



SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27, 1859.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRELIA DICAM.
VING. GHO. IV.

VOLUME LV.

NUMBER 102.

The Quebec Mercury.
ESTABLISHED 1805.
GEORGE T. CARY, PUBLISHER.
Published on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at HALF PAST FIVE, P.M. in time for the MAIL STRAMMING and the EVENING TRAIN.
Subscription, \$1 per annum, in advance.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.
First insertion, 5 lines and under, 25¢
7 lines to 10, 35¢
Upwards of 10 lines, 45¢ per line.
Subsequent insertions—Quarter price.
All advertisements, unaccompanied with directions, are inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.
Orders for discontinuing advertisements, to be in writing, and delivered 7 days previous to publication.
Persons not having Accounts at this Office will be required to pay on giving Advertisements.
All communications must be post paid.
Our Agents for the UNITED STATES are S. M. Peeling & Co., 119, Nassau Street, New York, and 10, State Street, Boston.
London Agents.—Mr. F. Alger, 11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING
DONE TO ORDER.
By correct and experienced hands, in either the English or French language, including
BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
CHECKS,
PROMISSORY NOTES,
DEEDS & MEMORIALS,
LAW BLANKS,
And other descriptions of Letter Press Printing with neatness and despatch.

ANNOUNCEMENT.
NEW
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
OPENING SECOND WEEK IN MAY.
JAMES N. ROBINSON, from the first London and Paris Establishments,
36, ST. URSULE STREET,
IMMEDIATELY OPPOSITE THE CITY HALL.

WITH A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF
Summer Bonnets, Caps, Coiffures,
Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers,
Laces, Mantillas,
&c., &c.

In all the fashionable Materials, and in a variety of New French and other styles, of surpassing beauty.
If a thorough knowledge of the business in all its branches, and in the ability to originate new and researched designs in this class of business, can be claimed to the notice and patronage of the public, the advertiser feels confident that no lady who appreciates chaste elegance in dress, combined with prudent economy, will regret paying a visit to their establishment.

ROBINSON & GIBB,
Milliners,
Quebec, May 3, 1859.

CIDER, WHISKEY, & C.
Just Received by the Subscriber,
CHAMPAGNE CIDER,
Chippewy Whiskey,
Younger's INDIA PALE ALE, in quarts & pints,
Allport's Porter do do
London Porter do do
Dublin do do do
Mori's BROMA,
Homoeopathic COCOA,
Prepared ESSENCE OF COFFEE.
AND FOR SALE BY
JOHN TEAFFE,
20, St. John Street,
Quebec, July 16, 84

French Decorative Papers.
Received ex Steamer via Boston:
10 CASES FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS, ready for inspection.
Ex Steamer "North Briton":
1 Case GOLD LEAF.
For sale by
CHAS. McDONALD,
Upper Town Market,
Quebec, May 7, 1859. 54

Mrs. Hannah Hayes'
RESTAURANT,
At the Head of Hope Hill.
LUNCHES at all hours. Wines and Beer of the best quality.
Quebec, June 30, 1859. 77-5m

ENGLISH GROCERIES, & C.
THE Subscriber is now receiving a CHOICE and GENERAL ASSORTMENT of
FRESH ENGLISH GROCERIES,
Wines, Brandies, DeKuyper's Holland Gin, Booths and Gurney's Old Tom Gin, Scotch and Irish Whiskey, Ales and Porter, Queen's Arms, Cheddar and American Cheese, Cross and Black-nail's Pickles and Sauces, assorted, Potted Meats, Scotch Marmalade, Boxes of Gelatine, Tajons and Dums, prepared Chocolate and Cocoa, Mott's Bromley Mocha, Java, and Laguna Coffee, Fresh Prunes in Jars, Layer and Muscatel Raisins, Currants, Figs, Dates, Almonds, Spanish and Brazil Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, &c., &c.
AND,
Just Received a Supply of Choice New Crop, Green and Black Tea, part of the cargo of the Ship "GAUNTLET," direct from Shanghai.
For sale by
JOHN TEAFFE,
No. 20, St. John Street,
Quebec, June 14, 1859. 70

THE GRAND TRUNK FERRY STEAMER
will until further Notice, ply on SUNDAYS, when the weather is fine; as below:
LEAVE QUEBEC: POINT LEVI:
9:45 A.M. 10:00 A.M.
12:45 P.M. 2:50 P.M.
AND EVERY HALF HOUR AFTER, making her last Trip from Point Levi, at 8 P.M.
JAMES TIBBITTS,
Quebec, July 7, 1857. 90

SEA BATHING.
RIVER SAGUENAY, RIMOUSKI, KAKOUNA,
Rivière du Loup, Murray Bay, Les Eboulements and Rivière Ouelle.
The A1 Sea-going Steamer
SAGUENAY,
CAPT. R. SIMARD,
LEAVES QUEBEC
Every WEDNESDAY, at 8 A.M.
For the RIVER SAGUENAY, calling at RIVIERE OUELLE, MURRAY BAY, RIVIERE DU LOUP, TABOUSAC and HA HA BAY, and getting back to Quebec in time to connect with the Steamer for Montreal on the following FRIDAY AFTERNOON.
—ALSO—
LEAVES QUEBEC
Every SATURDAY, at 8 A.M.,
For RIMOUSKI, calling at MURRAY BAY, LES EBOULEMENTS, and RIVIERE DU LOUP, and getting back to Quebec on the following TUESDAY AFTERNOON.
FARE: Cabin, Steer's.
(Meals included.)
From Quebec to Rivière Ouelle, \$2.00
From Quebec to Murray Bay, 3.50
From Quebec to Les Eboulements, 3.50
From Quebec to Rivière du Loup, 3.75
From Quebec to Rimouski, 5.00
From Quebec to Tadoussac, 5.00
From Quebec to Grand Bay, 6.00
From Quebec to Montreal, 12.00
Children under 12 years of Age, Half Fare; and 3, Free.
Passengers and Luggage transhipped from Montreal Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE.
FREIGHT carried at same rates as Schooners charge.
All Baggage at risk of Passengers, and owners of Steamer will not be responsible for Freight without a Bill of Lading.
For further information, apply to
JOHN LAIRD, Agent,
12, St. Peter Street,
Quebec, June 25, 1859. 76-4m

KINGSTON'S WINES.
IMPORTED TO ORDER.
40 DOZEN 1st Quality Rich Old Port.
60 do 2nd do do do do
50 do 1st quality SHERRY.
30 do 2nd do do do do
50 do MADEIRA.
Bottled in Prime order and for sale by
JOHN TEAFFE,
No. 29, St. John Street,
Quebec, June 14, 1858. 70

New Millinery Establishment,
9, Fabrique Street.
MISS SAMUELS,
(FROM MONTREAL.)
DEGS respectfully to intimate to the Ladies of Quebec and vicinity, that she has opened the above premises, as a Millinery Establishment, where she hopes, by strict attention and moderate charges, to merit a share of their patronage.
N.B.—A large assortment of French, American and English Goods on hand suitable for the season.
WANTED—2 Milliners and 3 apprentices.
Quebec, May 24, 1859. 61

Graham's Fine Old Port.
In quarter casks, and in cases of 1 dozen each, and for sale by
A. McAVOY,
No. 6, St. John Street,
Quebec, July 7, 1859. 80

New Goods!! New Goods!!
JUST RECEIVED per Steamship HONGARIAN a large assortment of GENTLEMEN'S READY MADE COATS. Also a large lot of GENTS WHITE SHIRTS.
PEAS TOP DEPOT,
Mountain Hill, Quebec,
Quebec, June 4, 1859. 66

Hennessy's Brandy.
20 CASES one dozen each, very old, for sale by
A. McAVOY,
No. 6, St. John Street,
Quebec, July 7, 1859. 80

WESTPHALIA HAMS.
A SMALL lot very fine, just received and for sale by
A. McAVOY,
No. 6, St. John Street,
Quebec, July 7, 1859. 80

SHERRY WINES.
DOMEQUES Royal Arms of Spain, in cases of 1 doz. each.
Duff, Gordon & Co's fine Pale Sherry, in cases of 1 dozen each.
Y. Suzai & Co's Table Sherry in quarter casks.
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EDUCATION.

MRS. STURTON continues to receive Young Ladies to BOARD AND EDUCATE, in addition to her daily pupils; and, having for many years conducted a first-class School in England, she possesses the experience of a life successfully devoted to educational pursuits. The course of instruction comprises English, including Composition, Astronomy, Botany, Zoology, &c.—French and Music by superior Professors; Drawing in pencil and chalk, and Painting.
LECTURES illustrative of the Studies, are given throughout the year.
MRS. STURTON'S pupils re-assemble on the 15th of AUGUST.
Dalhousie Place, Esplanade, }
Quebec, August 4, 1859. } 92-1m

ENGLISH CATHEDRAL.

PARTIES WANTING PEWS or Sittings, will find the Cathedral open every TUESDAY and FRIDAY Mornings, from 10 to 11, when those vacant will be shown.
J. BELL FORTSH,
Church Warden in charge of the Pews.
Quebec, July 19, 1859. 85-f-1w

NOTICE!

ON and AFTER MONDAY, the 20th inst., the GRAND TRUNK FERRY STEAMER will run as under until further notice:
Leaves the Railway Station, }
Point Levi: }
7:00 A.M. }
8:30 }
9:30 }
10:30 }
11:30 }
12:45 P.M. }
1:50 }
2:45 }
4:00 }
5:30 }
7:00 }
10:00 }
Leaves the Railway }
Ferry Wharf, }
Quebec: }
6:05 A.M. }
7:30 A.M. }
9:00 }
10:00 }
11:00 }
12:40 noon }
1:00 P.M. }
3:30 Express. }
4:45 T.M. }
6:30 }
8:00 }

QUEBEC TIME.
FARE—2d. each Passenger.
Carriage and two Horses and Driver, 40c.
Wagon, Horse and Driver, 20c.
Carr. Horse and Driver, 15c.
Goods per ton, 80c.
The STEAMER will leave the NAPOLEON WHARF on SATURDAY MORNING, during the remainder of season, with Passengers for the Steamships. All persons found on board in returning will be required to pay 25 cents a ch, unless they produce a pass from the Office of Messrs. G. B. & Co.
JAMES TIBBITTS,
Proprietor.
Quebec, June 21, 1859. 73

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A BLOODLESS VICTORY!!!

1,000,000 Boxes Sold of
Morehead's Magnetic Plaster.

THIS enormous quantity of this invaluable Remedy has been purchased by citizens of the United States during the short time it has been before the public. The reason for this extraordinary success is simply in the actual truth and value of the article. No one buys the MAGNETIC PLASTER without becoming its friend. It performs all that is promised, and carries with it its own recommendation. Truly this is a Victory—peaceful and bloodless—but we believe not less glorious than the triumphs of war, with its train of carnage and desolation.
The MAGNETIC PLASTER is undoubtedly the Greatest Strengthening and Pain Destroyer that Science has yet discovered. If you put this Plaster anywhere, if Pain is there, the Plaster will stick there until the Pain has vanished. The Plaster magnetizes the Pain away, and
PAIN CANNOT EXIST WHERE THIS PLASTER IS APPLIED.
Rheumatism, Lameness, Stiffness, Weakness, Debility, Nervousness, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia, Coughs and Colds, Pains and Aches of every kind, down even to Corns, are IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED and, with a little patience, PERMANENTLY CURED, by the magical influence of the MAGNETIC PLASTER. It is the simplest, sweetest, safest, pleasantest and cheapest remedy in existence. Its application is universal—equally to the strong man, the delicate woman, and the feeble infant. To each and all it will prove a Balm and a Blessing. Its use is agreeable, and without annoyance or trouble. Its price is within reach of all—rich or poor; all may have it, and all should have it who are sick, and suffering in any way.
FARMERS should be always supplied with this invaluable PLASTER. It will be the Good Physician in any household, ready at all times, and at an instant's notice.
Put up in air-tight tin boxes. Each box will make six to eight plasters, and any child can spread them. Price 25 cents a box, with full and plain directions.
D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,
Inventor and Proprietor, 19 Walker St, New York.
MOREHEAD'S MAGNETIC PLASTER IS SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS in every City, Town, and Village of the United States, and Canada.
JOSEPH BOWLES,
Apothecary,
Sole Agent for Quebec.
89-12m

QUEBEC DISPENSARY.

Genuine English Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, &c.
JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER, per Ships "City of Hamilton," "Great Britain," and "St. Lawrence," a complete assortment of Genuine English Drugs, Chemicals, Patent Medicines, &c.
—AND—
Per Steamer Anglo-Saxon, a choice variety of the newest and most fashionable Perfumes, Toilet Soaps, Fumigating Vases, Scented Bays, Gold-embroidered Sachets for Handkerchiefs, Penne d'Azegre.
—ALSO—A Large Stock of Brushes, Combs, &c., all of the well known House of Piesse & Lubin, and other celebrated English and Foreign Perfumers.
M. ARDOUIN,
116 G. G. ARDOUIN,
Upper-Town Market Place,
Quebec.
N.B.—Physicians and Family Prescriptions dispensed with accuracy and dispatch. 63-12m

DRY GOODS.

THE Subscriber begs to inform his Customers and the Public, that he will on
MONDAY NEXT,
COMMENCE SELLING OFF the remainder of his Summer
FANCY DRY GOODS,
AT COST PRICE!
SHAWLS, DRESS ROBES, PARASOLS, RIBBONS, &c., &c., 20 per cent. cheaper than the ordinary Market value!
480 SHAWLS, (last year's,) at HALF-PRICE.
—ALSO—
The remainder of his Stock of CURTAIN DAMASKS, FRINGES and TRIMMINGS, at COST PRICE.
J. H. MORGAN,
Quebec, June 23, 1859. 74

Hennessy's Brandy.
20 CASES one dozen each, very old, for sale by
A. McAVOY,
No. 6, St. John Street,
Quebec, July 7, 1859. 80

WESTPHALIA HAMS.
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Toddy Whiskey.

10 BARRELS MALT TODDY WHISKEY
Just received ex "Bowmanville," and for sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN,
Quebec, July 30, 1859. 90

Gold Sherry.
12 Q. CASES now receiving ex "Silvain," direct from Cadix, and for sale by
M. G. MOUNTAIN,
Quebec, July 30, 1859. 90

High School of Quebec.

THE usual course of instruction in this Institution comprises English Reading; Grammar and Composition, History, Geography, Writing, Arithmetic, General and Commercial Mathematics, including Geometry, Algebra, Mensuration, &c.; French, Latin, and Greek.
TERMS, as heretofore, \$12 10. per annum, payable quarterly in advance; Scholars under 10 years of age \$10 per annum.
By a due distribution of labour among the Teacher and other arrangements, a full opportunity is afforded of securing proficiency in the practically useful, as well as the classical branches.
Quebec, Aug. 9, 1859. 12-12m

Vulcanized Rubber Elastic Fabrics.

THE undersigned has now in store, at Wholesale only, and is daily receiving from his Factories in the United States, and from the best manufacturers abroad, large quantities of Web, Suspensorys, Garters, Tapes, etc., and will grant License Stamps with authority to others to import and sell the Vulcanized Rubber Elastic Fabrics. All such stamps have a fac simile of my name—without which no goods of this description can be legally vendid in the United States during the lifetime of Goodyear's Patent.
HORACE H. DAY,
Principal Warehouse, 23 Courtland St., New York.
July 28, 1859. 89-6w

BALM OF ZANTHORIA,

OR
EAST INDIA REMEDY.
A SURE CURE for DIARRHOEA, DYSENTERY, and all summer complaints.
Directions either in French or English.
Sold by all Druggists in Quebec,—price 25 and 50 cents per bottle.
Quebec, Aug. 6, 1859. 92-2m

MR. LOUIS PELTIER,

TEACHER OF
Pennmanship and Stenography.
RESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quebec that he has returned, after five years' absence, to this city, for the purpose of giving, once more, lessons in the above branch to any persons who may feel disposed to favor him with their patronage.
In Six Short Lessons,
by his ingenious process, which unites elegance of design with ease and rapidity of execution, he changes the most indifferent HAND-WRITING into
A Beautiful Current Hand
suitable for commercial business and correspondence.
CONDITIONS:—\$3 for the Course. Success is warranted.
Enquire at the office of the "Quebec Mercury" or "Morning Chronicle" Newspapers.
Mr. Peltier intend, previous to his giving lessons in Pennmanship, to publish a Quebec edition of his System of STENOGRAPHY Simplified, which has met so great an encouragement lately in the city of Montreal. The said work shall be published as soon as the author has obtained two hundred subscribers. It will be printed on a single page of foolscap paper, and will have thus an advantage over books of Short-Hand, as there will be no leaves to turn on account of references, and it may be mastered in a few hours without the help of a master. M. P. will immediately go round with a subscription list to obtain subscribers.
The price of each copy will be only 25 cents.
Quebec, Aug. 2, 1859. 91

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to make known to his commercial friends, and the public generally, interested in the
Lumber Trade,
that on the FIRST of MAY NEXT, (1860,) he will recommence his former business of receiving and delivering all descriptions of Lumber, at this Cove, called
NEW LONDON COVE,
now occupied by Michael Stevenson, Esq., his lessee, and known as Union Cove. For safety, and ease of ingress and egress, and other facilities for business, it is not to be surpassed by any Cove in the vicinity of Quebec. From the subscriber's long experience and knowledge of the Lumber business, together with the advantages he offers, he hopes for a share of patronage, in particular, as his charges will be on the lowest scale. And supplanting the business himself he will spare no effort, in order that the business community may rely on his attention and punctuality.
Of those who may have Lumber on the first of May next, (1860,) in said Cove, he would respectfully request their instructions in relation thereto, in order to facilitate the delivering of the same.
WM. MUNRO,
Proprietor.
Parish of St. Colombe de Sillery, }
8th August, 1859. } 91-u-1

ELEMENTARY SCHOOL BOOKS

ENGLISH AND FRENCH.
By Private sale—at very reduced prices.
THE undersigned offers for sale, at his Store St. John Street, without a collection of SCHOOL BOOKS, in both languages, at low prices.
—ALSO—Catechisms for the Church of England and Scotland, Psalm Books, Steel Pens, Quill-Copy Books, &c., &c.
ALEX. FARQUHAR,
Quebec, 22nd March, 1859. 34-u

Quebec Chess Club.

ROOMS (on second story New Savings' Bank Building, St. John Street,) open daily from 3 to 10 o'clock, P. M.
F. H. ANDREWS, Jr.,
Secretary.
Quebec, May 10, 1859. 55-u-2w

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THE SCIENT

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The Quebec Mercury.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1859.

THE NEWS.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.—We have received three days later news from Europe, by the "America" and "Etna" steamships, from Liverpool on the 13th instant. A summary of the news, which is interesting and somewhat ominous for the maintenance of order in Italy and of peace in Europe, will be found under our telegraphic heading.

The correspondent of the London Morning Herald says:—"I mentioned some time ago that the channel coast of France was being fortified. I now learn that the Government have determined to protect the entrance of the Seine by erecting batteries on the Honneur mud banks. The same writer states:—"A great number of vessels are to be sent to Cherbourg, nominally to be 'disarmed,' but in reality to exchange their old armament (smooth-bore cannon) for the new rifled ordnance, of which immense quantities are stored at that port."

MINISTERIAL MOVEMENTS.—Mr. Joseph Canehon is now in Toronto, looking after the seat in the Cabinet which Mr. Allyn, it is said, is to vacate. The only difficulty in the way is that Mr. Allyn is to be made a judge, but in order to do that, he must resign his seat in Parliament, which he cannot do, because it is contested. It is supposed, however, that the same genius which devised the double shuffle will get over this little difficulty.—[Toronto Globe.]

The Toronto Leader of the 25th says, in reference to the above:—"When any change takes place in the Ministry, the public does not look to the Opposition organs for an announcement of the fact; and any rumors on such a subject, from that source, will be taken for what they are worth—which is precisely nothing at all."

WOLF'S TOMB.—The following interesting item we have been permitted to extract from a private letter received at Montreal by the last English mail:—

GREENWICH, AUGUST, 1859. An order in Council from the Queen has been issued calling upon the Churchwardens to cause the whole of the vaults under our Parish Church to be filled with earth and charcoal, and all the entrances to be bricked up, never more to be opened. Among the said vaults is that of General Wolfe, the Conqueror of Quebec: on opening the vault was found a Quebec Mercury of the 21st November, 1829, deposited there by Mr. Hawkins, of Quebec, together with his card, and a wreath of laurel, on the 23rd May, 1841. The Churchwardens have lent me the paper to copy a Prospectus it contains, and among the subscribers,—"A. Macdonald; Three Rivers; August Macdonald, Cornwall, U. C.; W. Macdonald, Gaspé; and Town-Major Macdonald, Montreal. If when you are writing to Mr. Lloyd, you would like to mention the above circumstance regarding the gallant Wolfe, perhaps he may know Mr. Hawkins, and would feel a satisfaction in informing him of the fact of his "Mercury" Card, and Wreath, being found on the coffin as he left them, after a lapse of eighteen years. They are now in the custody of the Churchwardens, one of whom, Mr. T. Hunter, has promised me that they shall be preserved as interesting relics of the departed hero. With the exception of the upper fold of the "Mercury," the paper and type is as perfect as when placed on the coffin by Mr. Hawkins."

It is rather a curious coincidence that the act which will thus close up for ever the avenue leading to the depository of the remains of the illustrious hero, should be performed in the centenary year of his victory and death.

RECORDER'S COURT.—Private Thomas Ready of the 39th Regiment, convicted before the Recorder yesterday, of having struck a civilian, Mr. Mercier, while peaceably walking along Fabrique street on Wednesday evening, was sentenced to pay a Fine of Twelve Dollars or to be imprisoned Forty Days at hard labor. The man was committed.

We are glad to learn that the sergeant accused of encouraging the rescue of this prisoner from the police, was honorably acquitted.

LOWER CANADA PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION.—The Montreal Gazette says: there will be no Provincial Agricultural Exhibition in Lower Canada, but the Horticultural Society, we learn, are making active preparations to supply this deficiency. They will hold their 13th Annual exhibition on the 14th and 15th of September, when a very large list of prizes will be offered, including French flowers, vegetables, poultry, singing birds and aquaria. The Three Rivers Inquirer comments upon this in a very caustic style, and in truth it does seem that to try to satisfy an agricultural population with such things as singing birds and wax flowers, where they want to see improved stock and the newest farming machinery, is like feeding a hungry man on barley water or honey-bee soup. This comes, however, of holding the Exhibition continually in Montreal.

MONTMORENCY FALLS.—We recently had an opportunity of inspecting Mr. Moulin's Indian curiosities, and other useful and ornamental articles of Indian workmanship; they are of a most elegant description. More appropriate presents or souvenirs could not be found for transmission to friends in Europe, or for reciprocal interchange of marks of respect and esteem nearer home. The refreshments to be obtained at Mr. Moulin's establishment are of a quality that was never procurable near the Falls until the founding of Mr. Moulin's welcome "traveller's rest," and they are supplied at moderate rates. We speak from personal experience and the united testimony of friends.

CORPORATION.

SALE OF DEBENTURES. At last evening's meeting, the Mayor and nineteen members being present, a letter was presented from Messrs. Barring Brothers & Co., London, informing the Council that they had sold One Thousand Pounds worth of Quebec Corporation Debentures at 102 1/2 per cent.

WATER WORKS—IMPORTANT OFFER. A letter was also read from Mr. John Lee, late Superintendent and Engineer of the City Water Works, offering to maintain (at his own risk and cost, in the event of failure,) an ample and continuous stream of water to all parts of the city, without altering the present works. This offer has been suggested in consequence of a notification that the Cape and upper parts of the city can only be supplied at certain hours of the day.—Referred to Committee.

RECEPTION OF THE FRENCH CONSUL. On motion of Messrs. Rheanme and Dr. Tourangeau, the Mayor was authorized to make arrangements for the reception of the French Consul.

ROAD IMPROVEMENTS. Two hundred pounds was accorded for the widening and paving of St. Vallier street, from outside Palace Gate to St. Roch street.—Messrs. Hearn, Adolphe and Fitzpatrick, voting against the measure. Forty Pounds was unanimously voted to the widening of Champlain street opposite "l'École de l'Evêque."

Fifty Pounds additional was accorded for completing the repairs to the St. Lewis Road. On Motion of Messrs. Hearn and Pope, the Road Committee are to report immediately on the proposed further planking of Champlain street from the Mariners' Chapel to Mr. Flanagan's residence.

DRAINAGE. Three Thousand Dollars accorded to the extension of the principal brick sewer in Palace Harbor, on condition that the contractors shall wait two years if required, for the payment of the work. The above amount not to include the cost of bricks.

Some routine business was also transacted, and the Council adjourned at a quarter past eleven.

THE LAKE ST. PETER DEBT.—Yesterday's Montreal Gazette, says:—"We understand that the Government, by the declaration of the Premier in Parliament, are pledged to assume the Lake St. Peter Debt. They are bound to do so as well by considerations of honor as public policy; and we, therefore, expect that as men of honor and statesmen they will redeem their pledge. The item was not put in the Estimates of last year, as many thought it ought to have been; but probably the Finance Minister felt it necessary in the then state of the public finances to postpone all expenditure which could be postponed, and all must admit with excellent reason. We do not believe that Mr. Galt would form part of a Government which should ignore this work, and we have confidence in the anxiety of his colleagues that justice should be done. Those Ministers who are more particularly interested in Central Canada are pledged to do so as they can be."

"The wisdom of the course of Mr. Brown's paper may be estimated by the fact that he could not form a government on the basis of ignoring the Lake St. Peter debt. He might evade it for a time, but if he were to vote against an item in the estimates providing for it he would be in a very strange position with his Lower Canadian friends and allies, to say the least."

CRICKET. The Return Match between the Quebec and Montreal Clubs, was played on the Montreal ground on Wednesday and Thursday, resulting in favor of the Montreal Club, the Quebec Club being beaten in one Innings and fifty five runs to spare. The following is the score:—

Table with 2 columns: MONTREAL CLUB and QUEBEC CLUB. Lists players and scores for both teams.

FIRE AND NARROW ESCAPE OF FIVE PERSONS.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was observed in the store of M. P. Papillon, Furrier, in St. John's Road. The whole of the interior of the store, with all the effects it contained, were destroyed. Through the active exertions of the Chief of Police, assisted by Sergeant Rosa and three policemen, the fire was confined to the building. It is reported that the house was insured to the amount of £350, but that the goods were uninsured.

A lad, the brother of M. Papillon had a narrow escape from being smothered by smoke, having actually jumped through a glazed window! The family of Mr. Alarie, painter, had to be taken out of the windows with the aid of sub Constables 27, 32, and 37, who procured a ladder from the yard of Mr. Diamondon adjoining. Mr. Papillon was absent at the time, and the origin of the fire is unknown.

From the great quantity of wood work

about the galleries in rear of the house the fire might have spread to a disastrous extent, but for the promptness of the Police, who were on the spot with their apparatus before the alarm was given.

BY THIS AFTERNOON MAIL. SUIT AGAINST THE HON. MR. MACDONALD.—The Hamilton Times learns, on good authority, that Mr. Macdonald has been sued by the Southern Railway Board for the balance, £15,000, of deposit on stock, for which he became bound with Mr. McBeth on account of Mr. Morton.

BLONDIS has crossed the rope at Niagara, in chains, and on a second trip cooked an omelette in a stove midway in the air, on Wednesday.

Next Wednesday he is to walk the rope at nine o'clock at night, taking with him a wheelbarrow, with a lighted torch in it, and a number of fireworks, which he will set alight to as he goes across.

THE IMPROVED CHANNEL THROUGH LAKE ST. PETER.—We learn that the steamer Hungarian, of Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, which arrived in Montreal on the 22d instant, under charge of Brauch Pilot Matthieu, passed safely through Lake St. Peter and other dredged parts of the channel, while drawing seventeen feet five inches. This goes further to substantiate the successful experiment of the steamer John Bell on the 12th inst.

PLEASURE EXCURSION.—On Saturday last the employees of Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Co., at Montreal, to the number of fifteen hundred, (being, however, only those who could be spared from the works of the Victoria Bridge) had an excursion to the Lake of the Two Mountains.

THE FRENCH CANADIAN PRESS.—The Montreal Advertiser says the real editor of L'Ordre is a Jesuit. Whether it be so or not, this much is certain, that an outrageous article has just appeared in that journal. We hope, for the credit of French Canada, that it will be repudiated by the rest of the French Canadian press, including the Canadian, for it is as unpatriotic and disloyal as Mr. King's Oakville Annexationist sheet.—[Hamilton Spectator, Aug. 24.]

HOW THE PEACE WAS BROUGHT ABOUT.—The following curious statement appears in a St. Petersburg letter of July 15.

"There are many versions in circulation touching the mission of Count Paul Schouvaloff to the French headquarters in Italy. The most accredited is that this personage was ordered by the Emperor Alexander to tell the Emperor of the French that Prussia and England, being alarmed at his great successes, had come to an agreement to check their continuance, and that, in the anticipation of a common action on the part of those powers, Russia felt herself bound in honor to forewarn the French Emperor that she was not prepared to support him in case of a general war." This statement, if true, confirms one which has been prevalent, that Louis Napoleon had been born from Russia.

FREQUENCY OF MURDEROUS ASSAULTS. We have to-day to record two instances in which those brutal assaults which have unfortunately become too common in Canada, have resulted in the death of the individuals upon whom they have been committed. The first was that of a man named Cyril Monroque, who was employed as a lumberer at Ottawa. It appears that on Sunday, the 16th of July last, he was walking along one of the streets in Ottawa City, with three friends, when they were suddenly set upon by a band of ruffians, one of whom felled him to the earth with a slung shot, or skull cracker. Two of his companions were also severely beaten, but the third contrived to make his escape. When he recovered from the immediate effect of the blow, it was discovered that he had received a wound above the left ear. Thinking that the wound was not of a very serious nature, little attention was paid to it, so little, indeed, that he came to Montreal with a raft during the week. On the following Sunday he applied to a medical gentleman in this city, and complained of an uneasy sensation in his head. On Tuesday, the 19th ultimo, the symptoms became so alarming, that an attempt was made to obtain a lying-in declaration; but when Mr. Courcel arrived, it was found impossible to obtain any evidence from him. He continued to grow gradually worse until Sunday last, when he expired. An inquest was held by Coroner Jones on Monday, and the examination of the body showed that the blow had fractured the skull and produced a large abscess in the brain, which caused the man's death.

It is much to be regretted that the person who inflicted the blow is as yet unknown, but it is hoped that the companions of the deceased, who were beaten at the same time, may be able to identify their assailants, and that the guilty party or parties may be brought to justice.

The deceased was a quiet inoffensive man, and the only motive which can be assigned for the attack is, that certain parties in Ottawa, have conceived a hatred to raftsmen in general, and chose this method for gratifying their brutal propensities. We trust that our Ottawa friends will exert themselves, not only to discover the perpetrator of the present murder, but to prevent the recurrence of such outrages in the future.

The second case, and one in which the Coroner is even now occupied in investigating, occurred in this city, and is that of a man named Pascal Dufresne, who resided at the corner of St. Mary and Dufresne Streets, in Quebec Suburbs. The deceased had been drinking with a well-known character named Vermette, in a tavern, on St. Mary Street, nearly opposite Molson's Church, when a dispute of some kind arose between them, and Vermette struck Dufresne. A scuffle ensued, but they were separated, Vermette being pushed into another room, while Dufresne was made to escape through a window. Vermette then left the house, vowing vengeance on Dufresne, and shortly after, meeting him at another house, he seized him, and struck him two or three blows with his clenched fist on the side of the head. They were again separated, and the deceased placed in a cab and conveyed home, where he soon became insensible, and continued so until yesterday about two o'clock, when he died. Vermette has been arrested, and now awaits the result of the Coroner's inquest. He will, in all probability, be committed to stand his trial at the next session of the Court of Queen's Bench in September.—[Montreal Patriot of the 20th.]

PANTHER SHOT AT ROSSETTOWN.—We yesterday saw a specimen of the jaguar or Canadian panther, which was shot a few days ago at Rossettown, near Hemmingford. The fortunate captor of this somewhat rare specimen of the feline race is named Hare. He had observed the strange visitor in question on his farm, and made several ineffectual attempts to catch or kill him. At length he set a spring gun, by means of which the panther was wounded in the back. But in spite of the wound, he leaped a fence, and was not finally despatched till he had been twice shot in the head. He was brought into town, and purchased by John Leeming, Esq., for the Natural History Society. His length, from tail to snout, is 6 feet 3 inches, and his weight 53 lbs.—[Montreal Herald.]

A CATHOLIC VIEW OF RELIGIOUS, SOCIAL AND FILIAL DUTY.

[From the Toronto Leader.] The True Witness of Montreal is not only the ablest and most vigorous Catholic journal in America, but it commences a new volume on Friday last under the direct personal sanction of the entire hierarchy of Upper and Lower Canada, from the Archbishop of Quebec, to the Count de Charbonnel, Catholic Bishop of Toronto. The whole episcopate in both sections of the Province have attached their apostolic names to a document which has been read in all the Churches of Montreal, and which is published in full in the number of the Witness from which we quote. From that document it is only necessary for our present purpose to select a passage which shows that the views of the journal in question are those of the hierarchy, and that its Editor speaks entirely ex Cathedra. The Bishop says:—"To the Editor of that journal—the True Witness—must be yielded the honorable testimony that he conscientiously discharges his duty; and we believe that God will bless him, by granting to him a complete success, since he maintains a painful contest only for His glory and the honor of His Church."

What follows in the Witness is, therefore, well substantiated in the highest quarters of the Church and it is very important that our readers should have the subject fully before them. Our contemporary is dealing with the case of Miss Starr, and this is the summary he gives of the facts:—

"A young person of nearly twenty-one years of age, presents herself—propria motu—before the Catholic priest, in fact, as well as in desire, an admitted member of the Catholic Church;—that, nevertheless, in consequence of the insuperable aversion of her parents, under whose roof she was resident, to Catholicity, she had been compelled to disguise her faith, and even to participate openly in acts of Protestant worship; that she felt assured that so long as she continued in her father's house, it would be impossible for her to practice her religion, or to avoid apostasy; and for these reasons, she proposed, as soon as she should have attained her majority, to quit that house, and embrace the religious life. This was Miss Starr's statement to the priest; and upon this statement she asked his opinion, as her spiritual adviser, as to what she ought to do; and how far her proposed abandonment of the paternal roof, under the circumstances she had described, was lawful or desirable."

The admissions here made are of a very important character. And we beg our readers to mark them well. The True Witness avers that Miss Starr appeared before her Catholic adviser in the position of one who starts in her new faith by confessing deception—and deception implying the worst kind of filial ingratitude. She admits indeed the full extent of her duplicity before asking consolation. And it is important to hear from so good and so able an authority as the True Witness what is the Catholic mode of treating cases of this remarkable nature. Let us give our contemporary room to speak for the hierarchy. He says:

"To this statement, [Miss Starr's], and to the request for advice, the priest replied, in substance, as follows:—"The facts of her case were as she represented them to be—if she could not practise her religion under her father's roof—and if she was, because of her position, exposed to the constant danger of falling into apostasy, or mortal sin—then, under such circumstances, not only is it lawful for her, but it was her bounden duty, to leave that house which to her had become an immediate occasion of sin; and that, so far from breaking any of God's Commandments by so doing, she would be but acting in accordance with the positive injunctions of Him Who said:—St. Matth. x., 35, 37:—"For I am come to set a man at variance against his father, and the daughter against her mother-in-law."

"He that loveth his father or mother more than me, is not worthy of me; and he that loveth me, and not up his cross, and followeth me, is not worthy of me." The spiritual adviser, taking the Word of God as his guide; and taking the facts to be as Miss Starr represented them to be—just as the medical adviser gathers the details and symptoms of his patient's case from the latter's statements, counselled her proposed scheme of abandoning her father's house, and seeking shelter elsewhere, where she might daily practise the religion she professed."

In this very lucid exposition of Catholic principles, it is seen, that instead of the young lady being reproved for deceiving her parents by concealing her religious views; instead of being told to avow the truth—as being one of the chief Christian virtues, she is advised on the faith of St. Matthew to desert her father and mother, and as the True Witness expresses it:—"her spiritual adviser."

"counselled her proposed scheme of abandoning her father's house." The morality of such counsel may safely be allowed to speak for itself. But how do we reconcile the admissions of the True Witness with Bishop Charbonnel's denial any of such counsel having been given? Or rather how do we make it tally with his Lordship's potestations published in these columns—that he had advised the girl to return to her parents? If the St. Matthew doctrine of the Witness is right, that of his Lordship is evidently defective. The thing is puzzling as it stands; and our readers may make it out for themselves. Perhaps, the further quotation which we make from our Apostolic contemporary may throw a little light on the subject—if we substitute the words "deception" for what he mildly calls "secrecy." Let us hear the Witness again:—

"But then the 'secrecy' we shall be told;—that at least was wrong. It was the duty of the priest to make known to the anxious father in search of his daughter, the secret of her hiding place, which had been by her hiding to the priest as her spiritual adviser. Here, again, we who derive our opinions as to right and wrong, from a higher source than any to which Protestants can possibly have access, are completely at issue with those who contend that it was the duty of the priest to divulge the secret of Miss Starr's place of refuge against domestic persecution. For, in the first place, it was not the obligation of Secrecy. The former had no interest therein; and in observing it, he did but keep a promise that had been exacted from him, and fulfil a duty incumbent upon him in his spiritual capacity. The world would deem the lawyer, or the medical man infamous who should divulge the secret of his client, or of his patient, under the pledge of his professional capacity, and can it be pretended that what face there was to violate the confidence reposed in him by those who of his lips speak wisdom; or that the spiritual adviser's communications with his patients, are not at least as sacred, as privileged, as are those of the surgeon with the sick man coming to him for relief for the body? In opposition to the clamor of the Protestant press, we contend that the priest, in Miss Starr's case, was bound in honor, and by the laws of God, to maintain an inviolable secrecy as to every thing that had

transpired betwixt himself and that young person; and this our opinion we are prepared to make good against any who may be rash enough to impugn it."

Again leaving for the moment out of view the medical view of the case presented by the Witness, we may be permitted to enquire why the hierarchy at Montreal defend the "secrecy" which Bishop Charbonnel told us in his published letter he had condemned. Are the apostolic authorities divided? Or which authority are we to believe? When this point is settled—as we suppose it may be, and taking the True Witness as the organ,—it is worth while looking at this medical theology. And let us see what the parallel leads to. It is no doubt right for medical men to preserve confidence. But if a girl in her teens, suffering from disease, went to a respectable medical man—if she told him that, unknown to her parents, she had contracted that disease—that she had resorted to every sort of preparation and deceit to conceal it from them; that it was a loathsome, painful, terrible complaint, and that even at the risk of breaking up her filial relations, deserting her home and abandoning all that was most sacred in domestic life—and that the doctor must keep her case concealed from her parents—if such a case were presented to a respectable medical man, we think he would not only advise the girl to go home to her mother; but he would go straight and report the truth himself. If any other practice than this prevails in the faculty, we certainly have not heard of it, unless among the lowest scullions of the profession. And if this is as we state it—why should the Witness draw comparisons which even by the fairest process of logic can be rendered so odious and revolting. Still, we do not know, from what follows in the remarks of our contemporary, that under his apostolic authority he would not justify things secularly viewed which are peculiarly revolting. For, he uses these remarkable words, to which we invite especial attention:

"But, if morally blameless both as to the countenance by him given to Miss Starr's departure from her father's house, and on the score of secrecy—is not the priest obnoxious to the charge of want of worldly prudence? Was not his conduct, though in harmony with the laws of God; at variance with the maxims of society, and repugnant to the feelings of the Protestant world? Perhaps so; but then again, in the same sense, the conduct of Christ upon earth, was often very deficient in what the world calls prudence; and as the conduct of his Apostles and of the martyrs was, in the same sense, eminently imprudent, we do not feel ourselves called upon to rebuke a similar charge of imprudence, urged against our priests at the present day. It would, no doubt, have been more prudent on their part, if they had declined holding any communication with Miss Starr; or if, holding communication, they had recommended her to submit to her father's wishes in the matters of religion; and for the sake of appearances, and to avoid domestic scandal, to remain a Protestant outwardly, and content herself with being a Papist at heart. This we admit would have been more prudent on the part of the priest; but then, as it would have been conduct in direct violation of the laws of Christianity, perhaps, after all, there are valid grounds for congratulating ourselves, as Catholics and as Christians, that it is conduct which our Catholic clergy refused to pursue."

"From the charge then of imprudence, and of a total disregard for the maxims of the Protestant world, we seek to exonerate our priests. This only would we request of our non-Catholic contemporaries, that in their comments upon the Miss Starr case, if these be continued, they would eschew for the future vague generalities; and specify distinctly what law of religion, natural or revealed, was violated by the priest who countenanced Miss Starr's departure from a house wherein she, by her own admission, could not practise her religion?—and where she was bound to commit daily acts of mortal sin? or by the refusal on the part of the same priest to divulge a secret that had been confided to him in his spiritual capacity, and which he had solemnly promised Miss Starr to maintain inviolate?"

These remarkable doctrines, we think, may be left to speak for themselves. With theology it cannot be our province to interfere, and therefore we stand at a serious disadvantage in referring to this matter at all. It is only in the relation it bears to the social interests of the community, that it could be our duty to advert in any way to such a question. We think, however, that our readers will thank us for having given them, with the aid of a good Catholic authority, a proper view of the modern doctrines of the Church, as these bear upon family interests and social ties. The medical illustrations of the Witness must be admitted to be peculiarly startling, and the picture given of the system as a whole, worthy of more than a passing reflection.

REMARKABLE CASE OF CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE IN ENGLAND.—The English papers contain a report of the trial of a young man named John Isaac Jones, an attorney at law, for the wilful murder of Harriet Baker, at Leith, on the 17th of May, 1859. The deceased, an elderly woman, had the care of the premises of the employer of the accused at night and was found, on the morning of May 18th, dead upon the floor of her room, having apparently been strangled with a rope placed about her neck. Her clothes were considerably burnt, and from appearance it was the design of the murderer to burn both body and building, in order to conceal his crime. The office was robbed of considerable value. The evidence collected against the accused was the most remarkable, though wholly of a circumstantial character.

It was evident in the first place that the building was not forcibly entered, and the supposition, therefore, was, that she had been murdered by some one who had obtained access to the house in a friendly way. The woman when last seen was wearing a pair of pantaloons belonging to the prisoner. At that time there was nothing upon the table of deceased, but the next morning there were glasses there, one of which contained gin and water. The prisoner had recently bought some gin, and was seen at ten o'clock of the previous night going towards the office. The next morning the accused got up unusually early and went out. Near the spot where he was seen was found a parcel of silver coin, among which was a sixpence identified as having been stolen from the office on the night of the murder. In the prisoner's box there was found a bludgeon, such as might have caused the blow which was on the forehead of the deceased.

There were other suspicious circumstances, such as the prisoner being "hard up" for money before the murder, while at the time of his arrest about £60 was found upon him, for the possession of which he could not account. Postage stamps were also taken from him, and some were found in the prisoner's fire-place, which were proved to be the ashes of Bank of England notes; and, as two bank notes were missed from Mr. Mason's office, it was suggested that these were the two stolen notes, which the prisoner had destroyed. Part of the word "bearer" was still visible on the ash. It was also ascertained, that when he bought the gin it was put into a green bottle, which he promised to return.

It was proved, however, that in order to do this after the murder, he exchanged a white bottle for a green one, and washed it with gin. In an envelope in his possession there were found some blue stamps which cost 2d. It appeared that every stamp was marked with letters, and those found on the prisoner were shown by the

letters not to be the duplicates with which he remained, and therefore they might have been another parcel of the same parcel. Notwithstanding all this cumulative evidence against the accused, who seemed a good deal astonished at the result of the trial, he loudly declared his innocence of the murder.

STEAM SUPERSIZED.—Dr. A. H. man, of Steetin, proposes, as substituting steam, carbonic acid in the solid form, to the navigation of the atmosphere. It is nearly a quarter of a century since Thilorier succeeded in producing solid carbonic acid, and the process by Faraday and Natterer. Faraday stated that carbonic acid is a singular substance, on account of its being a solid state; there is nothing equal to it in this respect. Its vapour is equal to the enormous pressure which increases with temperature. At Zero, it is equal to 29 atmospheres; and at 32 degrees, to 38 atmospheres. The only difficulty was the production of the solid acid in sufficient quantities; but Natterer has succeeded in obtaining several pounds at once, and his apparatus, which will stand a pressure of 200 atmospheres, is now sold in Vienna for £10. We are not told the cost per pound of the acid, nor its economy as compared with steam.—[The London Builder.]

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY RACE recently took place in a fashionable ladies' school in the Thiergarten, Berlin, where thirty-three young ladies contended for the championship in swimming. The winner, who is nineteen years of age, and is handsome, is said to have proved that she might as well challenge the other swimmers. The race was followed by elegant luncheon, only ladies being sent, and the promenades in the neighborhood listened with astonishment to the 'hoity cheers' that followed the toasts.

CURIOUS NEWS FROM GERMAN IMMENSE EFFECT OF THE PEACE ON GERMANY.

[Berlin letter, August 4, in London Times.] The fruits of the peace of Villafranca are very bitter in the mouths of the Prussian Ministers, von Schlieffen, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, patiently at his Office, notwithstanding the heat of the weather, instead following the Prince Regent to Queen in the hope that the Austrian spoliation may still be forthcoming. But Austria is in no hurry to acknowledge that her accusations are unfounded, and she on the contrary, expects that Prussia will apologize to her. The history of negotiations between the two States for the month of February to the present has given to the public in a small pamphlet, compiled from official information, but not bearing any official character, the *mezzo termine* chosen by von Schlieffen as preferable to an official book. The color is different but the effect is the same, and Mr. von Schlieffen consequently exposed to the scolding of the Austrian Minister just as much as if he had taken his own defence in hand.

This rupture—for it is almost a rupture between Austria and Prussia—represents dangers to Germany. The Princes of smaller States, seeing the helplessness looking for protection from the powerful members of the Bund, are turning their thoughts towards Paris. The representatives of some of them are rubbing their noses on the imperial threshold, applying in very loud whispers for patronage in Darmstadt, the police have ordered works offensive to France to be removed from the booksellers' windows. Wurttemberg the prohibition to export horses has been repealed, without consulting the other States of the Zollverein. The prohibition was not a formal one of that body, but agreed to in an official way; each sovereign can, therefore, legally exercise his own discretion in the matter.

The want of horses in France seems to be still very great. In Mecklenburg the horses raised for the mobilization of the contingent have been sold, and the fourth of them have been purchased by French dealers. These horses (taken round by sea, but the Wurttemberg market, which has just been thrown open on the frontier of France. The King was a few weeks ago, the most eager of war of all the German Princes; he is now therefore, the more anxious to make peace with the conqueror. There are those wanting those who remember the federation of the Rhine, and think renewal not impossible. If it depends only on the Princes, it might pass, but the people have now a powerful voice in such questions, and they become more and more successful. But, however successful the sovereigns may be inclined to be themselves, their people will not so easily be brought to acquiesce in anything that betokens a French interest.

The King of Bavaria, whose charming speeches were two months ago the admiration of Austria and Austria-Germany, has been eager to apologize for the passage or troops through his territory on the plea that he did not know what they were going.

BY TELEGRAPH. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP AMERICA.

Three days later from Europe.

SACKVILLE, N.B., Aug. 25. The R. M. Steamship America, from Liverpool, 13th inst., arrived at Sackville this forenoon.

The Screw Steamship Indian, from Quebec, July 30th, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th.

The Steamship Great Britain from New York July 28th, also arrived at Liverpool on the 10th.

The City of Washington, from New York July 30th, arrived at Liverpool on the 11th instant.

