

AN ENTERPRISING MUNICIPALITY.

A meeting of the Longueuil Council was held on Friday evening, at which Capt. Charles Bourdon, the Mayor, presided. A large number of taxpayers were present, and the question of the bonus to the projected Car Works Co. was brought up for consideration.

THE SOUTH SHORE RAILWAY.

THE FIRST STEP TURNED—AN ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING—PROTESTS AGAINST THE ACTION OF THE GRAND TRUNK. It was required by the charter of the South Shore Company that work on the South Shore Railway should be commenced before yesterday.

A REFUGE FOR OLD MEN.

The *Revue des Vieillard du Sacre Coeur de Jesus* is situated on Jacques Cartier street, No. 429. It is a pleasant little brick building and looks pretty and neat as it peeps out of the green foliage with which it is surrounded.

NEW LAW FIRM.

Messrs. Guerin & Foster have begun the practice of the law in partnership, with an office at 163 St. James street, in this city and another at Knowlton, Que. Mr. Foster, B.C.L., is the eldest son of Sheriff Foster of Knowlton, and nephew of the late Hon. Senator A. B. Foster.

The Duke of Manchester has bought 200,000 acres of land in New Zealand. A fisherman's occupation ought to be the most profitable, because the entire gross receipts are net profits.

Irish Mail News.

The Bandon Land League on Sunday passed a resolution pledging the members not to employ laborers who had worked on farms belonging to the Emergency Committee.

A game-keeper in the employment of Mr. Massey, J. P., of Macroom, has reported to the constabulary that on Tuesday night his house was broken into by a large body of armed and disguised men, who imposed an oath on him that he would leave Mr. Massey's employment and carried off a gun and two revolvers.

The unfriendly feeling entertained towards Mr. Unlache Townsend in the Kilfinane district led, on Saturday, to his cephus and two officers who were out shooting with him, to be besieged by the country people in a shooting lodge near Galbally. The party were finally relieved by an expedition sent by the authorities to their aid.

At the County Courthouse, Limerick, 13th August, a large number of farms were sold by the sub-sheriff under executions for non-payment of rent. The Land League and the Property Defence Association were represented. In the majority of the cases the farms were bought in by the tenants, but towards the close of the proceedings three farms, held under the Earl of Donoughmore, were let to the Property Defence Association representative.

On the motion of Mr. Campbell, seconded by Mr. C. O'Toole, the following resolution was adopted at the meeting of the Armagh branch of the Land League:—"That the present Land Bill which is shortly to become law, cannot in any sense be accepted as a final settlement of the Irish land question, as it is, in fact, only a prop to the rotten and tottering fabric of landlordism which has been so long the curse of this country, and that we hereby declare that we will stand by the rules and teachings of the Irish National Land League until we have accomplished the end for which it was established—viz., the soil of Ireland for the people of Ireland."

Mr. E. McMahon, who presided on 17th August at the meeting of the North Dublin Board of Guardians, made an interesting statement as to the result of inquiries the Guardians had made with a view to the use of articles of Irish manufacture in the workhouse. There were about thirty articles used in the establishment, but only four of them were now manufactured in Ireland.

A most determined raid for arms was made on the 15th inst., in the neighbourhood of Kanturk. The house of a farmer named Donohue, residing at Coolakerine, was broken into by a band of disguised men, numbering about 24, and a gun and pistol carried off. The party before departing left a small body of their men in charge of the place until day break, in order that the police could not be communicated with. They then proceeded to the dwellings of two other farmers some distance off, named Clancy and Daly, but did not succeed in obtaining arms at either house.

An imposing demonstration took place at Coolree, near Tralee. A short time since four tenants on the property of the Hurley Minors, of Fenit, were evicted and Emergency men put into possession of their houses. The families of the evicted tenants have since been obliged to sleep in improvised huts, made of bedsteads, dressers and other articles of household furniture. Shortly after ten o'clock a procession, headed by the Friars band, proceeded to the place selected, an old Board of Works' road, near the farms of the evicted tenants. When the work commenced a few policemen put in an appearance and remained on the scene until the proceedings terminated. When the work was completed, Mr. John Kelly, T.C., addressed the large crowd who had assembled to take part in the proceedings of the day, and, in the name of the Land League, thanked them for the good work they had done.

The Central News correspondent states that much interest is felt as to the course which the League will pursue in regard to the new Land Act, and it is anticipated that Mr. Parnell, who will shortly address his constituents at Cork, may take that opportunity of making a statement as to the policy which it is designed to adopt. At present it is understood that the League will advise the Irish farmers to make a fair trial of the Bill, and with the object of ascertaining whether its general tendency will be to lower the rental of Ireland. They intend to prepare a number of test cases in various parts of the country for presentation to the courts. Their ultimate judgment of the measure and further counsel to the farmers will be largely determined by the results of these cases. They have, however, refrained from any distinct and decisive pronouncement upon the Bill as it now stands. Meanwhile, the general body of tenant-farmers do not express dissatisfaction, and moderate journals advise acceptance of the bill, and a careful trial of its working.

ATTACK ON A LAND AGENT.

The *Limerick Chronicle* has the following:—"Very recently Mr. R. L. Brown, J. P., proceeded to the townland of Knockragh, near Tullylease, on the borders of the county Cork, to visit an estate there, over which he has been recently appointed agent, and with the view of introducing himself to the tenants thereon. Having gone on the lands he met several of the tenants to whom he gave his name, announcing his appointment as agent, and that he came there to see how things were going on. They replied that they recognized no owner over the land they lived on, that it was their own, nor would they recognize any agent; and told him the sooner he made himself scarce the better, adding that as he had an honest face and appeared to be a courteous gentleman nothing would be done to him. Mr. Brown thanked his interviewers for their kindly expressed opinion of him, and acting on the advice given, he returned to where he had left his car, but to his surprise found that the vehicle, hired at Charleville, had been driven off. The parties then, seeing his dilemma, collected closely near him, and commenced stonethrowing, seeing which Mr. Brown told them to keep off, or he would be obliged to defend himself at their risk, drawing his revolver. Having proceeded towards Dromcollogher, on turning a corner of the road, he met a huge fellow with a brace of stones, who demanded the papers he had. Mr. Brown showed the fellow a map of the estate, and some notes he had taken, which the fellow seized, and declined to return. Mr. Brown then went to the Parish Priest of Tullylease, to whom he complained of the treatment he had received, and when he went on to Dromcollogher he found the horse and car he had hired to drive there. This reveals a new feature of the land agitation, in the direction of a strike generally against the payment of any rent."

THE MEMBER FOR ATHLONE AND HIS GROOHER.

The *Cork Herald* says: Yesterday, in the Exchequer Division, before the Lord Chief Baron, Mr. Hyacinth Plunkett moved for the plaintiff, in the action of Bawley and Anderson vs. Sir John Ennis, M.P., for leave to issue a writ for service out of the jurisdiction, and also for leave to serve the defendant personally out of the jurisdiction. The defendant was indebted to the plaintiff for the sum of £415 8s. 1d. for groceries and other goods sold and delivered to him from July 28th, 1879, up to April 20th, 1880. Frequent applications had been made for payment of the debt, but no reply had been received since a letter dated April 12th, 1881, in which the defendant said—"Dear Sir—I was in the hopes of being in Ireland this week and calling upon you with reference to your account, but I am sorry to say an attack of gout has overtaken me and I am tied by the legs. If the Home Rulers do not intervene—" (laughter).

AN INTERCEPTED LETTER.

The following advice from a young lady to a very young lady was found near the Windsor Hotel a few days ago:— MY DEAR A— In answer to yours of the 25th, I think one should have a good many beaux. They are amusing, and I, for my part, cannot do without them. But at your tender years one is sufficient; it is only as you advance towards seventeen that you should have a multiplicity of strings to your bow. But never fall in love with any of them—they are not worth it. If they are witty they amuse you; if stupid, they amuse you still more. If handsome, they are vain; if ugly, they believe themselves handsome, and most young men are both ugly and stupid. You must use nice discrimination to retain your beaux a long time. No matter how they bore or fascinate you, make no partiality, but treat each by himself as though he was the one. In this case each considers there is no limit to his expected attention, &c. In fact, one then receives that due devotion which is only deemed *comme il faut*, in an acknowledged lover. Flattery I do not value! Compliments I expect! and attention I demand! It is certainly very delightful to feel that though one receives this gallantry, yet it is but in a friendly mood. These are literally friends, nominally beaux, especially to the world! They know you mean nothing but sincere friendship, which they are content to accept without further pushing their suit. Unless it be some fellow who, caught and wounded by "cupid's dart," and who, though full well knowing the fickleness of nature and capricious whims of woman, forgets the bonds of free friendship, and impulsively casts himself upon an "Ocean of Risk." To proclaim his folly to the object of his admiration. This, of course, meets with the approved reception and welcome it deserved. Sympathetically given an audience, too kindly considered, wisely refused, and justly rewarded. One runs a great risk in marrying these days. It's a very miserable choice that which offers itself to the young ladies of this period. They paint to themselves some lively fancy of high-toned ideas and wondrous anticipations, which are only too sure to be foiled by the inevitable and cruel reality of an opposite nature to their flowery dreams. This is, perhaps, more often the case than anyone seriously imagines or realizes. Then, on the other hand, a girl makes a "fine match." Yes! to the front door! Riches and possessions are there in bold relief to the public eye. But, within, the candle burns low. Six or eight "cradles" are being rocked, "gruel" passed round and "bibs" being washed. The madame worn to a shadow, and the head of the house either *en letto* with the gin bottle or comparing the terrible extravagances of his wife with some "sympathetic friend" at his two hundred and fifty dollars a month "circle." This is a fine painting, but so overcast with deep shadows that the virtues of the pictures are hidden away, and thus the author's name is lost to fame!

FOR BOILS AND CARBUNCLES.

FROM REV. RICHARD EDES, OF BOLTON, MASS. "For years I was a sufferer from boils, so that my life became wearisome through their frequent and persistent recurrence. A carbuncle, which ultimately occupied a space of three or four square inches, formed in the small of my back. During its progress large pieces of decomposed flesh were every day or two cut away; and the prostration and general disturbance of the system were great. Before I had recovered from this attack two smaller carbuncles broke out higher up, and I was again threatened with a recurrence of the sufferings to which I had so long been subjected. It was at this time that I commenced taking the PERUVIAN SYRUP; I continued taking it until I had used five bottles; since then I have had nothing of the kind. I attribute this improved state of my system entirely to the PERUVIAN SYRUP; and I feel that I cannot express my obligations to it in terms too strong. For years I was one of the greatest sufferers. Other medicines gave me partial and temporary relief; but this remarkable remedy, with a kind of intuitive sense, went directly to the root of the evil, and did its work with a thoroughness worthy of its established character." Sold by dealers generally.

Mr. Edison the great inventor is in Canada.

The conductors of the Q., M., O., & O. Railway are to be uniformed in dress. The elections (second ballot) in France have gone in favor of the Republicans. There is a large number of men in Toronto awaiting the opening of the Exhibition. Latest estimates place the loss by the foundering of the steamer "Teuton" at 236. The census of India, just completed, shows the number of inhabitants to be 252,000,000.

ROUND THE WORLD.

Women are fearfully scarce in Winnipeg. Military critics think France is now able to fight Germany. The Westminster law courts, London, are to be pulled down in April next. The British Government wish O'Donovan Rossa dead and decently interred. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe is described as acting in amateur theatricals at Newport with success.

Why should a temperance drink be ten cents when you can get a hooker of whiskey for half the money. The Duke and Duchess of Argyll are now on a wedding tour as also are His Grace's son, Colin, and his daughter-in-law.

A terrible accident has occurred on the Lyons & Mediterranean Railway, by which 20 persons were killed and a great number wounded. George Doane, a leading lawyer at Erie, Pa., became insane at a camp meeting, and believes he is the youngest of twenty-three sons of Jehovah.

There is much anxiety concerning affairs in Zululana. Several of the chiefs are marching through the country with large bodies of armed followers. "The truth is," as seen by the *Retailer*, a journal devoted to alcohol, "that the world never drank so moderately or judiciously of all beverages as at present."

"Come here and tell me what the four seasons are." Young prodigy answers: "Pepper, mustard, salt, and vinegar; them's what mother always seasons with."

Gen. Jessé Fremont Ferris, a niece of Gen. John C. Fremont, made her debut as an actress at Rochester this week, with the intention of remaining on the stage. "The Boston Investigator's" way of saying "He died" is as follows: "He passed the boundary which limits our knowledge of the duration of individual consciousness."

In going to the Hamburg military manoeuvres, the Emperor William changed his route from that by which he first intended to travel, fearing assassination by Socialists. The name is lacking in this western item of news: "An eminent Judge of Indiana, now indulging in his annual debauch, has broken a faro bank at the Hoosier capital."

The Quebec Council contemplates changing Dufferin Terrace to Frontenac Terrace. Dufferin has honors enough already while poor Frontenac has only one county called after him.

The decree of the Saxon Minister of Justice, declaring that, in future, public offices will not be closed on the anniversary of the capitulation of Sedan, attracts much attention in Berlin.

The diversion of a fire company at Seymour, Ind., is to run their engine to the residence of persons who have become objectionable, and drive them out by flooding the houses.

Captain Bunker, of the barque "Alex. Campbell," at Sydney, from Londonderry, was fined \$80 by the Magistrate at Sydney, for having two deserters on his vessel from the 15th Regiment.

A Philadelphia mail carrier delivered his own love letters, but that method of courtship failed of pleasant results, for the girl broke her word after promising to marry him, and he is suing her for damages.

There are now nearly a thousand applications for membership to the Falstaff Club, in London, and they are being received daily. The entrance fee is 10 guineas and the annual subscription 10 guineas.

The widow of the late M. de Villemessant died recently at the chateau of her daughter, Mme. Jouvin, nearly Marly. She was entitled to an income of about 500,000 francs per annum from the *Paris Figaro*, which will be continued to her children.

Gertie Hamilton took a small dose of morphine at Sioux City, not because she wished to die, but in order to touch the heart of the man she loved. The plan succeeded. On recovering, she learned that he had swallowed poison in earnest, and was dead.

Among the persons who recently received the decoration of "palmes academiques," from M. Jules Ferry, the French Minister of Public Instruction, were seven women. These included Mme. de Ujalvy, who accompanied her husband on his mission through Central Asia.

Chang, the Chinese giant, as pictured in Western circus advertisements alongside persons of presumably ordinary stature, is not less than twenty-five feet high, though his real height is eight feet, and Tom Thumb, who is now about three and a half, is made to appear less than two.

The Dreamers are a new Minnesota sect, who believe that dreams are revelations of divinity, and only need correct interpretation to serve as guides to holy living. Their leader professes a peculiar expertise in this regard, and his followers report all their dreams to him to be interpreted.

Atlanta is the defendant in a lawsuit for \$20,000 damages, because the police, on the order of the Superintendent, have excluded negroes from a public park. The plaintiff has been repeatedly arrested and locked up over night for insisting on entering the park, and the lawyers say that his case is a good one.

It is stated that Miss O'Brien, noted in connection with her letters to the London press concerning the treatment of steerage passengers on trans-Atlantic steamers, is now travelling as a steerage passenger in a vessel crossing the Atlantic.

A company of Clyde shipbuilders, under the Chairmanship of Mr. R. Caird, with the view of obtaining the benefit of the French postal system, has leased ground at Havre to establish a large shipbuilding yard capable of employing 3,000 men.

A despatch from St. Petersburg to the *Standard* says:—"It has been decided not to send any Russian officers to witness the German autumn military manoeuvres, possibly because it was known that their presence would not be welcome.

The cottage allotted to the President at Long Branch is connected with the Elberon, and contains a room as large as that which he now occupies. Provided with radiator and fire place, so that the temperature can be regulated. It is a villa formerly occupied by the President.

Three thousand persons witnessed a fight at Birmingham, Alabama, Monday, between two dogs and a wild cat. Business was virtually suspended, and the Mayor turned the animals loose. The wild cat won in twenty minutes. The owner now challenges a fight with any two dogs in the South for \$1,000 a side.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROSPECTUS

MOUNT ROYAL COLLEGE, MONTREAL.

This Institution—under the business management of Prof. J. Russell, who for many years teacher of the Grading, Commercial Class at St. Laurent College, St. Laurent, and Masson College, Terrebonne, is intended, mainly, to prepare young men, who may avail themselves of its religious, moral, social, literary and business advantages, to enter upon the discharge of the duties of an active business life, with a reasonable guarantee of Moral, Social, and Business success. It is the intention to combine in this Institution, as rapidly as circumstances will permit, the best features of the Literary and Business Colleges, so that its graduates may, with propriety, take their places in the front rank of educated Business men.

Course of Studies.

The Course of Studies is divided (at present) into two general parts, which, for the sake of distinction, are denominated: The Collegiate Course, and The Business Course.

The Collegiate Course.

which is divided into two Departments, viz.: The Junior Department and The Senior Department, embracing a period of four years—two years in each Department.

Junior Department.

Candidates for admission into this Department are required to be able to read, spell and write passably well; also to possess an elementary knowledge of Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography.

1st Year.

The Branches pursued in this class are: Catechism (for Catholic pupils only), Reading, Orthography and Definitions, Dictation, Translations, Declamation, Grammar, Analysis and Parsing, Exercises in Composition, Geography, Sacred History, History of Canada and U. S. Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Penmanship and the Elements of Linear Drawing.

2nd Year.

In addition to the above-named Branches the pupils of the 2nd year will pursue the History of England and the Elements of Letter-writing, Astronomy, Algebra, and Book-keeping.

Senior Department.

Candidates for admission into this department are required to be able to read, write, define and compose fairly well; also to possess satisfactory knowledge of Grammar, Analysis and Parsing, Arithmetic, Geography and History; also an elementary knowledge of Astronomy, Declamation, Algebra, and Book-keeping.

3rd Year.

UNDER GRADUATING CLASS. The branches pursued in this class are: Christian Doctrine (for Catholic pupils) Reading, Orthography and Definitions, Declamation, Translations, Grammar, Analysis and Parsing, Principles of Literature, Composition, Letter-writing, Penmanship, Theology, Gen. History, Geography, Astronomy, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Book-keeping, Botany, Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Familiar Sciences. (Telegraphy and Phonography optional).

4th Year.

GRADUATING CLASS. In addition to the Branches taught in the 3rd year, the pupils of the 4th year will pursue: Practical Correspondence, Mensuration, Commercial Book-keeping, including Commission, Forwarding, Agencies, Merchandise, Translations, Reading, Book-keeping, etc.; also Actual Business Customs, and the general principles of Commercial Law.

The Business Course.

which is divided into the Junior Graduating and Graduating classes, embracing a period of two years.

Candidates for admission into this department will be examined by the Director of Studies, in Reading, Orthography, Definitions, Grammar, Analysis and Parsing, Commercial Arithmetic, Geography, and Penmanship, and placed in the class for which their previous attainments qualify them.

The Business Course will pursue all the Business Branches of the Senior Department—Collegiate Course.

Those who have not the time or means to take a Collegiate Course, as delineated above, would do well to enroll themselves in the Business Department.

Diplomas and Commercial Diplomas (4 grades) will be issued to the successful graduates of the Collegiate and Business Courses respectively.

Optional Studies.

Instrumental Music—Piano, Organ, Violin &c. Elocution (several courses), Drawing, Landscape, Artistic, Portrait, Linear &c., Phonography, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Book-keeping, and the Classics—also, German.

The College Building.

situated at 115 Cullery St., on an elevated ground above and adjacent to the grand Hotel St. Charles—Sherbrooke St.—within view of the Royal Mount which name it bears, is large and commodious—furnished with modern improvements and surrounded with spacious grounds, shade trees, &c.

The locality is an exceptional and comparatively rare, although in close proximity to the principal educational and religious institutions. The air is pure and healthy.

A limited number of Boarders will be admitted who will receive the care and comforts of home with the advantages arising from collegiate discipline.

The Discipline.

of the Institution will receive from the Officers and Faculty the care and attention that its importance demands, and while it will be sufficiently strict and energetic to enforce good order and morals, yet the rules are framed with the view of securing the cheerful and hearty concurrence and co-operation of the students by means of their sense of honor, self-respect, justice and right.

The Business Course.

will be thorough and comprehensive and embrace the most approved features of the leading Business Colleges, together with the most approved features of the Commercial Course.

These who have not the time or means to take a Collegiate Course, as delineated above, would do well to enroll themselves in the Business Department.

TERMS

Per session of Ten months. Board, Tuition in English and French—Junior Department, Tuition in English and French—Senior Department, Bed and Bedding, Washing and mending of linen, Telegraphy—Theory and Practice, Phonography, Piano—Lessons—with use of Piano, Violin—Lessons—with use of Violin, Drawing in Gray, Drawing in Water Colors, Vocal Music—in class, Latin, Greek and German—in connection with other Branches, each, Latin, Greek and German—exclusive of other Branches, each, Graduating Fee, Use of Library, N. B.—A discount of 5 per cent allowed on above rates for prompt payment.

SPECIAL REMARKS.

Medial attendance and medicine at Physicians' charge. Payments semi-annually in advance—except Tuition for day pupils, which will be received quarterly or monthly, at the option of parents and guardians.

Class Books, Stationery &c. at current prices. Students who board at the College will provide themselves with the usual College outfit.

Students in the Senior Department and young men who may be members of the Junior Department, will be permitted to smoke at regular intervals, at their own expense, with the written consent of parents or guardians.

The use of Tobacco in any other way is strictly prohibited.

Candidates for admission as boarders, who are not known by the College Faculty, will be obliged to give satisfactory proof of good moral character as a condition of admission.

Although the character of the College is essentially Catholic in principle and practice, yet students of all religious denominations will be admitted, provided they have the religious belief which will form the criterion by which to judge in the admission of applicants. Parents will receive a semi-annual report of

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. CARSLY ESQ.

the progress, application, conduct, health, etc., of their children. Students of the Institution are not obliged to wear a "Uniform." Compensation for all damages done to the furniture or other property of the College will be required from the person or persons causing such damage. All letters sent or received by students may be examined by the President or his representatives—only when circumstances tend to render it beneficial to all concerned. N. B.—The general branches of both Courses, with the exception of strictly business branches (which are taught in English only) will be taught through the medium of the English and French languages, by competent Professors. The Scholastic year which is divided into two sessions of five months each, commences on the first of September and terminates during the last week in June. T. RUSSELL, President.

S. CARSLY ESQ.

SIR—I desire to acknowledge the receipt of six shirts in completion of my order, and

You must have made them to my measure, I sent you down the sizes, And if they are my only treasure, The work is sympathetic.

Aye! as I have once occupied, My skin it nicely grazes: The buttons are small jewels envied— All in their proper places.

And I have comfort now in store For with every shirt I wear, I never had such luck before Nor will I ever here.

For when I to my morning call, From stiff joint shirts I save me: I have no trouble now at all. Fresh life, Sir, you have given me.

Yours truly, A. P. HAMILTON, Ont., August 27th, 1881.

GENT'S FURNISHINGS!

The largest stock of Gent's Furnishings in this market is to be found at

S. CARSLY ESQ.

399 Notre Dame Street.

GENT'S FURNISHINGS!

All sorts and sizes, in Silk Underwear and Socks is to be found at

S. CARSLY ESQ.

399 Notre Dame Street.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!

The Store for Shirts of every kind, both Day Shirts and Night Shirts, is

S. CARSLY ESQ.

399 NOTRE DAME STREET.

MINING INFORMATION.

GENERAL INFORMATION

RESPECTING THE MINES AND MINING LAW OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The chief provisions of the Quebec General Mining Act of 1874 are as follows: 1. The declaration of ownership by the Crown and reserve of all mines not specially granted. Sec. 3.

2. For the sale of mining rights on patented and seigniorial lands, and on unpatented lands acquired for agricultural purposes. Secs. 4 to 12.

3. For imposition of royalty under Order in Council if deemed advisable. Secs. 13 & 22.

4. For granting licenses to mine for gold or silver on public lands, and on conceded portions of Seigniorial Rights, and on other private lands. Secs. 14, 50, &c. Sec. 15.

5. For the sale of lands as mining locations. Sec. 23, &c. Sec. 24.

6. For imposition of penalties for contravention of Act. Sec. 101, &c. Sec. 102.

Under this Act parties holding Letters Patent for lands granted for agricultural purposes may acquire a right to work any mines of Crown lands, without license, by paying the Commissioner of Crown Lands a sum sufficient to make up the amount of the purchase price of a seigniorial right to work any mines of Crown lands, or to the same on paying two dollars per acre; the extent over which such rights can be acquired, being, however, limited to four hundred acres, or, in special cases, eight hundred acres.

If a mine of any kind be discovered and worked on land sold for settlement, but not patented, the settlement unless not being patented, the sale may be cancelled, unless the land be paid for in full as a mining location. Sec. 12.

Mining locations, which may be of any extent up to four hundred acres, or, in special cases, eight hundred acres, may be acquired by addressing a petition to the Commissioner of Crown Lands, specifying the lot or lots required, and transmitting at the same time— 1. Three dollars per acre, if it is to be mined for phosphate of lime (this price fixed by O.C. of 26rd March, 1881); two dollars per acre, if it is to be mined for asbestos, or gold or silver (price fixed by O.C. of 7th Oct. 1880); one dollar per acre, if it is mined for inferior metals or other minerals, or deposits of any substance of appreciable value.

2. A specimen of the mineral for which the land is to be worked, with an affidavit of the applicant, stating that the same has been taken from the land applied for.

Mines of gold or silver on public or private lands may be worked by parties taking out licenses for themselves, or by joint licensees, costing two dollars for each person for three months, if the mining is to be done on private lands, and four dollars if on public lands.

The size and position of claims on public lands worked under such licenses are regulated by the Act or determined by the mining inspector according to circumstances.

The localities in the Province of Quebec in which minerals are chiefly found are as follows:— GOLD.—Eastern Townships, especially the counties of Beauce and Compton. PHOSPHATE OF LIME.—Counties of Ottawa and Argenteuil. ASBESTOS.—Counties of Megantic and Wolfe. IRON.—Counties of Ottawa, Montcalm, St. Maurice, Champlain, Charlevoix and Saguenay. COPPER.—Counties of Bagot, Megantic and Sherbrooke. GALENA.—Counties of Ottawa (Lake Temiscamingue), Gaspé and Rimouski. FRENCH LIME.—County of Ottawa. MICA.—Counties of Berthier, Ottawa and Megantic.

R. J. FLYNN, Commissioner C. L. CROWN LANDS' DEPARTMENT, Quebec, 1st June, 1881. 14-DD m