

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS in English. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS in French.

BY WM. MACKENZIE, No. 19, Mountain Street.

CONDITIONS. THE ENGLISH or FRENCH GAZETTE, separate, 20s. per annum, when left in town; if sent by post, 26s. For both papers, 30s. per annum in town, and 35s. if sent by post.

ADVERTISEMENTS: delivered in before twelve o'clock on the day of publication, inserted according to written orders, or in both languages, till forlaid, if no written directions, at 2s. 6d. for six lines and under, first insertion, and 7d. each subsequent insertion; for ten lines and above six, 3s. 4d. first insertion, and 10d. each subsequent insertion. In both languages together. Advertising by the year as may be agreed on.

FOR CHARTER. The first-class British-built Brig "SHANNON," A. 1, 312 tons register, Captain Samuel Taylor, will accept a Charter for London or any safe port. Apply to PEMBERTON BROTHERS, Quebec, 3rd Aug. 1841.

NOTICE. CAPTAIN SAMUEL TAYLOR, of the Brig Shannon, will not be accountable for any debts contracted by his Crew, at this port, Quebec, 3rd August, 1841.

CABIN PASSAGE TO BELFAST. THE fine fast sailing Ship GLENVIEW, Captain Salter, 700 tons, A. 1, coppered and copper fastened, has excellent accommodations for Passengers and will be ready to sail for the above port on the 8th August. Application to be made to the Captain, on board, at Cape Cove, or to GEORGE BLACK, Quebec, 6th July, 1841.

CABIN PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL. THE splendid new Ship "LUCINDA," will be ready to sail for the above port on the 11th proximo, and her Cabin being now fitted out in every superior style, persons desirous of availing themselves of the excellent accommodations offered in this vessel, are requested to make early application to the Captain, Captain Francis Jenkins, or at the office of E. OLIVER, Quebec, 21st July, 1841.

PASSAGE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN. A FINE British-built Ship of 500 tons, with spacious and comfortable accommodations, and commanded by a person of experience, will leave in this trade, will sail for the Mediterranean, about the 15th August. It will afford an opportunity of a delightful voyage for a family, a party of gentlemen, or invalids, who would wish to avail themselves of a pleasant summer cruise to the south of Europe. The Ship will proceed from the Mediterranean to the English Channel. For further information apply to CHAS. BROCKLESBY, Ship-Chandler, St. Peter Street, Quebec, 29th July, 1841.

PASSAGE TO BRISTOL. THE Ship "THOMAS WORTHINGTON," 500 tons register, coppered and copper fastened, will sail for the above port on the 15th August next, has good accommodations for Cabin Passengers, having two Cabins expressly fitted up for Passengers, one can be entirely given up to a family, if required. Apply to Captain M. Morphy, on board, at Cape Cove, or to GEO. BURNS SYMES, Quebec, 19th July, 1841.

PASSAGE TO PORTSMOUTH. THE fine fast sailing Bark EDWARD, Alexander McKenzie, Master, will sail for the above port on the 15th proximo, and has excellent accommodations for a few Cabin Passengers. Apply to the Captain, on board, at Silvery Cove, or at the Counting House of LEMESURIER, TILSTONE & CO., Commercial Chambers, St. Peter Street, Quebec, 2nd June, 1841.

PASSAGE FROM LONDONDERRY. PERSONS desirous of securing a passage for their friends, in first class, from Liverpool or Londonderry, may do so by applying to W.M. ASHTON & CO., Quebec, 26th May, 1841.

NEW LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS. TO sail from New York on the 25th and Liverpool on the 13th of each month. FROM NEW YORK. Ship SIDDONS, Captain N. B. Palmer, 25th August. Ship SHERIDAN, Captain J. A. Dever, 25th Sep. Ship GARHICK, Captain A. S. Palmer, 25th Oct. Ship ROSCIUS, Captain J. Collins, 25th Nov. FROM LIVERPOOL. Ship GARHICK, 15th August. Ship ROSCIUS, 15th Oct. Ship SIDDONS, 15th Oct. Ship SHERIDAN, 15th Nov.

These ships are all of the first class, upward of 1000 tons built in the City of New York, with such improvements as combine great speed with unusual comfort for passengers. Every care has been taken in the arrangement of their accommodations. The price of passage hence is 100 dollars for such ample stores, including wine, &c. will be provided. These ships are commanded by experienced masters, who will make every exertion to give general satisfaction. The Captains or owners of these ships will be accountable for any letters, parcels or packages sent by them, unless regular bills of lading are signed therefor. For freight or passage apply to R. COLLINS & CO., 55, South St. N. York, or to W. & J. AS. BROWN & CO., Liverpool. Letters by the packets will be charged 12 cents for single sheets, 20 cents per ounce, and newspapers, one cent each.

NOTICE. THE Steamboat NEW LIVERPOOL will tow Vessels from one part of the Harbour to another. She will also undertake to tow Rafts. CHARGES MODERATE. Apply to Messrs. SINCLAIR & CAMPBELL, Quebec, 30th July, 1841.

MADRAS BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL. MRS. BRADSHAW informs her friends that her School will re-open after vacation, on Monday, 2nd August next, from which time she intends to have a Class for Drawing on Saturdays. Kaplanade, Quebec, 26th July, 1841.

Mr. WILLIAMS, the English Oculist, before he leaves the Continent of America for England, is very anxious that the indigent blind of Nova Scotia and the Canadas should equally participate in the advantages of his remedies with the thousands he has benefited in the principal cities of the United States, since the day of his arrival in this country.

It must be understood that the proper authorities of the cities, towns, or villages, where the blind poor belong, do furnish such unfortunate persons with the means of conveyance and subsistence during their attendance on him, at either of the places where he may be induced to pass a short period for the purpose of endeavouring to do them good—and he now pledges himself if such poor persons bring with them Certificates of their indigence, to use his best efforts to restore them to sight without any charge. But he begs to be understood, he cannot have any thing to do with such persons as are afflicted with cataract, for the cure of which a surgical operation is indispensable. He dates himself from his long practice in London, France, the Netherlands and the United States, as well as having been appointed honorary Oculist to their late Majesties Louis the 18th and Charles the 10th, as well also as now being honoured with the same titles to their late Majesty Louis Philippe the 1st, King of the French, and Leopold the 1st, King of the Belgians, will be sufficient, he hopes, to encourage the rich, at least, to send him all their poor, that he may do unto them all the good in his power, as promptly as possible, (as being now almost 70 years of age,) he cannot expect to be able to spend much time any where, and he desires, if possible, to return, in order to join his family in England.

All persons afflicted with weakness of sight or inflammation of the eyes, may be supplied with remedies by Mr. W. Williams, at 54 Nassau-street, which contains also his book, entitled, "Every man his own Oculist." The book may be had separate, at 50 cents, of the author, at Mrs. E. LANE'S Private Boarding House, No. 41, St. Ursule Street, Upper Town, Quebec. The poor to attend at Noon, in the School Room of the Wesleyan Methodist Church, St. Ann Street, Upper Town.

Before Mr. Williams left New York he was appointed Dr. A. D. Dutilleul, the celebrated Botanic Physician, residing at 245, Centre Street, as his principal Agent for the City and State of New York. Mr. W. thinks it his duty to inform such as are afflicted with Cancer, Polypus, or the Doctoreux that Dr. A. Doctoreux cures such diseases, without the aid of Surgery. Several cases of that kind came under Mr. W.'s observation.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. WANTED an active, able and intelligent person, as Master or Commander, to take charge of a new Yacht, belonging to this Corporation, intended to navigate on the Gulf and River St. Lawrence. For further information, application to be made at the Office of H. B. ST. PIER, Street, Lower Town, Quebec. LINDSAY & MUIR, Trinity House, R. T. Ho. Q. Quebec, 3rd August, 1841.

Bankrupt Estate of JEAN MAUREAU. A DIVIDEND has this day been declared in favor of the Creditors who have proved their debts, and will be paid on demand by the undersigned, ED. GLACKEMEYER, N. P. Quebec, 29th August, 1841.

NOTICE. THE undersigned has been appointed sole Assignee of the effects and Estate belonging to SEBASTIEN AIREL, of the City of Quebec, Trader, a Bankrupt. ED. GLACKEMEYER, N. P. Quebec, 4th August, 1841.

POST OFFICE NOTICE. THE next English Mail for the Unicorn, will be closed at the Quebec Office, on THURSDAY, the 12th August, instant. "PAID" Letters will be received till SEVEN P. M. and "UNPAID" may be put into the Box till NINE P. M. General Post Office, Quebec, 2nd August, 1841.

ADVERTISEMENT. WANTED—By the Quebec Branch of the Bank of Montreal, a person qualified to fill the situation of Director Clerk, vacant by the decease of the late Mr. James Hamilton. Applications addressed to the Cashier, to be accompanied by the names of responsible persons, ready to enter into the usual security required by the Bank, for the due fulfillment of the duties of the office. Quebec Branch of the Bank of Montreal, 29th July, 1841.

EDUCATION. MR. THOM, Teacher, after respectfully returning thanks to his friends, for the generous patronage he has received during a period of nearly thirty years, announces that his school is to be opened, after the present vacation, on Wednesday, 1st September. He will, assisted by his Son, continue to teach youth of both sexes, in separate apartments, and by the most approved methods, the various branches of an English Education, including those of Book Keeping, Navigation and Mathematics. Terms, payable in advance. 46, St. John Street, 2nd August, 1841.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY. A QUARTERLY MEETING of the St. Andrew's Society, will be held at the St. Andrew's School House, on FRIDAY NEXT, the 6th instant, at SEVEN o'clock, P. M. A full attendance of members is particularly requested, as business of importance will be laid before them. By order, JAMES SEATON, Secretary, Quebec, 4th August, 1841.

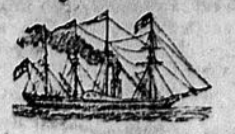
NOTICE. A DESIRABLE opportunity will offer in a few days for shipping Goods direct to Kingston from Quebec, (without breaking bulk,) in first class Barges. Apply to JAMES GIBB & CO., Quebec, 3rd August, 1841.

PERSONS desirous of continuing their subscriptions to "THE WESLEYAN," according to the new arrangement, already announced, are requested to give in their names to the Rev. Messrs. LANE and BOCK, or at the Office of the Quebec Gazette, without delay. Quebec, 4th August, 1841.

NORTH SHORE POSTS. NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders will be received by the undersigned, between this and the 1st November next, for a Lease for 20 years from the 1st October, 1842, of the Seigneuries of Mile Vaches and Mingon, now under Lease to the Honourable the Hudson's Bay Company. Tenders must state a rent, per annum, to be paid half yearly, with the names of two responsible persons who will become sureties for the due fulfilment of the Lease. The Seigneurie of Mile Vaches is situated within the King's Posts, in the Province of Canada, being three leagues in front, on the River St. Lawrence, by four leagues in depth, including the Post of Pointe-au-Loup. The Seigneurie of the Terre Ferme of Mingon, lays at the north-eastern extremity of the King's Posts from Cape Cormoran to the River Cormoran. The above Seigneuries will be let with all the Posts and Hunting and Fishing Establishments thereon, together with an extensive right of Hunting, Fishing and Trading with the Indians, within the limits of the said Seigneuries. J. STEWART, Quebec, 4th August, 1841.

A PERSON of considerable experience in the management of Books, could devote a few hours in the day to the regulation of MERCHANTS' ACCOUNTS, &c.—Enquire at this office. Quebec, 12th July, 1841.

Arrival of the Unicorn.



At eight o'clock yesterday morning the telegraph announced the Royal mail steamer Unicorn, and in about half an hour she was alongside the wharf.—By her arrival we have received London and Liverpool papers, the former, to the 19th and the latter to the 20th ultimo, inclusive, brought to Halifax by the Acadia.

We are at length put in possession of the results of the late general election, from which it would appear the total conservative gain is 41 votes, equivalent to 82 on a division.

The London correspondent of the Glasgow Constitutionnel gives a list of the probable members of the conservative administration. Sir R. PEEL, Premier; Earl of ABERDEEN, Home Department; Duke of WELLINGTON, Foreign Department; Lord STANLEY, Colonial Secretary. It is likewise stated that Sir GEORGE MURRAY will replace Lord SYDENHAM, in Canada.

We subjoin the following summary from the European of the 20th:—

The elections for members to serve in the British parliament are now concluded, and the returns exhibit the majority, in favour of the conservatives, which we named in the EUROPEAN of the 19th ult., at the commencement of the contest.

There can now be no doubt that Sir Robert Peel will shortly be called upon to form a ministry. The only question is, whether the present cabinet will resign previously or subsequently to the meeting of parliament. Our impression is, that they will remain in office until a majority of the House of Commons shall have formally demonstrated the sentiments of the country. This opportunity will be afforded at the opening, if Sir Robert Peel deems it advisable to avail himself of it—viz., in the election of a speaker. Some persons are of opinion that as Mr. Levesque is popular with both sides of the house, and moreover possesses the friendship of the Duke of Wellington, he will be unopposed by the conservative party; but others believe that Sir Robert Peel ought to, and will, commence the campaign with vigour, and following the precedent established by his opponents, that Mr. Goodenough will be put forward to contest the possession of the chair. We think the latter the most probable.

To whatever statesman the government of the country may be entrusted, it is quite clear that he cannot expect to rest upon a bed of roses. The internal state of the nation, as regards trade and commerce, and our foreign relations, will all require to be treated with the utmost shrewdness and sagacity, and there will be a strong opposition constantly on the look-out for error or mismanagement.

The commercial and manufacturing interests of the country continue in a state of almost unexampled depression. From all quarters we hear the same complaint, and the most desponding and dispiriting accounts appear in the newspapers of the manufacturing districts. The state of the money market is a proof of the want of confidence which always accompanies, and often causes, commercial embarrassment; and it is impossible to contemplate the continuance of the present aspect of monetary and commercial affairs without the most serious apprehensions.

The Royal Canadian Regiment, for service in British North America, the intended formation of which we announced several months ago, has been gazetted. Its establishment consists of 1 Lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 10 captains, 12 Lieutenants, 8 ensigns, 1 paymaster, 1 adjutant, 1 quarter-master, 1 surgeon, 2 assistant surgeons, 1 regimental sergeant-major, 1 paymaster-sergeant, 1 quartermaster-sergeant, 1 armourer-sergeant, 1 schoolmaster-sergeant, 1 hospital-sergeant, 1 orderly room clerk, 10 colour sergeants, 40 sergeants, 50 corporals, 1 drum-major, 20 drummers and fifers, and 950 rank and file.

From the East we learn that the health of the young Sultan is getting worse and worse. Some say that his ultimate recovery is despaired of.

From Spain and Portugal we hear of nothing but penury and bravo; and from France we have little else but speculations regarding the Christian insurrection in Turkey, which the journals (on the supposition that England and Russia are about to divide that empire) loudly call upon their government to take under their special protection, with the ulterior view, expressed or understood, of having these portions of the country added, like Algiers, to the French crown. The cabinet, however, beyond keeping a considerable fleet in the Mediterranean, shows no symptoms of being moved by these appeals.

THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

Table showing the results of the new parliament election, including Conservative members returned (302), Liberal ditto (196), Double returns (2), Total members for England and Wales (500), Scotland (53), Ireland (105), and Total members of the House of Commons (658).

Conservative members returned 302
Liberal ditto 196
Double returns 2
Total members for England and Wales 500

SCOTLAND.
Conservative members returned 22
Liberal ditto 30
Returns not yet received 1
Total members for Scotland 53

IRELAND.
Conservative members returned 44
Liberal ditto 59
Returns not yet received 2
Total members for Ireland 105

Total members of the House of Commons 658
Total conservatives returned 368
Total liberals returned 285
Total conservative gains 79
Liberal ditto 38

Total conservative gain 41 votes, equivalent to 82 on a division (as compared with the last Parliament.)

On the accession of Sir Robert Peel to power the following legal changes will, it is said, take place:—Lord Abinger will retire from the presidency of the Court of Exchequer, and be succeeded by Sir Frederick Pollock; this will remove every obstacle

to the promotion of Sir William Follett to the chancellorship. Mr. Cresswell is mentioned as the attorney, Mr. Thesiger as the solicitor-general. Lord Lyndhurst will, it is added, content himself with the embassy to Paris.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

In this neighbourhood a long series of heavy rains have been followed by very sultry weather, with occasional light showers. The hay crops have suffered, and those of wheat are in danger.

THE FYLDE.—The hay harvest in the Fylde has almost become general, and we are happy to state that some excellent crops have been housed in prime condition, though the weather has not been the most favourable for the purpose. The crops of corn and grain in general look tolerably propitious; wheat, we presume to think, will be considerably more than an average crop. The spring crops are looking exceedingly well, particularly beans. Potatoes promise to be more abundant than they have been for several years back, and on the whole we anticipate a plentiful harvest.—(Preston Pilot.)

HEREFORDSHIRE.—A correspondent in Herefordshire states that the hay harvest has been greatly retarded by the heavy and continued rains. In some places the ripe grass has not been mown, and it is running to seed and becoming useless. The wheat and barley crops have not as yet sustained much damage, the rain having contributed to swell the ears, but a succession of warm dry weather is now much required.

GLASGOW.—We have had a great deal of rain since our last, but Friday was fine, with sunshine. Fair weather is now hoped for, in order to bring to perfection luxuriant crops with which the fields are every where loaded.—(Glasgow Constitutionnel.)

ESSEX.—Up to Friday last the wheat as well as the spring corn generally, had maintained an upright position, but we regret to learn that the rain on Saturday, being accompanied by a brisk gale of wind, these crops have yielded, and are in too many instances beaten down, not to rise again, before they are harvested. The result, we fear, will be injurious to the sample as well as the bulk. There is reason to apprehend that crops, where the rain and hail fell, will exhibit the most disastrous consequences.—(Chelmsford Chronicle.)

KENDAL.—The weather for some time past has been extremely wet, and greatly retarded the progress of the hay harvest in this neighbourhood. CROMAR.—With regard to the crops in this quarter, the hopes of the farmer, raised by an unusually favourable spring, are, unfortunately, not likely to be realised: this is to be attributed to the cold, dry weather which prevailed from the middle of May to the latter end of June, and, at one time, threatened to make this summer as disastrous to the agricultural interests as the memorable one of 1826.

NORWICH.—The improvement in the crops from the rains is something quite wonderful. We never remember so important a benefit. The wheats are increased in the ear immensely, and the growth of the barley both in the stalk and ear is astonishing.

NORFOLK.—The late rains have come most opportunely for the spring crops of corn, which have for the most part shot the ear vigorously, and are now looking healthy and well.

In short, vegetation seems every where in a prosperous state; and though, probably, the harvest may not be quite so early as some persons have expected, yet the country, upon the whole, exhibits an aspect of general abundance.—(Norfolk Chronicle.)

THE HARVEST IN FRANCE.—The Eco des Halles states that the continuation of the cold and rainy weather begins to cause serious apprehension for the safety of the harvest in France.

Major General Sir Charles James Napier, K. C. B., now commanding the northern district of Great Britain, has been transferred to the Staff of the army at Bombay, in succession to Major General Sir John Forster Fitzgerald, K. C. B., who is to return home. The vacancy occasioned by Sir Charles Napier's transfer has not yet been filled up. We understand that Major General Clement Hill, brother to the general commanding in chief, and a most respected and excellent officer, who commanded the Royal Horse Guards for many years, is to be sent upon active service in India, or to be employed upon the home staff at no very distant period.

The undermentioned appointments have just taken place upon the staff of the army in Canada:—Captain Frederic Granville, of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to be deputy judge advocate, vice Lieutenant Kenny, of the 73rd Regiment, who has returned home with the service companies; Captain Brook Taylor, of the 8th Light Infantry (late aide-de-camp), to be military secretary in succession to Lieutenant Colonel Sir Charles Routledge O'Donnell, on the unattached half-pay, who has resigned; Lieutenant the Earl of Mulgrave, Scots Fusilier Guards (late extra aide-de-camp), to be aide-de-camp; and Ensign Leithbridge, of the 85th, to be extra aide-de-camp to the commander of the forces. (United Service Gazette.)

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—On Wednesday last, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Viscount Villiers, V. P., eldest son of the Earl and Countess of Jersey, to Miss Peel, eldest daughter of the Right Hon. Sir R. Peel, Bart., M. P., and Lady Peel. The Lord Bishop of Oxford officiated at the ceremony, in the presence of a numerous family circle. Their Royal Highnesses Prince George and Princess Augusta of Cambridge, attended by Baron Knesbeck and Lady Augusta Somerset, were present at the solemnisation.

The bridesmaids on this interesting occasion were Lady Frances Vane, Ladies Clementina and Adaliza Villiers, and Miss Eliza Peel. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge would have honoured the circle by their presence, but were prevented by the recent death of the Queen of Hanover.

The state of Baden is about to increase the import duty on British manufactures. The average price of brown or Muscovado sugar, computed from the returns made in the week ending the 13th of July, 1841, is 35s 9 3/4 per cwt.

The late treaty of the five powers puts an end to the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi. The straits of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles are now closed to ships of war of all nations.

On Friday morning, a most destructive fire broke out in the residence of Mr. Farebrother, cabinet-maker, Mansfield-street, Kingsland-road, London, and which totally destroyed the house and its contents.

Among the new paintings that have been lately added to the National Gallery is one by Raphael, which has been valued at five thousand guineas.

The Echo du Nord states the extraordinary fact that a woman of the Commune of Belvaumont in that department has been "twice delivered of twins within the last eight months and a-half!"

The Christian inhabitants of Candia, now in arms against the Porte, have addressed a memorial to the Christian states of Europe, praying for sympathy and support, and protesting against the language held out to them by the consuls of England, France, Russia, Austria, and Greece.

There are at present very few matters of interest to comment upon in the city. The American merchants are much engaged with the consideration of the voluminous accounts brought by the Columbia, and it is probable that orders will be sent out to the United States for shipments of grain to a limited extent.—(Sun of Friday.)

Baron Von Sturmer, the imperial internuncio at Constantinople, has received from his majesty the Emperor of Austria the Cross of Commander of the Royal Hungarian Order of St. Stephen, as a testimony of his majesty's satisfaction with his zealous efforts to effect the final arrangement of the Egyptian question.

The Dusseldorf Gazette states, from Rddisa, that there continues to be great activity in the arsenals of that country. "Several war steamers," it adds, "are building, each of which is to have an engine of 300 horse power, is to carry four 24 pounders, two 48 pounders, and a mortar of 120, and to have a crew of 150 men, with 47 officers.

The Cologne Gazette states that the Margravine of Baden, who has been taking the waters at Ems, in returning a few nights since from the apartments of the Princess Warsa to her own, in the same hotel, perceived that the bedchamber of the princess's daughter was in flames. With the utmost promptitude she caught the young princess, who was asleep, in her arms, and carried her out of danger. The flames were extinguished in about ten minutes.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge will reside principally at Kew this autumn. Various alterations and improvements are at present being made, the accommodation being wholly inadequate for the royal establishment. (Morning Herald.)

Prince Albert has been presented with two beautiful black Arabian horses by the king of Prussia. In Tipperary some severe election riots have arisen, and collisions with the police have been fatal. At Bansa one man was shot dead and nine badly wounded.

The Sheffield Patriot states that during a heavy thunder-storm on Thursday week, "hundreds of small fishes descended with the rain. Many of them were picked up alive."

On Sunday last three old ladies were robbed of their watches during divine service at the chapel in Old Quebec-street, London, by a pious stranger.

The Correspondant of Madrid has an account of a conflagration which broke out at Servilla on the 23d ult., in the street called Entendimiento, which destroyed 110 houses in that and the street of San Francisco.

Richard Lloyd, the person who secured Hatfield the lunatic (who died lately) when in the act of firing a pistol at George III in Drury-lane Theatre, died last week at the Salop Infirmary.

During the first six months of the present year 3,152 works, written in Greek, Latin, Italian, French, English, German, or Spanish, issued from the Parisian Press, besides 878 engravings in copper-plate, lithography, &c.; 87 maps and plans, and 253 musical pieces.

The royal mail steamer Columbia, Captain Judkins, arrived at Liverpool at three o'clock on Wednesday morning, from Boston and Halifax. She sailed from the former port on the afternoon of the 1st instant, and from the latter, where she remained eight hours; she has made the voyage from Boston to Liverpool in twelve days and twelve hours.

The feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, on the 29th ultimo, was celebrated at Rome with the accustomed pomp at St. Peter's, the pope officiating in person. On the preceding evening, the facade and cupola of the cathedral were illuminated, and on that of the day itself the usual fireworks were displayed from the castle of St. Angelo. On the 1st instant, his holiness removed from the Vatican to the Quirinal.

The gentlemen of the long robe are likely to reap a plentiful harvest from the results of many of the late elections. Mr. Austin alone is said to have already received above 100 retainers.

The Baron de Brabant, the French ambassador at St. Petersburg, is said to be engaged in writing a history of the parliament of Paris.

It is stated, in a letter quoted by the Constitutionnel, that sixteen persons who had arrived from Alexandria had died of plague in the lazaretto of the capital.

THE BUONAPARTES.—The Semaphore of the 10th instant, publishes advice from Genoa of the 7th instant. The whole of the Buonaparte family, with the exception of Prince Louis, now a prisoner in the castle of Ham, was united in that city, where they appear to have an intention of fixing their residence.

Three emigrant ships have lately sailed from the West Highlands with no less than fifteen hundred persons, for Cape Breton and Prince Edward's Island. The emigrants are chiefly from Lord Macdonald's estate, and part are from Raasay. To the most needy of the adventurers, Lord Macdonald gave £1 each, young and old. Most of the poor islanders have taken their nets with them, in order to prosecute the fishing in the distant country whither they have gone for an asylum.

The railroad from Vienna to Raab, which has just been opened to the public, conveys daily from 17,000 to 20,000 persons. The receipts for the first week amounted to 70,000 fr.

Loud complaints are made of the state of penury in which the young Queen of Spain is kept. Her most catholic majesty is reported to have only thirty dollars a month allowed her.

It is stated in the Havre papers that a vessel just arrived there from Canton has brought a considerable collection of objects of natural history, and among them a white monkey. Its eyes are red, its hair quite white, and its conformation, as the Journal du Havre remarks, presents many analogies to that of the Albinos among the African tribes.

GREAT DETERIORATION OF PROPERTY.—The mills, machinery, cottages, and land, late the property of Mr. Aaron Lees, and which cost £120,000, have lately been sold for £35,000. Some three years ago £86,000 was offered for this identical property, but which offer the assignees refused; in some twelve months afterwards, during which time the assignees worked the machinery, and lost considerably by so doing, it was offered for £65,000, but no bidder came forward; a private offer was, however, made of £55,000, but this was also refused. It was again put up to auction, but still there was no bidder. Some six months ago, on its being announced for auction a third time, a day or two before the day of sale a bargain was concluded for £35,000. (Leeds Mercury.)

The debts and liabilities of Messrs. Whitmore and Wells are stated to be from £420,000 to £450,000; and their assets, including the freehold property of Mr. Wells, the elder (who is now nearly eighty years of age), are estimated at about £200,000 to £250,000. They had advanced the Bank of Dairny and Ryle a quarter of a million of money.

A CLEAN SWEEP—Lord Morpeth, Dan's especial pet—Lord Howick, son of the author of the reform bill—Mr. Paymaster Stanley—Mr. Secretary Stewart—black is white Joseph Hume—the hero of Heron, Sir De Laux Evans—Westminster Review—Molesworth—the exquisite Lytton Bulwer—all leaders and great guns of the Whig radicals have just been drummed out of their situations as members of parliament, to the tune of "Awa, whigs, awa."

The ensuing meeting of the British Association will be held at Devonport on the 29th instant, and continue its sittings until August 4. Various excursions, and amongst others to the rich geological and mining fields of Cornwall, are spoken of.

By recent advices from the ironworks we learn that orders are flowing in, and prices beginning to look up. To have to record an improvement in so important an article of local commerce is indeed a gratifying circumstance. (Hereford Journal.)

Mlle. Rachel is devoting nearly the whole of her spare time to the study of the English language, with a view to her appearance on our stage in some of the principal characters in the plays of the old masters.

The wife of a tradesman at Peckham has for some time laboured under the extraordinary delusion that she has within her "a ravenous rat." A variety of means have been used to restore to her the exercise of her reason on this point, but hitherto without effect. She has lately undertaken to starve the frightful tormentor to death, but it is feared that her own life may be the sacrifice, as it is with difficulty she can be prevailed on to take food to support existence. The medical men who have examined her are of opinion that she has an internal tumour, which at times causes pain, which she mistakes for the kicking of the "ravenous rat."

AMSTERDAM, July 14.—His Imperial Highness the Grand Duke Constantine of Russia is expected in this city on Friday next, apartments having been espoke for him and a numerous suite.

(From the Spectator, July 17th.)

SIR ROBERT PEEL will not only have an office commanding majority, but a majority which it will take a long time and much labour to reduce to such odds as might be attacked or circumvented with any chance of success. The Whigs, therefore, are doomed to pass through the purgatory of Opposition before they are readmitted to the heaven of Downing Street: they are condemned, not only to stop out of office for a time, but to be of some use out of office, if they would regain that hold on public opinion which will take them back again—it will require much more to enable them to regain than to keep their post. As to their being borne in "upon the shoulders of the people" or on the tide of Anti-Corn-law agitation—ask Lord Morpeth what is their chance.

BATH.—During the canvassing of Mr. Roebuck and Lord Duncan, the Times published a placard which purported to be issued by them, proposing to cancel the National Debt. The placard was a forgery. Mr. Roebuck wrote the following letter to the editor of the Times:—

"Sir—You have chosen, I know not on what evidence, to assert that Lord Duncan and myself have put forth a handbill, which you give at length, and which proposes that the National Debt should be cancelled. I beg at once to be permitted formally and unequivocally to assert that no such handbill was put forth either by Lord Duncan or myself, or by any one acting for us. I have vainly striven to find any such handbill published by anybody; but I know that one was seen in the hands of Mr. Caldecot, a well known Tory of this town: from whom he had obtained it he would not say. Having traced it back to him, and he not being willing or able to say how he became possessed of it, he must be considered to be the author of it.

"But while this paper is not found circulating in Bath, by some curious fatality it finds its way to London, and is published by a Tory newspaper. This paper is bound to tell on what authority it thought fit to call Lord Duncan and myself the authors of it. I know it served the purpose of the Tory party to make this lying assertion; but what serves their purpose it does not always honest; and, lest you should be fairly charged with knowingly propagating a falsehood, I shall call upon you to publish this letter, and to state on whose authority you deemed yourself justified to cast upon us this imputation.

"It is well known that newspaper editors, writing anonymously, are but too apt, on very light grounds, to bring charges against public men. In order to rescue yourself from the charge of having acted thus dishonestly—of having borne false witness against the neighbour, I call upon you to give up the author of the scandal.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

"J. A. ROEBUCK.

"Bath, 3d July, 1841."

The Times refused insertion to this letter, on the ground that it was "insolent;" and it was transferred to the Morning Chronicle. In a letter that paper, Mr. Caldecot, after quoting the passage in Mr. Roebuck's letter which refers to himself, says:—

"In the strongest terms compatible with the language of a gentleman, I utterly deny this imputation. The handbill in question was in circulation in Bath prior to the election. It reached my hands in common with other inhabitants. I met Colonel Napier in the street, and without the slightest reserve communicated it to that gentleman; and had the gallant Colonel asked me any question about it, I should readily have given him every information in my power.

"I have had no communication whatever with the Times newspaper on this or any other subject connected with the Bath election."

The Morning Chronicle fairly observes upon this disavowal:—

"The handbill has been traced to Mr. Caldecot, and he admits that he showed it to Colonel Napier. It will not do for Mr. Caldecot to say that it was in circulation in Bath prior to the election, and reached his hands in common with other inhabitants. How and when did it reach his hands, and what other inhabitants. He must not be allowed to talk of his honour in a case where an infamous libel has been seen in his possession."

THE CHARTISTS.—The principles avowed by the class of Reformers to whom we refer are the following. That the only sure guarantee for the well-being of society and the liberty of individuals, is an intelligent and independent Legislature controlling the Executive Government; and that the plan most likely to secure such a Legislature is by making it elective, under these conditions—first, that the elections are to take place annually; second, that every adult male of sane mind is to have a vote; third, that the vote of each elector is to be given secretly; fourth, that the country be divided into electoral districts of equal population, each district electing one legislator; fifth, that every elector be eligible; sixth, that the legislators be remunerated for their labours. (Spectator.)

WINDSOR.—The correspondent of the Morning Herald supplies the sequel of the story of Castle Canvassing at Windsor, told by the Times.

"Her Majesty is extremely angry and annoyed at the misuse which was made of the 'Queen's name' previously to and during the election for this borough, by those persons who hold high and influential appointments in the Royal Household—the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and other Whig hangers-on, for instance; and in order to show that there is no intention to 'punish' those who refused to vote for either of the Whig candidates, it may be only necessary to mention, that almost the very first of the Royal tradesmen who were waited upon by Mr. Norton, by order of the Lord Steward, to demand his vote for Ramsbottom and Ferguson, (but who voted for Mr. Neville,) received an order, a day or two since, to supply various articles he deals in to the Castle. Another respectable tradesman, (but who does not hold a Royal warrant,) one of the most determined and consistent Conservatives in Windsor, has twice received orders to supply the Castle with goods since the arrival of the Court on Monday last. The remainder of the Castle tradesmen have supplied the Royal Household just the same as before."

The Scottish Pilot says—"A rumour has been current in Leith for the last two days, that Mr. Rutherford will be immediately raised to the bench in room of Lord Jeffrey, whose declining health has rendered him unable to perform the duties of the bench. In anticipation of this, the Tory hangers-on and canvassers have been busy soliciting votes; but for whom, they cannot or will not tell." The Scotsman avers that this statement is untrue: it is extremely improbable that Mr. Rutherford would succeed Lord Jeffrey.

The Edinburgh Observer mentions a "grand demonstration" in favour of the suspended ministers of Strathlogie. "On Sabbath last, Principal McFarlan officiated for Mr. Walker at Huntly, Principal Haldane at Keith, Dr. Cook at Rhynie, Dr. Hill at Mortlach, Mr. Brewster of Leven at Glass, Mr. Ritchie of St. Boswell's at Marnock, Mr. Colville of Beith at Buthrie, and Mr. Liston of Redgorton at Cairnie."

Another action, presenting rather a new feature in the Church question, has been raised and executed, at the instance of Mr. Thomas Clark, presbyter to the church and united parishes of Lethendy and Kinloch, against the majority of the Presbytery of Dunkeld. It will be recollected that, on the 30th March last, the Presbytery of Dunkeld, by a majority of 15 to 3, refused to take Mr. Clark on trials. The three forming the minority were the Reverend Henry Henderson of Kinclaven, the Reverend Tis. Nelson of Auchtergaven, ministers, and Robert Menzies, banker, Dunkeld, elder; who gave in a paper stating that they were willing and ready to take Mr. Clark on trials, and if found qualified, to admit and receive him minister of the church and parishes of Lethendy and Kinloch, according to law. The present action has been brought to have it found and declared that the minority are competent to constitute and hold meetings of Presbytery for the purpose of taking Mr. Clark on trials, and if, in their judgment, he be found qualified, to admit and receive him as a minister of the said church and united parishes; and also for interdict against the majority of the Presbytery obstructing, molesting, or hindering in any way the minority in performing what is styled their statutory duty.

(Dundee Warder.)

The Presbytery of Paisley are not so hot in the cause against heretics as their brethren of Glasgow. They lately negatived the motion of Dr. Burns to put the question to Mr. Brewster, whether he had preached at a Chartist church; adopting instead, a motion by Mr. McFarlan of Renfrew, to lay the resolutions of the Presbytery of Glasgow, calling their attention to the subject, on the table till the next ordinary meeting; in the meantime requesting the Glasgow Presbytery to forward all documents before them on the case.

The Marquis of Lansdowne is confined by indisposition at Lizee, on his way to Baden-Baden.

LORD MORPETH.—His lordship is to arrive at Dublin Castle next week, to resume his duties as Chief Secretary. His lordship has been urgently entreated by the constituencies of four Irish counties to grant them the honour of returning him as a member of the House of Commons; but in every instance the noble lord has returned a reply in the negative, accompanied by the warmest expressions of gratitude on his part.

(Morning Chronicle, July 17.)

The Limerick Chronicle says:—"A distinguished field-officer, totally blind, was led to the hymeneal altar last week, by a blooming bride, fair, fat, and forty." This is a matter-of-fact illustration of the well-known poetical saying, that "Love is blind."

IMPORTANT TO PREACHERS.—By a recent decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, clergymen of all denominations are allowed to preach in the open air, when they please, provided they do not interrupt the public thoroughfare.

AN EGG WITHIN AN EGG.—A Dumfries paper states, that in a hen's egg of the ordinary size, from the farm of Barks, in the parish of Mouswald, there was found another perfectly formed egg, about the size of a pigeon's, both of which had yolks, and were perfectly complete in all respects, the shell of the enclosed being even firmer and stronger than usual.

While Daniel O'Connell, senior, though rejected at Dublin, has not only been elected for the county Meath, but for the county Cork also, Daniel O'Connell, junior, has not succeeded in winning a seat for Carlow county.

An inquest has been held on the bodies of the persons who were drowned at the launch at Rotherham. The evidence of Mr. Edwin Cadman, one of the owners of the vessel, shows the precise manner of the accident. He was standing ahead of the vessel as she launched, and had a good view of what happened.

"As she was leaving the ways, about half over on the balance, the parties on board rushed to the leeward side to see the effect of her dashing into the water. The weight of the men and boys to her leeward side caused her to overbalance and to overturn before she reached the water, which was about three feet from the ways. I had examined the vessel, the ways, and the dockings; and I thought it altogether perfectly safe, having seen vessels launched before from the same yard. I thought it so safe, that I was inclined to go on board; but from an impression among the boatmen that it is unlucky for an owner to be on board when a vessel is launched, I kept ashore. The men were sober and steady, and conducted the business in the usual manner, and to my satisfaction. She did not pause till the rush took place. I think she was within eighteen inches of the end of the ways. I consider it entirely accidental. I have seen many boat-yards, and have been on vessels which had to drop six yards or more into the water."

The inquest still proceeds. A subscription has been opened for the poorer class of those whose relatives were lost. Mr. Chambers, the owner of the launch-yard, has given 20*l.*, and his father in London the same sum. Nearly 200*l.* has been already collected. The Vicar of the parish, the Reverend T. Blackley, has also been munificent: he has offered to remit the usual fees on the burial of the corpses.

THE NEW MINISTRY. (From the London Correspondent of the Glasgow Constitution.)

The general conviction of the immediate advent of a conservative government has naturally occasioned a good deal of speculation amongst the quidnuncs—those amateur statesmen and politicians whom the universal circulation of newspapers has generated. Amongst the more intelligent circles here I have seen several lists of the probable members of the conservative administration, with the different offices assigned to them. I do not myself place much reliance upon such things, but I think it right to subjoin one of the lists which has fallen in my way, as giving a tolerably good guess at the personnel of Sir Robert Peel's administration, though in some respects it may prove erroneous:—

First Lord of the Treasury and Sir Robert Peel. Chancellor of the Exchequer..... Earl of Aberdeen. Foreign Department..... Duke of Wellington. Colonial Affairs..... Lord Stanley. Lord Chamberlain..... Lord Lyndhurst. First Lord of the Admiralty..... Sir James Graham. President of the Council..... Lord Alcock. President Board of Control..... Lord Elenborough. Lord Privy Seal..... Lord Weymouth. President of Board of Trade..... Lord Ashburton. Paymaster of the Forces..... Sir Edward Knatchbull, Duchy of Lancaster..... Earl De Grey. Secretary of War..... Mr. Herbert. Postmaster General..... Duke of Buckingham. Speaker of the House of Commons..... Mr. Goulburn. Lord Steward..... Earl of Roden. Lord Chamberlain of the Household..... Earl of Liverpool. Lord Lieutenant of Ireland..... Earl of Harrington. Lord Chancellor of Ireland..... Sir Edward Sugden. Secretary of Ireland..... Lord Francis Egerton. Master-General of Ordnance..... Sir Henry Blandings. Master of the Mint..... Sir George Clerk. Vice President Board of Trade..... Lord Sandon. Attorney General..... Sir Frederick Pollock. Solicitor-General..... Sir William Follet. Lord Advocate..... Mr. William Rae. Solicitor-General for Scotland..... Mr. Duncan McNeill.

There appears to be some doubt whether Sir Robert Peel will propose a speaker, as Mr. Lefevre is on the whole a popular and pleasant enough person. But the feeling of the party decidedly is, that Mr. Goulburn should be appointed to that office, to the exclusion of a Whig candidate. On that view I presume his name is not embraced in the rumoured list of ministers. The first fourteen names will most likely form the cabinet; but as to the others there can be little doubt that all will be comprised in the conservative government. You will observe that Sir George Murray's name is not mentioned; it is said that he will replace Lord Sydenham in Canada, and a better selection could not be made. I think it likely that Sir George Clerk will remain at the treasury, where his admirable business talents are of such essential importance.

The Court of East India Proprietors have been for the last three days engaged in discussing the affairs of the Rajah of Sattara. The debate was opened at a special meeting on Wednesday, by Mr. Lewis; who proposed a resolution declaring,

"That it appears from the papers laid before the Court of Proprietors in the case of the Rajah of Sattara, that his Highness was accused of treasonable designs against the British Government, upon *ex parte*, anonymous, and contradictory statements, without his having an opportunity of defending himself; that he was called upon to sign a document admitting his guilt, as the condition of being continued in his throne; that on his refusing to accede to this extraordinary and degrading proposal, while asserting his innocence, and requesting to be informed of the charges against him, and the names of his accusers—he was suddenly, at midnight, removed from his palace by a military force, deprived of his property, and sent a prisoner to Benares; that such a course of proceeding must have the effect of destroying the confidence of the native Princes of India in the justice and honour of the British Government."

And the resolution went on to recommend to the Directors a full inquiry into the subject. Mr. Lyall, the Chairman, said that the Rajah had only been required to fulfil a treaty which had removed him from a prison to a throne. He moved a counter-resolution,

"That this Court deems it highly inexpedient, and accordingly declines, to interfere with the responsible Executive in the affairs of Sattara."

The debate has been adjourned from day to day; the original motion being supported, among others, by Mr. D. Salomons, Mr. Hume, Mr. George Thompson, Major General Lodwick, and General Briggs; and opposed by the Deputy Chairman, Mr. Henry St. George Tucker, and Mr. Weeding.

At the meeting yesterday, the discussion was again adjourned to Monday.

On Thursday, a meeting of parishioners was held at Broomfield in Essex, to receive the monition from the Ecclesiastical Court of the Bishop of London, ordering a rate to be made for the repairs of the church. A rate of 2*s.* was proposed. Mr. Courtland moved a resolution declaring church-rates unjust, and refusing to make any rate. The amendment was carried by a large majority. The Church wardens then made a rate of 2*s.*, on their own responsibility. Mr. Courtland entered a protest in the minute-book, asserting that no rate could legally be levied at that meeting after a majority of the rate-payers had refused it.

The disorders at Toulouse—first called a "riot," next an "émeute," and now finally an "insurrection"—prove to be matter of serious consideration to the French Government. A special Commissioner, says the Morning Chronicle, M. Maurice Duval, formerly Prefect of Nantes, has been sent thither to arrange matters. He is odious to the Legitimists, on account of some disrespect which he showed to the Dutchess of Berry; and is therefore likely to be still more unacceptable to the Carlists of Toulouse than M. Mahul. It is supposed in Paris, that the spirit of resistance in that quarter is by no means confined to the town of Toulouse, but that the neighbouring towns share in it. Government, however, to judge from the tone of the Paris papers of Thursday, mean to persevere in the stringent financial policy which has excited the Wat-Tylerism. It is rumoured, indeed, that the subject is disputed in the Cabinet.

At Marylebone Police-office on Monday, Elizabeth Maxwell was accused of stabbing her husband with a dessert-knife. Mr. Maxwell is the driver of a cab belonging to Mr. Hanson. In court, Mrs. Maxwell seemed to be in great distress of mind; but she appears to have perpetrated the unaccountable act with remarkable sangfroid. Edmund Weller, a servant at Mr. Hanson's, tells the tale:—

"On Saturday last, about a quarter before one, a Mrs. Cooper, had made rosettes for the horses of the establishment to wear upon May-day, entered our yard and spoke to Maxwell, whom she sent to us to ask us to take some beer: we went to the parlour of the City of Hereford, King Street, Baker Street; and our party consisted of myself, Mrs. Cooper, Maxwell, Hardy, and Smith. In the course of half an hour after we had sat down, I saw the prisoner look in at the door, and she went away without speaking a word: in about a quarter of an hour she returned, when she again opened the door, Maxwell at that time being seated with his back close to it, in a chair: she immediately retreated; and at the same moment Maxwell said to me, 'Look at me and see what's the matter with my back.' I turned him round, and, observing a

knife sticking in his left shoulder, told him he had been stabbed. I drew the knife from his back, and at once conveyed him to the shop of a chemist, by whose directions he was removed in a cab to Middlesex Hospital."

The knife, with a blade five inches long covered with blood, was produced. Mrs. Maxwell made no defence.

QUEBEC:

FRIDAY, 6th AUGUST, 1841.

LATEST DATES
From London, July 19
From Liverpool, July 20
From Paris, July 17
From New York, Aug. 2
From Halifax, July 23
From Toronto, July 27

On our first page we have repeated the cable issued from this office yesterday, containing a summary of the news brought by the Acadia to Halifax, and have added a continuation of extracts, comprising the principal items of intelligence furnished by this arrival.

The political news from the continent of Europe is of trifling importance, but is satisfactory, inasmuch as the vexed Eastern question has been brought to a termination, and France has again become united with the great powers with whom she had been at issue on this subject.

Nothing further was known with respect to the war in China.

The termination of the elections in favour of the Conservative party, seems to have given general satisfaction here, probably arising more from a dislike to the principles of the present incumbents of office, and the destructive measures proposed by them, with reference to the colonies, than from any predilection in favour of their successful opponents.

New York papers are to the evening of Monday last the 2nd instant. They contain nothing of interest.

Montreal papers of yesterday and Kingston and Toronto of Tuesday last, were received by mail this morning. We do not find any thing in them of importance.

We have received copies of the following Bills from Kingston:—

An Act to amend an Act of the Legislature of Lower Canada, relative to the establishment of Mutual Fire Insurance Companies. Brought in by Hon. Mr. Viger.

An Act to facilitate the despatch of business in the Court of Queen's Bench of Upper Canada.—By Att. Gen. Draper.

An Act for the disposal of Public Lands.—By Hon. Mr. Harrison.

Bill to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned and to make provision for the establishment and maintenance of Common Schools throughout this Province.—By Mr. Sol. Gen. Day.

CANADA LEGISLATURE—PRINCIPAL PROCEEDINGS.

Kingston, Tuesday morning, 3d August, 1841.

There was nothing of much importance before the Assembly yesterday. A resolve was passed in Committee of the whole, that it was expedient to allow a salary to the Speaker; but nothing definitive on the subject can be done, till a message approving of the purpose of the appropriation comes from the Governor, according to the clause in the Re-Union Act. The question of the indemnification to the members must also wait a similar message. These messages may or may not precede the votes on the Estimates in addition to the Civil List provided in the Re-Union Act.

Mr. PARENT'S Bill to exempt the County of Saguenay (sleigh ordinance) was before a Committee of the whole, but it rose without reporting, on the suggestion that the law does not come in force in the District of Quebec till three years, from May 1-40.

Mr. AYLWIN is the Chairman of the Committee on the petitions against the Permanent Ordinances of the Special Council, and the Committee will not probably report before his return. The Upper Canada District Council Bill comes on to-morrow, and great efforts are making to insure its passing. There have been meetings at which some of the Lower Canada members assisted, held at Mr. Secretary HARRISON'S office, and hopes are held out to them of a modification of the Lower Canada District Council Ordinances. In fact, it seems to be made a point with the Government that these Councils, originally in the Re-Union Bill sent home from Toronto, but left out in the House of Commons, shall now be adopted by the new Legislature.

They are wanted also to increase patronage and raise money by local taxation, to save the existing provincial revenue for the sole purposes of the Executive Government. Great efforts are also making to get the Government paper-money Bank of issue, adopted, in the hope of its operating in raising the price of the debentures of the existing debt, and enabling the Government to borrow more. In the meantime, Government and the Legislature cannot be hard pressed for money, when it only costs the expense of printing. The security for its redemption is, in part at least, the debt already incurred. The Banks, who now derive a profit from their issues of paper, and still have that facility afforded by law, will, however, be disposed to drive a hard bargain, before they relinquish it.

Accounts from different parts, north and south of the lakes, speak rather unfavourably of the crops. Some fall wheat and rye are beginning to be cut. Barley is nearly ripe and oats are changing colour. The crop of hay, in this neighbourhood, is pitiful. The grain crops and potatoes are far from looking well. The weather was fine yesterday, after the rain on Saturday night, and showers on Sunday. The temperature continues warm. You may judge of the season here, by the fact that ripe gooseberries only appeared on the market at the close of last week."

Kingston, 4th August.

The Legislative Assembly sat last night till about twelve o'clock. They passed the Court of Requests Bill, which is a new organization of the Small Debts Court under £10, heretofore consisting of Commissioners without pay, excepting some small fees. Now they are to be lawyers appointed by the Government with a salary, about 17 of them. This is popular with the lawyers, but it seems not very palatable to the country people; but there are loud complaints of all persons who have held any authority here, and the majority is generally disposed to go any lengths for a change, without ever considering that it may be for the worse.

The House in Committee on the new Election Bills, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again. This order was afterwards discharged, and the two Bills, Mr. Baldwin's and the Government Bill, referred to a Special Committee. The latter proposes a cumbersome project for the previous registration of voters, something on the English plan, which would give a few more places and entail much expense and loss of time. Both bills are in

favour of separate elections for the different local divisions of counties. The Education Bill is referred to the 10th instant. It is chiefly from the laws of New York. Some fat places are added.

The Upper Canada District Council Bill occupied great part of the evening. This novelty in legislation is an attempt to mend the inconveniences of the Re-Union Bill. A Representative Assembly for fifteen or sixteen hundred miles of territory unfit for local purposes. Besides, the heretofore assistance to local improvements, education and charitable purposes, has been seized upon by the Re-Union Act, and something must be done to check the clamour of the localities. It is proposed to divide large districts of country, a kind of subordinate Legislature and Government, to raise money, &c., for these and similar purposes, with officers named by the Governor. I think there are about 39 districts for the two Provinces, yet some of the districts will extend from 50 to 100 miles, uniting together people who have no common interest and cannot afford time and money to attend to affairs, not of their own immediate neighbourhood, parish, township or county. Anarchy, and waste of time and money, and discontent, must be the result. We have had legislators, who having an end in view, do not hesitate at any innovation which they fancy may enable them to obtain their ends.

They begin to talk of a prorogation here; but the Select Committee on the Estimates has not yet assembled, although named nearly a week ago.

Halifax and St. John papers are to the 25th, Fredericton and Woodstock of the 31st and Miramichi of the 27th ultimo.

A meeting of the inhabitants of the County of Cumberland, in the Province of Nova-Scotia was held at the County Court House in Amherst, on Thursday the 15th ult., pursuant to a Resolution addressed to the High Sheriff, for the purpose of considering the necessity of petitioning Her Majesty's Government that a Legislative Union of the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick should be proposed, for the consideration of their Local Legislatures.

A series of Resolutions was adopted and a Committee appointed to prepare an Address founded thereon.

The Woodstock Telegraph of the 31st ult. says it is reported that the troops stationed at Temiskaming and Madawaska have been recalled to Canada, and that they will be relieved by the 69th Regiment now at Fredericton. The same paper likewise repeats the rumour that two companies of United States troops have actually proceeded to the Restook and Fish Rivers, and as confirmatory of the report, quotes the following from the Bangor Democrat:—

"THE BOUNDARY QUESTION.—Two or three weeks ago there was a rumour that two companies of the U. S. troops at Houlton were to be moved farther north, on company to be stationed at the Fish river post, and another at Fort Law in the Province of New Brunswick; but we have no reliable information respecting it, and we have no doubt that Mr. Webster informed a certain gentleman that it was to take place, and in an off-hand way referred him to the Secretary of War for particulars."

Something appears to be on foot, but whether it is a feint or a reality we have no means of knowing. We hope it is to excite the British invaders from our soil; if so, we feel for it heart and soul. Invaders have deserted our long enough. I will even afford us satisfaction to see that in six months the party in power have found out that British troops are within our borders. Last December we first knew that they were removed from Lake Temiskaming to the Madawaska, three or four miles to the west of the State, but the Governor and the majority in the Legislature did not appear to be aware of the fact, or as any measure taken to remove them, was executed, and nothing has been done to-day moving them to-day. Some cool resolves were passed just before the adjournment of the Legislature about the Boundary in general, and that was it. The bold and severe State Policy of Governor Parke's administration, we regret to say, is not followed up."

With reference to this subject, the Fredericton Sentinel of the 31st ult. observes:—

"There have been rumours during the last two or three days, as to the movement of troops and stores in the upper part of the Province; but which we understand are the movement of a force. We believe however, that the American magazines are not idle; and that a considerable force of the vicinity of Houlton, to which the attention of the British authorities should be directed; as we are satisfied the State of Maine is making silent but extensive preparations to secure a foothold in case of matters proceeding to extremities."

The Prince Edward Island Gazette of the 27th ult., states that His Excellency Sir C. Fitzroy has been offered the Government of the Leeward Islands lately vacated by Sir William Colebrooke, now Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick.

We understand that the Lumber Merchant steamer will leave to-morrow afternoon, for Rivière de Loup (below), with four Companies of the 68th Regt., arrived yesterday, in H. M. S. Apollo from Jamaica, to relieve the troops now stationed at that place.

The remainder of the regiment will proceed to Montreal this evening, in the steamer Queen.

ARRIVAL OF THE 68TH REGIMENT.—The Unicorn brought in tow the troop-ship Apollo, with the 68th Regiment on board, from Jamaica, on the 29th June, having been forty days on their passage. The Unicorn fell in with her off the Pillars.

Among the passengers by the Unicorn is Charles Freeman, the American Giant, who intends to exhibit himself in this city. He measures seven feet, four inches.

[From the Montreal Gazette, August 5th.]

We have been favoured with the Resolutions adopted in the Committee of the Legislative Assembly, on the Government Fiscal Bank. When first considered, the vote stood six to six.—Mr. Duncan declining to vote, and Mr. Simpson being absent;—but the latter having asked for its reconsideration, and the former, on this occasion, voting in its favour, the vote stood—

Yeas—Simpson, Dunscomb, Cameron, Moffatt, Dunn, Harrison, Quessel—7.
Nays—Holmes, Buchanan, Cartwright, Neilson, Merrit, Morris, Burnet—7.

The Chairman, Mr. Hinks, having given his casting vote for the measure, the Committee will report the Resolutions given below.

1. That it is expedient that a Provincial Bank of Issue, under the management of Commissioners, be established by Legislative enactment, to which shall be confided the sole power of issuing paper payable on demand.

2. That the Bank shall issue notes of \$1 and upwards, of £1,000,000, *cy.*, and no more, until otherwise provided by Legislative enactment, except in redemption of its own notes, or in return for bullion or coin.

3. That the said issue of £1,000,000 shall be made against bullion or coin, and against Government securities, purchased by, or paid into, the Bank, and the interest, arising from all such securities, shall be carried to the public account of the Province, after deducting the expense of management.

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HOPE FOUNDRY, Canoterie Street, foot of Hope Street, QUEBEC. LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, Kingston, 3rd August, 1841. The Legislative Assembly of the Province of Canada, hath by an order made on the second day of August, instant, fixed THURSDAY, the Twelfth day of the said month for taking into consideration the Petition of L. A. Duchesnay, Esquire, and certain other Electors of the County of St. Maurice, against the return of Joseph E. Turcotte, Esquire, the sitting Member for the said County, and hath ordered that the said Electors and the said sitting Member do attend and be heard at the Bar of the House, at Four of the clock, on the said day, either in person or by their respective Counsel or Agent. Of which I hereby give notice to the end that all persons and parties may govern themselves accordingly. AUSTIN CUVILLIER, Speaker.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL, BY the first-class Bark WINSKALES, S. Connolly, Master, to sail for the above port early next week. Apply to GILLESPIE, JAMIESON & CO. Quebec, 5th August, 1841.

NOTICE. THE undersigned offers for sale or to let for a number of years, an extensive Beach Lot, situated in the Parish of Pointe Levi, between Cleo & Labadie and Mr. Tibbet's yard, containing about three arpents and two perches in front, with a sufficient depth for several establishments. For further information, apply to the undersigned at Pointe Levi. DOMINIQUE GUENARD. 6th August, 1841.

NOTICE. ALL persons who have claims against the Estate of the late Mr. JAMES BALLANTYNE, in his lifetime Merchant, are requested to transmit their accounts; and those indebted to the said Estate are requested to settle their accounts without delay, either to Mr. BARKHELY POULTRER, Junior, Curator to the said vacant Estate, or to the undersigned Notary, appointed to regulate the affairs of the said Estate. D. C. FOURNIER, Notary. L'Islet, 4th August, 1841.

NOTICE. WILL be sold at auction, on FRIDAY Morning, the 20th August, at the Office of Pierre Benj. Dumoulin, Esquire, Commissioner of Bankrupt for the District of Three Rivers, all the outstanding debts belonging to the Bankrupt Estate of Pierre Antoine Dorion, formerly Merchant, St. Anne de la Perade, consisting of Mortgage, Bonds, Notes and Book debts. Sale at TEN o'clock in the forenoon. By order of Pierre Benj. Dumoulin, Commissioner. F. PERLIN, ROBT. SHAW, AND W. PATERSON, Assignees. Quebec, 6th August, 1841.

Province of Canada, District of Quebec. In the matter of James Evans, Bankrupt. A MEETING of the Creditors of JAMES EVANS, of the City of Quebec, in the said District of Quebec, Soap Boiler and Chandler, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, situated in St. Peter Street, in the Lower Town of the said City of Quebec, on SATURDAY, the FOURTEENTH day of AUGUST, instant, at ELEVEN, A. M., at which time and place such of the Creditors of the said James Evans, as have not proved their debts may prove the same. R. H. GARSDNER, Commissioner of Bankrupts. Quebec, 5th August, 1841.

Province of Canada, District of Quebec. In the matter of John Connolly, Bankrupt. A MEETING of the Creditors of JOHN CONNOLLY, of the City of Quebec, in the said District of Quebec, Master Blacksmith and Boiler Maker, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, situated in St. Peter Street, in the Lower Town of the said City of Quebec, on WEDNESDAY, the EIGHTEENTH day of AUGUST, instant, at ELEVEN, A. M., at which time and place such of the Creditors of the said John Connolly, as have not proved their debts may prove the same. R. H. GARSDNER, Commissioner of Bankrupts. Quebec, 5th August, 1841.

Province of Canada, District of Quebec. In the matter of Augustin Cantin, Bankrupt. A MEETING of the Creditors of AUGUSTIN CANTIN, of the City of Quebec, in the said District of Quebec, Trader, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, situated in St. Peter Street, in the Lower Town of the said City of Quebec, on THURSDAY, the NINETEENTH day of AUGUST, instant, at ELEVEN, A. M., at which time and place such of the Creditors of the said Augustin Cantin, as have not proved their debts may prove the same. R. H. GARSDNER, Commissioner of Bankrupts. Quebec, 5th August, 1841.

SALES BY AUCTION. BANKRUPT ESTATE. BY B. COLE. On TUESDAY next, the 10th instant, at TWO o'clock, at No. 154, Main Street, St. John Suburbs. By order of the Assignees. A QUANTITY OF BAKING UTENSILS, Carts, one Horse Harness, Fire Wood, &c. &c. ALSO—Some HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE. 277 Condition—Cash on delivery. Quebec, 6th August, 1841.

Sale of Real Property belonging to the Bankrupt Estate of Augustin Cantin. On THURSDAY, the 12th August next, at ONE of the clock, P. M., in the Office of Edward Glackemeyer, Notary, situated in the Lower Town of Quebec, St. Peter Street, No. 42— WILL BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, the following property belonging to the Bankrupt Estate of Augustin Cantin, of the City of Quebec, Trader, to wit: The half of a Lot of Ground or Emplacement, situated in St. Valier Suburbs of this City, on the south side of St. Gabriel Street; said half containing twenty feet in width by fifty feet in depth; together with the half of the house which fronts the whole front of said ground. For the conditions and other information, apply to the said Notary. ED. GLACKEMEYER, Notary. Quebec, 19th July, 1841.

Immovable property belonging to the Bankrupt Estate of Joseph Hamel. 1st.—A FISHING ESTABLISHMENT, situated in the Seigneurie of Nicolas Rioux, Bay of Ha, Ha, on the beach of the River St. Lawrence. 2nd.—A land of three arpents in width by about fifty-seven acres in depth, situated in the Seigneurie of Ste. Croix, in the Concession called St. Joseph. 3rd.—And a Lot of Ground or Emplacement, situated at the Terre ou Ferme de la Pacherie, in the Suburbs of this City, being Lot No. 290, containing forty feet in front by 98 feet in depth on the south side; joining on the front towards the east, by Dorchester Street, and in the rear by the River St. Charles, belonging to the Bankrupt Estate of the said Joseph Hamel. Will be sold by public auction, by the undersigned Notary, at his Office, in the Lower Town of Quebec, No. 42, St. Peter Street, at ONE o'clock in the afternoon, on MONDAY, the 16th August next. For information and conditions, apply to the undersigned Notary. ED. GLACKEMEYER, N. P. Quebec, 14th July, 1841.

COMMERCIAL. LONDON TIMBER TRADE, JULY 19. Quebec and St. John's Spruce Deals, per hundred, 3 inches, 12 feet, 9 inches, 13 0 0 @ 22 0 0 Yellow Pine, per hundred, red 20 0 0 @ 17 0 0 Red Pine, ditto, 14 0 0 @ 15 0 0 Red Pine Timber, per load of 50 cubic feet, 4 17 6 @ 5 0 0 Yellow Pine, ditto, 3 15 0 @ 4 15 0 Birch Pine, ditto, 3 10 0 @ 4 4 0 Ash Pine, ditto, 3 15 0 @ 4 0 0 Elm Pine, ditto, 3 15 0 @ 4 0 0 Oak Pine, ditto, 5 10 0 @ 7 10 0 Staves, per thousand stand, 70 0 0 @ 75 0 0 Lathwood, per fm, for 4 feet, 6 0 0 @ 6 0 0 LIVERPOOL TIMBER PRICES CURRENT, JULY 20. Yellow Pine, Quebec, 4 feet, 1 5 @ 1 11 Red Pine, Quebec, 10 1/2 @ 1 6 Oak, Quebec, 2 0 @ 2 6 Elm, Quebec, 1 5 @ 1 6 Ash, Quebec, 1 5 @ 1 6 Staves, per 1200, reduced to 1 1/2 inch thick, 1/2 feet long, 240 0 @ 260 0 W. O. Panchon, 212 0 @ 218 0 Deals, per stand, hundred, 1st quality, 34 0 0 @ 36 0 0 2d do., 21 0 0 @ 22 0 0 3d do., 17 0 0 @ 18 0 0 Ash Oaks, per running foot, 0 8 3/4 @ 0 9 3/4 Handspike, Hickory, per doz., 15 0 0 @ 20 0 0 Pine, St. John's, Yellow, per ton, 1 7 @ 1 8 Red Pine, ditto, 1 7 @ 1 8 Quebec Oak—Two parcels of Oak have been sold with the cargo, at 2s 3d per foot, and Elm and Ash at 17d per foot. Quebec Staves have latterly been dull of sale. Standard Staves of our specification have been sold at £4 0 to £4 5 per M., and of good quality at £5 0 per M. Staves of common specification and quality would not bring more than £2 5 per M. W. O. Panchon Staves of good quality have brought £18 10s, and common Staves £13 to £14 per M. Ash Hoghead Staves are £8 to £9 per M. Pine—A large importation of this article seems to be anticipated, and the arrivals up to this period not having been numerous, our market is by no means settled. Cargoes of Quebec may be quoted at from 17d to 18d per foot, and indeed there is more than 1d per foot difference in the quality of the article. St. John's Pine may also be quoted from 18d to 20d per foot, according to quality, and the average size flag. Red Pine—Quebec Red Pine has been sold with cargo at 22d to 23d per foot, and St. John's remains at 19d per foot. Deals—Quebec Deals of fair quality bring £10 to £11 per standard hundred, and New Brunswick Spruce Deals sell at 24d to 25d per foot of 2 inches. Some parcels, as broken staves, have been sold with the cargo at 21d to 24d per foot of two inches. LIVERPOOL, July 20th.—Since our report of the 16th instant, the weather has been much more propitious than for some time past; our advices received from various parts of the United Kingdom being likewise favourable, the crops which have been so long kept back by the late heavy rains, are now stated to be progressing well towards maturity, and not interrupted by a recurrence of wet, the harvest in the Southern counties is expected to be generally early in August, and in the forward parts of this district, probably in little more than a month hence. The recently landed Wheat and Flour from Canada have nearly all gone into consumption, and of the produce, by three or four vessels fresh in, a great portion is already sold, the Flour at equal to 75s to 75s 6d, duty paid. A few hundred barrels of this article have also been sold free on board. Some parcels of Canadian Wheat, immediately expected with a ready sale, mixed wheat being worth 9s 9d to 10s, net 7d 1/2 duty paid, and fine Wheat would bring 10s 4d or upwards. Tea—In the early part of the week there was a good inquiry, and a large business done, at a further advance of full 2d per lb. Yesterday and to-day the market has become flat, and to effect sales a decline of full 1d per lb would have to be submitted to. From the Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, July 19th.

THE OTTAWA. ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS. The undersigned recommends able-bodied and industrious men—farmers and labourers more particularly—on arriving in the Province of Canada, in search of a home, to visit the country bordering on the Ottawa, above Bytown, where they will find constant employment, either as farm servants, or in the vast lumbering operations which are carried on, on that river. Farmers, with a small capital, may purchase wild land, or partially cleared farms, of the most excellent quality. It will be a man's own fault, if, possessing the blessing of health, he does not, in four or five years at most, acquire an independence. The price of produce is enhanced by the lumbering operations, and the farmer has, at all times, a market at his door for what surplus he may have. The undersigned has no other object in volunteering this advice than a desire to put the thousands of industrious emigrants who land on our shores, "in the straight path to do well." The Government during the present season has forwarded shoals of emigrants to the head of Lake Ontario, paying their passage (to wit, and certainly three-fourths of the number so sent onward, instead of settling in Canada, as it was thought they had proceeded to the United States, where, if they knew the truth, little or no employment is to be had by the farmer and labourer. If the Government were well advised and disposed to make an effort for the benefit of the surplus population arriving among us from the land of our fathers, the banks of the Ottawa would, in a few summers, be thickly studded with an industrious and loyal population. The extracts of letters which the undersigned gives below, and which are from persons of high character, will show to what an extent labourers are wanted on the banks of the Ottawa. JAMES H. KERR. Quebec, August 6, 1841. St. Lewis Heights.

...is by far the finest township on the Ottawa, as regards soil, but being comparatively new, the clearances are not so extensive as in some of the old ones. The first settler, Robert Little, came here only twelve years ago. Many have from 50 to 80 acres under cultivation—in several instances 40 bushels of wheat, per acre, have been raised. The greatest drawback, on more rapid improvement, is the want of labourers, this being a section of country which is rarely visited by the poorer class of emigrants. If a portion of the stream of emigration were directed into this channel, it would in a short time become the richest, as it is already the finest portion of the country, both for salubrity of climate and fertility of soil.

...The worst of it is that there is such a scarcity of tradesmen and labourers that they cannot be got for money. Almost all the people employed with me have farms to attend to, and the hay season has commenced—it is quite a favour to get them to do anything—every disposable labourer, or single man, is taken off by the lumber trade.

...Lord Sydenham, I observe, is directing his attention to the best mode of settling the emigrant. If he knew what a fine section of country ours is, and how much we are in want of labourers, I think he would be inclined to pour in part of the vast stream landing on our shores. Industry is all that is wanted here to make a man independent.

To the Editor of The Quebec Gazette Sir,—I have shewn in my first communication that Mr. Justice Valliers' right of seniority and precedence has never been disputed by Mr. Justice Rolland, and had been acknowledged as well by the Executive Government as by Mr. Rolland himself. Some men affect to believe that previous to the passing of the Provincial Statute of 1830, the Judge of Three Rivers was inferior in rank to the Judges of Quebec and Montreal, merely because his salary was less than theirs; but if the rank of public functionaries is to be measured, not by the importance of their functions and extent of their trust, but by the amount of their pecuniary remuneration, then, a member of the Legislature is inferior in point of official rank to the meaneast paid servant of that body, and the paid Crier of the Court of Appeals is officially superior to the Judges of that high tribunal, a subversion of order so preposterous that no usage or lapse of time could establish or confirm it, but which in this instance has not even the plea of possession or long usage, as it appears by the records of the Court of King's Bench at Three Rivers, that the Provincial Judge, Mr. Poucher, took his seat at that Court, on the 13th of March, 1811, as senior to Mr. Justice Reid, then recently appointed to the Bench at Montreal, and other precedents to the same effect are not wanting. It might appear at the mere surface, that the official designation of the Judge of Three Rivers, as Provincial Judge, implies his inferiority to the other Judges not designated as Provincial; but, what are they? surely not metropolitan or imperial Judges. What are all the Judges and Officers of a Province, but Provincial Officers and Judges; and where is the difference between a name expressly written and one that is necessarily implied? It will be asked, was it not the right of the Governor General to appoint whom he pleased to preside in lieu of himself in the Court of Appeals? I answer yes, undoubtedly it was, but when that right had been exercised during a period of forty-eight years, according to a certain rule, every man accepting the arduous and unpaid office of a Judge in that Court, had also a right to rely on the established usage, and so sudden a deviation from it surely justifies an appeal to the Governor General, and stay of proceedings during the pendency of that appeal. SOPHET. Quebec, 3rd August, 1841.

...The Treasurer of the Protestant Female Orphan Asylum begs to acknowledge the receipt of ten shillings, by the hands of Mr. Panet, Coroner, being a donation from John Gunn, Master of the brig Niobe. Quebec, August 6, 1841.

...The Royal Mail Steam ship Acadia reached Halifax at 10 A. M. on Saturday last, and after remaining there till 5 P. M. for the mail, left for Boston, where she arrived on Monday morning at half-past two o'clock, completing the voyage in 124 days. Oil Tugboat Acadia passed a number of Canada vessels, and while on the Banks came next a ship bound for Montreal with emigrants from Scotland which was moving for Newfoundland under jury masts. The Acadia offered assistance which was not, however, required. The Fingona passed, in the river, on her way up, about 10 miles, and among them, the Agassiz Gilmore, and the bark Neptune, with passengers. New York, July 30th.—Cleared for Quebec—Br. bark David, Brown. Philadelphia, July 29th.—Cleared for Quebec—Br. bark Columbia, Grainger. From the London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, from the 14th to the 19th July inclusive, brought by the Mail Steamer Acadia, at Halifax, and received here by the steam ship Unicorn:— ARRIVED FROM QUEBEC AND MONTREAL. London, July 17th.—Arrived—Asia, Woodward; James Harris, Wright; St. Wm. Bensley, Galt; Centuria, Heppenstall, from Quebec; Grace Dalton, Harrison, from Montreal. 15th—G. venor Harcourt, Eley; Elizabeth, Warwick; Stacey, Brown; Halifax, Galtree, from Quebec; Fanny, Bartlett, from Montreal. Deal, July 18th.—Arrived—Good Hope, Gibson, from Quebec, 34 days; Orion. Liverpool, July 16th.—Arrived—Dan, Morton; Conqueror, McAuley, from Quebec; Benjamin Hart, from Montreal. 15th.—Arrived—Renfrewshire, Barris, from Quebec. 12th.—City of Waterford, McGrath; Plymouth, July 13th.—Arrived—Emma, Spicer, from Quebec. North Shields, July 17th.—Arrived—Ocean, Liddle, from Quebec. Padstow, July 12th.—Arrived—Springflower, Symons; Belle, Brewer, from Quebec. Wokingham, July 17th.—Arrived—Bowes, Johnston; William Fell, Parren. Stannour, July 15th.—Arrived—Lady Gordon, Scurr, 25 days from Quebec, (was 15 days in the gulf.) Bristol, July 15th.—Arrived—Countess Durham, Hogg. Southampton, July 15th.—Arrived—Port Glasgow, Blandford, from Quebec. New Ross, July 9th.—Arrived—Tottenham, Brown. 11th.—John Bell, Black. 12th.—Rose Macaron, Evans, from Quebec. Skigo, July 13th.—Arrived—Ann, O'Brien, from Quebec. Portrush, July 14th.—Arrived—Canada, Elliot, 23 days. Kingstown, Bay of Dublin, July 18th.—Passed—Carleton, from Quebec for Belfast. Swagare, July 15th.—Oil—Brunswick, Veale; Venona, and Vestal, all three from Quebec, for London. Aberdeen, July 15th.—Arrived—St. Wm. Wallace, oilcock. 16th.—Bristol, Elliot, 30 days. Aterykwich, July 15th.—Arrived—Hero, Harrison.

PORT OF QUEBEC. ARRIVED. August 5th. Ship Cast-halon Park, Dove, 16th June, Milford, L. Wadsworth, Master. H. M. S. Apollo, White, 26th June, Jamaica, with the 6th Regiment. 6th. Ship Agnes Gilmore, Melville, 24th June, Liverpool, Gilmore & Co. Ballast. — St. Andrew, Leitch, 24th do. London, J. Tibbets, Ballast. — Bark Sarah, Wilkie, 17th do. London, for Montreal, Hamilton. — Brig Hammony, Tisdle, 13th do. Bordeaux, LeMesurier & Co. Ballast. — A schooner from Bay Chaleur. CLEARED. August 5th. Brig Thomas Young, Crawford, Newcastle, Gillespie, James & Co. — Ship Countess of Argyll, Belfast, Dean, Rodger & Co. — Brig Partridge, Johnson, London, Atkinson & Co. — Guardian, Leitch, do. Price & Co. — Bark Eldama, —, Liverpool, Fiske & Co. 6th. Brig Nancy, Wilson, Stranear, Gilmore & Co. — Scar, Tannos, Martin, Ayr, do. — Brig Roberghout, Moore, St. Andrews, Atkinson & Co. — Capt. Fowler, Greenwood, Dean, Rodger & Co. — Meanwell, Sims, Newcastle, Chapman & Co.

ENTERED FOR LOADING. July 30th. Name. Tonnage. For. By Whom. Where. Garland, 299, Liverpool, T. Fiske & Co. — 31st. Mariner, 264, Ballyshannon, H. N. Jones, India [Wharf]. Margaret Boyle, 320, Leith, Dean, Rodger & Co. Cape [Cove]. Helen Mar, 570, Liverpool, Baird & Co. Martin's Wharf. [Wharf]. Hope, 236, Claire, Curry & Co. Cape Cove. Bachelier, 340, London, Price, New Liverpool. 4th. Lady, 45, Halifax, Holt & Co. Morrison's Wharf. Sterling, 203, Dunbar, Gilmore & Co. Wolfe's Cove.

PASSENGERS. In the steam ship Unicorn, from Plover, — Colonel Colington, Colonel Greenwood, Capt. Coulson, Mr. Toke and lady, Master Toke, Rev. Mr. O'Brien, Rev. Mrs. Fitchette, Mrs. Donnelly, Mr. Wilson, Master Francisco Domingo, Mr. Waindy, Mr. Robinson and lady, Mr. Fleener and lady, Mr. Manning, Messrs. Manton, Miss Thompson, Mr. Thompson, Mr. McCullum, Master O'Hare, Mr. Charles Freeman, (the American Giant), Mr. Ancklous, Mr. Arnold, Mr. Rohman, Mr. Castle, and Master Peniston.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. The Royal Mail Steam ship Acadia reached Halifax at 10 A. M. on Saturday last, and after remaining there till 5 P. M. for the mail, left for Boston, where she arrived on Monday morning at half-past two o'clock, completing the voyage in 124 days. Oil Tugboat Acadia passed a number of Canada vessels, and while on the Banks came next a ship bound for Montreal with emigrants from Scotland which was moving for Newfoundland under jury masts. The Acadia offered assistance which was not, however, required. The Fingona passed, in the river, on her way up, about 10 miles, and among them, the Agassiz Gilmore, and the bark Neptune, with passengers. New York, July 30th.—Cleared for Quebec—Br. bark David, Brown. Philadelphia, July 29th.—Cleared for Quebec—Br. bark Columbia, Grainger. From the London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, from the 14th to the 19th July inclusive, brought by the Mail Steamer Acadia, at Halifax, and received here by the steam ship Unicorn:— ARRIVED FROM QUEBEC AND MONTREAL. London, July 17th.—Arrived—Asia, Woodward; James Harris, Wright; St. Wm. Bensley, Galt; Centuria, Heppenstall, from Quebec; Grace Dalton, Harrison, from Montreal. 15th—G. venor Harcourt, Eley; Elizabeth, Warwick; Stacey, Brown; Halifax, Galtree, from Quebec; Fanny, Bartlett, from Montreal. Deal, July 18th.—Arrived—Good Hope, Gibson, from Quebec, 34 days; Orion. Liverpool, July 16th.—Arrived—Dan, Morton; Conqueror, McAuley, from Quebec; Benjamin Hart, from Montreal. 15th.—Arrived—Renfrewshire, Barris, from Quebec. 12th.—City of Waterford, McGrath; Plymouth, July 13th.—Arrived—Emma, Spicer, from Quebec. North Shields, July 17th.—Arrived—Ocean, Liddle, from Quebec. Padstow, July 12th.—Arrived—Springflower, Symons; Belle, Brewer, from Quebec. Wokingham, July 17th.—Arrived—Bowes, Johnston; William Fell, Parren. Stannour, July 15th.—Arrived—Lady Gordon, Scurr, 25 days from Quebec, (was 15 days in the gulf.) Bristol, July 15th.—Arrived—Countess Durham, Hogg. Southampton, July 15th.—Arrived—Port Glasgow, Blandford, from Quebec. New Ross, July 9th.—Arrived—Tottenham, Brown. 11th.—John Bell, Black. 12th.—Rose Macaron, Evans, from Quebec. Skigo, July 13th.—Arrived—Ann, O'Brien, from Quebec. Portrush, July 14th.—Arrived—Canada, Elliot, 23 days. Kingstown, Bay of Dublin, July 18th.—Passed—Carleton, from Quebec for Belfast. Swagare, July 15th.—Oil—Brunswick, Veale; Venona, and Vestal, all three from Quebec, for London. Aberdeen, July 15th.—Arrived—St. Wm. Wallace, oilcock. 16th.—Bristol, Elliot, 30 days. Aterykwich, July 15th.—Arrived—Hero, Harrison.

GRAND VOCAL CONCERT. MRS. SEGUIN, MISS MANVERS, MR. MANVERS, AND MR. SEGUIN, respectfully invite their friends and patrons, that they have been induced to visit Quebec in order to give a FAREWELL CONCERT previous to their departure for Europe. THE CONCERT WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE ALBION HOTEL, ON MONDAY EVENING, August 9th, 1841. Full particulars and programmes will be immediately issued. To commence at HALF-PAST EIGHT o'clock. Tickets, Five Shillings each, to be had at the Hotel, and at the doors. Quebec, 6th August, 1841.

JOHN NICHOLS, a young Lad, 12 years of age, will hear something which deeply interests him, by applying to Mr. PETER MCKILLOR, Hamilton, L. C. Hamilton, June, 1841.

EDUCATION. THE regular studies of the QUEBEC CLASSICAL SCHOOL, will be resumed on MONDAY, the 16th August. F. J. LUNDY, Quebec, 6th August, 1841.

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