



THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

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Property for Sale and to Let.

TO LET.
THE HOUSE IN GARDEN STREET, formerly occupied by the late Dr. WILKIE.
Quebec, 28th June, 1851. Apply to D. WILKIE.

FOR SALE.
THE TWO-STORY STONE HOUSE, No. 32, St. Ursule Street, and VACANT LOT adjoining, together forming a frontage of 84 feet by 110 feet in depth, about 7,000 square feet. Apply to
JOHN V. GALE,
32, St. Ursule Street.
Quebec, 22nd May, 1851.

For Sale.
A LOT OF LAND, near the St. Foy's Church, containing two Acres in front, by six Acres in depth. Apply to
E. G. CANNON, N. P.
Quebec, 20th March, 1851.

For Sale, or to Let.
THE HOUSE AND PROPERTY, belonging to the Subscriber, on the St. Lewis Road, with possession on the 1st May next. Apply to Mr. W. HENRY, or to Mr. W. A. CUNY.
THOMAS CURRY.
Quebec, 5th March, 1851.

For Sale.
TWO HOUSES, adjoining each other, in SCOTT'S STREET, St. John's Suburb, opposite the New Church. Apply to
E. G. CANNON, N. P.
or MICHEL TESSIER, N. P.
Quebec, February 20, 1851.

For Sale or to Let.
THE House in Mount Carmel Street, facing the Government Garden, at present occupied by Deputy Assistant Commissary General Usher. Possession 1st May next.
—ALSO, FOR SALE—
A FARM, containing about 200 acres, in a high state of cultivation, situated at the Little River St. Charles, about 4½ miles from the City, with Farm House, Root House & Outbuildings.
Terms of payment favorable.
Apply to
P. SHEPPARD,
Quebec Fire Insurance Office.
Quebec, 27th Jan. 1851.

TO LET.
THAT large DWELLING HOUSE, the fourth from St. Lewis Gate. Will be given at a low rent to 1st May next.
A. JOSEPH.
1, Stadacona Terrace, 2nd Oct., 1851.

To Let.
A SMALL COMFORTABLE DWELLING, in St. Peter Street, over the Store of C. W. Wilson, Esq. Rent moderate. Apply to
T. CASEY.
Quebec, 4th October, 1851.

TO LET.
A SMALL, well-finished HOUSE, situated close to J. HALL'S, Esq., School House, St. Joseph Street.
Rent £20. Apply to
CHAS. McDONALD,
Buede Street, Upper Town.
Quebec, 30th Sept., 1851.

For Sale or to Let.
THAT delightful COUNTRY RESIDENCE, occupied by the undersigned, on the banks of the River St. Charles, two miles distant from town, with splendid Gardens, Groves, Pleasure Grounds, Fish-ponds and other dependencies. The whole is in the best order and condition, and may be inspected every day after 3 o'clock in the afternoon.
LOUIS PANET,
Quebec, 30th Sept., 1851. 1m Notary.

TO BE LET.
THAT LARGE COTTAGE BUILDING, forming Two distinct Houses, corner of St. John and Angèle Streets, Upper Town, and occupied during the last six years as a GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT and private DWELLINGS.
It is one of the BEST BUSINESS STANDS in the City, well finished, and adapted for any branch of trade. Enquire of
H. O'CONNOR,
Proprietor.
Quebec, 25th Sept., 1851.

TO BE SOLD.
With immediate possession,
THE DWELLING HOUSE of the undersigned, No. 31, St. Ursule Street, Upper Town, with the Yard, Stables, Coach-house, and dependencies. The Furniture will be sold with the House, if wished for.
—ALSO—
A FARM, of about 160 Acres, situated on the North Bank of the River St. Charles, three miles distant from the City.
L. T. MACPHERSON,
Arthur Street, Lower Town.
Quebec, 23rd Sept., 1851.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
THAT very VALUABLE and EXTENSIVE PROPERTY, situated in ST. ANN STREET, Upper Town, Quebec, known as the CITY HOTEL, now occupied as SAUBIN'S COACH FACTORY.
This property is situated in one of the most desirable and central localities in the City; has a frontage of about 120 feet, by about 80 feet in depth, containing about Ten Thousand feet in superficies, and will be sold much below its value, and a Sheriff's title given. For further particulars apply to E. J. CHARLTON, or to
E. G. CANNON, Notary Public.
Quebec, 11th Sept., 1851.
The Montreal Herald will please copy.

To Let.
A HOUSE, three stories high, with a stable for two horses; a shed for wood, and a Porch for Carriages, in St. GEORGE'S Street, Upper Town.
Apply to JOSEPH PARENT, Surgeon.
Quebec, 9th Sept., 1851.

TO BE LET.
A FARM at CHARLESBOURG, near the Church, containing about fifty acres, with DWELLING HOUSE, Barn, and Stables, and an excellent Orchard.
Apply to
E. G. CANNON, N. P.
Donnacoona Street.
Quebec, 28th August, 1851.

TO BE LET.
A SPACIOUS DWELLING HOUSE, with Stables, Coach and Wood Houses, &c., and large Garden, on the St. Foy Road, within one mile of the City.
Apply at the office of this Paper.
Quebec, 28th August, 1851.

ST. FOY ROAD.
SIX ACRES of LAND (in free and common soilage) for SALE, on the above Road. Price £300. Terms to suit purchasers.
Apply to
M. TESSIER,
Quebec, 3rd July, 1851. 12m Notary.

FOR SALE.
THE large and splendid HOUSE, four stories high, now occupied by Messrs. W. S. HENDERSON & Co., in Buede Street, held in free and common soilage.
Liberal terms of payment will be allowed the purchaser. For conditions apply to JOHN MUNN, Esquire, the proprietor, or to
ARCHD. CAMPBELL,
Notary Public.
Quebec, 12th June, 1851.

Gillard's Exchange Coffee House.

MRS. GILLARD, (widow of the late William Gillard), begs to return to the Gentlemen of Quebec, her most sincere thanks, for their kind support, afforded the above establishment, during the lifetime of her late husband, and avails herself of this opportunity of informing them that the EXCHANGE COFFEE HOUSE is now re-opened, under her sole management, and begs to assure those, kind enough to continue their patronage, that nothing shall be wanting on her part to merit a continuance of that support hitherto so freely bestowed.
The Table will be supplied with the choice of the markets in Fish, Flesh and Fowl, with Vegetable delicacies and Game in season.
The Wine Department producing the best imported.
Parties can be accommodated with Breakfasts, Luncheons, Soups, Chops and Steaks, Dinners &c., &c., on moderate terms.
Quebec, 27th Sept., 1851.

To Innkeepers, &c.
THE Act of the last Session to make better provision for granting LICENSES, &c.
AND
FORMS OF APPLICATIONS for LICENSES under the new Act.
Just Received and for Sale at the MERCURY OFFICE.
Quebec, 27th Sept., 1851.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Petitions, Memorials and other Documents, &c., prepared in the most correct and approved style. Advice given, and all the transactions of a general Agency conducted or performed in the most satisfactory manner, at No. 27, ST. PETER STREET. All communications per post must be prepaid.
Quebec, 25th Sept., 1851.

TELEGRAPH.

THE BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH LINE
BEING now completed and open, Communications will be received at the TELEGRAPH OFFICE, QUEBEC EXCHANGE, and forwarded to New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the United States. Communications to and from ENGLAND, or NEWFOUNDLAND, addressed to "THE TELEGRAPH OFFICE, HALIFAX," will be carefully transmitted.
Tariff—10 words or under—
Quebec to Rivière du Loup, on bas.....35 cents.—1s. 9d. Cr.
" Woodstock, N.B. 65 " .3 3 "
" Fredericton, N.B. 77½ " .3 10½ "
" St. John, N.B. 85 " .4 3 "
" Halifax, N.S. 1.35 " .6 9 "
" Newfoundland 1.35 " .6 9 "
" England.
* Ocean postage additional on Messages from England and Newfoundland.
By order of the Board,
HENRY W. WELCH,
Secretary.
Quebec, 13th Sept., 1851.

**THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at the PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY and MUSIC STORE, 56, ST. JOHN STREET, Instruments of a Superior Construction to any for sale in Quebec. Intending purchasers would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Repairs and Tuning attended to as usual.
FRANCIS MILLIGAN, Executor.
Quebec, 16th Sept., 1851.**

REAL HAVANA SEGARS,
PER "ABANA" direct from "CUBA," and selected by the Subscriber in his late tour in that Island. Can be recommended as unrivalled in this Country. For sale cheap, either in Bond for exportation, or duty paid by the Box, at Warehouse No. 3, Sault au Moutel Street.
T. CASEY.
Quebec, 13th Sept., 1851.

SWORDS' HOTEL.
MONTHLY BOARDERS can now be accommodated, in the best manner at moderate rates, at Swords' Hotel, St. Lewis street.
Quebec, 9th Sept., 1851.

Notice.
THE undersigned has just received by the Ship "CALEDONIA," from Glasgow, a large assortment of CASHMERE, which he will sell very cheap for CASH.
J. T. BROUSSEAU,
7, Buede Street.
Quebec, 9th Sept., 1851.

Towage and Lighterage.
THE STEAMER "ROWLAND HILL," with BARGES, is now prepared to TOW and LIGHTEN VESSELS, and to carry FREIGHT between Quebec and Montreal. Apply to
ADAM BURNS,
Napoleon Wharf.
Quebec, 8th Sept., 1851.

Quebec Library Association.
THE READING ROOM is REMOVED to No. 42, ST. ANNE STREET.
The Library will be closed for a few days, and will open on the 24th instant, at the new premises, No. 42, ST. ANNE STREET.
J. H. CLINT, Secretary.
Quebec, 20th August, 1851.

Thorough Bred Mare for Sale.
"AMANDA," (bred by MAJOR JONES, Long Island, N. Y.) out of imported Amadis, by Monmouth Eclipse. For Pedigree, see American Turf Register.
Amadis is now in foal to Dunghaven.
For particulars apply at this Office.
Quebec, 29th July, 1851. a-2

Notice.
THE undersigned having been DULY APPOINTED the ATTORNEY of Mr. JOSEPH ANDREW, of the City of Quebec, Master Builder, requests all persons having any CLAIMS against him to present them, and THOSE INDEBTED to him to make immediate payment.
E. G. CANNON, N. P.
Quebec, 19th July, 1851.

Extracts from late English papers.

From the London Daily News.
THE GOLD IN AUSTRALIA.

Our Singapore correspondent says:—Information has been received, from Sydney, by the Oriental, arrived at Batavia, clearly proving that even rumour itself had underestimated the extent and value of the gold region. The Government, satisfied from the official report of Mr. Stutchbury, has moved in the matter, and has put forth a claim to the precious metal in the subjoined proclamation.
Proclamation of his Excellency Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy, Captain General and Commander-in-Chief of the Territory of New South Wales and its Dependencies, Vice-Admiral, &c., &c.
According to law all gold mines, and all gold in its beds, within the territory of New South Wales, whether in and upon the lands of the Queen, or on the lands of private individuals, her Majesty's subjects, are and is the property of the Crown; and Government having received information that there is gold in and upon the territory of the county of Bathurst, and therefore within the Government territory aforesaid, and that a number of persons have commenced searching, or intend to commence searching and digging for gold on their own account, and for their own use, without having obtained permission from her Majesty, or from any other authority for that purpose:—
Therefore, I, Sir Charles Augustus Fitzroy, the aforesaid Captain General, do hereby make publicly known and declare on behalf of her Majesty, that every person who shall take gold or metal from any property within the aforesaid territory, and any person finding gold in the uninhabited parts of the said territory which has not yet been disposed of, or ceded by the Crown, or shall search or dig for gold in and upon such territory, will be punished according to law.—And I further publicly make known by this proclamation, and declare, that upon receipt of further information upon this matter, such regulations shall be made as may be considered just and decisive, and shall be published as soon as possible, whereby the conditions will be made known on which by the payment of a reasonable sum licenses shall be granted.
Given under my hand and seal, in the Government House, at Sydney, on the twenty-second day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and the fourteenth of the reign of her Majesty.
CHARLES A. FITZROY.
By order of His Excellency,
E. D. THOMPSON,
God save the Queen.

Although this proclamation was issued on the publication of the discovery, the Government had taken no step to carry out the licensing system, apparently sensible that the means at their command were insufficient to compel parties to abandon their rich and selected spots. In the existing state of public excitement, it would not be prudent to act on the right the Crown had asserted, and Sir Charles Fitzroy will probably content himself with the publication of the Crown's right, until he receive instructions and the means of enforcing it from the home authorities.
Accounts received from Sydney to June 5th are full of the gold discoveries. There were about 16,000 to 20,000 persons employed at the diggings, comprising all classes. Desertions from ships were so numerous and frequent that vessels were quitting for fear of similar desertions, and the destruction of shipping, as occurred at California, in consequence of whole crews fitting to the mines. At Sydney, labor had advanced fifty per cent., but up to the above date, accounts of the gold finding had not reached the sister settlements. The gold range of the Blue Mountains extended nearly 400 miles in length, and 40 miles wide.
On May 27, several gentlemen returned to Sydney who left that city ten days previous, for the purpose of ascertaining the exact nature of the recent gold discoveries. Mr. Hindson, and Mr. A. C. Brown (of the firm of Mart and Brown) conveyed to Sydney gold valued at 1,000l. This parcel included two lumps, one of which weighed forty-six ounces, the other about twenty, nearly pure gold, having but small portions of quartz attached. The large specimens and the smaller one, with several pieces of about one ounce each, were found in one hole by a person named Henderson, residing in Bathurst. On May 24, a Bathurst blacksmith found eleven pounds weight in one hole. "Indeed," the Herald observes, "there is no doubt that the creek in which the principal body of the miners is now employed is richer than any place that has been worked in California."

From the same source we learn that the large pieces above noticed, are found in a bed of slate, which forms a sort of chain across the Summer-hill-creek at the place where it is joined by the Lewis Pond creek. On this bar there is a thin bed of boulder stones and pebbles, and on removing them a bed of mud a few inches thick is seen, which is cleared away and discovers the slate, which is in vertical layers; and in the interstices between the layers of slate the gold is found in lumps. The earth on the banks of the creek is found to contain scale gold, which is obtained in the usual manner by washing the soil in cradles, which allows the gold to drop to the bottom as the soil is washed out on the whole, perhaps, a more profitable employment than seeking for lump-gold. Every one competent, from scientific and local knowledge to form an opinion, express the belief that gold will be found in many other districts besides Bathurst, their geological features being the same. Indeed the Herald hints that already gold has been discovered at Lamb's valley, near Maitland.
Consequent on these discoveries the prices of all articles of consumption had advanced to an unprecedented height, among which we may enumerate flour from 20l. to 30l. per ton, and difficult to be procured at the latter rate, wheat, from 4s. 6d. to 10s. per bushel; butchers meat, from 2½d. to 8d. per lb., and other articles in proportion. What will be the result of these changes it is scarcely difficult to conjecture; the country will be depopulated. From the neighboring colonies there will be an immediate access of these hands and within a few months thousands will be hurrying from their fatherland; so that, on a moderate estimate, the year 1851 and 1852 will add at least one hundred thousand persons to the population of New South Wales. One letter says:—
"I reached Bathurst on Saturday, and found the gold mania still more violent than in Sydney, and much increased by the arrival of

a man with a piece of gold 3½ lbs. weight, which he turned up, as he says, like a root of potatoes. It had such an effect upon him that he commenced filling his pockets with stones, thinking it all gold, and to-day even has not recovered so far as to be able to eat. It is sealed up, and his partners have made him swear not to open the parcel until they are all present, I have not seen it, but there is no doubt of its being there."

With the view of checking desertion for the mines, the Government Gazette, May 27, contains a notification from the Governor, directing that any person, of whatever grade, employed in the public service, who shall resign his post during the existing emergency, will be noted as ineligible to serve again, and will certainly not be re-appointed. But, notwithstanding this notification, the desertions continued, thinning every department, and leaving the police force far too weak for its duties.

From the Times.
Advices five days later from the Australian gold region were received by the overland mail. They reach to the 11th of June, and are highly interesting. The present packet has brought a consignment of about 14 ounces as samples to Mr. B. S. Lloyd, and the following extract from letters received by other houses connected with the colony will convey all the leading points communicated by the arrival. The first is addressed to Messrs. T. A. Pinwall & Co.:—
SYDNEY, June 11.
The gold discoveries continue to be fully confirmed, and about £20,000 have arrived at Sydney. People are flocking to Bathurst from all parts of the colony, and 7000 persons are concentrated there.
At Melbourne five vessels have been laid on for passengers to the diggings, and much alarm is stated to be felt at the prospect of the shepherds and stockmen deserting their charges.
The gold does not appear in one place only, but several spots have been discovered, where it is equally abundant.
Her Majesty's ship Havana arrived at Sydney on the 7th of June, and was ordered home immediately with despatches.
The utmost anxiety is felt here at the prospect of labor becoming scarce, and the cry is for emigration upon an extensive scale to supply the demand, which is most urgent.
Her Majesty's ship Achernon has been ordered to Panama with despatches to sail early in June.
The next news you will have will be that the Americans have put on steamers betwixt California, Panama, and Sydney. They will be sure to forestal you in London."

TO MESSRS. IRVING, EDWARDS, AND HOLMES.
SYDNEY, May 28.
Every day brings more encouraging accounts of the quantity of gold to be obtained. It is found in pieces of one, two, three, and four pounds weight; one piece is reported to be eight pounds weight, will be here to-morrow. Parties of eight and ten have got 150l. to 300l. daily. Others have obtained none after working a week. The laboring classes are fast leaving Sydney. Mechanics are getting from 10s. to 15s. per day. 10,000 people will be at the mines within a month.
The excitement everywhere is very great. The prices of all goods and food suitable for the diggers are rising very fast. Brandy has been sold at 8s. 6d., strong rum 5s., and flour £32 per ton. Blankets nearly cent. per cent. Slop clothing, boots and shawls have advanced 25 per cent. Picks and shovels double the price of last week. Refined sugar, salt, candles, tea, coffee, and tobacco are fast advancing. The prices that are now being given will quite clear the Port Phillip, Van Diemen's L., and New Zealand make s, and we may expect the places themselves, including Canterbury, to be reduced half their population. Sailors are daily leaving their vessels. The Lady Clark, now full and ready for sea, has not a single hand on board, and parties applying want £40 for the run home, to be paid in Sydney. I anticipate the same trouble as at California. We have also accounts, from the Hunter River, that Mr. Boydell has found 13lb. of gold in that district. This statement requires further confirmation; but it is in the same description of country as Bathurst.

THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.
[From the London Times, Sept. 12.]
The preparations for making another attempt to lay down a line of electrical communication at the bottom of the sea, between the English and French coasts, are rapidly progressing to completion. That it is possible to transmit a current of galvanic electricity from one shore to the other by means of an insulated wire deposited in the bed of the Channel, was fully demonstrated by the experiment of last year, unsuccessful as it was in permanently establishing the communication. The only question now remaining to be solved is, whether sufficient measures can be adopted to insure the connecting chain against the casualties which proved fatal to the project as originally designed, and according to the plan now finally determined upon there is every prospect of attaining the desired end. The essential conditions upon which the success of the undertaking have been shown to depend are, in the first place, that the conducting medium should be so securely isolated as to resist the pressure of the immense mass of water to which it will be subjected, and should unite the flexibility requisite to allow of its being easily coiled and uncoiled with a strength and weight sufficient to enable it to retain its position at the bottom of the sea, and to resist any ordinary violence from the natural action of the waves; and, secondly, that the points on either coast to be connected should be so chosen that the line between them present no other causes of accident than have been foreseen and guarded against in the preparation of the connecting line, and that the effect of these be reduced to the least possible amount. The line of communication which is now being manufactured at Wapping will, it is expected, entirely fulfill the required conditions. It consists of four copper wires of the thickness of an ordinary bell-wire, covered in gutta percha, and twisted with a corresponding number of hempen strands steeped in a mixture of tar and tallow into a rope of about an inch diameter. Another strand similarly prepared is wound transversely round this, and finally ten wires of galvanized iron, about a third of an inch thick, are twisted round this central core and form a solid and at the same time flexible casing. The whole, when thus completed, has the appearance of an ordinary 4½ inch metallic cable. The machinery, by which this is effected, is extremely simple, and the work proceeds, night and day, with the utmost

regularity. A huge coil is thus being formed in one continuous piece at the rate of about 1½ miles a day, and will finally attain the length of twenty-four miles. The weight of the entire rope when finished, it is estimated, will be from 170 to 180 tons. From time to time, as the work proceeds, a galvanic current is passed through the wires and their conducting power is tested by a galvanometer. The results thus obtained have been hitherto highly satisfactory, and as the whole length is now nearly completed there is every reason to anticipate that the same success will attend the work to the end.

Messrs. Crampton and Wollaston, the engineers who have undertaken to carry out the necessary measures for establishing the submarine telegraph, have recently been engaged in exploring the coast in the neighborhood of Calais, for the purpose of selecting the most advantageous point towards which to direct the line of communication. In performing this task they have had the advantage of the experience of Captain Bullock, who is engaged in a survey of the channel, and whose steam-vessel, the Fearless, has been placed at their disposal.

THE GREAT CABLE FOR THE SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—On Wednesday the great cable, 24 miles long, and destined when sunk between Dover and Calais to form the key for electric communication and correspondence between this country and the European continent, was completed at the works of the Submarine Telegraph Company, Wapping, the last coil being securely circumflexed at about four o'clock. A steamer has been placed at the disposal of the promoters of the undertaking by her Majesty's government, to convey the cable to Dover. The gutta percha wires have been prepared by the Gutta Percha Company in the most perfect style of insulation, and the whole of the 100 miles of intended communication represented by the four wires of 24 miles each, has been tested, and their integrity been found true by Mr. Wollaston, in the Regent's Canal. The manufacture of the cable has now been in hand three weeks, the men working night and day.

Few persons are aware of the international value and commercial advantage of completing this last link, the want of which at present detaches disadvantageously this country from so many of her European allies, and her own important possessions and dependencies; and, probably, this could not receive stronger illustration than is contained in the representation of the fact, that when the submarine telegraph over the English Channel is a thing accomplished there will be uninterrupted telegraphic communication between England and the following cities and towns of the European Continent to which the telegraph is now completed:—Calais, Paris, Lille, Brussels, Antwerp, Ostend, Leige, Cologne, Hanover, Brunswick, Berlin, Frankfurt, Leipzig, Dresden, Prague, Breslau, Stettin, Cracow, Vienna, Trieste, 1450 miles, departure port for India, Venice, Milan, and by the end of the month, to Turin and Genoa.—[Bell's Weekly Messenger.]

From the London Daily News.

THE PERSIAN AMBASSADOR.—As an accredited Ambassador direct from the Court of Teheran has never been known in this country, some considerable interest was excited in Southampton by the arrival of his excellency. He is a fine, handsome man, about forty years of age. He was dressed in the costly and picturesque costume worn by the highest ranks in Persia. The sleeves and collar of his cloak were ornamented with gold embroidery, the clasp of his girdle was studded with diamonds, and a brilliant star was suspended on his breast. He wore the high conical cap of the Persian country. He was accompanied by a dragoman and a servant.

On arriving at Southampton the Ambassador claimed a courtesy from the Government authorities, invariably accorded to the accredited representatives of foreign countries. His Excellency stated that Sir Stratford Canning, our Ambassador at Constantinople, was aware of his mission to England, and had engaged to acquaint the English Government with it. Of course all the courtesy which the authorities at Southampton could show the Ambassador consistent with their imperative duties were shown him, and telegraphic announcements to the Government departments in London were sent by them stating the arrival of the Ambassador, and soliciting immediate instructions how to act.

The Ambassador reached Constantinople by way of Trebizond and the Black Sea.
During the voyage in the Euxine he sat at the table in the saloon with the other passengers, and was not more particular in his diet than liberal Mussulmen usually are. He drank his tea out of a glass tumbler, making it sweet and hot, without milk or cream. He rigorously abstained from wine and spirituous liquors. He smoked much. His manners on board during the voyage were extremely gentlemanly, and he is evidently a man of education and refinement. He cannot speak English. His secretary, who acted as dragoman, is a true born Persian, and was educated in India. After the departure of His Excellency from Southampton, orders were received there from the Government to allow him all the rights and privileges accorded to Ambassadors of the highest rank.

COTTON SAILS FOR THE NAVY.—A correspondent of a daily paper says—"I have seen the statement made by some of your correspondents—and I believe it to be perfectly correct—that the America is worked by a very small crew, because her sails, being made of cotton, are much lighter than those of our yachts, which are made of ordinary linen sail-cloth. I have repeatedly urged upon my executive messmates the advantages of cotton over linen sails, and the reply has always been, 'Oh, they spoil in no time from damp and mildew.' Yet a large majority of merchantmen in the Mediterranean use cotton sails made at Malta. Some years since, an application was made to government, by persons interested in the progress of Maltese manufactures, to allow the sails of men-of-war employed in the Mediterranean to be made of Maltese cotton sail cloth, and a calculation was made proving that the proposal, if accepted, would effect a considerable saving of public money. The objection still was, 'They spoil by damp and mildew;' and the objection was well founded when no means were taken to preserve the cotton from rotting. In the hope of removing this evil, I caused some cotton sail-cloth to be prepared by steeping in Sir W. Burnett's solution of chloride of zinc, and trials were made as to the strength and durability of linen sails unprepared. The results were invariably in favor of the prepared cotton sails. After a careful calculation, I find that a certain saving of public money of upwards of 200,000l. a year will be effected by the substitution of cotton sails in the navy for the cotton now in use, to say nothing of the saving in labour to the crew."

REINFORCEMENTS FOR THE CAPE.—The authorities have ordered her Majesty's screw ship Vulcan, at Portsmouth, to have her repairs and fittings expedited as much as possible, as the ship is required to convey a regiment of 600 men to the Cape of Good Hope to reinforce Sir Harry Smith's army.

From United States Papers.

THE CAPTAIN AND A DYING MAN.—A correspondent of the Blair County (Pa.) Whig, furnishes that paper with the particulars of an interesting incident, of which he was an eye witness. It occurred a few years ago on the line of the great internal improvements of that state. It is one of those scenes of genuine kind-heartedness which fills the mind with the involuntary consciousness that there is "something of the angel still" in our common nature.

At the point this side the mountain, where occurred the transshipment of passengers from the West, was moored a canal boat, waiting the arrival of the train ere starting on its way "through" to the East. The captain of the boat, a tall, rosy, sun-browned man, stood by his craft, superintending the labor of his men, who in the cars rolled up, and a few moments after a party of about a half a dozen gentlemen came out, and deliberately walking up to the captain, addressed him in the following manner:

"Sir, we wish to go on East—but our further progress to day depends on you. In the cars we have just left a sick man, whose presence is disagreeable. We have been appointed a committee by the passengers, to ask that you will deny this man a passage in your boat. If he goes, we remain—What say you?"

"Gentlemen," replied the captain, "I have heard the passengers through their committee. Has the sick man a representative here?"

To the unexpected interrogatory there was no answer, when, without a moment's pause, the captain crossed over to the car, and entering, beheld in one corner, a poor, emaciated, worn-out creature, whose life was nearly ebbing out by cancer-worm-consumption. The man's head was buried in his hands, and he was weeping. The captain advanced, and spoke to him kindly.

"Oh! sir," said the shivering invalid, looking up, his face now lit with thrilling expectations—"Are you the captain—and will you take me? God help me! The passengers look upon me as a breathing pestilence; and are unkind. You see, sir, I am dying—but, oh! if I am spared to reach my mother, I shall be happy. She lives in Burlington, air, and my journey is more than half performed. I am a poor painter, and the only child of her in whose arms I wish to die."

"You shall go!" replied the captain, "if I love every passenger for the trip!"

By this time the whole crowd of passengers were grouped around the boat, with their luggage piled up on the path, and they themselves awaiting the decision of the captain before engaging their passage.

A moment more and that decision was made known, as they beheld him coming from the car with the sick man cradled in his arms. Pushing directly through the crowd with his dying brother, he ordered a mattress to be spread, in the choicest spot of the boat, where he laid the invalid with all the care of a parent. That done, the captain directed the boat to be prepared for sailing.

But a new feeling seemed to possess the astonished passengers; that of shame and contrition at their inhumanity. With one common impulse they walked aboard the boat, and in a few hours after, another committee was sent to the captain, entreating his presence among the passengers in the cabin.

He went, and from their midst arose a white-haired man, who, with tear-drops starting in his eyes, told that rough, sun-browned man, that he had taught them all a lesson—that they had felt humbled before him, and that they asked his forgiveness. It was a touching scene. The fountain of true sympathy was broken up in the heart of nature, and its waters welled up, echoing the utterance of all present.

On the instant a purse was made up for the sick man, with a "Good speed!" on his way home, to die in the arms of his mother!

The true-hearted captain of the boat was General Samuel D. Karne, and the above incident is worth remembering.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION—ONE HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20. Information has just reached the city of a terrible explosion on board the steamer Brilliant, near Bayou Goule. She was commanded by Capt. Hart, and at the time was crowded with passengers. It is said that upward of one hundred lives were lost. This is probably an exaggeration. Both boilers burst, scattering death and destruction around. The Brilliant was a first class boat.

Important from Northern Mexico—Progress of the Revolution—Camargo taken by Storm—Defeat of the Mexicans—The invaders march on Matamoros.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 20, 1851. The steamship Yacht has arrived at this port with important news from Northern Mexico. The revolution, thus far, has proved entirely successful. It commenced at Camargo, where the revolutionists attacked the Mexican troops.

They were victorious, having taken the town by storm, with a loss on the side of the Mexican troops, who were entrenched in a church with artillery, of fifty.

They are commanded by Caraby, who has also with him two companies of Texas.

At the last accounts they were marching on to Matamoros and Reynosa.

Gen. Avales, who is a Matamoros, has only 300 troops. He had made a requisition on the city for two thousand, but the city refused to raise a single man.

The plan of the revolutionists was made public by a proclamation, which was widely circulated.

Tampico and its vicinity are in the hands of the insurgents.

The people of Matamoros are quietly awaiting the arrival of the "Liberating army."

(The reliability and consequent value of these despatches would be greatly enhanced if the reports would give us dates. There is not one date in the whole of the above.—Eds. N. Y. Com. Adv.)

According to the Cleveland Herald, law is administered after rather a primitive fashion in Hocking County, Ohio. The Mayor of Logan, in that county, recently fined a man, convicted of assault and battery, one dollar and costs; but as the defendant had not the money to pay, and had no property out of which the fine could be collected, the defendant and prosecuting witness were discharged on the following terms:

"The Mayor it appears, had a well which he much desired to have cleaned, and he gave as his judgment, that the defendant should go down into the well and shovel the dirt up into the bucket, and that after the work was completed they should shake hands and be friends again. The judgment of the Mayor was faithfully executed, after which the Mayor treated the parties to the beer. That's a new system of law which may belong exclusively to Hocking County."

Thirty-two steamboats have been built at Pittsburgh, Pa., the present season, with an aggregate tonnage of 5,255 tons. There are besides twenty-four steamers now building.

NORTHERN DISPENSARY OF NEW YORK.—This institution is located in Waverley place. The whole number of patients treated during the month of September was 1799; of whom, 685 were attended at their residences, and 1014 at the dispensary.

The sex and nativity of the persons thus relieved are stated as follows: Males, 967; females, 1072; of Ireland, 1008; of the United States, 1621; of England, 31; of Scotland, 24; of Germany, 14; and of various other countries 13. The result of the treatment was, that 1623 were cured or relieved; 15 died; 7 were sent to the hospital; 34 were vaccinated; and 62 are still receiving medical aid. The number of prescriptions put up average 193 per diem.

THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.—During the month of August, \$4,180,336 were deposited at the Philadelphia mint. During the same time, \$4,078,329 in gold, and \$14,300 in silver, was coined. On the 20th inst., the amount of uncirculated bullion on hand was \$5,285,923.

FATHER MATHEW.—Catherine Hayes has volunteered to sing in behalf of the fund now being raised for this distinguished philanthropist.

JERRY LIND.—Miss Lind has offered to give a concert for the sufferers by the late fire at Buffalo.

EXPENDITURE FOR AMUSEMENT.—It is estimated that the various places of amusement in the city of New York are regularly attended by about twenty thousand persons, at an average expense of

ten thousand dollars a night, or sixty thousand dollars per week.

STORM ON THE LAKE.—The vessels on Lake Ontario encountered a very violent storm on Friday last, not unattended, we are sorry to say, with serious loss of life and property. Among the accidents, we have to record the loss of the schooner Christiansa, of Sarnia, near Wallingford, below Presque Isle, with eleven or twelve lives, crew and passengers, all of whom found a watery grave. The American schooner Kentuckian was also lost, near Presque Isle, with all on board. The number of individuals on board, or lost, we have not been able to ascertain.—Three more schooners are reported ashore, on the Canada coast, but the crews saved.

SLEIGHT OF HAND.—An exchange paper in the West speaking of a nondescript utensil found while ploughing the soil, gravely remarked that it was generally supposed it had been used by the Aborigines for "cooking purposes!" The readers of the paragraph wondered how purposes in old times should have been found in the western rivers as abundant as to require the manufacture by the Indians of an instrument for the especial purpose of preparing their food—but the next week the mystery was explained. The editor intended to have said that the utensil was supposed to have been used for "cooking purposes"—but by the slight of hand so often witnessed in a printing office, the sentence in passing through the press was transformed into "cooking purposes!"

HILOTYPE.—We understand that Mr. Hill has perfected his beautiful invention, having just succeeded in the only color (yellow) which was wanting. It is his intention to be liberal in the disposal of the right in the discovery, and allow no monopoly of it. Ere long it will be introduced here.—[Alb. Argus.]

From Provincial Papers.

MURDER WILL OUT!—The following is the substance of an extract from the Log of the brigantine Star, Master, on her last voyage from Halifax towards Antigua. The Star sailed from Halifax, N. O'Neill, was observed to be restless—no person on board had seen his eyes closed for six days. The Master remarked that he had done some harm in his day, and that his mind was troubled in consequence. Laudanum was administered to induce sleep, and that failing, the man was then bled. He subsequently confessed to the mate that he had murdered a man, named Wilson, in Newfoundland, and that his victim troubled him night and day. He had killed Wilson with a knife, on the 26th December, 1848. The murdered man was a native of Newfoundland and married. On the sixth day after the ship sailed, at 7 P. M., O'Neill jumped overboard, the ship was immediately put about, and the boat cleared with all expedition; but he persisted in swimming away from the vessel, and finally was drowned. The suicide was a liberate, for the water was smooth and the weather fair, and as the man was an excellent swimmer, he could easily have saved his life.—[Halifax, Nova Scotia, October 1.]

A VALUABLE EXPORT.—The total quantity of Dried Codfish exported from the port of St. John's, N. F., from the 1st of January to the 16th Sept. of the present year amounted to 309,994 quintals—the value of which was probably over \$200,000. This is, of course, entirely independent of salmon, oil, seal skins, &c., which form such large items in the Export trade of St. John's.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—While the men employed on Burlington Heights, near this city, in excavating for the Great Western Railway, were at work yesterday forenoon, a large body of earth gave way, burying beneath it four of the workmen. After some delay the whole were extricated. One of the men has since died, another is not expected to live, and the other two are seriously injured.—[Hamilton Spectator.]

HIGHLAND EMIGRANTS.—For some time past, this neighbourhood has been visited by numerous Highland emigrants of the poorest class, mostly, we believe, from the estates of the Duke of Argyll and the Duke of Sutherland. It is positively disgraceful to these aristocrats that so many poor creatures should be thrown upon our shores destitute of every means of subsistence until something may turn up, or enable them to reach a desirable destination.—We were passing down the Governor's Road a few days ago, when we saw a poor boy lying by the side of the road in a dying state. Dr. Mullin had just arrived, and gave it as his opinion that the boy was fast sinking from exhaustion, but there was no possibility of taking him to his home. He was removed, however, to a barn, and a few dollars collected for his use, and he had at last the satisfaction of knowing that although the hand of death seemed to be upon him, he was not altogether abandoned, for the doctor assured us, that all that could be done to restore him, he should himself see done.—[Dundas Warrier.]

DRESS IN THE BALKAN ISLES.—The inhabitants of Majorca are, generally speaking, of the middle stature, and clear olive complexion. There is about as much mixture of Moorish blood in them as in the Andalusians; but owing to their insular situation, and the comparatively little communication they have with the rest of the world, there is much more remaining of the old half-African way of life. It is impossible to ramble about the island without being struck with this, and taken in comparison with the simplicity and gentleness of our own, it gives a singular interest to all that surrounds the traveller. The palm tree, the hedges of cactus and aloes; the shepherds attired in a kind of cloak made of goat-skin; the pagers, or peasant, with the loose wide drawers of blue cotton tied under the knee, the legs bare, and the head covered with a twisted handkerchief; the women in the African burrows, (a long dress of blue cotton enveloping the head as well as the person); all speak a language which tells us that we are midway between Europe and Africa, and must look for the peculiarities of both.

The costume of the people on holidays is somewhat altered; he attires himself in a blue mantle of cloth, and covers his head with his hat, the brim of which is as big round as an ordinary top-hat. No door in the island, save those of the churches, will allow him to enter with this most extraordinary contrivance on his head, so he takes it off and introduces it sideways; it is well called a "sombro," for it is larger than three English umbrellas! This hat is worn by the priests throughout Spain, but they roll up the brim both sides, so that they have a better slender for a hat, worn long and short, and extending two feet in front and as much behind. The dress of the women is either the burrows, which is usually concealed all else, or an enseret and short petticoat surmounted by the rebolito. This last is indispensable at fairs, and the pages would think herself all unadorned if the favourite national article of apparel did not make a part of her attire. Its material differs according to the means and taste of the wearer, but its form is always the same. It is generally made of white calico, covers the head, gathers close round the throat, and then falls in plaits more or less graceful over the breast. The face is thus framed, as it were, in white, and it sets off to some advantage the black hair and dark soft eyes of the Majorcan village belle. It does duty for a good deal of clothing, which might, could, would, or should be underneath, so that on festival days, when the rebolito is made of fine transparent cambric, the young damsels are rather liberal than chary in the display of their attractions. The ladies of the higher classes wear, till lately, old Spanish dresses in now gradually becoming obsolete, and Paris is dictating fashions to Palma. This is more to be regretted as the Majorcan does not appear to have much eye for colour, and very inconspicuous tints are frequently seen in places of public resort.—Christmas's Shores and Islands of the Mediterranean.

MARY STUART.—The mental and personal attractions of Mary Stuart were early developed. She was tall and beautiful. Her eyes beamed with intelligence, and sparkled with intelligence. She had the grace and elegance of shape which the world has rarely seen. Her voice was sweet, her appearance noble and graceful, and her conversation brilliant. She early displayed those rare charms which were destined to make her an object of universal admiration, and which rendered even her infancy seductive.—M. Mignet.

IMMENSITY OF SPACE.—In Household Words it is said, imagine a railway from here to the sun. How many miles is the sun from us? Why, if we were to send a baby in an express train, going incessantly a hundred miles an hour, without making any stoppage, the baby would grow to be a man—the man would grow old and die—without reaching the sun, for it is distant more than a hundred years from us. But what is this compared to Neptune's distance? Had Adam and Eve started at the creation, to go from Neptune to the Sun, at the rate of fifty miles an hour, they would not have got there yet; for Neptune is more than six thousand from the centre.

The Quebec Mercury.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1851.

The City Council and its officers appear to be exceedingly distasteful to the Chronicle—or perhaps we ought rather to say to its vicarious editor. Yesterday's issue contains a most venomous attack upon the City Surveyor, the animus of which is sufficiently indicated by a former article, which appeared on the 26th ult., and which could only have resulted from personal motives.

The writer of the 26th seems to have only given publicity to his animosity as an *arrête pensee*, evidently convinced that he was about to perpetrate an unseemly attack, as his coarse and indecent reflections upon the departure of the Mayor, Councillors, and officers of the Corporation appeared only on the day of their departure from Boston, on their return to Quebec. The Mayor, the highest civic functionary, and a gentleman of high standing in his profession, as well as in social life, was the first object of the Chronicle's unmanly spleen and unwarrantable attack. "No fault do we find" says he "about the manner of their setting out."—"His Worship the Mayor might be all the better of the society of the Messenger," and "we are not inclined to interfere with taste." A more gratuitous and unprovoked insult could not have been offered, nor one more deservedly meriting the marked reprobation of our fellow-citizens. So gross and so personal an allusion should be made to recoil upon its utterer; and this is the more imperative that possibly the Chronicle may find its way to Boston, and there raise disparaging remarks upon the city and its chief officer, who have thus been made the objects of unmerited slander. What can be thought of our city representatives there, when their head is openly told that he might be better for the society of his Messenger! Shameful!

In the same article, the vials of wrath are outpoured upon the unoffending Road-Surveyor, because forsooth he obeyed what might be considered as an order from his superiors; or, at all events, availed himself of an occasion to join them in their visit to Boston; and all this (as alleged) because it would cost £20; (which is not correct), which sum "should have gone far to improve the city streets." Balderdash.

Apart from the unreasonableness of these petty attacks, we regret to find our city so misrepresented abroad. What will be thought of our Corporation, in Boston, or elsewhere, when our local press so maligns the Chief Magistrate, and his subordinates; and that especially in Boston, where \$25,000 were voted by the Corporation for the entertainment of their guests, a sum which, it is said, will be exceeded by at least \$50,000—and fault is found here with an expenditure of less than \$80.

As it is never too late to do what is right (late though it be), we hasten to supply an omission in our notice of the Boston Jubilee. It formed part of our remarks, but, by accident, was overlooked. We allude to the recognition, by the Quebecers, of the constant and profuse attentions bestowed upon them by Gen. Tyler, Chief Marshal; Dr. Benj. B. Appleton, and Major Chas. Appleton, whose hospitality was not confined to receptions at their respective dwellings, but who exerted themselves in every possible way to render their stay agreeable. We can assure them (and we speak advisedly) that their kindness will never be effaced from the recollection of those who participated in it, and that an ardent hope exists with them of an early opportunity being afforded them of reciprocating it in Quebec.

The *Avenir* observes that out of the 17 names who compose the committee of management for the arrangement of the late banquet, intended as a demonstration of respect to Mr. Lafontaine, on his approaching retirement from public life, but five were disinterested parties! and enumerates the various famous and immense sums lavished upon the faithful twelve by their retiring chieftain. We are quite ready to permit this dinner to pass in peace. A public demonstration it cannot be regarded as, and as a party demonstration it is not our business to comment minutely on the subject; but we cannot refrain from this general remark, that it would have been more becoming and more generous in the "responsibles" to have shown some general interest as a party in honor of their late leader, than to have left him to the bought adulation of twelve placemen.

FRANCOIS VICTOR HUGO.—It has been mentioned that a younger son of Victor Hugo, 23 years of age, has been convicted in the Court of Assizes in Paris for having written an article published in the *Evenement* entitled, "a confession," and sentenced to 9 months imprisonment, and the payment of a fine of 2000 francs. The publisher of the paper was sentenced to the same imprisonment, and a fine of 3000 francs. The article bore the signature of F. V. Hugo. The following is the introductory paragraph. The residue of the article is in a similar strain.

"A CONFESSION.—At last, then, they own it. The present ministers of the French republic consider themselves as identified with all the monarchies of Europe: identified with the Emperor of Russia, identified with the Emperor of Austria, identified with the King of Prussia, identified with King of Naples! The present ministers of the French republic, charged to watch over the maintenance of our democratic constitution, is the ally of the Nesselrode ministry, who violated the Polish constitution; of the Schwarzenberg ministry, who violated the Austrian constitution; of the Manteuffel ministry, who violated the Prussian constitution! M. Louis Bonaparte, who has sworn fidelity to the republic, and is invisible, is the auxiliary of the Holy Alliance! It is the Constitution that says all this! What we, opposition journalists, would not have dared to have asserted, the journal of the Elyse affirms and boasts of; and it elicits as an apology for the government that which we should have thought to be an insult! Yes, it is the government journal that declares that, in arresting German refugees, guilty of wishing another government for their

country than a Cossack one, the minister of the republic has performed an act of international loyalty, and that in violating the sacred laws of hospitality with regard to these unfortunate exiles, he has fulfilled the duties imposed upon him by the law of nations!"

Active preparations are being made for the reception in Quebec of the Governor General. Official intimation has been received by His Excellency the Mayor, to the effect that His Excellency will arrive between the 20th and 30th of this month, the precise day to be hereafter signified.

The migration of the government people from Toronto, has given the various lines of steamboats a considerable additional share of transport for some weeks past. The steamer Montreal which arrived from that port with the western mails yesterday morning, had on board a large number of passengers and a heavy freight, besides which a large quantity was refused before she left. The other lines were also equally busy.

Among her passengers were Colonel the Honorable R. Bruce and Mrs. Bruce, the Honorable L. H. Lafontaine, James Leslie, and Joseph Bourret, and Deputy Adjutant General McDonnell.

The Toronto Globe says that a society has been formed in London for the purpose of providing labourers for making the Railway from Halifax to Quebec, on which employment may, it is said, be immediately obtained.

THE DISMISSAL OF MAGISTRATES.—We observe that the Grand Jurors of the General Court of Sessions, which recently sat at Melbourne, have complained of the want of attendance of Magistrates to constitute the Court. The *Sherbrooke Gazette* traces the difficulty to the conduct of the Government, in discharging so large a number of the most respectable Justices of the Peace in the County of Sherbrooke, merely for the expression of opinion.

His Excellency the Governor General we understand, will be prevented from being present at the opening of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railroad, between St. Hyacinthe and Melbourne, to take place on the 15th instant.

RECEPTION OF THE GOV. GENERAL.—Our Correspondent, "An Operative," is desirous of urging upon all business men and others having clerks or mechanics in their employ, to grant a general holiday on the occasion of the Governor's arrival. Such a thing as a general holiday would without doubt afford a much larger number of Her Majesty's lieges the opportunity of testifying their loyalty, while at the same time they would be uniting in a general jubilee at the return of the Seat of Government, and the honors of the metropolis, with its accompanying gaieties and more solid advantages, after an absence of ten years to the ancient capital of early civilization, which has for so long been obscured by the clouds of neglect, and will now enjoy her own again. We heartily beg to second the motion.

THE ST. LAWRENCE.—It will be seen by the following extract from the *New-York Courier and Enquirer*, that our neighbors are waking up to the importance of the navigation of the St. Lawrence—the natural channel of the vast increasing commerce between western and central America and Europe:—

"One of the most admirable illustrations of the workings of the tariff act of 1848, we have recently found upon record, is contained in the first few lines of the following paragraph from a recent issue of the *Portsmouth Argus*. The iron alluded to was brought originally from the English rolling mills, and besides superseding the American product in our markets, was conveyed to its destination in the West by a route avoiding our internal improvements, and thereby escaping even our railroad and canal levies, by passing through the waters of the St. Lawrence and the Lakes free of American tolls. We commend this paragraph to the attention of our readers; for in its brief revelation of facts it is more eloquent and arguative than a volume of free trade essays:—

"We learn by a gentleman from Montreal, that this last summer a vessel of 400 tons burthen, laden with railroad iron, sailed from Quebec for Chicago—that she passed up the St. Lawrence to Montreal, thence by the canal and river to Lake Ontario—thence by the Lake and the Welland Canal to Lake Erie, thence by the Lakes to her port of destination. After delivering her cargo on foot for Chicago, she, on her return, took on board at Lake Clair a cargo of staves and returned to Quebec, sailed thence with her cargo on board for Liverpool. Further, that the rapids of the St. Lawrence, between Lake Ontario and Montreal, have been carefully examined and surveyed this season by experienced and skilful engineers, who reported that, by an outlay not exceeding £10,000—equal to \$40,000—the obstructions in the river can be so far removed, that a long vessel of 1,000 tons burthen can pass down the river from Lake Ontario to Montreal, over all the rapids, without difficulty; and that the same vessel can return by any of the canals, carrying back a return cargo, equal to half the vessel's capacity. We also learn, that the merchants of Montreal are now maturing a project for having a regular line of steamers to run between Montreal and Liverpool, when the St. Lawrence is free from ice; and between Liverpool and Portland, in connection with the railway, when the river St. Lawrence is obstructed by ice."

Half-past 5 o'clock, P. M.
The Mail Steamer has just arrived from Montreal. She had been detained by fog.

SUCCESS OF THE CHINESE REBELS.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the London Times says it is currently reported that the rebels in the Kwangsi province, near Canton, have succeeded in taking the capital thereof, and plundering it of a great amount of property. The Imperial Commissioner Sue is preparing to march to the scene of revolt with 3000 Imperial troops.

The Overland Register announces the degradation of Su three steps, as a punishment for the success of the rebellion in his district. This journal says that the best informed persons are of opinion that the insurrection is becoming serious, and adds—

Could we bring our minds to look at the affair in a European point of view, we could, notwithstanding all the uncertainty in which it is enveloped, consider it as a very serious rebellion, threatening the overthrow of the present Chinese Government. But as we can only judge Chinese events by Chinese precedents, we have little fear for the safety of the Government. At the same time, so long as the insurrection is on foot it must cause great misery, in many cases a complete stoppage of trade, and deprivation of the means of livelihood to very many persons.

ANOTHER LINE OF OCEAN STEAMERS.—An exchange paper dated the 3rd instant, states that two enterprising merchants of Baltimore have concluded arrangements to build two first class screw steamers to ply between that city and Liverpool.

RACES ON RAILROADS.—The first event of this kind we have heard of, took place at the Mechanics' Fair, at Lowell, on the 1st October. There were six engines started on as many lines, with a load of seventy tons each. The course was nine miles long, and the shortest time made was 12 min. 18 sec.—about 45 miles an hour.

PATRIOTIC APPEAL.—The London *Builder* thus calls upon the English burglars to sustain the honor of their country, by opening Mr. Hobbs' celebrated yankee bank lock:—

As to the American's own lock, the "Paratopic," it is a wonderful piece of mechanism, but by its price quite out of the list of commercial locks; but whether even this is impracticable, remains to be seen, and will, we hope, be tried. Is there no public-spirited burglar in London that will come forward for the honor of his country and a round sum of money?

The brig *Modico*, from Halifax, with volunteers for the Canadian Rifles, arrived here yesterday.

At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society, held last evening at Russell's Hotel, the following Resolution, on motion of Paul Lepper, Esq., and seconded by N. H. Bowen, Esq., was unanimously adopted:—

"That this Society desires publicly to express its sincere and heartfelt regret at the death of its late lamented Chaplain, the Reverend Patrick McMahon for many years a zealous, indefatigable Member of this Society, and Benefactor of his fellow countrymen, and that this the earnest expression of their feelings be published in the several Newspapers of this City."

UNITED STATES PAPER MONEY.—Thompson's Bank Note and Commercial Reporter, of the 2d instant, contains an unusual number of Bank failures in the United States, and several of their notes having been offered in this city, we give a list of the latest failures below:—

Bank of Salisbury, Md.—Commercial Bank, Perth, Ariz.—People's Bank, Patterson, N. J.—James Bank, Saratoga Co.—Bank of New Rochelle.—Farmer's Bank of Mina.—Western Bank of White Creek.

THE PLOUGHING MATCHES of the County of Quebec took place yesterday, under the auspices of the Society. The following were the successful competitors:—

Canadian Ploughmen.
Thomas Hamel, of St. Foy, 1st prize.
Jean Bte. Bedard, Charlesbourg, 2d do.
Pierre Dorion, junr., do. 3d do.
Jos. Delage, junr., do. 4th do.

Old Country Ploughmen.
James West, of St. Foy, 1st prize.
Geo. Plaine, Ancienne Lorette, 2d do.
Anthony Scullion, St. Foy, 3d do.
Charles Wilson, do. 4th do.

The judges of the latter match, had decided on awarding the first prize to Geo. Eglinton, junior, of Stoneham, for the best and neatest ploughing; but an accident having happened to his plough, he was delayed four minutes beyond the time fixed, and was consequently disqualified.

We understand that Garrison Races will take place over the course at Ancienne Lorette, on Friday the 24th, and Saturday the 25th, of the present month.

Accounts from Newfoundland had been received, stating that a storm of wind and rain had very much injured vegetation near St. John's. The people of Harbor Grace had taken about 600 grampuses, worth about £4 each.

NO ACCOUNTING FOR TASTE.—The *Chronicle* says "We have now pleasant Fall weather—foggy mornings and evenings."

CORONER'S INQUEST.—An Inquest was held this morning at the Cul-de-Sac, on the body of a person unknown, apparently a French Canadian. Description—height 5 feet 6 inches—grey hair—red whiskers, dressed as a Canadian—Verdict: "found drowned."

The industrial exhibition at St. John, N. B., was closed, after having excited general interest for nearly a fortnight. The premiums had been awarded, and the matters on exhibition reviewed in an extended report.

A WEALTHY EMIGRANT.—An English paper says that R. O'Gorman, Esq., one of the oldest merchants of Dublin, has left Ireland for the United States, carrying out with him a capital of over £20,000. The exile of his only son, unfortunately led away by the mania of '48, who is at present practising as a barrister at the American bar, has been the cause of Mr. O'Gorman's emigration.

MR. MACAULAY'S MEMORY.—We have heard it said that there is an anecdote current in well informed circles of London society, that Mr. Macaulay, the historian, once committed to memory, in the space of twenty-four hours, and actually recited, an entire number of the Times newspaper, advertisements, and all. Mr. Macaulay's memory was characterized by Sidney Smith as "a tremendous engine of colloquial oppression." At Cambridge, his fellow students nicknamed him Macaulay, the Omniscient.

SHARP REBUKE.—It is well known that a large portion of the comedies and farces on the English stage have been borrowed from the French, and that many of them were taken and adapted without acknowledgement or any reference to their origin. A London paper relates that a short time back, on the first night of a new piece, that is to say, a new translation—at one of the theatres, loud cries were raised, when the curtain fell, for "Author, Author!" These cries were continued for some time, when, no one appearing, a French gentleman rose in the dress circle, and said, most seriously:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen, de author of dis piece is in Paris."

It is scarcely necessary to state, that after this announcement, the English author did not make his appearance.

THE HERON FAMILY.—The Heron Family and Sir William Don will please accept the thanks of the St. Patrick's Society for their liberal donation of five pounds, to the charitable funds of the Society.

L. STAFFORD,
Treas. St. P. Society,
Quebec, 7th Oct., 1851.

A successful experiment has been made in England, by Lord Willoughby d'Eresby, of ploughing by steam. The result of his experiment is that by means of two steam engines, one at each end of the field, twenty-four acres may be ploughed in a week, at a cost of £6 16s, and that to accomplish the same work by animal power in the same space of time, ten horses would be required, at a total cost of £9 16s, making a saving of £2 16s.

TOWN CLOCK WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—The only approach here to give public information of the fact that time flies, is given by the report of a gun fired, in the neighborhood of noon, from the Citadel; and we should like to know if it is impossible to be more correctly informed, if a town clock or even a sun-dial is beyond our means. It is folly to talk of railroads while we have no town clock. Endless collisions will be the consequence of the existence of such means of rapid travelling should we continue to be ignorant of the time of day: the up train would be smashing into the down, the sacrifice of human life would be fearful!—[Chronicle.]

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
INDICATOR.—You are not sufficiently clear and explicit, and the charges appear to us groundless.
OBSERVER is rather too severe upon the "functionary."

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.
Monday, 6th October.

Before Mr. Justice Power and a bench of magistrates.

A quorum of the Grand Jurors summoned for this Term had not yet appeared.

ANOTHER ASSAULT ON A BAILIFF.—Marguerite Roberge and Adelaide Legeux were indicted for having on the 10th of May last, assaulted Guillaume Nadeau, Bailiff of the Superior Court, in the execution of his duty. It appeared from the evidence that not only the offence charged was not committed, but also that the Bailiff in executing the warrant entrusted to him in the manner in which he did, far exceeded his duty. The jury acquitted the defendants.

Another case of a similar nature was tried and resulted in a verdict of Not Guilty.

Tuesday, 7th October.

The Grand Jury was sworn in and briefly charged by the Judge.

STEALING BANK NOTES.—Jean Baptiste Patet and Prosper Trepoigne pleaded guilty to an indictment charging them with having stolen bank notes and silver coins from Raphael Fecteau, the value of twenty-two dollars and a quarter.

STEALING CLOTHING.—Mary Ann Wilson pleaded guilty to an indictment charging her with having stolen several articles of wearing apparel.

A FORCIBLE ENTRY.—James and John Moody were indicted for forcibly entering the dwelling house of Ann Kiloughly, wife of James Doonan,

ANOTHER LARCENY.—Alexander Martin, was
likewise tried for stealing some bateau fenders and
ropes. The proof was complete and the Jury re-
turned a verdict of guilty.

JUVENILE THIEVES.—Margaret Cranford and
Jane Alexander, girls of about 12 years of age,
pleaded guilty to an indictment charging them with
having stolen a watered-silk cape from a Mr.
Cochrane.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury.

SIR,—Your contemporary of the Chronicle who is
certainly a most indefatigable Journalist, and
shows more zeal than discretion, by writing on
every conceivable subject, has lately published a
paragraph containing a most mischievous misre-
presentation of a recent decision of Mr. Justice Mer-
cure, in reference to the removal of clothes from a
shipboard. Judging from the published report of the
case in the columns of the Chronicle, the man was
discharged because neither the complaint, the con-
viction, or the commitment, had set forth that the
man so removed his clothes with intent to desert.
The whole point turned on the non-insertion of
certain necessary words of form, on which
certainly hangs the question to one of evi-
dence! And asserts that it is now proved that a
seaman may legally do, what the defendant in
question had done! and that a removal of clothes
without consent of the Master has now been de-
clared to be no evidence of an intent to desert! all
of which positions being completely contradicted by
his own report! In indictments for crime it is al-
ways necessary to aver the criminal intent, yet it
is the intent to be gathered from the fact. Thus if
a man were indicted for cutting off another man's
arm, and the intent not being stated, the indict-
ment would be quashed, non obstat, that prisoner might
have been a Surgeon and taken off the arm full
lawfully for his patient's relief, would the charge
declare that "by this important decision a legal
right of maiming has been fully established" and
as a general principle, cutting off a man's arm is
decided to be no evidence of an intent to injure him?

Yours, truly,
A BARRISTER.

Quebec, October 9, 1851.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury.

SIR,—I noticed with pleasure your recent article
on Mr. Baldwin's Act, in which you propose to
limit the working of the French Law of division
to properties exceeding a certain amount, and
smaller properties to be disposed of in block by
tillage *en sort*.—Say the division were limited to
properties over 100 acres, and properties of hundred
or less to descend whole to one of the heirs in the
manner set forth by you.

Your obliged servant,
AN INHABITANT OF 31 ARRENTS.

Quebec, October 9, 1851.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury.

SIR,—It must be plain to every person, who
will believe his own eyes, that Quebec is now to
be the permanent Seat of Government—for which
it is, without doubt, so preeminently qualified.
Improvements progress, and energetic measures,
long wanted, are being speedily taken for the
betterment of the city, and the French Law of
division, which has been a source of so much
trouble and expense, is to be put in circulation by a "Public" *entree*, it is
to be hoped every arrangement will be made to
accord that welcome which the Representative of
Her Majesty so well deserves—and, it would be a
great disappointment were there no means allowed
our loyal citizens to testify their heartfelt satis-
faction upon so joyful an event.

I have seen it stated, that the Governor-General
will arrive here on the 14th instant, and that His
Excellency has promised to patronize, in *propria*
person, the opening of the "Richmond Railroad"
on that day, so it may be reasonably argued that
the auspicious event will not take place until after
that important ceremony.

The good citizens of Boston have, with unex-
ampled liberality, testified their feelings on an im-
portant occasion, by a "Three Days' Jubilee"—the
remembrance of the hospitality, friendship,
and grandeur of which is yet fresh upon the minds
of the authorities, &c., of Canada—an occasion,
I had almost forgotten to say, which will, ere long,
so materially tend to an increased commerce, as
well as greater means of action in numberless
other and desirable ways.

Let us "be up and doing!" Let us have
our "Que Day!" It is, indeed, to be hoped, that
our pastors and ministers, and those who
have authority over us, will interest themselves,
in order that the operatives of this important por-
tion of "the best jewel in the British Crown"
may be permitted to aid, by every means in their
power, the wished-for consummation. Our Au-
thorities are making every preparation to emulate
their American neighbours, to testify on that oc-
casion, the great importance of the coming event.

It is to be hoped, that for one day, at least,
the favor asked, for thousands, will be granted, viz:—
A GENERAL HOLIDAY. After which, in connexion
with the large means already within our power,
"let the busy hammer ring," and that all may
go "merry as a marriage bell," is the sincere
wish of,

Sir, your humble and obedient servant,
AN OPERATIVE.

Quebec, October 8, 1851.

TELEGRAPHIC.

VIA QUEBEC AND HALIFAX LINE.

ST. JOHN'S, N.B., 4 P.M., 7th Oct.
There is little news at present, and the weather
is delightful—wind moderate,
from S. W.

The Sheriff has this day issued the usual
notice for the election of one member to repre-
sent this county in the room of R. D. Wilnot,
Esq., the lately appointed Surveyor General.
Mr. Wilnot is opposed by Captain Allan Mc-
Lean, a gentleman well known in the city and
many parts of the county, and highly esteemed
in private life, but who has never before
appeared in public. The contest will be a
severe one. Both parties are sanguine. Nomina-
tion day, 14th; polling day, 18th; declara-
tion day, 20th inst.

(Signed) A. ROBERTSON.

WEATHER REPORT, 8th Oct., 9 A. M.

ST. JOHN'S.—Fine and pleasant.

WOODSTOCK.—Beautiful and warm.

RIVER DU LOUP.—Cloudy and foggy—ap-
pearance of rain—wind west. No shipping in
sight. Arrived here on the 5th instant, the
ship Dewthrop, Woodward, to load deals at
Green River.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 7.

Ship Pursuit, Mundy, 25th Aug., Liverpool, order,
ballast.

Bark Collins, Penny, 26th Aug., Gloucester, H & E
Russell, ballast.

—China, Barker, 2d Sept., Gloucester, H & E
Russell, ballast.

Brig Madison West, 25th September, Halifax, H. J.
Nelson & Co., 60 volunteers for the
Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment.

Ship Hebe, Hargrave, 10th September, Cork, order,
ballast, 200 passengers.

Bark Evergreen, Pearson, 30th August, Liverpool, H.
& E. Russell, ballast.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

For. By Whom. Where.

Locks, Liverpool, A. Gilmore & Co., Wolfe's Cove.

Dartmouth, London, Benson & Co., New Liverpool.

Britannia, H. G. Lewis & Co., Vaughan's blocks.

Sophia, Hull, Benson & Co., New Liverpool.

Sydney, London, do. do.

Albion, London, do. do.

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Arthur, Liverpool, Gilmore & Co., Wolfe's Cove.
Achilles, do. do. do.
Hannah Kerr, Tron, do. do.
William Herdman, 1 Isabella, do. do.
Prince George, London, W. Price, Tibbitt's Cove.
Deveraux, do. do. do.
John Liverpool, G. Colley, Oliver's Wharf.
Jos. Cunard, Bristol, H. & E. Russell, Reynar's Wharf.
Henderson, Gloucester, do. Blais' booms.
Madagascar, do. do. do.
Ireland, Gloucester, do. do.
Caledonia, Liverpool, Benson & Co., New Liverpool.
Maggy, Wicklow, do. do.
Sir Henry Pottinger, Bristol, do. do.
Ottawa, Liverpool, Gilmore & Co., Wolfe's Cove.
Tottenham, Youghal, do. do.
Swift, Richibucto, G. B. Symes & Co., Napoleon's Wharf.
Thomas, do. do. do.
Morison's Wharf, do. do.
Madagascar, do. do. do.
Madagascar, do. do. do.
Caledonia, Liverpool, LeMeunier & Co., O'Brien's Wharf.
Deborah, Bristol, do. do.
Three Brothers, Chedoke, H. J. Nod & Co., do.
Bristol, C. H. Ross, Bridgewater Cove.
Springhill, do. do. do.
China, Hull, do. do.
Nord Polen, Hull, do. do.
Jane Hammond, Greenock, do. do.
Pursuit, Liverpool, A. Provan, Tibbitt's Cove.

CLEARED.

Oct. 8.
Ship Robert A. Lewis, Vaughan, Gloucester, Hyde &
McBlain.
Bark Ellen, Phillips, Bristol, LeMeunier & Co.
—Jessie, Coleman, Gloucester, do.
—Flora, Thos. London, G. W. Osborne.
Brig Eliza, Caroline, Wallace, Gloucester, C. E.
Levy & Co.
Ship Lochmaben Castle, Poole, Liverpool, Symes & Co.
Bark Maria, Rens, Milford, A. & D. Ritchie.
Brig Eagle, Wellable, Padstow, A. Gilmore & Co.

Shipping Intelligence.

Captain Pearson, of the bark Evergreen, at this
port passed a number of large icebergs in lat. 55 00
N., long. 60 00 W.
A telegraph dispatch received yesterday by Messrs.
A. Parks & Co., dated from Picton on Monday, states
that the ship Letitia Hunt, McWha, hence 15th ult.,
for Liverpool, has been totally lost on the Magdalen
Islands—crew saved.
The Urania, hence for Gloucester, was spoken off
the Bird Rocks, on the 30th ult., by the bark Collins,
Penney, at this port.
The ship Great Britain, for London arrived from
Montreal, on Tuesday morning.
PORT OF DALHOUSIE, Restigouche, N. B., Sept. 22—
Entered—Brig Harmony, Anderson, Tron, ballast;
sch. Mary, Bondroit, Quebec, general cargo; A. Rit-
chie & Co. Cleared, Sept. 19—Brig Myrtle, Smart,
Newfoundland, scantling, A. Ritchie & Co.; new bark
Joseph Howe, Henderson, Liverpool, timber, H. & J.
Montgomery.

ALWAYS SAFE! ALWAYS EFFECTUAL!!

Are you a sufferer from Rheumatism, Gout, Itic
Doloureux, Pains in the Chest or Side, general debility
of nervous and vital energy, and all nervous
disorders. If you are, reader, delay not till you pro-
cure the remedy, Dr. Sherwood's Galvanic Embrication.
By the use of this remedy, you will be
immediately restored to health—your neighbor, who
has used my expectations, so well as the Plantagenet
Water, which I have been in the constant habit of re-
commending to my patients for the last two years. I
may be well to state, that the cases in which I have
used it most usefully were what is generally
termed a freeness of sight; and this beneficial
effect I consider is attributable to the quantity of Iodine
which the Plantagenet Water contains.
HENRY HOWARD, M. R. C. S. L.,
Surgeon to the Montreal Eye and Ear
Institution.

PLANTAGENET WATER.

We insert below the certificate of Dr. Henry Howard,
Oculist and Aurist, a gentleman well known in his
profession—respecting the efficacious operation of the
Plantagenet Water:—

MONTREAL, August 28, 1851.

To Mr. LABOUCQUE, Sir,—As you have requested
my opinion as to the effects of your well known Plan-
tagenet Water, in the treatment of diseases of the eye,
I beg to state that whenever I have found it necessary
to recommend saline aperients, which is very frequently
the case, I have found none so efficacious as the Plantagenet
Water, which I have been in the constant habit of re-
commending to my patients for the last two years. I
may be well to state, that the cases in which I have
used it most usefully were what is generally
termed a freeness of sight; and this beneficial
effect I consider is attributable to the quantity of Iodine
which the Plantagenet Water contains.
HENRY HOWARD, M. R. C. S. L.,
Surgeon to the Montreal Eye and Ear
Institution.

NEW CERTIFICATE.

MONTREAL, August 28, 1851.

To Mr. LABOUCQUE, Sir,—I was afflicted for many
years with inflammatory Rheumatism, and of such a
painful character, that I spared neither money or time to
obtain relief.
I was very near despairing, when I was recommended
to try the effects of the Mineral Waters now so abund-
antly in this country. I purchased liberally of the
Varenes Waters and others, as I was informed they
partook strongly of Saline components, but I found no
relief from my pains. Some time ago I sent for some
gallons of the Plantagenet Water, and found a great
restoration in my health, and am now happy to state,
publicly, that the Plantagenet Water has made an
effective change on my health.

I give this testimony voluntarily, trusting that by its
publication others afflicted as I have been, will not he-
sitate any longer to test the beneficial results of the
Plantagenet Water.
E. M. LEPROHON.

MINERAL WATERS.—It is astonishing how popular

the mineral waters of this Province have become in the
United States and Europe. The beneficial effects of
the Plantagenet Water for such long years have been ex-
perienced by thousands, and the proprietor is daily re-
ceiving testimonials of the highest character from per-
sons in every class of society. What renders this
mineral water so extensively used, is its cheapness,
and the many superior virtues it possesses for chronic
diseases. Iodine being abundantly distributed in the
Plantagenet Water, makes it, beyond doubt, most in-
vigouring in its effects upon debilitated persons.
A. MANN.
No. 18, Notre Dame Street,
Sole Agent in Quebec.

Quebec, 12th Sept., 1851.

These waters are to be had at QUEBEC only from the
AGENT, Mr. A. MANN, Notre Dame Street,
Lower Town.

The water is sold in any quantities from a glass to a
gallon or upwards, and is preserved in its original purity
and freshness. Price—1/4d per glass; 1s. per gallon
Bottles, 3s. per dozen.

CONSUMPTION!!!

Every body knows, is a flattering disease. It com-
mences and progresses so insidiously, that before
one is aware of it, the lungs are a mass of ulcers,
then a sudden exposure or change from heat to cold,
produces an inflammation, and in a few days or
weeks, it is said, she or he died of CON-
SUMPTION. For all troubled with cough or lung
complaint, we would refer to the advertisement on the
outside of this paper of Judson's Chemical Extract of
"Cherry and Lungwort," which is said to be a cer-
tain cure for this awful disease.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

And the best medicine known
to man for Asthma of every stage, Liver
Complaints, Bronchitis, Influenza, Coughs, Colds,
Bleedings, and all the affections of the Lungs,
Pains and Weakness in the Side,
Breast, &c., and all other
diseases of the
PULMONARY ORGANS.
BEWARE OF IMITATION!

The greater the value of any discovery, the higher
it is held in the esteem of the public, and so much in
proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon
by the spurious imitations of ignorant, designing and
dishonest men, who, like the drone in the hive, have
neither the ability nor inclination to provide for
themselves, but live and luxuriate upon the earn-
ings of the deserving.

Now that this preparation is well known to be a
more certain cure for incipient CONSUMPTION,
ASTHMA, LIVER COMPLAINT, COUGHS,
BRONCHITIS, and all similar affections, than any
other remedy ever known, there will be, and NOW
ARE found those so villainously wicked as to connect
a spurious, and perhaps a poisonous mixture, and try
to palm it off as a legitimate Balsam.

This is to caution dealers and the public generally
against purchasing any other than that HAVING
THE WRITTEN SIGNATURE OF I. BUTTS
on the wrapper. The real name is in the name
the original, while they possess none of its virtues.

Apply to the undersigned.

J. H. WILLIAM,
27, St. Peter Street.

Quebec, 9th October, 1851.

Information Wanted of

PATRICK McGRATH, who left Bantry, in
Ireland, in May, 1850—and when heard of, in
June last, he was either in Quebec or in some of the
neighbouring Townships, working on the railroad as
labourer, or other labour work. Any information
respecting his whereabouts, or his family, will be
thankfully received by his wife, MARGARET
McGRATH, who, with her two children, are now at
MICHAEL McGRATH'S, facing the Wharf, in this
city.
Montreal, 7th Oct., 1851.

TO BE LET.

TWO airy and commodious Rooms in an eligible
situation in the Upper Town, well calculated for
an office, with the convenience of a back entrance.
Apply to the undersigned.

J. H. WILLIAM,
27, St. Peter Street.

Quebec, 9th October, 1851.

Originally prepared by Williams & Co., Philadel-
phia, now prepared and sold, wholesale and retail,
only by SETH W. FOWLE, Boston, Mass., to
whom all orders should be addressed, and for sale
by his agents throughout the country.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the
wrappers. For Sale, wholesale and retail; by JOS.
BOWLES, Medical Hall, Upper Town, Market-
Place, and JOHN MUSSON & CO., Quebec.
Also, by Druggists generally in Canada.

Married.

On the 7th instant, by the Rev. C. De Wolfe, A. M.,
at the residence of Geo. Henderson, Esq., grandfather
to the bride, Mr. John Langlois, of Chicago, Illinois,
to Mary Ann, only daughter of the late Mr. Thomas
Renfrew, of this city.

On the 4th instant, by the Rev. C. De Wolfe, A. M.,
Mr. Samuel Mitchell, to Miss Anne Donaldson.

Widow.

At Morris, State of Illinois, at the residence of Mr.
John Hosack, on the 23rd Sept., Mr. Henry Lens,
aged 27 years, only son of the late Mr. C. Lens, of this
city.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the
Society will assemble at ST. ANDREW'S
SCHOOL HOUSE, on FRIDAY, 10th instant, at
FIVE, P. M.

GEO. RAILTON,
Secretary.

Quebec, 8th October, 1851.

Quebec Mechanics' Institute.

GENERAL MEETING.

THE Members of the Mechanics' Institute are
particularly requested to attend a MEETING
on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 10th, at HALF-
PAST SEVEN o'clock, at THEIR ROOMS, above
the Post Office, Bunde Street, for the purpose of
adopting such measures as may be thought advisable
for the RECEPTION of THE GOVERNOR
GENERAL—Patron of the Institute.

By order of the President.

JOHN BOOMER,
Secretary.

Quebec, 9th October, 1851.

BOARD OF NOTARIES,

Three Rivers.

NOTICE is hereby given that a meeting of the
BOARD OF NOTARIES of THREE RIVERS,
will be held at the COURT HOUSE, in the Town
of THREE RIVERS, on the FIFTH day of NO-
VEMBER next, at the hour of ELEVEN o'clock in
the forenoon, when LOUIS LUDGER RIVARD, Notary
Clerk, of the Parish of Beaupre, and JOSEPH
L. G. MANSEAU, Notary Clerk, of the Parish of
St. Antoine de la Baie du Pebre, will be examined
according to law, touching their qualifications to be
admitted to practise as Notaries.

N. GUILLET,
Secretary B. N. T. R.

Three Rivers, 6th October, 1851.

THE undersigned Testaments Executors of the

late Reverend Mr. McMAHON, Chaplain
to the St. Patrick's Church, request all those that
have any claims against his Estate, to transmit the
same to E. G. CANNON, Esq., Notary.

J. P. O'MEIRA,
Executors.

Quebec, 9th Oct., 1851.

THRASHING MACHINE TO LET,

BY THE DAY.

APPLICATIONS for the use of the above
machine, and the particulars, may be known,
by applying to Mr. ALEX. ROBERTSON, Grocer,
St. John Street, or to Messrs. GALE & HOFFMAN,
Lower Town.

Quebec, 8th October, 1851.

New Piano Fortes.

JUST received per "Elliott" and other vessels,
from London, PICCOLO PIANO FORTES, made
to order, to suit this climate. Persons wishing a
good instrument may now be supplied; together with
Cornetopes, Accordions, Harmonicas, (a new
article) Plates, Violins, and Bows and Strings, Piles,
Tambourines, Guitars, Flageolets, &c.

A great variety of DOLLS and TOYS; SEGARS
of the best quality.

FREDK. WYSE,
214, St. John Street, Upper Town,
26, Mountain Street, Lower Town.

Quebec, 9th Oct., 1851.

WILLIAM HICKMAN,

Hair Cutter and Wig Maker,

26, MOUNTAIN STREET, LOWER TOWN.

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

Ladies' Wigs, Braids, Plats, and Curls; also,
Gentlemen's Wigs, Scalps, Moustaches, &c.

Quebec, 9th Oct., 1851.

IN THE COURT OF BANKRUPTCY.

Province of Canada,
District of Quebec.

The 8th day of October, 1851.

In the matter of Felix Valois, Bankrupt.

ON motion on behalf of the Assignee it is ordered
that a meeting of the creditors of the said bank-
rupt, be held in this Court, in the Hall of the Court
House, in the City of Quebec, where the sittings
of the Superior Court are usually held, on THURSDAY,
the SIXTEENTH day of OCTOBER inst-
ant, at the hour of ELEVEN in the forenoon, at
which meeting Creditors may prove their debts, and
the Assignee will produce and attest his accounts
preparatory to the declaration of a final dividend.
By the Court.

JOHN B. PARKIN,
C. C. B.

SINGING.

Lessons given singly, or in Classes, by
MRS. DUNLEVIE, 18, ST. URSULE STREET.

Quebec, 9th October, 1851.

BENJAMIN HUNT,

MUSICIAN,

No. 13, Garden Street, Upper Town.

OFFERS to teach the Violin, Flute, or Clarinet,
on moderate terms.

October 8, 1851.

Information Wanted of

PATRICK McGRATH, who left Bantry, in
Ireland, in May, 1850—and when heard of, in
June last, he was either in Quebec or in some of the
neighbouring Townships, working on the railroad as
labourer, or other labour work. Any information
respecting his whereabouts, or his family, will be
thankfully received by his wife, MARGARET
McGRATH, who, with her two children, are now at
MICHAEL McGRATH'S, facing the Wharf, in this
city.
Montreal, 7th Oct., 1851.

TO BE LET.

TWO airy and commodious Rooms in an eligible
situation in the Upper Town, well calculated for
an office, with the convenience of a back entrance.
Apply to the undersigned.

J. H. WILLIAM,
27, St. Peter Street.

Quebec, 9th October, 1851.

MAIL STEAMER.

The well known Steamer "MONTREAL,"
J. D. ARMSTRONG, Master, will leave the NA-
POLEON WHARF, at FIVE, P. M. each
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, until
further notice.

ROBERT SHAW,
Quebec, 6th October, 1851.

MAIL STEAMER.

The Splendid Steamer "QUEBEC," having
had a thorough repair, will leave the NA-
POLEON WHARF, on SATURDAY, at
FIVE P. M.

For speed and comfort, the QUEBEC is unequalled
on the River St. Lawrence.

Until further notice, she will leave TUES-
DAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTER-
NOONS.

ROBERT SHAW,
Agent.

QUEBEC LADIES' SEMINARY

