

400 BUILDING LOTS.
Farm at Bas Bijou.
BEING the continuation of St. Roch's and St. Vallier's Suburbs, to be let out in BUILDING LOTS, 40 by 60 feet.
Apply to
P. BOISSEAU.
Quebec, 20th September, 1843.

REWARD OF FIVE DOLLARS will be given to any one who may find the body of WILLIAM HILL, a young boy of 15 years, who was drowned by falling overboard from the Transport *Pelee* on Friday afternoon, the 15th instant. Information to be left at the Office of WILLIAM CHAPMAN & CO.
Quebec, 16th September 1843.

NOTICE.
THE Partnership hitherto existing between HENRY and ROBERT PRENTICE, as Brewers in this City, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued hereafter by Robert Prentice, who is duly authorized to collect all outstanding debts, and grant acquittances.
HENRY PRENTICE,
ROBERT PRENTICE.
Quebec, 15th September, 1843.

MRS. WIDOW GEORGE HOOPER is desirous of obtaining information of her sister, Mrs. ARCHANGEL MARTIN, Widow of the late Dr. FAY, who died in London a few years ago, if she is still living, or from her children, or any other person who can give any information, in order to settle some family affairs.
Quebec, 18th Sept., 1843.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, a splendid set of Machinery in good order, consisting of all the necessary apparatus for driving four Saw-Gates, the Machinery, also the Saw-Gates, being of Cast Iron. Also, about 500 feet of two inch square malleable Iron Shaft with Clutch Couplings, &c. &c., for driving circular Saws. The said Machinery is capable of driving eight run of Flour Saws, should it be required for that purpose.
GEO. BISSET.
Quebec, 6th September, 1843.

WINE! WINE!! WINE!!!
CHAMPAGNE and CLARET, "superior brands."
Port, Madeira and Sherry, in Wood and Bottle, Brandy, Rum, Gin and Whisky, London Porter and Scotch Ale,
For Sale by
DENIS C. O'BRIEN,
Commission Merchant.
Quebec, 19th July, 1843.

BRIGHT SUGARS.
FOR SALE—Now landing from the Brig *Southampton*, direct from Cienfuegos.
256 Hogsheads very bright Sugar.
Tins fresh Arrowroot and Cocoa-nuts.
J. W. LEAYCRAFT.
Quebec, 12th September, 1843.

LIME JUICE, HONEY, &c. &c.
FOR SALE, a few Casks superior Lime-Juice, and Cuba Honey. Pipes, Hhds, and Quarter Casks Madeira Wine, of Burnett, Houghton & Co.'s superior brand.
—ALSO—
Canada Prime Mince and Prime Pork, 1843.
American Prime do.
Cork Wood, Log Wood and Lignumvi.
J. W. LEAYCRAFT.
Quebec, 13th September, 1843.

FOR SALE,
FINE and superior Flour, choice brands,
North Shore Herring and Table Fish,
200 Boxes best London Suet,
500 Kegs White and Green Paint,
5 Casks each, Putty, Yellow Ochre & Lamp Black,
5 Casks Whiting,
10 Casks Venetian Red,
2 Pipes, 8 Hhds, and 15 Qr. Casks Port Wine,
5 Casks assorted Earthenware, consisting of China Tea and Dinner sets, and sets of Jugs, &c.
15 Boxes Wadding.
And daily expected, per "Rainbow,"
800 Boits Canvas, of superior quality.
By
KELLER & GORTLEY,
11th Sept. 1843.
Atkinson's Wharf.

PORK—100 Barrels Prime, in fine order, part of which is landed to-day, for Sale by
R. C. BELL,
48, St. Peter Street.
Quebec, 23rd August, 1843.

HAVANA CIGARS.
TWO Cases Principes,
1 Case Havanas,
1 do. Regalias,
A superior assortment, warranted genuine, just received, via Halifax, from Puerto Principe and Havana.
H. J. NOAD,
St. Paul Street.
Quebec, 25th August, 1843.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
EIGHT THOUSAND GALLONS Robinson's Pale Seal Oil,
40 Casks Cod Oil,
50 do. Whale Oil,
50 Hhds. Bright Muscovado Sugar,
40 Cases do. Havana Sugar,
70 Casks superior Molasses.
JAMES GIBB & CO.
Quebec, 4th September, 1843.

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
A FEW CASKS Hedge and Bonner's C. S. Axes.
C. W. WURTELE,
Quebec, 30th August, 1843.
St. Paul Street.

STORAGE for FLOUR, PROVISIONS, and GROCERIES may be had on reasonable terms, on application to
C. S. BOURNE.
Quebec, 1st Sept. 1843.

FOR SALE,
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Barrels No. 1, Arichat Herring.
R. PENISTON,
Quebec, 18th August, 1843.
India Wharf.

FOR SALE,
TWELVE SHARES Quebec Fire Assurance Stock.—Apply to
JAMES H. KERR,
Quebec, 14th August, 1843.
St. Peter Street.

FOR SALE,
SEVENTY Hhds. and Tierces bright Muscovado Sugar,
15 Puncheons Molasses, of superior quality,
Brandy and Whisky.
Salmon in Tierces & Barrels, and Salmon Trout in Tr. Mackarel, Herring and Green Codfish in Barrels, Table and West India Dry Codfish,
Cod, Whale and Dog Oil, and Oil Settling,
A Chain Cable, about 100 fathoms, 1 1/2 inch, An Anchor of about 16 cwt.
D. FRASER,
Quebec, 1st August, 1843.
India Wharf.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.
THE next mail for England, (per "Unicorn") to leave Halifax on the 3rd October, will be closed at the Quebec Office, on the Evening of WEDNESDAY, the 27th SEPTEMBER instant.
PAID Letters will be received until SEVEN o'clock, P. M., and UNPAID may be put into the Box on NINE o'clock, P. M.
The Unicorn will be despatched on the morning of the 28th, (THURSDAY), as soon as may be after the arrival of the Mail Steamer from Montreal.
General Post Office,
Quebec, 18th September, 1843.

FIFTY GIRLS WANTED at the new Fur Store, 55, St. John Street, Quebec, where constant employment and good wages will be paid to those who understand the finishing of Fancy Fur Caps, Gloves, &c. &c.
Quebec, 18th September, 1843.

JOURNEMEN TAILORS!
READ THIS!
CONSTANT & PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.
THE HIGHEST PRICES GIVEN.
Wages paid weekly.
500 JOURNEMEN TAILORS WANTED IMMEDIATELY IN BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS.
WANTED, FORTHWITH, at Simmons' extensive Clothing Manufactory, "OAK HALL," BOSTON.
500 Journeymen Tailors!
to whom the best wages, and steady employment will be given. The trifling expense of reaching Boston, renders this a very desirable chance to Journeymen who may be out of employ, or who are now working at low wages, as the highest prices are paid at this house, and every attention will be given to strangers, who will be provided with good boarding houses, &c. &c.
APPLY IMMEDIATELY TO
GEO. W. SIMMONS,
Proprietor of "Oak Hall," BOSTON, MASS.
N. B.—"First come—first served."—An abundance of work always in readiness to be made up, and cash paid, promptly, every Saturday night.
Boston, 9th September, 1843.

UNIVERSITY OF M'GILL COLLEGE.
An election to a Scholarship founded by the Honorable Charles Grant, Baron de Longueville, will be held in the College on WEDNESDAY, the FOURTH day of OCTOBER next.
The SCHOLARSHIP is tenable for three years, provided the person holding it is resident, during that period within the walls of the College, and is of the annual value of Twenty Pounds.
CANDIDATES, who must not have exceeded the age of seventeen years, are required to wait on the Vice-Principal with testimonials from the Head Master of the School at which they may have been educated, of good conduct and qualifications, and certificates of their baptism, on or before SATURDAY, the 20th of SEPTEMBER.
The examination will commence on the Monday following at 10 A. M.
The Subjects of examination are—
GREEK—Virgil's first Greek Dictum.
LATIN—Virgil's Aeneid, book ii; and Caesar's Commentaries, book i.
These are to be considered as text books, on which questions in Grammar, Prosody, History, Geography and Mythology will be founded.
Geometrical, Euclid's elements, book I, Algebra—To Simple Equations—and Arithmetic.
Candidates from a distance can be accommodated in the College during the examination, on application to the Librarian.
Any further particulars may be known by applying to the undersigned.
L. J. C. ABBOTT,
Acting Secretary M'Gill College,
September 15th, 1843.

PASSAGE REDUCED.
THE rate of Passage by the Royal Mail Line Steam Boats, until further notice will be as under—
CABIN PASSAGE.
Per Lord Sydneyham, 7s. 6d. Meals included.
Per Lady Colborne, 5s. 0d. do. do.
Steerage Passage 2s. 6d.
Quebec, 28th August, 1843.
W. J. NEWTON,
Agent.

FARE REDUCED!
Daily passage line to Montreal.
THE public is respectfully informed, that until further notice, the rates of passage by the unvalued Steamers "MONTREAL" and "QUEEN," will be as follows—
Cabin Fare, (including meals,) 7s. 6d.
Steerage Fare, 2s. 6d.
Quebec, 25th August, 1843.
H. E. SCOTT, AGENT.

LECTURES ON SURGICAL ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY.
THE undersigned, Member of the Royal London College of Surgeons, intends to give a COURSE OF LECTURES UPON SURGICAL ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY, which will commence on the 28th September, next. Students desiring to attend the said Lectures, will please give in their names before the 20th September. The terms will then be made known.
DENIS BLANCHET, Surgeon,
24, Palace Street, near Palace Gate.
Quebec, 15th September, 1843.

COUNTY OF QUEBEC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.
THE CATTLE SHOW AND PLOUGHING MATCH will take place on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of October next ensuing, at HEDLEY LODGE, the property of ANTHONY ANDERSON, Esquire, President of the Society.
By Order,
J. FERGUSON WINTER, Secretary.
Quebec, 21st August, 1843.

CRANE ISLAND BUTTER, in Tins, for Sale by
DUPONT & CO.
Quebec, 20th August, 1843.

TO MILLERS.
BLACKMORE & CO.'S ORIGINAL PATENT BOLTING CLOTHS without Seams, well-known, and long used in Canada for DRESSING FLOUR. These are the cheapest, dress quickest, and are the simplest in their adaptation to Mills, requiring little power, and answer every valuable purpose in the Dressing of Flour. A supply constantly on hand at the Hardware Store of H. S. SCOTT, Upper Town Market.
Quebec, 21st June, 1843.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE well-known regular trader COEUR DE LION, J. M. KENDALL, Master, will sail about 21st instant; she has excellent accommodations for cabin passengers.—Apply to the Master, on board, or to
GILLESPIE, GREENSHIELDS & CO.,
18th September, 1843.

FOR CHARTER.
THE A. 1, coppered and copper-fastened Ship WILLIAM PIRRIE, 552 tons register, will accept a Charter to any safe port in the United Kingdom.
—ALSO—
The A. 1, coppered and copper-fastened Ship CONSTITUTION, 558 tons register, will accept a Charter to any safe port in the United Kingdom.—For particulars, apply to
J. A. PIRRIE & CO.
Quebec, 20th Sept. 1843.

PASSAGE TO BELFAST.
THE fast-sailing Ship "CHIEFTAIN," Thos. Lezage, Commander, will sail for the above Port, on or about the 22nd inst.—has excellent accommodation for a few Cabin or Steerage Passengers.
—ALSO—FOR LIVERPOOL.
THE A. 1, British built copper fastened Bark "BRITISH HERO," T. W. Gibson, Master, will sail on or about the 20th inst.—has superior accommodation for a few Cabin or Steerage Passengers. Apply to
J. A. PIRRIE & CO.
Quebec, 14th September, 1843.

FOR CHARTER.
THE First Class Bark MEDINA, Neil Buchanan, Master, will accept of a Charter to any safe port in the United Kingdom. For particulars apply to
CHAS. E. LEVEY & CO.
Quebec, 14th September, 1843.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.
THE Bark "BRITISH HERO," T. W. Gibson, Master, will take a few hundred barrels of Flour on freight to the above Port.
Apply to
J. A. PIRRIE & CO.
Quebec, 12th September, 1843.

FREIGHT TO NEWCASTLE.
THE Subscribers are desirous of shipping one hundred Barrels of Ashes to the above port; and also, a few Mass Peas.—Early application is requested.
WILLIAM CHAPMAN & CO.
Quebec, 9th September, 1843.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LIVERPOOL.
THE well-known Bark "LETITIA," about 300 tons, Cleland, master, which has been for years past the fastest vessel out of Liverpool to Demarara, will take Ashes, Flour, or any Measurable Goods for the above port. She has gone through repairs and is now as good as new. Certificates to the above can be had from S. ALCOCK, Esquire, Li-ty's Agent here, who appointed the Surveyors for that purpose; so as the Bark can be re-closed when she arrives in England. She will sail on or before the 25th September. Apply to the Captain, on board, at Black's Wharf, or to
GEORGE BLACK.
Quebec, 28th August, 1843.

BANKRUPT STOCK FOR SALE.
WILL be sold cheap, the Stock of Dry Goods, lately belonging to J. H. ORMEY, John Street, with the lease of the premises till 1st May next. A credit will be given, upon the purchaser finding satisfactory security. Apply to
JOSH. HUNT, Notary.
Lower Town.
Quebec, 20th September, 1843.

TWO or three Gentlemen can be comfortably accommodated at a Private Boarding House on the Cape. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 10, St. Genevieve Street, Cape.
Quebec, 20th Sept. 1843.

ST. LAWRENCE STEAM-FOUNDRY, Champlain Street.
IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS of all descriptions, ENGINE WORK—MILL WORK—SHIP'S WINDLASS—CRANES—PUMPS—RUDDER FASTENINGS, &c. &c., executed with despatch, and on reasonable terms, by
MCQUILKIN & HENRY.
N. B.—Highest prices given for Old Metal, Copper, Brass, Lead, &c.
Quebec, 8th September, 1843.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.
Kingston, 13th September, 1843.
PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to such of the late Embodied Militia of the late Province of Lower Canada, whose names have appeared in the Lists of admitted claims, published by the late Board for Militia Claims for the said Province, and who have not yet received the Scrip prepared for them, that no Power of Attorney to obtain the said Scrip will hereafter be acted upon in this Office, (where said Scrip is deposited,) unless made in strict conformity in all respects to the laws now in force in Lower Canada.
A certificate will also have to be affixed to all such powers, to be subscribed by at least one of the Notaries before whom the power is made, declaring that the Constituent is known to him, that he is truly the person so described therein, and believes him to be the person entitled to the Scrip for which the power is made.
Should the power not be executed before a Notary, the same will have to be witnessed by two known, respectable and disinterested persons, such as gentlemen of the Clergy, Justices of the Peace, &c., residing in the same place with the Constituent, and be accompanied by a similar certificate also signed by them.
A. N. MORIN.
Kingston Chronicle and Gazette, the *Miner*, *Times*, and *Journal*, Montreal; and, Quebec (*Notion*) *Gazette*, *Canada*, and *Mercury*, Quebec, will insert the above for four weeks.

CROWN LAND DEPARTMENT.
Kingston, 9th September, 1843.
NOTICE is hereby given to those persons who have applied for Licences to cut Timber on vacant Crown Lands in the Territory S. E. of the Temiscamata Portage Road, and on the different branches of the River St. Francis and adjoining Districts, North of the River St. John.
That a Public Sale of Licences for the above mentioned Territory will take place at this Office on TUESDAY, the 10th of OCTOBER next, at NOON.
The tract will be divided into Sections and each Section put up separately, and adjuged to the party tendering for the largest quantity of Timber to be cut on the same, to be paid for at the following rates, viz—
Red Pine per log of 12 feet, 7 1/2 cts; per square foot 1d. each.
White Pine per log of 12 feet 5d. each; per square foot 3/4d.
Spruce per log of 12 feet 2 1/2 cts. each.
One fourth of the price will be required down; Bonds will be taken for the remainder, made payable in this Province on the 1st October, 1844, with two Sureties each residing within the Province.
None will be admitted to bid for the present Season, (and until an exploration and survey of the Tract shall have been completed) except those who have filed their applications in this Office previous to the date of this notice.
The *U. C. Herald*, Kingston, the *Miner*, *Times* and *Journal*, Montreal, and Quebec (*Notion*) *Gazette*, *Canada*, and *Mercury*, will publish the above 3 times a week until day of Sale.

STARTLING FACTS.
Hundreds of children and adults are lost yearly with worms, when some other cause has been supposed to be the true one.
It is admitted by all doctors that scarce a man, woman or child exists but what are sooner or later troubled with worms, and in hundreds of cases, sad to relate.
KOLMSTOCK'S VERMIFUGE.
This remedy for worms is one of the most extraordinary ever devised, it effectually eradicates worms of all sorts, from children and adults.
THOUSANDS perish by worms without the real cause being known. Some other reason is assigned for their sickness, until too late to cure the real cause.
What immense responsibility then rests upon the parent who does not know, and the doctor who does not understand, the complaint which is destroying those precious flowers of life—children.
What should be done?
The answer is plain. Give this vermifuge, which will be sure to do good, if they have no worms; and if they have, it will destroy and eradicate them with a certainty and precision truly astonishing.
It cannot harm the smallest infant or the strongest adult. There is no mercury or mineral in it. Mercury is the basis of most worm remedies; and the remedy is sometimes worse than the disease. So never use lozenges, but rely upon this. Every person will be convinced on one trial, that it is the most perfect cure ever invented.
The immense sale of this vermifuge has, in a sure test, of its value and the estimation in which it is held by families. It would be quite too expensive to publish the volumes of certificates that have been given for this article, and the users of it are requested to spread the name to all persons whom they think may be benefited by it.
Speak of it in all families, and you will do your duty to your fellow creatures, and feel assured of the approbation of all good men, and will receive your reward in heaven.
We call on all good citizens to make known the effects of this wonderful remedy.
Remember and ask for Kolmstock's Vermifuge.
The one that has become known to you through the advertisement should be used, in justice to the proprietors.
READ AND OBSERVE.
Avoid all others of similar name, look only for Kolmstock's and observe carefully how the name is spelled, as there is another article that might be mistaken for it.—Kolmstock's is warranted the real genuine and true article, and of surprising efficacy in all cases.
CAUTION.—Never buy this article unless it have "Dr. Kolmstock's Vermifuge" handsomely engraved on the outside label, and the fac-simile of Kolmstock & Co. thus—
COMSTOCK & CO.
New York, are the sole Agents for it.
Sold in Quebec by
J. J. SIMS & J. MUSSON.

ABSOLUTE HEAL-ALL.
10,000 trials, and all successful, prove CONNELL'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR inestimable. It not only cures quickly, but gives no additional pain, nor leaves a scar. It is positively rendered harmless. (10d.) has been offered six months to any person returning an empty box, and saying that after applying an ointment it is not extracted in a few minutes, yet not one from thousands of trials since has claimed the bonus). Parents anxious to guard against general injuries and save money, time, fortune and life, and prevent their offspring from being disgraced by burns, or even small-pox pustules, (it possessing the enviable power to replace the cellular tissue destroyed,) can do so by obtaining this infallible salve. Many deeply burnt cases in the city can be seen, and one entire face burnt over and would three distinct times in the same spot while heaving, yet in no case can be traced the least cicatrice or mark! For all kinds of hurt it rapidly, soothing effects, are all important; even sore eyes, ALL INFLAMMATIONS and BROKEN BLENDS it would be useless. The salt and mercury for clearing the skin of pimples, removing chlores, &c., will find it indispensable. Once using you will for ever establish the sovereign HEAL-ALL quality. After this notice, heads of families allowing tortures for months, and ultimately distorted features, can never wipe away as reproach, justly uttered by a disabled child, for neglecting to triumph over fire.
Entered according to Act of Congress, A. D. 1841, by Connell & Co., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.
Connell & Co., wholesale druggists, New York, have become the sole wholesale agents.
Sold in Quebec by
J. J. SIMS & J. MUSSON.

EXPECTORANT.
HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Do not neglect it!—Thousands have met a premature death for the want of a little attention to a common cold.
Have you a Cough?—Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup, a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively afford relief, and save you from that awful disease pulmonary consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the fair, the lovely and the gay!
Have you a Cough?—Be persuaded to purchase a bottle of this Expectorant Syrup to-day!—To-morrow may be too late.
Have you a Cough?—Bartholomew's Expectorant Syrup is the only remedy you should take to cure you.
The plain reason is—That in the thousand cases where it has been used, it has not failed to relieve.
Sold in Quebec by
J. MUSSON & J. J. SIMS.

PILES &c.
ASK, INQUIRE—ASK THOSE WHO KNOW.
Those who any kind of trial or immediate observation, can form any idea of the effects, of the perfect relief, of the almost charm-like cures effected in cases of the PILES, RHEUMATISM, all SWELLINGS, and all EXTERNAL PAINS, no matter how severe, by the use of Hay's Liniment. Find one who has used it that will not laud it above all things ever used, and you will find—what cannot be found elsewhere.
For the relief of suffering human beings who may be afflicted, I beg you to ask—ask of those who know.—More than one hundred gentlemen and officers of the highest standing, whose names are a host, know of cases unquestionable by any other remedies or physicians, though tried for many years, that have been cured by the use of the genuine HAY'S LINIMENT. I should wish of other persons know similar cures. We appeal to their sense of justice—their humane feelings.
It is but a duty you owe to your suffering fellow beings to let this great remedy be known. Speak of it then to all your friends. This will save much pain where the newspapers are not read, or where readers are incredulous, because so many worthless and dangerous remedies are for the same purpose. To buyers we say, if all who have used it do not say it is beyond all praise, do not buy it. The proprietor would not allow this article to be paid for unless it cured, when all the directions were fully followed. Will any one suffering refuse now to try it? If he does, he ought to be pitied more for his inactivity than his suffering.
Sold in Quebec by
J. MUSSON & J. J. SIMS.

TO TIN-MEN, SMITHS, &c.
Commissioners, Quebec, September, 1843.
TENDERS will be received at this Office, until Noon, the 2nd October next, for cleaning, fixing, &c., the Stoves and Pipes in the Barracks, &c. throughout the Garrison of Quebec, from 1st October, 1843, to 31st August, 1844—under the directions of the Royal Engineer Department, in conformity with a specification to be seen at this Office, or at the Royal Engineer District Office, any day, (Sunday excepted,) from 10 till 4 o'clock.
The average number of Stoves used in the Barracks, &c. &c., are about 200.
The Tenders to state the rates in Provincial currency, at which each Stove and set of Pipes, (be they more or less,) are to be fixed, cleaned, re-fixed, &c. &c.

UNITED STATES.

Boston, Sept. 16th.—We are credibly informed that, not three minutes before the alarm of fire was given on Harrison Avenue, on Thursday last, several men were seen, sitting on a bench, in Mr. King's carpenter's shop, smoking cigars. The fire was first discovered among the shavings, under that shop—and it is highly probable, to say the least, that, instead of being the act of an incendiary, the fire had its origin from those smokers. We are not averse to a good cigar—but carpenter's shops and stables are not fit places to indulge in this luxury. (Atlas.)

Boston, Sept. 15th.—We are permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter, dated Manila, April 5th, received by a gentleman in this city, per ship Belvidere:

"The passage from Batavia here was one of interest, we being in sight of land almost every day. During the passage through the Java Sea, we were chased by two *Proas* (craft about the size of our sloops) full of pirates. During the night time we put out all lights on board, altered the ship's course, steered by the stars, and soon lost sight of them. These pirates come from the islands of Mindon and Celebes.

"During the last month, there was an insurrection at this place, caused principally by one of the old Catholic Priests, who altered his belief, and began to preach in Manila city, but was soon banished from that place, under penalty of death, should he enter it again. From thence he went to the native villages, where there was quartered a regiment of soldiers, and began to preach, and soon obtained many followers. The Governor of Manila forthwith sent a regiment to destroy the town and people. (This regiment was composed mostly of soldiers drafted from this city.) The moment they arrived, they turned to, and killed all their officers, and, with the assistance of the old priest's followers, marched to Manila, and, during the night scaled the walls of one of the largest forts—seized all that were in it—and then blew up one end of it. After that, they proceeded to the magazine, which had but one entrance, and that was secured by seven iron doors. They succeeded in forcing three of them, when, much to their surprise, the fort was retaken by the Governor's troops, who marched into the fort, and, after a little skirmish, took them all prisoners. A few days since, 62 of them were shot and 48 strangled to death.

"Last Saturday there was a tremendous fire at this place, which consumed about 2000 buildings, and came near destroying the whole city. It is painful to go on shore and see the people, some have lost their children, and some their parents, by the flames. You cannot go ten paces amongst the ruins without coming in contact with a corpse." (Transcript.)

BAPTIST THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.—A gentleman informed us a day or two ago, that it had been resolved, at a meeting of a Baptist conference in Broome county, to establish a Baptist Theological Seminary in Columbia, already the seat of the State University. Dr. William Jewell, of that town, he further stated, had generously proffered to contribute \$10,000 to carry out the object of the resolution. (St. Louis New Era.)

IRON CUTTERS AND ROW-BOTS.—Two revenue cutters are being built, at Pittsburgh, entirely of Juniata iron. One, intended for the Gulf of Mexico, is 150 feet long by 23 feet beam, and will be propelled by two high pressure engines on Hunter's plan. The other is intended for Lake Ontario, and is 140 feet long by 24 feet beam. She is propelled by one high pressure engine and the Ericsson screw. Each of these cutters will mount two large Paixhan guns. Captain Howard, who is at Pittsburgh superintending the construction of these vessels, has made a most beautiful row-boat of iron. It is 31 feet long by 4 feet wide, and weighs only 270 lbs.

AMERICAN BOARD OF FOREIGN MISSIONS, now holding its 24th annual session at Rochester, expended the following sums during the past year, for the Missions and purposes named, viz:—Africa, \$5,529 32; Greece, \$3,695 32; Turkey, \$29,237 59; Syria, \$17,102 87; Nestorians of Persia, \$16,722 92; do. of the Mountains, \$7,121 09; Bombay, \$4,572 07; Ahmednuggur, \$8,271 01; Madras, \$7,302 01; Madras, \$22,324 25; Ceylon, \$23,487 00; Siam, \$8,448 98; China, \$5,206 69; Singapore, \$283 84; Borneo, \$7,719 63; Sandwich Islands, \$40,443 66; Cherokees, \$4,620 99; Choctaws, \$1,927 60; Pawnees, \$793 78; Oregon, \$3,013 33; Sioux, \$1,753 32; Ojibwas, \$2,080 18; Indians in New York, \$2,943 92; Abenakis, \$347 00; Indian Missions generally, \$317 80; Agencies, \$7,375 33; do. in New York, \$2,187 35; Miscellaneous expenses, including publications, salaries, &c. &c., \$21,461 92.

PERCUSSION PRIMERS.—The N. H. Courier states that the article which was manufactured by Burr & Whitmore, in New Haven, before the forges, was a small pasteboard gill, about an inch long, filled with combustible material, hermetically sealed, having a string projecting from one end. This "Primer," as it is technically called, is inserted in the gun; when the string is pulled ignition takes place, and the explosion of the piece instantly follows. It has been found superior to all percussion locks or caps, and will supersede everything of the kind for heavy ordnance. They originated in France, but those manufactured in New Haven were the first ever made in this country.

Mr. John A. Parker, of this city, has addressed a petition to Governor Bouck, praying that suit may be instituted in the name of the State of New York, against the States of Pennsylvania and Illinois, for the recovery of interest on Stocks of those States, held by him. This is an important movement, and if Mr. Parker's position is tenable, it will test the question of whether the obligations of States can be enforced by the Supreme Court. If this petition fails, similar applications will be made to other States.

New York, Sept. 16.—LABORERS' MEETING in the Park.—A meeting of the laborers and working men was held in the Park yesterday afternoon, at five o'clock. Daniel B. Taylor, Esq., was called to the chair. Resolutions were adopted, declaring that one dollar per day ought to be paid to the working man, and urging the latter to demand that sum for his daily services. Resolutions were also adopted, calling upon the Common Council to require of all contractors with the Corporation the payment of \$1 per day for laborers' wages.

COMMENDABLE BENEVOLENCE.—We understand that one of our New York ship agents supports over one hundred destitute immigrants upon a comfortable farm provided for them on Staten Island. These persons were recently brought out to this country, and having been taken sick on the passage, the agent provides for them at his own expense. The best medical skill is employed to attend upon them.

Arrival of the Unicorn.

[From *Wülmer and Smith's European Times*, Sept. 5th.]

There is no material alteration in the condition of South Wales. The toll-gate riots are less numerous than usual; but why?—The fact of fewer gates being pulled down, says the correspondent of the *Times*, "does not indicate any abatement of the hatred to toll-bars in the people, but merely arises from the fact of their being very few obnoxious gates and bars left standing in the country, and those that are so obliged to be constantly guarded to insure their safety." One gate, for instance, was saved by being kept filled with soldiers!

Peas were selling in Nottingham market, on Saturday last, at three half-pence per peck.

Potatoes are so plentiful in Ireland, that they can be had in many places at one penny per stone.

The principal streets in Belfast are now paved with square blocks of wood.

Irish Fairs.—At the autumnal fairs, now in progress, cattle are advancing in price; but sheep and pigs are still without improvement.

The trade in Paisley is continuing brisk; every loom is now sending forth the joyous sound of the shuttle, and the state of the market is steady and favourable.

The National states that M. Guizot had a long interview with Queen Christina on Thursday afternoon, at her hotel in the Rue de Courcelles.

In some of the steam packets, passengers are now conveyed from London to Gravesend and back for one shilling!

Cavalry and infantry barracks have been commenced at Newport, Monmouthshire. The area within the walls is not ten acres, and the estimated cost of the erection is reported at from £40,000 to £50,000.

A man named Hennessy, was brutally murdered in the county Tipperary a few days since. His throat was cut, both arms broken, and his body wounded in many places.

The custom-house officers at Derry made a seizure last week of nearly 500 lbs. of gunpowder, which were brought from Glasgow, packed in a hog-head so as to resemble sugar.

Southampton is finally fixed upon as the starting point of the steamers carrying West India and South American mails.

The Duke of Wellington has greatly displeased the Irish Orangemen by positively refusing to either present a petition, or support their prayer, for the repeal of the Catholic Emancipation Bill.

It is stated, in a letter from Rome, in the *Angelsburg Gazette*, that several Chinese, who have been educated there for the priesthood of the Propaganda, have set out to preach the gospel in their native country.

The total amount of paper money in circulation in the three kingdoms during the last eight months was £34,545,794. The bullion in the Bank of England during that period was £11,872,000.

GRACE DARLING.—Sufficient funds have been obtained to erect a monument to the late heroine of the Peninsular, in the church or churchyard of Bamburg, the resting place of her mortal remains.

The pensioners now in Greenwich hospital, who fought with Nelson, amount to 199; namely, those who fought in the battle of St. Vincent, 13; the Nile, 25; Copenhagen, 31; Trafalgar, 130.

Dr. Hook has so far set at naught the sentence pronounced by the "six doctors," as to dedicate his sermon, entitled "Mutual forbearance recommended in things indifferent," to Dr. Pusey.

The congregational plan of collecting from pew to pew has been introduced into London, where it is regarded as a great novelty, and called the *Lancashire system*.

The total number of deaths in the metropolis for the week ending last Saturday was 755. The weekly average for the past five summers has been 846; and for the past five years, 903.

From a parliamentary return it appears that the number of benefices in the Church of England is 10,987, of which 3736 are held by non-resident incumbents, and the number of glebe-houses 7589. The total number of the clergy is calculated at 13,178.

We are informed that a paper containing the signatures of nearly 1,000 of the clergy, to a protest against tractarianism, has been withdrawn from circulation, in consequence of the earnest remonstrances of several of the bishops.

The committee charged with the examination into the damage caused at Seville by the late bombardment have commenced their inquiries. Upwards of three hundred houses, and property estimated together at 4,000,000 of reals, were destroyed.

A new repeal cap, of black velvet, lined with green, modelled from an ancient Irish crown, has been published by a Dublin artist, and is recommended to the repealers for general adoption, instead of the puritanical English felt hat.

The total increase of members in the Wesleyan connexion, last year, was 8614, namely:—Great Britain 4297, Ireland 374, Foreign Stations 3942. The total sum actually paid to the treasurer of the Centenary Fund is £221,000.

A horse, which had been inhumed for twenty-one days in the Oldfield Colliery, Fenton, ever since the sides of the pit fell in on the 21st of July, and was without food or water for sixteen days, was taken out alive on the 11th ult., and has since perfectly recovered.

There are now in France, says one of the journals, 6,679 advocates or barristers, 3,569 avocats or attorneys, 10,300 notaries, 8,206 huissiers or summoning officers, and about 20,000 agents; making a total of 48,754 persons, all living upon law and justice.

The crops in France this year, with the exception of the grape, are stated to be unusually prolific. Oats are larger in the north than they have been known to be for a quarter of a century. Ordinary wines have advanced in price, in consequence of the unfavourable condition of the vineyard.

A list of the various repeal meetings held in Ireland from March 19th to August 15th, with the numbers attending each, as reported by the repeal journals, has been published in the *Times*, from which it appears that the total number of persons who are said to have attended these meetings is 8,610,000.

Mr. Macready takes his departure for America on the 4th of September, in the *Caledonia* steamer. He has engaged Mr. Ryder, of Drury-lane Theatre, to accompany him, for the purpose of playing the secondary characters with him. Mr. Ryder's engagement is for one year.

Chevalier Arango Ribeiro has arrived in town. This gentleman is charged by the Brazilian Government with authority to re-open negotiations with her Majesty's Government, for the purpose of effecting a new commercial treaty between Great Britain and the empire of the Brazils.

Accounts from Athens, to the 11th ult., state that the Greek government had suspended twenty-five professors of the university, in compliance, it is said, with the desire of the protecting powers, who insisted on the strictest system of economy being introduced into the finances.

Advices from Bern state, that M. Thiers and his wife arrived there on the 16th ult., after having breakfasted with the French ambassador,

Baron Mortier, had proceeded on their way to Oberland. At a later period of the year, M. Thiers is, it is added, to meet M. Victor Hugo on William Tell's rock, and to examine with him the perilous leap made by Tell from Gressler's boat.

A RIOT AT JERUSALEM.—Private letters from Beyrout of the 3d ult., state that M. de Lentivy, the newly-appointed French consul at Jerusalem, having imprudently hoisted the tricoloured flag at the consulate on the 27th July, in commemoration of the revolution of 1830, the people had become infuriated at a proceeding hitherto without example in a holy city of the Moslems, and threatened, if the offensive emblem were not instantly taken down, to sound the signal of the "ghuzy," or extermination of the infidels. M. de Lentivy refusing to comply with this injunction, the mob attacked the consulate, shots were exchanged, and several persons wounded, and the tumult only ended when the flag was removed.

The Autocrat of Russia does not neglect the encouragement of science—especially, it appears, when it offers practical advantages to his possessions. Mr. Murchison has been engaged this spring and summer in an examination of Poland and the Carpathian mountains, in order to the publication of a work on the geology of Russia.

RAPID COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LONDON AND PARIS.—In consequence of the facilities afforded by the London and Dover railway to Folkestone in three hours from the terminus near London bridge, and by the Emerald and Sir William Wallace steamers, belonging to the Commercial Company, twice a day to Boulogne-sur-Mer, in three hours from Folkestone, and vice versa, the directors of the Paris diligences, and the Messageries Royales and Lafré's are having new light coaches constructed that will run from Paris to Boulogne in sixteen hours, instead of twenty-two as heretofore, so that the whole distance will be performed within twenty-two hours from the French capital to London, which will be nearly as rapid as the post-office estafette.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION.—The British Association for the Advancement of Science has met this year at Cork. The remoteness of the place, and the cost of the voyage from London, which is much greater than in other directions, appear to have much diminished the attendance; and the rapacity of the lodging-house-keepers is not likely to reconcile visitors to the journey to the "far West."

ESPARTERO HAS ARRIVED IN ENGLAND. The Prometheus, Lieut. F. Lowe, Commander, with the Spanish party on board, entered Falmouth on Saturday, the 26th ultimo; but proceeded to Portsmouth, and thence to Havre, to take up the Duchess of Victoria and her daughter.

The Duke and his suite, after Lord Bloomfield, the Commander of the Royal Arsenal, had paid his respects, proceeded to Hungerford, and thence to Mirav's Hotel.

Throughout Thursday the hotel was besieged by visitors of all ranks. The Duke of Wellington, who was among the earliest, inscribed his name in the visitors' book thus—"Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington et Captain-General Duque de Ciudad Rodrigo."

TROUBLES IN THE ROMAN STATES.—We have received a letter from the Roman States, giving an account of the troubles which have arisen there. It seems that an insurrection was prepared for the month of August, in Sicily and Naples, as well as in the Legations. The King of Naples had, however, taken every precaution. He has sent a number of troops to Sicily, and has taken steps to fortify Messina and Syracuse. It was on the rumour of some troubles in Naples that the liberals of Ravenna thought the time was come to make a demonstration. The papal legate, Spinola, was, however, on his guard, and most of those suspected were seized. Many, however, escaped to the coast. It is said that the Austrian garrison of Ferrara was augmented. The Duke of Modena's police minister, Ricci, has not only been dismissed in disgrace, but he has thought it necessary to fly and hide himself as implicated in these troubles.

A day or two before Espartero reached our shores as a fugitive, the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale arrived on a visit to the Queen. They left hastily; and their sudden departure was attributed to the unfortunate *contre temps* of meeting in our "tight little island" with the ex-Regent. But the cause of their arrival, and the suddenness of their departure, originated in another and totally different cause. The King of the French, hearing of the Queen's intention of taking a short excursion by sea, commissioned his sons to invite her to his chateau at Eu. She took her departure on Monday from Southampton, amidst great rejoicings, and her progress along the coast is recorded with much minuteness by the daily journals. The royal squadron reached Treport on the afternoon of Saturday, where it was received by the King of the French and his family with great eclat. The Royal families of England and France then, amidst great rejoicings, left for the chateau d'Eu, which they reached at seven o'clock the same evening, and a splendid banquet was served up at eight.

The Common Council of London have voted an address, after considerable discussion, to Gen. Espartero, on his arrival in England. The address is to be presented to him by the Lord Mayor, at a dinner, to which all the members of the Council, those who opposed the address, as also those who voted in its favour, have been invited. The distinguished exile has taken up his residence permanently amongst us, having hired a house at a large rental in the Regent's Park, where he has expressed a wish to live as retired as possible.

The King of Hanover took his departure for his own dominions on Saturday. During his three months sojourn amongst us, he has received the most marked attention from the leading aristocratic families, his time having been taken up in a constant succession of fêtes and dining out.

O'Connell continues to blaze away in Ireland. The agitation increases, if possible, in intensity, and the rent is kept well up to the mark—swelled by contributions from various parts of the American continent. In another column will be found his scheme for the election of the Irish parliament. He has attacked the Queen's speech with great ferocity, treating it as the speech of the ministers, and wishing it to be believed that Her Majesty was coerced into its delivery—that she is not a free agent and that a resignation would have been the result of a refusal. This does not tally, however, with the marked intonation which Her Majesty is said to have imparted to the reading of the passages about the Repeal agitation. That reading plainly indicated her feeling on the subject.

The great Protestant meeting which was announced as on the eve of taking place in Belfast—a counter demonstration to the Repeal meetings—has been given up. The advice contained in the Queen's speech is assigned as the cause.

Whatever regret may be entertained for the loss of the *Columbia*—a regret unquenched, happily, by any loss of life, and confined to the mere dollars' part of the question—the public certainly will be no sufferers by that event. The spirited proprietors of the line of steamers to which that vessel belonged, have, with the greatest promptitude, contracted with Messrs. Steele & Co. of Gloucester, for another vessel of superior dimensions and greater speed than the one lately wrecked in the Bay of Fundy.

The packet-ship *Europe*, Capt. Furber, arrived here on the 23rd ult., and was followed by the *Independence*, Capt. Nye, which reached our port on the 24th, after a very rapid voyage of sixteen days. She was telegraphed off Holyhead on the afternoon of the 23rd, but owing to adverse winds, was not enabled to make Liverpool until the next morning.

The steam-ship *Acadia* arrived here on the morning of Tuesday last. She departed from Boston on the afternoon of the 16th ult., and from Halifax on the afternoon of the 18th. She made the passage from Boston in twelve days, and from Halifax in ten days. She brought over forty passengers, and a very heavy mail. On the morning of the 19th ult., at two o'clock, the *Acadia*, unfortunately, came into collision with the American barque *Merchant*, of Newport, U. S., from Amsterdam. The barque sank in forty-five minutes after the collision, but all the crew were saved.

The *Gazette* of Friday announces that on and after the 30th of August, the owners of the opium confiscated in China may receive payment at the following rates per chest:—Patna, £65 7s 7d; Benares, £61 11s 3d; Malua, £64 11s 2d; Turkey, £43 3s 6d.

FATHER MATHEW IN THE METROPOLIS.—The Rev. Father Mathew administered the pledge of total abstinence at Streatham Mews, in St. Giles's, on Friday and Saturday last. On Monday, he breakfasted with Colonel Dawson Damer and a large party of noblemen and other distinguished persons; among whom were Lord and Lady Palmerston, the Marquis and Marchioness of Clanricarde, Lord Camoys, Lord Clifford, and Lord Lovat. The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel were expected, but did not come. Sir Robert sent a letter of excuse, saying that the Queen's commands detained him at Windsor. After breakfast, Father Mathew proceeded to Whitefield's Mount at Greenwich; where twenty or twenty-five thousand persons assembled. Mr. Mathew began his address by noticing the fine sight before him; remarking that in Ireland such an assembly would be magnified to 150,000. He was cut short in his speech, however, by a party who had come prepared to make a disturbance; a publican had erected a large booth, and had brought a dray laden with ten barrels of ale and porter, which served as a stimulus to the riotous.

IRELAND.—At the usual meeting of the Repeal Association on Monday, the 21st ultimo, the rent for the week was announced to be £1,130. Mr. O'Connell was not present, and the meeting adjourned till next day; when he propounded his plan for the restoration of the Irish Parliament, as prepared by a committee.

There was a monster meeting at Roscommon on Sunday week, for the county.

It appears from a table published by order of the Minister of Commerce, that, during the year 1841, there were imported into France domestic animals for consumption to the value of 22,434,000*fr.*; animal matter, skins, undressed wool, &c., to the value of 114,323,000*fr.*; whilst the exports of the same nature amounted to only 15,000,000*fr.*

THE COMMERCE SAYS, the forts of Paris are to be divided into two classes. The first will comprise the forts of Mont Valerien, the double cordon of St. Denis, of the East, Romanierville, Noisy le Sec, Rosny, St. Maurice, Charenton, and Bietre. These nine forts are to be armed with 36 and 48 pounders. The second row of batteries is to mount a considerable number of howitzers and mortars of a new construction, some of which will throw shells containing 50 grenades. The second category will include the forts of Ivry, Arcueil, Vauvres, Issy, La Briche, and six other small forts designed to protect the plain from Pantin and St. Denis to Neuilly. They will be armed with 24-pounders and long pieces of 16 guns. Mounted batteries of 8-pounders are always to be ready for sorties. The parks of artillery for each fortress will be organized at the close of September. Draw-bridges are already erected to some of them and the barracks and powder magazines are rapidly advancing to completion.

SPAIN.—The Revolutionary Ministers carry all before them in the capital. The Queen gave a grand banquet at the Palace of the Prado on the 11th ult., in commemoration of the triumph of the "national cause." All the Ministers were present at it except S. Lopez, who was indisposed. The Queen was very gay, and the Infanta was "most gracious," and evinced the greatest fondness towards her sister. The evening was terminated by a ball, at which General Serrano had danced with the Queen and General Narvaez with the Infanta.

By a decree dated the 16th, government had declared Don Baldomero Espartero, and those who signed his protest, deprived of their titles, ranks, employments, and decorations.

In the provinces all did not go smoothly. An order of the government, dated the 10th, interdicted the assembly of a "General Junta," which was to take place at Guernica on the 15th. The Junta at Barcelona had again declared itself "supreme;" and Prim, who had retired there to assume the governorship, in vain endeavoured to conciliate the exalted majority. Blood had been shed, one man having been killed in an affray with the troops, and the Junta had withdrawn to Atrazanas. The discreet Echalecu, who had so long refused to recognize the Revolution, now held the citadel in the name of the *de facto* government, and refused to recognize the "Supreme Junta." The Saragossa Junta insisted on the establishment of a Central Junta at Madrid. It had displaced the Judges and the President of the Court, who differed from it. Another provincial trouble was the fierce demand of the Basque Provinces to have restored to them their fueros, abolished under Espartero, and promised to them again by the Moderados and the French.

Lord George Bentinck, Sir Tatton Sykes, and Mr. Peel, have disposed of drafts from their splendid stock of thorough-bred stock, for exportation to Vienna, where they have been purchased by Austrian noblemen.

A FORTUNATE TAR.—W. Robertson, a veteran sailor, who had braved the ocean for full half a century, unexpectedly came into a fortune last week, by the death of an uncle, amounting to £75,000.

THE CHILSEA OUT-PENSIONERS.—We learn that the proposal for arming and embodying the pensioners is to be immediately carried into effect.

The private accounts received from France represent the harvest in Normandy, Brittany, the southern and western department, Picardy and the north, to have been most abundant, and far above the general expectation of the farmers, who have got their crops well lodged in their granaries.

The Duke of Palmella is reported to be making rapid progress towards the completion of commercial negotiations between this country and Portugal.

[From the *London Sun*, Sept. 4th.]

The movement that has recently taken place at Bologna, has not been suppressed; it appears even to be on the increase. The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 28th, states that the insurgents had quitted the town, in order the more easily to plunder the neighbouring country, and were pursued by a detachment of troops to whom they gave battle, and succeeded in capturing the commander and some men, whom they immediately put to death. This band then advanced towards the Duchy of Modena, whence several regiments were sent against them, and the result was expected with considerable impatience.

The visit of the Queen of England still continues to be viewed with dislike and suspicion, both by the *Courrier Francais* and the *National*. They but repeat, however, the arguments they have used for the past week.

Brighton, Sept. 3rd.—The Prince of Wales and his Royal sisters were taken out three times on Saturday, in an open carriage and four, with one outrider. In the morning the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal walked for some time on the promenade opposite Kemp-town and the beach. They have also been taken out for their usual airing this day, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lytton.

DRAYTON MANOR.—Sir Robert and Lady Peel will receive a succession of visitors next month at the Manor. Mr. Frederick Peel, the Right Hon. Baronet's second son, who is making a tour in Germany, is at Dresden. Mr. Robert Peel is on a shooting excursion in Wales.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the infant Princess Mary, are expected to arrive at Hanover about the 15th inst., from the castle of Rosenheim.

CLARENCE HOUSE.—Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent and suite are expected to arrive in town on Wednesday or Thursday, from a visit to her Majesty the Queen Dowager, at Wilton Court, en route to the Royal Pavilion at Brighton, to meet her Majesty and Prince Albert on their arrival from their marine excursion to the western ports. The Duchess and suite are expected to sleep one night at Clarence House.

Paris, Sept. 3rd.—The *Debats* has telegraphic news from Barcelona to the 20th. Great disquietude prevailed. Riots had pulled down the electoral lists from the doors of the Provincial Deputation. No troops had arrived, and this increased the agitation.

The Levant mail has brought Constantinople letters of the 17th. The Porte seemed inclined to pursue an anti-Christian course of policy.

The massacre of the Nestorians had caused great sensation.

Izzet Pacha had been appointed to inquire into the disturbances of Bosnia.

Accounts from Erzeroum were not satisfactory. Negotiations were suspended, and the Persians collecting troops.

The Queen will stay at Eu till Thursday morning, and then embark for Brighton. She will not go to Paris.—(*Chronicle*.)

PROBATION OF PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, August 24th.

The House of Lords was opened to-day at a little after twelve o'clock, and immediately a considerable number of ladies were admitted, and occupied the benches usually appropriated to the Peers. Several seats were reserved for Peersesses, who came rather late. Long before two o'clock the strangers' gallery, the two small side galleries, intended for Peers, and the body of the House, were completely filled, and chiefly with ladies; several very young ones were present. The place appropriated to the Foreign Ministers, on the left hand of the throne, was also filled before two o'clock. We noticed the Russian and Prussian Ambassadors, the Belgian Chargé d'Affaires, the American Minister (Mr. Everett), and we believe the whole corps diplomatique were present. If any were absent, no vacant places were left, and more room must have been provided had more arrived. Her Majesty then read the following speech:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

The state of public business enables me to close this protracted session, and to release you from further attendance of your parliamentary duties.

I thank you for the measures you have adopted for enabling me to give full effect to the several treaties which I have concluded with foreign powers.

I have given my cordial assent to the bill which you presented to me for increasing the means of spiritual instruction in populous parishes, by making a portion of the revenues of the church available for the endowment of additional ministers.

I confidently trust that the wise and benevolent intentions of the legislature will be aided by the zeal and liberality of my subjects, and that better provision will thus be made for public worship and for pastoral superintendence in many districts of the country.

I view with satisfaction the passing of the act for removing doubts respecting the jurisdiction of the Church of Scotland in the admission of ministers, and for securing to the people and to the courts of the church the full exercise of their respective rights.

It is my earnest hope that this measure will tend to restore religious peace in Scotland, and to avert the dangers which have threatened a sacred institution of the utmost importance to the happiness and welfare of that part of my dominions.

I continue to receive from all foreign powers assurances of their friendly disposition, and of their earnest desire for the maintenance of peace.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the readiness and liberality with which you have voted the supplies for the current year. It will be my constant object to combine a strict regard to economy with the consideration which is due to the exigencies of the public service.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

In some districts of Wales the public peace has been interrupted by lawless combinations and disturbances unconnected with political causes. I have adopted the measures which I deemed best calculated for the repression of outrage, and for the detection and punishment of the offenders.

I have at the same directed an inquiry to be made into the circumstances which led to insubordination and violence in a part of the country usually distinguished for good order and willing obedience to the law.

I have observed with the deepest concern, the persevering efforts which are made to stir up discontent and disaffection among my subjects in Ireland, and to excite them to demand a repeal of the legislative union.

It has been and ever will be my earnest desire to administer the government of that country in a spirit of strict justice and impartiality, and to co-operate with parliament in effecting such amendments in the existing laws as may tend to improve the social condition and to develop the natural resources of Ireland.

From a deep conviction that the legislative union is not less essential to the attainment of these objects than to the strength and stability of the empire, it is my firm determination, with your support, and under the blessing of Divine Providence, to maintain inviolate that great bond of connection between the two countries.

I have forbore from requiring additional powers for the counteraction of designs hostile to the concord and welfare of my dominions, as well as my unwillingness to distrust the efficacy of the ordinary law, as from my reliance on the good sense and patriotism of my people, and on the solemn declaration of parliament in support of the legislative union.

I feel assured that those of my faithful subjects who have influence and authority in Ireland, will discourage to the utmost of their power a system of pernicious agitation which disturbs the industry and

retards the improvement of that country, and excites feelings of mutual distrust and animosity between different classes of my people."

In reading that portion of the document, Her Majesty, it is said, raised her voice, and emphasised a good deal. The terms of the speech as applied to that section of the empire are rather strong, but if Mr. O'Connell is to be credited, Her Majesty substituted "deep concern" for "indignation" in the original draft, when speaking of the Repeal agitation.

The closing of the Parliamentary Session, as is usual in such cases, has produced numberless reviews of the doings in both houses, with a view of showing its influence upon parties. The views and tone of the writers are necessarily influenced by their principles; but it is rather remarkable that some of the heaviest hits at the present ministry came from their own *soi-disant* friends. Foremost in these attacks are *The Times* and *Morning Post*, the position of the first-named paper at the head of the press making its onslaughts more severely felt.

ARRIVAL OF THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND IN FRANCE.

The Queen of England and her Consort arrived at Treport, in France, on the evening of Saturday, September 2, and then proceeded to the Chateau d'Eu. The landing is thus described:—

At five o'clock a squadron of the 1st Regiment of Carabiniers arrived from Eu at Treport, preceded by its band, and drew up on the quay opposite to the place fixed for the landing of the Queen. A flight of steps, covered with a Persian carpet, and the balusters of which were lined with crimson velvet, led from the quay to the deck of the pleasure-boat of the Royal Family, *La Reine des Belles*, which was adorned in the most tasteful manner. Next to it lay the Royal barge, rowed by twenty-four picked men, dressed in white, with an awning of crimson silk at the stern, for the accommodation of the Royal party.

Shortly afterwards a signal was made that three sail of vessels were in sight, but as the sky was hazy towards the horizon, it was not yet certain that it was the Royal flotilla, and the false alarm of the morning rendered people cautious. In the course of a few minutes, however, all doubts were removed, and three cannon shots were fired from the battery on the left jetty announcing that Queen Victoria was on the coast. A *char-a-banc*, in which were the King's grand-children, the Count de Paris, the Duke de Chartres, and the Count d'Eu, drove into Treport about the same time, and the young princes took their seats at that battery amidst the ladies, to whose charge they were confided, and a number of officers in waiting. The Royal banner was in the meantime hoisted at the extremity of the battery.

At about a quarter to six o'clock the Royal family arrived in a splendid state carriage, drawn by eight horses magnificently caparisoned, and alighted under the pavilion prepared for the reception of the Queen. The Duke d'Aumale and the Prince de Coburg rode on horseback followed by a brilliant *état major*. Next came five *char-a-bancs* filled with ladies and officers of the court.

When the august party had all alighted, the King, his sons, and several of the ministers descended into the barge amidst the roaring of artillery from the batteries, forts, and ships in the roads. The sea was as smooth as glass; Queen Amelia, Madame Adelaide, the Duchesses of Orleans and Cobourg, and the Princess de Joinville proceeded with their ladies of honour to the end of the left pier. In their suite we remarked Marshal Sebastiani, General Count Segur, Count de St. Aulaire, Mr. Vatout, &c., and the civil, military, and ecclesiastical authorities of Eu and Treport. The Royal barge had no sooner cleared the harbour than another steamer, *Le Courier du Havre*, followed at a distance, and the latter placed itself in a line with the others, which were enveloped for half an hour in a continual cloud of smoke. In less than twenty minutes the King's boat was by the side of the steamer, on board of which were the Queen and Prince Albert, and a general volley was fired from the ramparts and ships when His Majesty went on board, as also when his Royal visitors descended into the barge. The latter then passed before the line of steamers and coast guards, saluted by the crew, and soon after entered the harbour amidst the acclamations of the multitudes assembled on both piers. After saluting her Majesty Queen Victoria as she passed near, the Queen of the French, the Princesses, and suite, repaired to the landing place, where the Queen of England soon made her appearance, leaning on the arm of the King of the French. The moment the two Sovereigns set their feet on the quay, the air resounded with cries of "Vive le Roi!" and "Vive la Reine!" and the band of the Carabiniers struck up the air "God save the Queen."

The King then presented her Majesty to his Queen, who conducted her to the Pavilion, on which waved the flags of England and France. The King followed them at some distance, with Prince Albert and the Princesses and Princesses of the Royal Family. Her Majesty, after resting a while at the Pavilion, received the felicitations of the authorities, including the parish priests of Eu and Treport. After this ceremony was over, the King, taking Queen Victoria by the hand, retired with her to the extremity of the Pavilion, and the whole Court and authorities defiled before them, bowing respectfully as they passed. The band of the Carabiniers played again "God save the Queen," and the squadron then galloped off in the direction of the chateau.

The eight-horsed state-carriage next advanced to the entrance of the Pavilion. The King handed in Queen Victoria and Queen Amelia, who sat by her side, and then seated himself opposite to the Princesses, with Prince Albert on his right. The Princesses de Joinville and Cobourg, and the Duke d'Aumale, having mounted their horses, the Royal party set out saluted every where on their passage with the loudest cheers. The suites of both Sovereigns got into the other carriages, and drove off to the chateau. Her Majesty Queen Victoria wore a black silk dress, with a pelerine cardinale, and a white bonnet and ribands.

The Royal party drove into Eu at seven o'clock. Their Majesties and Prince Albert having descended, entered the chateau; her Majesty Queen Victoria conducted by the King of the French, her Majesty the Queen of the French by the King of the Belgians. The rest was rendered indistinct by the increasing darkness, and the rush from the other carriages of the noble and distinguished persons who formed their suite. A minute more had not elapsed when their Majesties appeared in the balcony over the grand entrance. Our beloved Queen bowed and kissed hands repeatedly, and King Louis Philippe flourished and waved his hat with a vigour, and cheerfulness with a power, which the youngest man present could not have exceeded. This over, the Royal party retired, and in a few minutes the troops of all arms defiled before the grand balcony, and marched to their quarters.

A grand banquet was served in the grand salled-manger of the Palace, at which, at about eight o'clock, sat down the King and Queen of the French, their illustrious guests, her Majesty Queen Victoria, her Majesty the Queen of the Belgians, her Majesty the Duchess of Cobourg (the Princess Clementine), and the Princess de Joinville, Lady

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Cowley, and other ladies of distinction, the Prince of Wales, the Duke d'Aumale, M.M. Guizot, La-
cave, Laplagne, Mackay (Minister of Marine), &c.
Her Majesty Queen Victoria sat between the
King of the French and the Prince de Joinville, and
appeared in the very highest health and spirits. Her
Majesty wore a dress of crimson (cramoisie) velvet.
The hair braided only, but with a profusion of dia-
monds. Prince Albert seems to have divided the
popularity with the Queen, for he is everywhere
spoken of with admiration. His Royal Highness
was seated between the Queen and the Princess
Adelaide. The party is described as having been
extremely gay. At night the town of Eu was illu-
minated.

QUEBEC:

FRIDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER, 1843.

LATEST DATES.

From London, Sept. 4	From New York, Sept. 18
From Liverpool, Sept. 5	From Halifax, Sept. 18
From Paris, Sept. 5	From Kingston, Sept. 18

The *Union* arrived here this morning between
two and three o'clock, with the English mail, per
Caledonia, of the 5th instant. The *Union* left
Pictou on Tuesday morning, at half-past six
o'clock.

The general state of public affairs will be seen by
the Queen's speech at the prorogation of Parliament,
on the 24th August.

Her Majesty had gone to France on an invitation
of the King of France, by his two sons, to meet him
and his family at their watering-place on the coast
of Normandy. The Royal infants were left at
Brighton, and Her Majesty would return in a few
days.

There was an improvement in business in the man-
ufacturing districts, and a further decline in the
prices of flour, grain, provisions, timber and other
Canadian productions.

The following is part of our correspondent's letter;
the remainder will be given on Monday, with fur-
ther extracts from the newspapers:—

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

"Royal Exchange, London, Sept. 4, 1843.

"As to politics, I have nothing to communicate
of the least possible interest to your readers. Our
town is all but deserted, only a few of the *haut ton*
of capitalists, or of merchants remaining in the
centre of business, or of pleasure, the weather hav-
ing become delightfully hot, (so say the farmers, for
there cannot be a better harvest period than that
which now prevails,) and trade is looking up. The
Queen and Prince Albert are in France, where, my
private correspondent states, she has been received
with the most affectionate feeling from all classes.
But of this you will have full details in the Journals
that will accompany this, my letter, to Canada.

"A large amount of business has been transacted
in the commercial markets since my last letter was
sent off. The woolen trade has been particularly
brisk, over a quarter of a million sterling worth of
Colonial fleeces having been put up at auction and
all sold for immediate consumption. This looks well,
and there were buyers too for the continent. For
Canadian timber, the demand has been steady, all
things considered. The imports of flour have not
been so large as anticipated from your side of the
water, but from the continent the arrivals have been
pretty free in our ports. As the duty will soon be
cut 12s. per quarter, a larger proportion of the stocks
of foreign grain in bond will, no doubt, be released,
especially if the weather holds as fine, nay, brilliant,
as it is at the moment I am writing.

"The agitation by O'Connell and his clique for
the repeal of the union with Ireland, has lost all in-
terest. Had this mad freak of the "Liberator"
been postponed a year, Her Majesty would have
now been in Ireland, instead of enjoying the hospi-
tality of the King of the French. O'Connell has
served his purpose for the year—the "repeal rent"
has come in abundantly enough to supply his
wants and to provide for his "hangers on," not for-
getting Tom Steele, and ere long Derrynane will
be the retiring place till cash again gets low with
Mr. O'Connell.

"At Mark Lane to-day, a further decline in
wheat was submitted to of from 1s. to 3s. per quar-
ter.

"Consols are 95½, British North American Bank
and Canada Company's shares have not been dealt
in since my last. Money is very easy.

"The following are the prices of American pro-
visions, for ships' use, in bond:—
India Beef, £5 0 @ £5 5 0 tierce.
Prime Mess Beef, 3 12 6 @ 4 0 0
India Pork, 4 0 5 @ 4 0 0
Prime Mess Pork, 2 3 0 @ 2 6 0 barrel.
"We have nothing particular to note in American
provisions, further than the home market continues
dull for every description of pig meat, barreled pork
only being enquired after for exportation, in conse-
quence of the great advance of prices in America
and Canada making purchases more profitable than
direct shipments. The attention of the trade is
now engaged by the approaching new season, than
any transactions in present stock beyond immediate
wants.

We have no American or Canada news. The
Montreal papers have been seriously engaged re-
specting the expressed intention of proposing Mr.
PAPINEAU, for the representation of Quebec. The
electors are at liberty to choose Mr. Papineau or any
other person qualified according to law. The noise
which has been made about the report of the exist-
ence of such an intention, is like the great fuss
that is made in certain quarters about the mode or
persons proposing Candidates to be submitted to the
decision of the electors. It would be decent at
least, to suppose that electors in choosing their
representatives, will act on their own free and
unbiased opinion, no matter who proposes the
Candidate, or whether he proposes himself.
We understand that the delay in publicly an-
nouncing Mr. CHABOT as a Candidate, was occasioned
by his absence from Quebec for a week
previous to the 14th instant, and his willingness to
accept not being ascertained.

There were some heavy showers yesterday, and
the thermometer rose to 75° in the shade. This
morning it was below fifty.

Extract from a letter dated Three Rivers, 21st
September:—

Henry Judah, Esq., was escorted to town this
morning by a large concourse of people, in calches.
He will be proclaimed member for County Cham-
plain to-morrow. At the final close last evening,
the poll stood as follows:—

	Judah,	Dumoulin,	Trestler.
Cap St. Ignace,	124	89	56
Champlain,	72	6	82
Batiscan,	62	2	15
St. Genevieve,	153	30	2
St. Stanislaus,	149	7	3
St. Anne,	100	20	150
	660	154	308

Majority over Dr. Trestler, 352
" " " Dumoulin, 506

The steamer *Queen* brought down from Montreal
this morning, a part of the 23rd Regiment, (Welch
Fusiliers), who were put on board H. M. troop-ship
Resistance. The remainder of the Regiment is
expected down to-morrow, and the *Resistance*, we
learn, will sail for Barbadoes on or about Tuesday
next.

FOUR LIVES LOST BY SUFFOCATION AT THE
BOTTOM OF A WELL.—It has seldom fallen to our
lot to record a more melancholy accident than that
which occurred at the Canardiery yesterday, where-
by four fellow creatures, in all the vigour of health
and strength, were hurried into eternity. From
the information we have obtained, it appears that a
labourer of the name of Delair, who resided in St.
John's Suburbs, was employed by Captain Julien,
R. N., to clean out and deepen a well that was in
his premises. He had been engaged in this em-
ployment for some days, going down and returning
out of the well, without experiencing any inconve-
nience, till the afternoon of yesterday, when, as he
was descending, he was observed to lose hold of
the rope and fall to the bottom. Mr. Julien's
youngest son observing him thus to fall, immedi-
ately gave the alarm, and without a moment's delay or
consideration, descended, and met with the same
fate. The alarm was then given to the neighbour-
hood that two men were lying at the bottom of the
well, and amongst those that soon arrived on the
spot were H. N. Jones, Esquire, and one of his men
named Shields. The latter, without the least
hesitation, offered to go down to rescue his fellow
men; indeed such was his eagerness, that when one
of the by-standers proposed to tie a rope round him,
he could not be prevailed on to stop, till this was
done—fatal precipitancy! He had not descended
five or six feet, when he was observed to quit the
rope and fall. By this time the feelings of the by-
standers were wrought up to the very highest pitch;
and had not Mr. Jones been forcibly held back by
Mr. Julien's servant girl and one or two others, he,
no doubt, would have shared the same fate as the
three that had already suffered.

But for all this, another victim, named Mathew,
with a fatality that seems most extraordinary, at-
tempted the rescue; and like those who had made a
similar attempt, he met with the same fate, and fell
about the other three. By this time, means were
procured, without risking the lives of any more, to
take the bodies of the four unfortunate men out of
the well; but when they were brought up, life was
extinct in the whole of them. Shields and Delair
were both married men. The former has left a wife
and large family to mourn his untimely loss. We
have not heard whether the other has left any chil-
dren or not.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—CRIMINAL TERM.

The September Criminal Term opened yesterday
morning. The Hon. Sir JAMES STUART, Bart.
Chief Justice, and Justices PANET and BEDARD on
the Bench.

The Hon. A. W. COCHRANE, Queen's Counsel,
is acting for the Attorney General.

The following is a list of the gentlemen com-
posing the Grand Jury:—

Thomas Cary, Foreman,	Wilfred Larue,
Charles Langvay,	David Ramsay Stuart,
Joseph Legaré,	Alexander Fraser,
G. D. Balzarotti,	George Gibson,
Andrew Paterson,	Thomas Ballagay,
Joseph Grémize,	Benjamin Lemoué,
Pierre Antoine De Blou,	Ant. Archange Parent Jr.
Xavier Legendre,	A. Forté Paquet,
Jean Bie Morin,	Henry LeMeurier,
Peter Langlois,	James Black.

The Grand Jury presented true Bills against
Abraham Martin, Larceny; Fabien Laroche, Rape;
Narcisse Parent, Horse-stealing; Eliza Gagnon,
private stealing.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets, Sept. 4th.

Corn.—Influence by the very favourable state of the
weather, our market of Monday last was dull, and few
transactions were effected in any description of Wheat
during the week, though prices were 2s. per qr. below
the rates of that day week, and about 3s. to 4s. lower
than at the date of our previous report. The recent ar-
rivals of Foreign have proved large, and are offered free-
ly at the duty that has now reached 14s. the lowest point
to which it is likely to go. Ship Flour was 2s. per sack
cheaper, and in dull request. Beans and Peas remained
without material alteration. Our meat at sale, and
no change of importance was apparent in other articles.

Provisions.—We have nothing particular to note since
our last in American Provisions, further than that the
home market continues dull for every description of Pig-
meat, barreled Pork only being enquired after for exportation
in consequence of the great advance of prices in
America and Canada making purchases more profitable
than direct shipments. The attention of the trade is
now engaged by the approaching new season, than
any transactions in present stock beyond immediate
wants.

Liverpool Markets, Sept. 5th.

Ashe.—Montreal Pota have declined 6d. per cwt. but
the transactions are becoming more extensive, upwards
of 500 barrels and sold to the trade last week at 23s. 9d.
to 24s. for Pot, and 26s. to 26s. 6d. for Peas.
Corns.—Since our report of the 18th ultimo, the weather
has been a few temporary exceptions, has continued
very favourable, and lately extremely propitious for
harvest operations, which, in the south of England, are
brought nearly to a conclusion; and in the midland
counties, as also in the immediate circle around us,
a considerable portion of the Wheat crop is already saved;
in those northward, likewise, as well as throughout
Ireland, and the early districts of Scotland, harvest is
now progressing vigorously. It would, perhaps, be
premature to venture to present any positive opinion of
the result; but even should the representations of a light
yield of Wheat, complained of in some quarters, be well
founded, it is considered the great extra breadth sown
last autumn, would amply make up any probable deficit;
and taking into account the crops of other produce in the
United Kingdom collectively, it favoured by fine weather
for securing the whole, there seems little doubt that, aided
by moderate importations from abroad, the British
markets will be furnished through the season with a
quantity adequate for their consumption. In anticipation
of liberal home supplies, the various markets of the
country are now gradually receding; our own quotations
are annexed.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

Provisions.—American.—With light imports of Provi-
sions the market has continued steady, and the stocks,
generally, are much reduced.
Timber.—American Pine.—The arrivals this month
have been very heavy, consisting of 35 vessels, 18,522
tons, from Quebec, and 34 vessels, 15,842 tons, from
other parts. The demand from consumers has been
but limited. Prices have ruled low. Quebec has very
generally been sold at 12d. per foot, in many instances
with an allowance to the buyer; one cargo was sold at
12½d. one at 11½d. one at 11½d. and two by auction at
12½d. per foot. Several cargoes have been yarded for
importers' account. Of St. John, one of large size and
good quality was sold at 15½d. two others at 18d. and
two changed hands at 16½d to 16¾d per foot.

FRIGATES.—Quebec and Liverpool for Timber 3s 4
Quebec and Liverpool for Deals, 90s to 92s 6d; Quebec
and Welsh Ports for Timber 3s 5 to 36s; Quebec and Neigh-
bouring Ports to the Northward for Timber, 35s; Low
bouring Ports for Timber, 30s to 34s; Low Ports for Deals.
Petersburgh standard, invoice measure reduced 25 3d square.
Scarcely any demand.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, FOUR O'CLOCK P. M.

CORN.—We have had a very dull trade at our market
this day, and depressed prices for most articles. Old
Wheat 2s 6d to 2s 8d, and new of which a number of samples
is now offering at 2s 4d to 6d per 70lbs cheaper than on this
day week. Flour nominal in value.

Liverpool Corn Prices Current, Sept. 5th.

Wheat, English, per 70 lbs. 8s 3d; Welsh, Scotch, &c.,
7s 10d to 9s; Irish, 8s; do. old, 6s 4d to 7s 9d. Foreign—
Canadian, red, free, 7s 3d to 7s 6d, do. white, 7s 9d to 8s
3d; United States, red, 7s 6d to 8s.
Flour, English, per 280 lbs. fine, 42s to 43s. Irish, fine,
42s to 45s. Foreign—Canadian, sweet, per 190 lbs. 28s to
29s 6d; United States do. 30s 6d to 31s 6d, do. sour, 29s to
30s.

Oatmeal, Canadian, per 240 lbs. 18s to 19s.

Liverpool Timber Prices Current, Sept. 5.

TIMBER, per cubic foot.

	s.	d.	s.	d.
Quebec, yellow Pine, per c. ft.	0	11	1	1
St. John, N. B.	1	3	1	7
Miramichi	1	1	1	5
Bay Chaleur	1	1	0	0
Richelieu	0	11	1	1
St. Andrew, N. B.	0	0	0	0
Nova Scotia and P. E. Island	0	0	0	0
Quebec, red Pine	0	0	0	0
N. Brunswick and N. Scotia	0	10	1	0
Spruce Pine	0	10	1	0
Oak	1	4	2	3
Elm	0	11	1	4
Ash	1	3	1	5
Massis, yellow pine, calliper	2	0	3	3
Red ditto	2	0	3	3
Do. yellow Pine, 4½ stand. hand	1	4	1	7
Do. 2½ quality	1	0	0	0
Do. 2d quality	10	10	10	10
Do. 3d quality	27	10	28	10
Staves, Quebec, stand. per M.	30	0	45	0
W. O. pine per M.	14	0	16	0
Oars, Ash, per running foot	0s 11d to 0s 21d			
Handspikes, hickory, per doz.	14s 0 to 18s 0d			
Ash and Birch, per doz.	3s 6 to 5s 0d			
Lathwood, per fathom, 4 feet	23 0 to 24 0			

LONDON TIMBER TRADE PRICES, SEPT. 4.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Baltic Timber, per load of 50	4	5	0	4	10	0
Yellow Deals, per 120 reduced.	16	0	17	0		
Deck Deals, for 3 inches 40 feet.	1	1	1	3		
Crown Deals, ditto	0	0	0	0		
Crown, Pine Staves, per mille.	160	0	0	0		
Petersburgh, Riga, and Archangel	0	0	0	0		
reduced Yellow Deals, per 120	0	0	0	0		
White Deals, ditto	0	0	0	0		
White Battens, ditto	0	0	0	0		
Riga Logs for 18 feet contents.	3	15	0	4	5	0
Stettin Pine Staves, per mille	150	0	0	150	0	0
Gotterdam Yellow Deals, per	29	0	0	30	0	0
120 ft. 12 in. 9 in.	29	0	0	29	0	0
White Deals, ditto	0	0	0	0		
Best Yellow Battens, 2½ in. 12	0	0	0	0		
feet	0	0	0	0		
Seconds, ditto	0	0	0	0		
Xania, Yellow Deals, 3 inches,	0	0	0	0		
12 feet	0	0	0	0		
White Deals, ditto	0	0	0	0		
Yellow Battens, 2½ in. 12 feet	0	0	0	0		
Quebec and St. John's Spruce	0	0	0	0		
Deals, per hundred, 3 inches	17	10	0	22	0	0
12 feet 9 inches	11	0	0	13	10	0
Yellow Pine Timber, per 120	23	0	0	25	0	0
Red Pine, ditto	3	5	0	3	10	0
Red Pine Timber, per load of 50	2	15	0	3	5	0
cubic feet	2	19	0	2	0	0
Yellow Pine, do.	2	19	0	2	0	0
Birch, do.	0	0	0	0		
Ash, do.	0	0	0	0		
Elm, do.	3	10	0	3	5	0
Oak, Quebec, do.	3	10	0	7	10	0
Staves, per 1200 standard	55	0	0	57	10	0
Lathwood, per fathom for 4 feet	4	0	0	5	0	0

STATE OF TRADE IN ENGLAND.

Bradford.—Business continues very brisk in our market,
buyers have been very numerous, and have bought very
largely. Yarns continue to be in great demand, both for
export and home consumption. Wool was in ready sale at
fully the rate previously current.

Barnsley.—There has not been much doing here of late;
but as the drill season is now commencing, operations have
a more favourable prospect.

Halifax.—We can still report a very good business doing
in our market, both in manufacturing and spinning de-
partments. Wool is firm, but in warp hogs we cannot
notice any improvement. Wethers and ewes are chiefly
required for; middle wethers realise £10 per pack.

Huddersfield.—Heavy goods of inferior quality were
chiefly in request in our market, suitable for winter wear.
Buyers were moderately numerous, and a fair business was
done. Many are looking for a good export trade this
season, which we hope may be realised. The weather
continues propitious.

Leicester.—We cannot report anything new in our mar-
ket. Hands have been in general full employment. The glove
branch is not quite so steady as it was, but operatives have
generally full employment. The worsted spinning fac-
tories are busy. The fancy trade is much the same as for
some time past.

Leeds.—Scarcely so much business has been done for some
weeks past, which seems chiefly to arise from the short
supply. Buyers have been scarcely so numerous as last
week.

Mechanic.—Though the market has not been numerous-
ly attended, there has been a fair business done in undyed
goods. The prices continue much the same as they have
been for a few weeks back. The wool dealers complain
of the limited quantity of business done in their line, as the
manufacturers buy only for immediate use. Prices are
stationary.

Manchester.—We have great pleasure in nothing an in-
creased and increasing business, both in yarns and goods,
since our last, and at higher prices even than quoted last
week. The stocks of nearly all qualities and widths of
printing cloths are cleared out, and very many manu-
facturers are engaged for all they can produce for the next six
weeks or two months, whilst others are refusing in the
present stagnating state of the market of the raw material,
to contract for future delivery at the current rates.

New York Markets, Sept. 18th.

Ashe.—Nothing of any consequence doing in either des-
cription. Flour quote Pats at D4.73½. Peas at D5.12½.
Corns.—750 sales were taken on Saturday.

Flour.—We quote Genesee at D4.56½.

At Baltimore on Friday the 15th inst., Howard-street
Flour had declined to D4.62½. The stock in market is
not heavy, and holders manifest no disposition to sell at
less than that price. Holders of City Mills flour asking
D4.50; the sales for export comprise about 7000 to 8000
bbls. Sales of 900 bbls of Susquehanna at D4.50 and D4.
44. Good fresh ground is worth D4.50. Rye Flour, D5.

At Cleveland, Ohio, on the 14th inst., the canal receipts
were 3,169 bushels wheat, 1,800 bush of flour, and 1,374
bushels of corn. Sales of wheat at 70 and 71 cents.
1000 bbls of C. Mills flour at D5.60. Corn was offered at
35 cents.

At Cincinnati, receipts of flour light, and all taken, canal
at D5.70.

Montreal, Sept. 21st.—About 2500 barrels of Flour
changed hands yesterday at about 27s. each, ground from
Ohio wheat. The precise terms have not been transpired.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 20th.

Bark Cruickson Castle, Danabour, 23th July, Fleetwood,
T. McCaw & Co. ballast.

21st.

Bark Marquis of Huntley, Wright, 29th July, London,
W. Chapman & Co. ballast.

—Chas. Kelly, 16th July, Liverpool, G. H. Parke &
Co. ballast.

—Ocean, Corrigan, 28th July, Waterford, order,
ballast.

Ship Brilliant, Elliott, 2nd Aug. Aberdeen, R. Roberts,
general cargo, 5s cabin and 32 steerage passen-
gers.

22nd.

No arrivals to-day. The telegraph announces four
square-rigged.

CLEARED.

Sept. 21st.

Bark China, Jones, Limerick, C. E. Levey & Co.

Sch. Montreal Packet, Boudreau, Miramichi, A. Gil-
mour & Co.

22nd.
Brig Springflower, Richard, Cork, T. C. Lee.
Ship Intimise, Davidson, London, A. Shaw.
Brig Richard Reynolds, Bell, London, C. D. Chalmers.
Ship Jane Augusta, Smith, Cork, G. B. Symes.
Bark City of Rochester, Campbell, Toulon, W. Chap-
man & Co.

PASSENGERS.

In the steamship *Union*, from Pictou.—Mr. Wilkie,
Miss Wilkie, and Dr. Wilkie, Miss Black, Miss Ritchie,
Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, and Miss Thompson, Mr.
Valleau, Mr. Arthur, Mr. & Mrs. Young, Mr. & Mrs.
Bent, and child, Mr. Archibald, Mr. Pope, Mr. LeBrun,
Rev. Mr. Lilly, Mr. McPherson, and 32 in the
steamer.

In the steamship *Britannia*, for Liverpool, Thomas
Jas Cooper, Geo. Dance, Robt. Knox, Miss Knox, of
Montreal; A. Robins, A. S. Thornton, Mrs. Col. Tor-
rance, of England—27.

For Halifax, Messrs. Thos. S. Perry, of Providence;
Thos. Peele, of Boston; Richd. McLean, Messrs
Tremain and Hainsworth, of Halifax—5. Total 32.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Capt. Douglas, of the steamship *Union*, reports
having passed about fifteen sail on this side of the Brandy
Point, and about forty between that place and Cape Chat,
bound up: the only one known is the *Robert Ker*, from
Belfast.

A list of the vessels sailed from England for this port,
between the 19th August and 4th September, will be
found below. In our next we shall give a list of the
vessels arrived.

Capt. Elliott, of the ship *Brilliant*, arrived yesterday,
reports having seen a coppered bark ashore on Red
Island Reef, apparently laden. He took her to be
Clyde-rigged.

Capt. Wright, of the bark *Marquis of Huntley*, on
the 20th ult. spoke the *Chacton*, in lat. 44, 16, long 25,
38, from London, bound to Rimouski, on the 3rd inst.,
spoke the brig *Highlander*, 21 days from Quebec, in
lat. 45, 14, long. 47, 28; on the 10th spoke the bark
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