

The Quebec Mercury.

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Full price given for old numbers or bound volumes of the Mercury.

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, CHEQUES, PROMISSORY NOTES, DEEDS & MEMORIALS, LAW BLANKS,

And other descriptions of Letter Press Printing with neatness and despatch.

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And other descriptions of Letter Press Printing with neatness and despatch.



Public Notice.

ALL PARTIES.

CLAIMING Compensation for Land,

IN Consequence of the Establishment

OF THE DIVISION LINE

BETWEEN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

Under the provisions of the Provincial Statute of the Provincial Statute 23 Vic. Cap. 27, intitled "An Act respecting the Line of Division between Upper and Lower Canada," are hereby notified that the must

FILE THEIR CLAIMS

IN THE Office of the Commissioner of Crown Lands,

ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTIETH day of SEPTEMBER next.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET, Commissioner.

Department of Crown Lands, } Quebec, 12th August, 1861, } 103

NOTICE.

C & A SMEATON

MERCHANT TAILORS,

PALACE STREET.

A CHANGE OF PARTNERSHIP being about to take place in the above firm, C. & A. S. having come to the determination to SELL OFF their STOCK at COST PRICES, great bargains will be given

FOR CASH ONLY.

And all accounts due the firm, will require to be settled without delay, preparatory to carrying out the above arrangement.

C. & A. Smeaton still continues their STAMPING, BRAIDING, EMBROIDERING and EMBROIDERY, in the newest style.

Quebec, May 8, 1861. 145-12m

The Peoples' Bakery.

BREAD FOR THE MILLION!

THE SUBSCRIBER, having REMOVED to those extensive premises, known as TOURANGEAU'S STEAM BAKERY, Nos. 55 and 57 St. Joseph Street, St. Roch's, is now prepared to furnish BREAD, of the best quality, in all parts of the City. Having the most complete Establishment in British America, he hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a share of public patronage.

W. B.—business solicited, and all Orders PUNCTUALLY attended to.

JAMES McCORKELL. Quebec, July 6, 1861. 80-12m

ST. GENEVIEVE

Mineral Springs,

Batiscan, Canada.

WE are receiving daily a fresh supply of this celebrated Water. It is recommended by the Medical Faculty of Canada, and pronounced by them, the best in the country. It recommends itself particularly to all those subject to skin eruptions, in fact every family ought not to be without a supply of this valuable article, it being a wholesome summer drink for children.

HEBER BUDDEN & CO., Proprietors. To be had only of J. H. Marsh, John St.; T. Smith, 7 Notre Dame St. L. T. and Robert Smeaton, John Street, St. John's Suburbs. Quebec, July 4, 1861. 78-3m

E. & W. POSTON & CO.,

ARE NOW RECEIVING

Ez 'Charente,' and 'Sea Swallow,' CHALLOUPIN BRANDY, of various vintages, in hds., qr.-casks and cases, for the sale of which they have been appointed AGENTS.

Lower Town, May 16, 1861. 58

Bright Porto Rico Sugar.

50 HDS of the above strictly Bright, just received and for Sale by E. & W. POSTON & CO. Quebec, June 18, 1861. 72

COAL OIL! COAL OIL!!

10 BARRELS of the above, of superior quality, just received and for sale, by E. & W. POSTON & CO. Quebec, June 15, 1861. 71

Smoked Salmon.

6 CASES SMOKED SALMON, in very fine order For Sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN. Quebec, July 6, 1861. 80

Rooms to Let.

THREE beautiful ROOMS, furnished or not, as desired, can be leased, with early possession, on the most agreeable part of St. John's Road. Apply at No. 1071. Quebec, August 17, 1861. 97-u

Addresses.

KERR & SON.

HAS on hand PLUMBING and GAS FITTINGS, which will be offered to the Public cheap for cash. Also TIN and COPPER work made and repaired.

Corner of St. John and Angel Sts. Quebec, June 25, 1861. 75

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

WILLIAM COLE,

PAPER WAREHOUSE,

ST. PAUL STREET. Quebec, Jan. 3, 1856. 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 6th, 1857. 53-u

Commercial Restaurant,

ST. PETER AND ARIEUR 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. DOW'S celebrated Montreal XXX and BITTER ALES, on draught.

DONALD NOONAN. Quebec, May 14, 1861. 57

S. & C. PETERS,

Builders & Contractors,

BEG to announce that from the facilities, both as regards CHEAPNESS and DISPATCH, afforded them by their

Steam Sash & Door Factory and Saw Mill, as well as by the large and assorted Stock of

WELL SEASONED LUMBER, which they keep constantly on hand, they are prepared to undertake,

Contracts for Buildings, on the LOWEST POSSIBLE TERMS

Quebec, Nov. 5, 1859. 132

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LIVERPOOL.

Capital,—£2,000,000 Sterling.

FIRE INSURANCES ARE continued to be EFFECTED at MODERATE RATES OF PREMIUM.

LOSSES adjusted in Quebec, and PROMPTLY PAID.

No Charge made for the Policy.

LIFE INSURANCE

Also Effectuated on Advantageous Terms. FORSYTH, BELL & CO., Agents. Quebec, May 16, 1860.

KINGSTON'S WINES.

Received ex "Wacousta," direct from Cadiz. A FRESH SUPPLY of various choice OLD SHERRY WINE, of various qualities, in wood and bottle.

—ALSO ON HAND:— 50 Doz. Choice Old Port Wine, 50 Doz. do do Sherry Wine, 20 do Madeira Wine, 20 do Teneisive Wine.

For Sale by J. TEAFFE, No. 20, St. John Street. Quebec July 16, 1861. 84

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

P. E. POULIN,

MANUFACTURING JEWELLER,

35, ST. JOHN STREET.

P. E. P. INFORMS the public that, during the past Summer, having greatly increased his facilities for MANUFACTURING and REPAIRING JEWELLERY, also having engaged a first-rate Working Jeweller, he is now prepared to Order, or Repair any articles in his line at Moderate Charges.

W. N. B.—He still continues to work for the Trade; and all orders are executed with neatness and despatch.

Quebec, Jan. 12, 1859. 12m-2

Grand Trunk Railway.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

QUEBEC AND MONTREAL DISTRICT

ON and after MONDAY next, June 10th, the NIGHT TRAINS between Quebec and Montreal will be discontinued.

A DAY EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Point Levis for Montreal every day (Sundays excepted) at 5.00, P.M., and Montreal for Quebec at 4 P.M., performing the entire journey in SIX HOURS.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Point Levis every day (except Sundays) at 7.00, A.M., calling at all Stations, and connecting at Richmond with a Train for Montreal and Island Pond.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN from Richmond to Quebec every day (except Sundays) at 8.30 A.M., calling at all Stations. W. SHANLY, Genl. Manager.

J. S. MARTIN, Superintendent. Quebec, June 8, 1861. 68

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SEA BATHING

EXCURSION TICKETS!

FOR the accommodation of the Public during the Summer Season, TICKETS will be issued from

Quebec to Portland and Back, AND TO Riviere du Loup,

FOR KAKOUNA, RIMOUCI AND THE RIVER SAGUENAY;

Enabling Families to visit the WHITE MOUNTAINS, PORTLAND, and all the Favorite Watering Places in its vicinity on the Coast of the Atlantic, or those on the LOWER ST. LAWRENCE!

Passengers holding these Tickets will be allowed to stop at any of the Stations on the Route, and return with the same up to 1st October.

—F A R E S:— From Quebec to Portland and Back... \$10.00 Do do to Riviere du Loup & Back \$ 3.00 Children under 12 years of age, Half Fare; under 3, Free.

W. SHANLY, General Manager. Quebec, June 11, 1861. 69-

BAZAAR,

Under the Patronage of Her Excellency Lady Head.

A BAZAAR will be held at the NATIONAL SCHOOL HOUSE, Esplanade Hill, for the BENEFIT of the PROTESTANT MALE ORPHANS' ASYLUM, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 25th and 26th September next.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the undermentioned Ladies:

Mrs. ASHWORTH, Mrs. C. E. LEVEY, " FRY, " LLOYD, " J. B. FORSYTH, " MAXHAM, " HELLMUTH, Mrs. REIFFENSTEIN, " HOUSMAN, Miss TAYLOR, " H. N. JONES, Mrs. W. D. CABELL.

ADMITTANCE—1s. 3d. Children, 7d. Quebec, Aug. 10, 1861. 95

French Wines, in bottle.

ST. JULIEN, 30s. per dozen. Chateau Laffite, 40s. do do Chateau Lafite, 50s. do do For Sale at J. & O. CREMAZIE, No. 12, Fabrique Street. Quebec, August 6, 1861. 94

Champagne.

57 BASKETS Crescent Brand. For sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN. Quebec, July 16, 1861. 84

New Books, Cheap English Editions.

THE Medical Student by Albert Smith, 1s 6d Tales of the Cabin, or Nights on the Ocean, by Dr. W. H. Hilliard, —3s. Ovingdeng Range; a tale of the South Downs, by W. H. Ainsworth, —3s. Agathas Husband by the Author of John Halifax, —3s. Ingineer; or the Death of Marat, by Damos, —3s. Harry Birket; or the Story of a Man who helped himself, —3s. The Bleeding Scale of Life, by James McLevy, Edinburgh Police Detective Staff, —3s. Only a Woman, a Story of to-day by Captain Sancellos Wraucall, —3s. Prairie Flower, Adventures on the Indian Border, by Gus Almond, —3s. Mary Barton, a tale of Manchester Life by Mrs. Gaskell, —3s. The Chevalier; a Romance of the Rebellion of 1745, by Mrs. Thomson, —3s. The Heir at Law, by the Author of the Recollections of a Detective Officer, —3s. Recollections of a Physician, Episodes of Life during 30 years practice, —3s. P. SINCLAIR. Quebec, Aug. 27, 1861. 102

HONEY IN THE COMB.

43 BOXES VERY SUPERIOR just received, and For sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN. Quebec, Aug. 29, 1861. 103

New Perfumery, Brushes, &c.

THE Subscriber has just received per steamship 'Nova Scotian' a large and choice assortment of Patey's, Plesse & Lubin's and Rigge's New Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Sponges, Sponge Bags, Flesh Gloves, &c., &c.

—ALSO— A very superior lot of HAIR BRUSHES, Tooth, Nail and Cloth Brushes, Tortoise-hall Dressing, Back and Side combs, &c., &c.

JOHN W. McLEOD, Family Drug Store, St. John's Gate. Quebec, Aug. 24, 1861. 101

DAILY ROYAL MAIL LINE.

RICHELIEU COMPANY

BETWEEN QUEBEC AND MONTREAL. Incorporated by Act of Parliament

"COLUMBIA,"

CAPT. P. COTE, WILL LEAVE THE NAPOLEON WHARF EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY & FRIDAY, AND THE "NAPOLEON,"

CAPT. J. B. LABELLE, EVERY Tuesday, Thursday & Saturday, CARRYING THE MAILS FOR MONTREAL, AT FOUR O'CLOCK, Touching at Batiscan, Three Rivers & Sorel. For further information apply at the office. J. B. LAMERE, Agent. 52

MONTREAL Ocean Steamship Company.

Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails.

Summer Arrangements, 1861.

Passengers booked to Londonderry, Glasgow or Liverpool.

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES.

THIS COMPANY'S LINE is composed of the following First Class Steamships:— HIBERNIAN, 2434 tons... Capt. Grange. BOHEMIAN, 2200 tons... " Ballantine. NOVA SCOTIAN, 2200 tons... " Aiton. NORTH BRITON, 2200 tons... " Borland. NORTH AMERICAN, 1800 " " Burgess. ANGLA SAXON, 1800 tons... " Grimham. NORWEGIAN, 2434 tons... " McMaster.

Sailing from LIVERPOOL every THURSDAY, and from QUEBEC every SATURDAY, as follows:

Anglo-Saxon... Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861. Norwegian... " " 17. Nova Scotian... " " 24. Bohemian... " " 31. Hibernian... " Sept. 7. North American... " " 14.

Calling at Loch Foyle to receive and land Passengers to and from Ireland and Scotland.

Rates of Passage to LONDON, DERRY, GLASGOW or LIVERPOOL: CABIN, according to accommodation, \$66 a \$90 STEERAGE do do \$30.

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

Storage Passengers are requested to provide Bedding, and Eating and drinking utensils.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Montreal—Mail Steamer, Quebec Post Office—J. Sewell, Grand Trunk Railway—G. Freer, Literary & Historical Society—G. T. Carr, Country Seat and Farm for Sale—F. Langlois, York Bay Oysters just received at City Restaurant, Corporation Official Notices—1st and 3rd pages

TRAVELLER'S GUIDE.

Departure of Trains (Montreal time.) Westward, daily, 7 a. m. & 5 p. m. Eastward, daily, 2 15 p. m. Arrival of Trains. From West, daily, 10 p. m. From East, daily, 2 p. m.

Quebec Mercury.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1861.

The Privateer Sumpter is said to have destroyed 30 vessels in British waters. We trust this kind of outrage is not to be permitted. Though, as Canadians, we cannot avoid preferring the Southern States who do not threaten or insult our Country to the Northern who have, we cannot refrain from expressing a hope that the authorities in the West Indies will not permit outrage of this kind against the shipping of a neutral Power. All the ferocity and insolence of the Northern Press will fail to provoke British subject to acts of inhumanity or bad faith.

The Montreal Gazette, in speaking of the respite accorded by Sir Edmund Head to the convict Patterson, says:— "Our readers will concur with us in saying that the Governor General has earned the public thanks, for the stand which he has taken in the interest of British justice, in thus exercising, as he has the undoubted right to do, the Prerogative of the Crown, in opposition to the views of his Council."

In another place the same journal says:— "We desire to see British law administered here—more and more, and nothing less; and since modern human society was formed, no criminal code has equalled that which we derive from the mother country. We should judge—we ask the public, as we have asked the government, to judge of this case not by the light of their disgust at Patterson's crime—there is scarcely more gross than ours—but by the light of the rules of law and of the evidence (with the latest developments added) which go to show Olive Savariet was convicted after her conviction, but died of a disease subsequently contracted."

But, we are told, Patterson deserved death because he murdered an unborn babe. If every man received his deserts, how many of those who clamour thus would now be out of gaol? It is not with what Patterson's crimes may have been; it is with that special crime for which he was tried and convicted, that we have to deal. He was not tried for the murder of this unborn child. He could not have been hung for it, if he had been tried and convicted. It is a mere passion and prejudice, not legal or logical reason, that bring in an offence of which a man has not been convicted to seek out a reason for hanging him legally established grounds proving insufficient. We are told by one journal that the news of the reprieve produced a sensation and created disgust in town. It may have done so among the mob which crowded around the foot of the gallows, but not we apprehend in the minds of impartial and reflecting men. The great majority of these were glad of it. And if there were general disgust, we hope the time is far distant when the officer administering the high prerogatives of the Crown in any part of the British dominions will be swayed one hair's breadth from the path of duty—will yield one jot, when a fellow-creature's life trembles in the balance, to any expression of popular disgust at a criminal. That were the worst of all reasons for doing any man to death."

We learn from the telegraph report by the Asia that the London Globe (Lord Palmerston's organ) says that 22,500 Regular troops are expected to reach Canada, within the space of one month. This will bring up the Regulars to about thirty thousand Regulars, rather an imposing force in the eyes of Brother Jonathan. But it happens that the telegraph is never very reliable, particularly in the matter of figures. Last week it sent two hundred (200) assassins to the domicile of Garibaldi, which on the arrival of the mails dwindled down to two. The coming reinforcements may and probably will undergo the same process.

MR. RUSSELL'S LETTERS.—We resume to-day the publication of extracts from the Times correspondence, as giving information on some points which have not yet reached us through other channels. There is in the Times of the 24th ult., a short letter from Mr. Russell, dated Washington, August 10: It is principally confined to the business done by the late special session of Congress. The portions of it given elsewhere will be found interesting.

THE BELLE ISLE ROUTE FOR STEAM SHIPS.—Captain Ballantyne, of the Canadian steam line, has written to the Nautical Magazine on the subject of the passage by the Straits of Belle Isle. He contends that passage to the St. Lawrence is the safest and best, because as free from field ice, except very early in the season, and much more free from fogs, as well as shorter. Its comparative freedom from fogs he regards as a prime advantage, since the danger from ice may be minimized by going very slowly or stopping; but when stopped in a foggy vessel may be run down by another. Besides this, owing to the track being little frequented, the danger of running down, very considerable in the more Southern routes, is reduced to almost nothing. He says that to speak of the loss of four vessels belonging to the Canadian line as derogatory to the safety of Belle Isle route is absurd, since only one was lost there, and that one might have encountered the same disaster on the Southern route off Cape Race, where several vessels were caught in the ice about the same time. Had the Canadian been so caught, and had she set down heavily with her bilge on the ice, she would have gone down as infallibly on the South as on the Northern line. In fact she was already clear of the Straits when she was wrecked.

The Lord Bishop of Huron has been on a visit to this city, and preached in the Cathedral on Sunday morning. His lordship left town yesterday for Montreal to attend the Provincial Synod in that city.

The North Briton with dates to the 29th from Liverpool, is at hand, having passed Father Point at 4 20 this morning. Her advices are anticipated by the Africa's telegraph.

By this Day's Mails.

The Hamilton Spectator intimates that Mr. J. C. Morrison will now resign his post as Solicitor General West, and the vacancy will be filled by a fresh appointment.

The Kingston News of yesterday says:— "It appears that the government have resolved to extend aid towards the building of the town of Lindsay, lately destroyed by fire. Following the precedent in the cases of Montreal and Quebec, the administration has offered to loan the sum of £15,000 for building purposes, at 6 per cent interest."

There is a sharp competition going on between the three Trunk lines on westward bound business. The New York Central and Erie companies commenced cutting some time ago on the Boston rates by water, and now the Pennsylvania Central joins in the fight. First class freight to Chicago is reduced from \$1.45 to 75 cents.

DEVALUATION.—Le Pays says that Dr. Louis Laurie, Revenue Inspector for the District of Joliette, is a defaulter to the Government of money received by him for tavern licenses issued, and penalties during the last three years, to the amount of upwards of two thousand dollars. The Government received the information through Mr. Jobin, the member for Joliette, that a misappropriation of the public moneys had occurred, and Mr. Bouchette, Chief Inspector, being instructed to enquire into the matter, the amount of the defalcation was ascertained to be as above stated. Dr. Laurie received the appointment from the present Government, of whom he was a zealous political supporter. His character as a man of respectability stood well in the neighborhood.—[Montreal Herald, Sept. 9.]

LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

[From the New York Herald.]

THE SITUATION. The information as to the death of Jefferson Davis accumulates to an extent that leaves little doubt of his decease. Special despatches from Louisville, Ky. were received by our correspondents in Washington yesterday, confirming the news. Intelligence had reached Louisville from Fort Monroe that Mr. Davis was dead, and that the rebel flags in that vicinity had been flying at half-mast for the past two or three days. Parties who arrived from Richmond state that the probability of his speedy demise was canvassed freely in that city on Saturday, and we learn by way of Nashville, that the rebel Congress, which had adjourned on that night in consequence of the precarious condition of Mr. Davis, has since been called together by Mr. Stephens, the Vice President. All these facts tend strongly to confirm the rumor of the decease of Mr. Davis.

Great excitement prevailed in Washington yesterday in anticipation of a great battle, which was confidently expected as an inevitable necessity on the part of the rebels. There is a general belief existing there that a serious conflict will take place to-day, and that the rebels will sustain a severe repulse—the perfect condition of General McClellan's army warranting that anticipation. It is reported, and we believe with truth, that General Beauregard's army is suffering terribly from measles, which is decimating the camps.

The latest quotations of Canadian stocks in London are:— Canadian sixes, 106 to 112; fives, 93 to 98; Grand Trunk stock, 19 to 20. Great Western shares, 10 to 10 1/2.

FIRES BY LIGHTNING.—Two conflagrations have lately been caused by lightning on the opposite shore. One was that of a barn on the property of a farmer at St. Thomas, Montmagny, on Friday last, when all the unfortunate man's supply of produce for the year was destroyed. The other building burnt was also a barn in rear of Berthier, the destruction of which occurred during the preceding week, with as disastrous results. The inhabitants in both places with their usual readiness, to aid each other, liberally gathered from their own harvest, more than an equivalent to the losses sustained, and at the same time put everything in train for the erection of substantial barns to replace those destroyed.

FIRE.—About two p.m., yesterday, the upper part of a small brick house, No. 13, Richmond street, St. John's Suburb, was discovered to be on fire. The Chief of Police, with a detachment, immediately proceeded to the spot, and, with a plentiful supply of water, arrested the flames. Only the attics were consumed. The house was, we understand, owned and occupied by a man named Masson, who was uninsured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A SERIOUS STABBING AFFRAY occurred on Sunday night on Bonner's Hill, in which a man named Francis Smith, formerly a seaman on board the Marathon, received a number of severe wounds. About eight o'clock on Sunday night, Smith left his boarding-house in Champlain street, and proceeded, with three young men, to a house on Bonner's Hill where he met a man whom he knows by sight and heard called "Long Jack." This man struck one of Smith's comrades; the latter remonstrated, and an altercation ensued which ended in Smith receiving a blow in the face from Jack. A fight ensued and Smith getting the better of "Long Jack" he started to leave the house. He was, however, followed by the latter who seized him and stabbed him several times in the back. While this was being done, another from the house assaulted Smith with a piece of wood. He managed at last to make his escape to a house in the vicinity. The injuries inflicted are severe. The Police are in an active search after the offenders.

The police have, we learn, succeeded in capturing one of the assailants, but not the principal, this morning at St. Eog.

THE NEW HERESY IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The liberal clergy of the Church of England who wrote the famous book known as "Essays and Reviews," evidently intend to do vigorous battle with his Grace the Bishop of Salisbury, who has prosecuted them, for we find this advertisement in the columns of the Athenaeum:—

"ESSAYS AND REVIEWS' DEFENCE FUND.—The Bishop of Salisbury has instituted proceedings in the Archdeacon Court of Canterbury against the Rev. Dr. Rowland Williams, Vicar of Broad Chalk, on account of the article entitled 'Bunsen's Biblical Researches,' published in the 'Essays and Reviews.' This suit may be followed by others tending to suppress the freedom of religious inquiry, and the decision in the case will be of great public importance. It is thought right to give an opportunity to the friends of religious liberty in the Church of England, and others, to show their sympathy for the cause by contributing to defray the large expenses which will necessarily be incurred in defending the present suit. C. W. Goodwin, M. A., 6 King's Bench Walk, Temple; Theodore Du Bois, Rolls Chambers, Chancery-lane; Hon. Secs. Messrs. Child & Co., Temple Bar, have kindly consented to receive subscriptions to the credit of the 'Essays and Reviews' Defence Fund,' and communications may be addressed to either of the secretaries, or to 'Essays and Reviews' Defence Committee,' 7 Goddard-street, Doctors Commons, E. C."

The direction to "Godman street" is suggestive. Both the parties to the controversy are unquestionably sincere, and each of the ecclesiastical combatants deems himself a "Godly man."

It is a fair inference that the bishop intends to push his prosecution. In beginning his triennial visitation of his diocese, in the early part of this month, he alluded to the "Essays and Reviews" question in the following decided terms during a speech in Salisbury Cathedral:—

"He had felt precluded by the legal proceedings, in which he was then engaged, from enlarging on a subject which would be closer to all their hearts than any of those upon which he had touched, and on far more worthy of their deepest attention. They would all understand that he was alluding to a book professing to be the work of six clergymen and one layman, called 'Essays and Reviews,' and though he was not going, however much he might be tempted to do so, to break the rule of silence which circumstances had imposed upon him, still he felt that he owed it to the diocese, both to the clergy and laity, to explain to them in not many words the reasons which had led him to adopt the course upon which he had now entered. He had just stated proceeding against the reputed writer of one of the essays, Rev. Dr. Rowland Williams, Vicar of Broad Chalk, who wrote the article in 'Essays and Reviews,' entitled 'Bunsen's Biblical Researches.' There was much to dissuade him from acting as he had done. His belief was that there was not sufficient power in either of the essays to exercise any permanent influence over the minds of men. This was one cause of hesitation. Again he was not free from fear that legal proceedings would extend and intensify the publicity which it may be said he had further, he did not think that the constitution of our judicature were as well fitted as one could desire to weigh the balance of truth on many of the questions which must necessarily be submitted to them. Then there was another cause for hesitation—the dictates of a righteous caution, lest indignation against a reckless and ruthless attempt to pull down the fabric of Christianity to its foundation might make him forget the claims of charity and justice."

There were these difficulties in the way of instituting legal proceedings; but, on the other side, there were preponderating reasons for formally submitting the essay to the Archbishop's Court, and to show that the Church disapproved it. The Church allowed great latitude, but there must be a limit somewhere. At the time of his consecration he (the bishop) accepted the responsibility of keeping the teaching of the clergy within those wide limits. Again, the archbishops and bishops of the Church of England had testified by a public record that in this case the limits allowed by the Church had been transgressed, while the Lower House of Convocation and his own clergy had given in their adhesion to this testimony. Such testimony had helped to force the conclusion upon his mind that the case was beyond the bounds of toleration, and had questioned his sensibilities upon it.

Upon the writers of the 'Essays and Reviews' this record had no effect. On the contrary, by frequent publications, they had challenged the bishops to show that their views were inconsistent with the law of the Church of England and her ministry. He might almost say that the writers had protested against informal acts, and had demanded in the name of justice a decision from those courts to which decision on such points belonged. The matter had cast a heavy burden upon him, but loyalty to his Church compelled him to adopt the course he had taken. Any other course would have shown him to be cowardly and unfaithful to his trust."

The articles of indictment against Dr. Williams have been drawn, and the trial will take place early in the coming fall. Hear are some of the charges: Article 13 cites the following passage from Dr. Williams's Essay as affirming that the element of water is not a divinely ordained means whereby we receive the spiritual grace and the sacrament of baptism, and as denying the doctrine of original sin: "The first Christians held that the heart was purified by faith; the accompanying symbol, water, became by degrees the instrument of purification. Holy baptism was at first preceded by a vow, in which the young soldier expressed his consciousness of spiritual truth, but when it became twisted into a false analogy with circumcision the right degenerated into a magical form, and the Augustinian notion of a curse inherited was augmented in connection with it."

Article 14 charges Dr. Williams with affirming that the incarnation of Jesus Christ was purely spiritual, and that the Son of God did not take man's nature in the womb of the blessed Virgin, contrary to and inconsistent with the 2d of the Articles of Religion.

Article 15 charges him with affirming that justification by faith means only the peace of mind or sense of Divine approval which comes of trust in a righteous God, and that justification is a verdict of forgiveness upon our repentance and of acceptance upon the offering of our hearts, contrary to the 11th Article of Religion.

Article 16 identifies Dr. Williams with the views of Bunsen, upon whose work he commented.

A woman was struck down under St. John's Gate, by another horse, about the same hour. She was taken home in a calèche by the police.

CRICKET.—The annual match of Upper vs. Lower Canada, came off at Toronto on Thursday and Friday, and won by East with four wickets to spare.

FRENCH POLICY IN ITALY AND GERMANY.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News, writing on the 21st, says:— "The long stay of the English fleet in the Neapolitan waters is much commented on, and, as may well be imagined, with no little jealousy and acrimony. People here are puzzled to know what means the landing of our marines by detachments, to go through their evolutions, according to some authorities; according to others, to do guard duty over the houses and shops, in the absence of the troops and National Guards. The Paris says, with mysterious caution:— 'Some English journals, have announced that negotiations are on foot for the cession of Venetia to the Kingdom of Italy. Without wholly denying this assertion, we state that as yet nothing authorises us to believe it.' The same journal has an article on the panics caused by the terror of French aggressiveness. England, it appears, is now calm on that head, but Germany is 'menacingly inquiet' as regards her neighbours. 'France, however, provokes nobody, but she fears nobody. She most certainly desires peace; but as to what our neighbours may say and do, she acts with regard to the menaces of the Germans as she did during the alarms of the English. She shrugs her shoulders, and laughs.'"

HOW THE NORTH MUSTERS TO ARMS AS ONE MAN TO AVENGE THE BULL RUN DEFEAT.

[From the Washington Correspondent, of the New York World.] It is useless to disguise the fact, that there is a strong pressure upon the President and cabinet by men high in military station to resort immediately to drafting, to fill the ranks of our army to the number required to carry on the war successfully. At the present rate of recruiting to our regular army, the new regiments will not be filled up before January, thus keeping out of service our best regular officers at the time when their services are most required. The 23,000 increase of the regular army ought to be in the field before the 1st of October; but how to get the men without a draft is the question. It is feared by many persons here that the stoppage of all news respecting the condition of the army is lulling the North to a fatal security, and that we are credited with twice the number of troops on the line of the Potomac we really have in camp. If such be the case, let it be known that while we have plenty of men to guard Washington, we want 60,000 more troops to make an effective forward movement. With the complications likely to arise in Kentucky within the coming month, and with what additional aid General Fremont will require, 200,000 more men can find enough to do.

It is said that the Secretary of War, at the commencement of the battle of Bull's run, implored a certain Pennsylvania regiment to "strike for their homes," and they did so at the rate of ten miles an hour.

The Paris correspondent of the Herald (not a very good authority) has been informed that the relations between England and France are at the present moment on a most unsatisfactory footing.

Intense heat prevailed over the greatest part of the continent last week. In France the thermometer ranged from 79 or 80 deg. in Paris to above 100 deg. in Lyons.

THE HUNDRETH.—We understand that an order has been issued limiting the enlistment of recruits for the Hundredth Regiment to native Canadians. None else will be admitted. It is gratifying to those who assisted in promoting this marked testimonial of Canadian loyalty to the empire, to know that the regiment is in high favor at the War Office. Some of its members have been promoted to responsible positions in other branches of the service; and Mr. Henry Jones, of Brockville, who entered as a private, and was afterwards made sergeant, has been promoted to an ensigny without purchase.

New York Bay Oysters of fine quality, have already been sent us from the City Restaurant, Garden street.

HOW THE CITY FUNDS GO.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury. Ma. Editor.—Being an idler and confined to the house, I amuse myself in observing the conduct of my neighbors. Immediately under my window some work connected with the water supply is going on; four men are engaged where there is barely room for two to work. Occasionally one of them throws up a fine shovel-full of earth, while the others look on, and really without exaggeration, I can say that, during three fourths of the day, these men stand idle—no foreman or superintendent come to look after them. The Corporation ought in charity to supply such gangs with cards, for they seem to be dying of ennui.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE EXECUTION OF BURNS.

[From the Montreal Gazette.] He hung for half-an-hour, was then cut down, and removed to a shed at the back of the jail. As he fell with the drop, the crowd in the streets shouted "Patterson!" "Patterson!" and the women in the crowd, and unfortunately they were many, misunderstanding the cry got frightened and made most desperate attempts to get away. A scene of indescribable confusion ensued. Women and children were knocked down and run over; the carriages in the street ran against each other, and five or six were seriously injured; and some people were trampled upon so heavily that their limbs were dislocated, and we understand that several were broken, and the sufferers were removed to Hospital. A great many articles of dress were lost in the confusion, but afterwards claimed at the Police station, mostly by women from the country. Altogether the exhibition was not one to impress people with the dread it was designed to inspire, and it was most brutal to hear the mob yelling for the life of a wretch, who must have suffered the tortures of the damned when he heard their cries and probably the boom of the falling drop on which his fellow convict suffered. A string of verses in the French language, entitled "Execution de Burns et Patterson," were circulated about the streets on Thursday and were likely the incentive to the brutal

yell for "Patterson." Two of the stanzas run as follow:—

"Patterson, dont le crime Non fait reculer d'un pas, Diane double victime Qui d'effroyable malheur; Enchaîné à la fourche, La mène avec son fruit. Digne de l'anathème Par cet avouement, Il prouva du baptême Qu'on ne peut être innocent Que par l'eau de la vie." [TRANSLATION.—Patterson, whose crime makes us shudder with horror, causing the eternal misery of a double victim. Together he destroyed mother and child. Deserving of curses for this abortion; he deprived of baptism an innocent little creature which the angel of darkness carried away from this lower world.]

NARRATIVE OF BURNS' CRIME.

The crime which led Burns to the gallows, was one of the most atrocious ever perpetrated in this Province, and was attended by circumstances which even a Sue would have not ventured to detail in his fervid pages; and strange to say, was discovered in the course of an investigation into the presumed murder of one of his sons, but of which it proved he was guilty, the boy coming forward when Burns was in prison on charge of doing away with him and a half-witted person with whom he went away from his father's house. Last November young Burns disappeared with Nelson Lillian, the crazy person alluded to, and suspicions were excited that there had been foul play used. These suspicions soon warmed into general excitement in the neighborhood of the township of Bolton—Burns' residence—and a neighbor told him that it was generally believed that he had murdered his own son and the old man, and that the bodies were concealed about the premises, asking him if he had any objections to allow the neighbors to search the house and farm. Burns at first hesitated, but finally consented. This neighbor said they would proceed with the search that very afternoon. Burns refused to allow that, saying, "I don't come until tomorrow morning." This conversation took place in Burns' house and in his wife's presence, and it appeared that they both went the very same afternoon or evening and made a fire in the sugar bush, 60 or 70 rods from the house. The smoke was seen by several persons. The people of the neighborhood assembled, as arranged, in the morning, and proceeded to search the premises. They found a deep excavation recently made in a dung heap. This seemed to them a suspicious circumstance, and they concluded something had been removed therefrom. They searched the premises thoroughly, and then proceeded to the sugar bush. Here they found a pile of newly burnt ashes still warm. Of these they made an examination, and found fire still alive at the bottom, with a quantity of bones so completely calcined and charred that it was impossible to say whether any part of them were human bones. They continued the search and found a fresh mound of earth about thirty rods from this place, and on removing the earth, discovered a quantity of bones charred and burnt, in the same manner as those found in the ashes. Some of the party then made up their minds that these bones were human, and proceeded to a magistrate and deposed that they had reason to believe that Burns had murdered his son and Lillian Nelson, and thereupon a warrant was issued by Mr. Howson, J.P., for his arrest. Burns, meanwhile, heard of these proceedings, and, on the 3d of May, 1859, he left the State of Vermont, where he sold his farm in Bolton to a man named Davis. To "doe" the land, he returned to Bolton, (a township near the frontier, and 15 miles from Knowlton) where he was arrested and brought before Dr. Foster, the coroner of the district of Bedford, who immediately summoned a jury to investigate into the supposed death of Cindal Alexander Burns and Lillian Nelson. Susan Josephine Burns, the unfortunate man's daughter, was the first witness examined in the case. She deposed that her brother Cindal Alexander, one evening last winter, and suddenly, without any previous intimation; that "last fall, when I was coming on foot with my father from my grandmother's, he took me into the woods and forcibly violated my person. Immediately on reaching home, I told my mother what had occurred, and she said if my father ever tried it again to run away from him. He did afterwards try but I ran away from him. My sister Mary Jane had a child, and my father killed her. The poor girl for whom I said she favored her father had murdered her brother Cindal because he threatened to tell of the murder of the child. It had been suspected that Burns had incestuous intercourse with his daughters. The remainder of the evidence mainly related to the disappearance of the boy Cindal, but as he ultimately turned up it is only important in so far as it led to the divulgence of a still more atrocious crime than that with which he was primarily charged. Some points in the evidence requiring sifting and may yet lead to further judicial investigation. Some years ago a pedlar stayed the night at Burns' house, and as he was seen no more in that part of the country, and it was evident that Burns' family were decked with jewelry above their means to purchase, it was supposed that he murdered the pedlar. Amos Austin, one of the parties who searched the premises, said that he there found a quantity of bones (which he suspected to be human) in a swale on the farm covered over with horse bones. He told Burns of this, whereupon he turned away, and one of his sons said, "That is the place where the horse was burnt." William W. Whitney, also of Bolton, heard that Mr. Austin had found bones in a swale on Burns' farm, and made a thorough search of the place, and found what he verily believed to be human teeth, some pieces of a skull or skulls and two or three pieces of ankle bone, and also some pieces of human hair, which he selected from the heap such portions as he considered might be the more easily identifiable as parts of the human frame, and then proceeded to the sugar bush. He there raked up the ashes, and picked up two other pieces of bone, and brought the lot to Knowlton and handed them over to Dr. Foster. This witness also stated that he had heard that Mary Jane Burns had a child by her father and that he had made away with it. And Edwin Lindsay visited the same locality, and raked up what he took to be a human "eye" tooth and a double tooth, and pieces of what he also believed to be human bones. Some other witnesses testified that they had also found bones mixed with ashes in a little brook close to the house, and that when questioned about them Burns did not reply, but one of his sons said:— "Why that's where we burnt the old horse two years ago." We give prominence to this part of the case, inasmuch as it is the only part yet involved in mystery and that it is quite possible that the remains were those of the unfortunate pedlar who is supposed to have been murdered in Burns' house. A few days after this investigation and the committal of Burns to the Montreal Jail, one of the Township papers stated that Mr. Whitney and the other persons who "picked up the bones on the farm, were very much mistaken in supposing them to be human, and entitled the whole proceeding to a comedy of errors. This called forth Dr. Bates of St. Johns, who had been requested to give his opinion on the remains by the Coroner, and in reply to the strictures thus expressed, said he had no hesitation whatever in pronouncing them to be human remains. However, the jury found that there was strong suspicion that Burns had murdered his son and Lillian Nelson, and Burns was committed to await further examination. The Coroner's inquest was accordingly held with the Crown Officer, and the case had assumed such a complexion, that they deemed it advisable to ask for authority to hold an enquiry into the circumstances made public at the Coroner's inquest by the prisoner's daughter Josephine. The Clerk of the Crown was thereupon directed by the Attorney General to hold an inquiry, and proceeded to Bolton. He had scarcely started on his journey when Cindal Burns was brought into town and confronted with his father and mother and two or

three of his brothers and sisters who had been placed in care of the father to shield the result of the preliminary investigation, and was immediately recognized with cries of joy by his younger sisters. Lillian Nelson was also accounted for, and Mr. Delisle's inquiries were limited to the circumstances of the incest and child murder. Upon arriving at Knowlton, he put himself in communication with the coroner and the Knowlton magistrates, when it became evident that the deposition of Mary Jane Burns was of the last importance to the case. She had fled from her father's brutality to South Troy, and, with some difficulty, was induced to return. Her deposition already published in these columns, revealed a state of things horrible and shocking in the extreme, and such as any man could scarcely credit. She stated that her father had repeatedly violated her, and taken away her child after it was born. Burns' sons were told to sleep upstairs in the garret and that looking through a stove pipe hole in the floor they saw their sister give birth to a child, which Burns took up and carried out of the house; they also through a hole in the roof, saw him lay it down on the snow and kick it on the head, when it screamed, and he again took it up and walked away. Further appeared that the boys were fishing in the neighboring brook in the Spring, when they found a piece of white flesh in the water, and on telling Burns why they had found he asked if it was white and said it was a piece of the horse flesh which was thrown into the creek. This hideous evidence was repeated at the trial, which extended over two days and resulted in a verdict of guilty of murder. On hearing the fiat which sealed his door, Burns exhibited the first symptoms of emotion he had burst during the trial and went forward and hurst into tears. He was then asked whether he was willing to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him, and replied in a low inaudible voice broken with sobs "I am as innocent as the Lord that made me."

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

Mr. W. H. Russell, special correspondent of the London Times, writing from Washington on the 5th, furnishes the following narrative of THE SITUATION. "Let us only hold on till October and we are safe." This, or something like it, was said to me over and over and over again in the South, by men who play no inconsiderable part in the mystery drama of the Confederates. And when I asked one of the gentlemen, more than two months ago, what chance there was of the North giving the South all that time, I was answered almost in these words: "We are bound to go to the assistance of Virginia. The whole of the Northern frontier abounds in good positions, which can be fed by the rail from the South. The abolitionists will come and give us battle. We are certain to whip them if they attack us, and the result will then learn it can't once overrun us as they fancied. The leaders will pause. There will be a reaction up there. We will work all the harder and all the better for our victory, drilling our men and consolidating our resources. The Northern cities will become discontented. Foreign nations will ask when the cotton ports are to be opened. The North will have no reply. We shall be better able to fight in November than we shall be to fight in June. Every week's delay will add to the complications and weakness of the North, and the end of the year will find them further from their aim than ever—divisions in their councils, even disturbances in their population; while we, inspired by the approach of success, will exhibit increasing energy and unanimity." A part of the programme has been already accomplished, but it does not follow that the remainder of the prophecy will be fulfilled with as much nicety. So far the result of the action of the 21st has been the prolongation of the war in America. It is plain now that the Confederates were not only really unable to pursue their advantage, but that they were not at first aware of its extent. They suffer from deficient transport, and are better prepared for defence than for attack. Their army was almost as much "scared," to use an English word in an American way, as the Federalists, if the reports are to be believed of confusion, wavering, and retreat in their ranks—and of the passionate exertions of the officers, as well as of their losses. In fact, the Confederates stand before the world stripped of a good deal of the strength of which they boasted in actual numbers; and it is a poor cover to their weakness to put forward the assertion that only a small portion of their force was engaged, when it is notorious that they had sent to all quarters for reinforcements, and above all, when it is considered that, by making the fit and the result of the action of the 21st has been the prolongation of the war in America. 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NOTICE.

The following Sections from Passenger Acts are still in force, and all breaches, in any particular, will be rigidly prosecuted.

Passengers Agents, Runners, &c.

No person shall, within the Ports of Quebec or Montreal, or within five miles from the outer boundaries thereof, for hire, reward, or gain, or the expectation thereof, conduct, solicit, influence or recommend any Emigrant to or on behalf of any

Steamboat Owner or Charterer,

Or to or on behalf of any

RAILWAY COMPANY,

Or to or on behalf of any

Lodging House or Tavern-keeper,

For any purpose connected with the preparations or arrangements of such Emigrant for his passage to his final place of

Destination in this Province,

OR IN THE

United States of America.

Or the Territories thereof, or give or pretend to give to such Emigrant any information or assistance in any way relating to such passage to his said place of destination, or in any way exercise the vocation of booking passengers, or taking money for their inland fare or for the transportation of their luggage,

Unless such Person shall have first obtained a License from the

MAYOR OF THE CITY OR MUNICIPALITY IN THE PROVINCE,

within which such person may reside, authorizing him to act in such capacity, and which grant on such person producing recommendation from

Her Majesty's Chief Agent for EMIGRATION,

OR FROM THE

Government Emigration Agent

At the place where the license may be granted, to the effect that he is a proper person to receive such license, and giving a satisfactory bond to such Mayor, with two sufficient sureties, in the penal sum of three hundred dollars, as security for his good behaviour; which said license shall not be for any period longer than one year from its date; and such person shall pay for such license to the Corporation of such City or Municipality such sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, as the Mayor and Council shall determine.

Keepers of Taverns, Hotels, &c.,

Every keeper of a Tavern, Hotel, or Boarding House, in a City, or in any Town, Village or place to which the Governor in Council shall, by Proclamation published in the Official Gazette, declare that this section shall extend, who shall receive into his house, as a Boarder or Lodger, any Emigrant, within three months from his arrival in this Province,

Shall cause to be kept conspicuously posted in the public rooms and passages of his house,

Printed upon Business Cards,

A list of the rates of prices which will be charged Emigrants per day and week for board or lodging, or both, and also the rates for separate meals, which card shall contain the name of the keeper of such house, together with the name of the Street in which it is situated, and its number in such Street; And every keeper of any such Tavern, Hotel, or Boarding House who shall neglect or refuse to post a list of rates, or to keep business cards, or who shall charge or receive or permit or suffer to be charged or received for boarding or lodging, or for meals in his house, any sum in excess of the rates of prices so posted, and printed on such business cards, or shall omit immediately on any Emigrant entering such house as a boarder or lodger for the purpose of taking any meal therein, to deliver to such Emigrant one of such printed business cards, shall, upon conviction of any one of the said offences be deprived of his license, and incur a penalty of not less than five dollars, nor more than twenty dollars:

PROVIDED ALWAYS,

That no such

Boarding House Keeper,

HOTEL KEEPER,

OR

Tavern Keeper,

SHALL HAVE

ANY LIEN ON THE EFFECTS

OF SUCH

EMIGRANT

For any amount claimed for such board or lodging, for any sum exceeding five dollars; and any such person who shall detain the effects of any Emigrant after he shall have been tendered the said sum of five dollars, or such less sum as shall be actually due for board or lodging, shall, on conviction thereof, incur a penalty of not less than five dollars, nor more than twenty dollars, over and above the value of the effects so detained, if not immediately restored; and a search warrant may be issued for the same.

A. C. BUCHANAN,

Chief Agent.

GOTT. EMIGRATION OFFICE,

Quebec, June 4, 1861.



PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given that in conformity with the provisions of the Provincial Statute 23rd Vict. Cap 21, the line of division between Upper and Lower Canada, has been surveyed and marked on the ground by cut stone monuments from the North Bank of Lake St. Francis to the South Bank of the River Ottawa, and that the plan and report thereof have been approved by the Governor General in Council, and are deposited of record in the Department of Crown Lands, and that the line so marked on the ground and approved is the true boundary between Upper and Lower Canada.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,

Comr. Crown Lands.

Department of Crown Lands,

Quebec, 20th March, 1861. 30-6m



Mining Locations—PUBLIC NOTICE.

CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT, Quebec, 15th March, 1861.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL by Order in Council, has been pleased to direct—

1st.—That for mining purposes, tracts comprising not more than four hundred acres each, be granted to parties applying for the same, at the rate of one dollar per acre, to be paid in full on the sale; the applicant furnishing a plan and description of the locality of this Department, and on condition that such Mineral Location be worked within one year from the date of said grant.

2nd.—That no Patent thereof issue until two years from the date of the purchase, and then only upon proof that the purchaser or his assignee has continued to work said location bona fide for at least one year previously;

3rd.—That the fee of one hundred dollars for permission to explore, now charged, be abolished;

4th.—That locations be sold to the first applicant agreeing to the terms specified above; That these Regulations shall not apply to Mines of Gold and Silver.

P. M. VANKOUGHNET,

Commissioner. 30-6m

S. & C. PETERS

DESIRE to return their sincere thanks to the Trade and the Public in general, for the very liberal support hitherto afforded them; and they would at the same time draw attention to their present immense and well assorted Stock of

SEASONED LUMBER,

Comprising upwards of 200,000 Pieces of Planks, Boards, &c. As well as a large quantity of JOISTINGS and SCANTLINGS.

DOORS, SASHES, FRAMES, BLINDS, Mouldings, &c. Made to Order, and FLOORING and CEILING STUFF prepared at the shortest notice.

Persons engaged in Building operations will, as heretofore, find it greatly to their advantage to have their Mill Work, Frame-work, &c. made up at the

Steam, Sash & Door Factory and Saw Mill,

Corner of GRANT and BARONNE Streets, ST. ROCHES, 132.

LEA & PERRINS.

CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE "Only Good Sauce" AND APPLICABLE TO EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

Extract of a letter from a Medical Gentleman at Madras, to his Brother at Worcester, May, 1851.

"I feel it a pleasure to inform you that your Sauce is highly esteemed in India and is in my opinion, the most palatable and the most wholesome Sauce that is made."

Every variety of dish.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS.

L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with Spurious Imitations of the WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, the labels of which closely resemble those of the Genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. & P. forged, they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the name of LEA & PERRINS are upon the Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.

L. & P. further give notice, that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their right, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in various parts of the world, to advise them of such infringements. Wholesale and for exportation by the Proprietors LEA & PERRINS, Worcester, England; Cross and Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

Quebec, 23rd Oct., 1860. 127-12

WHITE'S Patent Metallic Soles.

THE UNDERSIGNED begs to inform the Citizens of Quebec and its vicinity, as well as Shipmasters trading to the Port of Quebec, that he has purchased the exclusive right of the above patent, for this city and that he is prepared to Manufacture all descriptions of Boots and Shoes with the

Metallic Insulated Sole.

Among the many merits of this unrivalled invention it is only necessary to state that it possesses the RARE, and hitherto UNATTAINABLE, qualification of complete preservation of the feet from damp. It promotes and maintains an equal temperature of the feet, which all medical men assert to be essential to the preservation of health.

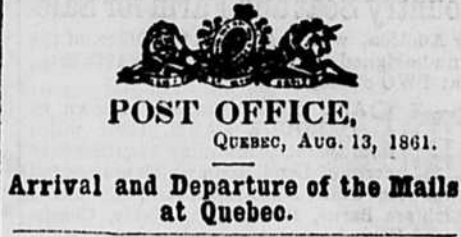
It also renders the Boot or Shoe much more durable, and enables it to retain its Original Shape. The well known qualifications which this important invention is admitted, on all hands to possess, render it indispensable to Mariners, Lumberers, and all other persons who are exposed, by their occupations, to the spring and autumn weather of this country.

The generally admitted good qualities of WHITE'S METALLIC INSULATED SOLE, render it a desideratum for every person, whatever his occupation may be.

Sea Boots of a superior quality, interlined with Gutta Percha, always on hand and for sale.

A general assortment of Boots and Shoes, always on hand.

N. B.—To be procured only at MACDONNELL'S MARINE BOOT and SHOE STORE, No. 1, Bunde Street, Opposite the Parliament House, Quebec, 13th Sept. 1860. 111-12m



POST OFFICE.

Quebec, Aug. 13, 1861. Arrival and Departure of the Mails at Quebec.

DUKE—Dependent on the Arrival of the Mail Steamers.	
3:00 p.m.	Saturday and Sunday
5:00 p.m.	Monday, Tuesday and Saturday
7:00 p.m.	Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
9:00 p.m.	Monday, Tuesday and Saturday
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