrs. Shaw and Torrance, where fresh supplies will be received at least twice a week during the season, and may be had by the dozen, gallon or glass. As a refreshing and cooling drink, in warm weather, this water cannot be surpassed, and as to its medicinal virtues, gentlemen of the highest standing in the profession have borne ample testimony. The Quebec and Montreal daily newspapers will be regularly kept in the depot.

A. MANN, Agent. Quebec, 17th May, 1851. STORAGE, FREE and BONDED, on the most reasonable terms, at the Stores of the Subscriber. J. TREMAIN, 6m Agent. Quebec, 8th May, 1851.



MOUNT HERMON CEMETERY. PLANS OF THE GROUNDS may be seen at the Cemetery, or at the Office of the Treasurer, C. WURTELE, Esq., St. Paul Street, where orders for interments may be left, and where, as well as from the Superintendent at the Cemetery, every information respecting the purchase of lots, &c., may be obtained. Cards of Admission to the Grounds may be had at the same places, or an application to the undersigned. By the Rules of the Association no Vaults can be constructed without the consent of the Directors. HENRY S. SUTT, Secy. M. H. C. Quebec, 17th April, 1850.

UNITED KINGDOM Life Assurance Company, 8, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London. 97, George Street, Edinburgh, 12, St. Vincent Place, Glasgow, 4, College Green, Dublin. ESTABLISHED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT IN 1834.

Capital—One Million Sterling. Honorary Presidents. Earl of Courtown, Lord Viscount Falkland, Earl Leven & Melville, Lord Elphinstone, Earl of Northbury, Lord Belhaven & Stenton, Earl of Stair, Wm. Campbell, Esq., of Tillichuhan.

London Board. James Stuart, Esq., Chairman; Hansard De Castro Esq., Deputy Chairman. Samuel Anderson, Esq., Charles Graham, Esq., Hamilton Blair Avarne, Esq., D. Q. Henriques, Esq., Esq., F. Chas. Montland, Esq., E. Lennox Boyd, (Resident), William Bailton, Esq., Charles Downes, Esq., John Ritchie, Esq., Auditors—Adam Murray, Esq.; J. Mitchell Esq.; and M. Wilson Boyd, Esq. SECRETARY—Patrick MacIntyre, Esq. ACTUARY—John King, Esq. BANKERS—Messrs. Gault, Hildolph & Co., 42, Abchurch Lane, and Union Bank of London, 4, Pall Mall East.

Edinburgh Board. The Right Hon. Adam Black, Lord Provost, Charles Cowan, Esq., M.P., James Hunt, Esq., of Pittencrieff, Moray Place, Robert Clarke, Esq., of Lynedoch Place, John Miller, Esq., C.E., F.R.S., George Street, SINGERS—Alexander Gillespie, Esq., M.D. AGENT—P. S. Fraser, Esq., 97, George Street.

Glasgow Board. James Somerville, Esq., Nursery Mills, Robert Salmond, Esq., Manager of the City of Glasgow Bank, James Bain, Esq., of Morrison, William Stirling, Junr., Esq., of Kenmore. MEDICAL OFFICERS—Alfred Hall, Esq., M.D.; Joseph Bell, Esq., Surgeon; David Cunningham, Esq., Surgeon. SOLICITOR—Alexr. Leitch, Esq., 73, St. Vincent Street.

AGENTS—Messrs. Seton & Son, 12, St. Vincent Place. THIS COMPANY, established by Act of Parliament in 1834, affords the most perfect Security in a large paid-up Capital, and in the great success which has attended it, since its commencement, ITS ANNUAL INCOME BEING UPWARDS OF £24,000.

SECOND SEPTENNIAL DIVISION OF PROFITS AMONG THE ASSURED. In 1841, the Company declared a Bonus of £2 PER CENT. per Annum on the Sum Insured to all Policies of the Participating Class from the time they were effected to the 31st December 1849; and from that date to 31st December 1847, £2 per CENT. per Annum was added at the General Meeting, on 6th July 1848.

No Entrance Money, or charge, except the Policy Stamp. The Bonus added to Policies from March 1854, to the 31st December 1847, is as follows:—Sum Assured. Time to Policy to Policy. Sum Assured. Time to Policy to Policy. Sum Assured. Time to Policy to Policy.

AGENTS. P. SHEPPARD, Esq., Quebec. A. HULLOCK, Esq., St. Johns, New-Brunswick. A. G. FRASER, Esq., Halifax, Nova Scotia. The Hon. J. H. PETERS, Charlotte-Town, P. E. Island. SAMUEL CLARKE, Esq., Boston. W. C. MITCHELL, Esq., New York.

Every information will be afforded on application to the Resident Director, at the Office, 5, Waterloo-place, London, or to P. SHEPPARD, 1-12m Agent for Quebec. GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. FIRE AND LIFE. Capital, One Million Sterling.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to insure against Risk, by FIRE, in the Upper Town and in the burned districts on favourable terms. They also continue to insure the better class of buildings in the Lower Town. RYAN, CHAPMAN & CO., Head Agents, Montreal. RYAN, BROTHERS & CHAPMAN, Office formerly occupied by Messrs W Price & Co., St. Peter Street, Quebec, 17th May, 1848.

British Periodical Literature.

Leonard Scott & Co.'s List of Publications: THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

THE wide-spread fame of these splendid Periodicals renders it needless to say much in their praise. As literary organs, they stand far in advance of any works of similar stamp now published; while the political complexion of each is marked by a dignity, candor, and forbearance, not often found in works of a party character.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Liberal—Blackwood's and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review" Whig; and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and it is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge; it was originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster, its literary character is of the very highest order.

TERMS. For any one of the four Reviews, \$2 per annum. For any two do. do. 5 " " For any three do. do. 7 " " For all four of the Reviews, 10 " " For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 " " For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9 " " For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10 " " Payment to be made in all cases in advance.

CLUBBING. Four copies of any or all of the above will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the fourth copy being gratis. \* Remittances and communications should be addressed, post-paid or franked, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 79, FULTON STREET, (entrance 54, Gold St.), NEW YORK. P. SINCLAIR, QUEBEC, 12m-1. March 17th, 1851.

Great Agricultural Work!

THE FARMER'S GUIDE TO Scientific and Practical Agriculture. By HENRY STEPHENS, F.R.S.E. Author of the "Book of the Farm," Editor of the "Quarterly Journal of Agriculture," &c., &c., ASSISTED BY JOHN P. NORTON, A.M., Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, New Haven, Author of Agricultural Prize Essays, &c., &c.

THIS highly valuable work will comprise two large royal octavo volumes, containing over 1400 pages, with 18 or 20 splendid steel engravings, and more than 600 engravings on wood, in the highest style of the art, illustrating almost every implement of husbandry now in use by the best farmers, the best methods of ploughing, planting, haying, harvesting, &c., &c., the various domestic animals in their highest perfection; in short, the pictorial feature of the book is unique, and will render it of incalculable value to the student of agriculture.

THIS great work is the joint production of two of the most talented agricultural scholars of the day; the one a eminent author and editor in Great Britain, and the other as a Professor in Yale College. Both are eminently practical as well as scientific men, and all they say may be relied on as the result of profound research, tested and sustained by practical experiment. The contributions of Professor Norton are chiefly designed to adapt the British portion of the book to this country, and thus to make it an Anglo-American work, giving to its readers all the really useful agricultural knowledge at present attainable in either country.

The work is divided into four departments, distinguished by the four seasons of the year, commencing with Winter, and Prof. Norton's contributions are published as an appendix to each part. The first chapter treats of the following subjects under the head of INITIATION.

On the best of the existing Methods for acquiring a thorough knowledge of Practical Husbandry. On the Difficulties to be encountered in learning Practical Husbandry, and on the Means of overcoming them. On the Diligent kinds of Farming. On the Persons required to Conduct and Execute the Labor of the Farm. On the Branches of Science most applicable to Agriculture. On the Institutions of Education best suited to Agricultural Science. On the Evils attending the neglect of Landowners and others to learn practical Agriculture. On observing the details and recording the facts of Farming by the Agricultural Student.

TERMS OF THE WORK.—The American edition, fifteen numbers of which are already issued, is published in semi-monthly numbers of 64 pages, with an English steel engraving in each number, of which there will be about 22 in all. Price 25 CENTS PER NUMBER, OR \$5 IN ADVANCE FOR THE 22 NUMBERS.

CLUBBING. Three copies will be sent to one address for \$12; Four copies for \$15; Five copies for \$18. Cash in all such cases to be remitted direct to the Publishers, and not through Agents. The work can be sent in Numbers at periodical rates of postage, and mail remittances may be made at the risk of the publishers.

AGENTS WANTED! Liberal commissions will be allowed to good travelling Agents, BOOKSELLERS and PERIODICAL DEALERS will be supplied on liberal terms. All orders and communications should be addressed, post paid, to LEONARD SCOTT & CO., Publishers, 79 Fulton Street, entrance 54 Gold Street, N.Y. P. SINCLAIR, QUEBEC, 12m-1. Quebec, 9th April, 1851.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. Capital £500,000 Sterling. Board of Local Directors for Canada. WILLIAM LUNN, Esq., JOHN TORRANCE, Esq., H. L. ROUTH, Esq., JOHN FROTHINGHAM, Esq., ALFRED LA ROCQUE, Esq., FREDERICK R. STARR, General Agent, B. N. A. Colonies, and Superintendent of Local Board.

PROPOSALS will be received for INSURANCES against LOSS or DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Goods, STOCK-IN-TRADE, FARMING and AGRICULTURAL STOCKS. WESTON HUNT, Agent for Quebec. Han's Wharf, Quebec, 23d Decr., 1850.

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

Capital, One Million Sterling. Empowered by Special Act of Parliament, 4 Vict. Cap. 9. REDUCED RATES OF PREMIUM, HALF CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM.

THE great and decided success which has attended this Institution has induced the Directors to REDUCE THE RATES OF PREMIUM originally required in British North America to the ordinary European rates. The result of such Reduction is to enable parties to avail themselves of the important benefits of Life Assurance at much lower Rates of Premium than those of any other Assurance Company transacting business in Canada.

The Directors have also resolved to extend to British North America the advantages afforded by the HALF CREDIT RATES OF PREMIUM which have been so highly approved and are so generally adopted by Policy Holders in the United Kingdom. The most liberal conditions are likewise offered to the Assured in the limits to which they may proceed by sea or land, to other parts of North America, without affecting their interest in their respective Policies.

PETER MORRISON, Resident Director. Detailed Prospectuses and every requisite information as to the mode of effecting Assurances may be obtained upon application to J. O. S. BOWLES, Agent for the Company for Quebec, MEDICAL REFEREE: J. MORRIS, Esquire, M. D., and J. A. SWEEL, Esquire, M. D.

EXAMPLES OF RATES. To Assure £100 Sterling according to the following Tables: TABLE 1. Age. Annual. Half-Yearly. Quarterly.

Table with 4 columns: Age, Annual, Half-Yearly, Quarterly. Rows for ages 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50.

TABLE 2. Age. First 5 Years. This Table increases every 5 Years, until 21st Year. Rows for ages 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50.

TABLE 3. Age. For 1 Year. For 7 Years. Rows for ages 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50.

TABLE 4. Age. Annual Premium. Half Premium. Whole Premium. Daring 7 Years. After 7 Years. Rows for ages 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50.

MUTUAL ASSURANCE BRANCH. SUPPORTED BY THE PROPRIETARY BRANCH. TABLE A. Age. Annual Premium. Half-Yearly. Quarterly. Rows for ages 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50.

TABLE B. Age. First 5 Years. After 7 Years. Rows for ages 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50.

TABLE C. Age. Half Premium. Whole Premium. Rows for ages 25, 30, 35, 40, 45, 50.

STILL THE FOREST IS THE BEST MEDICAL SCHOOL!! That predisposition which exposes the human frame to the infection and virulence of all diseases, proceeds directly or indirectly from a disordered state of the System caused by Impure Blood, Bilious and Morbid conditions of the Stomach and Bowels.

DR. HALSEY'S GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS. The great amount of good these Pills have done for the sick and afflicted have induced thousands to commend them to their friends and the public. Individuals of worth and integrity in almost every part of the country have testified to the world in favor of their great effects in curing disease.

DR. G. W. HALSEY, Esq., November 9th, 1848. Every fall, for several years back, I have had much sickness in my family of bilious disorders, and Agues and Fever. In the fall of 1848 two of my sons were taken at the same time with Bilious Fever. In former seasons, when sickness occurred in my family, I had always employed a Physician. But this time having two boxes of your Forest Pills in the house, I concluded to try them. I gave to each of them six Pills, and four hours after I gave them three Pills more. They soon operated, bringing away much black and green matter. On the following day the fever had left them, and they both recovered without any more medicine. Since this time I have always kept your Pills at hand, and in all cases of sickness we have used them with the most happy results.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. In 1848 Dr. Halsey's Pills were first made known to the public, under the denomination of "Halsey's Sugar Coated Pills." Their excellent qualities soon gained for them a high reputation, and the annual sale of many thousand boxes. This great success excited the avarice of designing men, who commenced the manufacture of common Pills which they coated with Sugar, to give them the outward appearance of Dr. Halsey's Pills, but which had no effect, and which Dr. Halsey's Pills had gained by curing thousands.

THE public are now most respectfully notified that Dr. Halsey's genuine Pills will henceforth be coated with GUM ARABIC. BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BLANK POWERS OF ATTORNEY, and other forms, are on sale at this Office, 6th Decr., 1849.

An article which in every respect surpasses Sugar, both on account of its healing virtues and its durability. The discovery of this improvement is the result of a succession of experiments during three years. For the invention of which Dr. Halsey has been awarded the only patent ever granted on Pills by the Government of the United States of America. The Gum Coated Forest Pills present a beautiful transparent glossy appearance. The well-known wholesome quality of pure Gum Arabic with which they are coated, renders them still better than Dr. Halsey's celebrated Sugar Coated Pills. The Gum Coated Pills are never liable to injury from dampness, but remain the same, retaining all their virtues to an indefinite period of time, and are perfectly free from the disagreeable and nauseating taste of Medicine. In order to avoid all impositions, and to obtain Dr. Halsey's true and genuine Pills, see that the label of each box bears the signature of G. W. HALSEY.

Reader! If you wish to be sure of a medicine which does not contain that lurking poison, Calomel or Mercury, purchase HALSEY'S GUM-COATED FOREST PILLS, and avoid all others. If you desire a mild and gentle purgative, which neither nauseates or gives rise to griping, seek for HALSEY'S PILLS.

If you would have the most concentrated as well as the best compound Sarsaparilla Extract in the world for purifying the blood, obtain Dr. Halsey's PILLS. If you do not wish to fall a victim to dangerous illness, and be subjected to a Physician's bill of 20 or 50 dollars, take a dose of Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS as soon as unfavorable symptoms are experienced.

If you would have a Medicine which does not leave the bowels costive, but gives strength instead of weakness, procure HALSEY'S PILLS, and avoid Salts and other Oil and all common purgatives. Parents, if you wish your families to continue in good health, keep a box of Halsey's Pills in your house. Ladies, Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS are mild and perfectly harmless, and well adapted to the peculiar delicacy of your constitutions. Procure them. Travellers and Mariners, before undertaking long voyages, provide yourselves with Dr. HALSEY'S PILLS as a safeguard against sickness.

For Sale by the following Agents: J. O. S. BOWLES, JOHN MUSSON, G. G. ARDOUIN, J. KEENAN, Three Rivers, WM. LYMAN, Montreal, Quebec, 3rd Decr., 1850.

Cures for the Uncured. HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT. AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL. Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Alliday, 209, High Street, Cheltenham, dated the 22nd of Jan., 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY. Sir, My eldest Son, when about 3 years of age, was afflicted with a Glandular Swelling in the neck, which after a short time broke out into an Ulcer. An eminent medical man pronounced it as a very bad case of Scrofula, and predicted, as a certain thing, that without effect. The disease then for four years went on gradually increasing in virulence, when besides the ulcer in the neck, another formed below the left eye, and a third under the eye, besides seven others on the left arm, with a tumor between the eyes, which was expected to break. During the whole of the time my suffering boy had received the constant advice of the most celebrated medical Gentlemen at Cheltenham, besides being for several months at the General Hospital, where one of the Surgeons advised that I should amputate the left arm, but that the blood was so impure, that if that limb were taken off it would be then impossible to subdue the disease. In this desperate state I determined to give your Pills and Ointment a trial, and after two months perseverance in their use, the tumor gradually began to disappear, and the discharge from all the ulcers perceptibly decreased, and at the expiration of eight months they were perfectly healed, and the boy thoroughly restored to the blessings of health, to the astonishment of a large circle of acquaintances who could not credit the wonderful cure.

Three years have now elapsed without any recurrence of the malady, and the boy is now as healthy as heart can wish. Under these circumstances I consider that I should be truly ungrateful were I not to make you acquainted with the wonderful cure effected by your medicines after every other means had failed. (Signed) J. H. ALLIDAY.

CURE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM OF FOUR YEARS' STANDING. Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Pitt, Dudley 19th January, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY. Sir, It is with the greatest pleasure that I write to thank you for the benefit I have received from your Pills and Ointment, which have completely cured me of the Rheumatism, under which I suffered for the last four years, and which had so hardly to be able to walk. I had tried every kind of medicine that was recommended without receiving any benefit. I at last thought I would give your medicines a trial, and purchased from Mr. Hollin, Chemist of this Town, two Boxes of Pills, and two of Ointment, and in three days through them and the blessing of God, I was restored to health and strength, and am now as well able to walk as ever I was in my life. I am well known in this parish, having been sixty-five years of it, with an exception of ten years I served in the 24th Regiment of Foot. (Signed) JOHN PITT.

CURE OF A BAD LEG OF MORE THAN SIXTY YEARS' STANDING. Mr. Barker, of No. 5, Graham's Place, Drypool near Hull, had ulcers on his leg from the age of eighteen until upwards of eighty, and although for many years he had sought the first advice in the country, nothing was found to cure them. He very often suffered most excruciating pain for long periods together, which increased his misery, and he was at last obliged to give up his business. He had given up all hopes of getting a cure, when at last he was persuaded to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he did, and however wonderful it may appear, the leg was thoroughly healed by their means, and by continuing to use the Pills and Ointment, he was well, he had become in health as hale and hearty as now to be more active than most men of fifty.

N.B.—The truth of this extraordinary statement can be vouched for by Mr. J. C. Reinhardt, 22, Market Place, Hull, February 29th, 1850. CURE OF A DEFORMED CASE OF RING WORM OF SIX YEARS' STANDING. Lima, 13th November, 1849.

One of the most eminent Surgeons in Lima (the Capital of Peru) had a child cured with Ringworm for more than six years; in vain he exhausted all his art in his endeavors to effect a cure. Not succeeding, he consulted among his brethren, the most celebrated medical practitioners of the City, but nothing was found to cure the child's service. When he was persuaded by Mr. Joseph P. Halsey, the English Chemist and Druggist, residing at No. 74, Calle de Palacio, to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which was done, after using six large Pots of the Ointment, with a proportion of the Pills, the child was radically cured, to the surprise of the whole medical profession. The name of the parent, from motives of delicacy, is withheld.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—Bad Legs, Ringworm, Scalds, Cancers, Contracted and Sore Nipples, Burns, Stiff-joints, Sore-throats, Bruises, Elephantiasis, Skin-diseases, Bite of Mosquitoes, Pustules, Scurvy, and Sun-bites, Gout, Glandular Swellings, Tumours, Cocks-eye, Lumbago, Ulcers, Chilblains, Piles, Wounds, Chapped-hands, Rheumatism, Yaws, Corns (Soft).

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot and Box. CAUTION!—None are Genuine unless the words "Holloway's Pills and Ointment, London," are engraved on the Government Stamp, pasted on every Pot and Box. Beware of cheap imitations, but what the Books of directions wrapped round the medicines.

Should unprincipled Vendors recommend parties asking for Holloway's Pills and Ointment not to buy them, but to take something else in their stead, they do so only for the purpose of getting a greater profit by what they wish them to purchase. Sold by J. MUSSON, Corner of Beade & Fort Streets, 113-12m. Side Agent for Quebec.

Free and unconditional Assurances. Colonial Life Assurance Company. Capital £600,000 Sterling.

GOVERNOR—The Right Hon. the EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE, Governor General of Canada, &c. &c. QUEBEC: BOARD OF MANAGEMENT. Honorable WILLIAM WALTON, Chairman. JAMES DEAN, Esq., JOHN THOMSON, Esq., CHAS. LANGRISH, Esq., Revd. JOHN COOK, D. D., Medical Advisor, JAMES DOUGLAS, M.D., Law Agent, Hon. F. W. PALMROSE, Agent and Secretary, A. JNO. MAXHAM.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS. The Endowment System of Life Assurance now adopted by the Colonial Life Assurance Company, cannot fail to be appreciated by those who wish to make provision for their children in after life. A Young Man attaining Eighteen or Twenty-one years of age, can have no more valuable gift or endowment than a Policy untrammelled by conditions and unburdened by payments of any kind, as shown in the following Table of Annual Premiums for Assurance of £100.

Table with 4 columns: WITHOUT PROFITS, WITH PROFITS. Sub-columns: Single Premium, Annual Premium ceasing at 21, Single Premium, Annual Premium ceasing at 21. Rows for ages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

The risk to commence on a child attaining Eighteen or Twenty-one years of age with liberty to live in any part of the world. The Assurance then becomes a simple promise to pay at death, unconditionally. Assurance Free at Twenty-one—all Premiums compensated.

Table with 4 columns: WITHOUT PROFITS, WITH PROFITS. Sub-columns: Single Premium, Annual Premium ceasing at 21, Single Premium, Annual Premium ceasing at 18. Rows for ages 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11.

Assurance Free at Eighteen—all Premiums compensated. Policies opened under the above scheme will be purchased by the Company at an equitable rate at any time after the Assurance comes into effect, namely, at 18 or 21 respectively, so that, if the Assurance is not required, the Policy has the effect of securing an endowment. A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Manager for Canada, Quebec, 26th July, 1851.

GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY. THE MOST VALUABLE SPRING AND SUMMER MEDICINE IN THE WORLD! HALSEY'S FOREST WINE!

PATRONIZED BY THE NOBILITY AND MEDICAL FACULTY OF ENGLAND, AND ESTEEMED THE MOST EXTRAORDINARY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD. Medicines containing molasses or liquorice, like the boasted Sarsaparilla, require many large bottles to produce the slightest benefit, and the Forest Wine is altogether a different article. It contains no sugar to give it consistency, but acquires its excellent flavor and powerful medicinal qualities from the vegetable plants of which it is composed. The Forest Wine combines the virtues of the most powerful Wild Cherry, Dandelion, Yellow Dock and Sarsaparilla!

with other valuable plants whose properties are still more powerful. Its high concentration renders it one of the most efficient medicines now in use. Less than a single bottle restores the lingering patient from weakness, debility, and sickness to strong and vigorous health. Every dose shows its good effects on the constitution, and improves the state of the health. The Forest Wine is recommended, in the strongest terms, for all complaints of the Liver, Kidneys, Nervous Disorders, Bilious Affections, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Female Complaints, Scrofula, and ALL DISORDERS ARISING FROM BAD BLOOD, AND IMPURE HABIT OF THE SYSTEM.

Testimony of Mr. NATHAN MATTHEWS, a highly respectable and wealthy citizen of Newark, N.J. DR. G. W. HALSEY:—I believe your Forest Wine and Pills have been the means of saving my life. When I commenced taking them, I laid at the point of death, with Dropsy, Piles, and Asthma. My physicians had given me over as past cure, and my family had lost all hope of my recovery. While in this dreadful situation, your Forest Wine and Pills were procured for me, and before I had finished the first bottle of the Wine and box of Pills, I experienced great relief, my breathing became easier, my Dropsy, became sensibly reduced. Hopes of my recovery began now to revive, and after continuing the use of your medicines for about a month, the Piles and Asthma were completely cured. The Dropsy with which my life was placed in such great danger, was also nearly cured. I have continued the use of your medicines until the present time, and I now enjoy perfect health as ever I did in my life, although I am more than sixty years of age.

I ascribe my recovery entirely to the use of your excellent medicines. Several of my neighbors have also used them with similar success in obstinate complaints, and I can cheerfully recommend them to the public. Yours, respectfully, N. MATTHEWS. Newark, N. J., Dec. 19, 1847.

GREAT CURE OF LIVER COMPLAINT OF TEN YEARS' STANDING. DR. HALSEY, DEAR SIR:—Having been afflicted with the Forest Wine and Pills to remove all disease of the Liver from which I have suffered severely for upwards of ten years; and having adhered closely to the directions which accompany the medicines, I have recovered my health, notwithstanding all who knew me thought my case incurable. I have been cured by the Forest Wine and Pills I had recourse to the best medical treatment, but continued to grow worse to an alarming degree. Some of my friends spoke despairingly of my case, and tried to persuade me from making use of any advertised remedies, saying, "But what chance have hundreds who are dissatisfied from taking your excellent medicines, in consequence of the deception and inefficiency of many advertised remedies put forth by unprincipled men, in flaming advertisements. But, what a pity it is, that the deception used by others, should be the means of dissuading many laboring under disease, from making trial and being cured by your excellent remedies. Humanly speaking they have saved my life; when I commenced making use of them, I was in a wretched condition, but began to experience their good effects in the following manner:—I had been afflicted with the Forest Wine and Pills, and had increased fifteen pounds in weight, having taken one box of the Pills, and two bottles of the Wine. I would to God that every poor sufferer would avail himself of the same remedies. Yours, &c., JAMES WILSON.

DR. DAVID MARVIN, a celebrated practitioner of New York, declared publicly that one bottle of Halsey's Forest Wine contained more virtue than fifty Sarsaparilla, and that the Forest Wine was the largest and most respectable Druggists in Syracuse, in a letter, saying:—"From what they have heard and seen of Halsey's Forest Wine, it is an excellent and good medicine, and will undoubtedly become the leading medicine of the day. Halsey's Forest Wine, by recommending it to many of his patients. He has recommended certificates from physicians, clergymen, and individuals, of known respectability, who have given, testifying to the great merits of Halsey's Forest Wine and Pills." Among them, is the name of Mr. John Syms, of 525 Pearl St. New York, (suffered of Affection of the Liver, and had Cough, after having been given over by his physicians, who pronounced his case settled Consumption. A child had been dreadfully afflicted with Scrofula, of four years' standing, cured in less than six weeks time.

D. SHERWOOD'S GALVANIC EMBROCATION. NEW YORK.

THIS GALVANIC EMBROCATION is an Unparalleled Remedy for the Cure of RHEUMATISM, Acute or Chronic, seated in the Head, Joints or Limbs—TIC DOLOUREUX AND GOUT, in its worst forms, Palsy, Fits, Scrofula or King's Evil, SPINAL AND HIP COMPLAINTS, Stiffness of the Joints, Lumbago, Neuralgia, CHILBLAINS, FEVER SORES, Salt Rheum, Ring Worms, White Swellings, Diseases of the Skin, Erysipelas, GOUTE OR THICK NECK. It is likewise highly recommended in the most confirmed cases of SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS OF THE NECK, AFFECTIONS OF THE SPINE, MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS, &c. &c. &c.

It is now generally admitted by the learned and scientific, that the mysterious power called GALVANISM or MAGNETISM is in fact the principle of Vitality or Life, and that disease in many of its most painful forms is entirely owing to the absence of the Galvanic or Magnetic power in its healthy proportions. If, then, we can readily supply this wonderful power, when it is thus deficient, we can successfully combat disease, and this has been fully and perfectly attained by this most wonderful scientific discovery, of combining Magnetism or Galvanism with a Fluid which has cost the inventor of this remedy, years of study and labor.

There is not an intelligent Physician who has kept pace with the progress of science, that does not readily approve of the use of the Magnetic power in various diseases, and there is scarcely a Medical Journal either in this country or Europe, which makes its appearance, without the statement of various cases, showing some new effects of these wonderful agents or corroborating previous experience of their beneficial use. The inventor of the GALVANIC EMBROCATION has great pleasure in being able to state, that a majority of the most distinguished physicians of New York constantly recommend this Embrocation in their practice, and from many of them he has received the kindest testimonials of approval and commendation.

AGENTS:—J. MUSSON, Beade Street, G. G. ARDOUIN, Quebec Dispensary, and JOSEPH BOWLES, Medical Hall, Upper Town, Montreal, and Sold by Druggists generally. Quebec 24th October 1850. 12m

VAYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. For the Cure of COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA and CONSUMPTION.

In offering to the community this justly celebrated remedy for diseases of the throat and lungs, it is not our wish to trifle with the lives or health of the afflicted, but frankly to lay before them the opinions of distinguished men and some of the evidences of its success, from which they can judge for themselves. We sincerely pledge ourselves to make no wild assertions or false statements of its efficacy, nor will we hold out any hope to suffering humanity which facts will not warrant.

Many proofs are here given, and we solicit an inquiry from the public into all we publish, feeling assured they will find them perfectly reliable, and the medicine worthy their best confidence and patronage.

FROM BENJ. SILLIMAN, M. D., L.L.D., &c. Professor of Chemistry, Mineralogy, &c., Yale College, Member of the Lat. Hist. Med. Phil. and Scienc. Societies of America and Europe. "I deem the CHERRY PECTORAL an admirable composition from some of the best articles in the Materia Medica, and a very effective remedy for the class of diseases it is intended to cure." NEW HAVEN, Ct., Nov. 1, 1849.

Prof. Cleveland, of Bowdoin College, Maine, writes:—"I have witnessed the effects of your 'CHERRY PECTORAL' in my own family and that of my friends, and it gives me satisfaction to state in its favor that no medicine I have ever known has proved so eminently successful in curing diseases of the throat and lungs."

REV. DR. OSGOOD, writes:—"That he considers 'CHERRY PECTORAL' the best medicine for Pulmonary Affections ever given to the public," and states that his daughter after being obliged to keep her room four months with a severe settled cough, accompanied by raising of blood, night sweats, and the attendant symptoms of Consumption, commenced the use of the 'CHERRY PECTORAL,' and had completely recovered."

HEAR THE PATIENT. Dr. Ayer:—Dear Sir: For two years I was afflicted with a very severe cough, accompanied by spitting of blood and profuse night sweats. By the advice of my attending physician I was induced to use your CHERRY PECTORAL, and continued to do so till I considered myself cured, and ascribe the effect to your preparation. JAMES RANDALL, Hampden, N. SPRINGFIELD, Nov. 27, 1848.

This day appeared the above named James Randall, and pronounced the above statement true in every respect. LORENZO NORTON, Justice. THE REMEDY THAT CURES. PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 10, 1847.

Dr. Ayer: I have been long afflicted with Asthma which grew yearly worse until last autumn, it brought on a cough which confined me in my chamber, and began to assume the alarming symptoms of Consumption—I had tried the best medicine and the best medicine to no purpose, until I used your CHERRY PECTORAL, which has cured me, and you may well believe me. J. D. PHILLIPS.

If there is any value in the judgment of the wise, who speak from experience, here is a medicine worthy of the public confidence. PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS. Sold in QUEBEC by JOHN MUSSON, Druggist, Beade Street, Upper Town, Montreal, and Sold by Druggists generally. Wm. LYMAN & Co., Montreal, General Agents for the Canadas. Quebec, 8th July, 1851. 12m

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