



SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1830.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM
Virg. Georg. iv. 6.

VOLUME XXVI.

NUMBER 69.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

1st insertion, 6 lines and under.....	2s. 6d.
7 lines to 10.....	3s. 4d.
Upwards of 10 lines.....	4d. per line

Subsequent insertions—Quarter price.

All Advertisements, unaccompanied with directions are inserted until foraid, and charged accordingly.

Orders for discontinuing Advertisements to be in writing, delivered the day previous to publication.

No Advertisements can be received after Eleven o'clock the day of publication.

Persons not having Accounts at this Office, will be required to pay, on giving Advertisements.

Subscription, in town, one guinea per annum—Sent by post, one pound five shillings, including postage.

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Agriculture.

QUEBEC AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, Aug. 26, 1830.
PATRON, His Excellency the Administrator of the Government.

REPORT of the Visiting Committee of the Counties of Groulx, Lotbinière, Montmorency and Orleans.

The Committee named by the Agricultural Society of Quebec at the meeting of the 10th July last, performed the duties assigned to it by the Society, conformably to the Act 10th and 11th Geo. IV. cap. 24, and report that they followed throughout the instructions given by the Society in renewing the correspondence with the Societies present established, and contributed to the formation of other Societies: viz. at Pointe aux Trembles, Cap aux Croix, St. Anne du Nord and St. Jean, Island of Orleans.

The following is the amount of the monies paid at the Exhibitions, viz:—

At Deschambault, 21st July, 1830,	£25 10 0
At Ste. Croix, 24th July,	13 5 0
At Ste. Anne du Nord, 13th August,	30 5 0
At Ste. Jean, Island of Orleans, 14th August 17	2 6
	£116 2 6

Quebec, 26th August, 1830.

Members of the Committee present at Deschambault, and St. Croix:—

Messrs. Wilson, Leblond and Vaillancourt.

Members of the Committee present at Ste. Anne and St. Foy:—

Messrs. Wilson, R. Gowan and Vaillancourt.

The Committee of the Quebec Agricultural Society appointed at a meeting held at the Court-house in Quebec, on the 10th July last, to assist at the awarding of the Premiums offered by public Advertisements in the counties of Beauce, Dorchester, Bellechasse, Islet, Kamouraska, Rimouski and Saguenay, and to co-operate in the formation or re-establishment of Agricultural Societies in the said counties respectively.—

REPORT:

That your Committee consisting of Messrs. Neilson, President of the Society, A. Berthelot and Louis Massue, Members, and Mr. Isidore Bedard, Advocate, who obligingly gave his assistance, proceeded from Quebec on the 24th July, for Ste. Marie Nouvelle Beauce, where they attended the meeting advertised at the several Church doors, to be held on the 26th July, and previous to the awarding of the Premiums, held a meeting of the principal persons of the county and other landholders present at the public room of the Presbytère, when an Agricultural Society for the said County was formed, conformably to the rules proposed by the Quebec Society, and submitted to the meeting by your Committee: after which the President, Treasurer and Secretary of the said Society were appointed by the Members who had subscribed the Rules, and Judges were appointed to examine the articles entered and exhibited, and decide which were entitled to the premiums advertised conformably to the conditions of competition contained in the said advertisement. Upon the report of the said Judges made to a meeting of the society, and entered, the premiums were immediately publicly announced and paid by your Committee, and distributed by the President of the Society of the place.

Your Committee afterwards proceeded to St. Henry, where similar proceedings were had on the 29th July for

the county of Dorchester, east of the River Chaudière. Messrs. Berthelot and Massue, being in ill health, returned to Quebec from St. Henry, and Messrs. Neilson, Bedard, and Pierre Paradis, Secretary of the Etchemin Society, who volunteered his services, proceeded to St. Gervais, to assist at the meeting for the County of Bellechasse. At this place similar proceedings to those of Ste. Marie and St. Henry were had on the 30th July, and with like success. The Society of St. Gervais, however, confined its limits to the Parish of St. Gervais, St. Protais and St. Charles, the law having provided for two places of Meeting of the said County for holding the Polls at the Elections for the County.

From St. Gervais your Committee proceeded to St. Vallier, where means were adopted, in concert with the Revd. Mr. Orfroi, Curate of St. Vallier, and the Agents of the Society for forming a Society embracing the remainder of the County.

Your Committee, after visiting the Agents at St. Thomas, arrived at Pilelet on the evening of the 1st of August, where they were joined by Mr. Duval, Member of the Society, and Mr. D. B. Viger, M. P. P. of Montreal, who assisted at the Meeting advertised for that county, on the second August, and at the formation of a Society there for the said county.

On the 3d your Committee arrived at Kamouraska, after visiting the Agents at St. Anne and Rivière Ouelle, and on the 4th a Meeting was held at the Presbytère, a Society formed for the County, and the premiums awarded and distributed in the manner adopted at the previous meetings. The gentlemen of the Kamouraska Committee being unanimously of opinion that it would be impossible for your Committee to reach Rimouski in time for the Meeting there, after assisting at the Kamouraska exhibition, on account of the state of the roads in the portage below Trois Pistoles, Mr. Roy Desjardins was despatched before the Kamouraska meeting, with the money, and the necessary instructions and papers for holding the Meeting and forming a Society for Rimouski.

On the following day your Committee embarked for Malbaie, but were driven by stress of weather below Cap à l'Aigle. On reaching Malbaie over land, they waited on Dr. Fraser, President of the Society there, and to whom the money for the county had been transmitted, in case that your Committee should not be able to cross over in time for that Meeting. Dr. Fraser had taken every necessary step for the Meeting of the 9th, having kept the Society there in activity since its first formation; but it was with the utmost regret that your Committee found the county deprived of his presence at the Meeting, in consequence of sudden and severe illness. His place was however supplied for the time by Louis Tremblay, Esq. Vice President of the Malbaie Society, and under the direction of the Society proceedings were had similar to those in the other Counties; and the Rules submitted by the Quebec Society were also adopted and subscribed by the Society of Malbaie, embracing the two seigneuries of Mount Murray and Murray Bay.

On the morning after the Meeting at Malbaie, your Committee proceeded over land to St. Paul's Bay, where they obtained a Meeting of the principal inhabitants on the 11th, who formed themselves into a Society, for the parts of the County not included in the Malbaie Society, the Isle aux Coudres excepted. After this Meeting your Committee proceeded to that Island, and on the 12th took necessary steps, in concert with Mr. Asselin, the Curate of the Parish, and the Agent for forming a Society there; so that this interesting part of the country may hereafter partake in the grants made by the Legislature.

From Isle aux Coudres your Committee being informed that the new road, made behind Cap Tourmente, was still impracticable for any kind of wheeled carriages, proceeded on the 12th by water for Quebec, but having been driven in by contrary winds to pass the night in a cove under the cape, and the wind continuing strong ahead the next day, your Committee landed at St. Joachim, and proceeded to Ste. Anne, where the Meeting for the County of Montmorency was then held, assisted by other Members of the Society, and from thence to Quebec the same evening.

Your Committee have the satisfaction to be assured that in the whole of the Counties which they were appointed to visit, Agricultural Societies are now formed or re-established, under rules assuring an effectual and regular co-operation with the Quebec Society, conformably to the views expressed in the Acts of the Legislature for encouraging agricultural improvements in the different Counties of the Province.

The exhibitions were well attended in all the Counties,

and in many instances the shews were much greater than on any former occasion. The greatest zeal was shown by the principal person of the Counties, for promoting agricultural improvement, and they as well as many of the principal farmers readily joined the Societies formed, and agreed to contribute the necessary funds. The Agents of the Society and the Clergy in particular stood prominent at the head of those most friendly to agricultural improvement, and it is their example and influence that much of the complete success of your Committee is to be ascribed.

Your Committee travelled about 300 miles by land and water, and it is gratifying to those who went over the same ground in 1819 and in 1820, to see the great advances that have since been made in the improvement and settlement of this part of the country. These are due to the natural impulses and efforts of the inhabitants to better their condition, and to the absence of any very powerful obstruction. The progress of improved modes of cultivation has been but slow. In truth the Canadian farmer now lives more comfortably and securely, entirely by his own efforts and good management, than most of those who are held up to him as an example. Still agricultural improvements have been made and are making among the Canadian farmers. The business of a farmer is held in higher estimation than formerly: opening new lands is undertaken with greater alacrity, notwithstanding the obstacles which are opposed by the neglect of their duty on the part of some holders of tracts of wild land by grants from the Crown. There is more care in the rearing and selection of cattle; the Canadian horse as a working horse, has recovered the just estimation to which he is entitled, and was losing by the introduction of less useful but more shewy breeds. Great improvement has been made in the selection of milch cows: and fewer of those that are not good milkers are kept, while the stock of cattle has greatly increased; greater attention is given to the fattening of cattle; a finer and thicker woolled sheep is much sought after, and hogs seem no longer to be kept rather for their racing qualities than for flesh and fat. Great improvements have been made in the manufacture of domestic woollens and linens, and the making of straw hats and bonnets is carried to a degree of perfection, which, for all useful qualities and even beauty, exceeds or may vie with those that are imported. Improved implements and improved tacklings for working beasts have been introduced. The drill culture with the plough is universally restored to for potatoes instead of the hand hoe: there is more attention to the saving, management and application of manure than formerly, grass seeds are collected and sown: all these are necessary forerunners of a proper rotation of crops, the cleaning, and manuring and invigorating of land impoverished by alternate grain crops and exhausted by weeds. Those who expect that improvements of this nature can be effected in any country at once, have no correct idea of what these improvements are, and of the difficulty to a farmer who lives by his yearly labour, passing from one system of culture to another. He has no knowledge of what has occurred in other countries. Your Committee trusts that the spread which Education is now making in all parts of the country, the constantly calling the attention of the farmers themselves to agricultural improvements, and the discussion of these matters in the committees of the Societies, composed of practical farmers, and to be held in each Parish within the limits of the Society alternately, will prepare the way to the introduction of every improvement into the agriculture of this Province of which it is really susceptible.

The Committee of your Society employed on a similar mission in 1819, had occasion to remark on the inconveniences which had been felt by the Society and its agents for want of a regular and certain communication by post throughout the country. Your Committee have found the same inconvenience. In a population of upwards of a hundred thousand souls, extended over an inhabited country on the Southern banks of the St. Lawrence alone, from 6 to 60 miles in breadth, and in length upwards of 200 miles they have a communication of about 100 miles by post once a week along the banks of the river, with Post Offices at a distance of about 30 miles from each other, and on the northern bank no communication by post whatsoever. The drawback of the activity of the industry of the country and actual loss occasioned by want of information from this source, will be readily perceived. It is a privation unexampled in any other civilized country by a population of so great extent, so well situated for a communication by post, and which ought long ago to have been remedied, although these communications may not pay at first, if there is a surplus above the expenditure, it is entirely un-

justifiable in not applying it to new routes, particularly as the Post Office Laws prevent the inhabitants and the Legislature from establishing communications by post for the common advantage. In every Country which your Committee visited the want of a sufficient communication by post was a subject of loud complaint.

The following are the Lists of the Officers of the different Societies formed at the places where your Committee assisted at the Meetings, as well as the names of the Judges, the number of competitors, and the premiums awarded and paid. The Lists of the Committees of the different Parishes and of the Officers for the places where Meetings could not be had in time, are to be forwarded to Mr. VAILLANCOURT, Assistant-Secretary, without delay.

COUNTY OF BEAUCE.

Meeting held at the public Room in the Presbytere St. Marie 26th July, 1830:

Rev. Mr. VILADE, in the Chair.

Officers of the Society of the Beauce elected by the Members who subscribed the Rules:

Rev. Mr. VILADE, President.

Charles TASCHEPAU, Esq. Treasurer.

J. B. BONNEVILLE, Esq. Secretary.

Annual Meeting, 1st Sunday in July—Committee Meetings 2nd Sunday each month in each parish, alternately, after vespers.

Experts elected by the Society:

Messrs. Prisque Ferland. Messrs. William Hall.
Frs. Roulier. Frs. Gagnon.
Louis Faucher.

Competitors entered:—

For Horses	52	For Implements	6
For Horned Cattle	47	For Household Manufactures	10
For Sheep & Lambs	25	For New Land	12
For Swine	8		
Total	132		

Premiums awarded and amt. paid...£33:0:0.

COUNTY OF DORCHESTER.

Meeting held at the public room of the Presbytere of St. Henry, 26th July, 1830.

The Rev. Mr. LACASSE, in the Chair.

Officers of the Society of the River Etchemin, elected by the Members who subscribed the rules:

The Rev. Mr. LACASSE, President.

Mr. LOUIS ROUSSEAU, Treasurer.

PIERRE PARADIS, Esq. Secretary.

(Meetings as at La Beauce, only every 2nd month, to include the country east of the Chaudière.)

Experts elected by the Society:

Louis Bolduc St. Henry. Jean Turgeon, St. Anselme.
Louis La Sanie, do. Pierre Paradis, Secretary.
Germain Cantin, Point Levi.

Competitors entered:

For Horses	56	For Implements	3
For Horned Cattle	52	For Drill Crops	4
For Sheep	10	Household Manufactures	17
For Swine	2	For New Land	12
Total	119		

Premiums awarded and amount paid...£34:17:6.

COUNTY OF BELLECHASSE.

Meeting held in the public Room of the Presbytere of St. Gervais and St. Protas, 30th July 1830.

Colonel JOSEPH FRASER, in the Chair.

Officers of the Society of St. Gervais, extending to St. Gervais, St. Protas and St. Charles:

The Rev. RAPHAEL PAQUET, President.

JOSEPH ROY, Esq. Treasurer.

JOSEPH GOSSELIN, Esq. Secretary.

General Meetings and Committee Meetings in each parish alternately 1st Sunday in July, and every 2d month after vespers:

Experts elected by the Society:

For Horses: M. M. Jacques Laverrière, St. Charles.

Pierre Paradis Esq. St. Henry.

Joseph Talbot, St. Gervais.

For Horned Cattle:

Joseph Corriveau, St. Valier.

Joseph Bruneau, St. Gervais.

Paul Audet, St. Charles.

For Sheep, Hogs, &c. &c.

Joseph Goulet, St. Gervais.

J. B. Tanguay, do.

Ignace Ruelle, St. Charles.

Competitors entered:

For Horses	139	For Implements	1
For Horned Cattle	119	For Drill Crops	7
For Sheep	28	Household Manufactures	30
For Swine	3	For New Land(*)	28
Total	355		

Premiums &c. awarded and amt. paid, 59. £39 12 6.

(*) Many of these for having settled on new land since last year; one man had three arpents in crop from the maple of which he made 200 lbs. sugar this spring. Several had 6 arpents in crops, fenced and a house and barn by their own labour since last year.

COUNTY OF ISLETTE.

Meeting held in the public Room of the Presbytere, 2d Aug. 1830.

The Rev. Mr. Pierre Bourgette, in the Chair.

Officers of the Society of Islette, elected by the Members who subscribed the Rules:

Captain Boase, President.

Captain Têtu, Treasurer.

Captain Joseph Gamache, Secretary.

General and Committee Meetings held in each parish alternately, 1st Sunday in July after vespers, and Committee 2nd Sunday every 2nd month.

Experts elected by the Society.

For Horses,

MM. Charles Gendron, St. Thomas. M. L. M. Bernier, Cap. Charles Fortin, Islette.

For Horned Cattle &c.

MM. Vital Gagnon, Cap. M. Louis Blais St. Thos. J. M. Goudreau, Islette.

Competitors entered:

For Horses	140	For Implements*	9
For Horned Cattle	44	For Drill Crops	1
For Sheep	10	Household Manufactures	8
For Swine	4	For New Land	22
Total	238		

Premiums awarded and amount paid 57. £41 0 0.

* Amongst them there was a diving dress and machine of extraordinary ingenuity exhibited by Clement de St. Pierre, in which he had frequently passed several hours in the water walking about and working in the bottom with the greatest facility.

COUNTY OF KAMOURASKA.

Meeting held at the public Room at the Presbytere of Kamouraska, 4th Aug. 1830.

Amable Dionne, Esq. in the Chair.

Officers of the Society for the County elected by the Members who had subscribed the Rules.

Amable Dionne, Esq. President.

Paul Couillard Dupont, Esq. Treasurer.

J. B. Tache, Esq. Secretary.

Experts named by the Society:

For Horses,

Captain Boucher, Riv. Ouelle. Captain Edward Michaud, Capt. E. Marquis, Kamouraska. St. André.

For Horned Cattle:

MM. André Boucher, Riv. Ouelle.

Ant. Desjardins, Kamouraska.

Hilaire Michaud, St. André.

Competitors entered:

For Horses	69	For Implements	2
For Horned Cattle*	29	For Produce (Timothy Seed)	4
For Sheep*	16	Household Manufactures	10
For Swine	5	New Land†	16
Total	131		

Premiums awarded and amount paid 56. £45 0 0.

* In addition to these Mr. Dionne showed his Fine Ayrshire Bull and Cow imported by himself, with their calves; and Mr. Lebel showed his fine stock of Canadian Cattle; other gentlemen also sent their finest stock of horned Cattle and Sheep. Pierre Saigie had 28 sheep of a good quality. Louis Caron showed 23 excellent Lambs of this Spring.

† One of which was for 8 arpents cut down and put in crops this year, with a House, Cattle &c. at 30 arpents from other settlers, having with one or two others opened the road to their land.

COUNTY OF RIMOUSKI.

At a Meeting of the Agricultural Society for the County of Rimouski, held at the Church of Rimouski, 5th June, 1830.

PRESENT—The Rev. Mr. Michel Ringuet, President.

Joseph Pineau, Esq. Treasurer.

Pierre Gausreau, Esq. Secretary.

Members of the Committee:—Messrs. Ant. Lavoie, Louis Langis, François Pouliot, Charles Rouleau, Christostome Carmel, Amable Lepage, Milchoir Rebel, and J. B. Bouillon.

Experts entered by the Members of the Society.

Mr. Jean Ete. Roy, Samuel Bradley, and Walston Dubord.

Competitors entered:

For Horses	66	For Swine	3
For Horned Cattle	33	For Household Manufactures	5
For Sheep	7	For New Land	1
Total	119		

Prizes awarded and amount paid...£20 17 6.

Amount forwarded £40. Balance due in hands of Joseph Pineau, Esq. Treasurer, £19:2:6.

COUNTY OF SAGUENAY.

Meeting of the Society of Malbay, held in the Public Room at the Presbytere of St. Etienne de la Malbaye, Aug. 9, 1830.

PRESENT—Louis Tremblay, Esqr. Vice-President, in the Chair.

M. M. Hubert Simon, Treasurer.

C. H. Gausreau, Secretary.

Messrs. Rivier Boulianne, J. B. Duberger, Davies, A. Tremblay, Brannard, Bouchard, D. Bouchard, Louis Tremblay, Jean Maltais, L. Boivin, Thos. Harvey, and J. M. Fraser, Members.

For the Quebec Agricultural Society:—Messrs. Neilson and Isidore Bedard.

The Rules proposed by the Quebec Society were severally read, adopted and subscribed by the members, and the annual Meetings fixed for the first Sunday in July, after vespers, and the Committee Meetings, 2d Sunday of every second month.

Experts named by the Society:

For Horses:—L. Bouchard, Riv. Mailbou.

J. Brassard, père, do.

Damas Simard, Terrebonne.

For Horned Cattle.

Joseph Demeule, Mount Murray.

Alexis Tremblay, Ruisseau des Frères.

Louis Gagnon, Terrebonne.

Competitors entered.

For Horses	107	For Agricultural Implements	12
For Horned Cattle	143	For Grain	8
For Sheep*	23	For Household Manufactory	12
For Swine	1	For New Land†	14
Total	317		

* Jacob Gagnon showed 23 Ewes of a good quality.

† The highest being 10 arpents cut down last year and sown this by one person.

Premiums awarded and amount paid 61. £45 10 0.

SAINT PAUL'S BAY.

At a Meeting held at the Public Room in the Presbytere St. Paul's Bay, 11th August, 1830.

The Rev. Mr. Decoigne was called to the Chair.

It was resolved to form an Agricultural Society for the whole of the County not included in the Malbay Society, with the exception of Isle aux Coudres, and the Rules proposed by the Quebec Society were read, adopted and subscribed. The annual meeting to be held in the different Parishes alternately on the first Sunday in July, at the Presbytere after Vespers, and the Committee meetings on the second Sunday of every second month, at the same hour and places alternately.

Officers elected by the members who had subscribed the Rules.

The Revd. Mr. Bernard Benjamin Decoigne, President.

Louis Belair, Esquire, Treasurer.

Chs. Pierre Huot, Esquire, Secretary.

ISLE AUX COUDRES.

Circumstances not permitting the calling immediately sufficient Meeting of the Inhabitants, on consultation with the Revd. Mr. ASSELIN, Curate of the Parish, Mr. D. Gagnon, Agent of the Society, and several other landholders who all expressed a wish to have a Society established for the Island, the Book of the Rules proposed by the Society was left with Mr. Asselin on the 12th of August, and a meeting of the Inhabitants for the purpose of forming a Society electing the Officers and a Committee, was to be held shortly after, and the election to be reported to the Quebec Society.

Your Committee think it proper to remark, that in stating the number of entries the names of the competitors only have been counted. Some of them have been entered more than once, being competitors under different heads, and many of them presented a great many articles under one entry, particularly Horses, Cows, Heifers, Calves, Sheep, Lambs, Implements and Household Manufactures. Many applications for drill crops were not entered, because they were considered not conformable to the advertisement of premiums, as a great many applications to enter for clearing new land were waived by the parties, upon information that there were already a number of entries, with certificates, for a much larger quantity; a few small sums were allowed to persons who showed merit, but who were prevented from obtaining premiums without any fault of theirs.

With reference to that part of the instructions given to your Committee, which required them to forbid the sale of spirituous liquors at the exhibitions, and to take care the good order be preserved at the meetings, your Committee happy to observe, that although five or six thousand persons must have been present at these exhibitions, and for the most part during the whole day, no instance of intemperance came under the view of your Committee, nor any thing like a personal altercation or gross and offensive language and demonstration. In the evenings, after the close of the exhibitions, some few persons were assembled at the taverns to a late hour than the necessary refreshment required, without however producing any breach of good order; your Committee thought it necessary on such occasions to cause intimation to be given to the tavern keepers concerned, not to allow such practice on similar occasions in future, as tending to throw discredit on their houses and their county and the exhibitions, and injuring the high character for good manners which belongs to the people of the country.

Your Committee do not think it necessary to recommend any new Agents at present; those gentlemen, already on the List, and to whom the Society lie under so many obligations for a gratuitous and troublesome service, are quite efficient and zealous. Besides, they will no doubt be in some measure relieved by the Secretaries of the Societies recently established.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Quebec, Aug. 26th, 1830.

J. NEILSON.

From English Papers.

TITLES AND OTHER HONORARY DISTINCTIONS BORNE BY HIS LATE MAJESTY.

George (Augustus Frederick) IV., of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, King. Defender of the Faith, Prince of Wales, Duke of Lancaster and Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay in Scotland, King of Hanover, Duke and Prince of Brunswick-Lunenbourg, Arch-Treasurer of the Holy Roman Empire, Sovereign Protector of the United States of the Ionian Islands, Viscount Lancastron, Earl of Carrick in Scotland, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles and Great Steward of Scotland, Earl of Chester, Captain-General of the Honourable Artillery Company, Marquis of the Isle of Ely, Colonel in Chief of the two Regiments of Life Guards, High Seward of Plymouth, Sovereign of the Orders of the Garter, Bath, Thistle, St. Patrick, Hanoverian Guelphic Order, St. Michael and St. George of the Ionian Isles, Visitor of University, Oriel, and Christ Church Colleges, Oxford, and of Trinity College, Cambridge, Knight of the Orders of the Golden Fleece of Spain and Austria, St. Stephen of Hungary, Pedro of Brazil, of St. Spirit of France, of Maria Theresa of Austria, of Charles the Third of Spain, of William of the Netherlands, of St. Hubert of Bavaria, of Gustavus Vasa of Sweden; and several other Honours. His Majesty was created Prince of Wales 18th August, 1759, Regent, 5th Feb. 1811, and King of Great Britain, 29th January, 1820; widower, 7th August, 1821, having married, 8th April, 1795, Queen Caroline Amelia Elizabeth, second daughter of Charles William Ferdinand, reigning Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttele, deceased, by princess Augusta, eldest daughter of Frederick Prince of Wales, and sister of King George III. Her Majesty was born 17th May, 1758, and died 7th August, 1821. The issue of this marriage was Charlotte Augusta, Princess of Wales, born 7th Jan. 1786, died in childhood, to the irrepressible grief of the nation, 20th Nov. 1817, having married, 2d May, 1816, Prince Leopold, George Frederick, third son of Francis Frederick Augustus

reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg, deceased. The Prince was born 16th December, 1793; Royal Highness by patent, 7th April, 1818, when he was permitted to quarter the Royal Arms with his paternal coat.

HIS LATE MAJESTY, we understand, previously to his decease, expressed a wish that his remains might be interred beneath his own private chapel, now in progress, should it be found consistent with the ceremonies necessary to be observed on a Royal demise. It is well known that on a former melancholy occasion he had expressed a similar wish with respect to the funeral of the Princess Charlotte; but we conclude that now, as then, it is found impossible to conduct the Royal obsequies in such a manner as to meet as once the personal wishes of the late King, and to observe those demonstrations of respect due to the Sovereign of the British Empire.

ENGLISH GENERAL MOURNING

DINNER DRESS.—Cap of white crape, fluted round the face in rays. Trimmed with bows of black game riband, of the pattern of love riband. On the right side of the cap are placed one black crape leaves. Chemise of black crape, the upper part trimmed with a ruche of black crape, which crosses in front; down the back, and in front of the chemise, are placed fluting stripes, or rays of folded black crape. Robe dress of black gros de Naples; the scoopeded robings trimmed with an edging of printed black crape; broad belt of folded black crape. The skirt of the dress is closed in front by two broad folds of black crape; are trimmed on each side of the front seam, from the belt to the feet. Plain round upper sleeve, and straight demi sleeve; a fluted fan-like cuff of white crape finishes the sleeve at the wrist. Black crape fan.

EVENING DRESS.—Black crape hat with black ostrich feathers. The hat is cut away on the right side with two bands, and filled up with folds of white crape and black crape bows. Robe of black crape over a black silk dress. Two leppels lay back on each shoulder, edged with a pipe of black gros de Naples; they turn back to show a half chemise of white crape; beneath them hang deep epaulettes of full white crape. Black sleeves, very full at the top, and divided at the elbow band of black silk at the wrist. The skirt is fastened down the front with diamond-shaped lozenges of silk, each containing a rich curjet ornament; on each side a broad stripe of black silk passes from the belt, widening gradually to the feet. Earrings of jet. Black tulle silk belt. Black kid shoes and gloves. Plain black silk stockings. This is a most noble and appropriate costume.

Scotland

ERROL.—An occurrence took place here, on Sunday evening, which had like to be attended with very serious consequences. The Sacrament had been solemnized on that day, and an immense concourse from the neighboring parishes, added to the greater part of the population of Errol, crowded the church to hear the Rev. Dr. Gordon, of Edinburgh, preach the evening sermon. While the preacher was proceeding some one called out the galleries were giving way! It was immediately ascertained that the beams which support the gallery had indeed separated a little from their fastenings at the wall; but as the danger appeared to be neither very imminent nor immediate, the Rev. Mr. Grierson, minister of the parish, attempted to allay the consternation of the people by assuring them of this, and cautioned them against attempting a precipitate retreat. Still, however, the pressure for egress was considerable, and some essayed to escape by the windows and were cut by the glass. In the crush upon the stairs and towards the entrances many were considerably bruised, but we are glad to hear that no fatal result, as on some similar occasions, has ensued. The church is not very old, but of singularly bad construction, and inferior workmanship. We understand it will now be rebuilt or subjected to a thorough repair.—*Perth Courier.*

On Saturday evening, while Mr. Wombwell's wild beasts were at feed, one of the tigers quietly walked out of his den, the door of which had been accidentally left open for a moment, and, by a single bound, placed himself in the centre of the arena, and in the midst of a hundred trembling spectators. There was, of course a great deal of hurrying to and fro among the gentlemen, but the object of their alarm conducted himself with the greatest propriety; and, after dancing a simple sort of hornpipe in the midst of them, suffered himself to be caught and reconducted to his den. There are some of the tigers, however, which are not quite so goodnatured as the one we have just immortalised. On Tuesday forenoon an inquisitive rogue of a boy crept under the wheels of one of the caravans, and put his face close to a hole in one of the doors, in order to reconnoitre its inmates—a privilege which the state of his pocket did not allow him to enjoy in a legitimate manner. In the midst of his ecstasy, at having discovered so excellent a peeping hole, a huge blow was dashed into his cheek, and half of it torn away. A friend of our's, who chanced to be loitering near by, when the poor fellow crept out, streaming with blood, hastily took him to Dr. Newbigging, who humanely sewed up the laceration, which, we regret to add, will occasion a disfigurement for life.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

There is no place, perhaps, in the world where the inhabitants live to so advanced an age as in the Shetland Isles. Instances of individuals attaining to upwards of 120 years of age in these islands, and being able to go about their ordinary employment to the last, are of frequent occur-

rence. Chamberlayne in his "Present State of Great Britain," says, "They (the Shetland Islanders) are generally healthy, commonly living to five, six, or seven score years of age." The same author, in another part of his book, mentions that, at the time at which he wrote, he knew of one woman upwards of 140 years of age, who then retained the full exercise of her faculties, and constantly attended to the occupation in which the greater part of her life had been spent.

The preparations making for the herring fishing at the flourishing burgh of Wick and the other stations in Caithness, are on a much more extensive scale than in any previous year; and we learn that a good fishing is expected. Last year 442 coopers were employed in the Wick district making barrels, and, although half of those made were not used, in consequence of the failure of the fishing, yet an equal number of coopers are at present daily at work. In 1829, 146 curers had establishments at Wick; there were 955 boats engaged in the herring fishing, 4,956 seamen, and, including gutters, carters, &c., from 5,150 to 3,260 labourers. From the activity displayed at Wick, a correspondent informs us that it is supposed from 40 to 50 boats, in addition to those of last season, will put to sea this year. There will therefore be nearly 1,600 boats, and about 8,606 individuals, employed this season at the fishing. The curers are at present engaging the boats belonging to Wick at from £5 to £8 bounty, and 10s. per crane; Buckie boats at from £10 to £12 bounty, and 10s. to 10s. 6d. per crane. Indeed, some of the boats belonging to the south of Scotland have been engaged so high as 11s. the crane, but no bounty is allowed; the curers, in lieu thereof, furnishing the seamen with lodgings, whisky, &c. Wick, were about 158,085 barrels of herrings were cured last season, is of course the principal herring fishing in the northern counties—indeed in Scotland; but much business is done at Thurso, Lybster, Duncaith, and Helmsdale. The new pier at Pulteney will be finished before the herring fishing commences, which will afford much additional accommodation to seamen.—*Intercess Journal.*

THE LATE SCOTCH CHAMPION AND M'LEAN.—We feel much pleasure in stating that, the persevering exertions of Captain Stewart, superintendent of the Edinburgh police, and his officers, the greater part of the property stolen in three shopbreakings committed within the last three weeks—namely, in Lothian-street, Bristo-street, and the West Port, Edinburgh—has been recovered. The manner of the apprehension of the supposed burglars is rather singular.—Some nights ago a suspicious-looking individual was observed preceeding down the West Bow, and, being followed, was seen to join another person, apparently an entire stranger. The officer, after watching his motions for a short time, took him into custody, and on searching his person a number of false keys were found. He gave himself the different names of Murray, Murrayson, and Manson; but, from subsequent inquiries, his name was ascertained to be Angus M'Lean; that he was a smith to trade, and from Glasgow, where he had been apprehended some years ago on a charge of shopbreaking, along with M'Kay, the late Scotch champion. M'Lean was convicted on that charge (M'Kay being King's evidence), and sentenced to transportation. M'Lean broke out of Glasgow gaol, but was shortly after secured, and sent to the hulks, where, conducting himself with propriety, and being a good tradesman, he was appointed to some subordinate charge. He, however, escaped from the hulks along with two others, and had the hardihood to return to Glasgow, where he remained but a very short time, and came to Edinburgh in quest of work. Here he obtained employment, and for some time appears to have laboured honestly for his bread, but again falling into evil courses, has been apprehended under the circumstances which render it improbable he will have another opportunity of escaping from justice. Other two men and four women are in custody as art and part of the same charge, which is now under precognition.

From American papers.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MICHIGAN.—The Anniversary Discourse before this Society was delivered on the 4th inst. by Henry R. Schoolcraft, Esq. The history of the migrations, wars, and varied fortunes of the Indian Tribes was the subject of the speaker—a subject novel and difficult. To the examination of it Mr. S. brought the aid of extensive reading, much personal knowledge and much transitional lore. In no work heretofore published can a part of the facts mentioned by him be found; and in few of equal compass, on any subject, is comprised so much valuable information. It will gratify those who heard it with pleasure, to learn that Mr. Schoolcraft has assented to the publication of this discourse, in conformity with an unanimous vote of the Society.—*Detroit Gazette.*

POPULATION OF OGDENSBURGH.—The population of that village, according to the census which has just been taken, is 1564, including the French settlement within its boundaries, which numbers 142 souls.

The census for the village of Utica shows a population of 2320.

In the legislature of Massachusetts, there appears to be a standing committee "On the change of names." We have

always observed, at the close of their sessions, a long list of persons whose names had been changed by legislative acts. It is a singular, and, we should think, a very useless practice: and not only useless, but at times very inconvenient. When a man in middle life has his name changed, if he has previously done that which most men do, executed promissory notes, or other written contracts, the alteration of the name may be easily supposed likely to create a good deal of confusion. Besides, men should not be ashamed of their names. We do not know any good reason why they should be in Massachusetts, any more than in any other parts of the country. And yet we believe there are ten times as many such changes in that State, from year to year, as there are in all the other States in the Union. It is altogether probable that much of it arises from the fashion, which, in many other cases, is often the fruitful source of a great deal of folly. A man who had been absent from his native village for a few years would be much puzzled, when revisiting it, to hunt up his old neighbours, and even his brothers and sisters.—*New-York Daily Adver.*

The Pad-gaud.—The Pensacola Gazette contains the history of a festivity lately celebrated in that place in pursuance of an ancient custom, called shooting the Pad-gaud. The writer of the account supposes the usage to have been brought from Normandy to Canada, whence it travelled to Illinois, to Mobile and to Pensacola. The day fixed upon this year was the 15th of May. The weather was beautiful, every horse, every vehicle of every kind, in the town of Pensacola, was put in requisition at an early hour, and at ten o'clock the streets were deserted of all their inhabitants. The *fete* was celebrated about a mile and a half north of the town, in a beautiful grove of live oaks. The writer thus describes it.

"A long table was spread under the deep shade of the trees, and near each end of it stood a wide side board fixed against their large trunks, and well supplied with refreshments. Beyond the grove, there was a 'bosky dell,' filled with the rich, various and fragrant shrubbery of this climate, and around, there was the close green s.d of the open fields, which had formerly been cultivated. Not far off stood the untenanted dwelling, at this moment, however, filled to overflowing, with the gayest of the gay. The dance had already commenced, several sets of cotillions were footing it at once to the sound of the violin, and attracted by this animating scene, we left those who were seated or moving about singly, or in groups, through the grove, to join the merry throng. The assemblage of beauty would have made a paradise of any place.

At twelve o'clock, the important business of the day was announced—the shooting the Pad-gaud. The body of the bird was somewhat larger than that of a domestic fowl; it was made of the root of cypress or wild olive, or other spongy material, so that it might be struck by a hundred balls without being brought down. An iron rod was passed through it, which was driven into the end of a long pole. The distance from the place where the shooters took their stand, was about seventy yards. The head of the *gandy* bird was crowned with a bunch of artificial flowers, while its spreading wings, and the sweeping curve of its tail, were adorned with one hundred ribbands of every color, and fluttering in the breeze—girts, which it had obtained from the ladies, during the week, while paraded through the town. Every eye was now fixed on this object—it was sufficiently near to enable each fair maiden to distinguish her gift from the rest—and many a generous *Cavaliero* guided by instinct, perhaps by some secret intimation, panted to possess himself, if not of the whole bird, at least of the *favor* of his damsel. Eighty tickets were drawn from a hat, and the lists forthwith were opened. Rifles, muskets, fowling pieces, double or single barrelled, with common or percussion locks, were brought forth. Officers of the army and navy, citizens, the young and old, all engaged in the contest with equal earnestness, and with equal gaiety and good humor. But the imagination must supply the rest. The shooting continued one hour and a half, until nothing remained of the poor bird, but a small piece not longer than one's hand. As it diminished in size, and the aspirants grew more eager, the distance was shortened, until at last each one was at liberty to take what station he pleased. By this time the ornaments of the *pad-gaud* were transferred to the hats and button holes of the more fortunate marksmen, who seldom obtained the ribband most valued by them. A lucky, or perhaps well directed shot brought down the remaining fragment—a shout ensued and Mr. V———was proclaimed king. Then followed a procession—his majesty *elect* with the bouquet in his hand, supported by the *ex-kings*, and preceded by music, playing "hail to the chief." The procession passed twice in review before the ladies, who were seated, but on coming round the third time a fair lady was chosen queen of the next festival, the bouquet was presented to her, the choice was ratified by general acclaim, and by the blushes of the maiden.

The company soon after sat down to an elegant dinner—after which the dancing was resumed; *fandango* following close on the heels of the Scotch reel.—About sundown the returning population once more filled the streets, like the coming in of the tide. Any where else, it might have been worth while to add, that in the whole of this numerous collection, there was not to be seen a single instance of excess, nor was there the slightest occurrence to disturb the harmony and good humor—but here, the circumstance produced no remark. This may be ascribed to the habitual temperance

of the Spanish population, and still more to the formidable influence produced by the presence of the fair.

The writer supposes the name *Pad-gaud* to be derived from the word *gaud*, an obsolete French word, signifying a male bird, and *papier*, paper. Another writer in the *Pensacola Gazette*, derives it from *papier* and *gaal*, signifying a paper jay, or paper bird, which afterwards became corrupted into *Pad-gaud*. He observes:

Some thirty years ago, I assisted at similar feasts in the mountainous country which divides Germany, France, Switzerland and Italy. Every pretender at the *TIRRETTIE*, an abbreviation for *TIRAILLERIE* (popping) was bound to appear, as much as means allowed, in full dress after the fashion of the *Arquebusers* of the XIV century, and to escort a female, dressed accordingly, both mounted on brilliantly caparisoned steeds. He who shot the best was proclaimed, in some places, King; in others, Knight; his female companion was decked with all the ornaments of the *PAPEGEAI*, and was called *LA BELLE* for the remainder of the year, when some other favourite succeeded to an appellation, which has been so much desired, since the time of our good mother Eve.

Provincial.

UPPER CANADA.

THE WELLAND CANAL.—We learn by the *Oswego Palladium*, that the schooner *Erie* had arrived at that place from Cleveland, Ohio, via the Welland Canal. Her arrival was greeted by the ringing of bells, the firing of a national salute of 24 guns, displaying of flags, &c.

A public dinner was given on the occasion. The toasts given all served to shew the very lively interest that the inhabitants take in the success of the canal.

MURDER.—On Sunday evening last an atrocious murder was committed in the township of Camden, on the person of John Rodolph, a German, who was found shot within a few feet of his own door. A man named William Kain was immediately suspected of being the perpetrator of the murder, and upon being apprehended confessed the fact. He was committed to prison on Tuesday on the coroner's warrant, and will take his trial at the approaching assizes.—*Herald*.

We take the opportunity of noticing, in this place, that Mr. McKenzie of the Colonial Advertiser, has published a letter from Mr. Brent, Chief Clerk in the Office of Mr. Van Buren, Secretary of State, written by the desire of the latter Gentleman, which fully exonerates Mr. McKenzie from the charge of having visited the American seat of Government, with a view to negotiate matters connected with a revolutionary movement in Upper Canada. The concluding paragraph of Mr. Brent's letter is as follows:—

"I have just received a letter from Mr. Van Buren, the Secretary, dated at Albany, the 23d of this month, expressly authorising me to deny all knowledge of or belief, on his part, in the design imputed to you, as I now have the honor of doing, and to state moreover, that he has not the smallest ground for believing, that your visit had any thing political for its object. He directs me also to add, that if the President were not likewise absent from the seat of Government, he is well persuaded he would readily concur in the declaration which I have thus had the honour of making in his behalf."

The last *Kingston Chronicle* contains the prospectus of a new weekly paper, on a plan never attempted before to be styled the *Albion of Truth*. It is to be published, in KINGSTON by ROBERT JEFFERS. Its columns are to be open to the religious Communication of every persuasion. This will be the seventh weekly Newspaper in KINGSTON.

Montreal, Aug. 19.—A great proportion of the grain crops in the neighbourhood have been cut down and safely housed in good order. Some small parcels of Lower Canada spring wheat have appeared in market, and been sold at about 6s. per bushel. Best Upper Canada wheat, of last year's crop, for immediate shipping, will command 6s. 6d. to 6s. 9d. per 60 lbs.

Montreal, (Saturday) August 21st.—Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week the weather was very pleasant, and must have been highly favourable to those engaged in harvest labours. Yesterday afternoon we had several heavy showers of rain, accompanied with some thunder.

Yesterday morning Col. Douglas and family left this for New York, on their way to Scotland.

UNIVERSITY OF MCGILL COLLEGE.

THE WINTER COURSES OF LECTURES of the MEDICAL FACULTY will commence on the 5th NOVEMBER next.

Materia Medica and Therapeutics, 11, A. M.—A. F. Holmes, M. D.

Chemistry and Pharmacy, 11, A. M.—A. F. Holmes, M. D.

Theory and Practice of Medicine, 2, P. M.—W. Caldwell, M. D.

Anatomy and Physiology, 1, P. M.—J. Stephenson, M. D.

Principles and Practice of Surgery, 1, P. M.—J. Stephenson, M. D.

Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, 3, P. M.—W. Robertson, Esq.

Hospital Visit every day at noon.

Montreal, 20th August, 1830.

COMMISSARIAT EXCHANGE at 4s. 2½d. Sterling per \$.

QUEBEC, AUGUST 28, 1830.

Since our last the arrival of the *Sir Walken* from Liverpool has furnished papers of that place to the 6 ult. inclusive, some extracts will be found below; no further certain intelligence from Algiers has been received, nor had a decisive blow been struck at the latest dates from the French Army. The Arabs of the Desert having assembled in force will oblige the invading army to proceed with caution.

* *From the Star of Wednesday.*—We have been politely favored with the perusal of the *London Atlas* of the 3rd, and the *Liverpool Times* of the 6th July, brought by Capt. Sanderson, of the *Sir Watkin*. The following are extracts from these papers:—

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 2nd.—On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer the sum of £200000, was granted on account of the Civil List. Other sums were also voted, the principal of which was £1,126,554 for miscellaneous services in Ireland.

Mr. Robt. Grant gave notice that he would on Tuesday move an address to the crown on the question of the Regency.

The Beer Bill passed the House of Commons.

The Clause in Sir R. Peel's new Bill of abolishing the punishment of death in cases of Forgery, was rejected in the House of Lords on the 1st July, by a majority of 77 to 20.

LONDON, JULY 4.—It is understood the House of Commons will get through its portion of the public business by Friday next, and if the House of Lords is able to dispose of the business before it by that day, the dissolution will take place forthwith.

Mr. Hume.—The return of this Gentleman for the county of Middlesex, is considered certain.

Many of the mountains in Westmoreland and Northumberland, were covered with snow for several hours on Saturday week.

It is reported that the Earl Fitzwilliam is to be created a Marquis, and Prince Leopold, Duke of Kendal, with a seat in the cabinet. The Earl of Cassilis is to be Lord Steward of the King's household.

We feel inconceivable pleasure at having to record the total extinction of that wholesale system of aggression and plunder which disgraced the character of our population last Friday. Riot and disturbance are happily at an end.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

The run upon the banks continues.

The engagement of Miss Paton and Mr. Wood at the Dublin Theatre, seems likely to prove a failure. They were playing literally to empty benches.—*Dublin Evening Packet*.

It is expected that a proposal will be made in the Polish Diet, now sitting, for the union of Lithuania with the Kingdom of Poland.

The Packet ship *George Canning* arrived at Liverpool on the 2d Julp.

Information, it is understood, has been received in London, of the final adjustment of the difference with China.

LONDON, July 3.—The advance of the French Army on Algiers has been impeded by a formidable attack of vast hordes of Arabs amounting with the Algerines to 80,000. The accounts of this affair were communicated by telegraph, and there is yet no certainty on the subject. The enemy was driven back to his camp at Staoneli; but the French were so posted that a large portion of their forces was necessarily employed in defending the landing of materiel of the army. They were thus obliged to limit the opposing force to 25,000 men. The conflict was sanguinary, and it is evident the French have suffered a heavy loss.—*Atlas*.

On the 30th June the French army continued in pursuit and another action is said to have taken place at Sidi Feruch.

Among the senseless reports which sometimes issue from the Press, is the rumour, that the *West India Trade* is forthwith to be opened to the Americans, and that on the 1st of Sept. This report comes again from East-port.—There must exist somewhere a Steam-Engine for the production of news.

LIVERPOOL, July 5th.—The sale of flour has been less free; upwards of 50,000 barrels United States are reported since Tuesday, but few transactions have occurred in this article under lock: some holders have shown an inclination to accept rather lower rates. Bonded wheat maintains its late value.

There has been a good demand for Ashes, and the sales of the week amount to 400 barrels Pot at 30s to 31s. 6d. for old and new, with 120 barrels Pearl at 34s. to 35s. per cwt.

The Races commenced on Wednesday, and the day being uncommonly fine the course was thronged with visitors, several of whom came from Montreal and some from the United States, among the last was the family of General Cadwallader. The sister of this gentleman married the present Lord Erskine, when that

nobleman, then Mr. Erskine, was Ambassador from the Court of Great Britain at Washington. There were more equipages of a handsome description than at any former year, and in fact the assemblage on the occasion was such as to give a favourable impression of the increasing wealth and improving taste of the country.

The sport was but indifferent. The first race for *The Merchants' Purse*, of Fifty Sovereigns, came off as below.

Mr. Gibb's, b. h. Filho,	1	1
Lieut. Dewson's, ch. m. Lady Flirt,	2	2

A good deal of money changed hands upon this race.—The mare had many backers some of whom were so confident of her winning that 5 to 3 and 3 to 2 were freely offered and taken. The result however shewed that those who brought her into this country to beat Filho, had reckoned, to use a common phrase, without their host. It was clear from the first starting that the horse was as superior to his antagonist in foot as in strength; in fact that the mare could not live with him, he had it all his own way, was at no time pushed and won almost in a canter.

QUEBEC PLATE, 70 DOLLARS, Two mile heats.

Mr. Barnard's Sportsman,	2	1	1
Lt. Dewson's Light Infantry,	1	crossed.	
Mr. Kauntz's Yankee Maid,			

Had not, the Yankee Maid bolted this race would have been her's. The running between Sportsman and Light Infantry was very close, the latter horse lost, a cross being adjudged against him.

THE UNTRIED STAKES, 40 DOLLARS, and 10 DOLLARS Entrance—One mile heats.

Mr. Osborne's b. g. Jonathan,	1	2	2
Mr. Gugg's b. g. Hazard,	2	1	1
Mr. Gibb's ch. g. Trump,	3	distanced.	
Mr. Gillam's c. g. Arabian,	4	3	3

In this case a false start was decided by the Stewards after Hazard had gone round the course. The other heats were taken as above. Hazard, notwithstanding his running the extra mile and his rider being over weight won in beautiful style and shewed himself to be a very superior horse.

MATCH OF £25—Two mile heats.

Mr. Gugg's ch. m. Yatzi,	1	1
Mr. O'Hara's gr. g. Doctor,	2	2

Was easily taken by the mare.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, 26th Augt.

THE GARRISON PLATE OF £25—Entrance £5.

Mr. Kauntz's ch. m. Yankee Maid,	1	1
Mr. Kerr's ch. m. Lady Flirt,	2	2

In this race Mr. Kauntz's mare, which was near losing from having bolted, shewed herself uncommonly fleet, and would for two miles have been no despicable antagonist against Filho, she won her race with great ease.

GRAND SWEEPSTAKES OF 50 DOLLARS each, with One Hundred Dollars added by the Stewards.

Mr. Kauntz's Bronte, (late Snap.)	1	1
Mr. Gibb's Perhaps,	distanced.	
Mr. Kerr's Light Infantry,	bolt dist.	

The Steamers Purse was not run for. The racing day was miserable and disappointed all expectation. The entries for to day promise better sport.

The REGATTA which was to have taken place yesterday was postponed till Tuesday on account of the unfavorable state of the weather. A purse was however subscribed for Pilot boats for which ten started from Sir John Caldwell's Yacht off the East India Wharf and sailed round a boat stationed off the point of the Island of Orleans. The wind which was fresh at starting fell and entirely died away just after the boats returned, they came back tolerably close. The boat No. 55, belonging to Valliant court, Pilot, was first, and No. 97, owned by Brown, Pilot, second, and would have been entitled to 35 dollars and 12 dollars, but it is disputed on the ground, that when to windward, each of these boats made use of their oars on the weather side, against the terms of the wager; if this is the case the third boat owned by Barron, ferry man of Point Levy, which came in third, will, take the first prize.

Four gentlemen's boats started for a sweepsakes, but the wind failed them and the tide being down, they were obliged to give up the match and take to their oars. The boat of Mr. H. Caldwell had at this time a decided advantage being nearly two miles a head of the other competitors.

Amongst other amusements going on yesterday a match of Cricket was played between two picked eleven of the 15th and 24th Regiments, which after a display of excellent play, in bowling, batting and fielding was won by the latter corps by twelve notches only, a closer match has seldom been played.

Yesterday evening a new Pantomime Drama, called the *Minstrel*, was brought out at the Circus. The plot is founded on the story of John Adams, the minstrel of the Branto. The scenery and dresses were good, and the whole piece went off very well. Mr. Wells as *Pipes*, the boatswain of the Grampus, made the heart quite the hero of the piece, some of his hits were very good, and when he assumed the dress of the Indian he was imitatively droll. Schinotti, one of the best song Indians we have seen, had not enough to do, his dance, which is very clever, though belonging to the

North American Indians, might, without any very violent violation of pantomimic unities, have been introduced in a South Sea Island Savage scene, and it is a dance which, in the stage language, always tells.

We learn that the following gentlemen have been named Lieutenant Colonels commanding the Militia of the City of Quebec, which has been divided into five battalions; viz Lt. Colonels J. W. Woodley, J. E. Perreault, (Artillery,) Pierre Laforte, Ant. G. Couillard and Augustin Germain. These gentlemen will command the battalion 1st, 2nd, and so on, according to their seniority, which we hear is in the above order. It is said that Mr. De Léry will have the command in chief of the five battalions of the city, formed into a brigade. The militia men are to be enrolled indiscriminately in the quarters they reside, without the late distinction of English and Canadian battalions, and it is thought as soon as the Commanding Officers of the different battalions in the whole Province are appointed, that a list of them, with the Majors, will be officially published. The Captains and subaltern officers will afterwards be gradually named.—*Old Gas.*

The Bermuda papers of the 1st instant, have been received. They are without advices of interest.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Quebec, 26th August, 1850.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE ADMINISTRATOR of the Government has been pleased to make the following appointments:

ANTOINE BERNIER, Gent. a Public Notary for this Province.

GEORGE B. GORDIE, Gent. a ditto ditto ditto.

WILLIAM RITCHIE, Esquire, Registrar of Georgeville, in and for the county of Stanstead, under the act of the Provincial Parliament to establish Register Offices in the counties of Drummond, Sherbrooke, Stanstead, Shefford and Missisquoi.

JAMES LELL, Gent. to practice Medicine and Midwifery in this Province.

Advices from Labrador state that the easterly winds which prevailed during the whole of the Spring, prevented the fishing craft from passing down the straits of Belleisle, and drove the fish into deep water. The cod-fishing has, in consequence, been a general failure, and the damp and cold season was also extremely unfavourable for the curing of fish. The salmon-fishing has been pretty generally successful. At Gaspe, as was stated before, the cod-fishing has been very productive. The barn of J. Bte. Huard, farmer of Ste. Croix, was consumed on Tuesday morning by lightning. Among other property he is said to have lost 250 sheaves of wheat.—*O. Q. G.*

Port of Quebec.

ARRIVED.

- Aug. 25.—Bark Asin, Blair, 8th Aug. from Halifax, to H. Atkinson, do.
—Bark Sir William, Sanderson, 7th July from Liverpool, Gwyn & Co. in do. 10 settlers.
—Bark Lord Gambler, Taylor, 4th Aug. from New York, to Lemercier & Co. in do.
—Brig Sussex, Cranston, 31 do. from do. to Pemberton, do.
—Brig Susan, Stephens, 4th July from Torbay, to R. F. Maitland, do.
—Bark Glenora, Cottman, 5th do. from Cork, to R. Methley, goods.
—Brig Grenada, Tuzo, 18th July from Grenada, to J. Leavitt, rum.
—Brig Cyrus, Bell, 20th June from Sunderland, to Muir & Co. coals.
—Schr. Mary Ann, Sera, from Madras Island, oil.
—Ship John March, Cline, 23rd June from London, in ballast.
—Brig Argyle, Kerr, 23 days from Oporto, to James Hunt, wine, &c.
—26—Brig Acadia, Brown, 14 days from Havre de Grace, to H. G. Forsyth & Co. in ballast.
—Brig Minerva, Summers, 14 days from Prince Edward's Island, to Pemberton, do.
—Schr. Wellington, Hortery 6th Aug. from Newf. to G. Symes & Son, with oil.
—Brig Hope, Turner, 9 weeks from Dublin, to Muir & Heath, in ballast—20 settlers.
—Brig Esther, Nicholson, 1st July from Jamaica, to A. C. Freer & Co. with rum and sugar.
—Schr. Fauny, Mastell, 12 days from Sydney, to Jas. George, wine.

CLEARED.

- Aug. 24.—Bark Mary, Brown, Ballieshamon, Jas Saunders.
—Bark Foster, Callender, Hull, Methley.
—Brig Lady Ann, Simpson, Bristol, L. S. Levey.
—Bark Brothers, Matley, London, Lemercier & Co.
—Schr. Mary Packet, Chaplin, St. George's Bay, (N. F.) Freer & Co.
—Bark Ballyfeld, Corner, London, Patton & Co.
—Bark John Gray, Oporto, Lemercier & Co.
—Bark Christiana, Wilkie, London, Dyke & Co.
—Bark Cartha, Smith, Greenock, Ross & Co.
—Bark Mint, Smith, London, Price & Co.
—Bark Bee, Baxter, Port Glasgow, Gilmore & Co.
—Schr. William Henry, O'Brien, Halifax, J. Thompson.
—Brig Springflower, Brown, Padstow, L. S. Levey.
—Brig Elizabeth, Moon, Padstow, Scott & Co.
—Brig George Gunning, Callender, Greenock, Ross & Co.
—Brig Molton, Law, Dundee, H. B. Forsyth & Co.
—Brig Emperor Alexander, McKennon, Galway, H. Lemercier.

PASSENGERS.

- In the Wellington, Mr. Jas. Gill.
In the Esther, Mr. Flowers.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

- The Schooner Margaret & Felix, under St. John, Newf. Id.
Brig Esther, from Jamaica, has been spoken in the Gulf.

BIRTH.

On the 23d instant, the Lady of Wm. Lyons, Esq. M. D. of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At Princeton, N. J., on the 9th inst. Mr. Nathaniel J. Ives, son of Mr. J. N. Ives, to Mary, daughter of Col. Thomas Horner, M. P. P., all of Bedford, Upper Canada.

DIED.

On Wednesday, in the 38th year of his age Mr. James Thompson, for a very long period, Overseer of works, in the outard Dep. of this Garrison, Mr. Thompson was born at Tain in Scotland, and came to this country in General Wolfe's army, and was at the capture of Louisbourg and in the sanguinary but unsuccessful affair at Beauport, but being detached on some other service was not actually in the battle of the Plains of Abraham, on the 13th Sept. 1759. His memory enabled him at all times to relate many of the adventures of the different engagements which preceded the fall of Quebec. He also took part in the defence of this city against the attacks of the American Generals Arnold and Montgomery, in December 1775. As a soldier he was intrepid, as a servant of the King he was strictly faithful. To these qualities he added many of the domestic virtues. He reared a numerous family, and his sons are now all in situations of trust and honor. He attended his religious duties with great ardor, and a year or two ago he was a constant attendant on foot at the Scotch Church, where his tall person and his venerable features could never fail to be an object of regard. He leaves a widow who has attained a very advanced age.

Yesterday his remains were conveyed to the grave with military honors and attended by a numerous concourse of civilians. The Band and firing party were furnished by the 15th Regt. the senior corps in Garrison, which by a singular coincidence happens to be one of those which formed the Army under General Wolfe.

Suddenly, on the 5th July, at the Royal Hospital, Kilmalmain, Utrula, wife of Capt. Loddell, of that establishment, and sister of Depy. Comy. General Forbes, now residing on this station.

On Tuesday, 24th inst. Nancy, infant daughter of Mr. Wm. Bradford, aged six months, and thirteen days.

At St. Armand, on the 21st inst. Mrs. Abbott, consort of Jas. Abbott, Senior Esq. aged about 60 years.

At Montreal, on the 22d inst. Mr. Thos. Cliffe, aged 25 years.

At same place, the 22d inst. Mr. Richard Porteus, aged 54 years.

At do. 24th inst. John, eldest son of Mr. William Teiter, aged two years and three months.

At St. Marc, on the 13th inst. after an illness of four hours, Mr. A. T. Paradis, aged 54 years.

At Bermuda, on the 26th ult. the lady of Lt. Col. W. Lloyd, R. A.

At Montreal, on Saturday last, aged 47 years, Mr. George Stanley, for many years Clerk of the Court of King's Bench, and formerly of Quebec.

At same place, on Saturday last, James, son of Mr. James Clarke, Gardner.

At Cote St. Antoine, near Montreal, Genevieve Lefebvre, widow of the late Gilbert Lefebvre, aged 80 years.

At Beaufort, on the 19th inst. the widow of the late Quarter Master Ross, of the 104th Regiment, aged 42 years.

At St. Denis, on Thursday last, Mr. Jean Mari Cherrier, aged 84.

Varieties.

TURKIES.—The first of these fowls, called by the English turkeys, and by the French poules d'Indes, were said to have been brought from Mexico, and were, in the year 1570, served up as a great rarity at the nuptial feast of King Charles IX. of France.

TIT FOR TAT.—At a village in the south of this country, on the borders of the Vale of Belvoir, the reverend vicar of the parish had recently occasion to hire a labourer; one of his parishioners offered himself, and was accepted. When the wages came to be spoken of, his reverence said, "John, that's too much, as things go now; you know that there has been a great fall in prices; so you must take something less." The reduced sum was settled, and they agreed very well together. Last week, John choosing no longer to live in single blessedness, and having obtained the consent of his village damsel, they repaired together to church, and there mutually plighted their troth. The ceremony being ended, it was John's turn to hand out the cash; he accordingly addressed the parson—"Well, master, what's the damage?" The usual fee was named. "Oh, but, master," says John, who recollected the parson's speech "that's too much as things go now; you know that there has been a great fall in prices, so you must even take something less." This home thrust completely silenced the parson, and John paid just what he liked for fees.—*Boston Gazette.*

HORSE-RACING.—The people of England, according to Fitzstephen, took great delight in horse racing even so early as the time of Henry II. The citizens of London, he informs us, would go in crowds to witness the diversion. In the days of good Queen Bess, races appear to have been greatly in vogue; and it is said that the nobility expended immense sums in endeavouring to improve their breed of horses. It is recorded that the famous George Earl of Cumberland, wasted great part of his estate "by his extreme love of horse-races, tiltings, and other expensive diversions." About the year 1600, private matches by gentlemen, who always rode their horses themselves, were very common. In the reign of James I. many public races were established in different parts of the kingdom. Races were run in Hyde-park at the latter part of the reign of Charles I.; but it was to the time of the second Charles that this species of amusement was most patronised. Newmarket, though it had been formerly famous only for hunting, now first became a place of great racing notoriety, which it has ever since maintained. Charles frequently attended this place in person, and so fond was he of the sport, that he established races for his own amusement at Datchet Mead, when he resided at Windsor. He also gave a silver cup, to be run for on the different courses in the kingdom, the value of which was 100 guineas. William III. who was remarkably fond of horses, was a great patron of racing. He confirmed the gift of the plates, and enacted some new regulations for the turf. George the 1st discontinued the plates, and gave in their room 100 guineas. In the 30th year of George II., an act was passed for putting down races by ponies, &c., by which all matches for any prize under 50l. are prohibited, under a heavy penalty. It is also there ordained, that every race must be begun and ended on the same day. There are at Newmarket, two courses, the long and the round; the former is four miles 380 yards, the latter three miles 1360 yards. Chidiers, considered the swiftest horse ever known, has passed over the long course in seven minutes and a half, the round in six minutes forty seconds, which is at the rate of nearly fifty feet in a second! No other horse has gone over the long course in less than seven minutes and fifty seconds, or over the other in less than seven minutes. It is supposed that a race-horse passes twenty-five feet at every spring. It has been said that the celebrated horse Eclipse used to cover twenty-seven or thirty foal at each bound.—*Liverpool Advertiser.*

NEW RAIL-WAY.—A suspension rail way on an entirely new principle is now exhibiting at Charing-cross. Mr. Dick, the patentee, proposes to support the cars or waggons when passing over any irregular ground, precisely in the same way as we now support a suspension bridge; and by the aid of stationary steam engines he proposes to draw them along with a speed at least equal to the long talked of locomotive engines. Now it is a curious fact, that carriage engines are falling into disuse in the mining districts where they were originally employed, and have been superseded by engines propelling carriages with the aid of an endless rope. The enormous saving of power which results from the use of a rail way over a common road will be obvious from the fact, that a horse capable of drawing fifteen hundred weight on a turnpike road will, on a rail-way, readily draw eleven tons. We here allude to waggons running in the neighbourhood of Newcastle, but a very admirable road has just been completed near Canterbury which offers still greater advantages. Travellers are conveyed to Whitstable, a distance of seven miles, in twenty minutes; and yet so irregular is the road in many parts that it previously occupied nearly two hours. It may be right to add, that the first four miles having a slight inclination, the carriage passes over the distance at the rate of twenty four miles per hour, and in the latter case it is propelled by the force of a single man.

TRADITION RESPECTING THE CLAN OF CUMYNN.—If we may credit tradition still current in the West Highlands, this once powerful and oppressive family gave sufficient cause, in their own territorial broods, for the antipathy of their neighbours and vassals. The atrocities which they committed in their castles of Inverlochy, Badenoch, and other strong holds which they polluted with their crimes, at last roused the slumbering vengeance of the people; and tradition, in her vague manner, dates the downfall of this potent clan from the time of "Cumyn's flight from Onnuch." At what period this occurred, cannot now be exactly ascertained; but these are the particulars of the story:—The Cumyns, it seems, in the plenitude of their power, paid little attention, when it suited their wishes, to the abrogation of the infamous laws of Evenus, and "merchata mulierum," generally spured, when the charms of the bride happened to please the eye of the chief. It would seem that three marriages were about to take place at Onnuch, a little town on the borders of Lochaber. The women were beautiful, and the men spirited and brave. The half-merk had been tendered at the gates of Inverlochy by the bridegrooms and their friends, and the refusal of it by the chief gave them reason to apprehend the fate that was intended for them. The case excited deep interest. The day of marriage approached, and brought along with it the Lord of Badenoch and his two sons, with their usual retinue. The half-merk was again tendered and refused. The men drew their swords, determined to guard the purity of their fair ones. A conflict ensued; friends gathered to the assistance of the injured; the two sons of Cumyn were killed; while he, with the remains of his myrmidons, besought himself to flight. The country arose and made after him, till the affair swelled to a general insurrection. All his train were sacrificed to the fury of the pursuers, many, no doubt, having more serious grievances to revenge. The flight continued till their obnoxious chief reached a hill near the present site of Fort Augustus; where, overcome with fatigue, he was seen to sit down apparently to rest himself. On coming up to him, however, they found that the wretched man had already paid the forfeit of his crimes. He was carried down and buried on the spot where the fort now stands, which is still known to old Highlanders by the name of "Cill Chumain," or the burial-place of Cumyn; and the hill on which he died retains to this day the appellation of "Suidh Chumain," or Cumyn's Seat. Very few of the clan are now to be found in these districts.—*Life of Wallace. Constable's Miscellany.*

GALVANIC PROTECTION FOR SHIPS.—Our readers are no doubt aware that a plan was in agitation some time back for the purpose of protecting the copper used in sheathing ships from the corrosive effects of sea-water. The scheme, theoretically speaking, was excellent, and it promised fair to be of the greatest advantage to our navy; but unfortunately, by preventing the oxidation of the metal, we enable the barnacles and other shell-fish to adhere to the copper, and the ship is placed precisely in the situation of one with a wooden bottom. Now, to remedy this, it has been proposed to diminish the amount of protecting metal, and as such to leave enough of the corrosion to destroy animal life, without much loss to the copper sheathing. The sheathing of H. M. S. Serapentam, was prepared on this principle, and yet failure has been the result.

FASHIONS AT THE CAPE.—A Caffr lady is generally enveloped from the neck downwards in the ample folds of a large ox-hide, with a triple row of brass buttons down her back; on her head she wears a cap like a grenadier's, the beads on which cost her husband several head of cattle; whilst the less wealthy Amaponda dame waddles about in a scanty unadorned cloak of the same stuff, and content with the simple head-dress which nature has bestowed upon her.



**THE Splendid New Steamer
BRITISH AMERICA,
George Brush, Commander,
will leave McCallum's Wharf
for Montreal, Saturday Night,
28th, at 9 o'clock, with passen-
gers only.**

Quebec, 26th August, 1850.

FOUND.

ON Wednesday last by a Soldier of the 24th Regt., a Package containing men's stockings, Guernsey frocks and Kilmarnock bonnets, apparently stolen.—Persons who may miss the above articles, may have them restored by applying at this office and paying expenses. 28th August, 1850.

EXCHANGE AT SIGHT.

AT the ENGLISH, IRISH, SCOTCH BANK and EXCHANGE OFFICE, St. Peter-street, Exchange at Sight may be had on London, Belfast or Edinburgh.

N. B.—Respectable houses can be accommodated at Ninety days.

Quebec, 3d August, 1830.

AUCTIONS.

By order of the Executors, £1000 worth of valuable Books, the library of a professional Gentleman, lately deceased.

THE collection consists of the most approved Authors and Treatises on Divinity, Law, Physic History, Arts and Sciences, Classics, Poetry and a variety of miscellaneous Works, to be sold by Auction, by KELLY & PINSONAUT, Free Masons' Hall, on TUESDAY evening next, the 31st instant, at half past seven o'clock and to continue every evening until all are sold.

A punctual attendance at the hour of Sale is requested. 28th August, 1830.

JUST OPENED and will be sold on WEDNESDAY next, the 1st instant, at ONE o'clock, P. M. By KELLY & PINSONAUT A large assortment of DRY GOODS adapted to the season, Consisting as follows:—

Shawls, Calicoes, Shirtings, Counterpanes, Table Cloths, Linens, Muslins, Cambrics, &c. &c. Also 2 Casks assorted Cutlery, with the usual assortment of Household Furniture.

Free Masons' Hall, Quebec, August 28th 1830.

SEPTEMBER
TEA SALES.

THE Agents to the Honorable East-India Company in Canada, give notice that there will be put up to public Sale at their Warehouses in Quebec, on Saturday the 11th September, a quantity of Teas equal to about 1200 chests, and at Montreal on Saturday the 18th Sept. about 4000 chests.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and shew chests open for inspection at each place from Monday morning until Thursday afternoon of the week of sale.

The sales to commence at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon.

FORSYTH, RICHARDSON & Co.

Agents to the H. E. I. C.

Montreal, 20th August, 1830

TO LET.

THE MANOR and DOMAIN of the Seignior of Beauport, containing about 250 acres of Land in superficies.—Apply to

NARCISSE DUCHESNAY, Beauport.

25th August, 1830.

QUEBEC SAVINGS BANK.—Directors for the ensuing Tuesday:

P. PATTERSON & P. PANET, Esquires.

28th August, 1830.

ARMY CONTRACTS.

THE COMMISSARY GENERAL will receive Tenders until noon, on FRIDAY the 3d Sept. next, for the under-mentioned supplies, subject to approval.

10000 Gallons of Jamaica and Leeward Island Rum, of the best quality, to be at least one year old, and not more than 5 per cent under proof by Sykes's hydrometer, or to sink bubble 29.

Sealed samples are to accompany the tender.

The Rum to be delivered at the Magazines at the King's Wharf, in good Casks, on or before the 30th September next.

200 Chaldrons of the best quality of Newcastle Coals, to be delivered at the Fuel Yard, St. Roch, on or before the 10th October next.

The deliveries to be made at the expense of the contracting parties, and the Rum Casks will remain the property of Government.

The tenders must express the price in Sterling money, and payment will be made in British Silver money or in Bills, on His Majesty's Treasury at thirty days sight, at the rate of £100 for every £101 10 0 Sterling, due on the Contract.

The real signatures of two sureties must be affixed to the tenders.

Answers will be given on the Tuesday following.

Commissariat, Canada,

Quebec, August 18, 1830.

Newcastle Coals for Sale.

THE subscribers have for sale the cargoes of the Dalrymple, Four Sisters, and Active, which are yarded on Messrs. Patersons, Young & Co's. wharf, next to Custom House, and which they will dispose of in lots to suit purchasers.—Apply at their office No. 6, St. Peter street.

DENHOLM & DOUGLAS.

Quebec, 5th July, 1830.

FOUR Gentlemen can be accommodated with Board and Lodging at

MRS STILSON'S, Palace Street

A CARD.

THE Undersigned, having succeeded in paying for the printing of his little pamphlet, entitled, "Cursory view of the local, social, moral and political state of the Colony of Lower-Canada," whose publication has hitherto not been productive of a single copper benefit to him, finds himself very happy to offer it gratis to his friends & to the public at large. Any one therefore wishing for a certain number of copies not exceeding twelve, unless thereto specially authorised by me, will receive them by applying at the Author's own lodgings, or to Messrs. T. Cary & Co's. Book-store. Such person or persons willing to transmit bona fide the work to England either on speculation or for its dissemination will be accommodated to the amount of 100 copies equally gratis.

The undersigned is the more anxious to promote that dissemination in England, inasmuch as there has lately appeared in London a Pamphlet entitled, "A Political and historical account of Lower-Canada with remarks on the present situation of the People, as regards their manners, religion, &c. &c.—by a Canadian." London and Edinburgh, 1830. Several copies of which have been imported into this country and one is now in my possession. The undersigned does not intend to offer here any reflections upon this latter production, his views are merely to enable every impartial reader to judge by himself which of the two bears the most apparent character of truth and of candor.

CHER. ROBT. D'ESTIMAUVILLE.

Quebec, 18th August, 1830.

QUEBEC LADIES' SEMINARY.

THE applications made to admit Young Ladies as BOARDERS into this Seminary, occasion Mr. and Mrs. ANDREWS to relinquish their original intention; and to receive a few Ladies under their care. For the several Studies they may pursue, the charges will be the same as are made for Day Scholars.

For Boarding—Twenty Guineas per annum—paid quarterly in advance.

Haldimand-Street, on the Cape,

Quebec, 11th August, 1830.

3m

PRIVATE TUITION.

MR. RAMAGE most respectfully intimates to his friends and the public that he intends giving private instructions, exclusively in the LATIN LANGUAGE, as well as in the several branches of ENGLISH EDUCATION.

The most satisfactory reference as to qualifications, &c. can be given and the most respectable credentials produced. Those parents and guardians who may favour him with their patronage, may rest assured that no labour shall be spared to give entire and perfect satisfaction. Other particulars may be known by calling at the house of Mr. MILLS, Confectioner.

Quebec, 14th August, 1830.

MR. T. MARSDEN having resigned his charge as master of the Quebec National School, begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that, on the 5th of July next, he intends to re-open his private School in Mr. Trudelle's house, just outside John's Gate, at the top of "Côte de Cotton" lately occupied by Mr. Gobert. The routine of study will, as aforesaid, comprise English and French Grammar, with strict attention to pure Orthography and Diction, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. M. will have a distinct female department, where, with the assistance of his daughter, (in addition to the studies already mentioned) will be taught needle work.

25th May, 1830.

FOR SALE.

A FARM situated on the St. Foi road, and only a few acres distant from the Parish Church, containing upwards of sixty acres, forty of which are under a high state of cultivation, having been tilled for a number of years by an old country farmer—the remainder is woodland, and the whole well watered by several cool and excellent springs.

On the premises are erected, dwelling, farm, and root houses, with barn, stables, and other offices.—There is also a good garden and orchard.—A Sheriff's title will be given if required, and possession immediately.—Further particulars may be obtained, by addressing A. C. W., Box No. 47, Post Office.—Quebec, 24th July, 1830.

TO BE LET,

To suit the convenience of Tenants,

THE dwelling house No. 2, St. Peter street, lately occupied by the Honble. Wm. Burns, which will be separated (for immediate use) into two residences,—the one is particularly adapted for a respectable Hotel or extensive Boarding House, and is capable of affording conveniences for 20 beds, independent of noble parlour, kitchens, &c.

—ALSO,—

The vaults, cellars and ice house, well fitted, and may be had apart or together with the vaults, spacious yard room, with the range of stone stables and coach houses 100 feet in length, in rear of said houses having two flats well adapted for stores, or an extensive Livery Stable keeper.

Apply to HENRY ATKINSON.

Quebec, 30th April, 1830.

RECEIVING and for Sale at the Stores of JAMES GEORGE, Commercial Buildings, fresh supplies of Upper Canada FLOUR.—Quebec, 1830.

STOVES.

FOR SALE.—A few Double and Single Stoves, just landed, of superior quality and pattern.

LAURIE & SPENCE.

Quebec, 2d August, 1830.

Hunt's Wharf

FOR SALE.

No. 2 COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS.

80 Puncheons Leeward Island Rum,
5 do. Jamaica Spirits,
2 Tierces Muscovado Sugar,
300 Barrels Mackerel,
40 Half Barrels Prime Mess Beef,
A few Barrels Cargo and W. B. Beef do.
1 Case Champagne, 6 dozen,
A few dozen Madeira, Port, Malaga and Sherry Wines,
French Burr Stones,
A pair mill stones,
ases French paper hangings.

PETER SHEPPARD.

Quebec, 14th August, 1830.

1m

FOR LONDON.

THE SUPERIOR ship HEBE, 434 tons; Capt. Straughan, will sail on the 10th September. For passage, apply to the Captain on board, or WILLIAM PRICE & Co.

FOR SALE.

Or Barter for West India or other produce, THE fine faithful built brig SARAH MARIA, per register 168 tons burthen, now lying at the subscriber's Wharf.

The Sarah Maria having been built under superintendence, for a West India Trader, is especially adapted for that trade.

Terms of payment will be made to suit the purchaser.

HENRY ATKINSON.

Quebec, August 17th 1830.

LAKE ONTARIO STEAMBOAT
QUEENSTON,
CAPTAIN WHITNEY.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the following arrangements have been made, and will be punctually adhered to, from the 1st May until the 1st November:—

Will leave Prescott every Saturday night after the arrival of the Stage that leaves MONTREAL the same morning, touching at Brockville, Kingston, Coburg, Port Hope, York, and weather permitting, will from thence go to Burlington Bay and arrive at Niagara on Tuesday afternoon.

Will leave NIAGARA every Thursday morning, at HALF-PAST EIGHT o'clock, touching at Kingston and Brockville, and arrive at PRESCOTT every Friday afternoon; at which places stages will be in readiness to convey passengers to MONTREAL without delay, and where they will arrive on Saturday afternoon.

It being the first season that a steam boat has called regularly at Burlington Bay, it is with confidence recommended to Emigrants and others, wishing to proceed to the head of Lake Ontario, as the most expeditious and safe mode of conveyance.

Every endeavour will be used to accommodate passengers, and to ensure regularity. The rates of passage and freight will be the same as are charged by other Steamboats.

Prescott, June 20, 1830.

3m

FOR SALE.

250 Pipes Benecario Wine,

150 Puncheons Leeward Island Rum.

Apply to
August 10, 1830.

HENRY ATKINSON,
St. James's street.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received per Ottawa King-Fisher, and Dew-Drop, from London, his spring supply of GENUINE DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PERFUMERY, COMBS, BRUSHES, &c. &c. &c.

Which he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

In his assortment are included:—

Maw's improved Stomach Pump,
Gibson's Medical Spoons,
Cockle's Antibilious, Tonic, Pectoral, and Diuretic Pills,
Ford's Balsam of Horehound,
SAVORY'S (the original patentee,) SEIDLITZ POWDER,
Superior MUSTARD SEED, freed from its impurities,
highly recommended, for rheumatism, indigestion, &c. &c.
Lettuce, Cayenne, and Quinine LOZENGES,

—ALSO,—

Very superior Mustard, in lb. and ½ lb. bottles, Pickles,

Sauces, Walnut-Ketchup, &c. &c.

J. J. SIMS.

Quebec, 11th June, 1830.

Upper-Town Market-Place.

QUEBEC:—Printed & Published by THOMAS CARY & Co. FREE-MASONS' HALL.