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BRITISH AND CANADIAN SCHOOL VISITORS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

J. McLEOD, Esquire,
THOMAS ATKINS, Esquire.

Foreign Intelligence.

LONDON July 22nd.

Those of our contemporaries who are opposed to the King's government, are endeavouring to turn every, even the most natural, occurrence, to the profit of the party whom they serve, not scrupling to have recourse to falshood, in support of their cause. Thus, the visit of the Duke of Wellington to his Majesty, at Windsor, on Thursday last, is announced in an evening paper of yesterday, and a morning paper of this day, as a visit paid by express command of the King, and as an event big with important results. That the Duke of Wellington should, on the anniversary of his Majesty's Coronation, pay his duty to the King, is at once a most proper and natural step on the part of his Grace; but it is inconsistent with the truth to state that his Grace was either invited by his Majesty, or that the King expected the visit.—*Courier.*

The *Gazette de France* declares the treaty published as having been entered into between Great Britain and France for the evacuation of Spain, to be a mere fiction of the Parisian editors. It is, on the other side, said, that it is, the outline of an arrangement which was only the concurrence of the Spanish government to carry it into effect.

It is believed that Mr. Hobhouse, the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, and Mr. Herries, the Secretary of the Treasury, go out of office.

PORTUGAL.—A further change is reported to have taken place in the Portuguese Ministry. The Count de Palmella has, it seems, declined receiving the portefeuille of Foreign Affairs, which has, in consequence, been confided to M. de Villa Real. The general aspect of affairs in that country, too, is described as extremely unpromising. Guerrillas are said to be multiplying in the northern districts of the kingdom, where the Constitutional Government finds it impossible to raise a single recruit for the army; and symptoms of the activity of the Apostolical faction are likewise manifested in other quarters, though in a less prominent form. From all that has transpired, indeed, it is probable that matters will soon come to a crisis in Portugal.

LONDON, July 30.

The *Gazette de France*, of July 26, contains an extract from the *Gazette de Augsburg*, dated CONSTANTINOPLE, June 26th, by which it appears that the PORTÉ had made a declaration against the mediation of the Allied Powers. Meantime the Military preparations announce that he was resolved to assume an imposing attitude towards the Allied Powers, in case they should attempt to carry their resolutions into execution.

An order has been given to appoint Civil Governors in the Turkish Provinces. The Pachas, therefore, will retain only military authority.

Great failures are reported in the Stock Exchange, particularly that of Mr. HENTY. The *Globe* of the 28th July says, that "many have received deep wounds and are staggering on with doubtful credit. Credit at the Stock Exchange has received such a shock, that no business of any extent is expected for some time."

"CONSOLS, 28 July, 2½ P. M. for account 87—for money 86½—No bargains."

"GRAIN.—Return of Grain received in the week ending July 20—Wheat 59s 1d. Barley 36s. Oats 26s 8d. Rye 42s 4d. Peas 44s 11d."

JAMAICA papers to the 14th June had been received in LONDON. The *Globe* says: "the accounts from Jamaica are disagreeable: the foolish resolution of the Assembly to stop the supplies has been finally carried into effect."

The colonists of JAMAICA were pleased with the elevation of Sir JAMES SEARLETT, who is a native

of KINGSTON, and brother to the Chief Justice of the Island.

JAMAICA does not suffer from the non-intercourse with the UNITED STATES.

It is a fact of some importance at the present period, that immediately after holding a Cabinet Council, His MAJESTY sent for the Duke of WELLINGTON, who had an audience with the KING on the 20th July, having travelled from STRATHFIELD-SAY to WINDSOR for that purpose. It is expected that the DUKE will reassume the command of the Army.

It is said that there has been sharp bickering in the Cabinet Council, of part of which the KING is stated to have been a witness. This, however, comes from the opposition papers.

Sir PHILIP MUSGRAVE Bart. Member of Parliament for CARLISLE is deceased. The Earl of MORTON is also dead.

The reformation proceeds in IRELAND. Lord Chancellor MANNERS has declared the Catholic association illegal, and has refused to admit any of its members into the commission of the peace.

NEW CRIMINAL LAW.—We are happy to find that Mr. Peel has succeeded in his arduous undertaking, to confer a great benefit upon the public, "consolidating and amending the Laws in England relative to Larceny and other offences connected therewith," comprised in the Act 7 and 8 Geo. 4, chap. 29, passed 21st June, 1827, which came into operation yesterday.

In perusing its enactments we are induced to give the following clauses, as being of general interest:—

BANKERS, MERCHANTS, BROKERS, ATTORNEYS, &c.

XLIX. And, for the punishment of embezzlements committed by agents intrusted with property, be it enacted, That if any money, or security for the payment of money, shall be entrusted to any banker, merchant, broker, attorney, or other agent, with any direction in writing to apply such money, or any part thereof, or the proceeds of any part of the proceeds of such security, for any purpose specified in such direction, and he shall, in violation of good faith, and contrary to the purpose so specified, in anywise convert to his own use or benefit such money, security, or proceeds, or any part thereof respectively, every such offender shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the court, to be transported beyond the seas for any term not exceeding fourteen years nor less than seven years, or to suffer such other punishment by fine or imprisonment, or by both, as the court shall award; and if any chattel or valuable security, or power of attorney for the sale or transfer of any share or interest in any public stock or fund—whether of this Kingdom or of Great Britain or of Ireland, or of any Foreign State, or in any fund of any body corporate, company, or society, shall be entrusted to any banker, merchant, broker, attorney or other agent, for safe custody, or for any special purpose, without any authority to sell, negotiate, transfer, or pledge, and he shall, in violation of good faith, and contrary to the object or purpose for which such chattel, security, or power of attorney, shall have been entrusted to himself, negotiate, transfer, pledge, or in any manner convert to his own use or benefit such chattel or security, or the proceeds of the same, or any part thereof, or the share or interest in the stock or fund to which such power of attorney shall relate, or any part thereof, every such offender shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the court, to any of the punishments which the court may award, as herein before last mentioned.

L. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing herein before contained relating to agents shall affect any trustee in or under any instrument whatever, or any mortgagee of any property, real or personal, in respect of any act done by such trustee or mortgagee in relation to the property comprised in or affected by any such trust or mortgage; nor shall restrain any banker, merchant, broker, attorney, or other agent, from receiving any money which shall be or become actually due and payable upon or by virtue of any valuable security, according to the tenor and effect thereof, in such manner as he might have done if this Act had not been passed; nor from selling, transferring, or otherwise disposing of any securities or effects in his possession, upon which he shall have any lien, claim, or demand entitling him by law so to do, unless such sale, transfer, or other disposal shall extend to greater number or part of such securities or effects than shall be requisite for satisfying such lien, claim, or demand.

FACTORS, AGENTS, BROKERS, &c.

LI. And be it enacted, That if any factor or agent entrusted, for the purpose of sale, with any goods or

merchandise or entrusted with any bill of lading, warehousekeeper's or wharfinger's certificate, or warrant or order for delivery of goods or merchandise, shall, for his own benefit and in violation of good faith, deposit or pledge any such goods or merchandise, or any of the said documents, as received by such factor or agent, at or before the time of making such deposit or pledge, or intended to be thereafter borrowed or received, every such offender shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, being convicted thereof, shall be liable, at the discretion of the court, to be transported beyond the seas for any term not exceeding fourteen years nor less than seven years, or to suffer such other punishment by fine or imprisonment, or by both, as the court shall award, but such factor or agent shall be liable to any prosecution for disposition or pledging any such goods or merchandise, or any of the said documents, in case the same shall not be made a security for or subject to the payment of any greater sum of money than the amount which, at the time of such deposit or pledge, was justly due and owing to such factor or agent from his principal together with the amount which, at the time of deposit or pledge, was justly due and owing to such factor or agent from his principal, together with the amount of any bill or bills of Exchange drawn by or on account of such principal, and accepted by such factor or agent.

LII. Provided always, and be it enacted, That nothing in this Act contained, nor any proceeding, conviction, or judgement to be had or taken thereupon, against any banker, merchant, broker, attorney, or other agent, as aforesaid, shall prevent, lessen, or impeach any remedy at law or in equity which any party aggrieved by any such offence might or would have had if this Act had not been passed; but nevertheless the conviction of any such offender shall not be received in evidence in any action at law or suit in equity against him; and no banker, merchant, broker, factor, attorney, or other agent as aforesaid, shall be liable to be convicted by any evidence whatever as in offender against this Act, in respect of any act done by him, if he shall at any time previously to his being indicted for such offence have disclosed such act, on oath, in consequence of any compulsory process of any Court of law or equity in any action, suit or proceeding which shall have been bona fide instituted by any party aggrieved, or if he shall have disclosed the same in any examination or deposition before any Commissioners of Bankrupt.

The public will in some degree appreciate the labour of undertaking, when we state that this Act consolidates the provisions contained in 180 Acts, beginning with the statute of Henry the 3rd, commonly called the *Charta de Foresta*, against stealing the King's venison, in the year 1225, and ending with the Act 7, Geo 4, chap. 69, in 1826, comprising a period of 600 years.

New-York, August 29-

Atmospherical Refraction.—Looking down the Bay on Sunday last, in the direction of the Narrows, we witnessed a deception of the sight, which made us think one Cotton Mather's miracles no longer apocryphal. We allude to that by which the early settlers of New Haven were so much alarmed. They had long been expecting the return of a supply ship, on board of which were many of their friends. At length, on a hazy day, they saw a ship in the air, with all her sails bent, and the illusion was so perfect that they fancied she was in the harbor, making her way gallantly to the dock.—When lo! a mast fell one way, another broke off another way—one spar fell in this direction, another in that—until at length the whole ship broke to pieces, and literally dissolved into thin air. Unhappy omen! nor ship nor friends were ever heard of more. But fancy imparted to the shadow the exact form, size and appearance of the vessel which had been sent out, and whose return was so anxiously expected, and the prophetic spectreship of course, became a supernatural revelation, in the *marabilia* of the voluminous historian of the pilgrim colonies. The account of its appearance was carefully drawn up by the Rev. Mr. Davenport, the minister of New Haven. It is possible that the ship itself, or rather the reflection of it, by the deceptive effects of fog and the ocean, was seen in the atmosphere, and that she suddenly, from some natural cause, went down in the sound, before making the harbor. Such an optical deception was the case with a ship we saw on Sunday, which was apparently raised so high that a line drawn from it to the eye, would have made an angle of thirty degrees with the plane of the horizon. It seemed to be proudly floating above an immense volume of mist. The state of the atmosphere at the time of Cotton Mather's miracle, was probably the same as with us on Sunday. Such illusions are not unusual in the arctic and antarctic seas. We recollect of reading some interesting accounts, as believe in Screeby's narratives, of ships having been seen by that intrepid navigator in the clouds, for many miles before the top-mast could be descried with the best glasses from his own round top. Three or four years since there was an instance of at-

atmospherical refraction near Marblehead--an account of which was published in the Boston Statesman. The latter stated that fields, trees, and houses were distinctly marked out, and every shade and hue exhibited. The fashionable and romantic island of Nahant, was likewise exactly and beautifully delineated, at the distance of several miles from its real situation. But the most remarkable instance of atmospherical refraction of which we have read, occurred at Hastings, in England, in July, 1729. The account before us states that this continued for three hours, and the refracted coast, (the coast of France,) though at a distance of forty or fifty miles, was plainly to be seen with the naked eye from the sea-shore, while at other times it could not be seen with a telescope, on account of its lowness. The fishermen, who had been in the habit of trading on the coast, pointed out from Hastings, the places they were accustomed to visit, such as the Bay, the Old Head or Man, the wind mill, &c at Boulogne, St. Vallery, &c. on the coast of Picardy. From the eastern cliff of Hastings, which is of considerable height the spectator could see Dungeness, Dover Cliffs, and the French coast from Calais to Dieppe. By the telescope, the French fishing boats were plainly to be seen at anchor; and the different colors of the land on the heights, with the buildings, were perfectly discernable. The same phenomenon was likewise observed at Winchelsea, and other places along the coast. The day was remarkably hot, without a breath of wind stirring.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Provincial.

The fame of the Rideau and Welland Canals has been loudly and justly celebrated by our provincial Journals, and distinguished Engineers and Travellers of both hemispheres have thought these works worthy of their inspection and commendation—the progress of these undertakings is readily detailed, and the public receives with satisfaction any information concerning them. But there are other works which ought not to be lost sight of, and which though not upon so magnificent and extended a scale, yet deserve from their utility honorable mention—among these we would call the attention of the public to the erection of the bridge across the Ottawa River.

Our readers must be aware that this work was commenced last autumn, and that a slight accident occasioned some delay in completing the first stone arch, on the Lower Canada side. This difficulty however, was quickly surmounted by the industry, spirit and enterprise of the persons employed, who in order to ensure its erection braved all the rigours of a Canadian winter. The second arch of the line, which is also of stone, and of the same span with the first (60, feet) was completed on the 17th of last month and its execution does great credit to Messrs P. Wright and sons, the contractors. From this arch to the next bridge in the line, the space is filled up with stones and rubble, bounded on each side by dry stone masonry until it reaches and effects a solid abutment. When the water is low this spot is very shallow, and during floods it forms an eddy, no obstacle being occasioned by the force of the current which is scarcely perceptible at this particular spot. Taking advantage of this circumstance Colonel By has erected a flat wooden bridge, which is now completed, and extends to the Island which forms the edge of the Great Kettle on the lower Canada side. This bridge is supported on trestles strengthened by ring posts, and floored with cedar logs. It was erected by Mr. R. Drummond in a manner to insure its durability, both with regard to the materials made use of by the contractor, and the plan of construction adopted by the commanding Engineer.

By this connected chain of bridges the communication is complete from Lower-Canada to the side of the Large Kettle, the point from whence the grand arch of 220 feet of span is to spring. But while the prosecution of the work has been thus actively carried on in Lower-Canada, an equal activity and diligence has been manifested in the Upper Province. An excellent piece of road from the new village at the mouth of the Rideau Canal to the approach of the bridges has been made; its course passes through a gully where, during the spring floods, there is a considerable influx and discharge of water, it was therefore necessary to throw the bridge over it. The work was superintended by Lieutenant Parley, who crossed the gully by a bridge formed of cedar trees found on the spot, and constructed upon a principle whose simplicity, neatness, and fitness together with the facility of erection strongly recommends it as a model for other bridges in similar situations.

The first arch on this side is of 114 feet span, with an elevation of 9 feet—it springs from an abutment directly behind the premises of Mr. Frita. In order to ensure the certainty of its component parts being with exactness, it was put together on the land—it was afterwards taken down, and is now on the eve of completion on its intended site. This arch crosses the channel through which the timber passes down during high water. It possesses all the chances for strength and duration which timber as a building material can possess, and is placed in a situation which gives even an additional beauty (if such a thing is possible) to the lovely scenery presented by the falls of the Chaudiere and the surrounding country. After passing this bridge the traveller crosses a small island and arrives at another channel called the lost site, which is to be crossed by a floating bridge of 80 feet in length, now constructing. This brings him to the island which forms the Upper Canada side of the great kettle and the Upper Canada and the main arch. The chains for the construction of the scaffolding for the bridge across the great

Kettle are daily expected, and if they are laid across immediately on their arrival the pedestrian may shortly have an opportunity of passing over.

We have been thus minute on this subject from an idea (as already mentioned) that it has not met with its due share of attention from our brother Journalists. The extent and boldness of the undertaking none will attempt to controvert who have had an opportunity of examining the site of the Chaudiere bridge—its utility cannot be questioned as it forms a connection between two of the finest agricultural districts in either Province and from its being the only part in their water boundaries where Upper and Lower Canada can be joined by a bridge. We hope (and in so doing we trust that we outrage no consistency of figure or patriotic principle) that its erection will be the type and immediate precursor of a Union of these provinces under one Legislature, a step upon the expediency and, in fact, necessity of which most persons are now agreed.—*From the Montreal Gazette.*

QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER 8, 1827.

Since our last a fresh breeze from the eastward has brought upwards of sixty vessels from Sea, some of which have had remarkably quick passages, the regular Trader Cherub, Capt. Miller, which sailed from Greenock on the 4th, has brought Glasgow papers to the 3d August, and a London Globe of the 31st July, from these we have made some extracts, which however are not of very great interest, unless faith be put in the account of the defection of the Pacha of Egypt from the Turks in their contest with Greece. The late visit of the Duke of Wellington to the King at Windsor, has created much speculation, THE STANDARD, the Journal of the cuts, says, it was by His Majesty's desire, in consequence of sharp bickerings which took place at a Cabinet Council in the presence of Royalty, and which were borne with evident impatience.—The opposition papers say that the Duke's attendance on the King was unasked, and created surprise.

The Morning Herald 23d July, states that in consequence of the representations of the Merchants of Canada and Nova Scotia, a mail will henceforth sail direct for Halifax.

We copy the following items of news from the Glasgow Courier, August 2d. The Algerines have declared war against France. The Pacha of Egypt it is confidently stated has renounced the war against Greece. Private letters state that the greatest confusion and demoralization prevails in the Turkish Capital.

The same paper gives the following quotation from the Jamaica, Port-Royal Gazette to shew the false foundation on which the Theories of the Free-Trade advocates of the present day are founded—"The total quantity of flour THE PRODUCTION OF THE UNITED STATES, entered at the Custom House of Port Royal in the Month of May is 12,702 barrels, all of it for Island use, not a barrel of it is bonded, and every one brought hither in British shipping."

Consols for August Account, 88 7/8th.—*London Globe* 31st July.)

GLASGOW August 1st.—We still continue to have a good demand for wheat, and prices are fully supported. Canada Wheat per 240 lbs, 30s. to 31s. 6d.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

The arrival of the Southworth Transport, at Portsmouth, from Quebec, is noticed in the Greenock Advertiser of the 30 Augt, after twenty seven day's passage. Lieut. Col. McGregor 70 Reg. and Cap'n. Daltons Company R. Arty. sailed in the above Vessel.

The Election of the County of Gaspé held at New Carlisle, terminated on the 13th ulto. after six days polling. Mr. Christie has been returned by a majority of 177 over his opponent Mr. Poirier, who did not think proper to adjourn the Poll to Gaspé. The following is the state of the Poll at the close on the several days during the election.

	8th Aug.	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th
CHRISTIE,	167	184	269	219	Sun.	242	281
POIRIER,	19	35	49	31	day.	67	84
Majority,	148	149	190	188	—	175	177

Letters have been received from Mr. FELTON, dated as late as the 2d July, and laid before the public at the Exchange. Mr. Felton forwarded a copy of the Customs Amendment Act, and states that his mission had been completed by the prorogation of Parliament. It appears that he has been assisted by a committee of gentlemen in London, and the attention paid to our commercial interests show that their efforts have not been without avail.

We understand that Louis Panet Esqr. Notary, is appointed agent of the Jesuits' Estates, in the room of Mr. Christie.

David Legendre, a young man of the Parish of St. Croix, engaged as ferry man between Quebec and that place, was drowned at the landing place on Tuesday evening; although the body was only 15 minutes in the water life was found extinct.

Notice to Ship Masters in the Quebec Trade:—It is not generally known that Mr. Gamache, having charge of the Provision Post at Grand Bay in the Island of Anticosti, has lately built a house at Jupiter River, near the south-west point of the island, where shipwrecked persons may find a temporary shelter, until they may more conveniently go to the post or proceed on their voyage.

A house having a stove in it has also been built at

Atter River, four leagues to the westward of Jupiter River.

Another house has been built at Sheldrake River, six leagues to the eastward of Grand Bay.

Persons who may unfortunately be shipwrecked will therefore find three places of shelter between the south-west point of Anticosti and Grand Bay.

Married.

At Prince Edward's Island, on the 2th August, Mr. Matthew Thomas Keop, formerly Printer in this city, to Mary, third daughter of Mr. George Mabey, of that place.

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

- Sept. 2.—Ship Brilliant, Barclay, 17th July from Aberdeen, to Moir & Heath, ballast.
- Ship City of Waterford, Thomas, 6 weeks from Waterford, to Froste & Co. ballast.—25 settlers.
- Brig Indian, Matthias, 16th July from Greenock, to G. Ross & Co. general cargo.—60 settlers.
- Sloop, Eclipse, Meredith, 9 days from Miramichi, to Paterson & Weir, in ballast.—4 settlers.
- Ship Asia, Parkins, 15th June from London, to J. S. Campbell, in ballast.
- 5.—Bark Brothers, Jenkinson, 16th of July from Hull, to Irvine & Co. in ballast.
- Bark Emperor Alexander, Nicholson, 9 weeks from London, to H. Atkinson, in ballast.
- Bark Resolution, Ward, 4th August from St. John's, (Newfld) to H. Atkinson, in ballast.
- Bark Spring Hill, McFee, 14th of July from Holyhead, to Geo. Ross & Co. in ballast.
- Ship Montmorency, Teasdale, 16th of June from London, to — in ballast.
- Bark Princess of Wales, Clyma, 26th June from Chatham, to W. Price & Co. in ballast.
- Brig Cheviot, Mawson, 11 July from Cardiff, to W. & G. Pemberton, with iron.
- Brig Hope, Hall, 29th of June from Belfast, to H. Gowan & Co. with general cargo. 185 settlers.
- Bark Yban, Carras, 11th July from Belfast, to W. & G. Pemberton, in ballast.
- Ship Wanderer, Wedgwood, 11th of July from Plymouth, to J. Dyke, with coals.
- 6.—Brig Heart of Oak, Booth, 13th July from Dundee, to Moir & Co. in ballast.
- Bark Champlain, Hughes, 23d July from Cork, to Jas. Atkins, in ballast. 4 settlers.
- Bark Two Brothers, McCracken, 44 days from Dublin, to W. & G. Pemberton, in ballast. 40 settlers.
- Brig City of Aberdeen, Duthie, 26 days from Liverpool, to Moir & Co. in ballast.
- Brig Sophia, Nell, 8th August from Greenock, to Geo. Ross & Co. general cargo.
- Brig Prince George, Morrison, 27th July from Leith, to Rodgers, Dean & Co. in ballast.
- Brig Welcome, Paul, 14th of July from Portsmouth, to W. Price & Co. in ballast.
- Bark Thorn, Johnson, 16th of July from Liverpool, to order, with salt & coals.
- Bark George the Fourth, Morgan, 17th July from Waterford, to Froste & Co. in ballast.
- Schr. Wm. Hunter, McClaren, 9th August from Halifax, to C. F. Aylin, with rum and choc. late.
- Brig Anne, Robson, 15th July from Sunderland, to order, with coals.
- Brig Hero, Wilson, 8th July from Whitehaven, to S. C. Campbell, in ballast.
- Brig Elizabeth, Service, 74 days from London, to Cringan & Co. with general cargo.
- Ship Priscilla, Mitchell, 27 days from Cork, to order, in ballast.
- Brig Spring Flower, Brown, 12th July from Padstow, to order, in ballast.
- Brig Hope, Fraser, 11th July from Whitehaven, to W. & G. Pemberton, in ballast.
- Brig Liddle, Thompson, 22d of July from Bristol, to order, in ballast.
- Brig Wm. Appleton, William, 31 days from Liverpool, to G. Ross & Co. with coals.
- Brig Percival, Johnson, 28th July from Dublin, to Jas. Hamilton, in ballast.
- Bark Forster, Bennett, 10th do. from Hull, to order do.—10 settlers.
- Bark Berlin, Werser, 28th do. from Liverpool, to Geo. Ross, with coals.
- Bark Sir Wm. Beasley, Smith, 28th do. from Scarbro' to Wm. Price, in ballast.
- Brig Robert Burns, Patterson, 15th do. from Liverpool, to G. Ross & Co. general cargo.
- Bark Marsyas, Fogg, 14th July from Liverpool, to Irvine & Co. in ballast.
- Brig Cherub, Millar, 4th August from Greenock, to R. Shaw, general cargo.
- 7.—Lord Nelson, Cracker, 5th August from Newfoundland, to order, in ballast.
- Schr. Harmony, Bens, 21 days from Halifax, to M. Ross, in ballast.
- Bark Europe, Willis, 22nd July from Bristol, to order, in ballast.
- Brig Betsey, Cartoll, 68 days from Dublin, to G. Symes, in ballast.—60 settlers.
- Bark Baltic Merchant, Parry, 26th May from Dublin, to H. Gowan & Co., in ballast.—36 settlers.
- Bark Dependout, Carr, 31st July from Liverpool, to Wm. Price & Co. in ballast.
- Ship General Hewitt, Lee, 42 days from Waterford, to Wm. Price, in ballast.
- Bark Clarkson, Ward, 31st July from Hull, to R. Methley, with iron.—9 settlers.
- Bark Argus, Forster, 26th do. from Plymouth, to W. Price, & Co., in ballast.
- Brig Fidelity, English, 29th do. from Cork, to W. Price & Co., in ballast.—15 settlers.
- Brig Rose Macroon, Thomas, 3rd do. from Ross, to James Black, in ballast.—76 settlers.
- Brig Mic Mac, White, 12 days from Halifax, to M. O'Hara, with rum and coffee.
- Brig Pilgrim, G. Brown, 3rd July from Sligo, to J. Hamilton, & Co., in ballast.—14 settlers.
- Brig Kitty, Graystock, 24th do. from Livansea, to order, in ballast.
- Brig Canada, Patterson, 42 days from Dublin, to C. Noyes, in ballast.—20 settlers.
- Brig Elizabeth, Robinson, 2nd July from Greenock, to W. Price & Co., in ballast.

—Brig Margaret, Troop, 2nd do. from Sunderland, to Forsyth & Co.
 —Ship Orwell, Harwell, 13th do. from Dublin, to J. Mann, salt.
 —Ship Britannia, Redpath, 15th do. from Portsmouth, to W. Price & Co. in ballast.
 —Bark Agyle, Anderson, 2 July, from Cork, to do. in ballast.
 —Bark Town of Ross, Key, 22 days from Ross, to Jas. Black, in ballast, 15 settlers.
 —Brig Eudymon, Smith, 29th July, Liverpool, to Froste & Co. general cargo.
 —Brig Castor, Cochrane, 29th July, from Youghall, to order, in ballast.
 —Brig Mary Stewart, Smith, 26th July, from Liverpool, to Froste & Co. with Salt.
 —Brig Margaret, Atridge, 4th July, from Cork, to W. & G. Pemberton, in ballast, 100 settlers.
 —Brig Geo. & Catharine, Blacklock, 50 days from Liverpool, to order, general cargo.

CLEARED.

Sept. 1.—Ship Brunswick, Blake, London, H. Atkinson.
 Ship Brother, Anderson, Bristol, Sheppard & Campbell.
 Bark Arcadia Forster, Bristol, G. Symes.
 Brig Hayle, Ramsay, Newcastle, do.
 Ship Thomas, Banpala, Cork, Sheppard & Campbell.
 Ship Cumberland, Gardien, Liverpool, Penniston & McGill.
 2.—Bark Elizabeth, Charlton, Portsmouth, W. Price & Co.
 Schr. Eliza Jane, T. Lebrun, Archibald, P. Sheppard.
 3.—Schr. Olive, Sivret, Halifax, C. F. Aylwin.
 Schr. Dolphin, Chartier, Miranichi, ditto.
 4.—Ship Tomandra, Wray, London, L. S. Levey.
 Brig Sarah, Piane, Belfast, W. & G. Pemberton.
 Bark Francis, Grandy, Chatham, W. Price & Co.
 Brig Nelson Village, Jackson, Belfast, W. & G. Pemberton.
 Schr. Frances, Newbold, Bermuda, Moir & Heath.
 Schr. Hibernia, Caldwell, Richibucto, C. F. Aylwin.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The pilot who took down the Medora, hence for Barbadoes, reports a ship ashore (thought to be the Liverpool, of Liverpool,) about five leagues above Fox River, all hands saved. The vessel is a total wreck.

The brig St. Lawrence, hence for Demerara, was totally wrecked on one of the Magdalen Islands, 6th August. Hands saved.

An outward bound brig is reported to be ashore on Green Island. The Favourite, was to leave Greenock on the 10th August. Rebecca, was discharging when the Sophia sailed.

Liverpool, July 17—In Dock (from Quebec) discharging—William Richardson; Clifton, Bushby; and Dependent, Carr.—24th ditto, Arabia, Thomson; Montreal, Uduy; James Laughton, Dawson; Belsay; Astle, Richardson; Lady Gordon, Bell; Prognose, Shearer; Wiscales, Messenger; George Caunting, Craig.

Liverpool, July 24—Loading for Quebec and Montreal—Eudymon, Smith; Lovely Cruzier, Langdon; Sarah, Hayman; Hebe, Field; James Fearon; Rocket, Murray; and Horatio, Sparks.

VESSELS SPOKEN—The Kingston, arrived at Liverpool, on the 27th June, in lat. 46. 36. long. 39. 9. spoke the Newcastle from Lime-riek for Quebec. The Aid, at do. on the 21st June, in lat. 45. 0. long. 56. 13. spoke the Lord Sidmouth, from Galway, to Quebec.

The Jaes, Jo es, from Liverpool for Quebec, was spoken on the 6th July, in lat. 50. 30. long. 10. 0. and the Sarah, Raynor, from do. do. on the 3d in lat. 49. 0. long. 21. 30. On the 16th July, the Orwell, from Liverpool for Quebec, was spoken in lat. 51. 32. long. 7. 10. and on the 1st do. Warren, Crawford, from the Clyde for do. in lat. 45. 51. long. 38. 0. The Lancaster, from Liverpool for this port, was spoken on the 10th July, in lat. 47. 20. long. 29. 21. and on the 14th inst. the Ship America, from Quebec for Dublin.

Liverpool, July 22—At Bristol from Quebec, Tevot Dale, Sims, Dublin, 22d July—Arrived this day, Duacan Gibb, America, and Quebec Trader, 18 h. Bleheim.

Brig Elegant, hence for Newcastle, was spoken 10th August, in lat. 48. 43. 30. W.

Brig Phoebe and Good Intent, sailed from Youghall for Quebec 6th July.

THE undersigned appointed General and Special Attorney of Messrs CHARLES GERMAIN, priest, formerly residing in this Province, and now of Laval, in the Department of Mayenne, and Kingdom of France, by deed passed by Mre. Meslay, and his colleague, Notaries, at the aforesaid place named Laval, on the 20th April, hereby requests all persons indebted to the said Messire Charles Germain, to make payment to the undersigned in his character of Attorney, of the sums of money which they may owe the said Messire Germain, and to place in his hands all titles and property belonging to him.

Quebec, 1st Sept. 1827.—MICHEL CLOUET.

FOR LONDON.

THE new Copper Fastened Brig SARA MARIA, Thomas Holmes, Master, 170 tons burthen, is now ready to commence loading and will be despatched on or before 25th Sept., a desirable vessel for a General Cargo. For Freight or passage apply to Captain Holmes on board at Atkinson's Wharf.—or to WILLIAM NEWTON, Hunt's Wharf. Quebec, Sept. 6th, 1827.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

50,000 Feet White Pine Timber,
 20,000 Feet Oak Timber,
 5,000 Feet Red Pine Timber,
 500 Brls. Fine Flour, lately inspected,
 100 Barrels Pot & Pearl Ashes,
 A few Pipes Sicilian Red Wine.
 JOHN KERR,
 No. 4 St. Peter Street

FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA, DIRECT.

THE well known fast sailing ship Berlin, 303 register tons, Weaver, Master, will have early despatch for the above port, and will take Flour, Provisions, or lumber, on freight, if early application is made to the master on board at Goudie's wharf, to James Millar, Esq. Montreal, or here to GEO. ROSS & Co. Quebec, 6th Sept. 1827.

IRISH LINENS.

THE subscriber has just received per the brig Hope, from Belfast, a choice of 4-4 IRISH LINENS, warranted Grass Bleached—Linen Sheets.—Half Whites and brown Linen—which he will dispose of on the lowest possible terms.
 JOSEPH RICHARDSON.
 Hunt's Wharf, 7th Sept. 1827.

Auctions.

Household Furniture and Dry Goods of every description. On every MONDAY and THURSDAY will be sold by BLOOD and MACDONALD, at the Quebec Auction Mart, St. John Street—

A Variety of every description of Household Furniture, Horses, Gigs, Carriages, and Calashes, Harness, Saddlery and Bridles, China, Glass and Earthenware, Soap and Candles, Wines, Gold and Silver Watches and Jewellery, &c.

And a general assortment of Dry Goods, Silks, Irish Linens, Calicoes, Prints, Muslins, Hosiery, Hats and ready made clothes, &c.

N. B. Liberal advances made upon all kinds of Goods deposited with them for sale.
 For Private Sale, 30 Dozen of superior Claret.

BY AUCTION AT THE SHERIFF'S OFFICE. Immediately after the sale at the Sheriff's Office, on MONDAY the 10th inst. at ELEVEN o'clock, of the Farm of Sans Souci, at Scott's Bridge, will be exposed to sale,

THE unexpired term of twenty-one years of a Lease or Bail Emphyteotique of the Botage or Wood lying on the Banks of the River St. Charles, consisting of nearly 13 acres, and immediately adjoining to the said Farm.

This is a desirable spot for a Nursery or House of Entertainment. Conditions of sale will be made known and a good title granted.
 Quebec, 3d Sept. 1827.

Dry Goods, Glass Ware, Spike Nails, Black Lead, Lampblack, Yellow Soap, Pipes, Sherry, &c. &c. By J. WURTELE, on MONDAY 10th inst. at TWO o'clock.

TWENTY-FOUR Cases and Trunks Calicoes, Chintz's and Furnitures, 3 Cases Shawls, now landing.—A variety of fine, superfine and common Cloths, Bombazetts, Flannels, Stripe Cottons, Checks, Muslins, Bobbinetts, Threads, Laces, Edgings, Quiltings and Footings, Ribbons, Salempores, Silk and Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Loom Shirtings, Sheetings, Osnaburgs, Bedticks, Pins, Needles, Buttons, Tapes, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

30 Casks Glassware, 10 Casks Spike Nails, 40 Kegs Blacklead and Lampblack, 50 Boxes Yellow Soap, 20 Boxes Pipes, 6 Cases Sherry and other articles,
 6th Sept. 1827.

All the moveable effects of the late JEAN BELANGER, Esqr. —By M. LAFORCE, Notary, on TUESDAY the 11th inst., and the following days, at ONE o'clock, at the house formerly occupied by the deceased.

ALL the Household Furniture, Plate Bed and other Linen, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c. &c. belonging to the aforesaid estate, —6 h Sept. 1827.

By auction will be sold, on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. on Irvine's Wharf, at ONE o'clock:

240 Chaldrons of Newcastle grate Coals, in lots to suit purchasers, now landing from on board the WANDERER, by DUPONT & McNICOL, A. & B. Quebec, 8th Sept. 1827.

Will be sold on St. Andrew's Wharf, on WEDNESDAY next, 12th inst. at ONE o'clock.

ONE HUNDRED TWENTY EIGHT Chaldrons Coals, (Mexican Main)—About 5000 pieces Loose Earthenware, landing from the Anue Capt. Robson, from Sunderland.
 J. & J. M. FRASER.
 Quebec, 8th Sept. 1827.

MRS. NEWBERY begs to announce to her friends and the public the arrival of her goods, consisting of, Millinery of all descriptions, Haberdashery, Beaver Bonnets trimmed and untrimmed, Children's Dresses, Silk Shawls, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Dresses, Perfumery, Tunbridge ware, &c. &c. &c.—All of the latest London fashions, which being determined to sell on the lowest possible terms, she confidently hopes to meet a share of public patronage.
 St. John Street, 8th Sep., 1827.

IRISH LINENS.

Just arrived to the Subscribers a very superior assortment of 4-4 Irish Linens; also a few Cases Muslins.
 8th Sept. 1827 JAS. HAMILTON & Co.

TO PRINTERS.

TWO steady Compositors will find constant employment, by applying at this Office—Wanted at the same place, as an Apprentice, a smart lad of 12 or 14 years of age.
 Quebec Mercury Office, Sept. 8.

A CARD.—As Mrs. J. GINSON, is on the eve of leaving this City for Montreal, Miss DUPONT, (her pupil) has the honor of offering her services to the Public, in the business heretofore carried on by Mrs. G. of STAY & CORSET MAKING, in the House, Palace Street, now occupied by Mr. Wood, Tailor, and second door from Mr. Triander. She trusts by her assiduity to give general satisfaction. A specimen of her workmanship may be seen at her lodgings. The Millinery business will also be carried on.
 Quebec, 8th Sept. 1827.

TO PROPRIETORS OF STEAM-BOATS. THE good people of Wm. HENRY complain of the inconsiderate conduct of the masters of Steam-Boats of late, calling at that place only in the dead hour of night, whereby they are, in great measure, deprived of the use of that conveyance in travelling.

JUST received from Philadelphia, and for sale by NEILSON & COWAN, No. 3, Mountain Street—The LIFE of NAPOLEON BUONAPARTE, Emperor of the French.—With a preliminary view of the FRENCH REVOLUTION.—By Sir WALTER SCOTT. The whole complete, in 3 volumes, 8vo. 6th Sept. 1827.

THE ROYAL MATHEMATICAL SYSTEM OF WRITING, patronized by his present Majesty, the Nobility and Clergy of England, taught by the Rev. T. F. CALDICOTT, in a room occupied, on the Sunday, by the Primitive Methodists, at the corner of St. Ann Street; entrance opposite the English Church. The system is designed to correct a stiff and awkward hand, and to make it free and easy—to rectify a scrawl and make it fine and perfectly legible, and to teach persons who are ignorant of writing, in a few lessons to write with ease and elegance.

The advantages of this system are its simplicity—the art being reduced to five movements of the hand, and finger—the short time required to attain it—consisting of only six short and easy lessons to correct a bad hand, and twelve lessons for persons who have no knowledge of writing—the ease with which it is acquired, so that children of 7 years of age and adults of 70 may be taught it—its adaptation to every person and for every situation, it being suited for the fine hand of the lady and the bold hand necessary for Mercantile affairs, and the certainty of retaining it, it being never forgotten when it is learned. Specimens may be seen on application to T. F. C.

Time of attendance from 9 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 6 P. M.

TERMS.

For six Lessons, £1 5s. 0d.
 Twelve do. 1 15 0
 Pen making and mending steel do. 5 0
 Private families attended. Terms may be known on application.

N. B. T. F. C. pledges himself to give satisfaction or return the premium.
 Quebec, Sept. 8th, 1827.

FOR SALE—a small farm, in St. Pierres, about nine miles from Quebec, with a small Dwelling-House, Barn and outbuildings,—for conditions of sale apply at Duke of Northumberland Arms, St. Rock's Suburbs.
 Sept. 4th, 1827.

THE Subscriber begs to acquaint Ship Masters trading to this Place, that he offers for sale at the lowest prices, a general assortment of Sea Stores of the first quality—viz

Port Wine in Wood or bottles
 Madeira Ditto direct from the Island,
 L. P. Tenerife do.
 Spanish do.
 Cognac Brandy
 Holland Gin
 Jamaica Spirit
 Leeward Island Rum
 Whiskey
 Teas
 Double and Single refined Sugar,
 Muscovado Sugar
 Flower
 Havannah and American Segars
 East India Silks, Bandannas and Canton Crapes
 Seamen's Clothing
 Ship Masters in want of seamen will readily hear of them by applying at the Subscriber's Store No. 10 Mountain Street opposite the Neptune Inn.
 JOHN GRAVELEY.
 Quebec, 6th Sept. 1827.

WINES, &c., &c.

Quebec Auction Mart, and Commission Store, 39, St. John Street.

JUST landed, and received for sale by the subscribers.

40 Dozen Claret,
 70 " excellent Port,
 20 " superior do.
 20 " Madeira,
 15 " light table do.
 1 Bale of Brussels Carpet,
 1 " Kidderminster do.
 1 " Hearth Rugs,
 1 " Paper loom Cottons,
 1 " Fil wide Sheeting
 2 " fine Irish Linens,
 1 " assorted Bombazetta,
 1 " Holland Tapes,
 200 Boxes English Soap,
 20 " Windsor do.
 10 " Green Anchoovies,
 20 Barrels Japan Blacking,
 2 Cases Boots and Shoes,
 1 " assorted Saddlery,
 2 " assorted Hardware,
 1 " Cutlery,

70,000 Clarified Quills,
 700 assorted London made Pewter Candle Moulds.
 BLOOD & McDONALD.
 Quebec, 27th July, 1827.

BARRACK CANTEENS.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,
Quebec, 29th August, 1827.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the Canteens in the undermentioned Barracks are to be let, upon the following conditions, from the 30th September, 1827 to the 29th September, 1828.

No person but of unexceptionable character, nor any person for more than one Canteen, or who will not undertake, *bona fide*, to reside in the Canteen, and conduct the business thereof in his own person, will be approved; and two sureties will be required for the regular payment of the rent, and of all Sums which may become due in respect of the said Canteen, and for the due performance of the several conditions and stipulations of the Lease.

The Person whose proposal shall be accepted, and his sureties, must execute the indenture of Lease and Covenants relating thereto, the particulars whereof may be known by applying to this Office, or to the Barrack Masters at the several Barracks.

The names of two respectable persons, with their Christian names, Professions, and places of Abode, who will join the tenant in executing the indenture, as his sureties must be inserted in the proposals, and the tenant is to pay for the Stamps, and the Ordnance Department does not undertake to procure the Tenant a Licence.

Sealed proposals addressed to the respective Officers of Ordnance, Quebec, with the words "Tender for Canteen," written on the outside cover, will be received at this office on or before twelve o'clock at noon, Tuesday the 25th September next, after which hour any proposals received cannot be noticed.

All persons making tenders for Canteens are to take notice, that they will be held to the strict performance of the Covenants of their leases and full payment of their rents, without any remission or reduction further than the covenants of the lease itself set forth.

The Form of the Tender to be as follows:—

I hereby offer for the Canteen in the Barracks at _____ one year, from 30th September, 1827 to 29th September, 1828, the Rent of _____ Pounds, per annum, for the House as a dwelling, and the further Rent of _____ per month, for every Ten Non-Commissioned Officers and private soldiers who may occupy the barracks during that period, and propose Mr. _____ and Mr. _____ as my sureties for the same.

The Rents of the Canteens as dwellings are to be proposed at the sums stated opposite to each in the following list, therefore the Biddings will be upon what is offered for every 10 men occupying the Barracks. This number will be ascertained from the Barrack Master's Monthly Returns, which are made up on the 1st day of every Month; and no changes in the occupation of the Barrack which may take place in the progress of the month, either for, or against the tenant, will be taken into account. No less number than ten will be charged against the tenant, nor will any odd number be calculated; thus, if the Barrack should be occupied by 143 Men on the first day of the month, only 140 will be calculated for that month.—The bidders are also desired to introduce no fractional parts of a penny in their offers as they will not be noticed; nor will any Tenders be noticed except such as are strictly according to the above Form.

RENTS AS DWELLINGS.

Jesuits' Barracks No. 1 Canteen, £10 0 0 Cy per an.
Do. Do. No. 2 Do. 10 0 0 Cy per an.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

THE Commissary General hereby gives notice, that he will receive Tenders for the under-mentioned Supplies, and Services, on Friday, the 19th October, at 12 o'clock; and answers will be given on the Wednesday following:

For BAKING BREAD for the Troops &c. in the Garrison of Quebec for one Year, from the 25th December 1827, inclusive. The Tenders must state the number of Pounds of good well baked Bread that will be delivered for every 100 one hundred Pounds of Flour, furnished from the King's Stores.

For supplying such quantities of FRESH BEEF as may be required by the Commissariat Department during the same period. The Tenders to state, in Sterling Money, the rate per pound at which it will be furnished. And further, as this supply requires much previous arrangement and anticipation on the part of the Contractor, those Persons who are desirous of extending the period of Contract will be allowed to make their offer for One, Two, or Three Years, stating separately the rate at which they will furnish the same for each of these periods, and the tender most advantageous to the Public will be accepted.

For the supply of 2500 Barrels of Inspected FINE FLOUR, to be delivered into the King's Stores at this post; One half by the first of January 1828, and the remaining half on the 1st July; both quantities warranted to keep sound and good for six months after delivery, and One half of the quantity is to be Lower Canada Flour.

For the supply of 3000 Cords (French Measure) of FIRE WOOD of the best quality, to consist of equal proportions of Maple and Black Birch, each piece to be three feet long and to be delivered in stacks of one Cord high, and afterwards repiled three Cords high. The delivery to be completed on or before the 30th November, 1828.

For the supply of 400 Gallons (Imperial measure) of SEAL OIL of the best quality, to be delivered into the vaults of the King's Store in St. Roch's by the 31st of October next.

N. B. The Imperial Gallon contains 46 27-100 Cubic Inches (or about one-fifth) more than the old Gallon measure.

For all the CARTAGE that may be required by the Public Departments during one year, from 25th December 1827. The tenders are to state the respective rates per day that will be charged for one, two, three, or four Horses, with drivers and Carriages suitable to the service to be performed; also the rate per cent. below the Tarif Prices, at which single Loads will be conveyed.

For supplying the Royal Engineer Department at this Post, during the same period, with any quantities of the undermentioned articles, specifications of which can be seen at this Office, *viz.*

LUMBER,
LIME,
STONE and
SAND.

The Tenders must be endorsed "Tender for Baking Bread," "for Fresh Beef," "Flour," "Firewood," "Seal Oil," "Cartage," "Lumber," "Lime," "Stone," or "Sand," as the case may be.

The Prices are to be stated in Sterling money, four Shillings and four Pence Sterling being equivalent to five Shillings Halifax Currency, and payment will be made in British Silver Money or in Bills at thirty days sight on His Majesty's Treasury, at the rate of £100 Sterling for every £103 Sterling, due upon the Contract.

Two Sureties will be required for the performance of each Contract, whose real signatures must be affixed to the Tenders.

Commissariat, Head Quarters,
Quebec, 29th August, 1827.

ÆTNA FIRE ASSURANCE Co. :—The Subscriber begs leave to inform the Public, that as it is the desire of the Ætina Assurance Company to do business on equally as moderate terms as any of their competitors in this place, no charge will be made for Policies issued at their office from and after this date.

D. R. STUART, Agent.

Ætina Fire Assurance Office, St. Antoine Street
Lower Town, Aug. 24th 1827.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

LATELY arrived from Naples, in the Brig Susan, and to be seen at Mr. Jarvis's, Navy Inn (opposite the King's Store, Cul-de-Sac) a SOW & BOAR of a superior Breed, the latter of which is to be let out for the purpose of breeding. Gentlemen anxious to improve their Stock of Swine, cannot have a better opportunity.

Quebec, 10th August, 1827. f

DANCING.

MADAME HARRIS begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quebec, that, at the request of several of her friends, who have now patronized her for the space of three years, she intends to return and give lessons in Dancing for two months, beginning, 1st Sept. She will endeavour to give that satisfaction which has hitherto secured to her the support of the principal families of that city; and hopes to merit their continued favours.—Her direction will be made known on the day of her arrival.

Quebec, 20th August, 1827. d

FOR CHARTER.

THE fine A. I. Brig NELSON WOOD, of Mary port, 309 tons register, a superior vessel for Grain, Ashes or Flour, if not chartered in a few days, will commence loading a general cargo for Liverpool.—Apply to Captain BALL on board, at the India Company's Wharf, or to

WILLIAM PRICE & Co.

Quebec, 17th July, 1827.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

ASSORTED Crates and Packages of common and fine Blue Printed Earthenware, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown and Black Paints, fine Rose Nails, Cotton Shirts, Printed Calicoes, Counterpanes, Dimities, Braces, Cotton Hosiery, &c. and 40 dozen assorted best German Steel Hand-saws, Patent Penknives, common Hardware, Mops, Whitewash, Paint and Tar Brushes, assorted fine cut and common Glass-ware, best Japan Blacking, and an Invoice of very superior Whitechapel and Silver-eyed Needles, Italian Irons, and 10 boxes Beaver Bonnets, full trimmed, of a superior quality.

ALSO,

A few Sterling Gold Seals, of superior workmanship, and warranted solid, to be sold cheap JOHN ROBB
No. 1. St. Peter-street, Lower-Town
Quebec, 20th March, 1827. u

JOSEPH PRIOR.

Merchant-Tailor, from London,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has received by the *Ottawa* a general assortment of goods in his line, consisting of Super-fine West of England Cloths, Casimeres and Velvets for Waistcoats, Valenciennes and Quiltings for ditto, fine black and drab Lining Gambroon for Summer Coats and Trowsers, plain and buff Inviolable Drill. He has also Pattern Coats, Trowsers and Vests from some of the most fashionable houses in the trade at the West End of London, from which he is enabled to make up every article of clothing in his line in the most fashionable and superior style.

Upper Town Market Place.

Quebec, 7th May, 1827. s

CONTRATS D'ARMEE.

LE Commissaire Général donne avis par le présent, qu'il recevra des offres pour les fournitures et services ci-dessous mentionnés le Vendredi 19 Octobre à midi, aux quelles il sera répondu le Mercredi suivant.

Pour CUISSON de PAIN pour les troupes &c. dans la garnison de Québec pour et durant douze mois à dater du 25 Décembre 1827 inclusivement. Les offres doivent porter le nombre de livres de pain bon et bien cuit qui sera délivré pour chaque 100 quintal de farine fournie des Magazins du Roi.

Pour la fourniture de telle quantité de VIANDE de Bœuf fraîche qui pourra être requise par le Département du Commissariat dans le cours de la même période. Les offres doivent porter en monnaie sterling, le taux à la liere auquel elle sera fournie. Et de plus comme cette fourniture requiert bien des préparations et anticipations préliminaires de la part du contractant, ceux qui désireront prolonger la période du contrat sont autorisés de faire leurs offres pour une, deux ou trois années, mentionnant séparément le taux auquel ils s'engagent de fournir telle viande à chacune de ces périodes, et l'offre la plus avantageuse au public sera acceptée.

Pour la fourniture de 2500 quarts de fine fleur inspectée à être délivrée dans les magasins du Roi dans ce poste; Moitié d'ici au premier de Janvier 1828, et l'autre moitié au premier de Juillet suivant; les deux quantités doivent être garanties pouvoir se conserver bonne et saine pendant les six mois qui suivront la livraison. Une moitié de la quantité totale doit être farine du Bas-Canada.

Pour la fourniture de 3000 cordes (mesure française) de bois de ch usage de la meilleure qualité, Erable et Merisier en égale portion, chaque morceau de la longueur de trois pieds, et à être délivré en piles de la hauteur d'une corde et après cela resilié à la hauteur de trois cordes. La livraison en doit être complète le ou avant le 30 Novembre 1828.

Pour la fourniture de 400 gallons (mesure impériale) d'huile de loup marin de la meilleure qualité à être délivrée dans les voutes du magasin du Roi à St. Roch pour le 31 d'Octobre prochain.

N. B. Le gallon impérial contient 46 27-100 ponce cube (ou à peu près un cinquième) en sus de l'ancienne mesure du gallon.

Pour tout le charroyage qui peut être requis par les Départemens publics dans le cours d'une année, à partir du 25 Décembre 1827. Les propositions doivent contenir les taux respectifs demandés pour un, deux, trois ou quatre chevaux avec conducteur et voitures, propres à l'espèce de service requis; comme aussi à combien pour cent au dessous du taux du tarif les simples voyages seront chargés.

Pour la fourniture au Département des Ingénieurs Royaux dans ce poste, pour le même terme d'une année d'aucune quantité d'articles ci-après mentionnés, dont on pourra recevoir des informations spécifiques à ce bureau, savoir; Bois de construction ou charpente,—Chaux—Pierres—et Sable.

Les offres doivent être endossées, "Offres pour cuisson de pain," pour viande de bœuf fraîche," "pour Farines," "Bois de chauffage," "huile de Loup Marin," "Charroyage," "Bois de Construction ou Charpente," "Chaux," "Pierres," ou "Sable," suivant le cas.

Les prix doivent être portés en monnaie sterling, quatre chellins et quatre deniers sterling, équivalant à cinq chellins du cours d'Halifax, et le paiement en sera fait en monnaie d'argent Britannique ou en traites à trente jours de vue sur la Trésorerie de Sa Majesté, au taux de £100 sterling pour chaque £103 sterling dues sur le contrat.—

Deux suretés sont requises pour la due exécution de chaque contrat, dont les signatures réelles doivent paraître dans les offres.

Quartier Général, Commissariat,
Quebec, le 29 Août 1827.

FOR SALE.

ONE Hundred and seventy-six Pancheons strong Jamaica Rum,
42 Barrels green Coffee,
10 Logs Mahogany,
Arrived this day from Kingston.—Apply to
JOS. STOWE SHAW,
August 30th 1827. f St. Andrew's Wharf

RECEIVED per Lady Digby, from Liverpool and for Sale by the subscribers,
250 Tons Salt, and
200 Boxes Soap.
JAS. HAMILTON & Co.
Quebec, 1st September 1827.

TO be Let to the 1st May 1829—and possession given 15th September next, the large Ship Yard at St. Roch, belonging to the Estate of the late JOHN GOUDIE, Esq. containing four building Slips, from whence Vessels of the largest dimensions can be launched.

—ALSO—

A Moulding Loft, Forge, Stores, Offices and every convenience requisite to carry on the Ship building business on an extensive scale.

There are besides, an excellent dwelling House, Stable, Coach-house, &c. all in good repair, which will be let with the Yard.

Tenders will be received in writing for the lease of the above Property until the 10th day of September next. Addressed to
JOHN KERR,
Quebec, 28th August 1827. Agent.