

PUBLISHED ON WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, BY JOCELYN WALLER, No. 5, St. Jean Baptiste Street.

From English Papers.

A Frankfort Journal says—"The emigration of country people from the countries on the Rhine to Brazil, still continues, in spite of all the warnings that have been published. A caravan of 48 persons arrived the other day at Mayence, on their way to south America. Almost the whole of the town of Fredrickshall was burnt to the ground on the 18th of June. Several wagons of extraordinary size, filled with German families going to America, have passed through Paris for Havre.

Towards the end of October there was at Chiraz, in Persia, an earthquake, which destroyed several buildings, and among other national monuments, the celebrated tombs of Hefez and Sandi.

The distress for food in Middleton is sufficiently severe. The people state that they cannot earn above eighteen pence per week, & even for that trifle they are frequently compelled to travel 20 or 30 miles with and for their work. Haslingden and its vicinity are in a deplorable condition.

The heat in London, June 28, was 124 in the sun, and 85 in the shade! Several horses dropped down dead in the harness.

On the 23rd two shocks of an earthquake were felt at Inspruck; and on the next morning one so violent was experienced, that the inhabitants were rocked in their beds.

Considerable mischief had been done by a violent hurricane in the province of La Rioja, Spain. A number of persons were carried by the whirlwind to a considerable height and descended without injury.

It is said that money cannot be employed in London at a higher rate of interest than two per cent.

The Drought.—Pembrokeshire and the adjoining counties have not witnessed such an extent of dry weather within the memory of the oldest man living. Vegetation had been destroyed and cattle had died in the fields. The thermometer had ranged from 78 to 83, in the shade.

The Car northern Journal gives a similar picture. The Dorchester paper gives a similar account of the heat, and destruction of crops.

The Berwick Advertiser contains a similar statement. The Aberdeen Journal says the face of the country is parched. The furze on the hills had taken fire; the woods in many places had shared a similar fate; many cattle and sheep had been burnt.

The Glasgow Courier of July 1st, states that two acres of the plantation on the Shawpark estate, near Alloa, had taken fire and the young trees were destroyed.

From Falkirk we learn that the thermometer had risen to 84 in the shade, and 125 in the open air. The mosses and heath clad moirs had been burning for a week—2000 acres had been burnt and the game on the moors had been destroyed. The grain crops had perished in some places as well as many cattle.

English Revenue.—An official statement in the English papers shows that there is a deficiency in the Revenue, for the last year, compared with the previous year of 2,223,463 pounds. This is ascribed to the embarrassments in affairs generally. The decrease on the last quarter appears to be only 432,295 pounds.

An Irishwoman had perished from hunger in the city of Manchester.

A large naval force has been ordered to the Levant. M. Bellart, the French attorney general is dead. The Duke of York has nearly recovered.

The Admiralty has granted convoys for the Archipelago trade.

Greece.—The Edinburgh Gazette states, that Omar Pacha has entered Athens. The Greek general, Gouras, has thrown himself into the Acropolis, which he has determined to defend. Ibrahim Pacha continues at Tripolizza. This news comes by way of Constantinople from Neopont.

Letters from Smyrna announce the defeat of Ibrahim near Tripolizza, in consequence of the Mainotes having fallen on his rear.—(This is very doubtful intelligence.)

Since the capture of Missolonghi, the Greeks have kept up an active correspondence with the Hon. Stratford Canning and Com. Hamilton, and they seem to fix their last hopes on England.

One of Lord Cochrane's steam vessels has arrived at Anoli di Romania. His Lordship was hourly expected, and it was rumoured that he was to be appointed high admiral, and to proceed direct to the attack of Constantinople.

Sir Stamford Raffles is dead. It is Dr. Southy, the poet, who was elected M. P.—was for Donnton not Taunton, and he was returned the patron, Earl Radnor. Doctor Southy has declined the Honor in consequence of his limited income.

Mr. Beaumont, the successful candidate for Northumberland Co. has been challenged by Mr. Lambton, M. P. for Durham Co. in consequence of a public insult on the stairs.

Mr. Bronham has lost this election in Westmoreland. My candidates succeeded by above 600 majority. Mr. B. will again, we presume, go into Parliament as a rotten borough member.

A dreadful destructive fire broke out in Liverpool on the 6th June in the extensive warehouses of Aspinall and Knowles, sailmakers, Salthouse, corner of Oxford street. It was the most awful and destructive that had occurred since 1792. Several buildings in Flixton lane were burnt to the ground. The Mercury states, "we have heard various estimates of the loss of property, the bulk of which was in cotton, corn, shipstores and the buildings; but all those are necessarily vague and uncertain. It is, however, pretty generally rated at about £100,000. It is believed to have originated from the carelessness of a smoking pipe."

A distressing fire occurred in Drury Lane, London, on the morning of the 11th ult. Several houses were burnt, one life was lost, and considerable property destroyed.

A serious riot took place in Dublin on the 10th, which originated in a figure having been placed at the mast head of a vessel in the river, upon a Shamrock, with two small streamers of orange ribbon flying on the figure. Stones were thrown by the mob, which were returned from the vessels by discharges of loaded musketry. The riot was quelled by the exertions of the public, horse and foot.

The wreck of a British vessel timber loaded, was taken up in lat. 45, 43, long. 29, 30, by the brig Hunter, at Gibraltar, on board of which were found three human skeletons in the most awful condition.

A London paper estimates Mr. Beaumont's election expenses for Northumberland at £30,000. Mr. Liddell and Mr. Bell, £30,000 each, and Lord Howick about £200,000.

The British government is about preparing another expedition for the Arctic Pole. The command will be entrusted to Capt. Parry, in the Hecla, the vessel in which made his last voyage. Its object is said to be more of a commercial than of a scientific character. Capt. P. will take with him light canoes and launches of a peculiar construction, in order, if possible, to make a nearer approach to the Pole.

The Edward Transport, from Sierra Leone, arrived at Plymouth 17th June, and brought home the master and to ship Malta, on a charge of slave dealing.

Sir Hudson Lowe had reached Cairo on his journey to East Indies.

Spain.—Great changes have taken place in the new Spanish ministry. A plot has been discovered at Aranjuez, several persons arrested.

The Spanish are overrun with Algerian corsairs.

PORTUGAL.—It is reported that the Regency intends to abolish Ambassadors, and only to keep Euvoyts & Charges des Affairs at foreign courts.

There has been a serious hurricane in some of the Provinces.

GERMANY and the NORTH of EUROPE.—The Duke of Brunswick has broke his leg. The town of Fredrickshall (Norway) has been burnt to the ground.

There has been an earthquake in Bavaria. Great emigrations from the Rhenish provinces have taken place to the Brazils, in spite of the proclamations against it.

The Swallow packet sailed from Falmouth on the 10th July, for America.

LATE REVOLT OF THE JANISSARIES

(From the Austrian Observer)

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 22.

The capital has lately been the theatre of sanguinary scenes; which, without the firmness of the Sultan, the energy, dispatch, and wisdom of the measures that have been taken, might have ended the ruin of the empire. After a short struggle, the terrible catastrophe has finished by the annihilation of the corps of Janissaries.

If we consider the circumstances under which the Mahomud ascended the throne in 1808, and if we observe his invariable mode of proceeding for the last 18 years, it is evident that starting with the conviction that the existence of the empire, and its defence against foreign and domestic enemies, were incompatible with the existence of the Janissaries, organized as they have hitherto been, his Highness had prepared indefatigably and in secret, the means either of reforming or dissolving altogether this body which had so much degenerated since its formation and complete organization under Soliman I.

Immediately after the publication of the new regulations the Janissaries incorporated in the regular army showed, in their exercises towards the officers who commanded them, a resistance which soon became a sullen fermentation, the first traces of which discovered themselves on the 14th, in the evening by the assembling of several groups of the body. At length, the night between the 14th & 15th, the insurrection became a complete revolt. A troop of the mutineers, after midnight, advanced violently towards the hotel of the Aga Kussusi of the Janissaries, to massacre their General-in-Chief, but he had just time to save himself in the palace of the Court, in the apartments of the Grand Vizier. The rebels having thus failed in their first attempt wrecked their fury on the house of the Aga, and against his family, whom they treated in the most cruel manner. They then proceeded towards the house of the Nelschib Effendi, the agent of Mahomud Ali Pacha, who had lately returned from his mission to the Morea, and who, as one of the most enthusiastic friends of the new order of things, was particularly hated by the Janissaries. They did not find him, but his house was pillaged and destroyed with the most shocking barbarity.

Whilst this was going on, the more numerous body had proceeded to the palace of the Porte, to seize the Grand Vizier. He, having been apprised by the Aga, had already fled from the Palace, with his family and domestics, and retired to Jali-bocht, a pavilion of the Grand Signior, situated near the Seraglio in the side of the harbour. There the partisans of the government were gradually collected, while the rebels were employed in pillaging the Palace of the Porte, or scattered about in public houses, abandoning themselves to the grossest excesses.

At day-break, those of the Janissaries who were in barracks, assembled in the square of Atmeidan, situated in the midst of them, & well known in former revolts. There they carried their standards, and by public cries gave notice to all the surrounding quarters that every Janissary should meet at the common place of assembling. A similar summons was sent to the Trebebschie, in the neighborhood of the mosque of St. Sophia. The government, meantime, was not idle. On the first news of the seditious explosion, the Sultan Mahomud had quitted his summer palace of Beschiktach, on the European bank of the Bosphorus, to return to the Seraglio. By degrees, the Ministers and Chiefs of Departments, the Mufti, the principal Ulemas, assembled at Jali-korck, round the Grand Vizier. Soon afterwards, the aga Hasan Pacha, commander of the camp of observation on the European side, and Mahomet Pacha, commander of the Asiatic camp, were seen to arrive with numerous troops, which were joined by several battalions of cannoniers and bombardiers, with pieces of cannon from the battery of Tophanar. A considerable military assemblage thus collected under the eye of the Sultan who, in the attire of a warrior, himself conducting the military dispositions marched towards the Hippodrome. The standard of Mahomet was hoisted before the mosque of the Sultan Ahmed; and by the public cries in every quarter of the town and suburbs, an appeal was made to every good Muselman to range himself with arms under the standard of the Prophet. Numerous armed groups ran from all parts to the Atmeidan. Encouraged by the intrepidity of the Grand Signior, and the warlike ardour of Hassan Pacha, they all swore to defend the Sultan and the throne to the last drop of their blood.

The same appeal had been to all the mutineers. Three times they were summoned to return to the standard of the Prophet. They haughtily braved each appeal, and answered, that they would not submit to the will of the Sultan before the new regulations were rescinded, and they had delivered up to them the heads of the Grand Vizier, of Hussein Pacha, of the Janissaries, and of Nelschib Effendi. Furious at this demand, and far different from his predecessor, Selim III. who was the victim of his own weakness, the Sultan Mahomud ordered Hussein Pacha to march, with all the troops at his disposal, against the rebels, whom a sentence of the Mufti had already put out of the pale of law. Hussein Pacha, at the head of several thousand men, marched rapidly against the rebels, who could not resist the impetuosity of his attack. They withdrew along the Atmeidan, and threw themselves into their barracks. Several rounds of cannon and grape shot burst asunder the gate; after a short struggle the rebels were defeated. There was then terrible carnage among the barracks, which were set on fire; the conflagration seized several neighbouring houses, the proprietors of which have been completely indemnified by the Sultan. In a few hours the issue of the day and the fate of the Janissaries were decided. The loss of the rebels killed, including those who perished in the flames, is estimated at between 2,600 and 3,000 men. That of the troops of the Grand Signior is, in comparison, very little. In the barracks were found considerable treasures, which were abandoned as booty to the conquerors. The fugitives were pursued in all directions, and those who had taken refuge in the mosque buildings near the gate of Adria-nople, and the Seven Towers, were successively compelled to surrender. On the 16th, which was Friday, when the Sultan vented his accustomed prayers to the Mosque, near the Seraglio, he was not accompanied by Janissaries, but only by cannoniers and bombardiers. Meanwhile, the Ministers had assembled in a tent pitched on the Atmeidan, under the Presidency of the Grand Vizier, Hussein Pacha, and the Mufti, and formed themselves into a tribunal to try the rebels. All the Janissaries who had been taken with arms in their hands, but principally their Ustas and other officers, who had previously sworn to adopt the reform, were, after a short examination, executed. The less guilty were conducted to the prison of the Bos-tangi Baschi. On the 17th, while this tribunal was still sitting, a proclamation was published, which dissolved for ever the corps of Janissaries, devoted the name to execration and decreed the formation of regular and disciplined troops, under the name of D'Askeri Muhammedije, for the defence of the Empire and of Islamism. At the same time the citizens and peaceable inhabitants of the capital were invited to open their shops which had been shut for three days, and to pursue their usual occupations. No one was allowed to appear in the dress of a Janissary, or to bear that name.

All their barracks were destroyed from top to bottom: their kettles, which had been so often the signal of revolt, broken; the distinctive marks of the ortas or regiments taken away, trampled upon by the Mufti, and destroyed; in fine, every thing has been annihilated which formerly appertained to this militia, once so formidable. All the posts, hitherto occupied by the Janissaries, have been surrendered to the cannoniers and the Bosbugis; and at the 24 gates of the city, there have been established as many Kapishi-bashi, with a guard of 24 men of these troops.

The following day, the Grand Vizer transferred the seat of government from Atmeidan to the first court of the Seraglio, where since, the moulay, surrounded by armed men, transact business under tents, whilst, in the other parts of that court, the troops are exercised in the European fashion.

In spite of the promptitude with which the struggle has been decided in the interior of the city, people were not entirely at ease about the issue which it was going to take, while they were ignorant of the part which the garrisons of the Bosphorus were to take. The Yamacas, known in the former insurrections of the Janissaries. But the latter not only kept perfectly quiet, but even declared that they were disposed to co-operate in maintaining good order, and assisting the Sultan with all their force to overthrow the mutineers. The Grand Signior thanked them for their good intentions, and sent them a present of 300 purses to be divided among the garrisons of the castles. The Question is now, whether the Yamacas shall be permitted to retain the present organization, for they do not appear disposed to adopt the new one, and Hussein Pacha whose penetration nothing that can endanger the present state of things escapes, will not assuredly lose sight of these castles and their garrisons.

The following are the principal changes which have taken place in consequence of the dissolution of the corps of Janissaries, and of the events which have led to that measure:

Hussien Pacha, known under the name of Aga Pacha, to whom is due the chief glory of the victory, both in relation to the measures which he took, as by the bravery which he displayed in the struggle, has been nominated Senasquier or Generissimo of all the troops of Islamism. His head quarters had been established at first in the hotel, formerly belonging to the Aga of the Janissaries. He has now transferred them to Eski-Serai (the ancient seraglio), which is surrounded by high and strong walls. The women of the Sultan have been conducted into the place called Tschifte Sarai. From this strong position, which commands the quarters formerly inhabited by the Janissaries, Hussien Pacha is in a state to repress every movement in the interior of the city; the former Hotel of the Aga of the Janissaries has been assigned to the Mufti for his functions, and by this means it has likewise been placed under the protection of religion. State buildings will likewise be assigned to the two principal judges of the Army, as well as to other persons invested with the principal functions of the Ulemas.

The Aga of the Janissaries had been named Miri Achar, (first squire), but the cruelties exercised by the ravers on his family, made so lively an impression upon him, that he refused the place, and begged to retire. The other promotions have, for the most part, been given to the Generals and Officers belonging to the Staff of the corps of Janissaries who remained faithful to the government.

The Porte has thought proper to take still further measures to destroy the spirit of sedition, and to secure the public tranquillity. As the numerous class of hammals or porters who were in a great measure inscribed on the list of Janissaries, not only joined them in all tumults, and showed on all occasions a character inclined to pillage and violence, vexatious to the peaceful inhabitants of the capital, but, on this occasion, committed robberies, and broke into houses, all the Turkish hammals have been excluded from the tribe of Carriers, their Chief has been executed, and they themselves have been banished from the capital. Several thousands of them have been transported to the shore, escorted by soldiers, and have been transported for Asia; each of them has received a passport, containing an express prohibition not to return to Constantinople. The Kurds will share the same fate. The Armenians have likewise been banished, and their chief has been executed. In future, porters and firemen will be selected from the Armenian nation. Their Patriarch has been requested to procure 10,000 individuals to execute these functions.

The numerous class of boatmen, which consisted likewise, in a great part, of Janissaries, will experience similar reform. There is no doubt that the Government wishes to destroy every trace of this corps, in order to render its resurrection impossible. These arrangements have likewise been extended to the Janissaries, who were allotted to foreign missions as guards of honour, and messengers of dispatch. The Government has reclaimed from these Janissaries, the distinctive badge of courier, and permits no Embassy to send from this city other persons than the Tartars of the Porte.

Much activity is shown in the enrolment of the regular troops. In all the open spaces of the capital, troops are seen at their exercise, for the purpose of disciplining them; several officers of the army of Egypt have been sent for, and the individuals who formerly served under the Sultan Selim, in the troops of the Nizamjedid, have been employed. The Sultan Mahomud attends often in person at these exercises, both within and without the Seraglio, and encourages the troops by his presence, and by gifts.

Among the arrangements which had served to prepare the blow aimed at the corps of Janissaries, and to ensure its success, must be mentioned chiefly the actual increase of the corps of artillery, which, since the time of Selim III. has always been subjected to a military discipline, and to regular exercises. Lately this corps, in the capital alone, had been increased to 14,000 men, and both by its fidelity and bravery has completely justified the confidence of the Government. Several Pachas of the neighbouring provinces likewise received orders to march upon the capital with their troops.

We have not yet received from the other cities and provinces of the empire any report of the sensation which this event has created. Nevertheless, the Government flatters itself that the central corps of the Janissaries being annihilated, any partial insurrection by the rest of the corps may be suppressed without any great danger.

Perhaps it had not before entered into the plan of the Sultan to dissolve entirely the corps of Janissaries; but as they themselves gave the opportunity, he seized it with vigour and promptitude to carry into execution the dispositions which he had matured in silence. Public tranquillity has not been for a single moment disturbed in the quarters of the city and suburbs remote from the scene of action, or on the other side of the Bosphorus; and the Frank Inhabitants, as well as the Rajahs have constantly enjoyed, and still enjoy, the greatest security.

PARIS, 12th July.—The last news from Constantinople left the Sultan and his ministers much elated by their victory, and determined to push its results. Forty ortas of Janissaries were quartered in the capital. There are fifty six others dispersed throughout the provinces, and they constituted a formidable corps wherever stationed; for they not only compose the public armed force, but the most considerable citizen cause themselves to be enrolled in the ortas, in order to enjoy the impunity which title of Janissary affords.

Notwithstanding this circumstance, the new hattischerif, of decree, instantly abolishes the institution of the Janissaries. It moreover orders that each Pacha with three tails shall organize immediately a corps of 10,000 men, to be drilled on the European system and each Pacha of two tails similar corps of 6000 men. All well disposed Janissaries and citizens are to be admitted into these corps. In short, the Sultan is determined to have within the year an army of 800,000 disciplined men. This army, which exists only as yet on paper, has received by a decree, the magnificent title of Askeri mohamedid djeaid mansourinien, new victorious Mohammedan army. We must wait the result.

Orders have been given in countermand of those previously given, for evacuating the strong places in Spain held by the French troops. It is even said that the French forces will be greatly augmented, and twenty additional regiments collected on the Adour. A great quantity of powder has been sent to Pamplona. A French stock broker, M. R.***, absconded, and has left a deficit of 1,600,000 francs.

DOMESTIC.

QUEBEC: August 17th, 1826.

The following intelligence has been received in New York:—

KINGSTON, (JAM.) July 10.—We are in receipt of your letters of the 24th May and third June, per brig Hunter, but can only reply generally by this opportunity via St. Jago de Cuba. We are sorry to say we are placed in a very unpleasant situation just now in regard to duties. The Collector of Customs here having received orders by the last packet to receive all duties levied here himself— which formerly were received by the Island Treasurer under the Island laws—and who also still insists upon receiving them, unconnected in any way with the Collector. The consequence is our being obliged to pay double duties. The Hunter, with a brig from New-Orleans, arrived the same day and are the first vessels under the new regulation—and after consulting together found there was no recourse but to pay.

The Commissioners of accounts met two days ago, and we were in hopes they would have instructed the Receiver General to give way for the present, until the matter could be adjusted, but they would not, and referred the matter to the Governor with a request that he would call the House of Assembly together as early as possible, to take this most important matter into consideration.

It appears that double duties were actually paid in Jamaica by vessels arriving there on the 10th July last, and that the trade is for the present to be burthened by them. These difficulties it seems arise out of the late commercial laws, and the salaries of the Custom House Officers—the Collector under the Imperial Authorities, claiming the right to pay over the duties after retaining his salary and those of the officers under him, and the Receiver General under the Island Authorities claiming the right of receiving the whole of the duties without the abatement. Poor England, with the best intentions, is almost always blundering, although one might suppose that she has already paid high enough for her experience. How little would the concession of leaving the salaries to be voted by the Colonial Legislatures have cost; how honourably might it have been made; with what reflection and good will would it have been repaid! And for what is so much risked?—the gratification of thirty or forty persons who perhaps have already made fortunes at the expense of the colonists and their trade.

From "The Quebec Gazette."

The weather for the last four days continued oppressively warm; the thermometer standing at 90 in the shade about noon.

The power which water has of freely conducting electricity is well known. We observe it applied to the recovery of a woman lately struck by lightning at Albany. The woman who was nearly insensible was relieved by throwing a bucket of water on her.

Steam Boats in Canada.—There are now fourteen steam boats employed on the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal; of that number four are ferry boats, to cross the river, and the other ten run between the ports of Montreal and Quebec. One steam boat leaves Quebec and Montreal daily; and some times two—the distance, 100 miles, is frequently run down in 17 hours. The fare averages about 4 or 6 dollars. An easy and cheap conveyance has been found always to increase the number of travellers.

Of the present boats, two were built last; one or two more are to be built the next winter.

Halifax, (N. S.) August 2d.—Codfish merchantable 12 to 14s; W. L. 10 to 11s; Quebec beef cargo 45s; prime 50s; Quebec pork 50 to 55s; Quebec flour (none); oats 2s 9d; coffee 1s; molasses 1s 6d to 1s 8d; rum, Jan. 4s 9d; Leeward 5s 6d; Sugar 45 to 50s.

St. John's (N. B.) July 19th.—Rum 5s; Molasses, 2s 6d; Sugar 40s to 50s; Bread 19s 6d to 20s; Flour 26s to 30s; Lumber 70s; Shingles 3s to 10s; No fish for sale.

ACCIDENTS.—Michel Mercier, sexton to the Catholic Cathedral of this city, met with an unfortunate accident yesterday, being at the saw-mill of the late Mr. Goudie, at St. Roch, a pile of deals fell upon him, by which he was dreadfully bruised that it is feared he will not survive.—Mercier.

Mr. John Weipert, grocer, going down to the Côte d'Abraham in a small cart this morning, the bit of the bridle broke, and the horse becoming unmanageable, brought the cart in contact with one which was mounting the hill. Mr. Weipert jumped out and seized the wheel to endeavour to disengage it from that of the other cart. The horse a powerful animal, overcame him and threw him to the ground with great violence, when the cart passing over his body he was taken up senseless and remains in great danger.—Id.

PORT OF QUEBEC, ARRIVED.

Quebec, Aug. 17.—Brig Kitty, Hempstead, 56 days from Lancaster, to Froste & Co. in ballast. Brig John, Warden, 20th June from Dublin, to W. & G. Pemberton, in ballast. 7 settlers. 18.—Schooner Ranger, Downs, 29th July from St. John, (Nfld.) to C. F. Aylwin, with skins, oil, &c. Two Schooners from Arichat with Plaister and Fish. Brig Home, Younger, 18th June from Shields, to Longley and Dyke, in ballast. 19.—Ship Dunlop, Gowan, 1st July from Belfast, to T. Hays, with cordage, &c. 32 settlers. A Schooner from Bois des Chateaux. Brig Martha, Basson, 28th June from Dublin, to W. Fongland, in ballast. 29 settlers. Brig Friendship, Smith, 22d June from Tralee to Geo. Symes, in ballast. 23 settlers. Bark Dependant, Carr, 24th June from Dublin, to W. Price & Co. in ballast. Brig Betsey, Bacon, 27th do. from Sligo, to order in ballast. 42 settlers.

CLEARED.

Aug. 8.—Brig Lord Stewart, Stoddart, Wexford, H. Gowen & Co. Brig Blossom Williamson, Leith, R. Wood & Co. Schr. Esperance, Tarric, Richibucto, C. F. Aylwin. Brig Eclipse, Moore, Ayr, Jas. Brown. Brig Mars, Brown, Sligo, W. Saunderson & Co. 9.—Brig Susanna, Nott, Tralee, R. McCarthy. 10.—Ship Francis & Harriot, Dodds, London, Longley and Dyke. Brig Eleanor, Potts, Whitehaven, W. Jackson. Schr. Albion, Caldwell, Halifax, H. Dubord. Brig Eclipse, Moore, Ayr, Jas. Brown. 11.—Bark Duncan Gibb, Evans, Dublin, J. Sarriders & Co. Ship Queen, Heath, London, Geo. Hamilton. Brig Hope, Tomlinson, Whitehaven, Moir & Heath. Brig John & Mary, Cant, Newcastle, Handyside & Co. Brig Erato, Blair, Drogheda, W. & G. Pemberton. Brig Dalouisa, Norton, London, Sheppard & Campbell. Brig Robert, Wake, Liverpool, T. Froste & Co. 12.—Brig Northumbria, Wright, London, H. Atkinson. 14.—Brig Rose Bank, Boyd, Belfast, T. Hays. Bark Tottingham, Short, Dover, H. Le Mesurier & Co. Brig Sceptre, Heston, Cardiff, W. & G. Pemberton. Solr. Maria, Walker, Charlotte Town, (P. E. I.) Master.

15—Brig James, Grave, Maryport, Geo. Symes.
Brig Spring, Emmerton, Lynn, Sheppard & Campbell.
Brig Minerva, Carrick, Hull, Geo. Symes.
Schr. Providence, Lapointe, P. F. Island, Ross & Mitchell.
16—Bark Mariner, Nosworthy, London, W. Patton.
Brig Robert and Margaret, Gray, Dublin, Pemberton.
Brig Harriet, Goldsworthy, London, H. Atkinson.
Schr. Defiance, McCallum, Miramichi, Rogerson & Co.
17—Brig Kite, Tabb, Newell, J. C. Hunt.
Brig Thomas, Marshall, Sunderland, H. Gowan & Co.
Bark Aurora, Dearness, Hull, W. & G. Pemberton.
Brig Pacific, Taylor, Newcastle, ditto.
Brig Jane Hutton, McKeane, Halifax, C. F. Aylwin.
18—Ship Regalia, Dixon, Portsmouth, Longley & Dyke.
Brig Cecilia, Troule, St. John's (N.F.), J. Leaycraft.
Bark Victory, Tucker, Hall, Irvine & Co.

PASSENGERS.

In the Stephen Wright, from Limerick, Mr. N. Blood.
In the Asa, arrived last Sunday from London, Dr. Miller, Staff Surgeon, Mr. Gravely, Mrs. Gordon and Mrs. Le-mari.
In the Columbia, at New-York 19th June from Liverpool, Mr. Bouton, Solicitor General of Upper Canada.
In the James Cropper, Packet ship, sailed from New-York for Liverpool, August 1st, J. Henry, Esquire, Senior Commissioner of legal enquiry in the West-Indies, and Frederick Justice, Esquire, Solicitor General of Bermuda.
In the Ramer, from Newell, Mr. W. Collins.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Oriental, White, was to sail from Quebec with a cargo of Teas, &c. on the 20th February.
The Admiral Denton, Williams, which returned on Saturday last, is discharging her cargo for the purpose of undergoing the necessary repairs.
Grave-ent, 14th June—Sailed, Andromache, Todd, for Quebec: 29th June, Ship Elizabeth and Bark Harriet, for do.

Sunderland, 19th do.—Cordelia White, for do.
Liverpool, June 25—Sailed the 19th for Quebec, Amos Botsford, Hodgson; advertised, new brig Garland, and Countess of Liverpool, Jenkinson for do.

SPOKEN WITH—July 17th, long. 45, brig Mary, of Shields for Quebec.
The Robert James Haynes, Margaret and Norral, all with cargoes from Liverpool, proceeded for Montreal on Wednesday evening in tow of the Hercules.

The True Briton, Reid, arrived from Montreal the early part of this week, and will sail for Greenock on Sunday next.
Cove of Cork, 10th June.—Arrived, Grace, Little, from Dublin for Quebec.

Waterford, 17th do.—Taking in passengers, Bark Liberty, to sail for Quebec about the 22d do.
Liverpool, 20th do.—Entered for loading, John Wood.

The David Shaw, of Liverpool, abandoned, which was wrecked by the Victoria, transport, at this port the 9th July, Jan. 50; was seen 14th July with the fore sail and main spencer set, in lon. 47½ by the Kremlin, at Boston, from Cronstadt.

VESSELS SPOKEN—21 July, in lat. 47, 40, long. 34, 23, W. George Burns, hence for Dublin—22d in lat. 45, 41, N. long. 54, W. Henry Carl, Cowie, hence for Belfast—24th, off St. Paul's Renovation McErdm, hence for Newcastle—24, 45 leagues outside St. Paul's, Home, Maxwell, hence for Liverpool—55th off St. Paul's, Kingston, Wood, and Bowes, Brazg, hence for Liverpool—Bowler Bic Tuesday 1st inst. Nelson Wood, Ball, hence for do.

The wind has come round to the eastward and now blows a good breeze from that quarter. As there are a number of vessels reported at hand, their arrival may, therefore, be hourly looked for.

The Carrington, Rayside, sailed from Jupiter river (Anticosti) for the Magdalen Islands, 24th July, from whence she was to proceed to the Gut of Canso, there to await the arrival of his Lordship the Governor in-Chief, in the Menai.

The Andromeda, with a general cargo from London, 14th June, was at anchor at Basque Island, a little below Green Island on the 10th inst.

Liverpool, July 23, Arrived, Shallett, Mason, from Quebec.
Deal, May 10, Arrived, Mary, Jacobson, and Reward, Terry, Quebec. 11th, Christopher, Atkinson, and Walters do.

The Trio, Leslie, from Quebec, arrived off Cork on the 1st July.
Liverpool, July 1. Sailed, Pleiades, Smith, for Quebec; Malvina, Armstrong, and Countess of Liverpool, Jenkins, for Montreal.

Liverpool, July 15. Sailed, John Wood, and Shallett, Mason, for Quebec.
The Caroline Bryant, from Quebec for Cork, was carried into Bl. heleveto, 6th May, abandoned with 5 feet water in the hold. She was picked up 20 miles north of the north cape of Cape Breton.

On the 8th inst., lat. 46, long. 26, the Amos, Botsford, from New York for Quebec, was fallen in with in a sinking state. The crew, 14 in number were taken out and the vessel sunk immediately.

Deal, July 11.—Arrived, Sir William Bensley, Smith from Quebec.
Cove of Cork, July 2. Arrived, Pricella, Mitchell, from Quebec.

Grave-ent, 10, Christopher Knight, from do.
Dublin 7, St. Ann, Pugh, and Medusa, Thompson, from do.

Waterford, 5, Blenheim, Warren, and George IV. Morgan, from do.
Plymouth, 11, Priam, Smith from do.

Waterford, 12, Richard, Wagg, from do.
Waterford, 8, Eolus, Thomas, from do.
Londonderry, 10, Uulster, Shannon, from do.

Aberdeen, 8, City of Aberdeen, ditto; Brilliant, Barclay, and Quebec Packet, Atkinson from do.

CANADIAN SPECTATOR,

MONTREAL, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 23, 1826.

The British Parliament was prorogued to the 23rd August. It is said that one hundred and thirty three new members have been returned from England and Wales. The celebrated Mr. Brougham has lost his election in the county of Westmoreland, but he sits in the new parliament for Winchester.

The distress in the Manufacturing Districts had not diminished. The Globe states that the Ministers are now fully aware of the distressed state of the manufacturing districts. The capitalists who are withdrawing from business, have been overruled in their statements; and it is stated there are more working people now out of employment than at any previous period, with fears that the numbers will still increase. On this subject, it is reported Sir John Byng has written to government and to the Committee for the relief of the distressed labourers, pointing out the probability of the distress being more extended towards the close of the year, and recommending the utmost care of the fund, that a proportion may be reserved for the time when the distress will be greatest, and when the season will demand from the rich still greater aid, to defend the distressed from the inclemency of the season. It is said that the Ministers have repeatedly expressed their readiness to listen to any measure that can be pointed out by the principal manufacturers for alleviating the existing distress.

This state of things composes an exceedingly unpleasant prospect. The great extent and activity of manufactures for many years past have produced in England, a vast population in that department of industry. In the mean time every other was fully supplied with its requisite numbers. A continued reaction in the manufacturing districts, such as the existing circumstances give us some cause to dread, will, consequently, place a formidable mass of human beings in a state of horrid desperation, in which death would be more welcome than life, unless the possessors of money and property should consent by means of a donation of a great part of their possessions, to procure security for the remainder.

Yet this process necessary and humane though it be, while it may alleviate the immediate pressure of the evil,

will in some degree promote the cause, in as much the property so bestowed will be expended on an unproductive and consequently withdrawn from its usual encroachments of a productive population. It is impossible to foresee how the present formidable appearances & obstructions may be finally resolved. We hope and fervently pray that the fortune of the empire may prevail. To relieve the pressure in the manufacturing districts, the Bank of England has commenced opening Branches.

The affairs of Greece will now, if possible, increase in interest. Lord Cochrane, in his letters to his private friends, writes in the highest spirits, and seems to consider his object as certain of speedy accomplishment. The arrangements made for his expedition are of more importance than may be generally imagined. The steam-boats under his command will carry long 63 pounders, cast for the purpose. A large quantity of stores, arms, and ammunition, is now at Napoli di Romania waiting his arrival.

A letter from Smyrna of the 10th June says that satisfactory news had been received from Greece. 15,000 men of the elite had assembled at Napoli, and were marching against the Egyptians. Colonel Fabvier, at the head of his regular troops, to the amount of 3,000 men, had proceeded to Hydra. 60 ships had 15 gun-boats had sailed in pursuit of the enemy. The Byzantine fleet has not yet left the Hellespont. The English Colonel Gordon encouraged the Greeks with all his power and pecuniary means. Two vessels, laden with military stores, and sent from an anonymous quarter from London, had arrived at Napoli. Three others, laden with various military effects and the necessary for steam-boats, had also arrived there. Lord Cochrane was expected every moment. It is impossible to venture upon any opinion as to the exact state of Ibrahim Pacha. The accounts are at variance. It is said that he has advanced to Napoli, which we conceive to be the truth. But every Turkish and Egyptian vessel, if Lord Cochrane has been in action, has probably been swept from the seas by this. Not only will the naval power of the enemy be utterly destroyed, but their best ships will be rendered Grecian and will be manned by Greek and other Christian sailors in the cause of the Greeks. In a short time Lord Cochrane will thus have a large and powerful navy under his command—he will move where he pleases unmolested through the Archipelago and the Levant. He will direct the furious fireships of the Greeks and he will apply his tremendous steam batteries at pleasure. He will have on board a body of active and daring soldiers—he will keep the sea coasts of Turkey and Egypt in alarm and under contribution—or he will in the first instance force his way through the Hellespont, appear before Constantinople, become master of its waters, bombard it and fire it, and perhaps with the aid of the Greek population and the disaffected and enraged Janissaries, reduce the Sultan to sign in his scraglio the peace of Greece.

The moment is exceedingly critical for the Greeks. If the Sultan be allowed time to complete the reformation of the military system; if he can add to the courage of the Turks any considerable degree of the arrangements, the discipline and skill of the western armies—we fear that the destruction of the whole Grecian race would be inevitable. It is probable that the French government is displeased at the introduction of a Charter into Portugal. In 1824 the late King had decided on the introduction of one, but it was postponed through the influence of the French ministry, and it is said that it was modified by the advice of Sir Charles Stuart. We should wish much to know what these modifications were, and whether they were or not calculated to gratify the French Government at the expense of Portuguese liberty. The Charter of Don Pedro has not yet been published—and we know not how far it may be entitled to praise—it is said, however, that the French Government is increasing its force in Spain—and we should not be surprised if it met the introduction of a Charter into Portugal with an invasion, and destroyed it by force of arms. France has the despotism of Ferdinand in keeping, and is bound by a disgraceful and vicious honour to destroy whatever might endanger it.

It appears that two ships of war have been built in New York, by orders of the Greek Committee, for the service of the Greeks. General Lallemand was agent for the Committee. The sum charged was 450,000 dollars a ship. One has been paid for. The London Committee has refused to accept bills for the other; and it will not be delivered, but has been offered for sale to the United States. It is said that the price charged for these patriot ships is most enormous.—But where is all the sublime devotion of the Americans for liberty? Where are their many turgid and pedantic speeches about Greece—the cradle of the arts and so forth? Why do they not instantly contribute and make up the sum necessary to procure the second ship and present it to Lord Cochrane, for the service of the Greeks. Let an Agent also be appointed in Canada for subscriptions, and let us see what we all here can be induced to do for the purpose of rescuing fellow Christians and fellow creatures from the most hellish tyranny—the most ferocious and tiger like cruelty that the human race ever witnessed.

There are some incongruities in the actions of the Americans of which their best friends are ashamed. They have been making pompous orations in honor of Mr. Jefferson—they have been celebrating his obsequies with professions and with displays of all kinds; and yet they allowed his estates to be sold by a lottery—and while doing the same, viewed, saw him on the brink of poverty after a life spent in their service—and though he was the very man who drafted their declaration of independence! They boast of their high mindedness and of their liberty—and of their glorious manifesto which claims for all an equal right to freedom—and they throw into a dungeon a free man merely because his skin is black—and then threaten to sell him like a horse or a dog for jail fees—they truly ought not to feel any ill will to Ibrahim Pacha!

Pour le Canadian Spectator.

Mr. Waller,
Rien de plus flatteur pour les amis de l'éducation que de voir insérer dans vos journaux vers ce temps de vacances, les rapports des exercices littéraires qui ont lieu dans les différentes écoles de ce district; rien de plus propre à mon avis à stimuler les efforts de notre nombreuse jeunesse et à lui imprimer du goût pour s'instruire, que la publication annuelle des succès qui ont couronné les occupations des élèves durant l'année. Veuillez donc bien donner place dans votre prochaine feuille aux détails intéressants de l'examen qu'ont subi le 16 et 17 derniers, en présence d'une nombreuse et respectable assemblée, les écolières de l'établissement de la Rivière du Chêne sous la direction de Dr. Labrie; il semble que tout ce qui a été dit de bien de cette école jusqu'ici est encore demeuré en deçà de la vérité et que les progrès rapides des élèves dans l'étude des deux langues, et dans les sciences qu'on y enseigne confirment tous les ans la perfection du système d'éducation qu'on y suit. Mais comment ne point compter sur des succès quand on voit à la tête d'une semblable institution d'habiles maîtresses, que des motifs d'intérêt conduisent moins que le désir d'instruire et surtout quand cet établissement est surveillé par l'infatigable Dr. Labrie!

Aux deux premières séances, les écolières furent examinées sur les grammaires Françaises et Anglaises, sur l'arithmétique, la mythologie, l'histoire et la géographie. La seconde classe, principalement composée d'enfants adoussés de douze ans, montra beaucoup de progrès dans l'étude des deux grammaires pour le peu de temps qu'elle s'en était occupée, mais la première classe en fit avec une assurance étonnante, l'application des règles en donnant les parties de l'omission, c'est surtout en écrivant sans fautes la dictée qu'on s'aperçut, qu'en effet ces élèves plus avancées pouvaient mettre en prati-

que ce qu'elles en avaient appris. On admira parallèlement la promptitude avec laquelle les calculs arithmétiques s'exécutèrent, et l'exactitude avec laquelle se firent les réponses sur la géographie et les opérations sur les cartes des différents pays. Enfin ces premiers exercices entremêlés de quelques pièces de musique, et de la récitation de quelques conversations dans les deux langues furent terminés par la représentation de l'aveugle de Spa en Anglais. C'est là que plusieurs des petites filles de nos campagnes déployèrent leurs talents en parlant correctement une langue qui ne leur était pas familière, et en s'acquittant au parfait de leurs rôles respectifs.

Dans la dernière séance après avoir visité les cahiers d'écriture dont plusieurs étaient excellents, les ouvrages de dessin, de broderie, &c. On s'occupa principalement de l'usage des globes, de quelques éléments de physique, de la géographie et de l'histoire du Canada, ces deux dernières par le Dr. Labrie. Nous avons vu avec plaisir, Mesdemoiselles Labrie, Dumouchel, et Lantier parcourir cette vaste étendue de pays que comprend toute l'Amérique Britannique du Nord, et nous en donner la division en Provinces, en districts et en comtés; nous énumérer les principales villes, les chefs lieux de comtés, les montagnes, les rivières, les golpes, les baies, les lacs, les îles, &c., et entrer dans quelques détails au sujet du gouvernement, des lois, des productions et du commerce de cette partie de l'Amérique Septentrionale. L'histoire du Canada commanda ensuite toute l'attention de l'auditoire pendant plus d'une heure, et le récit n'en fut interrompu que pour donner place à des applaudissements mérités, qu'on ne pouvait plus contenir. Qu'il me soit permis d'observer en passant que ce qui fut récité alors faisait partie de l'ouvrage, que le Dr. Labrie a réuni pour son école, d'une histoire plus complète de son pays que ce savant et digne compatriote se propose d'offrir dans quelque temps à ses concitoyens, si sa santé déjà délicate et précaire, peut lui en permettre l'accomplissement. D'après ce que j'ai vu de ce grand travail, je dirai que le style élégant, châtié et soutenu de l'historien, la précision des faits qu'il rapporte, les sources certaines où il a puisé, les renseignements divers qu'il s'est procurés avec beaucoup de soins, nous donnent lieu d'espérer que cet ouvrage, quand il sera achevé, ne laissera rien à désirer sur l'histoire du Canada jusqu'à nos jours, et immortalisera le nom de son digne auteur.

Cette dernière séance fut terminée par un drame Français, aussi composé par le directeur de l'établissement. La morale en était qu'il est dangereux de donner et de suivre de mauvais conseils. La justesse de la composition et le jeu parfait des jeunes actrices excitèrent le plus vif intérêt parmi les spectateurs et firent verser des larmes à plusieurs. La distribution des prix couronna ces exercices littéraires, et l'heureux élève reçut la récompense qu'il avait méritée des mains du Président de l'assemblée, l'Honorable Juge Foucher, qui dans cette occasion adressa au Dr. Labrie, aux Institutrices et aux élèves un compliment flatteur que l'assemblée approuva par de longs applaudissements.

Le soir, le Dr. Labrie donna un excellent dîner à quarante personnes de ses amis. Dans le cours de la soirée, il fut prononcé plusieurs bons discours sur l'éducation dans cette Province et sur les écoles de la Rivière du Chêne en particulier, par les Honorables Juge Foucher, L. J. Papineau, par Messire Paquin, curé de la Paroisse, par J. Neilson et Ls. Plamondon, Ecuyers, de Québec, et par le Dr. Labrie.

UN AMI DE L'EDUCATION.

We have been informed there have been from twenty four to twenty five thousand persons of the catholic church confirmed in the course of the last year, during which the Bishop of Tennesse, visited successively every part of the District of Montreal.

The usual examination of the scholars in the Colleges of Montreal and St. Hyacinthe were held during this month, in presence of a large concourse of citizens of all classes. The number of visitors on the occasion, proves the interest which the public takes in the success of these respectable establishments.

We believe it will be unnecessary to refer our readers to our meteorological table in order to show them that the weather, during the week now concluding, has been uncommonly warm. This must have been felt by all. It may not, perhaps, be so well known that the average heat has been greater than in any week during the season. The one nearest to it, was that from the 8th to the 16th July. During two days of that week, the thermometer was 95 & 96, but the average heat at 3 o'clock P.M., was scarcely 89. In the week just concluded, it has been two degrees higher.—Montreal Herald, 19th August.

We are authorised to contradict the notice inserted in our last, with regard to names of the gentlemen who were mentioned as office bearers at the dinner to be given to Mr. Keen by a number of his theatrical admirers and private friends, on Tuesday next. We can only say that we are entirely guiltless in the matter, the paragraph having been brought to the office by one of the Gentlemen interested.—Herald.

On Thursday last a most atrocious crime was committed in the parish of St. Joseph de Chamilly. A wretch, named Joseph Massé, induced a girl of 7 years of age to drink rum until she was intoxicated; after which he violated her person with circumstances of aggravation too shocking to be detailed. He has been committed to goal, and a legal investigation of the affair is going on.—Herald.

On Friday the 18th August 1826, an Inquisition was held on the body of Thomas Halbert, of Montreal, carrier. The deceased died the evening before, from a kick received on his left groin, or blow of a stone thrown at him by William Collins or James Lang, on Tuesday evening last at about ten in the evening. The said Collins and Lang are now committed, and will stand their trial the first Criminal Court. It appears that they wished to make forcible entry into a house in St. Charles Borromeo Street, where people were dancing, and that Thomas Halbert, who was standing at his own door advised them to go home, and not prevent people from enjoying themselves, upon which they fell upon him, kicked him, and stoned him.—The jurors returned the following verdict: "that the deceased, Thomas Halbert came to his death by a kick, or a blow of a stone, inflicted in manner aforesaid by them, the said William Collins and James Lang, or one or either of them, the other being present, on the lower part of the left side of the belly of him the said Thomas Halbert."—Id.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday afternoon, a young man aged about 18, of the name of François Drap-pen, servant to Mr. Thos. Sallou, tavern keeper, was accidentally drowned opposite the end of the New-Market. He had stripped for the purpose of bathing; but not being able to swim he took hold of a plank by which he held till some person gave it a push, which caused him to lose his hold, when he immediately sunk. His body has not yet been found. On Saturday afternoon, a young man named Leo Roj, aged 26 years, was drowned opposite Boucherville. He was the best swimmer

in that neighbourhood, and had often offered for a certain sum of money, to swim across the St. Lawrence. On the above evening, he was amusing himself in the river after some betteaux, when he is supposed to have taken the cramp, as he was heard to call loudly; a bateau went to his assistance, but too late to save him.—Montreal Gazette.

Since our last, the bodies of Mr. Hinton and Mr. Goodsell have been found; the former near Boucherville, and the latter floating down the Current St. Charles. Inquests have been held on them, and verdicts of accidental death, from drowning, returned.—Id.

The weather has been oppressively warm for the last ten days. We have had a heavy shower of rain this day, which has, in some measure, cooled the air.—Id.

FIREWOOD sold at the beach from the 14th to the 19th inst. 174 cords. Of which, 148 were maple, birch, and beech, at 10s to 12s 6d per cord, and 26 mixed wood at 10s. During the above period 153 cords arrived in port. Of which 26 were maple, 27 birch, 27 maple and birch, 29 maple birch and beech, and 44 mixed wood.—Id.

Auction Sales.

BY STUART, CALCOFF, & Co.
SALE OF LIQUORS, &c.
ON A LIBERAL CREDIT.

At their Stores, on SATURDAY next the 26th inst will be sold,
40 puns, strong Jamaica Spirits,
4 pipes Cognac Brandy,
6 do. Holland Geneva,
1 hhd. Marella Madeira,
10 puns. Whiskey,
20 boxes yellow Soap,
20 barrels Herring,
20 casks Warrens Blacking,
50 kegs Paints,
20 jars double boiled lintseed Oil,
2 hds. Lamp Black,
10 barrels Rosin,
And various other effects.
Conditions at the time of Sale,
To commence at ONE o'clock.
STUART CALCOFF & Co.
23d August, 1826. Auctioneers.

Lot Sale of Dry Goods.

At the Stores of Messrs. Robert Frost & Co., on MONDAY the 23rd inst. and following days, will be sold—upwards of 300 Lots of fresh DRY GOODS Consisting of
Superfine, Fine and Common Cloths,
Blue, Drab and Olive Flushings,
Red, White and Yellow Flannels,
Rose and Point Blankets,
Figured and Plain Bombazettes—Plaids,
Cotton and Worsted Hosiery,
Sewing Silks, Cords and Laces,
Threads of all kinds,
Bobbins and Meeklin Laces,
Linen, Shirtings, Russia Ducks,
Lancashire Sheetings, Tapes,
Sail Canvas No. 1 & 7,
Plated and Wool Hats,
With a general and extensive assortment of Manchester and Scotch Goods.
The whole are intended to be sold off without reserve, & offer an opportunity to Town & Country, buyers to lay in their supplies which from the limited import expected this fall may not occur again during the season.
Catalogues will be ready and the goods may be viewed three days previous to the sale, at which time the terms, (which will be liberal) will be declared.
Sale to commence each day at TEN o'clock,
STUART, CALCOFF, & Co.
15th August, 1826. Auctioneers.

BY A. L. MACNIDER & JAS. SCOTT.

WILL be sold without reserve on SATURDAY next, the 26th inst. at the stores of the late firm of Mess. MAITLAND, GARDEN & AULDJO, the remainder of the Stock belonging to the said firm:—consisting of
7 pipes } L. P. O. Madeira,
5 hds. }
1 gr. cask }
2 pipes } L. P. O. Tenerife,
2 hds. }
24 pipes L. P. Tenerife,
3 pipes Port Wine,
23 pipes } Spanish Wines,
2 hds. }
20 hds. Claret,
1 hhd. Old Sherry,
50 doz. Claret,
120 gals. superior old Cognac Brandy,
in lots of 20 gallons.
20 casks Hibberts brown Stout, 5 doz. ea.
3 do do Ale, 3 do do.
18 bags Coffee,
80 gross Bottles in mats of 1 gross each,
16 Cwt. Crawly Steel,
12 tons Swedes Iron,
1 do English Round do,
2½ do Log wood,
11 Cwt. Nicaragua wood,
3 do Cam wood,
6 do Fustic.
With a variety of other articles.
ON A LIBERAL CREDIT.
Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale, & on application to the Broker's any time previous.
Sale at ONE o'clock.
A. L. MACNIDER & JAS. SCOTT.
23d August 1826.

ON THURSDAY next the 24th inst. at the Stores of the Subscribers.
A Choice Assortment of DRY GOODS,
Sale precisely at TEN o'clock.
A. L. MACNIDER & JAS. SCOTT.
19th August 1826. Auctioneers.

BY J. A. CARTIER.

ON SATURDAY next the 26th inst. at his office, will be sold.
A General assortment of Dry Goods.
Suitable to the present and approaching Season.
Sale to commence at ONE o'clock, P. M.
J. A. CARTIER.
23d August 1826. A & B.

BY AUSTIN CUVILLIER.

At his Office, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, at ONE o'clock, will be sold:
10 boxes Lemons } in prime order and to be sold
12 ditto Oranges } without reserve.
10 hds Glass Ware.
A great variety of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
—AND—
A General Assortment of Dry Goods.
AUSTIN CUVILLIER.
23d August 1826. A & B.

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THE HISTORY OF CANADA
From its first discovery, to the year 1791,
BY WILLIAM SMITH.
This work, which in addition to its Historical narrative, contains a Mass of valuable documents no where else to be met with, was printed in 1815, but from unavoidable circumstances remained unpublished till the present time.
As there are but few copies for sale here, those persons that are desirous of purchasing copies, must make an early application for them.—Quebec, 20th July, 1826. 6 inst.
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