

PASSAGE TO BELFAST.

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 **T**HE fast-sailing Ship "CONSTITUTION," has excellent accommodations for a few Cabin and Steerage Passengers, and will be ready for sea on the 6th instant.—Apply to Captain Neil, on board, at Jones' Wharf, or at
THOMAS C. LEE.
 Quebec, 1st August, 1842.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
To sail on or about the 21st August.
THE fast-sailing and splendid Ship
JANE AUGUSTA, can accommodate
a few Cabin Passengers, if immediate application is made
to the master, on board, or to **Mr. M. RAY**, Champlain
Street.
Quebec, 27th July, 1842.

PASSAGE TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA.
THE splendid new Bark "AGNES
 JANE" of 300 tons, coppered and
 copper-fastened, built expressly to sail fast—has a Poop
 Cabin fitted in a superior style, will sail about the 6th Au-
 gust, and can accommodate a dozen Passengers.—Apply to
 J. W. LEAYCRAFT, DUNSCOMB & CO.
 Quebec 27th July, 1842.

FOR CHARTER.
 THE Bark BARLOW, J. W. Fell, master, burthen per register 437 tons, now discharging at St. Andrew's Wharf, will accept of a Charter to any safe port in the United Kingdom.—Apply to
 J. H. JOSEPH & CO.
 Quebec, 25th July, 1842. Napoleon Wharf.

FOR LONDON.
 THE splendid new and fast-sailing Ship
 "CALEDONIA," Thomas Swinford,
 master, has two Cabins and is in every other respect a very
 desirable conveyance for Passengers.—For further particu-
 lars, apply to the Captain, on board, at Charles Cove, or to
 JAMES TIBBITS.
 Glasgow, 12th July, 1842.

Quebec, 18th July, 1842.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

 THE new A. 1, British-built Brig "PULLA" 300 tons register, coppered and copper-fastened, will accept a Charter to Liverpool, London or any other safe British port.—Apply to Captain Adams, on board, or to

CREELEMAN & LEPPER,
Quebec, 31st May, 1842. u.s St. Andrew's Wharf.

FOR SALE.

 **THE HULL** of the new Brig "**BRIT-TANNA**."

Length of Keel		72 feet.
Main breadth,		22 "
Depth of hold,		14 "

About 215 tons burthen.

THE HULL of the new Schooner "**GAZELLE**."

Length of Keel		60½ feet.
Main breadth,		22 "
Depth of hold,		11½ "

Burthen about 120 tons.

Substantially built of the best materials, and launched this spring at St. Paul's Bay.—Apply to

J. M. FRASER & CO.

Quebec, 8th June, 1842. u s

TO CONSIGNEES AND MASTERS OF VESSELS

THE Subscriber is desirous of disposing of his present stock of BISCUIT, in lots to suit purchasers, at very reduced prices.

Apply to **ROBERT BACK,**
No. 38, St. Peter Street, Lower Town,
Next door to Mr. Price's Office.

R. B. has always on hand, DOMESTIC, SPONGE, POUND, MOLASSES, SUGAR AND GINGER CAKE.

All kinds of ICE CREAMS, JELLIES, SODA WATER, LEMON SYRUP, AND REFRESHMENT.

Quebec, 4th July, 1842.

TRINITY HOUSE,
QUEBEC, 8TH JULY, 1842.

PIERRE DESCOMBE, Pilot
No. 250, was this day suspended
from his duties as Pilot, until the 1st
of April, 1847, for running the *Bark Gre-
gory*, on Green Island. And further
suspended from the 1st April, 1845, to
the 1st April, 1844, for running the *Fire-
Immense* on the South Shore of the St.
Lawrence, below Beaumes. Shoul-
dering the present season, he has been
as to his capacity as a Pilot, before he resumes his Branch.

LINDSAY & MUIR.
R. T. Ho. Q.

Needles
BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL.
MR. BRADSHAW begs to inform her friends
that her School will re-open on MONDAY
the first of August.
Mrs. BRADSHAW has received from London, during
vacation, a variety of the newest Patterns of Needlework
suitable for young Ladies finishing their Education.
EXPLANADE
Quatre, 18th. July 1842. 9 5

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the undersigned propose to Petition the Provincial Parliament, at its ensuing meeting, for an Act to incorporate a Joint Stock Company for the purpose of erecting a Bridge over such part of the St. Paul's Market as may be approved of by the Mayor and Corporation of the City of Quebec, to the opposite shore. The description of the Bridge to be as follows, viz:—The distance between each Pier or Abutment to be at least seventy feet, and to have a Swing Bridge to allow Vessels to pass free of expense, of the width of forty feet. The rates of Toll charge

able to be the same as now lived at Darchester Bridge and that the Mayor and Corporation shall have the power at any time within five years, of purchasing the rights of the Stockholders, on paying the capital expended, with interest and ten per cent. thereon.

BEN. TREMAIN, H. N. JONES, WILLIAM BIGNELL, WILLIAM RAMSAY, JAS. B. FORSYTH, M. STEVENSON, F. X. METHOT,	} In behalf of themselves and the other Sub- scribers.
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Quebec, 21st July, 1892.

ADVERTISEMENT.

BANK OF BRISITH NORTH AMERICA.

THE Court of Directors hereby give notice that a half-yearly dividend of Twenty-four shillings sterling per share will become payable on the shares registered in the Colonies on and after the SEVENTEENTH day of AUGUST, during the usual hours of business of the several Banks, as announced to the respective parties. The Dividend is declared in sterling money, and will be paid at the rate of exchange.

change current, on the SEVENTEENTH day of August, to be then fixed by the Local Boards.

The Books will close, preparatory to the Dividend, on the SECOND day of August, between which time and the SEVENTEENTH day of August, no transfer in shares can take place.

GEORGE DE BOSCO ATTWOOD,
London, 7th June, 1842. Secretary

THREE Gentlemen can be taken as private Boarders, on reasonable terms, at No. 23, St. George's Street, St. John Suburbs.
Quebec, 6th July, 1842. U S

Arrival of the British Queen.

[From the Montreal Herald of Monday the 1st inst.]

The steamship *British Queen* arrived at New York at ten o'clock on Wednesday night, from Southampton (England) on the 10th ultimo. She brings five days later news than the *Acadia*. The *British Queen* steamship appears by the *Brussels* papers to have realized a loss of £4,583 or her last voyage.

Sir Robert Peel's new Tariff Bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords on the night of the 8th, by 52 to 9. It received the Royal assent the next day, and its promulgation commences forthwith. The Government rely much upon its beneficial effects on business, and undoubtedly it will be an important assistance.

The House of Commons the Collieries Bill was discussed, and Mr. Ainsworth contended that the report of the Commissioners was one-sided and greatly exaggerated.

The Supply Bill was taken up on the 8th, and the unparalleled distress that prevailed throughout the country deplored by nearly all the speakers. A motion by Mr. Wallace to go into committee on the distress of the country, was defeated by the overwhelming vote of 194 to 48. In the manufacturing districts the distress increases in severity. In Leeds 4,000 families, it is said, are receiving parochial relief. In the midst of this distress, it is gratifying to learn that the prospects of the harvest are, high.

The Income Tax excites much discontent and murmuring throughout England. Business generally is greatly depressed. The Revenue for the year ending July 5th, exhibits an increase of £750,000 over that of the preceding year. There is a decrease in the Customs and an increase in the Post Office, Excise and Stamps.

It was reported in London, on the 5th, that an attempt had been made on the life of Sir Robert Peel. It was not true, but had the effect, nevertheless, of depressing the funds.

Sir Robert Peel had recovered, and was in the House on the 7th instant, engaged in the debate on the corn tariff.

Colonel Dundas, of the 83rd regiment, had been notified, regarding the proposed match, having

The amount received for the benefit of the sufferers by the fire in Hamburg, up to June 22nd, was 3,230,000 marks banco.

There was a row in Amsterdam, in consequence of the interest on American stocks not being paid.

The French have fully vindicated their ascendancy in Algiers, and every thing is now quiet there.

The Earl of Mountcashell's objections to the bill on behalf of British North America, were quite unnecessary; those of Lord Stanhope on behalf of the mother country. What can England do more for a colony than admit its produce duty free? We are about to admit British American grain and timber at nominal duties; and yet Lord Mountcashell is discontented because we do not prohibit Baltic timber and Polish wheat. If the noble Earl's devotion to the colonies did not almost amount to a passion, his speech on Tuesday might suggest that he was in the enemy of colonial greatness. Lord Mountcashell was not effectively arguing against the object of his own ambition—to give British North America a fair judgment in her foreign trade.

the colonial trade on the footing of a coasting trade, and urge Lord Stanley to hasten the completion of the public works in Canada, than by advocating the conversion of a protective into a prohibitory system. His Lordship must recollect that Canada and Ireland do not constitute the British Empire.—(*Morning Herald*, 7th July.)

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN CORN.—Viscount Howick gave notice, that he would, on Thursday next, move that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the whole on the subject of the regulations affecting the importations of foreign corn when he should submit for consideration a resolution to the effect—"That it is expedient to admit the importation of corn from abroad, to the 1st of March, 1843, on payment of a duty not exceeding 6s. per quarter."

Mr. Hume moved an inquiry into an unaccounted increase of the national debt to the amount of £3,395,569, but was defeated.

THE MARCHIONESS OF WATERFORD.—Our accounts from Curraghmore come down to last Tuesday evening, and we are gratified at having it in our power to state that the Marchioness was recovered as speedily as could be expected from the effects of the late frightful accident. She is able to sit up bed, but has not ventured out of her room.

REMOVAL OF FRANCIS FROM NEWGATE.—Yesterday morning, at half-past seven, the above named convict was removed from Newgate in the custody of Mr. Newman, one of the chief turnkeys of the prison.

prison. He was conveyed, heavily ironed, in a hackney chariot, to the South Western Railway station, and thence to Gosport, and immediately placed on board the York transport ship, bound for the Australian colonies. The wretched man was allowed to take leave of his parents on Monday last when the scene was most distressing.

THE SULTAN OF MUSCAT.—The envoy from the Imam, or more properly, the Sultan of Muscat, to this country, has, in addition to the Arab horse conveyed from his sovereign some of the richest eastern shawls, and the rarest perfumes, as presents to the Queen. The envoy is a man of very considerable attainments, and excellent understanding, and is an experienced diplomatist. He is accompanied by an Arab secretary, who converses perfectly

In English. A few days ago, the envoy was formally introduced to Her Majesty, and had the honour subsequently dining at the royal table, where the Queen wore one of the most costly shawls he presented to Her Majesty. The envoy was seated near the Queen, between the King of the Belgians and Lord Aberdeen. Her Majesty frequently addressed herself to him, and completely won the heart of the old Arab statesman by her affability and cordial descension. The envoy was in raptures with the Queen's personal charms, and expressed an opinion that his master would greatly admire our Gracious

THE COINAGE.—As a great many questions have arisen as to whether a sovereign placed on the balance ought to turn it, it is important to know that the bank decided on Thursday that all sovereigns presented at their counters which shall be on the

balance shall be taken as of legal weight. The new silver coinage was issued to the public yesterday, and it is understood that the Bank vaults have already received large supplies from the Mint.

The scarcity of silver coin increases, the demand being enhanced by the approach of harvest. In the town of Wallingford, we understand that five shilling tickets are in common circulation.

The *British Queen* lost a sailor overboard on the 11th, while engaged in securing an anchor. Every effort to save him proved fruitless.

WHEAT FROM SOUTH AMERICA.—A cargo of wheat, grown in the southern part of the Republic of Chili, was imported into Liverpool last week. We understand that it is of excellent quality, and that the speculation is likely to turn out well. It is reported that the wheat was bought in Chili at 24s. a quarter; and supposing the freight and charges to be as much more, it will still leave a profit at the present prices and duties, besides paying a good freight. (*Liverpool Times*.)

DEATH OF GENERAL RAMSAY.—By the death of Lieutenant General the Hon. John Ramsay, which took place last week at Edinburgh, the Colonelcy of the 79th foot is vacant. General Ramsay had held the regiment little more than a year, and the date of his commission as Lieut. General was Nov. 23rd, 1841. He was brother of the late Earl of Dalhousie, and in his 68th year. He has left a very large family behind him.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.—The nuptials of Lady Mildred Cecil, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Salisbury, and Mr. Alexander Hope, M. P. youngest son of Viscountess Beresford and the late Mr. T. Hope, were solemnized by special license on Thursday, at Hatfield House.

COL. SIR ALLAN NAPIER MACNAE.—The friends of British North America intend to give this gallant and distinguished officer a farewell dinner at the Thatched House this day week, at which the Duke of Richmond is to preside. (*London Globe*, July 9th.)

DEPARTURE OF KING LEOPOLD.—The King and Queen of the Belgians left Buckingham Palace at seven on Tuesday morning, for Woolwich, to embark for Ostend. The Duchess of Kent had previously arrived at Buckingham Palace to take leave of her august relatives.

We have just learned that Mr. P. M. Stewart is to bring the Home Secretary's administration of Church patronage before the House of Commons, previous to the conclusion of the session; on which occasion, we believe, Sir J. Graham's conduct in the case of Lockington will not be overlooked. (*Scottish Guardian*.)

DEATH OF MRS. FOX.—We regret to announce the death of Mrs. Fox, the widow of the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox. This venerable lady expired yesterday morning, at her seat at St. Anne's Hill, near Chertsey, in the 97th year of her age.

The Earl of Guildford has just made a present to Eton College of the bust of his uncle, the minister, Lord North. The bust is a recently executed copy by Behnes from the original by Bacon, and is considered to be a most splendid work of art.

DISTRESS OF THE COUNTRY.—Sir R. Peel, in reply to a communication from the Anti-Corn-Law League, now holding a conference at Brown's Hotel, Old Palace Yard, has appointed an interview with a deputation from that body this day (Saturday) at half-past 11 o'clock, when they will submit to the right hon. baronet the reports presented to the League by the delegates from the several manufacturing districts, relative to the extensive distress prevailing among the operatives and their families in those parts. The result is looked forward to with great interest.

In the House of Commons Lord Ashley's bill for protecting women and children from the abuses of collieries was passed, and in the House of Lords it was referred to a select committee.

FRANCE.—The French Elections were to take place on Sunday the 10th. The Ministers confidently expected a Conservative majority of 70 to 80. The elections in Paris will probably be favorable to the opposition.

Of the leaders of parties the return of M. Jacques Laffitte for Rouen is the most doubtful. M. Odillon Barrot is being forced to stand for the Colleges, his old seat being compromised. M. Thiers will be re-elected for Aix, and M. Berryer is safe for Marseilles. The Ministers will all be returned.

M. Casimir Perier, first Secretary of the French Embassy at St. Petersburg, remains there in complete isolation—the Russian nobility, in pursuance of an intimation from the Palace, having closed their doors against him. He affects to disregard the cut, and receives company rather ostentatiously, but the French Ministry deem it expedient to withdraw him. He will be sent as a Plenipotentiary to some German Court.

Paris, July 4th.—A commercial treaty is almost ready for signature between the French and Belgian governments. The Belgians reduce the duties on French wines, silks, and salt. The French admit Belgian thread and linen. The Belgians still held out for some concession on iron; but the treaty will probably be signed this week. (*Chronicle*.)

The Monitor announces, on the authority of a letter from Naples, that the Prince de Joinville, together with Admiral Hugon, and the fleet under his command, were expected at that city on the 26th ultimo, where preparations were made for their reception.

LOCKING IN.—A letter, dated Berlin, 26th ultimo, states that on the 24th ultimo, an accident occurred on the Potsdam railroad, which had nearly proved as fatal as that on the road to Versailles. The sparks of fire from a locomotive set fire to one of the wagons. The persons inside perceiving the smoke, endeavored to open the doors, but they were locked. At length the conductors, having heard the screams of the passengers, succeeded in extinguishing the fire.

SPAIN.—Letters from Madrid of the 30th ultimo, state that the session of the Cortes would be closed on or about the 15th instant, but that the Chambers would (if not dissolved in the interim) be re-assembled towards the latter end of September, to vote the supplies.

The Monitor announces, on the authority of a despatch from Figueras, that the Spanish rebel chief Felipe had been taken prisoner by the Queen's troops.

A Cadiz journal announces that the plague, or what is more properly called the bubo distemper, had manifested itself in Portugal. The Sanitary Junta of Seville had consequently adopted measures to prevent the contagion from extending to that city.

TURKEY.—The Paris Constitutionnel has a letter from Constantinople of the 17th, stating that the Ottoman Government, being dissatisfied with the language held by Sir Stratford Canning at the late conferences with the Reis Effendi, has decided upon sending instructions to the Ottoman Ambassador in London to protest to Lord Aberdeen against the conduct of the British Envoy. But Sir Stratford having with greater violence insisted upon the promises made in the name of the Porte by Mr. Wood, to the Syrians, should be realized, the Grand Vizier decided upon recalling the ambassador, and Sedik

Gibraltar, whose apparent mission to England is only for the purchase of steam vessels, is in reality secretly entrusted with instructions for the Turkish Envoy.

A letter from Malta of the 28th of June says:—"Admiral Owen's squadron does not move; all the ships are ready to put to sea. It was at first in contemplation to send some vessels to the Levant, but it was judged that there were fully sufficient there already to balance the force under Rear Admiral La Susse. Admiral Owen doubtless remains here to observe the movements of the squadron under Admiral Hugon, the destination of which is not known. The packet boats are continually in motion; they are often despatched to Tunis, Tripoli, Constantinople, and Marseilles; and so suddenly that the merchants are not informed, and cannot send letters by them." (*Le Commerce*, July 5.)

The Ansbarg Gazette, in a Constantinople letter of the 15th ultimo, states:—"That on the 11th, a conference of the representatives of the Five Great Powers was held at the residence of Baron de Bourqueney, the Representative of France, in which Sir Stratford Canning expressed himself with great energy as to the propriety of compelling the Porte to do justice to the Christians of Syria, and was warmly supported by M. de Bourqueney and the Austrian Ambassador. The Prussian Ambassador is stated to have promised his concurrence, but the Russian Charge d'Affaires, M. de Titoff, is said to have observed, that the moment is not arrived for energetic demonstrations. The letter adds, that a change of ministry in Turkey, favorable to reform, at the head of which Reschid Pacha will be Minister for Foreign Affairs, is daily expected."

ALGIERS.—The Paris papers of Monday contain a telegraphic despatch from Algiers, dated June 30, announcing the destruction, for the second time, of the fortifications which had been partly rebuilt of the part Boghar, by the column from Mezzah. A great number of the tribes had submitted, and all the chiefs of the tribe of Beni Moussa. According to this account the French troops will now enjoy a siueure, having no more enemies to combat.

SYRIA.—The following is an extract from a letter of an English traveller, dated Damascus, 5th June, 1842, addressed to Sir Moses Montefiore:—"I received visits from the principal Jews of the city, the Hararais, Parkhis, &c. &c., and returned them. In the houses of the Jews of Damascus there is an appearance of well-doing, and in their persons and manners there is an air of good breeding and cleanliness, which pleased me much. I have heard from their own mouths the details of their horrible sufferings; but now, thank God, they enjoy much respect and consideration, and are happy. The three brothers Harari, who are under British protection, have, at the instigation of our worthy and intelligent Consul, Mr. Wood, emancipated the slaves who were in their possession, and are doing their best to cause the other Jews of Damascus to do the same act. I think they will succeed."

[From the Sunday Times, London, July 10th.]

A PRESENT FOR THE QUEEN.—A most beautiful enamelled gold watch is at present being exhibited in the shop window of Mr. Ralph Thompson, watchmaker, Colingwood-street, Newcastle, which has been ordered by a number of ladies as a present to the Queen. There is an admirable likeness of Her Majesty in enamel on the back, which is richly ornamented with jewels.

THE 67th REGIMENT.—The service companies of the 67th Regiment are under orders to return home from Canada. The 56th regiment from Canada, and the 69th and 76th regiments from Nova Scotia, will be home in a few weeks. The former, the 56th, from Quebec, may be expected to arrive at Cove, in the Resistance troop ship, in the course of a few days.

NEW ISSUE OF ONE POUND NOTES.—A correspondent, in whom we place implicit reliance, informs us that he has certain information, that four millions of one pound notes have been in the Bank of England for the last five weeks ready for circulation.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The arrangements for the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society at Bristol are in a very forward state, and promise to be completed by the appointed time. The great day of exhibition on which the dinner will take place in the grand pavilion erected for the purpose, is July 14th.

A woman aged 103, of Freienwalde, near Berlin, has just contracted her fourth marriage, with a man of 60! The youthful bride has a son 80 years of age!

Green peas have been selling in Bath during the past week at 3½d. the peck. Young potatoes, strawberries, and cherries, at an equally low rate.

Sismondi, the historian, died on the 29th ult. at Geneva; he was in his 70th year.

General Bustamante, ex-President of Mexico, is at present in Dublin.

The Rev. Dr. Chalmers, whose fame is in all the churches, is at present sojourning at Ross-trevor. It is hoped that a short residence at this delightful watering-place will have a beneficial effect on the health of this able and justly celebrated divine.

EARL DE GREY.—We have been shown a private letter from the Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, dated Phoenix Park, June 30, in which he states positively "that there is no foundation whatever for the rumour in the newspapers of his Excellency's intention to give up the government of Ireland."

INCREASE OF CRIME.—On Saturday last there were no fewer than 820 prisoners in the House of Correction at Wakefield.

FATHER MATTHEW.—This distinguished champion of teetotalism will visit Glasgow on Monday the 15th of August. Arrangements are about to be made by the teetotal committees to testify their admiration and respect for this illustrious advocate of their principles, and to make his visit as profitable as possible to all classes of the community, we understand that a public procession will take place on the occasion.

THE REV. SYDNEY SMITH AND SIR ROBERT PEEL.—During the discussion on the Railway Bill, Sir Robert Peel attributed the Rev. Sydney Smith's interference with the arbitrary proceedings of Railroad Companies, in locking passengers in the carriages, to personal fear. The facetious Divine in consequence addressed a letter to the Hon. Baronet on what he styles the "cruel attack." "Nothing," says the Reverend Gentleman, "can be more ungrateful and unkind. I thought only of you, and for you, as many Whig Gentlemen will bear me testimony, who rebuked me for my anxiety. I said to myself and to them, 'Our lovely and intrepid Minister may be overthrown on the rail; the locked door may be uppermost. He will kick and call on the Speaker and Sergeant at Arms in vain.'—Nothing will remain of all his graces, his flexibility, his fascinating, facetious fun, his social warmth; nothing of his flow of soul, of his dear heavy plausibility, of his prevailing skill to impart disorderly wishes to the purest heart—nothing will remain of it all but a heap of ashes for the parish church of Tamworth. He perishes at the moment that he is becoming as powerful in the drawing room of Court as in the House of Parliament—at the moment when Hullah (not without hopes of ultimate success) is teaching him to sing, and Melmotte to dance. I have no doubt of your bravery, Sir Robert, though you have of mine; but then consider what different

lives we have led, and what a school of courage is that troop of yeomanry at Tamworth, the Tory Fencibles. Who can doubt your courage who has seen you at their head, marching up Pitt Street through Dundas square, on to Liverpool lane, and looking all the while like those beautiful medals of *Bellona frigida Mars sine sanguine*, the very horses looking at you as if you were going to take away three per cent. of their oats! After such spectacles as these, the account you give of your courage cannot be doubted. The only little circumstance which I cannot entirely reconcile to the possession of this very high attribute in so eminent a degree is, that you should have selected for your uncourteous attack, enemies who cannot resent, and a place where there can be no reply. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, SYDNEY SMITH."

Six Days Later.

Arrived of the Great Western.

New York, July 30th.—At six o'clock this morning the favorite steamer Great Western, Captain Hosken, was telegraphed as being in the eastern offing, and a quarter before 9 o'clock we were in possession of our files of English papers.

The Great Western brings out between sixty and seventy passengers. She has also on board a full cargo of manufactured goods, principally silks and cotton.

DEATH OF THE DUKE OF ORLEANS.—This melancholy intelligence was communicated in the first instance by the following telegraphic despatch, addressed by the Minister of the Interior to the Prefects of the several Departments throughout France:—

"THE MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR TO THE PREFECTS.

"The Prince Royal has had a severe fall from his carriage; he died from the effects thereof at half-past four this afternoon. The King has borne this severe blow with his customary firmness. His Majesty is in good health. What a loss for France!"

The *Gazette de France* publishes the following particulars relative to the awful catastrophe which has befallen the Royal Family of France:—"This day at half-past twelve o'clock, the Duke of Orleans, who was to have set out for Plombières, where the Duchess is at present, was returning from Neuilly, after taking leave of his family, when his horses ran away with his carriage, near the Porte Maillot, and the Prince, fearing to be overturned, jumped out, but in so doing his spurs, others say his sword, caught in his cloak, and occasioned him to fall to the ground with violence. The consequence was a congestion of the brain, which terminated fatally. The Prince was taken up senseless, and conveyed into the nearest house, where he was immediately attended by Dr. Bauny, assisted by Dr. Pasquier, the Prince's physician. He never, however, recovered the use of his senses."

The King, Queen, and Duke d'Aumale, arrived at the spot almost immediately. The Rector of St. Philippe de Roule administered the Sacrament of the Extreme Unction to the Prince, who expired shortly after three o'clock. The Prince was about to take the command of a camp of 40,000 men; but, alas! who can reckon upon to-morrow?

The King lives, fortunately, and under Providence (being in excellent health before this frightful calamity) may live to educate and bring up his grand-son, and to render him as universally beloved and popular as was the late Duke of Orleans; but the possibility of a long Regency, and of other events which it would be premature and indiscreet to anticipate in a public letter, has impressed the mind of every man I have spoken to, with a gloom that has had no equal since the issue of the ordinances of Charles X.

I have not time to sum up the incidents to which this catastrophe has given rise, which would go to prove how deeply the public already deplore the immense loss the country has experienced. I shall, however, say, to their honour, that the crowd assembled at the doors of the Académie Royale de Musique retired with expressions of deep regret, when informed that the theatre would not be opened this evening.

The Three per Cents had fallen at half-past eight this evening to 77½. They are at this moment 76½.

It would be impossible to convey to you stronger evidence than this of the alarm which the sudden death of the Prince Royal of France has occasioned among the speculators in the funds. Very rarely is the opinion of the Bourse a matter of importance, but in the present instance, founded as it is on an impression too general, I would not think of withholding it from you.

It appears certain that the unfortunate Duke would have sustained no injury if he had not jumped out of the carriage, for in a few minutes afterwards the postillion regained his command of the horses, and brought the carriage back to the place at which the Duke had fallen.

(EXPRESS FROM PARIS TO LONDON.)

There is little to add to the melancholy intelligence conveyed to you yesterday by express. The Royal Family, as may be imagined, are in the greatest affliction, but the fortitude of the King on this trying occasion is the admiration of every one. The poor Queen is inconsolable. Neither of them went to rest during the whole night.

The remains of the late Duke are deposited in the chapel at Neuilly. Nothing is yet decided respecting the funeral. All places of public amusement are closed.

It is understood that next Session a law will be introduced respecting the Regency, which is not provided for by the charter.

The July Fetes will not take place this year. The British Court will go into mourning for the death of the Duke of Orleans.

The precise age of the Duke of Orleans was thirty-one years ten months and ten days, having been born at Palermo, in Sicily, on the 3rd of September, 1810. His Royal Highness, who was educated at the College of Henry the Fourth, passed regularly through all its classes, and, subsequently followed the courses of lectures at the Polytechnic School, spoke several languages with great fluency, holding conversation in English, German, and Italian, with perfect ease. His manners, habits, and sentiments, all showed the good effects of his popular education. There was a gay, chivalrous character in the demeanour of the Prince which at once gained the hearts of all who had the happiness of becoming acquainted with him; and when the respect due to his rank and station was not forgotten or violated, he wore a friendly and even familiar deportment, which put even those who were strangers to him at once upon their ease in addressing him.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE DEATH OF THE FRENCH PRINCE.

We have been able to glean the following:—When the Prince Royal first perceived that the postillion had lost all command over the horses, he stood up in the carriage, and looked with earnest attention along the road before him; and, seeing the

road clear, he sat quietly down again; but, rising once more, after running about 150 yards, and observing that his valet, who was in the seat behind, had disappeared, and probably fearing that the man had been thrown off by the violence of the motion, his Royal Highness took the resolution of getting out.—When taken up the Royal Duke was found to have a severe contusion on the left temple and several wounds on his legs. The blood was flowing from his mouth and nose, and even from his eyes. When examined by the surgeons and other medical men called to him, a fracture in the skull was discovered, and left little or no hope.—The words which the Prince uttered in German, and which are alluded to above, are said to have been—"Shut the door, there is a fire."

IN PARLIAMENT.

On Monday the 11th instant, in the House of Lords, Lord Brougham moved for a select committee to consider the distressed state of the country.

The Earl of Ripon opposed the motion, of course, as useless, if not more than useless; and the motion was negatived, 14 to 61.

July 12th.—In the Commons Sir Robert Peel introduced a bill for the better protection of the Queen's person. It provides transportation, imprisonment and whipping as the punishment for attempts not aimed at the Queen's life, but tending to her bodily injury or annoyance. All parties expressed their approbation, and the bill was read once, twice, and ordered to be committed on the next day.

July 13th.—On going into committee on the bill for the protection of the Queen, Mr. Hume took occasion to read Her Majesty a lecture on economy. He would recommend that they should advise Her Majesty to reduce the expenses of her household by one-half.—He believed that the splendours of the Palace were very unpalatable to the people.

July 14th.—Several petitions were presented in the House of Lords, against Lord Ashley's mines and collieries bill, and strong symptoms of a vigorous opposition thereto were apparent.

July 15th.—The Queen's protection bill was read a second and third time and passed. Lord Brougham, in supporting it, made a touching allusion to the death of the Duke of Orleans.

The House of Commons was again engaged, in committee of supply, upon the estimates.

THREATENED DISTURBANCES.—Birmingham, July 14th.—The accounts received this day from Burslem (the metropolis of the potteries), and the mining and manufacturing districts of the neighborhood, are of the most alarming description. It would appear that, influenced by the badness of trade, or by some other motive, there has been within the last two or three weeks an attempt made to reduce the wages of the men employed in the collieries of North Staffordshire, and the turn-out of the miners has necessarily by the want of coal seriously affected the men occupied in the potteries and iron works.

The proximate cause of the facts appears to be the reduction of 7d. per week from the wages hitherto paid by Mr. Sparrow, near Burslem. Such is the magnitude of his establishment that the reduction of 7d. in each man's wages will make a difference of not less than £300 per week. Be the cause, however, what it may, the potteries, according to the last accounts, are in a fearful state. Yesterday Burslem, Hanley, Stoke, Tunstall and Lane-end, the chief towns within the potteries, were greatly excited; so much so indeed, that the authorities deemed it necessary to call in the immediate aid of the county police and military.

The turn-outs, to the amount of some thousands, visited the collieries, iron works, and potteries, where men were to be found who had accepted the reduced scale of wages, and in some instances inflicted personal violence upon men whom they would peaceably engaged at work. At Fenton Park it is stated that one man was thrown into scalding-hot water, and in other places acts of the grossest violence were committed.

Yesterday the discontented assembled in great numbers, and their line of muster, if not of march, extended from Tunstall to Lane-end, a distance of at least seven miles. Some detachments of yeomanry paraded the district, but this description of force being deemed insufficient to meet the emergency, application was made for the assistance of Her Majesty's troops, and the same evening a troop of the 3rd Dragoons, from the Birmingham barracks, left this town for the disturbed districts.

Persons arriving from Burslem to-day state, that not less than 6,000 workmen have turned out, and that boat-loads of assistants for a row have arrived from Bilston and other manufacturing districts of South Staffordshire. The insurgents were to-day marching for Cheadle, but it was confidently hoped that the precautionary measures adopted by the authorities would prevent further outrages.

THE HARVEST IN IRELAND.—A friend who has just returned to Dublin from a tour in the counties of Dublin, Kildare, King's and Queen's counties, Galway and Tipperary, has sent us the following as the result of his observations and inquiries:—"The wheat is thin in general, but good in the head.—Oats are short in the straw and promise a good crop. Potatoes are every where a good crop. The rain has done no serious injury anywhere."

[From the London Globe, July 15th.]
The lowest price of Consols has been 90½ for Money, and 90½ for August. The present quotations are 90½ to 90½ for Money, and 90½ to 90½ for August. Reduced Three per Cents, 90½ to 90½; Three and a Half, 18½ to 19½; Three and a Half Reduced 99½ to 100; New 3½ per Cents, 99½ to 99½; New 5 per Cents, 117; Bank Stock, 106 to 107; Long Annuities, 12 7-16 to 12 9-16; India Stock, 248 to 249.

Exchequer Bills, 46 to 48 premium, 48 to 50 premium at 2½. Money is very abundant on loans, but probably the fall in Consols may induce capitalists to make investments, which would increase the value of interest.

[From the Times, July 13th.]
Our private letters from Constantinople of the 23rd ult. announce the sailing from that port on the previous day of two frigates and three corvettes, having a large reinforcement of troops on board, together with a million and a half piasters for the Ottoman army in Syria, where the Divan was determined to pursue the same line of policy against which the representatives of Great Britain, Austria and France had remonstrated.

MOROCCO AND THE UNITED STATES.—A letter from Gibraltar, dated June 22nd, in the Madrid journals, says:—"An officer of the American squadron having solicited an audience of the Emperor of Morocco, for the purpose of representing to him the complaints of two agents of the United States, was refused, although, it must be admitted, in terms of exquisite politeness. The representative of England, however, had an audience on the same day, the motive of which is not known. The American officer immediately embarked on board a Spanish vessel, to report the result of his mission to Commodore Morgan."

The London Courier has ceased to exist. It was a strong Whig paper—rated, some two years ago, and came out with great ardor in support of the Conservatives—and on the 9th instant the proprietors announced that they had sold out to the proprietors of the *Globe*—Whig—and its publication would be discontinued.

AFFAIR OF HONOR.—A hostile meeting took place this morning between the Hon. Craven Berkeley, M. P., and Captain Boldero, M. P. The dispute arose in consequence of Mr. Berkeley having attributed to Captain Boldero the use of certain expressions disrespectful to her Majesty, which the latter at five o'clock in the neighbourhood of Oysterley Park. Mr. Berkeley was accompanied by the Hon. W. Ridley Colborne, M. P., and Captain Boldero by Mr. W. F. Mackenzie, M. P., and having exchanged shots without effect, they left the ground.

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF MEATH.—This sad event took place at the Palace, at Ardbraccan, at a late hour on Monday night. His Lordship was but a few days ill, and his death was occasioned by brain fever.

The Belle Poule was at Naples with the Prince de Joinville on board.

The Regent's Park is thrown open to the British public.

The hump back Bean has been committed for trial on the charge of misdemeanor only—the capital charge of treason having been abandoned. This is judicious. There seems no doubt that his intent was only to "frighten" the Queen, and secure for himself a provision for life, albeit as a criminal and convict. The papers recommend that a severe public whipping will be his fitting punishment, and tend more than any other to discourage repetitions of his attempt.

Thirty-nine indictments for wilful murder have been framed by the Crown in the police case for the Ennis Assizes, in which each man of the 38 committed is severally charged as a principal, the rest aiding and abetting.

The annual income of the Marquis of Waterford from land alone is £75,000.

DINNER TO SIR A. M'NAB.—Yesterday a grand complimentary entertainment was given by the British American Association, to Sir A. M'Nab, at the Thatched-house Tavern, St. James' Street, in celebration of his distinguished gallantry and patriotism during the rebellion in Canada. His Grace the Duke of Richmond was in the chair, and the greater cordiality and good feeling characterized the proceedings, which did not terminate till near six o'clock. The press of other matter compels us to postpone a detailed report to Monday.

PORTUGAL.—Intelligence had been received in London of the signing of the commercial and the slave-trade treaties with England, on the 3rd instant.

A Cadiz journal mentions the appearance of a disease strongly resembling the plague, on the shores of Portugal, where, as well as in Spain, it had occasioned no little uneasiness.

The Warrington Gazette of the 7th instant states that the report of a conspiracy having been discovered in Russia is not confirmed, but that it would appear the Emperor had banished to Siberia several persons connected with the first families in the empire, without assigning the cause for that new act of imperial severity.

The contract for supplying the carriages to convey passengers across the Egyptian desert has been obtained from the Peninsular Company by Mr. Andrews, Her Majesty's coachmaker in Southampton.—Each carriage is to be in the form of a small omnibus, to carry four inside and two out. They will be of a very light construction, for the purpose of passing easily over the sandy soil of the desert. Each carriage will be drawn by two Arab horses that will run seven mile stages. Forty carriages must be ready by the 1st of September next.

UNITED STATES.

[Correspondence of the Sun.]

Washington, July 26, 1842.

On Saturday, Mr. Webster gave a dinner in celebration of the arrangement thus far progressed in our difficulties with Great Britain. The President, the whole Cabinet, Lord Ashburton and suite, Mr. Fox and suite, the Commissioners from Maine and Massachusetts, a few Senators, and those of the gentlemen engaged in the North-eastern boundary surveys then in the city, Major Graham and Capt. Talcott, made up the company. The most harmonious and peaceful spirit prevailed. Mr. Webster gave a toast—"Queen Victoria! long may she continue to reign over a prosperous and happy people." Lord Ashburton gave—"The President! perpetuity to the institutions of the United States." The President gave—"The Commissioners! blessed are the peace makers." In reply to a complimentary sentiment from Mr. Lawrence, Lord Ashburton said, that at his time of life, nothing certainly but a strong regard for his kinsmen on this side of the Atlantic, a desire to see removed all causes of dispute between them and his countrymen at home, so that nothing might remain to interrupt the friendly regard, and a confidence that a settlement might be made of all those controversies which every honest man in either country would approve, could have induced him to undertake such a voyage and such a task.

DEADLY MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.—We are indebted to the express line of Harnden & Co., for a slip from the office of the *Chronicle* of that city, containing the particulars of a dreadful murder, committed about half-past six yesterday morning, on the person of Mr. Noah Lougee, exchange broker, No. 37, South Third street. The deed is supposed to have been perpetrated by a man who calls himself Smith, but whose name is unknown, a southerner, who was seen issuing from Mr. Lougee's office in great haste at the above hour. Mr. L. staggering in pursuit as far as the door. The fellow made for the wharf with all speed, crying "stop thief," but he was pursued and secured. Mr. L. was stabbed through the heart, and died in a few minutes, leaving a wife and four daughters.

It is supposed that plunder was the intention of the murderer, as money was lying scattered over the office. He, no doubt, went into the office, asked Mr. Lougee to change a note, and stabbed him across the counter, thinking that he would fall dead, and that then he could rob the place. The wound is exactly on the left breast, and about half an inch in length. The murderer in his flight, threw away a large knife, with which he perpetrated the deed. (*N. Y. Sun*.)

FIVE HUNDRED FEMALES DISCHARGED.—The Philadelphia Sentinel says that upwards of five hundred females were discharged in that city last week by the Commissary General, for want of funds to support them. They had been employed in making clothing for the United States Army.

The Farmer's Cabinet relates a melancholy case of the death of the wife of Mr. Daniel Phelps, of Amherst, in consequence of her night clothes taking fire, while she was preparing to go to bed. It is fire, while she and her husband were of intemperate habits, and it is intimated that intoxication was probably the cause of the disaster. She survived the accident but a few hours, being severely burnt from head to foot.

The West India British mail steamship *Fort* arrived off the Belize, mouth of the Mississippi, on the 17th instant. Her passengers, mail, and \$50,000 in specie, were carried up to New Orleans by the steamboat *Gov. Yell*.

CANADA.

Niagara, July 27th.—The weather continues remarkably fine, and so hot that it is tiresome even to write a paragraph about it. The hay harvest is over, and the farmers are just commencing reaping the wheat crops, operations in which will be general by the end of this week.—(Chronicle.)

There is a story afloat which, if true, shows that however responsible our government may be, it is not exactly "what it is cracked up to be." The story is, that last winter one of the Banks lent the Exchequer a large sum of money to carry on the works of the Welland Canal, receiving for it bills which fell due on the 1st instant. These bills were of course presented when due, but "responsibility" had left Kingston and was off to Quebec, so they were not applied for previous to his departure!! This is certainly a pretty way of managing business. The expenses consequent on the blunder should be deducted from the salary of the official in fault, else what is the meaning of "responsibility."—(Id.)

Kingston, July 29th.—IRON STEAMER.—An Iron Steamer for the use of the Royal Navy, on Lake Ontario, has lately arrived out from Home. It came, of course, in pieces, but the Government having sent out competent persons, it is to be put up forthwith. In the same vessel which brought out the Iron Steamer, arrived the magnificent engines of the Steam Frigate *Cherokee*, now almost ready for launching. We have received intelligence on which we can rely, to the effect, that the Lords of the Admiralty have determined to put the Naval Establishment at Point Frederick on a substantial and permanent footing.

SINGULAR IF TRUE.—The *British Colonist* says: "The loss that, for an indefinite period, accrued to the revenues of the Province, through smuggling, negligence, or connivance, (as elicited before the Committee of Inquiry, appointed during the last Session of Parliament,) has been variously estimated at from £20,000 to £40,000 per annum, and in all probability, would not fall far short of the amount necessary to defray the whole charge of the Civil List, which is fixed at £75,000 per annum."—(British Whig.)

QUEBEC.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD AUGUST, 1842.

LATEST DATES.

From London, July 16.	From New York, July 27.
From Liverpool, July 6.	From Halifax, July 27.
From Paris, July 14.	From Montreal, July 27.

Yesterday's mail brought us five days later European intelligence, received by the *British Queen*, which arrived at New York, on Wednesday evening last, after a boisterous passage of seventeen days. She was from Antwerp via Southampton, which latter place she left on the 10th ultimo, and is commanded by Captain Eyckendorp of the Belgian Navy.

This morning's mail has in addition brought us New York papers of the evening of Saturday last, containing six days later news than that by the *British Queen*, received by the steamship *Great Western*, which arrived at New York on Saturday morning, in 13 and a half days from Bristol. The dates by this vessel are, Bristol to the evening, and London and Liverpool to the morning of the 16th ultimo.

The principal item of intelligence by this last arrival is the death of the Duke of Orleans, heir apparent to the French throne, who was killed on the 13th, by leaping from his carriage while the horses were running away. The accounts from England are of a gloomy character. Wide-spread distress still existed and was rapidly extending over the entire manufacturing community of the United Kingdom—the only ray of encouragement being from the hopes entertained of an abundant harvest, which the statements received from all parts of the country tended greatly to strengthen.

Colonel Dundas, for having spoken disrespectfully of Her Majesty at a public dinner, had been dismissed from his office of aid-de-camp to the Queen, removed from the command of the 83rd regiment, and put on half-pay. The Colonel, (whose name, under such circumstances, it would be somewhat anomalous to preface with the adjective *gallant*), served during the rebellion of 1837, in Upper Canada, where the 83rd was stationed, and was, we understand, much respected in that part of the Province by all who knew him.

It is stated in an English paper that Mr. Rawson had been appointed to succeed Mr. Murdoch, as Chief Secretary, and would leave by the next steamer for Canada.

A large fire had occurred at St. Petersburg, on the 21st June, by which the salt works of Novouolysky, in the government of Perm had been destroyed, together with from 4000 to 6000 inhabited houses connected with the manufactory, a large church and numerous products of nature.

We have given a copious summary of the news by both arrivals, from the New York papers, from an extra of the *Montreal Herald*, received yesterday, and from the London *Sunday Times* of the 10th, the only English journal we have received.

The *Commercial Advertiser* states that with respect to the progress of the negotiations between Great Britain and the United States, all is moving well; and that the desire manifested by a party in the Senate to obstruct the measure had abated, if indeed it had not entirely disappeared. With reference to the terms of the treaty, no official announcement had taken place.

A courier had arrived at Houston, from the Texan camp at Lipantitan, bringing the particulars of an action between the Texan troops stationed there, amounting, it is stated, to 200 men, and a body of Mexican regular troops and *Rancheros*, numbering 700, under command of General Canales. The Mexicans had been defeated, with a loss of some 30 men killed and wounded, while their opponents, as a matter of course, are said to have suffered no loss whatever.

Mr. RENNICK, one of the United States Commissioners of Survey on the north-eastern boundary question, arrived in this city yesterday, on his way to New York, the party having been recalled.

We received by the eastern mail to-day, Halifax papers of the 27th, St. John of the 26th and Fredericton of the 29th ultimo. The saw mills situated on one of the branches of the Shediac river, belonging to Mr. Ambrose Newman were destroyed by fire on the 16th. No insurance. The accident was said to have been occasioned by the woods on fire in the vicinity. Her Majesty's ship *Village*, lately arrived at Halifax from Jamaica, is stated to have 60 cases of fever on board. The *Spartan* and *Racehorse* had also arrived at Halifax.

(Montreal Correspondence of The Quebec Gazette.)

"Montreal, August 2, 1842.

"The following horses have been entered for the Laprairie Races, which commence to-morrow.

MATCH FOR £ MILE HEATS.

Lord Mulgrave's bay g. Billy Burton, aged.

Major Huc's grey mare —, aged.

THE LAPRAIRIE CITIZENS' PURSE, OF £20.

Mr. Bourassa's bay mare Clara Fisher, 5 years old.

Mr. Powell names Mr. Duclos' blk. g. Black Snake, 5 years old.

Mr. McDonald's ch. g., by Timoleon, 5 years old.

Mr. Laurin's bay horse Bob, 6 years old.

THE LADIES' PURSE.

Of £25.—Entrance £3, p. p.

Lord Caledon's bay m. Boletas, by Fungus, aged.

Capt. Sutton's bay m. Bayard, by imported Meux, 5 years old.

Mr. Sandford's ch. m. Disowned, by Trustee out of Amanda, 5 years old.

"The steam ship *Great Western* arrived at New York on Saturday morning last; I enclose an *Extra* published at the *Herald* Office half an hour after the arrival of the news in town.

"The weather has been very cool for the last two days; thermometer at 60° yesterday morning; the crops have received very little injury from the late storm.

"The towers on the French Church were completed a few days since; they present an excellent sight from the river as well as from any part in the city."

Yesterday evening, at six o'clock, His Excellency the Governor General, family and suite, took their departure for Montreal, in the steamer *Lord Sydenham*, which had been engaged for the purpose.

The ladies of the family proceeded to the place of embarkation in open carriages, and His Excellency and Staff went on foot. The platform was crowded with spectators, and a large number of citizens were on the wharf, who loudly cheered His Excellency when the boat left. A guard of honor of the Coldstream, with the band of the Grenadiers, were likewise in attendance.

The weather, which during the last three days has been rainy, with a chilling north-easterly wind, looks more settled to-day, the thunder of last evening having probably contributed to the favourable change. Dry weather is much wanted at the present time for maturing the growing crops, and for getting in the hay, which we understand is very abundant this season.

THE PLEASURE TRIP TO KAMOURASKA.—Owing to the inclemency of the weather, the steamer *Lord Sydenham* did not proceed on her pleasure trip till 9 o'clock morning, when she started about nine o'clock, against a strong head wind, which continued to increase during the day, accompanied with rain. Contrary to the doubts entertained by many, she proved herself to be an excellent sea boat, and notwithstanding the boisterous state of the weather, proceeded steadily on her voyage, reaching Kamouraska about four o'clock in the afternoon. The wind came round to the westward on Monday morning, when the weather cleared up, and several of the passengers enjoyed themselves in visiting the adjoining parishes. She left, on her return, on Monday evening at half-past nine, and reached Quebec at 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, making the run up in 5 hours and a half. We understand that she had only about sixty passengers on board, a large number having been prevented going on account of the unsettled state of the weather.

We learn that the sale of building and villa lots in the St. Mary's Suburbs, Montreal, which took place on Monday and Tuesday went off with great spirit, the buyers being principally mechanics, &c. The prices of lots varied from £12 10s to £300 each, and the acre and villa lots from £125 to £150 per acre. Of 192 acres purchased 4 months ago for £6000, 40 were sold for £4000, leaving 152 remaining unsold; a rise in property that has seldom been equalled in this province within such a short period.

COMMERCIAL.

By the British Queen.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, July 3. In addition to a good inquiry from town and country millers at our Corn Exchange this morning, several parcels of wheat changed hands on speculation, making the business done, generally to a fair amount, at prices quite as high as those of our last circular, and in a few instances at a higher rate. Flour was also a better sale and rather dearer. Within this day or two speculative buyers have again appeared for oatmeal, and including the transactions of to-day, about 5,000 loads have been taken for investment; consumers have also purchased more freely, and we note prices the turn higher. Oats are held more firmly, but are without any improvement in the demand or actual value. In beans, barley, and peas little is passing, and prices almost nominal. During the week 5,000 barrels of best States flour have brought 29s per barrel, in bond; and buyers of further quantities at this rate, at which however, holders of choice brands now refuse to sell. Each day this week, with the exception of Wednesday, has been extremely wet, and the weather still continues broken and unsettled.

London, July 9. The stock of tea in the Kingdom is 42,000,000 lbs. The price is rather firmer since the arrival of the overland mail.

The duties on foreign grain are now on wheat 9s per quarter; barley 10s; oats 8s; rye 9s 6d; and 5s 3d per barrel on flour 196 lbs. The price of flour in bond advances as the duty declines. The total stock of foreign grain and flour in bond in Great Britain is 987,445 quarters; barley 75,974; oats 90,928; rye 5,253; beans 60,163; peas 55,831. This is a considerable mass of food on which to depend should the harvest be a moderately favourable one; but it would be of little importance should any large deficiency yet occur.

(From the London Sunday Times, July 10.)

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. MANCHESTER presents a most gloomy prospect, without being cheered by the slightest ray of hope. Men who have been engaged in large establishments are discharged, their employers not having the means of raising funds to pay them their usual week's wages. One machine maker has discharged 150 men. 550 have been discharged from Messrs. Burton's factory. One establishment, which had been the property of the Peel family, the owner of which once boasted that he could turn his machinery with milk instead of

water, has not now sufficient work to keep it going on, while the working classes in its vicinity are actually starving. Shopkeepers paying £100 a year rent do not receive at instances where they do not take £2 in three days. The subjoined account of the receipts of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce affords a melancholy test of its wretchedness.

RECEIPTS:—

	1839.	1841.	Difference.
15 Provision dealers.....	£70,700	£47,500	£23,200
14 Butchers.....	57,800	18,200	39,600
13 Grocers.....	55,400	45,300	10,100
12 Drapers.....	52,400	22,200	30,200

This shows a decrease of £21,500 a week in the consumption of the necessities of life. The following extract from the books of the Salford Union exhibits an awful amount of pauperism:—In 1841, out-door relief was granted to 3,371 persons, and 377 were admitted inmates. During the 24 weeks of this year, the numbers were as follows:—Out-door relief granted to 3755, and in-door to 415, being an increase of 2,415, and of this number 2,975 were children under 15 years of age. There are in Salford and its vicinity 2,054 empty houses and workshops, which ought to produce a rental of £27,832.

LEADS.—In this township there are 4,000 families, comprising 16,000 receiving parochial relief. The wages of the employed are reduced from 2s. to 20s. 15s. 10s. and even 5s. a week, the lowest class of laborers are so poor that they cannot attend divine worship on the Sabbath. Last year £45 was paid for the relief of the casual poor per week; there is now paid £153 for the same purpose.

In the borough whole families have been out of work for six, twelve, and eighteen months, so that instead of spending 6s. or 7s. with the grocer, butcher, and other vendors of the necessities of human subsistence, they are compelled to beg on Saturday night for their means of support for Sunday. Instead of a 1d. rate, the householders have now to pay at least 7d. in the pound.

WOLVERHAMPTON.—The Japan trade, which was formerly its staple trade, is in a dreadful state; one master is now working fifty per cent. less than he did three years ago. There are cases of men starving to death from three days to Saturday. Within the last week a jeweller purchased fifteen wedding rings, which were brought to him by mothers of families to procure food for their children. There are 200 miners breaking stones on the highway.

WIGAN.—Whole families in this town remain in bed during the day, as they think that they can better endure starvation in a recumbent than in a standing position. The rates are rapidly increasing. Able-bodied men are dragging carts through the streets begging for bread. The workhouse is crowded, and the applicants for admission are hourly increasing; what renders their condition the more intolerable is, that the future threatens worse things than the present exhibits.

SANCTON.—There are here 55 families without the common necessities of life; 25 mills are idle.

PADHAM.—The reckless desperation of the destitute of this place affords an idea of the amount of their sufferings. Their common and undigested language is, "We wait for the work to begin; Captain Swing can take command of the manufacturing districts."

ACCRINGTON.—In the central place, out of a population of 9,000, only 100 are in full employ. There are hundreds reduced to a state of total destitution. A poor man found a dead calf upon a dung-hill, which he took home, and cut up its putrid carcass for food for his family; others, hearing of his good luck, demanded and obtained a share of the booty.

TATTO.—In the mining districts there are 5,000 men without employment, (living upon the charity of the men, women, and boys, who assisted in working the mines.)

(By the Great Western.)

LIVERPOOL, July 15, 1842. The price of Montreal potatoes having again declined, several sales have been made at the reduced quotations, and some few pearls at 29s. A small lot of New York potatoes sold at 28s.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET, July 12. There was a fair demand for flour at 35s. 6d to 34s 6d for Canada, and 35s to 36s for United States.

Duty has been paid this week on 15,312 quarters of foreign and 200 quarters Colonial Wheat. 185 quarters barley, 100 quarters beans, 106 quarters peas, 16 quarters Indian Corn, 190 barrels oatmeal, 4,175 barrels foreign, 8,908 barrels of Canadian Flour. Since the passing of the new corn law on the 29th of April last, duty has been paid here on 72,065 qrs. of foreign Wheat.

The principal part of the recent import of Canada Flour having gone into consumption, the holders to-day were enabled to obtain an advance of 6d to 1s per barrel. In American or sack Flour there was not much doing.

From the *Europæan* of July 15. Tuesday, July 12.—Yesterday a great quantity of rain having fallen, speculating inquiries were again excited; about 3000 bbls Flour in bond changing hands at 29s 6d to 30s, and one or two parcels Wheat under lock, as well as cargo of Barilla floating, at fully previous rates. Good fresh Flour was in fair request, and 6d to 1s per bbl. dearer, but no further bonded transactions, either in this article or in Wheat, are reported to-day.

SUMMARY.—Since Tuesday the weather has continued unimprovedly fine; the accounts of the progress of harvest are very satisfactory, particularly the south of England and Eastern Counties, are very favourable; the advices from the different country markets are therefore of a dull character, with a tendency to decline in value, and here, we have also a flat trade, and rather lower prices would be taken for both Flour and Flour. Bonded Flour 6d per barrel cheaper; the best Western Canal offered at 29s 6d per barrel, and only a trifling quantity of foreign wheat. The duty is now reduced to 10s per barrel on Flour, and 8s per quarter on Wheat, and in the course of a few weeks will probably be down to 6s 6d per quarter.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

LONDON GRAIN MARKET, July 15. Several runs of English wheat left over from Monday continue unsold, and this day's currency cannot be imagined. Free foreign wheat is taken to retail on the same terms, but bonded is much neglected. Barley, peas, and beans are all a dull sale without alteration. Oats are rather declining in value. London Average Prices British Grain for the week ending July 5.

	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
68s 6d	28s 0d	21s 6d	

TEA.—The merchants manifested firmness to-day, and obtained fully former rates for all sorts of Tea, but the trade operated with caution, and the biddings were languid at the sales; of 10,500 pkgs passed, 4500 only were sold at the rates established yesterday; at a slight decline there are, however, several buyers of both black and green Tea.

Montreal Ashes Store Comparative Statement.

	Aug. 1, 1842.	Total.
Shipped.....	8294	13673
In Store.....	257	602

	Aug. 1, 1841.	Total.
Shipped.....	6447	10678
In Store.....	634	1004

Increase, 1st August, 1842.....2593

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

August 2d. Schrs. Ann Maria, Roberts, 25th June, Limerick, to order, ballast, 75 passengers.

—Mary, Fournier, —, from Gaspé, H. J. Nond, fish.

—Gaspé Packet, Briot, 23 days, Halifax, H. J. Nond, sugar, &c.

Brig St. George, Pool, 17 days, Halifax, order, sugar, &c. 13 passengers.

Brig Patolus, Lloyd, 50 days, Glasgow, order, general cargo, 183 passengers.

CLEARED.

August 2d. Brig Harmony, Foody, Ayr, T. McCaw.

—Undanwed, Watson, London, Burstall.

—Mary Alice, Dale, Bridgewater, S. Macaulay.

Ship Dumfriesshire, Cowan, Belfast, Parke & Co. Brig Imogene, Hick, Hull, H. & E. Burstall. —Ruth, Newham, Bridgewater, S. Macaulay. —Bark Sir Howard Douglas, Samson, Liverpool, John Munn. —Sylvanus, O'Cook, Plymouth, LeMesurier. —Aurora, Hunter, Hull, G. B. Symes.

ENTERED FOR LOADING.

August 2d. Lord Ramsay, 346, Badgewater, S. Macaulay, Wolfe's Cove. [Wharf.]

Margaret Balfour, 248, Belfast, Parke & Co. [Cove.]

Marion, 427, Cork, Pemberton's, Sillery. [Wharf.]

Conbrook, 423, Belfast, T. C. Lee, Irvine's Wharf. Susan & Sarah, 329, London, Atkinson, Spencer Cove.

Wm. & Joseph, 277, London, Levey, Wolfe's Cove. Caroline, 45, St. George's Bay, H. J. Nond, Badden's [Wharf.]

Margery, 318, London, do. Atkinson & Co. Cape Cove. Dove, 37, Dalhousie, Baird & Co. Morrison's Wharf. Barlow, 436, Lochryan, T. McCaw, Martin's Wharf.

PASSENGERS.

By Steamship *Great Western*.—Mr. and Mrs. Jaffray, Mr. Farquhar, Mrs. Farquhar, Mr. Eyre, Mr. Morewood, Mr. Morris, F. A. Huntington, P. Line, Mrs. Davis, Mrs. Eriksen, Dr. Randolph, Mrs. Randolph, Mr. Randolph, Jr., Miss Randolph, Mrs. Haddock, Mr. Lay, Mr. Wainwright, Mr. Rogers, W. W. Livermore, Mrs. Livermore, Capt. Bogart, Mrs. Sampson, Boston; Mr. Talbot, nursemaid, J. W. Paul, Mrs. Paul, Mr. Wadsworth, Mr. Cole, Mr. Hammersling, Mr. Peht, Mr. Durand, Mr. Draper, Mr. Draper, Jr., Mr. Hengstlin, H. Wrenks, Mr. J. Heign, Mr. Whitworth, Mr. P. Woolmer, Mr. Fry, Jr., Mr. Renard, Mr. Julien, Mr. Gourd, Mr. Gourd, Mr. Brune, Mrs. Brune, Mr. Metcalf, Mr. Wyant, Mr. Tetelet, Mr. Firth, Mr. Morris, Mr. J. T. Hoffman, Mr. H. D. Carroll, Mr. Fearing, Mrs. Fearing, Mr. W. H. T. Jenkins, Mr. Kerr, Miss Kerr, Mr. Gordon, Mr. Cameron, Miss Cameron and servant, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Paton, Mr. Caylus, and one servant.

In the steam ship *British Queen*, from Antwerp and Southampton.—Mr. S. Swett, Dr. Callough, Mr. Callough, Mr. Wolf, Mr. Clark, Messrs. Parker, Beech, Barton, Hobson, Kimball, Morris, Keyser, Bley, S. Cassier de Strime, C. Cassier de Strime, Mr. Goster, Mrs. Mayner, Mr. Poplin, Mr. Williams, Mr. Hensen, Mrs. Hensen, Mr. Chiesingne, Dr. Macmoran, Capt. Beall, Major McQueen, Major Lindor, Mr. Platteau, Mr. Riley, Mr. and Mrs. Spink, Mr. Blackburn, Mr. Johnson, and two servants.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer *North America* arrived here from Montreal on Monday evening, with the bark *Circassian*, brig *Providence*, brig. *Chronometer*, and brig *Margery* in tow.

The steamer *British America* left for Montreal yesterday morning with the ship *Carr de Lion*, brig *Mary*, and two barges in tow.

The steamer *North America* proceeded down the river yesterday afternoon for the purpose of towing up the wreck of the bark *Jane Black*, which had been previously reported on her way up. She met with her fellow L'Islet, took her in tow, and arrived here early this morning. On her way she saw the following vessels off Crane Island, bound up:—

Lightship, *Countess of Loudon*, Ship *Belmont*, of St. Johns, ship *Robert Kerr*, from Belfast, and Schooner *Louise*.

The steamer *North America* leaves for Montreal tonight, with the brig *Pactolus* and two barges in tow.

ARRIVALS FROM QUEBEC.

From the London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette, from the 4th to the 8th July, by the *British Queen*.

Gravesend, July 7th.—Arrived—Lady Seaton, Temperley.

Plymouth, July 6th.—Arrived—Delia, Adey, from Quebec.

Hull, July 5th.—Off—Bark Bee, from Quebec.

Dund, July 7th.—Arrived—Caroline, Bruce, from Quebec.

VESSLS SAILED, &c.

North Shields, July 5th.—Sailed—Cato, Hall, for Quebec.

Glasgow, July 2nd.—Sailed—Elephanta, Ross, for Montreal.

Liverpool, July 3d.—Sailed—Edinburgh, for Quebec; 4th—Ganges, Blyth, for do. 7th—Heckle, Johnson, for Quebec.

Almhuich, July 6th.—Sailed—Aurora, Gundry, for Quebec.

Sligo, July 5th.—The brig *Astrea*, Adams, of this port, with passengers for Quebec, sailed from hence on the 28th ult. experienced heavy gales of wind from the westward, until the 2nd instant, 7 P. M. when, taken by a heavy squall, carried away her mast, and was forced to the rigging, yards, and sails, and was forced to bear up for Sligo, it being the most convenient harbour to run for, and arrived here this morning.

North Shields, July 5th.—The Ontario, Smart, reported wrecked near Alexandria, belongs to this port; she is registered 292 tons, and was built at Quebec in 1824.

From the same paper of the 15th July, by the *Great Western*.

London, July 14th.—Arrived—Douglas, Douglas, from Montreal and Quebec.

Dublin, July 13th.—Arrived—Rolla, Crow, from Quebec.

Truro, July 10th.—Arrived—Alchemist, Hill, 35 days from Quebec.

Padstow, July 13th.—Arrived—Cho, Brown, 31 days from Quebec.

Liverpool, July 14th.—Off the port—Magnet, from Quebec; Canada, from Montreal.

Kingstown, July 13th.—Arrived—Aurora, Martin, from Quebec.

Hull and Penland Firth, July 10th.—Passed—A brig said to be the Robert McWilliam, Edwards, for Aberdeen from Quebec.

QUEBEC SAVINGS' BANK, 2nd Aug. 1842. Amount Deposited this day..... £257 4 0 ditto withdrawn..... 152 7 8

Increase of the funds by the operations of this day..... £154 16 4

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ABOUT THE 15TH INSTANT. THE fine fast-sailing Ship "JOSEPH GREEN," J. Volum, Commander, has ample accommodations for a few Cabin Passengers.—For particulars, apply on board, at Levey's Wharf, or at the Office of

CHARLES E. LEVEY & CO.

Levey's Wharf, 2nd August, 1842.

GLOVER & FRY

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, ex "Mary," from London, some very choice and beautiful designs in Fancy Hobbins, comprising the latest novelties of the French and English Markets. Also, a few new dress materials suitable for August, September and October. 15, FABRIQUE STREET, August 3rd, 1842.

N. B.—A large lot of Muslin, Embroidered Collars, Capes, &c. at one-half their value. 5s

NOTICE.

