



TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 28, 1861.

VOLUME LVII.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.—VIRG. GEO. IV.

NUMBER 63.

The Quebec Mercury.

(ESTABLISHED BY THOMAS CARY, SEN., 1803.)
GEORGE T. CARY, PUBLISHER.

PUBLISHED ON TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, EVENINGS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, £1. per annum in advance.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.
First insertion, 6 lines and under..... \$0 50
7 lines to 10..... 0 80
Upwards of 10 lines, 8c. per line.

Subsequent insertions—Quarter price.
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DONE TO ORDER.

By correct and experienced hands, in either the English or French language,—including BILL HEADS, CARDS, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, POSTERS, CHEQUES, PROMISSORY NOTES, DEEDS & MEMORIALS, LAW BLANKS, and other descriptions of Letter Press Printing with neatness and despatch.

TO BE LET, FOR THE SUMMER.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, on the Cape, containing nine rooms, and every modern convenience. Apply to F. LANGLOIS, N. P., St. Peter Street.

Quebec, April 2, 1861. 39

FOR SALE,

THAT valuable FARM at Beauport two miles from Dorchester Bridge, the property of the late Major GRAY, containing about one arpent in width by one hundred in depth together with the bench lot, house, barn and out-houses.—Enquire on the premises or of L. A. CANNON, Advocate, No. 2 Parloir Street.

Quebec, March 21, 1861. 34

To be Let, Furnished,

For 6 months, from the 1st May next, A HOUSE containing seven Rooms, Kitchen, Cellar, &c., situated in one of the finest localities within the City walls. The house is well furnished, and newly painted and papered. Apply to F. LANGLOIS, Notary.

Quebec, March 28, 1861. 36

TO LET,

THAT comfortable COTTAGE, Garden, &c., on the GRANDE ALLEE Road, opposite the residence of G. M. Douglas, Esq., at present occupied by Mr. KENNEDY. Possession 1st May next. Apply to BIGNELL & SHAW, Notaries.

Quebec, Feb. 26, 1861. 23—

For Sale or To Let,

A LARGE WOOD DWELLING, A HOUSE at INDIAN LORRETT, well adapted for a Summer residence, with garden and 15 acres of good tilled land. For further information Apply to this paper. Quebec, Feb. 23, 1861. 23

HOUSE TO LET.

FIRST CLASS PRIVATE RESIDENCE, on St. Joachim Street, 2 doors from St. John Street, without. Two Stories, Gas and Water Fixtures. Newly painted inside and outside. Apply to CHAS. McDONALD & SON, Upper Town Market.

Quebec, Feb. 2, 1861. 14

House to be Let.

THAT delightful Retreat in the rear of TROUSSE, known as WOOD SIDE COTTAGE, with Five acres of land attached to it, including a Garden and Lawn. Apply to WM. HUTTON, Esq., Bureau of Agriculture.

Quebec, March 9, 1861. 29

To be Let,

THE excellent OFFICES in St. Peter Street, facing Mountain Hill. F. LANGLOIS, Notary.

Quebec, April 2, 1861. 39

CIGARS.

THE Subscriber has on hand 70,000 Imported CIGARS, comprising the choicest brands; cheaper than any other Establishment in the City. JAMES HASLETT, John Street.

Quebec, Dec. 29, 1860. 156

WINES, CHAMPAGNES, &c.

THE largest and choicest assortment of Port, Sherry and Madeira Wines, Champagnes, Brandy, Claret, Sparkling and Still, Hock and Rhenish Wines of every description to be had in the City. JAMES HASLETT, John Street.

Quebec, Dec. 29, 1860. 156

Malaga Grapes.

Just received by Express, A further supply of the above fruit in very fine order, and For Sale by JAMES HASLETT, John Street.

Quebec, Jan. 22, 1861. 13

NEW GOODS,

Daily Expected by the following Vessels and for Sale by the Subscriber.

Ex "John Bull," from London: 250 PACKAGES HYSON TEA—KAY.

70 Chests finest Breakfast Souchong, 50 Hogsheds DeKuyper's Gin, 200 Cases do do, 100 Kegs Refined Salt Petre, 150 Barrels Hibbert's Porter, quarts and pints.

50 Barrels Bass's India Pale Ale, 30 do Day & Martin's Blacking, assorted sizes.

Ex "City of Hamilton," from London: 5 Chests Madras Indigo, 15 Cases Sardines in Oil, 25 Chests Extra Breakfast Souchong, 25 Barrels Oilman Stores, 3 Hogsheds best Town Glue.

Ex "Minnesota," from Liverpool: 200 Bags finest Arzac Rice, 150 Boxes Button Blue.

Ex "Anglo-Saxon," from Newcastle, and "Prince Regent," from Hull: 50 Tons Whiting, 200 Kegs best White Lead, 100 Kegs Baking Soda, 50 Bbls. Washing Soda, 25 Barrels Flour of Sulphur.

Ex "Sea Swallow," from Bordeaux: 10 Or-cans, 10 Octaves, 50 Cases, Larronde & Frere Pale Brandy.

M. G. MOUNTAIN, Nuns' Buildings, St. Peter Street.

Quebec, May 2, 1861. 52—

Grand Trunk Railway.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

QUEBEC AND MONTREAL DISTRICT

ON and after MONDAY, May 13, MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Point Levi at SEVEN, P. M., until further notice.

W. SHANLY, Genl. Manager.

J. S. MARTIN, Superintendent. Quebec, May 9, 1861. 55

Quebec Bank.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT, has, THIS DAY, been declared on the amount of the Capital Stock, for the current half-year, payable on or after Monday, the Third Day of June Next.

The Transfer book will be closed from the fifteenth proximo, till the third of June, both days inclusive.

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders, will be held at the BANK, on MONDAY, the third of June next, at ELEVEN o'clock, A. M., when a Statement of the affairs of the Corporation, will be submitted, and the election of Directors, for the ensuing Twelve months, will take place.

By order of the Board, C. GETHINGS, Cashier.

Quebec Bank, Quebec 30th April, 1861.

It having been resolved by the Directors to issue New Stock to the extent of £250,000, half of which has been appropriated to the present Shareholders; the remaining £125,000, to be offered to the Public at a premium of 25 per cent. Subscription Books are now opened, and the Instalments payable as follows:

10 per cent on subscribing, 10 do do 1st July, 10 do do 1st Sept., 10 do do 1st Nov., 10 do do 1st Jan., 1862, 10 do do 1st March, 10 do do 1st May, 10 do do 1st July, 10 do do 1st Sept., 10 do do 1st Nov.

Quebec, April 30, 1861.

H. & W. BANSLEY, HAIR CUTTERS

To His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, His Grace the Duke of Newcastle, Earl of Germain, General Bruce, Major Teasdale, and Suite.

REG to inform their friends and the Public, that they had the honor of waiting on the Prince and his suite, both in Quebec and Montreal.

They would call the attention of the Public to their fine Stock of CHEAP FANCY GOODS, of all kinds, received by last English Steamer, from English, French and German Manufacturers.

LUBIN'S EXTRACTS and PERFUMERY of all kinds; Hair, Tooth, Nail and Shaving Brushes; Combs, Soaps, Cutlery, Baskets, Walking Canes and Toys, the finest and cheapest goods ever imported to Quebec.

TRY H. & W. BANSLEY'S Canadian RAZOR STROP and DIAMOND RAZOR PASTE.

Razors ground and set on an entirely new principle. Bring your strops along with your Razors, so as to have them put in good order, for the secret lies in your strop being in order.

REMEMBER No. 10, St. John Street, Quebec, 11th Sept., 1860. 109—u

ST. MICHAEL ORANGES,

Just Received, 20 BOXES of the above SWEET ORANGES, and For sale by JAMES HASLETT, John Street.

Quebec, Feb. 14, 1860. 9

Finnan Haddies,

Received This Morning from Portland, A choice lot of the above Fish (THE LAST OF THE SEASON.)

—ALSO— 5 CASES LOBSTERS (in lb. Tins) For Sale by JOHN TEAFFE, 20, St. John Street.

Quebec, April 23rd 1861. 48

Addresses.

A. CASGRAIN, ADVOCATE,

Office, No. 10, Garden Street, UPPER TOWN, QUEBEC.

Mr. CASGRAIN will attend at the term of District Courts of Quebec and Montmagny, Quebec, May 23, 1861. 61—2m

KERR & SON, GAS FITTERS,

PLUMBERS, BRAZERS AND TIN WORKERS, HAVE removed from PALACE STREET, to No. 40, St. John Street, corner of Ste. Angele street, one door West of the residence of G. ALFOND, Esq.

Quebec, May 11, 1861. 56—u

A. McCALLUM'S CHRONOMETER DEPOT,

No. 40, St. Peter Street.

CHRONOMETERS accurately rated by Astronomical Observations and Transit Clock.

SIX CHRONOMETERS for Sale, warranted good. A. McCALLUM, Watch Maker, &c., No. 40, St. Peter Street, Lower Town. Quebec, April 4, 1861. 40

ACCOUNT BOOKS, &c.

A. THOMPSON, ACCOUNT BOOK MANUFACTURER AND PAPER RULER,

No. 18, St. PETER STREET, [OPPOSITE THE SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE.]

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

—ALSO— All varieties of PLAIN & DECORATIVE BINDING. Quebec, April 2, 1861. 39—12m

W. KERR & SON, PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS

PALACE STREET, [OPPOSITE RUSSELL'S HOTEL.]

WILL undertake to ALTER ANY SORT of LAMP, so as to serve for the new LIQUID.

—ALSO— Gas Burners, Reflectors, Shades, Chimneys &c., &c., on hand or made to order.

All sorts of TIN-WORK made and repaired Stove Pipes on hand. Quebec Nov. 6, 1860. 134—12m

Razors, Knives, &c.

J. B. PLAMONDON No. 5, GARDEN STREET, sharpens and repairs CUTLERY of every description, at a cheap rate.

Quebec, Nov. 10, 1860. 135—12m

B. S. PRIOR, Notary Public,

Office No. 6, St. Peter Street.

Quebec, 17th May, 1860. 59—12m

WILLIAM COLE, PAPER WAREHOUSE,

ST. PAUL STREET.

Quebec, Jan. 3, 1860. 1—u

MR. E. H. BROWN, TEACHER OF THE ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND ITALIAN LANGUAGES.

Apply at Mr. P. SINCLAIR'S, St. John Street.

Quebec, May 3th, 1861. 53—u

Commercial Restaurant,

CORNER OF ST. PETER AND ARTHUR STREETS LOWER TOWN.

THE undersigned respectfully wishes to inform his numerous friends that he has, this day, opened the above establishment, and has had it fitted out in a style unsurpassed in this city. The subscriber's long connection with Russell's Hotel, is a sufficient guarantee that everything shall be kept in all style, and parties favoring him with a call, will find a choice assortment of WINES, BRANDIES, LIQUEURS, and SEGARS, &c. Always on hand. DOWNS celebrated Montreal XXX and BITTER ALES, on draught.

Quebec, May 14, 1861. 57

ORDNANCE LANDS LAKE TEMISCOUATA.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that on THURSDAY the 11th day of July next, at NOON, will be sold by Public Auction, on the spot, the MILITARY BUILDINGS and BARRACKS, (wood,) at the Fort, on Lake Temiscouata, Fort Ingall.—These buildings will at the time of sale be divided into lots, to suit purchasers. The materials must be removed forthwith. Terms, cash at the time and place of the sale. Also the Lot of land on which Fort Ingall stands, (about 12 acres) will, at the same time, be offered to lease for 5, 10 or 12 years by Auction.

By order of the Honorable the Commissioner of Crown Lands.

WM. F. COFFIN, Ordn. Lands Agent. Quebec, 14th May, 1861. 57—u

ORANGES ! ORANGES !!

—Received by the Subscriber :— A CHOICE lot of ORANGES and LEMONS For sale by JOHN TEAFFE, 20, John Street.

Quebec, May 14, 1861. 57—u

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SYNOD OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC.

THE SYNOD OF THE DIOCESE OF QUEBEC will meet on WEDNESDAY the FIFTH day of JUNE next, at the LECTURE HALL, QUEBEC.

There will be DIVINE SERVICE with the Holy Communion, in the CATHEDRAL at TEN o'clock A.M., immediately after the conclusion of which, the business of the Synod will commence.

During the session of Synod there will be MORNING PRAYER in All Saints' Chapel, at HALF-PAST 9 o'clock daily.

LIST OF CLERGY AND LAY DELEGATES, WITH THE PLACES WHICH THEY REPRESENT.

(In compliance with a resolution of the last session of the Synod, requiring the same to be published at least one month before the Meeting of the Synod.)

PARISH OR MISSION. CLERGYMEN. LAY DELEGATES.

Acton.....Rev. R. Mitchell.....James Armstrong.

St. John's.....do.....do

St. Thomas.....do.....do

Robinson.....do.....do

Lingwick.....do.....do

Cape Cove.....do.....do

Perce.....do.....do

Compton.....do.....do

Waterville.....do.....do

Danville.....do.....do

Tringwick.....do.....do

Drummondville.....do.....do

Lower Durham.....do.....do

Dudswell.....do.....do

Iam.....do.....do

Durham Upper.....do.....do

Eaton.....do.....do

Frampston East.....do.....do

do West.....do.....do

Standon.....do.....do

Cranborne.....do.....do

Gaspé Basin.....do.....do

St. Paul's.....do.....do

St. James's.....do.....do

Little Gaspé.....do.....do

Hatley.....do.....do

Coaticook.....do.....do

Hereford.....do.....do

Barford.....do.....do

Hope Town.....do.....do

Port Daniel.....do.....do

Chigouac.....do.....do

Ireland Upper.....do.....do

do Lower.....do.....do

Kingsey.....do.....do

Spooner's Pond.....do.....do

Leeds.....do.....do

Broughton.....do.....do

Harvey Mines.....do.....do

Lamby's Mills.....do.....do

Inverness.....do.....do

St. Stephens.....do.....do

Lennoxville.....do.....do

Lake Beauport.....do.....do

Stonham.....do.....do

Montmorency.....do.....do

Malbale.....do.....do

Magdalen Islands.....do.....do

Entry Island.....do.....do

House Harbour.....do.....do

Amherst.....do.....do

New Carlisle.....do.....do

Fuspeblie.....do.....do

Nicole.....do.....do

Point Levi.....do.....do

New Liverpool.....do.....do

Port Neuf.....do.....do

Bourg Louis.....do.....do

Quebec Cathedral.....do.....do

Trinity Chapel.....do.....do

St. Paul's.....do.....do

St. Peter's.....do.....do

St. Mathew's.....do.....do

St. Michael's.....do.....do

Richmond.....do.....do

Melbourne.....do.....do

Riviere du Loup en bas.....do.....do

Riviere du Loup en haut.....do.....do

Sandy Beach.....do.....do

Sherbrooke.....do.....do

St. Sylvester.....do.....do

St. Patrick.....do.....do

St. Margaret's.....do.....do

St.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Montreal—Mail Steamer.
Crown Lands Department—A. Russell.
The First Great Fair of Quebec—F. X. Garneau.
Government Notice—Commissariat Office.
Quebec Marble Works—F. & J. Morgan.
Life of a Budding Legislator—H. Willan.
By-Law respecting Palace Harbour—Corporation of Quebec.
By-Law respecting Water Works—do
Corporation Official Notices—1st and 3rd pages

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

Departure of Trains (Montreal time).
Westward, daily 5 p.m.
Eastward, daily 1 p.m.
Arrival of Trains.
From West, daily 6 a.m.
From East, daily 2.40 p.m.

Quebec Mercury.

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1861.

STADACONA ELECTION.

The writ for the election of a Legislative Councillor for Stadacona Division has been received by the Sheriff, as Returning Officer and the nomination is fixed for the 7th June, and the polling days for the 14th and 15th June.

We believe there is no doubt of Mr. Baby's candidature; the entire City Press is in his favor, he is supported by all prominent politicians of the locality, and would probably be returned without a contest were Mr. Barthe to follow the course which Mr. Symes, it appears, has wisely taken in retiring from the field. Mr. Barthe received only 97 votes on his last appeal to the electors, and, unless he is in possession of some special information as to a great change of opinion in the Division, we do think it idle for him to interfere merely to mark what would otherwise be, and may be yet if he acts with the good sense for which we give him credit, a unanimous election.

The Hon. Messrs Cartier and Rose left town on Saturday for Montreal; and the Hon. Mr. Galt the evening previous, to return about the end of the present week. The two first named gentlemen may be looked for tomorrow.

The last number of the Edinburgh Quarterly Review contains an article on the "Election of President Lincoln, and its consequences," than which no better exposure of the disastrous state of the American Union, can be found. Though written before the actual strife commenced, the writer foresaw it, and predicts the hopelessness of compromise or accommodation, and the total disruption, for ever, of the confederation. The reasons for this last conclusion, are briefly—the interests involved in slaveholding and free trade as regards the South, and abolitionism and a protective tariff as regards the North. In commerce the North and South have a totally opposed policy, likely to continue so for the next half century; witness the Morrill tariff lately enacted, whereby the North imposes highly protective if not prohibitive duties, and the late free trade measures of the South.

But, when to this is added the deadly animosities arising out of the slavery question, it is not difficult to lay down the future course and bearing of the struggle.

The writer, nevertheless, is opposed to coercion, for the following reasons:—

"Now, if these States were independent provinces, like the Indian dominions of England, or even if they were an integral part of a nation, such as the Province of La Vendée in France, they might be reduced by force to their former obedience. But a war of the North against the States of the new confederation, would have for its object their re-incorporation, on a footing of equality with the old Union. War carried on for such a purpose, defeats its own end. The North would fight for superiority and mastery over the South. But as soon as it had conquered, it would surrender the fruits of its victory, and put the South in a position in which the process of secession might be immediately repeated."

We endeavored to show in a late number, that this assumption can never be realized. Reunion as confederate States is not possible under all the conditions of the case.

No compromise will satisfy either party, for the simple reason that their demands are irreconcilably opposed, and their pretensions as wide as the poles. Even if they did come together, it would be but temporarily, to separate finally. And this on account of opposed interests, and commercial and legislative policy,—to which add the accumulated political rancour engendered by a quarter of a century's bitter controversy. Then again there is no patriotism for the Union in the South, and none apparently ever existed; for we find that when it was inaugurated, it was with many conditions that some of the Southern States, Virginia, for example, entered into the compact. By her act of adhesion, Virginia stipulated that she would resume her individual state sovereignty should that adhesion be perverted to her injury and oppression. In other words, the States confederated for their mutual advantage, to remain so as long as it should be for their interest,—in this respect resembling a commercial partnership. The advantages are now small in comparison with the disadvantages. All negotiation has failed to satisfy the South. Coercion is useless to bring them to their former position. Can they be conquered and held as dependencies? We look on this as impossible.

The upshot of the whole affair will likely be the formation of another Union, the Southern or perhaps two more, who will take with them all they have of lands, fortresses, &c., paying as little for the latter as they can, or probably avoiding payment at all. As to the consequences of this disruption, we cannot do better than quote the words of the "Edinburgh":—"No doubt the comparative failure of so great an experiment in the progress of mankind, is to be deplored; but we are by no means convinced that the progress of mankind and of rational liberty, will not be advanced by this separation. Nothing could be more deplorable than a sanguinary contest between the two great sections of the American people; but we are convinced for numerous reasons, that such a contest, if it

take place at all, will be of very short duration." ("This last position we do not endorse.") "On the other hand, we confidently believe that the perils of the commonwealth, will call a higher class of men to the direction of public affairs, and that the fate of millions of freemen, will not long be abandoned to the corrupt and incapable agencies which have lately governed it. The severance of the Union into two parts, will beget in both of them a stronger sense of the obligations of international law, and a greater respect for their neighbors. The South will follow the broad path of commercial freedom, uncontrolled by Northern protectionists. The North will follow the higher track of social freedom unfettered by Southern slaveholders. To each division of the Union, a vast career of power, prosperity, and usefulness, remains open; and if they have the good sense to abstain from mutual aggression, each of these two great countries may continue to play as important a part in the affairs of the world as when they were united by the slender tie of a federal compact."

DEATH OF H. LEMESURIER, ESQ., J.P.
On Friday morning last, our well known townsman Mr. Lemesurier was in excellent health and spirits having but lately returned from Europe; he was that morning, however, unexpectedly struck with a severe paralysis, and on Saturday evening he succumbed to the attack. Thus has passed away a loyal and devoted subject of the Queen, an energetic citizen and the affectionate head of a large and much respected family.

Mr. Lemesurier, the son of the late Commissary General Haviland Lemesurier, was born in Guernsey, in the year 1791, his family having been possessed of the neighboring Island of Alderney for some generations past, under Royal Patent. Following the pursuits of his father, he entered the army in the year 1811, and proceeded to Spain, where he served under the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular Campaign. He was present at the battle of Salamanca, and when carrying the colors of H. M. 48th regiment, in that engagement, was struck by a spent musket ball in the abdomen, and whilst extending his right arm to take the colors, it was carried away by a round shot. Being, in consequence of this injury, disabled from following actively his regimental duties, and yet averse to abandon the military profession, he joined, in the year 1813, the Commissariat Department, and in that capacity served in Canada during the war of 1812 with the United States; and having in 1818, upon the proclamation of peace, married into one of the old Canadian families, he retired during that year on half-pay, and fixed his future residence and interests in Canada.

The deceased gentleman carried on, for many years, a very extensive mercantile business in this city; and for a considerable period of time held the Office of Deputy Master of the Trinity House, and upon the resignation of the late Honorable John Stewart, succeeded that gentleman as Master of the Trinity House—an office which he held at the time of his death. He also held the rank of Lieut. Col. in the Militia of the Province, and in his capacity of Senior Magistrate of the District of Quebec, had the honor to present and read their address to the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of the visit of His Royal Highness.

Mr. Lemesurier was greatly respected and liked, while his perfect deportment as a gentleman, his high tone of feeling, his hospitality and constant desire to unite the society and encourage the harmless festivities of the place, his decided talent both in business and on the occasions when he acted on the bench or felt himself compelled rarely and only as a duty to meet his fellow citizens on matters of a public nature, and above all, his thorough old toned character of gentleman made him universally popular. The funeral took place at the English Cathedral this afternoon, and was largely attended, the Magistracy and the Trinity House and Board of Trade being represented. The flags of most of the of the shipping in port were at half-mast during the day out of respect to the deceased.

BONDS OF THE SECEDED STATES
Regarding the means adopted by the seceding States, for raising "the sinews of war," in Europe, we find the following important extract in the New York Herald:—
THE SOUTHERN COMMISSIONERS IN ENGLAND.

THEIR FINANCIAL LEVIES IN LONDON.
[From the London Telegraph (democratic organ) May 9.]

The following communication relates to the bonds of the "Confederate States" of America:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY TELEGRAPH.
As I am led to understand that many of the "Confederate bonds" have been or are about to be offered and introduced into the British stock market by so-called Southern Commissioners, whose levees in Albemarle street are well attended by Stock Exchange representatives, allow me to expose a few flaws existing in these bonds, which will doubtless operate to deter all but the most reckless from investing their money in them.

In the first place, the bond calling itself a "Congress of the Confederate States" had no right whatever to issue bonds, or to incur binding debts upon the people of the Gulf States. That body consisted of individuals chosen by the various secession conventions. These conventions were elected by the people for the purpose of severing the connection between the States and the federal government. That act performed, so far as the organic convention could perform it, the functions of the conventions ceased, and they had no longer any power to perform any other act binding the people of their respective States. They had no more power to bind their people for the payment of bonds than a meeting of ladies could at a tea table. Much less could they of their own mere motion create out of themselves a new body—which they were not authorized by the people to establish—and confer upon that body the right of creating debt. On these grounds, as soon as common sense revives in the Gulf States, the Confederate bonds will be pronounced illegal by the courts and will be repudiated by the people. Mississippi repudiated her "Planters' Bank bonds on grounds less clear and recent. But again, if under the pressure of patriotic feeling, the courts of the Gulf States should overlook the fatal illegality which taints the inception of the "Confederate States," distinctly securing to each State the right of secession, renders them valueless until they had been endorsed by the separate States in their individual capacity.

They are the promise of a collective body which, in its very organic act, provides for its own disintegration. To whom could the creditor look for payment in the event of a secession of two, three or more of the States now constituting the "Confederate States?" Not to the remaining members of the confederacy, for they would be entitled to pay their share and refer him to their late associates for

the balance; nor yet to the seceded States, for they would assure him that they had nothing more to do with the confederacy. What safety would there be in holding such security as this? Again, it is stated in the act of the so-called "Congress of the Confederate States" that the proceeds of the export duty on cotton are pledged for the payment of principal and interest. A mortgage on improved city property in Timbuctoo would be a substantial security in comparison with this pledge of an export duty on cotton. By the 1st August, when the export duty begins to be levied, there will hardly be a port in the Gulf States from which a bale of cotton can be shipped. Whatever shipments are made during the ensuing year or thereafter from any of these ports will probably be under the United States flag, in a vessel with a United States clearance, signed by a United States collector, and sent to sea under United States guns. An attempt to levy export duties on such goods would approximate so closely to too legal understanding of piracy that it would not be likely to be made more than once. Similar difficulties will exist if the insurgent communities of the South attempt to levy toll on cotton coming North by rail. The case would fall under the cognizance of the district attorneys of the United States, and would be governed by the very simple principles of law. In a word, in a very few months from this time the theory of an export duty on cotton will be laid aside by side with the schemes for lines of ocean steamers between Charleston and Europe which are so constantly on the eve of realization, yet are never actually realized. In the Northern States it is treason to buy or deal in these Confederate bonds, and if patriotism did not restrain people the grand juries might, in the country, the history of Mr. Jefferson Davis and the Mississippi bonds has rendered further caution needless. R. P. N.

WAR TRANSPORTS FOR BRITISH AMERICA.
The Admiralty has chartered the sailing transports Gondola, Sumaria, Rambler, Queen, Hero of the Hill, Duchess of Sutherland, Black Eagle, Wanderer, Northumberland, Elizabeth and Patrician, and the steamers Britannia, Peninsula, Eva and Wye, to take military stores from Woolwich to the West India stations and the British possessions in America. A large number of Armstrong guns for the different fortifications will be sent by these vessels; and the whole of the magazines and arsenals will be placed on a war footing. So says an exchange.

By this Day's Mails.

There is a report from Washington that the Secretary of State, in April last, instructed the United States Ministers at certain European Courts to notify those Courts that the Administration at Washington stood ready to accept the Paris proposition for the abolition of privateering. The New York Commercial Advertiser says that is not strictly true. It gives the following information as of a more reliable character:—"When the proposition was made to our government, it was not immediately accepted to, but Mr. Marcy proposed an additional clause protecting property at sea on neutral vessels, and not contraband of war from seizure. A correspondence ensued, which President Buchanan suddenly arrested, and the matter dropped. A short time ago there was an informal conversation on the subject between the Secretary of State and Lord Lyons, subsequently reduced to writing by the latter, and, after being submitted to Mr. Seward, sent home by him as the basis of an arrangement. There has not been time, however, to perfect any negotiations, though we believe a mutual understanding is a moral certainty."

The New York Times, New York Herald, and other papers, say that if the British Government persists in its present attitude, a war between Britain and the United States will be the consequence.

ADDITIONAL EUROPEAN NEWS BY THE ETNA.

(From the New York Papers).

It was announced in the House of Lords that Spain had given assurances, in accepting the annexation of the eastern portion of St. Domingo, that African slavery should not be re-established.

Mr. Gladstone stated in the House of Commons that the mail contract with the Galway steamship line had terminated.

Negotiations for the withdrawal of the French forces from Rome were concluding.

There were reports that the government of England and France had agreed to recommend to Austria to cede Venetia to Italy for money and territorial considerations. The Sultan of Turkey was also to receive a money consideration.

THE STEAMER PERLESS, from Toronto, lay at Kingston on Saturday, preparatory to her departure down the rapids on Sunday morning. She was an object of interest to many, and general regret was expressed that so fine a boat should leave the lakes, nevermore to return. Her elegant saloons and marine engines were visited, and much admired. Her owner, Captain Wright, of New York, was aboard; and it was reliably stated that the vessel had been purchased on speculation. If not purchased or chartered by the American government she will be placed on a coasting route. The price paid to the Bank of Upper Canada is mentioned by the *Globe* as \$38,000, a figure verified by the statement of Capt. Keer. The Perless will be placed in sea-going trim at Quebec, and will sail under British colors to New York.—[Kingston News, May 27.]

THE RIOTING IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

LAND.

Boston, May 24, 1861.

Accounts from Newfoundland to May 16, state that order had not been restored. The war steamer Hydra had been despatched in haste from Halifax with a second detachment of troops. The house and stables of the leader of the government, Hon. M. Hoyle, had been set on fire and destroyed by the mob.

EMBARKATION OF TROOPS AT HALIFAX N. S. FOR NEW-FOUNDLAND.

FOUNDLAND.

A telegram was received in this City from St. Johns, Newfoundland by his Excellency the Lieut. Governor, on Tuesday 21st May, which stated that the mob prevented the opening of the House of Assembly on Monday last as appointed, and requested that Troops be immediately sent to restore order.

All Tuesday night preparations were made for the embarkation of troops by the Cunard Steamer "Delta." 200 men from

the 63rd Regiment under command of Colonel Fordyce were detailed, and sailed at 6 o'clock on Wednesday evening, 24 hours after receipt of Telegram.

Dr. Hunt of the 63rd accompanied the Troops as Medical Officer.—(Halifax News.)

An attempt was made to burn the St. Catharines lock-up on Saturday morning by a half crazy man called Dr. Cresswell, confined there for drunkenness.

Mr. Frank Vitzelly, of the Illustrated London News, is now in New York. He acted as artist for that paper in Italy during the late war, and doubtless his mission to this country is of a similar nature.

NEW BISHOPRIC.—We are informed that the election will take place in Kingston on the 11th day of June next.

TERRIBLE DISASTER ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAMER—TWENTY-TWO LIVES LOST.

(From the Vicksburg (Miss.) Sun, May 21.)

On Sunday morning, about daylight, just as she was leaving the landing at Columbus, Arkansas, the mud receiver of the steamer Kentucky exploded, tearing a hole in the cabin floor about four feet long and three feet wide, filling the cabin with steam, killing twenty-two persons and injuring five.

When the explosion took place a jet of boiling water was thrown up, pouring into the cabin and flooding everything. The first impulse of the passengers was to open their state-room doors, consequently they inhaled the steam and perished. Had they run out upon the guards they would probably all have been saved. Mr. Richardson of Brandon was the only male cabin passenger saved.

Some of the passengers were literally cooked to death and left the bottoms of their feet in the cabin, others left the skin of their hands and feet upon the posts they climbed down by to the lower deck.

The boiler had been recently tested and stood a hydrostatic pressure of two hundred pounds to the square inch. No blame whatever can be attached to the officers of the boat.

THE AMERICAN WAR.

The New York Herald says that the army which has advanced across the Potomac into Virginia consists of at least thirteen thousand men. It adds "the military authorities refuse all passes to civilians to cross over to Virginia. This rule is applied to the members of the press with peculiar severity."

Some idea may be formed of the spirit in which the government is going into the war business by a glance at an official advertisement which is published in the Washington papers, calling for supplies. Proposals are invited for furnishing articles for the army, which are to be opened on the 3rd of June. Among the articles required we find the following:—

Cotton goods, various, yards 1,118,000
Flannel, various colors, yards 1,109,000
Cloth, various kinds, yards 415,000
Stockings, woollen, pairs 200,000
Blankets 50,000
Tread, pounds 14,000
Hunting, red, white and blue, yards 50,000
Buttons, gross 27,000
Canteens 60,000
Mess pans 25,000
Camp kettles 10,000

Together with all necessary tents and tent equipment, axes, hatchets, shovels, spades, pickaxes, &c.

A treaty of peace has been negotiated and signed between General Harney, on the part of the United States, and General Sterling Price, commander of the State troops of Missouri, the stipulations of which are that the secession forces are to be immediately disbanded, the freedom of speech and the protection of persons and property is guaranteed, and the United States forces are to be used to the accomplishment of end, whenever they may be called upon to do so by the civil authorities.

THE REBELS' COMMUNICATIONS CUT OFF.

BALTIMORE, May 25.—It is currently rumored that hostilities are going on at Harper's Ferry, but there is nothing definite as yet.

To trains were run over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad last night, and none are running to-day.

Eleven engines and a large number of cars have been detained at Harper's Ferry. Forty-nine men employed on the trains have been arrested at Harper's Ferry and are now in jail.

GUNBOATS FOR THE LAKES.—A rumor was started by one of the American papers that the British Government intend to send out a fleet of gunboats for the Canadian lakes. We search in vain among our English papers for any confirmation of the story, and it is pretty evident from the remarks made by Mr. Bantick and by Lord Palmerston, quoted on our first page that the British vessels sent to this side of the Atlantic will confine their attentions to the coasts of the rebel States. Gunboats are not needed here. They would look very well on our waters and would have plenty of Canadian and American visitors while in port. Still, as the Treaty of Ghent remains unrepudiated, which by Great Britain and the United States mutually agreed not to keep any armed vessels on the lakes, we suppose the pleasure of having a number of sailor visitors will be denied us.—Toronto Globe.

The terrible earthquake at Mendoza, it is supposed, destroyed eleven thousand people. The sensation created throughout the republic was profound in the extreme, and the charitable were exerting themselves to collect money and other material aid for the sufferers.

THE GREATER EASTERN OUTWARD BOUND.

SANDY Hook, May 25.—The steamship Great Eastern passed over the bar at 8 o'clock this morning, outward bound.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—"Miles," a writer whom we much respect, should be aware that it is not our business to reproduce letters from other papers, unless their contents are of importance to the public at large.

Colonel Gage's reply to Mr. Baillargé, will appear in our next.

By Telegraph.

BY TELEGRAPH THIS AFTERNOON.

FATHER POINT, 4 P.M.
Very light breeze. Clear on river. Eight inward bound vessels to-day. No signs of mail steamship.

RIPOUSE, 4 P.M.
Weather cloudy strong east wind this forenoon. Very light now. 10 inward bound vessels passed to-day and more in sight.

ISLE VERTE, 4 P.M.
Clear light east wind. 10 inward bound vessels passed to-day.

RIVER DE LOUP, 4 P.M.
Clear and warm wind north east. 8 inward bound vessels passed to-day.

NEW YORK, May 27th.

Col. Allen's regiment sailed yesterday for Port Monroe.

Col. Ellsworth's remains arrived yesterday morning, and were received by a deputation from the Fire Department, and escorted to the Astor House. The body lay in state two hours in the Governor's room in the City Hall. A private funeral took place yesterday afternoon.

The steamer "Connetquot" arrived yesterday with the New Hampshire regiment.

WASHINGTON, May 25.

Lt.-Col. Heintzelman of the United States army commands at Alexandria.

The 5th Mass. regiment left at 9.30 this evening for Virginia, carrying part of camp equipment, but no baggage. It is expected to form an advance guard in company with a detachment of cavalry.

No truth in rumors of attack at Harper's Ferry, nor of capture of Sewall's point battery.

Subscription is to be made for Ellsworth's family, and the amount from each person limited to one dollar.

SKIRMISH WITH THE REBELS.

The Herald's despatch explains the origin of report of action of Alexandria. About 11 a.m. on Saturday a picket of the New York 12th regiment, half a mile beyond Arlington heights, was attacked by about 700 rebels and some shots exchanged. The picket hastily fell back on the main body. The 12th and 7th regiments advanced in line of battle, when the rebels fled.

The 69th regiment burned 7 bridges on the railroad between Alexandria and Leesburg, and destroyed the tract to a point, 15 miles west of Alexandria on Friday night.

FRIDAY NIGHT.—Arlington Heights, where fortifications have been raised, thirteen feet from the Potomac, commands the aqueduct of the Railroad and Canal. The railroad is under the surveillance of the 1st Battalion District Volunteers. 4000 or 5000 more troops will be moved into Virginia to-night.

Artillery signals are arranged between the forces in Virginia and Reserve here. The latter are kept in constant readiness to march.

ARRIVAL OF THE "ETNA."

CAPE RACE, May 24.

The Etna passed yesterday P.M.

The Government proclamation, enjoining entire neutrality by British subjects in the American war, is positively asserted.

Gladstone was prepared to announce the termination of the subsidy contract with the Galway Line.

Political news unimportant.

The Etna brings £300,000 specie. Breadstuffs and provisions steady, without material change.

Consols 91½ a ½.

The New York left Southampton on the 15th, for New York. She has £13,000 in specie.

The screw frigate Mersey, 40 guns, has sailed for the American station.

The Proclamation warns British subjects against engaging in the American war, and all doing so will be responsible for their own acts. It declares the intention of Government to maintain the strictest neutrality; warns all British subjects that if they enter the military service of either side, or join ships of war or transports, or attempt to break any blockade lawfully or actually established, or carry soldiers, despatches, or any material contraband of war for either party, they will be liable to all the penalties and consequences, and will do so at their peril, and in no wise obtain the protection of their Government.

The Cotton-Growing Company of Jamaica had determined to plant several thousand acres forthwith, so that the crop may be delivered in Manchester before the end of the year.

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Great Eastern had been called to raise funds or to that end that vessel.

The French Government is about to send a small squadron into the American waters for the protection of French interests.

Commissioners from the Southern Confederacy had an interview with Thouverd on the 13th.

The French Senate was discussing a petition in favour of the continued occupation of Syria.

The Bourse was animated.

Spain had ordered six screw war-steamer of the first class in order that she may be superior on the sea to the American flag.

The military at Raab killed 3 and wounded 15. The people attempted to liberate four deserters who were recaptured.

It is stated that negotiations for the withdrawal of the French forces from Rome were approaching conclusion.

The Niagara arrived out on the 13th; the Columbia at Galway on the 14th; the Jura at Londonderry on the 14th; and the City of Washington at Queenston on the 15th.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, May 15.

Flour steady; extra State 2s 6d a 20s 3d. Wheat firm; red Western advanced 2d, and quoted at 11s 6d a 12s 10d; white quiet at 13s a 14s 6d. Corn a firm; mixed 34s 6d a 34s 9d, yellow 35s.

Pork firm. Lard sold at 52 a 55s.

Ashes steady; Pots 38s, pearls 38s.

The rate of interest at the Bank of England had been advanced to 6 per cent.

THE PRESIDENT'S BROTHER-IN-LAW AMONG THE REBELS.

The New Orleans Picayune says; "We have already mentioned, on the authority of the Montgomery Advertiser, that Mr. D. H. Todd, of this city, who is a

brother-in-law of the President of the United States, has been appointed first lieutenant in the army of the Confederate States. Mr. Todd is a daring young man, of good character, fine talent, and an ardent friend of the South—his home by birth, education and choice. We learn with pleasure that the employers of Mr. Todd, Messrs. W. W. Crane & Co., of this city, with whom he has for some years been a clerk, have given him an outfit of uniform, &c., and have engaged to continue to him his salary during his term of service in the war."

PROMOTIONS, APPOINTMENTS, &c.

No. 3. MILITARY DISTRICT, NUMBER SEVEN, LOWER CANADA.

Second Troop Volunteer Militia Cavalry Quebec. To be Lieutenant: Lieutenant Beniah Gibb Prior, from the 8th Battalion, Quebec. To be Cornet: James Ferdinand Turnbull, Gentleman.

The London correspondent of the N. Y. Evening Post states most positively that many of Jeff. Davis's piratical letters of marque have been taken in London and Liverpool, by Spanish houses, and that iron steamers have been fitted out for the purpose of preying on the merchant service of the North. This correspondent asserts that the matter is regarded as so serious in England that large numbers of American ships have changed hands at ruinous prices, and that merchants refuse to ship their goods in such vessels.

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

May 26.

Str Lady Head, Davison, May 22, Pictou, Bateau, gent cargo, 4 cabin & 7 steerage pass. Bg Sarah Fleming, Apr 20, Plymouth, Sharples, bal.

May 27.

Sp Protector, Mch 13, Allos, Falkenberg & McBlain, coal.

—Marion, do 20, Greenock, gent cargo, for Montreal.

—Nathaniel, Apr 14, Norway, order, bal.

Bk Trio, do 10, Gibraltar, for Montreal, do.

—Eleanor Dobsen, do 22, Gloucester, for do, do.

—Dominican, May 1, Queenstown, Pemberton, do.

Bg James Bales, Apr 11, Carthagen, order, do.

—Harmony, LaFle, Nfld, do, do.

BY-LAW RESPECTING PALACE HARBOUR.



CORPORATION OF QUEBEC.

CITY OF QUEBEC, TO WIT:

A SPECIAL MEETING of the COUNCIL of the City of Quebec, held at the City Hall, in the said City of Quebec, on FRIDAY the seventeenth day of May, and adjourned from that day to this day, the twenty-first day of the said month of May, one Thousand Eight Hundred and sixty-one, in virtue of a By-Law made and passed at the Special Meeting of this Council, held on the twenty-first day of the month of August, one Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-seven, and adjourned from that day to this day, the twenty-first day of the said month of May, one Thousand Eight Hundred and sixty-one, at which several meetings were and are present two-thirds of the members composing the Council of the City of Quebec; that is to say:—

His Worship the MAYOR:

Messrs. LAMPSON, DUNN, ROUSSEAU, MERRILL, HALL, CHARLTON, J. TOURANGEAU, HEARN, LEMESURIER, BAILLARGE, IRVINE, KERWIN, MCGREVEY, GAUVREAU, GIBLIN, GOURDEAU, LEBLANC.

It is ordained and enacted by the said Council, and the said Council doth ordain and make the following By-Law:

A By-Law respecting Palace Harbour, and to repeal two By-Laws therein mentioned and a certain section of another By-Law also therein mentioned.

Whereas it becomes necessary to repeal two By-Laws made and passed by this Council, the first on the twenty-fifth of April one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six and entitled: "A By-Law RESPECTING PALACE HARBOUR," and the second on the ninth of July one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and intitled: "A By-Law to amend the By-Law respecting Palace Harbour, and for other purposes therein mentioned," and also to repeal the seventh Section of the By-Law intitled: "A By-Law to amend the By-Laws regulating the Palace Harbour and the St. Paul's Market in the City of Quebec, made and passed by this Council on the eighth day of March one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; and whereas it becomes at the same time necessary to pass a By-Law providing with more efficiency to the good order, management and administration of Palace Harbour, and fixing the duties, charges, taxes, rates and rebtributions to be paid by any person who shall make use of or go into the said Palace Harbour or Basins or upon the wharves therein situated.

Be it ordained and enacted:— 1. That the two By-Laws and section of By-Laws above mentioned be and the said two By-Laws and section of By-Law be repealed and cancelled; and that the said two By-Laws and section of By-Law so repealed and cancelled shall have no effect and virtue whatever from henceforth and the day when the present By-Law shall take effect.

2. That for the purposes of the present By-Law, and for all other purposes whatsoever, the said Palace Harbour, and the wharves and shall comprise the two basins respectively named Palace Harbour, and St. Paul's Basin, and the wharves named Palace Wharf, Caron's Wharf, and St. Roch's Wharf, as hereinafter described:— Palace Basin shall comprise that extent of Ground or Beach, situate in the Lower Town, bounded in front, to the south-east, by St. Paul Street, in the rear to the north-east, by the line established by the Commissioners to limit the grants of beach lots in the harbour of Quebec; to the south-west by the exterior access of St. Roch's wharf, and to the north-east by St. Paul's Basin.

St. Paul's Basin shall comprise that portion of ground or beach lot enclosed between Caron's wharf to the west, St. Paul's wharf to the south and east, and the low-water mark of the river St. Charles to the north.

Palace wharf shall consist in all that extent of wharf lying between St. Paul street to the south, Palace Basin to the north, St. Nicholas street to the east, and St. Roch's street to the west.

Caron's wharf shall comprise all that extent of wharf bounded towards the south by Palace wharf, towards the north by the low-water mark of the river St. Charles, towards the east by St. Nicholas street continued to the low-water mark, and towards the west by Palace Basin.

St. Roch's wharf shall comprise all that extent of wharf bounded towards the south by Palace wharf, towards the north by the northern extremity of the inclined plane ending in the low-water mark of the river St. Charles, towards the west by St. Roch's street and towards the east by Palace Basin.

St. Paul's wharf shall comprise all that extent of wharf bounded towards the north by the beach of the river St. Charles, towards the west by St. Nicholas street, towards the south by a line running parallel with the front of the said wharf at a distance of thirty feet from the front of the wharf, from thence along the said street and the water works running north to the end of the wharf which measures thirty feet wider, from thence towards the west, on a line drawn thirty feet parallel with the front of the wharf to the inclined plane of Ramsay street.

3. That any person or persons using any part of the said wharves or basins for the purpose of putting alongside of the same, in or upon the same, any vessel, animal, commodity, wood, materials, corn, goods, merchandise, effects, or thing whatsoever, or using the same for any purpose whatsoever, shall be liable to be appointed by the Corporation, Collector of the dues of the said Palace Harbour or to any other person who may be appointed for that purpose by the Corporation, the following rates or taxes for any day, or part of a day, during which such person or persons shall use or employ any portion of the said basins or wharves, that is to say:—

- 1.—For any vessel of a burthen under twenty tons, fifteen cents, and for every ton over and above twenty tons, one half cent.
- 2.—For every piece of square timber, six cents.
- 3.—For every load, beam or spar, three cents.
- 4.—For every hundred oars, fifteen cents.
- 5.—For every load or part of a load of slabs or laths fifty cents.
- 6.—For every hundred bundles of bark ten cents.
- 7.—For every hundred boards, one inch or less thick, ten cents.
- 8.—For every hundred deals, one inch and a half thick, twelve cents.
- 9.—For every hundred deals two inch thick, fifteen cents.
- 10.—For every hundred deals three inches thick, twenty cents.
- 11.—For every hundred stakes or poles, five cents.
- 12.—For every thousand shingles four cents.
- 13.—For every cord of fire wood, cut or not cut, calculated at not less than two feet and a-half in length and not more than three feet in length, five cents.
- 14.—For every cord of fire wood calculated

at more than three feet to five feet in length, ten cents.

- 15.—For every hundred bundles of hay or straw or of any other comestible, twenty cents.
- 16.—For every bushel of wheat, oats, barley, peas, or any other grain, one half cent.
- 17.—For every bushel of potatoes, one half cent.
- 18.—For every bushel of salt, one half cent.
- 19.—For every tinnet of butter, two cents and a half.
- 20.—For every hundred tinets of sardines, forty cents.
- 21.—For every barrel of fish, two cents and a half.
- 22.—For every barrel of oil, two cents and a half.
- 23.—For every barrel of fish or oil, six cents and a half.
- 24.—For every barrel of flour two cents and a half.
- 25.—For every barrel of apples, onions, or other commodity two cents and a half.
- 26.—For every puncheon of spirituous or non spirituous liquor, ten cents.
- 27.—For every pipe or tierce of any spirituous or non spirituous liquor, seven cents.
- 28.—For every barrel or keg of any spirituous or non spirituous liquor, two cents and a half.
- 29.—For every thousand bricks, ten cents.
- 30.—For every ton of stone, twenty five cents.
- 31.—For every horse, ox, or cow living or not alive, twelve cents and a half.
- 32.—For every calf, sheep or pig, alive or not alive, four cents.
- 33.—For every box of poultry alive, five cents.
- 34.—For every box of fresh butter, eggs or fresh fish, one cent and a half.
- 35.—For every hundred dozens of smoked herrings, eight cents.
- 36.—For every quintal of flour, in bags, one cent.
- 37.—For every futtock of naval timber, one cent.
- 38.—For every knee of naval timber, one cent.
- 39.—For every chaldron of coals, ten cents.
- 40.—For each double stove, two cents and a half.
- 41.—For every single stove, one cent.
- 42.—For every thousand laths, four cents.
- 43.—For every hundred weight of maple sugar, one cent.
- 44.—For every thrashing mill, fifteen cents.
- 45.—For every load, contained in an ordinary cart, of various articles, not having already paid any of the said dues, and not mentioned amongst those above enumerated, five cents.

- 46.—For every ton of twenty hundred weights, or forty cubic feet of any other commodities not enumerated, ten cents.
- 47.—For every vessel under repairs for the summer of a burthen under one hundred tons, one dollar.
- 48.—For every vessel of a burthen of one hundred tons and less than two hundred tons, one dollar and fifty cents.
- 49.—For every vessel of a burthen over two hundred tons, two dollars.
- 50.—For every vessel passing the winter in the said Palace Harbour and of a burthen under one hundred tons, for the whole winter, ten dollars.
- 51.—For every vessel of a burthen of more than a hundred tons and less than two hundred tons, twenty dollars.
- 52.—For every vessel of a burthen over two hundred tons, thirty dollars.
- 53.—For every open vessel or barge, two dollars.
- 54.—For every floating dock, forty dollars.

- 4.—All the rates or duties above imposed and enumerated shall be payable by the proprietor or proprietors of any vessel, animal, timber, materials, corn, goods, merchandise, effects, or thing whatsoever liable to the same in virtue of the present By-Law, if such proprietor or proprietors be on the spot and known to the Collector of the Palace Harbour dues, or otherwise by the master or person in charge of the same; and such proprietor or proprietors, master or person in charge of the same as aforesaid, shall be obliged to pay all the rates or duties above imposed, or which may be due, in respect of the cargo unloading, or for and in respect of the cargo loading in return if such be the case, whereas the said cargo be unloaded on the said wharves or in the said basins of Palace Harbour, or put on board of any other vessel in the said harbour.

- 5.—No person shall be allowed to take or place in the said basins, or along the said wharves or upon the same, any vessel, animal, timber, materials, corn, merchandise, effects, or thing whatsoever, before having made his declaration to the collector of the Palace Harbour dues at the office kept by him in the said harbour for that purpose, and giving his name, his residence, the name of the vessel, her burthen, the nature and quantity of her cargo, and also before having signed a writing prepared to that effect by which he shall oblige himself to pay at the demand of the said collector the whole amount of the dues to which he may be liable according to the rates above established for the vessel, the cargo, effects, merchandise, or other things whatsoever under his charge.
- 6.—No master of vessel in the habit of putting into the said Palace Harbour shall be allowed in future to place any vessel in the said harbour unless his name, his residence, the name and the residence of the proprietor of the vessel under his command and her burthen have been entered in the book to be kept for that purpose by the collector of the dues of the said Palace Harbour.
- 7.—No person whatever shall be allowed to have any square timber, float, scantling, spar, pole, or other long timber, more than two days in the said Palace Harbour, more than two days.
- 8.—No person shall throw, place or put in the said basins any Stone, Bricks, Rubbish, Hay, Straw, Manure or Dirt whatsoever.
- 9.—It is declared that the term "Master," used in this By-Law, shall designate any person who shall have the conduct or the command of any vessel, animal, floating timber, things or commodities whatsoever, whether such person be the proprietor, pilot, conductor, or who shall otherwise be entrusted with the charge or direction of the same; and that the word "Vessel," used in this By-Law, shall apply to any vessel with deck or without deck, steamboat, barge or other craft or water vehicle.
- 10.—The Corporation may at any time appoint such person or persons that they shall think expedient to act as collector of the dues of the said Palace Harbour.
- 11.—The duties of each Collector of the said Palace Harbour shall be:— 1.—To remove or cause to be removed from the said Harbour, Basins and Wharves, any person, animal, merchandise, thing or vessel placed therein without having paid the rates or duties imposed by the present By-Law, or in violation of the same, and he shall be empowered moreover if he thinks proper to take possession of the said things, and to secure and retain them until the said rates shall have been paid as well as all the expenses of possession and detention.
- 12.—To cause to be put on and placed any vessel or raft of timber, whatsoever in the said Basins and along the said wharves in such manner as not to interfere with the free navigation of the said Palace Harbour. 3.—To receive and collect all the dues above mentioned, and to cause to be sued without delay any person refusing or neglecting to pay the same or to comply with the present By-Law or any part of the same. 4.—It shall be his duty and he shall have the right to take possession and to place in safety any vessel, floating timber, animal, commodity or thing in charge of any unknown proprietor, master or person, and to keep possession of such vessel, floating timber, animal, commodity or thing until all the rates due in relation to the same in virtue of the present By-Law as well as all the expenses of possession and detention shall have been paid. 5.—To keep correct accounts in detail of the sums by him received and to pay them to the Treasurer of the Corporation every two days, and to follow the instructions which he may receive from time to time from the said Corporation.
- 13.—That nothing in the present By-Law shall be understood to prevent any Officer,

Non-commissioned Officer, Soldiers, Sailors, and other persons employed in the land or sea service of Her Majesty the Queen, to land at any time with their effects without paying the said rates in the said Palace Harbour, or upon any of the said Palace, Caron, or St. Roch's Wharves.

13.—Any person infringing or violating any of the provisions contained in the present By-Law, or who shall refuse to comply with any portion of the same shall incur and pay for every such offence, violation, or infraction, a penalty not exceeding five pounds currency or near an imprisonment not exceeding thirty days.

14.—That every By-Law or part of By-Law, contrary to the present By-Law, is hereby cancelled as well as the following By-Laws which shall remain replaced, viz:— 1.—The By-Law passed by this Council on the eighteenth day of the month of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, intitled: "A By-Law to repeal two By-Laws therein mentioned, and certain sections of another By-Law also therein mentioned, and relative to palace Harbour, St. Roch's Basin, Palace, Caron and St. Roch's Wharves, situated in the said Palace Harbour, and of St. Paul's Wharf."

2.—The By-Law passed by this Council on the twentieth day of the month of May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, intitled: "A By-Law concerning Palace Harbour," the ninety-seventh, ninety-eighth, ninety-ninth and hundredth section of a By-Law made and passed by the Council, on the twenty-first day of the month of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, intitled: "A By-Law to regulate the Markets of the City of Quebec," are also repealed.

Certified THOS. POPE, Mayor. F. X. GARNEAU, City Clerk.

BY-LAW RESPECTING WATER WORKS.



CORPORATION OF QUEBEC.

CITY OF QUEBEC, TO WIT:

A SPECIAL MEETING of the COUNCIL of the City of Quebec, held at the City Hall, in the said City of Quebec, on FRIDAY the seventeenth day of May, and adjourned on that day to Tuesday the twenty-first day of the said month of May. One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-one in virtue of a By-Law made and passed at a Special Meeting of this Council, held on the twenty-first day of the month of August, one Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-seven, and adjourned from the said twenty-first day of the month, in the year aforesaid, at each of which several meetings were and are present two-thirds of the members composing the Council of the City of Quebec; that is to say:—

His Worship the MAYOR:

Messrs. LAMPSON, DUNN, ROUSSEAU, MERRILL, HALL, CHARLTON, J. TOURANGEAU, HEARN, LEMESURIER, BAILLARGE, IRVINE, KERWIN, MCGREVEY, GAUVREAU, GOURDEAU, ST. PIERRE, GIBLIN, LEBLANC.

It is ordained by the said Council, and the said Council doth hereby ordain and make the following By-Law:—

A BY-LAW concerning the Water Works of the City of Quebec.

Whereas it has become necessary to pass a By-Law to diminish the expenditure of water coming from the Water-Works of this city, be it enacted. 1. That one or more Inspectors be appointed from time to time by this Council, with power to enter, at any reasonable hour, in any house, building or their dependencies receiving water from the Water Works, for the purpose of examining the corks, service or distribution pipes, conduits, cisterns or water salivatories which may be found therein and preventing as much as possible the loss or squandering of water, and causing such corks, pipes, conduits, cisterns or salivatories to be kept in good order.

2. That every person who shall violate any of the provisions of this By-Law shall be liable for each and every offence to a fine not exceeding twenty dollars or to an imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, or to both at the same time.

3. That every By-Law, order or rule contrary to the present By-Law or in consistent with the same, are hereby repealed.

Certified THOS. POPE Mayor. F. X. GARNEAU, City Clerk.



THE First Great Fair of Quebec

WILL BE HELD

ON FRIDAY,

The 7th JUNE next, at

St. Paul's Market Place,

FOR THE

Sale of Horses, Horned Cattle,

Sheep, Swine, &c.

No Market dues will be charged on

FAIR DAYS.

THE Corporation of the City of Quebec will hold FOUR FAIRS YEARLY at ST. PAUL'S MARKET PLACE, for the Sale of HORSES, HORNED CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, &c., &c., on the following days, viz: the FIRST FRIDAY in JUNE, AUGUST and NOVEMBER, and the SECOND FRIDAY in JANUARY. The market will be open of all charges on these days, in respect of the horses and cattle brought there the first year, and persons will be in attendance to point out the places reserved for each class of stock.

The assistance is earnestly requested to flend their presence in establishing these Fairs as a permanent institution.

By order, F. X. GARNEAU, City Clerk.

Quebec, May 28, 1861.

Fresh Arrivals! Fresh Arrivals!

AT

PEG TOP DEPOT.

D. MORGAN'S

PEG TOP DEPOT.

MOUNTAIN HILL.

D. M. H. HAS just received from the English Market a LARGE ASSORTMENT of **SUMMER CLOTHS,** To which he would invite an inspection. His Stock now comprises all the LATEST DESIGNS out, and for style and quality he can positively assure his numerous patrons it was never his pleasure to offer before. D. M. would also state he is determined to sell the same at a low rate for cash or approved credit, and feels confident that those honoring him with their patronage, will find that his prices, and the style and quality of his Goods cannot be surpassed in Canada.

D. MORGAN, Merchant Tailor, Peg Top Depot, Mountain Hill. 61—f

Quebec, May 23, 1861.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Senior Commissariat Officer, will be received at this Office, until NOON, ON SATURDAY NEXT, The 1st JUNE, For supplying the undermentioned articles for service of the Military Store Department, viz: Chains, Iron for Gun Aprons,—feet, 552 Deals, 3 inch. 50 Best Elm. —11 " feet 400 quality Blank forms of Tender and further information required, can be had on application at the Commissariat Office.

COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, Quebec, May 28, 1861. 63

THE LIFE OF A BUDDING LEGISLATOR, an aspiring Councillor of Canada, is now in process of being printed at the order of JOHN HENRY WILLAN. Apply at the Mercury Office, Quebec, May 28, 1861. 63

QUEBEC MARBLE WORKS.

Marble Mantels, American Grates, Headstones, Monuments, Cabinet and Plumbers' Slabs, All at MONTREAL PRICES.

F. & J. MORGAN, Quebec Marble Works, 191, St. John Street, without. MAYNARD & MORGAN, Montreal. Quebec, May 28, 1861. 63—c

Crown Lands DEPARTMENT, Quebec, 1st April, 1861.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT ABOUT 12,000 Acres of Crown Lands, IN THE TOWNSHIPS OF South Ham & Garthby, IN THE COUNTY OF WOLFE, C. E., WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE, ON AND AFTER The 20th day of JUNE next.

For lists of the lots and conditions of sale apply to J. T. LEBLANC, Esq., Crown Lands Agent, at Wotton. 63—c-1

ANDREW RUSSELL, Assist. Commissioner.

E & W. POSTON & CO., ARE NOW RECEIVING Ex 'Charente,' and 'Sea Swallow,' CHALOUPI BRANDY, of various vintages, in hhds, qr-casks and cases, for the sale of which they have been appointed AGENTS.

Lower Town, May 13, 1861. 53

DOW'S MONTREAL HIGH WINES AND **Toddy Whiskey.**

THE SUBSCRIBERS continue to act as sole Agents in this City for the Sale of Messrs. DOW & CO'S HIGH WINES and TODDY WHISKEY, and respectfully solicit the attention of the Trade to them, both as regards PRICES and QUALITY.

E. & W. POSTON & CO. Quebec, May 18, 1861. 59

Receiving ex "James Ewing," JULES ROBIN & CO'S BRANDY, in Hhds. Qr-Casks, Octaves and Cases. For Sale by E. & W. POSTON & CO. Quebec, May 16, 1861. 58

FRENCH VINEGAR. Receiving ex "Fantonina," 1000 DEMIJOHNS NONPAREIL FRENCH VINEGAR, Triple Strength. For sale by E. & W. POSTON & CO. Quebec, May 16, 1861. 58

FRENCH LACE SHAWLS, Mantles, &c.

Glover & Fry, ARE NOW OFFERING SOME GREAT BARGAINS IN THE ABOVE, Being part of a large lot Sacrificed at half price, on account of the Stagnation of Trade in New York. Quebec, May 23, 1861. 62—f

NEW FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, ALL WIDTHS.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OF THE ABOVE —ALSO— Brussels, Tapestry, Imperial, Scotch and other Carpets, Curtains, Damasks, Trimmings of all kinds to match, Muslin and Lace Curtains and other furnishing goods in great variety.

GLOVER & FRY. Quebec, May 23, 1861. 61—1m

NEW MUSIC STORE, 39, St. John Street, (within.)

THE undersigned begs respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Quebec and vicinity, that he has just arrived from England, with a choice assortment of NEW MUSIC which he is prepared to sell at the Publishers' prices. He has much pleasure to inform the Public, that he has been appointed Agent for the celebrated houses of Messrs. Boosey & Sons, Messrs. Chappell & Co., Messrs. Ashdown & Pary, and others. He would further state that he will receive by each Canadian Ocean Steamer, the most choice pieces of New Music. He trusts that by his own experience, as a Musician, and by strict attention to business, he will merit the patronage of the Musical community.

ROBERT MORGAN, Late of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. Quebec, May 23, 1861. 61

Church Society of the Diocese of Quebec.

A PUBLIC MEETING in aid of the objects of this Society, will, D. V., be held in the LECTURE HALL, on WEDNESDAY evening, 5th June, at half-past SEVEN o'clock, and will be addressed by several Clergymen and others from different parts of the Diocese. A Special General Meeting of the Corporation, will be held at the same place, on THURSDAY, 6th June, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering some proposed changes in the By-Laws.

By order of the President, ARMEINE W. MOUNTAIN, Acting Secretary, Quebec, May 23, 1861. 61

VALUABLE PROPERTY. WILL be sold, BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at ONE o'clock, the NEW THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING, on St. Ann Street, the property of Mr. JOHN LOVELL. The Building is 165 feet in front by 35 feet in depth. It might be converted into four dwellings.

CASEY & CO., Auctioneers. Quebec, May 20th, 1861. 60—1d

LEMONS AND ORANGES. Received by the Subscriber: 45 BOXES ORANGES. Price 1s. to 1s 15 Boxes Lemons. 6d per doz. And for sale by JOHN TEAFFE, No. 29, St. John Street. Quebec, April 16, 1861. 45

Harper's Magazine. HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for June,—1s. 3d. P. SINCLAIR. 61

or to No. 19, Garden Street, Quebec. O. E. CASGRAIN, D'Islet. May 23, 1861.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS concerning the QUEBEC WATER WORKS, addressed to the Manager are henceforth to be addressed to "THE PRESIDENT" or to H. O'DONNELL, their Engineer.

By order, P. GAUVREAU, President. 56

Quebec, May 11, 1861.

Just Received, AT THE GLASGOW CARPET WAREHOUSE, ENTRANCE BY WM. LAIRD & CO.,

New Carpets, New Damasks, New Trimmings of all kinds to match damasks, New Floor Oil Cloths, New Mats and Matting, New Cornices, New Upholsterer's Trimmings of every description.

The above are well worth the attention of Parties Furnishing this Season. The prices are low and the Goods are all NEWLY IMPORTED WM. LAIRD & CO. Agents. 54

Quebec, May 7, 1861.

NEW GOODS. HAVE NOW OPENED OVER 100 Packages FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS.

The Public are respectfully invited to call and examine

QUALITY AND PRICES. Quebec, April 30, 1861. 51

COTTON Thread and Merino HOSIERY. 6 CASES assorted Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Cotton, Thread and Merino Hosiery, JUST OPENED. —ALSO— 2 Cases Gentlemen's Merino, Cotton and Silk underclothing. WM. LAIRD & CO., Quebec, April 30, 1861. 51

THE VERY LATEST STYLES IN PARIS & LONDON Mantles and Jackets, AT WM. LAIRD & CO'S. FABRIQUE STREET. Quebec, April 29, 1861. 51

LATEST NOVELTIES!! per Steamships Nova Scotian, United Kingdom, and Canadian

Glover & Fry, Are now receiving large Shipments by each of the above Steamships of the very newest, London & Paris Goods.

SILK and Light Cloth Mantles, Lace and Lace Trimmed Shawls, Paisley and French Cashmere Shawls, Fancy Silks, Dress Goods in great variety, Ribbons, Laces, Trimmings, Embroidered Collars, Sleeves, &c., Zouave Vests and Jackets, Parasols, Feather, Bonnet, &c.

In fact every department out of their extensive Stock will be found replete with the choicest goods of the Season. Quebec, April 13, 1861. 44—

Crosse & Blackwell's PICKLES, SAUCES, &c. Receiving ex "City of Hamilton," FROM the well known House of Crosse and Blackwell, a large and choice assortment of Pickles assorted, Sauces, Potted Meats, Mustard, Curry Powder, Taylor's Soluble Cocoa, West India Pickles, Orange & Lemon Marmalade, Mushrooms; English Cheese, Queen's Arms, Cheddar, Berkley, Double Gloucester, Wiltshire, Trunkle; West India Ginger, Chow Chow, Cox's Gelatine, &c., &c.

For sale by JOHN TEAFFE, 20 St. John Street. Quebec, May 18, 1861. 59—u

FOR SALE. A GOOD FLOUR MILL, three sets of mill stones, German and other boulders, situated in the parish of L'Islet, county of L'Islet, on a magnificent water power. —ALSO— A CARDING MILL, fuller, dye-house, and cloth presses, at a mile and a-half distant from Rail Road. Terms easy. For further particulars apply to A. CASGRAIN, Advocate, No. 19, Garden Street, Quebec. O. E. CASGRAIN, D'Islet. May 23, 1861.

