

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1853.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRELIA DICAM.

VIRG. GEOR. IV.

VOLUME XLIX.

NUMBER 98.

**THE QUEBEC MERCURY.**  
PRICE OF ADVERTISING.  
First insertion, 6 lines and under..... 2s 6d  
7 lines to 10..... 3s 4d  
Upwards of 10 lines..... 4d per line.  
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All Advertisements, unaccompanied with directions, are inserted until forbidden, and charged accordingly.  
Orders for advertising Advertisements, to be sent in writing, and delivered the day previous to publication.  
Persons not having Accounts at this Office, will be required to pay for Advertisements.  
Subscription—£1 per Annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

**AGENTS:**  
MONTREAL—Messrs. R. Chalmers & Co., Great St. James Street.  
TORONTO—John Moulson, Esq.  
NEW YORK—Mr. V. B. Palmer, Tribune Building.  
BOSTON—Mr. V. B. Palmer, Scollay's Buildings.  
PHILADELPHIA—Mr. V. B. Palmer, Cor. 3d and Chestnut streets.  
LONDON—Mr. John Chappell, 20, Change Alley, Cornhill.  
PARIS—M. Hector Bossange, Quai Voltaire, Paris.

**Property for Sale and to Let.**

**TO LET,**  
With immediate possession,  
A NEAT AND COMFORTABLE HOUSE, two stories high, in ST. ANNE STREET, now occupied by Dr. Griffin.  
Apply to  
E. G. CANNON,  
Notary,  
Quebec, 10th August, 1853.

**FOR SALE.**  
THE HOUSE, now occupied by Mr. M. T. HUNTER, on the Beauport Road, about one mile from Dorchester Bridge, with Garden, Stables, &c.  
For further particulars, apply to  
H. S. DALKIN,  
38, St. Peter Street,  
Quebec, 4th August, 1853.

**To be Let,**  
With immediate Possession,  
THE DWELLING HOUSE and dependencies in BEAUPORT, known as MOUNT LILAC. Apply to  
WM. BIGNELL, N. P.  
Quebec, May 26th, 1853.

**For Sale, or to Let,**  
With immediate possession,  
IN D'ARTIGNY STREET, St. Louis Suburb, two new BRICK HOUSES, well finished with every convenience, each containing Ten Rooms, with excellent Cellar, Kitchen, &c.; will be let in apartments if required. Rent moderate.  
Apply to  
WM. MILLER,  
No. 18, D'Artigny Street,  
Quebec, 24th May, 1853.

**TO LET.**  
Possession given the 1st May next.  
THAT THREE STORY STONE HOUSE, situated in St. John's Suburb, Richmond Street, now occupied by Wm. Ross, Esq., in front of the Convent of the Nuns of Quebec. Apply to the undersigned proprietor.  
L. FISET,  
or to E. G. CANNON,  
Quebec, 4th May, 1853.

**TO LET.**  
[With possession on the 1st of May.]  
A PROSPECTIVE COTTAGE, with GAR- DEN attached, of nearly an acre; a Coach House with three stable stalls, and a well-finished Spring, and Well of excellent water. The Cottage contains six rooms, including a Kitchen, Pantry and Cellar, and will be let as a handsome ornamented Veranda. It is in the most desirable position, upon the lower part of the Hill, and nearly opposite to the property of the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PANEY.  
The whole will be completed in the best style of architecture and workmanship, under the direction of G. B. BROWN, Esq. Plans of the buildings, &c., may be seen, and particulars known, on application to  
E. G. CANNON, N. P.,  
or to WM. MARSDEN, M. D.,  
Proprietor,  
Quebec, 22nd March, 1853.

**For Sale, or to Let.**  
A COTTAGE belonging to the Under- signed, situated on the Cap Rouge Road, four miles from the City, with a Garden, Orchard, and Stables, &c.  
L. FISET,  
or to E. G. CANNON, N. P.,  
Quebec, 24th Feb'y, 1853.

**FOR SALE.**  
TWO FINE BRICK HOUSES, two stories high, situated in St. Genevieve Street, Cape, (Nos. 17 & 17A). They are provided with gas fixtures, &c., having commodious outbuildings, and an excellent well. Terms of the houses is to let; possession given immediately.  
Apply to the Proprietor,  
HENRY ATKINSON,  
St. Peter Street,  
Or, E. G. CANNON, N. P.,  
Quebec, May 8, 1853.

**FOR SALE.**  
A LOT OF LAND, in a high state of cultivation, situated in the SILLERY DOMAIN, containing twenty arpents in superficies, being lot No. 1, adjoining the Honble. Hôpital Ed. Caron.  
Apply to  
H. LEMESURIER, Esq.,  
or to LOUIS PANIER, Notary,  
Quebec, 16th Nov., 1852.

**FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET.**  
THE RACE COURSE FARM at O.L.D. LOTTE.  
Apply to  
W. H. ANDERSON,  
Quebec, 27th January, 1853.

**Mrs. Moodies New Work.**  
Received this Morning by Express.  
ARK Hurdlecloth on the Brothers, by Mrs. Moodie, Cloth 4s. 6d Paper 3s.  
P. SINCLAIR,  
John Street,  
Quebec, 26th July, 1853.

## LONDON HOUSE,

No. 6, ST. JOHN STREET,  
NEW DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS beg to inform their friends and the Public, that they intend with an ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, which will be proved on inspection to compare favourably with any other House in the City, and generally adapted to the wants of the public at large.  
ONLY ONE PRICE.  
FAIRCHILD & ELLISSON.  
Quebec, 13th May, 1853.

### NEW BOOKS BY EXPRESS.

THE Cloister Life of Emperor Charles the Fifth: by William Stuting; 6s. 3d.  
English Humourists of the Eighteenth Century: by Thackeray; 6s. 3d.  
Layard's Nineveh and Babylon (unabridged); 15s.  
ALSO, A FURTHER SUPPLY OF THE FOLLOWING: Coleridge's Works, 7 vols. (complete); 43s. 9d. Hume's History of England, 6 vols.; 15s. Gibbon's Rome, 6 vols.; 15s. Macaulay's England, 2 vols.; 5s.  
P. SINCLAIR,  
John Street,  
Quebec, August 16, 1853.

### The Industry of all Nations for 1853.

RECEIVED by express, No. 1 and 2 of the Illustrated Weekly Record of the New York Exhibition of Industry of all Nations.  
P. SINCLAIR,  
John Street,  
Quebec, 6th August, 1853.

### NOTICE.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY have appointed JOSEPH GIBB ROBERTSON, Esq., of Sherbrooke, CHIEF CLERK of the Company in Canada.  
The general oversight of the Company's LANDS, and all business connected with TIMBER, the execution of their WORKS, SURVEYS, &c., will, as formerly, continue under the charge of JOSEPH PENNOYER Esq.  
Communications on the business of the Company may be addressed to Mr. ROBERTSON, at the Company's Office, in Sherbrooke.  
A. T. GALT,  
Commissioner.  
British American Land Company's Office, Sherbrooke, July 28th, 1853. 91

### FANCY FAIR.

Under the Patronage of Her Excellency the Countess of Elgin and Kincardine.

THE LADIES in connection with the FREE CHURCH in this City, intend holding a FANCY FAIR on the grounds at WOODFIELD, in the month of AUGUST. The proceeds to aid in liquidating the debt remaining on CHALMERS' CHURCH. Contributions will be thankfully received by the following Ladies:—  
Mrs. Haddon, Mrs. Malcolm Cameron,  
Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Andrew Russell,  
Mrs. J. Drysdale, Mrs. J. Drysdale,  
Mrs. Jas. Hossack, Miss Allan,  
Mrs. Peables, Miss Wurtelle,  
Mrs. Jas. Gibb, Miss Sophia Torrance,  
Miss Hossack.

Quebec, 3rd June, 1853. 66-1

### CHARLES GUERIN,

ROMANCE OF CANADIAN LIFE.  
BY  
P. J. O. CHAUVEAU.  
Price 7s. 6d.

FOR sale at Mr. T. Cary's, Baudé Street; J. T. Brousseau, Baudé Street; Bossange Morel & Co., Baudé Street; J. L. O. Cremazie, Fabrique Street; and E. R. Frechette, 12 Mountain Street, booksellers. To be had also from Mr. THOS. ST. ROY, St. Joachim Street, General Agent for Quebec and its District.  
Quebec, June 25th, 1853.

### NOTICE.

Office of the Quebec and Richmond Railroad Company.  
Quebec, 7th February, 1853.

SUBSCRIBERS FOR SHARES in the Quebec and Richmond Railroad are hereby notified that on the first day of February instant, it was resolved by the Board of Directors of the said Company that seven calls of one pound each, per share be made, the said calls being the first calls made, the said sum of one pound, per share payable as follows, to wit:—  
The first call on the fourteenth day of March next;  
The second call on the fifteenth day of April next;  
The third call on the sixteenth day of May next;  
The fourth call on the eighteenth day of June next;  
The fifth call on the nineteenth day of July next;  
The sixth call on the twentieth day of August next;  
And the seventh call on the twenty first day of September next.  
And in consequence the said subscribers in the said Quebec and Richmond Railroad are hereby required to pay the said calls of one pound, per share, into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Company, or the legally appointed agents of the same, at the office of the Company, in the Upper Town of the City of Quebec, Baudé Street, on or before the days above mentioned respectively.

THOS. LLOYD,  
Secretary

### TO ALL PERSONS INTENDING TO VISIT LONDON.

**MECHI,**  
Of A Leadenhall Street, near Gracechurch Street, London.

HAS long been renowned throughout the civilized world for RAZORS, STROPS, CUT- THROAT razors, NEEDLES, DRESSING CASES, WORK BOXES, TEA TRAYS and PAPIER MACHE in all its various applications as well as every requisite for the Toilet and Work Table. His well known Emporium, 4, Leadenhall Street, has just been re-decorated, and has received an accession of Stock calculated to meet the extraordinary demand which he anticipates. Among the sights of London none are more interesting and extraordinary than his Shops, and for a combination of taste and elegance there is not one more conspicuous than MECHIS. Those who wish to see the manufactures of England displayed in the most attractive manner must not omit to visit MECHIS, where they will find an abundance of objects adapted to the requirements of every class of purchasers. All who saw his display at the Great Exhibition at once admitted the superiority of his productions. Catalogues sent to any address in England post-free. 4, Leadenhall Street.

N. B.—All articles warranted to stand the change of climate.  
54-1-1

### GRAND PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION AT MONTREAL.

September, 27, 28, 29, & 30, 1853.

### LIFE MEMBERSHIPS OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, MONTREAL.

THE LOCAL COMMITTEE have much pleasure in announcing, by instruction from the President and Committee of the MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, that the THREE LIFE MEMBERSHIPS to be competed for at the EXHIBITION on 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th SEPTEMBER, will be open as follows, viz:—  
1st.—To Apprentices.  
2nd.—To Journeymen.  
3rd.—To the public of Canada at large.  
No restriction is put upon the description of the Articles to be sent in for competition. Cheapness, Utility, Ingenuity and Superiority of Workmanship combined, will be the grounds upon which the merits will be decided.  
JOHN LEEMING,  
Secretary,  
August 9, 94

87 All Newspapers who have received instructions to insert the Advertisements of the Exhibition will please copy.  
J. L.

### TO PRINTERS.

**BLACK AND COLOURED PRINTING INKS.**  
H. BAYLIS,  
COTE-DES-NEIGES.

STILL continues to MANUFACTURE SPRINTING INK of every variety, and has lately received a large consignment of ENGLISH INKS.

the same as used by the leading ILLUSTRATED JOURNALS OF BRITAIN, and the NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS, which he is prepared to offer at a small advance.  
H. B. takes leave to submit to the Trade of Canada the following Certificate:—  
MONTREAL, May 29th, 1849.

We, the undersigned Printers and Publishers have used the Printing Ink manufactured by Mr. Baylis of Montreal, as well as the different varieties manufactured in the neighbouring United States, and we now find the home manufactured article equal in quality to any of the same price imported by us.  
LOVELL & GIBSON,  
DONALD McDONALD,  
L. DUVERNEY,  
THOMAS CARY,  
E. R. FRECHETTE,  
J. STARKE & CO.  
Orders may be sent to Mr. T. CARY, Baudé Street, Quebec, who will constantly have on hand a supply of the various qualities.  
90 12m-1ft  
July 29.

### BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA having availed itself of a limited extent of the Free Banking Act, is COM- MENCED ISSUING NOTES for ONE and TWO DOLLARS.

These Notes are secured by the deposit of Provincial Securities expressed on the face of each Note, are a Legal Tender for Customs dues, and other payments of the Crown, and every Note is countersigned on the back by an officer appointed by the Inspector General to perform that duty.  
The Bank of British North America has no Notes in circulation, of a smaller denomination than Four Dollars, dated prior to 1852.

THOMAS PATON,  
Inspector,  
Montreal, 11th May, 1853. 96-u

### NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS having claims upon the Estate of the late ROBERT FERGUSON, in his lifetime of Quebec, Messenger in the Quebec Branch of the Bank of British North America, are requested to present them duly attested, and those who are indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, either to  
J. S. HOSSACK, Notary,  
St. Peter Street,  
or to ANN FERGUSON,  
Tutrix to the Minors.  
Quebec, 25th July, 1853. 88

### WINE.

10 TUNS "VIN DE GRAVE."  
For Sale by  
BOSSANGE, MOREL & CO.  
Quebec, 11th June, 1853. 69

### ST. GEORGE'S HOTEL.

THE Subscribers in returning thanks to their friends, Lumber Merchants and others, from the Country, to Masters of Vessels, and to the travelling community in general, for the liberal encouragement which they have received since commencing business in that line, respectfully informs them that their establishment has been much improved for the benefit and comfort of such as may honor them with their patronage.  
The Table will be abundantly furnished; the Liquors will be of the best quality, and nothing shall be wanted on the part of the undersigned to merit a share of public patronage.  
MACGROVE & SON,  
St. George's Hotel,  
St. Peter Street, Lower Town,  
Quebec, May 21st, 1853. 60-u

### THE OTTAWA HOUSE.

T. HILL (late of Cape Rouge) respectfully informs his friends and the Public in general, that he has taken that well known Establishment, situate in the Upper Town, immediately above Messrs. HENDERSON & COMPANY'S Hat Store, Baudé Street, known as the OTTAWA HOUSE, and facing the French Cathedral. He therefore solicits the patronage of his friends, and travellers, and begs to assure them that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render those who will resort to his establishment every comfort that a City can afford, and on the most moderate terms.  
By early application, a few MONTHLY BOARDERS can be accommodated.  
THOMAS HILL,  
Quebec, 14th May, 1853. 54-3m

## ARMY SUPPLIES.

**SEALED TENDERS,** in duplicate, marked on the envelope, Tender for—(as the case may be) will be received at the COMMISSARIAT OFFICE, QUEBEC, until NOON, on WEDNESDAY, the TWENTY-FOURTH OF AUGUST, from all persons desirous of furnishing such quantities of the undermentioned articles as may be required for the use of the TROOPS, &c., stationed at Quebec, for one year, ending 30th September, 1854, viz:—

**FLOUR.**  
2,000 Barrels of Inspected Superior, of the best quality, to be delivered into the Commissariat Stores at the Citadel, free of charge, in two deliveries, viz:—1,000 Barrels on the 15th September, 1853, and 1,000 Barrels on the 1st March, 1854. The said flour to be subject to the approval of the Senior Commissariat Officer at Quebec, for the time being, and to be warranted to keep sweet and sound for six months, from the day of delivery. Payment will be made on cash delivery.

**FRESH ON BEEF,**  
of the best quality, to be properly slaughtered, and to consist of equal portions of fore and hind-quarters, to be subject to the approval of the Senior Commissariat Officer, for the time being, at Quebec. Payment will be made monthly, but the amount due for the first month's supply will be retained by the Commissariat, until the expiration of the Contract. Parties tendering are desired not to fail to ascertain the remaining conditions of this Contract, before they make their Tender.

**FORAGE.**  
For daily Ration for Cavalry and Artillery, consisting of 10 lbs. of Oats, 12 lbs. of Hay and 8 lbs. of Straw. For other Troops, 9 lbs. of Oats or 14 lbs. of Bran, 10 lbs. of Hay, and 6 lbs. of Straw. Tenders to state the price of each description of Ration, also each item, should a part only be required. The delivery to be made from the Commissariat Stores or the Contractor's Store, where a month's supply must be deposited by the 20th day of each preceding month, or it will be purchased on the Contractor's account. Hay of last year's growth must be furnished until the 30th November, 1853. Payment will be made monthly.

**CANDELS.**  
Tallow moulds—8,000 lbs. of the best quality, in boxes of 50 lbs. each, to consist of 5,000 lbs. of short 6's, and 3,000 lbs. of short 8's. The whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of November, 1853, and to be subject to the approval of the Senior Commissariat Officer at Quebec, for the time being. The rate per box to be stated, and payment will be made on the completion of the Contract.

**LAMP OIL.**  
1,000 gallons pale Seal Oil, of the best quality, to be free from any disagreeable smell, and will be tested to burn five hours in a Barrack Lamp, without being trimmed. To be subject to the approval of the Senior Commissariat Officer at Quebec, for the time being. The whole rate per gallon to be stated, and payment will be made on the completion of the Contract.

**COALS.**  
300 Chaldrons of Wallend, Newcastle, or Sidney. 200 Chaldrons to be delivered at the Fuel Yard, St. Roch's, and 100 at the Citadel, on the 31st August, 1854. To be of the best quality, large and round; and to be screened at Quebec before delivery. (If required by the Commissariat) at the Contractor's expense, with a screen, the apertures of which are not to be less than 1/4 inch in diameter. The rate per Chaldron to be stated, and payment will be made on the completion of the Contract.

**FUEL WOOD.**  
4,000 Cords, French measure, of the best quality, to consist of equal portions of Hard Maple and Black Birch, 1,000 Cords, to be delivered on the Pointe à la Peste, in the month of July, 1,000 in the month of August, and 1,000 in the month of September, 1854, or as much sooner during the summer of 1854, as the Contractor may think proper. The rate per Cord, French measure, to be stated, and payment will be made for every 500 Cords, but the value of the first 500 Cords will be retained by the Commissariat, until the completion of the Contract.

**HOSPITAL SUPPLIES OF PROVISIONS AND MEDICAL COMFORTS.**  
For the use of the Military Hospitals, in such quantity as may be required. A list of the articles with particulars, may be had at the office. The Tenders must embrace the whole of the supplies required, and none will be noticed offering any particular article. To be subject to approval by the Medical Officer. Payment will be made monthly.

**OATEN STRAW.**  
Of the best description, free from thistle and weeds, in such quantities as may be required by the Barrack Master for the bedding of the Troops, and by whom it will be subject to approval. Payable two-monthly by Ordnance Draft on the Military Chest.

**MILITARY PRISON.**  
Provisions of the best quality, and in such quantity as may be demanded between the 1st of January and 31st December, 1854, and for which payment will be made monthly, in Specie, or Bank Notes, To be subject to the approval of the Medical Officer, and the Senior Commissariat Officer at Quebec, if rejected by the Chief Warder.

Persons wishing to tender for the above supplies, will take notice that their tenders must be made in duplicate, upon printed forms, which will be supplied on application at this Office, and that none other will be attended to.  
The sureties' names, which must be signed to each tender, must be persons of property and substance, and the articles tendered for should be marked on the envelope.  
The conditions of the several Contracts may be seen at this Office, where the parties tendering are desired to inspect them before they make their tenders.  
Contractors will be charged for registering their Contracts.  
Five Brel and Flour will be paid for in Bills on Her Majesty's Treasury, in Specie, or Bank Notes, as may be agreed upon; but if the tenderer for the two latter be accepted, it will be optional with the Commissariat to pay in Specie or Bank Notes.  
For all other articles, payments will be made in Specie or Bank Notes, at the option of the Commissariat.  
COMMISSARIAT, QUEBEC, }  
23rd July, 1853. } 88

## From late English papers.

**THE CAB WAR IN LONDON.**  
The chief event in the domestic history of Britain for the week preceding the departure of the last mail had been the strike of the London Cabmen, to which we have already briefly alluded. The cab proprietors complained not only that the fare was reduced by the late act of Parliament from 6d to 4d per mile, but more particularly that back fares are prohibited, and that they may be compelled to drive in any direction, they accordingly held meetings and after discussion of the subject resolved to give instructions to their drivers not to leave their stables after Tuesday the 25th. At one of these meetings the chairman declared the act a most unjust and oppressive one, made by country gentlemen, not one of whom had any idea of the expenses of a cab. They could not know the loss of horses to which cab proprietors were exposed, especially in winter, when a £25 horse might be kept standing at a corner, and die the next day from cold. "He had known a proprietor to lose 120 horses in a year and a half, out of a stock of 60 or 80." He said that men who had been in the trade for twenty-five years and had scraped together a few shillings, were now to have it all swept away by the act, for their business could not live, and horses were now worth each less than they were a fortnight ago. They had given the bill a fair trial, and the business could not be carried on. Yesterday, says a London paper, there was not a cab in London. The sharp, fussy, impertinent rattle of wheels, was nowhere heard. You were not coaxed with "Keb! keb!" as you passed St. Clement's Dances, nor bored with a cab walking up your side down Fleet Street. The vast spaces of the great square was cabless. The thousands who were engaged to be off by the early trains waited and waited for the return of the messengers they had despatched for cabs, and only learned the fact too late, or just in time to save the trains by running a mile or two, with a carpet bag, at the rate of six miles an hour. We leave others to describe the destitute condition of men of business arriving by the trains, of lawyers and doctors keeping an appointment, or responding to a summons. Every form of substitute was resorted to without success. Porters and omnibuses reaped a harvest. Meanwhile the cabmen rejoiced; the gin shops were crowded and jubilant; everybody, who seemed to be walking as he did not often walk, was "cabbed" on his sufferings. Many, without perceiving the cause, thought the streets quiet, or dull, or more respectable than usual; some noticed the crowded "buses," others the crowded pavements. When the cause was known, the cabmen were discussed some liked their spirit, and thought them ill-used; but all saw that it would never do for London to be at the mercy of so capricious a class. At last accounts the Cab question was on the eve of settlement by an amendment, introduced by Mr. Fitzroy, to charge one shilling a mile on distances beyond the limits of the metropolis.

**APPEARANCE OF LONDONERS WITHOUT CABS.**  
[From the Morning Chronicle, July 22.]  
Yesterday the metropolis stood, as Sir Charles Wetherell once phrased it, in a "parenthesis of vehicularity." There was not only a dearth, but an absolute famine of locomotion; and never since the days of Charles II, when hackney coaches were first introduced into the city, had the cab and out-going public been reduced to such an extremity of helplessness as by the cabmen's "strike" of yesterday. The grievance that has so wronged the cabmen, and which has so much wronged the traveller by early trains, into and out of London, who found himself three or four miles from every where, with a leather trunk, a hat-box, a carpet bag, fishing-rod, umbrella, and waterproof coat to carry. As the day progressed, the desire for cabs became more urgent, and many found themselves at a full stop without knowing why. There was no "going to my banker's," or "call in the city," or "take a cab to the railway." The railways suffered the greatest inconvenience. At every station piles of luggage waiting conveyance, and mobs of jeering bystanders advising the calling of a cab that would not come, confronted the impatient traveller. Even the highest aristocracy did not escape the common fate. Unless met by their "own carriage," they were compelled to struggle it on foot long distances, and several instances of ladies of high degree, in a state of comparative exhaustion, were observed by the writer. At none of the railways was the inconvenience greater than at the London and North-western. Train after train brought an accumulation of luggage, and each hour added to the harassing of impatient passengers from all parts of the country. Fortunately, the day being fine, and the appliances of a railway are so multifarious, that they can be expanded to meet almost every possible emergency. Cabs being altogether wanting, the railway authorities, by going a step lower in the scale, were enabled in some measure to meet the contingency. Spring vans for the accommodation of the heavier luggage, light carts, and passengers, were pressed into service, and by the active employment of the energies of a few officials, the difficulties were considerably diminished. How long this state of things may continue, will perhaps depend on the manner with which a scanty Sunday's dinner may be received by the cabman's family. It is said the fraternity are in a position to hold out until Monday. Whether this will really be so must depend much upon what takes place in the House of Commons. Whatever the result, unless the act be materially altered, the "strike" will be more than a day's holiday, after the fashion of the Languish Chartist rioters in 1838. The cab proprietors gave their men notice simultaneously not to call at their stables after Tuesday, and yesterday morning the sun rose on a city without cabs. The first to feel the inconvenience was the traveller by early trains, into and out of London, who found himself three or four miles from every where, with a leather trunk, a hat-box, a carpet bag, fishing-rod, umbrella, and waterproof coat to carry. As the day progressed, the desire for cabs became more urgent, and many found themselves at a full stop without knowing why. There was no "going to my banker's," or "call in the city," or "take a cab to the railway." The railways suffered the greatest inconvenience. At every station piles of luggage waiting conveyance, and mobs of jeering bystanders advising the calling of a cab that would not come, confronted the impatient traveller. Even the highest aristocracy did not escape the common fate. Unless met by their "own carriage," they were compelled to struggle it on foot long distances, and several instances of ladies of high degree, in a state of comparative exhaustion, were observed by the writer. At none of the railways was the inconvenience greater than at the London and North-western. Train after train brought an accumulation of luggage, and each hour added to the harassing of impatient passengers from all parts of the country. Fortunately, the day being fine, and the appliances of a railway are so multifarious, that they can be expanded to meet almost every possible emergency. Cabs being altogether wanting, the railway authorities, by going a step lower in the scale, were enabled in some measure to meet the contingency. Spring vans for the accommodation of the heavier luggage, light carts, and passengers, were pressed into service, and by the active employment of the energies of a few officials, the difficulties were considerably diminished. How long this state of things may continue, will perhaps depend on the manner with which a scanty Sunday's dinner may be received by the cabman's family. It is said the fraternity are in a position to hold out until Monday. Whether this will really be so must depend much upon what takes place in the House of Commons.

**THE SLAVE TRADE AND THE FISHERY QUESTION.**  
In the House of Lords on the 28th ult.—The Earl of Waldegrave wished to ask the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether the reduction of the naval forces upon the coast of Africa was temporary or not?  
Lord CLARENDON, in answer to the enquiry of the noble earl—a most legitimate one, after the information he must have received—wished to say, that if there were any impression abroad, either that the government were less anxious about the suppression of the slave trade than heretofore, or that the number of the fleet was reduced, or its efficiency diminished, he felt much obliged to his noble friend for making the enquiry, because it gave him an opportunity of saying that there was not the least intention on the part of the government to reduce the number of the fleet, or to render it less efficient. (Hear, hear.)  
In consequence of the notice given him by his noble friend, he had not himself in communication with his right honorable friend, the Earl of the Admiralty, (Sir J. Graham), who informed him that no ship had been withdrawn from the fleet of Admiral Bruce on the coast of Africa, but those which accidentally required repairs, and were not fit for active service. Since his right honorable friend had been at the head of the Admiralty, only one ship had been withdrawn from the admiral's fleet, and he was informed that his right honorable friend had commissioned two ships of war in its place, and that another, and possibly a fourth, would be also sent out within the next week or ten days. He was sure that the noble earl would admit that his right honorable friend was fully alive to the propriety and necessity of keeping up the African squadron. The noble earl would also not fail to remember that his right honorable friend the First Lord of the Admiralty, with only a peace establishment at his disposal, had brought together the fleet now assembled at Spithead, the fleet now at the entrance of the Dardanelles, the large naval force necessary for the defence of the British fisheries in North America, and for guarding the coast of Cuba and Brazil, besides that which was required in China and at Langoon. (Hear, hear.) He could appeal to the noble earl's professional knowledge and experience whether his right honorable friend had not made a judicious distribution of the force at his command for the different exigencies of the service and the protection of British interests in every quarter of the world. (Hear.)  
The Bishop of Oxford wished to express the satisfaction with which the statement of the noble earl, relative to the African squadron, would be received by many persons who were watching the proceedings of this squadron with peculiar anxiety. He begged to express his gratification at the statement just made, and to trust that he must feel the exceeding importance of carrying out thoroughly what they undertook to do at all in this matter. It was like stamping out a fire, and if they intermitted their exertions at all the flame would be rekindled, and the whole work would have to be done over again. He rejoiced heartily at the statement of the noble earl, because it would assure many who took an interest in the subject that the work was being done with a vigor and efficiency which so eminent a marked his right honorable friend now at the head of the Board of Admiralty.  
Their Lordships then adjourned.

**SCHEME FOR THE EVANGELIZATION OF IRELAND.**  
The Rev. Dr. Steeles, one of the honorary secretaries of the Evangelical Alliance, recently submitted to the members of the Alliance a plan for the evangelization of Ireland, of which the following is an epitome, and which is about to be carried into effect:—Two thousand sermons are to be preached, in the space of one month, throughout the counties of Tipperary, Waterford, and Cork, by 100 ministers of the Evangelical denomination in Great Britain. Sixty of the ministers selected are from England and forty from Scotland, and each of them is to preach two sermons on four successive Lord's days (commencing on Sabbath next, the 31st instant), and three in each intervening week; every minister thus preaching five sermons a week for four weeks, and the hundred, of course, preaching 2000 during the four weeks. Their travelling expenses have been estimated at £10 each, making a total of £1000 for the whole; and this has been arranged for by a lay committee of the alliance, to whom the arrangements for bringing the plan into operation was confided. The Rev. V. M. White, of Islington Presbyterian Church, in this town, is a member of the deputation.

**POTATO DISEASE.**—The London Shipping Gazette of 26th July, says:—The disease to which the potato has been liable since 1849, has, we are sorry to say, again attacked this crop. In the counties of Essex, Kent, Surrey and Sussex, it has appeared and threatens to be more destructive than any preceding season, except, perhaps, that in which it first made its appearance. We hear comparatively few complaints from other parts of the kingdom. In Ireland the plant is on the whole well spoken of, but this mysterious disease is so sudden in its approach that nothing like certainty can be felt. We have ourselves witnessed instances where entire fields have gone off in one night, and a good deal of uneasiness has naturally been caused by this visitation.

A recent discovery of guano is exciting attention among importers and farmers. The deposit is said to be on an island, twenty miles long by seven broad, and lying between the Mauritius and Calcutta. There are no strong ocean currents near the island, and convenient loading stages can be erected in the creeks and bays. The deposits extend over all the island, and samples brought to Britain resemble the guano from Saldanha Bay. Some ships have been sent to bring cargoes home.

Experiments made at the Albert docks, Liverpool, are said to have proved that ropes made of hemp are preferable, in all respects, to those made of hemps, and are besides much cheaper.

Lord Ruthven a Scottish nobleman, is dead.  
The most promising hopes are entertained of an ample and sound potato crop in Ireland.

**TOTCHING DELICACY.**—There were many little occurrences which was suggested to be how natural it is to gentle hearts to be moderate and delicate towards any inferiority, happened to stroll into the little church when a marriage was just concluded and the young couple had to sign the register. The bridegroom to whom the pen was handed first made a rude cross for his mark; the bride who came next did the same. Now, I had known the bride when I was last there not only as the prettiest girl in the place, but as having quite distinguished herself in the school; and I could not help looking at her with some surprise. She came aside and whispered to me while tears of admiration and love stood in her bright eyes: "He's a dear good fellow, Miss; but he cannot write—he's going to learn me, and I would not shame him for the world? Why what had I to fear, I thought, when there was this nobility in the soul of a laboring man's daughter?"—Black House.

**GOOD.**—An industrious tradesman, having taken a new apprentice, awoke him the first morning at a very early hour, by calling out that the family were sitting down to table. "Thank you," said the boy, turning over for a new nap, "thank you," but I never eat anything during the night."

**PERIODICALS.**  
RECEIVED this morning, by Express, the following Periodicals:  
The Illustrated Magazine of Art, for August, 1s. 3d.  
Putnam's Magazine, for August, 1s. 3d.  
The Westminster Review, for July, 3s. 9d.  
Dickens's Household Words, No. 170 and 171, each, 4d.  
P. SINCLAIR,  
John Street,  
Quebec, 4th August, 1853. 92





