TESTS AT THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL. The Secretary of War, members of the British, French, and Austrian legations, officers of the army and navy, with many distinguished civilians, were present yesterday, by appointment, at the Washington Arsenal, to witness experimental tests of inventions of great importance. A patent train fuse, invented by Gomez and Mills, appeared to possess all the advantages of the galvanic battery in velocity of ignition, while, as it is constructed it cannot be ignited; by a blow. Cannon were fired with it almost quicker than thought at a long distance, and it was fired thirty yards under water.

Hale's improved rocket was also satisfactorily tested. The rockets were fired from their carriage and struck with remarkable accuracy at a distance of 950 yards. They gave the greatest satisfaction.

The great feature of the exhibition, however, was the test of the breech-loading rifle of Mr. Morse, of Louisiana, which proved a remarkable weapon, possessing many points of novelty and of excellence.-The meehanism by which the breech of the gun is opened for loading is simple, yet strong and secure. The charge is contained in small metallic cartridges, which have at one extremity a conical-pointed, hollow ball; then comes the very small amount of powder required; and at the other extremity is the percussion cap. These cartridges can be easily loaded, are waterproof, and can be used for a long time.-The piece is loaded and fired in four motions, viz: the first opens the breech, withdraws the shell of the last cartridge fired, and cocks the piece; at the second motion the loaded cartridge is inserted; the third motion closes the breech; and at the fourth motion the cock can be lot down, or the piece fired. After the most severe tests there was no evidence of the escape of the charge or of any gas except at the muzzle of the piece.

The accuracy with which the rifle can be fired is truly astonishing, and was conclusively proved. The Secretary of War used one with great effect, hitting a mark at eight hundred and nifty yards distance, and other gentlemen gave equally satisfactory proofs of the excellency and the accuracy of this wonderful weapon. The facility with which it can be loaded and fired was also perfectly demonstrated, and the utility of the weapon was more fully shown by placing it under water, letting it remain there, and then firing it. It was also placed under water when loaded, and then fired, neither did the admix-·ture of sand with the watter clog the movement of the lock. Nothing can be more perfeet than its operation, or more accurate than its aim, and it received the highest praise from the many distinguished and well quatified judges present. Major Bell, the commandant at the arsenal entertained the gentlemen present with his accustomed hospitality.

India has been made the subject of another speech by the Earl of Shaftesbury. His lordship boldly remarked that, if we could sever the unutterable atrocities of the mutiny from the event itself, he should rejoice, and call on every one connected with the British name to rejoice, from the bottom of his soul that that fearful mutiny took place, because, if rightly managed, it will bring about results the highest order, not only to this empire but to the people of every other part of the habitable globe. Not only were there great openings offered, for commercial enterprise but a splendid field was presented for the display of principle, zeal, and patriotism; and the greatest opening presented to the people of this country was that they would be enabled to repay the wrongs which India has inflicted on them by conferring on the natives the greatest possible blessing—namely, the dissemination among them of the Christian religion. The noble Earl reiterated his belief that there has been "a very undue reserve " with respect to the publication of the horrid and atrocious deeds perpetrated by the mutineers. He thought that the people of this country ought to know what had been done and endured, not with the view of stimulating angry feelings or a desire for yengeance, but that they may know exactly the character of the natives of India and of their religion, and what is the nature of the institutions which have fostered such a race, and given the conception and development to acts unparalleled in the whole history of mankind. His lordship continued-I know there must be reserve on such sub-

jects, because the indecency of the details would be such that you could not commit them to writing or printing and expose them to the perusal of the public; but there are many atrocities that have not been stated in all their details, and much of that detail can be given without trespassing too closely on the figure without trespassing too closely on the limits of impropriety or danger. It is only this very day that I have seen a copy of a letter written and sent to England by an officer of rank who was one of the first that en-tered Cawnpore a few hours, or, perhaps, only one hour, after the perpetration of the frightful massacre which was enacted there; and, think of the description he gives, and what was seen by the whole soldiery, and you will not wonder at the exasperation that was felt by every man among them who bore the European name. On arriving at Cawnpore he states—and he can scarcely permit himself to write the sad story—that, to his unutterable horror and dismay, he saw a name of Forman and dismay, he saw a name of Forman and the same of the same number of European women stripped stark naked, lying on their backs, fastened by the arms and legs, and there many of them had been lying four and five days exposed to a burning sun; others had been more recently laid down; others again had been actually hacked to pieces, and so recently that the blood which streamed from their mangled bodies was still warm. He found children of 10, 12, 13, and 14 years of age treated in the same horrible manner at the corners of the streets and in all parts of the town, attended by every circumstance of insult, the most awful and the most degrading, the most horrible and frightful to the conception, and the most revolting to the dignity and feelings of civilised men. Cawnpore was only a sample of what was perpetrated in various parts of that vast region, and that with a refinement of cruelty never before heard of. Women and children have been massacred before, but I don't believe there is any, in-stance on record where children have been reserved in cold blood to be most cruelly and

THE DELHI ATROCITIES.

"From Delhi we have little further news The fate of the king is not yet decided, and the British are complete masters of the town. Some further incidents of the siege, however, have come to light, and among them one which has driven every European, except the higher officials, almost frantic. The sepoys took all the wounded Europeans they could catch during siege, and burnt them alive. The charred bodies, tied to stakes, were found by the stormers, with the Queen's buttons still recognisable. It must be remembered that the men who did this were sepoys, the comrades for 100 years of the victims-men who had been led by them from victory to victory. You have endea-voured, I perceive, to account for these atro-The cause is not far to seek. The sepoys are Asiatics, and there is not an Asiatic, who, having the power, would not go and do likewise. The educated, smooth, silken Bengalee, who talks English and quotes Milton, exactly as cruel as the sepoy, and just as much a gentleman. The Hindoo Patriot for instance, a journal edited by Patriot, for instance, a journal edited by the ablest educated native in Bengal, afraid to express his sympathy with these atrocities, coolly denies them all. They are invented, he says, by the English press for the shop-keepers. I need not describe the proof that exists of their perpetration. I would only mention that in every instance in which stories of the atrocities have been circulated we have had native as well as European evidence, and not one-tenth of the truth has yet appeared. The Hindoo Patriot, I need say, was not warned nor suppressed, and is a warm supporter of the existing administration. It appears to be proved that there was at least one European at Delhi who lent aid to the mutineers. Many report the capture of an Englishman in the dress of a native officer. He was a sergeant-major of the 28th Native Infantry, and formerly an artilleryman. He rendered, it is said, im-portant services to the besieged, and was created a general of artillery. He has not been executed, and, despite appearance, I am indisposed to credit the stories of his guilt. It seems incredible that a European should have deliberately aided the devils who were burning his wounded countrymen. I hope it will be found that he was simply a man of weak nerves, unable to face the dread of death by torture. In that case his own conscience will he his own sufficient punishment. It is in his favour, also, that the Portugese drummer, Antonio Seraphin, who was kept to play to the general, and who escaped late period of the siege, does not accuse him, but considers him rather a prisoner. Four Europeans at Moradabad turned Mussulmen to preserve their lives. These five appear to be the only Christians about whose conduct during the rebellion there is even a suspicion.

A SCENE OF BLOOD AT GWALIOR.—At GWAlior, poor Captain H., of the Coutingent, and his two little children—one of two days old —were all butchered in-cold blood, in presence of his poor bed-ridden wife, who was only spared the same fate by the lisping appeal to the ruffians by their little girl: "Hummara poor mama mut mardallo" alone stayed the knife of the assassin. The poor creature then fled as best she might, from their burning property, to the wife of the commandant of the Rajah's Luskhar, but fear closed the door lest evil might befal them both; having, however, a few drops of the milk of human kindness in her composition, she supplied the poor creature with bhilee, in which, robbed and denuded of almost every vestage of garment. perr. less, and dying of thirst and hunger, under a vertical sun, she succeeded in reaching Agra on the fourth day.

THE HIGHLANDERS AND THE SEPOYS.

" En passant, I may remark the extraor dinary effect produced on the native mind by the appearance of the Highlanders. The sepoys on this side of India have never seen them. At first they took them for women sent out to avenge the massacre of the ladies at Cawnpore. The battle of Oonao disabused at Cawnpore. The battle of Oonao disabused them of that idea, and the Highlanders were pronounced 'petticoated devils.' Still they were a puzzle. The sepoys could understand the existence of devils, but could not comprehend why they should be barelegged. At last the truth came out. The devils were barelegged in order more conveniently to break sepoys across their knees. A sepoy of the 73rd, who happened to be in Calcutta on their arrival, reported, on his return to his regiment, that the English were sending out monsters, with logs like elephants, faces covered with hair like wild beasts, and bloodred eyes. The Highlanders are, in truth, a singular contrast to the people of the low country. On the arrival of the 42nd, a sircar, or a Bengalee clerk, had occasion to go on board the vessel. A Highlander stepped up to him, and looked at him long and curiously. Then catching him by the waist, he held him above his head, exclaiming, with a chuckle of amazement, 'Sandy, be that the things we're to fecht wi? I need scarcely say that sepoy is very different from a Bengalee, being usually taller than an Englishman, though he weighs less.

"It is reported that Mann Singh, the great landholder of Southern Oude, has repented him of his treachery. This is the scoundrel who promised General Havelock aid if he would advance, and then attacked him. He now promises, if the British will spare his life and his estates to turn round once more. I do not know what answer he has received but I believe government is firm. If he could bring an army or a kingdom he should hang, but he can do nothing of the kind. The vic-tory must be ours at last, and the more of these landholders who stake their all against us the better:

THE KING OF DELHI.

"P.S.—I have just received certain information as to the late of the king of Delhi. His life is to be spared; for the officer who arrested him, in violation of orders, gave him a pledge to that effect. The blunder is disasted in the arrested. trous in the extreme. The hoary scoundrel deliberately ordered the murder of 48 English women and children, and his exemption from punishment will be interpreted by every native into fear. They will only laugh a the story of the pledge as an invention to conceal the inability of the government to carry out its will. It seems indeed somewhat Quixotic to say that a police-officer can save Quixotic to say that a police-officer can save a murderer by promising him life. You must remember the king is only a simple subject. He is protected by no treaty, and is in no sense a prisoner of war. The Court of Directors, 50 years ago, exempted his palace from the authority of the courts of justice, but only by an order, not by a treaty or agreement. He cought to be transported for life ment. He ought to be transported for life.
As it is, he has played a winning game. If
he had succeeded he would have gained an
empire; as he has failed he loses simply anatomically tortured in the presence of their nothing—a perpetual encouragement to every horrified parents before being finally put to death.

THE SIEGE OF DELHI.

The following is an extract from a letter written by a young officer of the 1st Fusileers from Delhi. It serves to show that good feelings pervaded the army, and that neither officers nor soldiers forget that retaliation is inconsistent with our religion and national

character:—

" Cashmere gate, Delhi, Oct. 16.—You will have seen in the papers an account of the assault of Delhi after a siege of three months and sixteen days. The papers generally give a correct version of all that hapand now that all is over I cannot sit down and enter into details of endless engagements and fights with murderers and the blackest villains. Suffice it to say, I have been in every fight (some twenty-three or twenty-four) and in the assault, and through the merciful goodness of the Almighty have come out unhurt. Four different times I have been struck, and once blown up, but each time escaped unhurt. The ights I have witnessed are beyond description-a thrill of horror comes over me at the bare idea of them. The soldiers behaved most kindly to the women and children; they were seen patting them on the back and tell-ing them not to be frightened, that they would be well treated."

From English papers by the "Persia."

THE INDIAN MUTINY:

OFFICIAL TELEGRAM. The following telegram has been received

CALCUTTA, Oct. 31. LUCKNOW. "Communication still difficult, and no

certain intelligence from Lucknow of later date than the 21st of October received in this "On that date food was running short, and

it would seem that the gun-bullocks were "But relief was approaching; Colonel Greathed's column, after re-occupying Myn-pooree, putting the rajah to flight, and recovering much property and two and a half lacs of treasure, reached Cawnpore on the

"For some time past troops have been leaving this daily for the same destination, and the commander-in-chief started on the

BRIGADIER SHOWER'S COLUMN.

"The force, of about 1200, from Delhi, under Brigadier Showers, occupied Dadree or on the 15th of October, taking six guns; and theu, being joined by Cashmere troops, took possession of Jhujjur, with 21 guns and much

"The nawaub surrendered himself. On the 20th they seized Knood, cutting off 400 of the nawaub's troops, and taking five lacs of

DELHI.

" There is no doubt that the King's life has been guaranteed. He will be sent to Alla-habad, for conveyance to Calcutta. Particulare have been called for.

LATER INDIAN NEWS. DESPATCH TO SIR JAMES MELVILLE, EAST INDIA HOUSE.

ALEXANDRIA, Dec. 5, 1857. Intelligence has been received from Bombay to the 17th November.
Sir Colin Campbell reached Cawnpore on

the 4th November, and crossed the Ganges on the 9th, en route to Lucknow, with 5000 men of all arms.

General Wyndam commands the reserve at Col. Greathed's column arrived at Cawn-

pore on the 26th Oct., and proceeded on the 31st, under command of Brigadier Grant, being reinforce to 5000 strong, with a large supply of provisions, to Alumbagh, where he awaits the arrival of the Commander-in-The Dinapore mutineers were driven from

a strong position at Binder, near Guttahpore, by a detachment of 500 men under Colonel Powell, 53rd toot. Two guns captured, but with severe loss. Colonel Powell killed.

The accounts from Saugor and Jubbulpore unsatisfactory; Major Erskine has earnestly demanded assistance. Brigadier Stuart's

column on the road to Mhow has been directed to proceed thither.

The Contingent at Mahedpore mutinied on the 8th November and killed two of their

officers; but a tolegraphic despatch just received states that they were attacked by the Mhow field force and routed, with loss of all their guns.

Mhow and Indore all quiet. No further outbreaks in Raipootana; but the Rewah, Shaktor, and Joudpore mutineers are still in A reinforcement of 500 infantry has proceeded from Guzerat to aid General Law-

rence. All quiet in Bombay, with the exception of the Bheels, in Kandeish, who are being put

The Genghis Khan arrived at Bombay with detachment of the 3rd Dragoons and 86th

All quiet in Scinde and the Punjaub, as also in the Nizam's country.

Dates from Calcutta to 9th Nov. Nothing

H. Johnson. f importance. I Trieste, Dec. 11th, 9.15 a.m.

POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS.

REDUCTION OF POSTAGE UPON LETTERS FORWARDED TO THE MEDITERRANEAN, THE EAST INDIES, AND CHINA, VIA MARSEILLES—On the 1st of January, 1857, and thenceforward, a reduction will take place in the amount of the French transit rate chargesble upon letters forwarded by British packet to the Mediterranean, the East Indies, and China, in the closed mails via Marseiller, and such letters will be liable to the following company of the control of th and such letters will be liabe to the following combined rates, viz:—Not exceeding \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot \cdot \cdot, 9d.; above \$\frac{1}{2}\cdot \cdot \

terranean packet will also be hable to the sam-

Tates.

Upon letters addressed to the Ionian Islands, via Marseilles, the following combined rates will be chargeable:

Not exceeding \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz., 1s. 3d.; above \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz. and not exceeding \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz., 2s. 9d.; above \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz. and not exceeding \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz., 2s. 3d. bove \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz. and not exceeding \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz., 5s. 3d.; above \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz. and not exceeding \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz., 5s. 3d.; above \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz. and not exceeding \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz. 5s. 9d.; above \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz. and not exceeding \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz. 5s. 9d.; above \(\frac{1}{2}\) oz. and not exceeding \(\frac{2}{2}\) oz. 6s.

The postage on letters for any, place in Egypt The postage on letters for any place in Egypt (except Alexandria,) or for any place in China (except Hong Kong), for the Ionian Islands, or for Java, Bourben, Borneo, Labuan, Sumarra, the voluccas, or the Philippine Islands, must be paid an advance. Letters for the other places specified above may either be paid in advance or posted suppad, at the option of the sender.

By command of the Posimaster General,

RowLND HILL, Secretary.

General Post Office, Dec. 20, 1856.

BRITISH ARMY.

TATIONS OF REGIMENTS AND DEPOTS. (Corrected for Military Gazette.) Where two places are mentioned, the one last-named is, that at which the depot of the regiment is stationed. 35th-Barrackpore; Chat-

CAVALEY

st 1.ife Guards—Regent's
Park
2d do.—Hyde Park
Royal Horse Guards—
Windsor
1st Dragoon Guards—
Bengal; Canterbury
2d do.—Bengal; do.
37d—Bombay; do.
4th.—Munchester.
4th—Mudras.
4th—Mudras.
4th—Mudras.
4th—Mudras.

Walmer.
45th—Cape Good Hope.
Canterbury.
46th—Corfu; Tmplemore.
47—Portsmouth; Fermoy.
48th—Gibraltar; Fermoy. - Delhi; Maidstone. - Bengal. 1st Dragoons—Dublin 2d do-do;" rd-Light Drag'ns-New bridge.
th do—Aldershot
th Dragoons—Aldersho 19th-Barbadoes ; Walmer

Othing on pass to Ceylon;
Canterbury.
51st—Bombay; Pembroke.
52d—Delhi; Chatham.
52rd—FortWilliam; Chat 7th Hussars—Bengal; Can terbury. Sth do - Bombay. 9th Lanceri—Delhi'; Muidatone. 10th Hussars—Sheffield. ham.

9th Lancer Delhi';
Muidatone.
10th Hussars—Sheffield.
11th do—Hounslow.
12 Lanc—Madras; Maidstone.
55th—Bonbay; Pembroke
57th—Maita; Fermoy.
58th—New Zealand; Bel-

stone.

13th Light Drag'ns — Newbridge:
bridge:
14th do — Bombay; Maid15th Hussars—Norwich.
16th Lancers—Edingb'gh:
17th do—Bombay.
11th do—Bombay.
18th—Aldershot.
2nd Batt—China.
1st Batt—China.
3rd Batt—China.
4th Batt—Currach.
15th—New Zealand; Batt—Show Zealand; Batt—Hong Kong, Athlone!
50th—Ist Batt. Delhi; Chatham.
5rd Batt—China.
61st—Delhi; Chatham.
62d—N. Scetia; Birr.
63rd—do.
64th—Cawnpore; Chat15th—New Zealand; Batt—Show Zealand; Batt—Hong Kong, Athlone!
16th—Ist Batt. Delhi;
Chatham.
17th—New Zealand; Batt—Show Zealand; Batt—Hong Kong, Athlone!
16th—Ist Batt. Delhi;
Chatham:
17th—Hong Kong, Athlone!
16th—Ist Batt. Delhi;
Chatham:
17th—New Zealand; Batt—Delhi;
Chatham:
18th—Hong Kong, Athlone!
18th—Hong Kong, Athlone!
18th—Hong Kong, Athlone!
18th—Hong Kong, Athlone!
18th—Lone Kong, Athlone!
18th—Hong Kong, Athlone!
18th—Lone Kong, Athlone!
18th—Ist Batt. Delhi;
18th—Hong Kong, Athlone!
18th—Hong K

16th Hussars—Norwich.
16th Lancers—Edingbögh.
17th do.—Hombuy.
MILITARY TRAIN.
1st Batt—Aldershot.
2nd Batt—China.
3rd Batt—Shorneliffe.
4th Batt—Curragh.
5th Batt—Woolwich.
6th Batt—Horfield Barracks.
Froet CUARDS. liam. 5th-New Zealand; Bel-66th -Mudras; Colchester 67th—Plymouth; Athlone. 68th—Portmouth; Tem-

FOOT GUARDS.
Grenadier Guards,
1st Bat., London.
2d Bat., do.
3d Bat., do.
Coldstream Guards. os'n-Portraouti; Templemore.

69th-Madras; Jersey.

70th-Punjaub; Chatham.

71st-Malti; Fort Geo.

72úd-Bombay; do.

73rd-Cape Good Hope;

Colchester.

74th-Jackatalla, Chatham. 1st Bat—London: 2d Bat—Dublin. Scots Fusilier Guards,

1st Bat—Portsmouth 2nd Batt—Windsor. 75th—Delhi ; Chatham. 76th—Dublia. st Foot, 1st Bat-India 78th-Cawnpore, Chatham ad Battal. — Gibraltar Glasgow.

78th—Cavenpore, Chatham 78th—Bengal; Chatham 80th—Cape Good Hope; Pembroke, 81st—Lahme; Chatham, 82nd—India; Chatham, 83rd—Bombay; Chatham, 84th—Allahabal, Chatham, 85th—C. C. Hain, Parts and Foot—. Colchester. Corfu. 2d Batt-Shorncliffe, 3rd 1st Batt-Corfu, 2d Batt-Canterbury. 1th—Mauritius; Colcheste
2d Batt—Newport, Mor
5th—Bengal; Jersey.
2d Batt—Newcastle. Soth-C. G. Hope ; Ports mouth.
S6th—Bombay; Chatham.
S7th—Peshawur; Chat-

6th— Cape Good Hope. Canterbury 2d Batt—Preston. ham. SSth—Bengal. Colchester S9th—Bombay; Colchester. 7th—India; Chatham.
2d Batt—Preston.
Sth—De'hi; Chatham.
2d Batt Buttevant.
9th 1st Batt—Shorncliffe; Colchester.
90th — Bengal; Chatham.
91st — Cephalonia; Preston.
;92d, Gibralter; F George
93d—Hengal; Chatham.
95th—Plym'th; Pembroke.
;95th—Bombay; Cork.
]66th—Aldershot; Isle of
t. Wight.

9th 1st par.
Linnerick,
2d Batt Yarmouth.
10th -1st Batt, Dinapore,
10th -N. S. Wales; Cork.
11th -N. S. Wales; Cork.
2d Batt Exeter.
12th 1st Batt -Tasmania; Wight - Bengal; Cork.
12th -1st Batt India; Colchester.
2d Batt Cape.
13th -1st Batt India; Colchester.
14th - Malta; Cork.
14th - Malta; Cork.
14th - Malta; Cork.
15th - State - Stat 17th—Quebec; Limerick.
18th—Bombay.
19th—Bengal; Chatham.
20th—Bengal; Chatham.
21st—Multa, Glasgow;
22nd — Sheffield; Win-Chatham. 20 do—Jamaica; do.

10 do—Demerara; do.

Ceylon Rifles—Ceylon.

Cape Mounted Rifles—
Cape of Good Hope:

Royal Canadian Rifles—
Kingston.

22nd — Shiffield; Winchester.
23rd—Bengal; Chatham.
24th—Punjaub; Chatham.
25th—Dover; Preston.
25th—Bermuda; Walmer
27th—Punjaub; Chatham.
28th—Malta; Cork.
29th—Bengal; Chatham.
30th—Dublin; I Wight.
31st—Gibraltar;
Winchester.

RI. Newfoundland Compa-nics—Newfoundland Roma-Newfoundland Royal Multa Fencibles— Multa Gold Coast Corps—Cape

Winchester. Sand—Luck ow; Chatham. Sand—Luck ow; Chatham. Sard—Bombay; Canterb'; 34th—Bengul; Colchester Royal Engineers—do. Coast. ledical Staff Corps-

t. Helena Regiment-St

MUSICHALL

FIRST Musical Soiree, GIVEN BY

MRS. BUSCH. On the 11th January.

Quebec, Dcc. 24, 1857.

 ${f To}$ the ${f Free}$ and ${f Independent\,Elec}$ tors of the County of Quebec.

Solicited anew, as I have already on several occasions been, by many of you, to accept the honor of representing you in Parliament, I consider it my duty to accept the invitation, which I look upon as an honor conferred upon me, and to ask of you in return, your support. If you see fit to entrust me with your mandate, I shall give my sincere aid, and in an independent manner, to the measures of the present administration so long as they will have in view the order, the progress and the prosperity of the country, and be founded on a policy as well moderate and liberal and wisely economical in the management of the public funds. I shall above all attend to the interests of your country, and do all in my power to secure for you a just participation in the public improvements, and see that you be nor unjustly charged with the costs of ameliorations in Solicited anew, as I have already on several unjustly charged with the costs of ameliorations in which you will not be interested.

which you win not be interested that, in my public conduct, I shall be governed by those principles of honor, impartiality and of justice, which I trust I have ever observed in my private relations.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES PANET.
Quebec, Dec. 10, 1857.

THE QUEBEC SHEET ALMANAC

For 1858,

Ready, Saturday, Dec. 19th, For Sale at the Mercury Office, and by all Booksellers. PRICE 4d.

PRINTING INK.

A SUPPLY OF INK, in small packages for Books, Cards, and Newspapers, just received ALSo,-Red, Green, and Blue ink. T CARY. Deer 19, 1956.

To the Free and Independent Electors of the COUNTY OF BEAUCE.

N consequence of the dissolution of the Provin-ciall Parl ament before the usual period for its determination, I again appear before you to solicit your sufferges. During the time I have had the honor to represent the County of Beauce; I can conscientiously declare that I have in no way betrayed the trust which you were pleased to con-dide in me at the last election, and that I have done all in my power, and as much as any other man could have done, to advance your welfare and

I am in layor of a wise and progressive reform, the union of all parties whose political principles enable them, to coalesce, excluding all distinctions of creed or origin, which only tend to create endless subdivisions destructive of that harmony which is essential to the maint nance of a sound and enlightened policy, by which alone the moral and material welfare of the people can be advanced. and material welfare of the people can be advanced.

A spirit of sincere and christian toleration towards
all religious denominations and a rational system of
compromise between men of the same political
party upon all minor points, afford the surest ganrantee of our being governed by the dictates of reason and common sense. The recent changes in the members of the Pro-

The recent changes in the members of the Provincial Administration, which have given rise to the appeal to all the constituencies of Canada, are variously canvassed by different parties. The members of the new Administration have enniciated a political faith which identifies them with the cause of reform and progress, and it appears to me that they are entitled to a fair measure of support as long as they maintain that character before the country.

before the country:

At the present moment various questions of grave importance for the district of Quebec, stand prominent in the political arena—and the selection by the Government of four of its members from the District of Montreal, and two only from this District, necessitates a greater (amount of energy in the representatives of this district in regard to in the representatives of this district in regard to its interests. The permanent Seat of the Provincial Government is one which deeply concerns you. The gross value of real property within the city of Quebec may be stated, in round numbers, at £100,000; the value of that contained in a dius of three miles around the City, at the same amount. Should the choice fall upon Quebec, as we have a strong conviction it ought to do, if the point be determined with a full knowledge of the subject and a desire to render impartial justice, the sum required for the erection of the necessary public buildings will certainly exceed £300,000. The expenditure of the Government and Legislature, added to other expenses consequent upon The expenditure of the Government and Legisla-ture, added to other expenses consequent upon-their permanent establishment in Quebec, will-amount to £150,000 annually. The instant this important quastion is finally determined in favo-of that city, the value of real property in and around it will rise from 25 to 50 per cent, which will be explicitly to a free gift to the proprietors. will be equivalent to a free gift to the proprietors, of from two to four hundred thousand pounds. The expenditure of so vast an amount for buildings among artisans and workmen of every description at a place within such close proximity to you all, superadded to the rise in the value of property, superadded to the rise in the value of property, cannot fail to infuse new life into all your agricultural and industrial pursuits, and greatly to enhance the prosperty of the whole district, in which the inhabitants of the County of Beauce must necessarily participate.

Various rumours have been current for some time to the probable choice, of a leasting since in the county of the county of

as to the probable choice of a locality situate in Upper Canada. We cannot and ought not to place any reliance upon them not with standing that the reported on dissof persons of high standing are invo ed to give them a color. It through any sinis-ter and clandestine influence, Her Majesty's ad-visers should fix upon any locality in Upper Canada riser's should fix upon any locality in Upper Canada of fer the selection of every city in that section, and of Upper Canada as a whole, by decisive majorities of the representatives of the whole Province, and more especially, if—through weakness, and a desire to please all parties, at the risk of incurring he contempt of all, they select an isolated and comparatively unimportant locality, removed from the great channels of commerce and travel, and which has been distinctly and emphatically remodified by large majorities of the Assembly during which has been distinctly and emphasizably during pudiated by large majorities of the Assembly during Wo session, such an untoward exercise of the Prerogative will give serious timb age to Lower Canada,—the fatal consequencees of which annot be torescen. The independent course which I have of the Government, may have been found embar-rassing; nevertheless, Gentlemen, I am induced to believe that it will not depreciate me in your estimation, and it assuredly will not lessen fetermination, if again returned to Parliament, to pursue indexibly the same independent course in maintaining your interests and those of this district

I have the honor to be, ye the no.,
Grailemen,
Your ob'dt. servt.
DUNBAR ROSS:
148

Quebec, Dec. 12, 1857.

MONTREAL Ocean Steamship Company.

Winter Arrangements 1857-'58. THIS Company's Line is composed of the following First Class Powerful Screw Seamers

'North American," "Anglo Saxon,"
'India," "Nova Scotian," (new) Under contract with Her Majesty's Provincial
Government of Canada for the Transport of the Mails:

ARRANGEMENT OF SAILING TO AND FROM PORTLAND. (In connection with the G. T. R. R. of Canada.)

| FROM LIVERPOOL, | FROM PORTLAND. | Wednesday, Nov. 25, '57 | Saturday, Dec. 26, '57. | Do. Dec. 30, '57. | Do. Jany. 30, '58. | Do. Feb. 10, '58. | Do. March 11, '58. | Do. March 24, '58. | Do. "27, '57 Do, Jany 30, 58. Do. Feby 27, 58. Do. March 11, 58 Do. "27, 57

THROUGH TICKETS will be granted by the undersigned, which will convey Presengers from Point Levi to Portland, via G. T. Railway, thence by Steamship to Liverpool, and vice versa at the following RATES OF PASSAGE.

From Point Levi to From Liverpool to Point Levi :
Saloon.......\$9 00 Sxloon.....\$101 00 Intermediate.\$75 00 Intermediate.\$85 60 Steerage....\$47 80

Passengers are of course only provided with Meals while on board the Steamship.

Steerage Passengers are required to provide themselves with Seeding and Eating and Drink-ing Heasile. ing Utensils.

RATES OF FREIGHT:

From Liverpool to Portland, per Ton measurement, 60s. sterling and 5 per cent Primage.
From Liverpool to Point I evi, per Ton measurement, 72s. 6d. and 5 per cent Primage.

ment, 72s. 6d. and 5 per cent Primage.

Heavy goods as per agreement.

Parties desirous of Shipping on Through Bills of Lading will please consign their Goods to the Grand Trunk: Railway Co. at Portland, and the Custom House business there will be transacted by them at a charge (including Custom expenses at Island Pond) which shall not exceed 50 cents per Package on Dry Goods, and other articles in proportion. For further particulars, apply to GEO BURNS SYMES & CO., Agents

Or to Quebec. EDMONSTONE, ALLAN & Co., Montreal; Quehec, Nov. 19, 1857

TOCHFINE HERRINGS-5 Cases Choice To store, and for sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN & CO. S: Teter Stree Nov. 19, 1857.



CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT, TORONTO, 10th Decr., 1857.

TORONTO, 10th Decr., 1857.

OTICE is hereby given that 21,800 acres of CROWN LANDS, in the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th ranges, and range A, in the

Township of Ashford, will be open EOR SALE, on condition of ACTUAL SETTLEMENT, on and after the 11th day of JANUARY next.

For particulars apply to the Local Agent, F. FETU-Eeq. ST. THOMAS, County of L2 islet, C.E. 149—. ST. LAWRENCE

Warehouse, Dock

AND WHARFAGE COMPANY, SOUTH QUEBEC!

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 20 Vio.

With limited liability.

CAPITAL, -- £50,000. WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO £250,000.

-DIRECTORS,-GEORGE BESWICK, Esq.,—President & Managing Director,—Quebec.
Honble: Francois Lemieux, M.P.P.,—Quebec.
HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq.;—Montreal.
EDWARD BERRY, Esq.;—Kingston, C.W.
THOMAS CLARKSON; Esq.,—Toronto:

Consulting Engineer-WALTER SHARLEY, Esq

THIS COMPANY, established for the purpose L of affording facilities to the Shipping and gene-ral commerce at the Post of Quebec, which the completion of the Grand Trunk Railway, the esta-blishment of Ocean Steamers, and the important and increasing Lake and River Steam traffic, must inevitably direct to Quebec, as the great Anglo-Canadian see port, will be prepared, at an early date, with suitable STORAGE for FLOUR, GRAIN, ASHES; TIMBER; IRON; COALS, SALT, &c., in immediate connection with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. Steam Elevators, Crane's, &c., provided for the safe, expeditious and econmical loading and discharging the same. Detailed Prospectuses, and every requisite information may be obtained upon application at the Offices of the Company in QUEBEC, MONT-REAL, KINGSTON, and TORONTO,
N. B.—HEAD OFFICE.—GEORGE BESWICK

& CO., BELL'S LANE, QUEBEC. Quebec, December, 1857. "Once known never forgotten."

ADIES and Gentlemen of Quebec, if you would have real Luxury for your Toilet, purhave a Bottle of the "PERSIAN BALM,"

This beautiful Cosmetic is particularly designed for Cleansing the Teeth, Shaving. Bathing The Persian Balm has met with the walmost approbation of our best Physicians and Dentists,

who most strongly recommend it.

The proprietors are confident that a single trial will convince the most sceptical that the PERSIAN

Balm is the best Toilet article in market.—Price 25 & 50 cents per Bottle. S. S. BLODGETT & Co. Proprietors.

Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Sold in 'uebec' by Jno: Musson, Jos. Bowles, &
G. Musson & Co., and Benning & Bowen.
Quebec, Aug. 1, 1857.

91—12m

Bouchette's Time Tables, price 2s. 6d.

TABLES Showing the difference of Longitude in Time, at the most important places between the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceana in the British North American Dominion, and the Northern S. c. tion of the United States, by Joseph Bouchette Esq. D.S.G.L.C.
These tables are carefully computed from the

Longitude in Arc of each place, deduced from Astronomical and Trigonomical Data; and Goedetic differences collaterally with the astronomical observations of the author in Canada, accompanied with a map of part of North America.

Quebec, Sept. 29, 1957.

HE CANADA DIRECTORY for 1857-58: containing the Names of Professional & Business Men, and of the Principal Inhabitants, in the CITIES, Towns: and VILLAGES throughout the Province; ALPHABETICAL DIRECTORIES of Banks, Benevolent and Religious Societies, Clergy of tom Houses and Officers of Customs, Govern-mental Departments and Employes, Militia, Newspapers and Periodicals, Ports of Entry, Registrars, Post Office Department, Post Offices Registrars, Post Office Department, Post Offices and Post Masters, with Statements of Imports and Exports, Provincial Debt, Revenue, Expenditure, Revenue from Canals, Trade, Populations, School Acts, Tariffs of Customs, &c., and RALLWAY and STEAMBOAT ROUTES throughout Canada.—Corrected to November, 1857.—Montreal: Printed and Published by John Lovell, St. Nicholas Street. Price \$5.

For Sale by.

P. SINCLAIR.

Quebre, Nov. 21, 1857.

LEM & LUKKINS'

PRONOUNCHE, , F CONNOISSEURS. to be the ONLY GOOD SAUCE. and applicable to

EVERY VARIETY

OF DISIL

EXTRACT OF A
LETTER
from a MEDICAL
GENTILEMAN a
Madras,
to his Brother at
WORCESTER
May 1851.
"Tell LPA & PER. "Tell LPA & FER RINS that their Nauca is highly esteemed is India, and ir, in my oninton, the most pala-table as well as the

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE. Sold universally by the prencipal dealers in Saures;— Wholesale and for Exportation by the Proprietors and and PERRIPS, S. Broad-sneet Worcester, & 19. Fencherch-street hondon.—Harghay & Sone 1—Lucuse & Blackwell, and other Ollmes and Merchanta-ionoco.

EXTENSIVE FRAUDS. LEA and PERRINS having discovered that several

LEA and PERRINS having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMPTATIONS of their "WORCESTER-SHIRE 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 "ratest purchasers to see that the names 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 the various parts of the world to advise them of such infringements.

Wholesale and for Exportation, by the Proprietors, Lea & Perrins, Worcester, Grosse & Blackwell, and other Oilmen and Merchants, London.

DLAYING CARDS.—Reynolds & Son's Gold Enameled Playing Cards, for sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN'& Co.

Dec. 10. 1867: Nun's Buildings

LOUR—A consignment of "Mount Vernon Fancy and Extrait" Dolphin" Superfine, Burford" Fine and No. 2 Superfine, just received and for sale by M. G. MOUNTAIN & CO.

Nov. 19, 1857. Nov. 19, 1857.