

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

ANECDOTE OF GEORGE III.—His Majesty's custom was to ride along the front of the troops, and to inspect them cursorily, as kings are wont to do, without making any remark. It happened, however, that on one occasion he deviated from this practice, and the following scene occurred: A portion of our corps, forming the cavalry piqueet, held the right of the line, which rendered it necessary for his Majesty to begin his inspection with us. The appearance, first of one man, and then of another, struck him; and he stopped to ask the question, "What countryman are you?" "A Saxon." "Oh! a Saxon, a Saxon," replied the king: "a fine nation, a fine nation; very good soldiers, very good soldiers." He then passed on to another. "What countryman are you?" "A Swede." "Good, good; excellent men the Swedes—very good men the Swedes."—A third arrested him, and the same question was repeated: the answer was, "A Hanoverian." "Oh! my own country, my own country; all good men the Hanoverians—all good men—all good men." Now came a fourth; and he was, in good men. He was a looking fellow as ever mounted a horse. He was very tall, beautifully formed, with a dark oval complexion, piercing black eyes, hair like the raven's wing, and an enormous pair of mustaches. The king gazed at him for some time, and then demanded, "What countryman are you?" "A Hungarian," replied Forsk, whose name being rendered into English, signifies a wolf. "All excellent soldiers the Hungarians," cried the king—"all excellent soldiers," and then, as if attracted by the peculiar curl of the man's mustaches, he put forth his hand and began gently to twist one of them. It is impossible to say what motive could have actuated Forsk, for he never gave a satisfactory account of it; but the king had hardly seized his mustache, when he made a sort of snap, like a dog, at the royal hand, which was instantly withdrawn. In my life I never witnessed such a scene. The whole parade was convulsed with laughter, in which, after his first surprise, nobody joined more heartily than George III. As to the Prince of Wales, who rode next to his father, I thought he would have fallen from his horse. But he did not forget, as he passed by, to slip a guinea into the man's hand; who never permitted a muscle of his face to relax, nor swayed, even for an instant, from his upright and soldierlike attitude.—*Gleig's Russia.*

STREET REFORM.—The Working Lads and Working Men of Preston.—1. Wash yourselves, and always appear in the streets as clean, decent and tidy as the nature of your employment will permit. The title of "unwashed" is rather a disgrace than an honor to any class of workmen. Hence, cleanliness, and respectability, are all promoted by cleanliness.

2. Let your street conversation be free from every indecency, from rudeness and violence. Never swear; and let no oath, or any language approaching thereto, mix with your common discourse.

3. Pay all possible attention in giving every person you meet a free passage. For this purpose, it is a good rule in walking to keep to the right hand. Do not stand in groups in the middle of the foot-road, but always leave a clear way for passengers.

4. Do not insult persons as they pass you, either by words or otherwise. Let females feel confident that they can go along the street without annoyance.

5. Beware of throwing orange peel, pieces of apples, or any thing on the pavement, from treading upon which persons are liable to sustain injury.

6. Do refrain from the unhealthy, expensive, and disgusting practice of smoking in the public streets. If the dandy, like the dog at his bone, will seize his cigar with his teeth, do not imitate him. Throw all those short, nasty, waistcoat-pocket pipes away.—To do this will require some self-denial, but it will be a great saving both to your health and pocket.

7. Above every thing, do not be seen drunk at a public-house door; or bawling and staggering in the street, through drinking intoxicating liquor. If you will avoid the drunkard's drink, you may soon exchange your rags for good clothing; and instead of being seen in the streets on Sundays, with your dirty working clothes on, you may get a good Sunday suit, and attend your place of worship.

CHOICE OF COMPANY.—Be very circumspect in the choice of your company. In the society of thine equals thou shalt enjoy much pleasure; in the society of thy superiors thou shalt find much profit; to be the best in the company is the way to grow worse; the best way to grow better is to be the worst there.—(Quarles.)

Dr. Andrew Smith, the leader of the expedition for exploring in Southern Africa, has just arrived in London from the Cape of Good Hope, bringing with him a large collection in natural history, including a new species of rhinoceros, &c., a splendid set of drawings, and various specimens of the arts and manufactures, illustrating the state of civilization among the different tribes Dr. Smith had visited in his late journey, of about 3000 miles.—*Albion.*

FAILURE OF A MINE.—The black-lead mine in Borrowdale, (the only one known in the world,) from which all Europe is supplied with that commodity for the manufacture of pencils, has been closed within the last week, owing to the death of Mr. Dixon, the late steward. Twelve men have been employed in the mine for the last fifteen months, without falling in with one single sop of this valuable mineral.—*Cumberland Packet.*

UNITED STATES.

New York, June 17.—IMPORTANT.—The ship *Rajah* for Liverpool, sailed yesterday, has on board nearly two hundred passengers, returning to their own home, finding it impossible to get work in this country. Thousands would do the same had they means. Some of these poor deluded creatures have sacrificed their all to reach this country, by seeing handbills stuck up in all the public places throughout the United Kingdom, that laborers were so scarce, women were compelled to carry the hod! A great many had been in comfortable circumstances, but now find themselves destitute. This statement can be relied on, as several of the passengers have preserved handbills.—(Mercantile.)

New York, June 17th.—It has always been the practice to exact one dollar, at least, from each, in addition to another dollar hospital money. This latter levy is of no benefit to the new comer, because, unless he is actually sick on his arrival, he cannot be admitted within its walls. Moreover, the hospital is closed for one half the year. If, then, 50,000 passengers land in New York in the course of the year, and pay one dollar to the Alms House and another to the Hospital, making \$100,000, it would appear that the paupers pay pretty well for their own maintenance. In addition to this law, the Mayor has ordered that each person hereafter arriving, shall pay from one to ten dollars, as the case may seem to require, which we should suppose will not only pay all charges on the emigrants, but afford a handsome profit. To be sure this regulation will, as soon as it becomes known, divert all the steerage passengers to Quebec, St. John's and other ports, and probably lay some of the fine packet ships up in ordinary, as well as check the increasing value of western lands, to which all the best of the emigrants hurry—but it will have the effect of assuring the excitement now felt, and of restoring the public mind to its wonted tranquillity. The *Journal of Commerce* of yesterday has an article on this subject worth perusing.

There is another point on which we wish to disabuse the public mind, viz. the belief of the almighty poverty which is supposed to accompany the emigrants. We can assure our readers that a great majority of these people bring money with them—the poorest in appearance have always more or less gold and silver, and many even of the steerage passengers bring out large sums of specie. We have good authority for saying that the passengers that have arrived lately have brought with them from forty to fifty thousand sovereigns. We know of one case where a steerage passenger gave 180 sovereigns to the captain for safe keeping. Many of these have proceeded to different parts of the country to buy farms and will become most valuable citizens.—(Albion.)

New York, June 17th.—The Albany Argus quotes our remark, respecting the Boston riot, that "the first offence was apparently given by the Irish"—and pronounces it inconsistent with the subsequent assertion, that they were impeded by the engine and company, on their way to bury the deceased. If the Argus had quoted what we said verbatim, the charge of inconsistency would be evidently groundless. The engine and company did certainly impede the funeral procession—but not intentionally. The company had just returned from labor at a fire, and were about housing their engine; the funeral procession came down another street, and, as it turned the corner, came unexpectedly upon the firemen, who had no intimation of its approach. They were tired, and did not bestir themselves as promptly as they otherwise would and should have done, to make way for the funeral conveyance. The Irishmen, on the other hand, were too quick and summary in jostling them and pushing them aside, as well as in reproaching them for their tardiness. Thus the latter gave the first offence. Nevertheless, we did not and do not attempt to vindicate or extenuate the conduct of the firemen. If they had done their duty as good citizens, the affair would have passed off without bringing reproach upon their city and themselves.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

Boston, June 15. THE SUFFERERS IN BROAD STREET.—At a meeting of gentlemen held at the Office of the Visitors of the Poor, on Monday, June 12th, at 4 o'clock, p. m. to consider what measures should be taken for the relief of the sufferers by the riot on Sunday last. On motion of Samuel Dorr, Moses Grant was chosen Chairman, and Artemas Simonds, Secretary. After some conversation a Committee was chosen to examine the cases of suffering which had occurred and report at an adjourned meeting.

At an adjourned meeting on Tuesday, 5, p. m. 12th instant, the report was presented by the Committee.

REPORT. The Committee appointed at a meeting of citizens, held June 12th, 1837, at the Office of the visitors of the Poor, to ascertain the amount of the loss in furniture, clothing, &c. occasioned by the late riot in Broad street, and to examine the cases of suffering which had occurred consequent upon the same, make the following Report:

Immediately after the adjournment of that meeting, we attended to our duties and personally entered and examined all the houses which had been attacked, and made as many inquiries as possible of the inmates and of others who knew them, and we believe the following statement to be correct.

Total amount of loss estimated at over, \$3,000. It will be understood that in the above statement we do not include the injury done the various buildings by the breaking of doors and windows. This loss must be very heavy, and will fall upon the owners of the houses.

In regard to peculiar cases of suffering we can state that they are numerous. Twenty-nine families have been more or less afflicted by this lawless attack upon their homes. There are, at least, one hundred and twenty-two individuals composing these families, seventy-nine women or children, and the greater part of these have been deprived of all clothing; save those articles they happened to be wearing at the time of attack. Many individuals have not a single article of property now remaining. We feel it to be our duty to mention some flagrant cases which have fallen under our notice.

A very worthy, and unoffending citizen, was sitting in his chamber, engaged in reading, when the noise of the rioters drew him to the window. He had just time enough to run down stairs and to bolt the door, when it was assailed and in a few moments broken open. Every thing in that house is now in ruins. Not a single article escaped, for so determined upon destruction were the assailants, that even a cooking-stove was thrown down and broken in pieces. Every bed in the house was cut open and

the contents thrown into the streets. The occupant of the rooms lost over \$200 in cash, the rioters seizing the money.

Another person, who likewise had taken no part in the disturbance until his own premises were attacked, lost his stock valued at \$500, together with nearly \$500 in cash, the greater part of which was in specie, and all his furniture. The man was honest and aged, and while defending his property, was seized and dragged to prison, as a rioter. After remaining there twenty-four hours, he was discharged.

In the discharge of our duty of investigation it seemed to us that at times, a kind of vindictiveness was displayed which we could hardly have supposed to have existed in this community, had not the proofs of it been before our eyes. Clothing was in many places found torn in shreds; the newly made shoes of a shoemaker, had been cut in pieces; tables, chairs, feather, crockery, &c. &c. had been thrown into one confused mass.—There was likewise, as we have already stated, a disposition on the part of the rioters to take money. An honest labourer was robbed of \$452 which he kept in a box at home, the result of many years earnings. As a last example of the melancholy effects of this affair, we further state that a tailor, his wife and child, were deprived literally of every thing, the husband being in Charlestown during the whole of the riot. Not merely was their clothing destroyed, but likewise the dresses belonging to his employers were wantonly torn up.

All which is respectfully submitted,

H. I. Bowditch, Joseph Eustis, W. B. Bradford, G. H. Snelling, H. B. C. Greene, Committee.

The meeting was then addressed by Messrs. Samuel May, John C. Gray, W. W. Stone, John D. Williams, G. H. Snelling and others.

On motion of Mr. Gray, the report, after some modifications, was unanimously accepted.

On motion of Mr. Stone, it was voted that the report with the proceedings of the meeting be published.

Agreeably to the recommendations of the report, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to solicit subscriptions, &c.

Abbott Lawrence, Henry B. Rogers, N. H. Snelling, J. H. Rogers, W. W. Stone, Charles Trappan, H. I. Bowditch, G. H. Snelling, Levi Bartlett, Simon G. Shipley, W. B. Bradford, Joseph Eustis.

Any information in regard to clothing, may be left at the office of the Visitors of the Poor, under the Savings Bank, or with either of the Committee, June 14th.

N. B. The Committee are requested to meet to-day, at 5 P. M., at the office under the Savings Bank.

RIOT IN BOSTON. The Sunday Riot.—Under our Police Court head will be found an account of the criminal proceedings against the Irishmen arrested as rioters on Sunday. Nineteen were bound over to answer to-day, and fifteen were discharged. Among the latter was Oliver Welsh, an elderly and very respectable man, whose entire personal property, amounting to about \$1000, was destroyed. Five hundred dollars of this sum was in money. Several other persons who had laid up money in various sums, from ten to fifty dollars in bills and specie, have lost every cent of it. We do not understand that the members of the Fire Department had any hand in this disgraceful pillage; the robberies were undoubtedly committed by that set of scoundrels who are ever upon the watch for opportunities like the above to effect their depredations; nor does it appear that the occupants of the demolished dwellings were in any way implicated with the origin of the conflict. (Boston Morning Post.)

The Boston Riot.—We have several letters from correspondents in Boston, giving accounts of the disgraceful affair of Sunday afternoon; but as they do not contain any material facts not stated in our publication of yesterday, we do not think it necessary to publish them. They agree in ascribing the first offence to the Irish, who were certainly impeded by the engine and company, on their way to bury the deceased, but whose measures to remove the obstruction were altogether too summary and violent. There appears no room for doubt, however, that the continuance of the fray was entirely owing to the firemen, who were much too prompt in resenting the wrong or insult offered to the Extinguisher company. The funeral procession had gone on, and if the firemen had kept themselves quiet, there would have been no further disturbance of the public tranquillity. The conduct of the native mob—thatis, of those who battled against the Irish—in the subsequent portions of the fray, was brutal and ferocious to a degree. They did not indeed strike the women and children, but they demolished their dwellings, and did their best to kill their husbands and fathers before their eyes.—(New York Commercial Advertiser.)

It seems to us, very much like a second edition of the Ursuline convent affair. We do think that any company civil or military, ought to respect the sacredness of a funeral procession; and give room to it, without disputing the walk. There has been too much savage ferocity towards the Catholics, exhibited by the Massachusetts people for the last few years—it is unchristian and it is cruel, and a disgrace to that state. Does any one suppose that if it had been a funeral procession of any other class of Christians (and the Catholics are not heathen) that the side walk would have been disputed, for a single moment, or that the mourners would not have been permitted to bury their dead in peace. No—no. An infidel would have been permitted to bury his dead without interruption, but the same spirit which fired the Ursuline convent and made war upon the helpless females, was abroad on this occasion. And it is a spirit which all men, who venerate the precepts of the Saviour of the World ought to reprobate and repress. It seems that the only losers of property, on this occasion, were the Irish.—*Albany Daily Advertiser.*

QUEBEC:

FRIDAY, 23RD JUNE, 1837.

LATEST DATES			
From London.....	May 23	From New York.....	June 17
From Liverpool.....	May 24	From Halifax.....	June 7
From Paris.....	May 25	From Toronto.....	June 16

The English papers by the Liverpool packet of the 24th May, arrived at New York, were received this morning. They are not very important.

Confidence, the stocks, and the funds still keep up in England, notwithstanding occasional shocks.

On the Continent all is quiet, excepting in unfortunate Spain. The Christians from St. Sebastian have succeeded in cutting off the Carlists from France. In Catalonia, while the two parties are fighting, another party has proclaimed a Republic at Reus. At Barcelona on the 4th May, 200 persons were killed in an insurrection: 300 English sailors and 100 sailors landed, and for some time guarded the Citadel; they re-embarked after being 24 hours ashore. The town remained in the hands of the Christians or Queen's party.

Don Sebastian, the Carlist Generalissimo, was marching on Arragon, and Cabrera was moving in the same direction. On the 18th May Don Sebastian was at Echarry on the Agra. Great confusion prevailed at Madrid.

The following is from a private correspondent:—

ROYAL EXCHANGE, London, May 22.

You will perceive with satisfaction that His Majesty has shewn another instance of the desire he evinces for the maintenance of constitutional principles in Canada. Sir F. BOND HEAD has, in consequence of the promptness he has shewn in crushing the attempts of the Papineau party in Upper Canada, been raised to the dignity of a Baronet. We believe that you may rely on the fact, that equally desirous is the Government at home to promote similar principles in the Lower Province. The Lords have, as previously stated, adopted the resolutions of the Commons respecting Canada, without amendment, Lord Brougham only protesting against them. From the official minutes of the proceedings of the Commons, we extract the following upon this subject, the House of Peers having desired a conference to communicate the assent of their Lordships to the resolutions:—

"Ordered—That the managers who managed the last conference, do manage the present; and the names of Mr. Outler Fergusson, Mr. Sandford, Mr. Alston, Lord Granville Somerset, Sir John Wrottesley, Mr. Poulett Thompson, Sir Rufane Donkin, Sir Stratford Canning, Sir John Beckett, and Mr. Gillon, were added to them.

"Then the names of the managers were called over, and they went to the conference; and having returned,

"Lord John Russell reported, That the managers had met the Lords at the conference, which was managed, on the part of the Lords, by the Duke of Richmond; and that the conference was to acquaint this House that the Lords have taken into their consideration the resolution of the Commons communicated to their Lordships at a conference on Monday the 1st day of May instant; and that their Lordships have agreed to the same.

"Ordered—That a bill or bills be brought in upon the said resolutions; and that Lord John Russell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir George Grey, do propose and bring in the same."

It is expected that the bill will be brought in this evening. It will be passed through all its stages as rapidly as the forms of the House will allow, and though the Roebuck party are, in committee, to attempt certain amendments, its principle will not in any way be altered, nor will the bill be less efficient than intended by the resolutions.

We have many rumours in circulation, especially at the west end of the town, of a change of ministers. Audiences have been given by His Majesty to Earl Grey and the Duke of Richmond, which, it is more than probable, refer to this subject. Some of the Government papers—especially in the principal counties, the members for which have constant communication with Ministers—were calling upon the electors to prepare for an early dissolution of Parliament.

In Canada produce we cannot quote any variation. The timber sales which have taken place since our last letter, went off pretty well. The wheat market is advancing—it rose 2s. to 3s. per quarter to-day. Bonded corn is in demand also. The weather continues very cold. West India produce is still falling in value.

P. S. London, (Monday Evening,) May 22.—The accounts received late this afternoon from Windsor, mention that though His Majesty has suffered somewhat severely within the last two days from an attack of asthma, still that the remedial measures adopted by Sir Henry Hallford, have afforded great relief. The King, however, we are informed, has been much debilitated by the attack. We are glad to be able to contradict the rumour which is current in the City this afternoon, that the illness of His Majesty had taken an unfavorable turn. It is stated in a letter from Windsor Castle, that the King will, if the weather should become more favorable and his state of health improve, visit London on Wednesday, to be present at the festivities to be given on the attainment of the majority of the Princess Victoria, at which it is understood the King of the Belgians, and probably one or two members of the House of Orange will be guests. The fact that His Majesty is indisposed created much conversation in the City this afternoon.

The public securities have continued very firm to-day at nearly the highest quotations of last week. The rate of discount upon Stock is still not higher than 3 per cent, but upon commercial paper, except the first class, it continues high. The principal portion of the business done to-day in the Funds has been the balancing of accounts in anticipation of the settlement in Consols, which is fixed for Wednesday. Consols for account have varied between 91 3/8 at 91 1/2, and for money, between 91 1/2 at 91 1/4. For the month of July, Consols were sold this afternoon at 91 1/2. The information that five commercial houses had suspended payment at Liverpool produced a better supply of money, Stock parties being anxious to realise who had claims against the firms, in order to protect themselves by providing for engagements which might in consequence fall upon them.

The quotations of the American Banking Bonds are for the most part nominal and on the decline. The Bonds of the United States Bank can be purchased at 94, and those of the Morris Canal Company at 98.

The houses which are stated in the Liverpool letters to have stopped payment, are those of Waddington, Ait & Co.; Malcolmson, Bell & Co., and James Phelps & Co.; none of these are believed to be for very large sums, but the collective amount is considerable. They have been followed by a paralyzing effect in the manufacturing districts. (Mercury.)

The following notice of public business in Parliament, was given by Lord John Russell on the 23d May:—

"He should on the morrow or as soon as possible, move that the House should go into Committee on the Irish Poor Law Bill. His honorable friend, Mr. S. Rice, would not bring forward the Budget on Friday, 26th, unless the Committee on the Bill was previously concluded. It should certainly be reprinted after having passed through the Committee, and an early day named for the third reading. The second reading of the Irish Tithe Bill would be moved by him on the 9th June, and on the next order day afterwards he should move that the House go into Committee upon it."

LOWER TOWN ELECTION.

The following is a translation of one of the resolutions of the meeting held at St. Paul's market on Sunday last, as published officially, signed "B. LACHANCE, president, and Jos. LAURIN, secrétaire."

"Resolved, unanimously, that it is the opinion of this meeting that our fellow-citizens of Irish and British origin be invited to nominate a candidate to be brought forward at the ensuing election, and that the electors of the Lower Town, now present, support the candidate that may be so nominated."

"After which, Mr. TREW was called upon to address the meeting, and proposed Mr. MICHAEL CONNOLLY, marchand, as candidate, and his motion was unanimously agreed to by the meeting."

Mr. Connolly, in an address to the electors, informs them that he "had signified his acceptance of the nomination."

We have not heard that Mr. VANFELSON has been withdrawn; but some other candidates have been mentioned, among others Mr. MUNN, shipbuilder, of St. Roch. Mr. Munn has not, we believe, taken any active part in the political dissensions which have so long afflicted the country, and we have heard that he refuses to be considered as a candidate.

THE PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation of His Excellency the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF, warning the people to be on their guard against the unlawful and seditious attempts now making throughout the country, at the instigation of a certain party in Montreal, has been approved of by all the constitutional newspapers that we have seen, excepting the *Montreal Herald*, which considers it as a weak and inefficient measure, giving a handle to the faction, which the *Herald* is disposed to crush, at once, by proceedings of greater energy.

It is certain that the conduct of the British Government, for some years back, has encouraged the party who, when they made the first attack on the Constitution in 1831, openly announced that they had only to "show their teeth" (*montrer les grosses dents*)—these were the words—and that they would obtain whatever they pleased. The Government, from one cause or another, has maintained them in this opinion; and they still entertain it.

A little decision, on the part of Ministers and Parliament, would have saved the country from great suffering, and it would have been a charitable act towards the fomenters of the present disturbances. We are, however, so certain of the anxious desire of the British Government to do justice to the colonies, that we have never spoken harshly of its conduct. It certainly cannot be accused of precipitation; and now that it seems to have taken its stand on what it deems to be sufficient information, and that nearly all parties in the two Houses of Parliament agree in opinion on the affairs of this Province, we may hope for steadiness on the part of the Government, and an end to the sufferings of the Province.

INCENDIARIES.

Some alarm was excited in the Lower Town yesterday, by apparently incendiary attempts on the preceding night. One of the shutters of Messrs. Atkinson's wooden store, back of the Montreal Bank, was forced open, and the floor, near the window, set on fire. It was not discovered till a space of several feet of the floor was burnt through, and part of the frame-work of the south side of the store. Attempts had been made to force open another shutter, but the fastening inside happened to be too strong to give way.

The same night the door of the smaller store belonging to Messrs. Forsyth and Walker, near the Exchange, was also forced open. The mallefactors penetrated by a wicket, which had been left open, to the large store. Only some clothing, of little value, was found missing, but several pieces of burnt Lucifer matches, which had been lighted, were found inside.

Yesterday, the inhabitants of that part of the Lower Town had a meeting, and agreed to employ persons to keep watch at their respective premises. The Insurance companies also offered a reward of 500 dollars for the discovery of the offenders.

It would be a wise precaution to examine the doors and window-shutters of stores, to see that they are sufficiently closed to prevent any strong instrument being easily placed, so as to have a sufficient hold to force them open without making much noise.

A woman's coarse straw bonnet was found near the window of Mr. Atkinson's store. It is possible that the object was not to burn the store, and that the fire may have caught from a piece of a match thrown away, or from a pipe; but whether intentional or not, the forcible entry of the store is a felonious act. Had either of the stores burnt, a great part of the Lower Town would have been in imminent danger.

An attempt to set fire to Mr. W. H. Roy's stores, on the Queen's wharf, was made last night. The counting-house of Messrs. Tremain and Moir was also broken open, and several articles stolen.

At a meeting of the Magistrates to-day it was determined to take into consideration the state of the Police of the town on Wednesday next, with a view to the better securing the persons and property of the citizens.

SHIP LOCKWOODS—NEW YORK QUARANTINE STATION.

The New York papers have made some noise about this vessel having violated the quarantine laws, by landing passengers at Perth Amboy. The following deposition of the Captain, Wm. LAWTON, will set things to rights. It is much to be regretted that a young gentleman, named John Fotherby, who was merely a passenger, should have been made a victim on this occasion. Captain Lawton directly contradicts the statements made by the Inspecting Physician, Dr. Rockwell, on this occasion, who was abusive and seemed more anxious about his fee of 63 dollars than any thing else. Of the other officers, both those who boarded and on shore, Capt. Lawton speaks highly. He knew nothing, however, of the complaints made against him till he arrived at Grosse Isle.

"Per. usually came and appeared before me, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, in and for the District of Quebec, in the Province of Lower Canada, William Lawton, Master of the Ship Lockwoods, of Liverpool, in England, who being duly sworn, did depose and say; that on the 12th April, 1857, Deponent sailed in the said vessel, from Liverpool, with a number of passengers, bound to Perth Amboy, in the State of New Jersey, one of the United States of America, and about four hundred and twenty tons of coal, for Quebec, in North America; that on the 27th May, at 4 p. m., of the highland of New Brunswick, he, the vessel, but not being able to take her to Perth Amboy, refused to take him, and at 10 p. m. a Pilot from New York offering, took him on board, at about 7 or 8 leagues distance from the block light. Upon his informing the Deponent that all vessels with passengers were obliged to touch at the quarantine station, at Staten Island, and although Deponent remonstrated with him, that the ship, not being bound to New York, he did not think he was bound to go to the quarantine station of that State, he yet allowed him to Pilot the vessel thereat, where she arrived on the 29th May, at half-past 5 p. m.; the vessel was immediately visited by a Physician, and the crew and passengers mustered on deck, for inspection, at 5 p. m. Deponent went to New York by the regular Steamer, from Staten Island, and on the next day went with Mr. Lawson, the ship's Agent, to the Custom House, to ascertain whether it was necessary to report the vessel on account of her being at anchor at Staten Island, although bound for Perth Amboy; when Deponent was informed by an officer of the Custom House that the vessel not having been twenty-four hours at Staten Island, and being bound to another State, no report was necessary, and that he could proceed right on to his destination. Immediately engaged the Steamer Statesman to tow the Ship to Perth Amboy, and got a Pilot from the Commissioners of Pilots; about noon got alongside with the steamer and weighed anchor immediately; while proceeding Deponent discovered a boat rowing after the ship, when he requested the Captain of the steamer to slack his steam, and upon the boat coming up, found that it contained the Doctor who had at first boarded the vessel, (Dr. Rockwell) and a gentleman who stated himself to be a Revenue Officer for the States; the Doctor absolutely insisted, upon returning to Staten Island with the ship, without taking any notice of Deponent's objections; however, upon explaining to the Revenue Officer that the vessel was not bound to New York, but to Perth Amboy, in the State of New Jersey, and that Deponent had called at the New York Custom House, where he had been informed that he might proceed to the vessel's destination, he advised the steamer and the Pilot to proceed on their voyage, which was done, and arrived at Perth Amboy the same evening, May 30th, and early next morning an Inspecting Officer visited the vessel; Deponent landed with him and entered the ship inwards at the Custom House; at about 10 a. m. two Inspectors and a Physician came on board, mustered the passengers and crew on deck and visited every part of the vessel, and allowed the passengers to be all landed in the presence, with their luggage, after having examined the same, excepting five passengers who had been landed at Staten Island, by order of the Doctor. In the afternoon Deponent cleared outwards at the Custom House; having lost some of his men by desertion he went to New York to procure others, which having effected, on the 1st June, he returned to Perth Amboy, and on the same day sailed thence for Quebec. Deponent further deposes that the young man, named John Fotherby, arrested as a supercargo of the same, was not so employed, but was merely a cabin passenger, bound to New-Brunswick."

"Wm. LAWTON."
Sworn before me, at Quebec,
this 22nd June, 1857.
"E. GLACKMEYER, J. P."

We cannot conceive how it can be an offence against the quarantine laws of one State that a vessel goes to the port of another State, for which she cleared at the port of departure. If there was any law for it, the Health Officers of Perth Amboy might have sent the Lockwoods back to a Quarantine Station; but surely the officers of the State of New York had no right to interfere. It appears the passengers were mostly from Pennsylvania, and that State would be equally entitled to interfere and perhaps half a dozen others.

To the Editor of The Quebec Gazette.
GENERAL POST OFFICE,
21st June 1857.

SIR,—Frequent complaints having of late been made to me by persons in the habit of receiving English newspapers through the New York packet-ships, that they seldom obtain their full files in due course of post after the arrival of a packet, I was induced to address the Post Master of New York on the subject, being convinced from the obliging disposition always manifested by that gentleman, that if it lay in his power to correct the grievance complained of, it would be done. The accompanying extract from the reply to my reference, will, I trust, convince the public that neither the American nor British Post Office is to blame in the matter in question; and I regret to be obliged to add that I cannot at present see any means of overcoming the evil.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,
T. A. STAYNER, D. P. M. G.

Extract from the letter of Mr. Coddington, Post Master of New York, to the D. P. M. G., Quebec, dated June 15th, 1857:—

"All letters and papers received at this Office are forwarded by the mails that leave here on the day they are received. It is, however, my duty to state that the letter bags of our packet-ships are not all received on the same day, and the bags containing the newspapers and packages are often detained two or three days after the first bag has been delivered, having been sent to the Custom House, and some of them are sometimes overlooked, being delivered in haste from the ship to the pilot-boat, in the lower Bay: those overlooked are delivered to us after the ship comes up to the City, and I have known it to be a week before the whole of the letters and packages by the same vessel were received. Since I held this Office, I have had to make this explanation to the inhabitants of all our principal Cities, who have made similar complaints without knowing the true cause."

"You may rest assured, Sir, that every thing that can be done, will be done by us to facilitate the intercourse with the British Provinces."

To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.

If the Editor of the Quebec Gazette will insert the following extract of a letter, not long since written at Quebec, he will oblige, not a Descriptive, nor a Rebel, but a Radical.
"Tell Mr. — the news—ultra-Radicalism, or the Papineau Physic, has of late been administered in such ultra-copious and ultra-potent doses, that no man who is not blessed with the stomach of an ostrich, can swallow them with safety. Patriotism and Rebellion are two things, as much differing in color, as black and white; and as essentially different in quality, as good and bad. Mr. Papineau, so long as he professed himself an honest patriot—whose pure and only aim was to correct, eradicate and destroy the tyranny of the local government and its machiavelian tail, and the abuses existing in the several public departments & the like, and kept within fair and constitutional bounds to obtain such a desira-

ble end—was right; but, now that he declares himself a Rebel to those laws by which he is protected, after having himself provoked the specious cause upon which he founds his right of opposition and disobedience to them, and to the British Government; it becomes the duty of every friend of right, justice and good order, not only to differ with him and his ultra-radical tail, but strenuously to oppose him in his wild career. He aims at nothing less than the ruin of Canada, by its separation from Great Britain. From the wild, unstable government of the United States, which Mr. Papineau holds out as a model of perfection—I will for ever say—Good Lord deliver me!"

Mr. Papineau and his tail have denounced and proscribed all and every of the minority of the House of Assembly, and the News-paper Le Canadien, and its Editor, as well as every one who differs with them in the most trivial point. Meetings are convened and held by these madmen in every part of the province where they have the least influence, or where they find any as mad as themselves; they must no longer be called patriots or radicals, but destructives and rebels.

Mr. Papineau and his deluded instruments have, and will, lead many astray in the province for a time; but I think they deceive themselves—if they fancy that they will ultimately deceive the majority of the Canadian population—they are digging a pit for others, into which they themselves will be seen to fall. Mr. Papineau has attempted to coerce the Imperial Parliament and Government, by encouraging and creating anarchy in Lower Canada: the Imperial Government astonished at, and offended with the audacious presumption and extravagant ambition of the man, have found it necessary to repel his undue encroachments, in order to prevent anarchy and maintain government, which is their imperious duty, by devising measures and using means, not in themselves constitutional, which only the necessity and urgency of the present crisis, can palliate or justify.

It must be acknowledged that the British Ministry have often been astray in their policy towards the British North American Colonies, not only now, but in former times; but it must also be acknowledged that the evil did not originate with them, it flowed from the wicked, interested and treacherous advisers of the Governors;—THERE LIES THE ROOT OF THE EVIL:—As it was, is now:—Hence the broils, bloodsheds, rebellions and even revolutions!—Hence our present political broils and difficulties!

Where any wicked, machiavelian system of action exists in a government, it is right that such should be eradicated; but not by anarchy, rebellion and revolution: the British Government does not yet deserve that from Lower Canada, notwithstanding the numerous faults of its local government. With all its faults, there is none so good as the British Government in the whole world. The mad Tory Ride Corps of Montreal two years ago, boasted much of their expectations from the United States, when they were making ready to present and fire in order to hurl their King and Country to destruction, if they were thwarted in their views and wishes. From these notorious facts, it is evident that the loyalty of the ultras of both parties, who, though influential, are small in number, is not founded upon principle, and that it is far from their heart to let them call themselves what they please—they are destructives and rebels in heart: their loyalty is a mere matter of interest and convenience.

To justify the present Governor, Lord Gosford, in all his acts, and particularly in one of them, I cannot—but to say that his intentions were not of the best and purest, for the good and welfare of Canada I would speak against my conscience and belief. I am of opinion that Lord Gosford would not intentionally follow, or act upon, bad advice; nor knowingly commit an unjust or wicked act, either as a man, or as a Governor.

Since Lord Gosford has assumed the government of Lower Canada, he has been most unjustly treated, and unwarrantably insulted, both by the ultra-tory and ultra-radical press; added to this, he has been deprived of all pecuniary means to carry on the government of the province: in a word, he has been fettered hand and foot, and then expected to run and act, and grossly censured for not doing so. Is this fair play? Is this justice? Put a man's eyes out, then flog him, because he cannot see! Fie! Fie!

Whoever is the true friend of liberty, of that liberty which benefits mankind, will not deny that to others, let them be black or white, rich or poor, which he claims for himself, as a natural right—whichever does, will prove that he only wants liberty for himself, all at the expense of the liberty of others, he will prove that he is nothing less than a monstrous tyrant; a dangerous member of society. If our ultras allowed to others, a share of what they claim for themselves, their logic would be more sound, and their anathemas less frequent."

FRENCH PLUMS, &c.

To the Editor of the Liverpool Albion.
SIR,—May I bespeak your kind favour to notice a simple operation, which will undoubtedly prove of great utility to many parties, by causing an animated demand for a beneficial article of extensive import by the enterprising fruit merchants, and bringing into more deserved estimation an elegant and wholesome commodity, when the mode of correcting the frequent dryness of the fruit becomes better attended to?

When the plums have been exposed to the air a short time, they generally appear to be so very hard as to be almost useless; and many of the retail grocers, in despair of selling them off, neglect and refuse them, it seems, altogether; and thus the great benefits to be derived from a judicious use of the French fruit is nearly lost to the public.

The flavour and nutrition of the French plum is very superior, and it possesses a saccharine quality which much of our own summer fruit does not. Now, from this hard and dry condition the plums will be restored, in great measure, to their fine original condition, by merely taking the trouble to put them into cold water, and steep them until the water boils.

This useful operation reminds one of a philosophical experiment with the air-pump, by which a shrivelled apple may be plumped up, and look as fresh when first gathered from the tree.

PUBLIC MERCATOR.

COMMERCIAL.

New York, Market, June 17th.—FISH.—A parcel of 75 half bbls. No. 1 and 2 Connecticut Shad sold at \$7.50 @ \$7. There have been no transactions of consequence in Mackerel, but the stock afloat of Nos. 1 and 2 is held at considerably advanced rates. Codfish and other descriptions generally have not varied since last noticed.
FLOUR AND MEAL.—A further advance generally has been obtained in consequence of a continuance of light receipts of Western, and the greatly reduced stock of Southern.—Sales of fair to good common brands Western Canal at \$10; New York City and Troy, \$9.50 @ \$10; Ohio; via canal, \$9.75 @ \$10; Georgetown, \$10.25 @ \$10.37; and Richmond City Mills, Gallego \$9.50, cash.
GRAIN.—The demand continues very animated for foreign Wheat, and prices have further advanced the primest grades are now held at \$1.75.

PROVISIONS.—The demand for Beef and Pork continues limited without variation in prices. Lard remains in fair demand at previous rates; a sale of 150 kegs good Oil has been made at 8 cents, cash. Supplies of New Butter continue to arrive sparingly. The sales of Hams, Bacon, &c. continue small at former prices.

EXCHANGE.—There was but a small amount of business done in Exchange on Europe for the packets which sailed yesterday. The transactions, which were exclusively confined to the primest paper, were all for cash, and at considerably higher prices, owing to the increasing rates of premium on specie. Private Bills on England, 60 days' sight, sold at 18 @ 20 per cent. British Government Bills, 30 days' sight, 20 @ 21; France 5 @ 5.05; Holland 43; and Bremen 85 cents; nothing done on Hamburg for want of bills. The quantity of specie shipping to Europe, continues to diminish. The amount which left by the packets yesterday, is believed to be comparatively trifling. Export of specie, 9th to 15th inst. \$52,019.—Price Current.

MONTEAL MARKETS, Tuesday, June 20.—Ashes continue in good demand; a tolerable good supply has been received within the last few days, and may be quoted—Pots, 26s 6d @ 27s 6d; Pearls, 31s 6d @ 32s. 6000 bushels of Red Wheat were sold yesterday @ 6s 10d @ bushel, cash. We have not heard of any transactions in Flour or Provisions.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE PROVINCE.
Quebec, 21st June, 1857.

Charles Harrower, Pierre Dumas and Antoine G. Verrean, Esquires, to be Commissioners for the Summary Trial of Small Causes, in the Saloon of Port Joli, in the County of LeFlet, under 6th Wm. IV. cap. 17.
Alexander McKay, Esquire, to practise Physic, Surgery and Midwifery, within this Province.

Office of the Adjutant General of Militia,
Quebec, 21st June, 1857.

"MILITIA GENERAL ORDER."
"Commanding Officers of Militia Battalions will cause the Proclamation, dated Castle of St. Lewis, City of Quebec, the fifteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and in the seventh year of His Majesty's reign, to be read at the head of each Company of the Battalion under their command, on the 29th instant, at the Annual Review."
"In the event of said Proclamation not reaching in time, to be read on the 29th instant, it is to be read on the following Sunday, after its reception, at the Church door, after Divine Service, and if there be no Church, at the most public place."

"By Command."
"L. JUCHEREAU DUCHESNEAU."
"D. A. G. M. F."

PORT OF QUEBEC.

CLEARED.
June 22nd.

Schr. Tadousac, Harrington, Esquimaux Bay, J. McKenzie.
Bark Unverser, Brock, Aberdeen, R. F. Maitland.
Brig Robt. McWilliam, Williamson, Newport, Forsyth, Walker & Co.
Schr. Happy Return, Clark, Richibucto, D. Baruet.
Ship Llan Rummy, Simpson, Hull, A. Gilmour.
Bark Lord Sidmouth, Hoy, Port Glasgow, do.
Brig Princess Victoria, Gray, Ayr, do.
Bark Joanna, Robertson, Port Glasgow, do.
Royal Adelaide, Vivian, Falmouth, J. S. Campbell.
Helen, Mearns, Belfast, Fambertons.
Bolivar, Slattery, Waterford, H. N. Jones.
J. Baile, Oliver, Belfast, Rodger, Dean & Co.
Brig Lune, Pearson, Flint, Atkinson & Co.
Schr. Commerce, Grant, P. E. Island, J. Grant.
Ship Wm. Lushington, Cork, Fowey, LeMesurier, 23rd.
Brig Petrel, Blair, Liverpool, J. Mann.
Mary Bell, Brown, London, Wm. Chapman.
Bark Exmouth, Henderson, do. H. J. Caldwell.
Brig Ellen, Murphy, Londonderry, W. Ashton & Co.
Ship Ann Crighton, Campbell, Belfast, Pembertons.
Bark Dispatch, Walsh, Waterford, H. N. Jones.
Eleutheria, Wheatley, London, Atkinson.
Town of Ross, Chapman, Ross, Gilmour.
Brig British Queen, Dods, Portsmouth, do.
Ann, Blair, Workington, do.
Bark Prince, Renault, London, LeMesurier & Co.
Brig Trade, Mosey, Weymouth, do.
Robert, McBean, Barbadoes, Tucker, Heath.
Schr. Lucy, Girroir, Halifax, Morrison & Tobin.

ARRIVED.
June 22nd.

Bark Blessing, Gibson, 5th May, Newcastle, Atkinson & Co. wheat and coals.
Schr. Crusader, 5th June, New Carlisle, order.
Catherine, 15th do. Gaspé, fish, order.
Mermaid, 30th May, Halifax, sugar, Montreal, 23rd.
Ship Medusa, Robinson, 12th May, Liverpool, Chapman, coals and iron, 22d settlers.
Bark Olive Branch, Forbes, 3d do. Sunderland, Atkinson, wheat and coals.
Brig Britannia, Brown, 5th do. Newcastle, Chapman, coals and beef.
Prince Leboe, Raw, 9th May, Dublin, LeMesurier, ballast, 143 steerage passengers.
Hope, Moore, 7th May, Belfast, LeMesurier, ballast, 205 do.
Transit, Braithwaite, 14 do. Dublin, Symes & Ross, do. 150 do.
Antigua, Fisher, 14th do. Glasgow, Montreal, general cargo.

PASSENGERS.
In the Medusa, from Liverpool,—Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, and 5 children, and Mr. Bennet and son.
In the Prince Leboe, from Dublin,—Two Mr. Solomon's, Mr. Newson and Mr. Richards.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
Liverpool, May 18.—Sailed—Celia, Black, Jersey and Quebec; Frances, Armstrong; Caledonia, Picher, for Quebec, 22d.—General Gascoyne, Kendall, for Quebec and Montreal.
New York, June 17.—Up for Quebec—Br. ship King William, Thomas.

Comparative Statement of arrivals and settlers in the Port of Quebec, to the 23d June, inclusive, for the years 1836 and 1837:—

VESSELS.	SETTLERS.
1837.....433	12,592
1836.....508	14,064
Less this year, 75	1,472

BIRTH.
On Saturday, the 17th instant, board the Steamer St. George, the Lady of Dr. A. A. Andrews, of a daughter.

DIED.
At Montreal, on the 20th instant, Alexander John, eldest son of John Fisher, Esquire, in the 15th year of his age.
At the same place, on the 2d inst. Rachel, only daughter of the late Mr. Samuel F. Foster, of that city, in the 24th year of her age.
At Danbury, on the 5th instant, Thaddeus Morehouse, aged 59. He served with General Montgomery throughout the campaign of that year on and near Lake Champlain, and in Canada was engaged in the siege and capture of Fort St. Johns and Montreal, and upon the surrender of the latter place, was entrusted with the command of the detachment sent to take possession of the Citadel.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser of Monday.

"We have the melancholy duty of recording the death of SAMUEL NELSON, Esq., Editor of the old Quebec Gazette, and son of John Neilson, Esq., of that city. Mr. Neilson passed several weeks in this city last autumn, for the benefit of his health, and sailed hence for the Mediterranean for that object. He arrived at the quarantine ground on Friday evening, in a very feeble condition. On Saturday we were supplied by him with the latest Malaga and Gibraltar papers, accompanied by a message that he would be with us at three o'clock. He came not; and before the day had closed, was numbered with the dead. His funeral will be attended this afternoon at the quarantine ground. The deceased was a gentleman of character, of the most amiable disposition, and, in one word, of sterling worth. We tender our sympathies to his venerable father and the family circle, on this painful bereavement."

ASSESSMENTS.



OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE PEACE,
Quebec, 21st June, 1857.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the BOOKS OF THE ASSESSMENTS to be raised for the present year, under and in virtue of the Acts 20 Geo. III. cap. 9, and 29 Geo. III. cap. 5, (commonly called the "Road Acts"), have been filed in this Office, where the same will be and remain on each and every day, (Sundays and Holidays excepted), between the hours of NINE in the forenoon, and FOUR in the afternoon, for public inspection, in order that all persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by the rates of such Assessments, as fixed by the Assessors, may appeal therefrom to the next Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, which will begin and be held on the TENTH day of JULY next ensuing.

By Order,
PERRAULT & SCOTT,
Clerk of the Peace.

To be inserted in all the Newspapers published in this City in their respective languages, until the 10th July next.

GENERAL SPECIAL SESSION OF THE PEACE,
Friday, 23rd June, 1857.

RESOLVED,
THAT the Clerk of the Peace advertise in all Newspapers published in this City, in their respective languages, that at a General Special Session of the Peace to be held on WEDNESDAY next the 28th instant the Magistrates will take into consideration the Petitions and Applications of individuals for the Office of Road Treasurer of this City, now vacant—and will then proceed to the nomination of a person to discharge the duties of that Office as acting Road Treasurer, until the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace to be held in the month of October next, when such appointment can by Law only be made.

By Order,
PERRAULT & SCOTT,
C. P.

To be inserted in all the Newspapers of this City in their respective languages until the 25th instant.

CHARITY SERMON.

A SERMON will be preached on SUNDAY MORNING NEXT, the 25th instant, at half past TEN o'clock, in St. Peter's Chapel, St. Roch's, by the Rev. Mr. BOURNAC, after which a Collection will be taken up in aid of the Sunday School connected with that Chapel.
Quebec, 23rd June, 1857.

QUEBEC MEDICAL BOARD.

21st June, 1857.
THERE will be a MEETING of the Members of this Board, for the examination of Candidates for the practice of Physic, &c. &c. on MONDAY, the 3rd July next, at TEN o'clock, A. M. at the Hotel-Dieu.
Candidates are requested to transmit their testimonials to the Secretary, at least three days before the day of examination.

By Order,
J. Z. NAULT, Secretary.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY.

THE GENERAL QUARTERLY MEETING of the Society will be held on SATURDAY next, the 24th instant, at the ALMON HOTEL, at THREE o'clock, P. M.

Quebec, 19th June, 1857. W. M. KEMBLE, Secretary.

RELIGIOUS BOOK AND TRACT SOCIETY.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Books imported by this Society are now ready for sale, at the Depository, Stanislaus street.
Quebec, 21st June, 1857.

JUST received per the Themis from Bordeaux a fresh supply of superior French Wines consisting of—
Cremant Champagne
Chateau Lafite in pints and quarts
Vin de St-Julien
Vintage of 1828.
J. M. FRASER & Co.
Quebec, 23rd June 1857.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

TWO puncheons superior mild strong Scotch Whiskey, very old; a few bales real Scotch Linen Flke, 4 cases Irish Linen, 1 case Thibet and Merino bordered and cornered Handkerchiefs a choice and beautiful assortment of Thibet and Merino Wool Shawls, from 4s. to 150s.; a few cases fashionable Hats; a few ditto Book, Jaconet and Mull Muslins, Gros de Naples, black and colored, with a general stock of Silks of all descriptions; 8 cases Straw Bonnets, fashionable shapes, made by Messrs. Morris Connel & Co., celebrated for many years as manufacturers of that article; 2 cases Bowing pieces, double and single barrels, made by the first makers in England—the guns are all proved and will be sold low. Also—Oil Paints, nearly all colours; one trunk Dress Gents' Coats, black, blue, olive and green—the most fashionable style in shape. Likewise, a package of beautiful Cloth Trousers of different colors.
Great bargains will be given, as the Subscriber is anxious to dispose of the whole of his Stock immediately. No. 6, Saint-au-Marclet Street.
Quebec, 23rd June 1857. R. McLINONT.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

THE undersigned informs the Public of Quebec, and the Country, that he will have constantly on hand, during the whole year, at his Stores, on GONDIE'S and Hunt's Wharves, a large assortment of Grain and Provisions, such as Wheat, Pease Oats, Barley, Indian Corn, Flour, Lord, Pork, Butter, Salt Beef, Potatoes, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
A Palais in Store, Hay and Straw, Packed and in Bundles.
The whole of these articles will be imported from England, Upper Canada, and the District of Montreal, and will be bought from first hand, which will enable him to sell them under the price of the Quebec Market.
Quebec, 23rd June, 1857. ALEXIS BENOIT.

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

A PIECE OF GROUND containing 24 Building Lots, situated in Queen's Street, St. Roch's, is offered for Sale by the Subscriber.—Particulars made known by applying at No. 16, St. Dominique Street.
St. Roch's, 23rd June, 1857. S. S. DOWNS.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BY J. M. FRASER & CO.
On SATURDAY next, the 24th instant, at ONE o'clock, at the Stores of H. BURNSTALL, Esquire, Sault-au-Mac, concerned:
THREE Crates Earthenware, landed in a damaged state from on board the Maida, from Hull.
—ALSO—
20 crates Earthenware, in good order
50 hhds. Brandy, 4 hhds. Marsala Port
100 boxes Starch, 20 boxes Pig Blue
100 bbls. Gunpowder B. F. F.
100 boxes Window Glass, assorted
50 doz. Chamois Skins, 50 doz. White Linings
200 casks Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil
500 kgs. White Paint
250 do. Yellow do.
200 do. Spanish Brown
50 do. Black Lead
10 cases Black Lead, 2 hhds. Lamp Black
4 bales superior Boat Ducks
2 cases Calf Skins, 1 case Kipps
4 do. Veal Skins, 10 doz. coloured Roans
30 jars Mustard, 2 bales Buzils, &c.
Quebec, 23rd June, 1857.

BY PETER SHEPPARD.
On SATURDAY next, the 24th instant, at TWO o'clock, at his Stores, Commercial Chambers, for account of the Underwriters or others concerned:
The following articles saved from the Bark Weaford, abandoned at sea:
2 Chain Cables—by brig Charles Forbes
A quantity of sole & upper Leather—by brig Brothers
6 hhds. Leather,
Several Sails,
A Boat,
—AFTER WHICH—
5 Chain Cables—1 1/2, 1 1/2, and 1 1/2 inch,
5 Anchors
2 Cat Blocks.
Quebec, 23rd June, 1857.

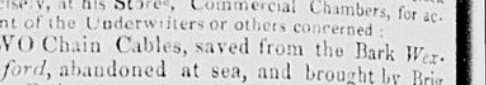
BY PETER SHEPPARD.
On SATURDAY next, the 24th instant, at TWO o'clock, at his Stores, Commercial Chambers, for account of the Underwriters or others concerned:
THREE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Barrels FLOUR, Mr. Phillip's Inspection.
200 barrels Beef
900 hammers Potatoes, ex Hope, from Belfast.
Quebec, 23rd June, 1857.

BY PETER SHEPPARD.
On SATURDAY next, the 24th instant, at TWO o'clock, at his Stores, Commercial Chambers, for account of the Underwriters or others concerned:
TWO Chain Cables, saved from the Bark Weaford, abandoned at sea, and brought by Brig Charles Forbes.
—ALSO—
A quantity of Sole and Upper Leather, saved from the same vessel by the brig Brothers.
—AFTER WHICH—
5 Chain Cables, 1 1/2, 1 1/2, and 1 1/2 inch,
5 Large Anchors,
2 Cat Blocks,
2 Chain Caws.
Quebec, 23rd June, 1857.

BY JAMES C. SINTON.
On MONDAY next, the 25th inst. at TWO o'clock, at Irvine's Wharf:
ONE HUNDRED Barrels Hamburgh Pork,
400 Barrels Superfine Flour,
100 barrels Pease,
100 barrels Oatmeal,
200 hogs, each 1 cwt. Biscuit,
154 Earthenware Jars.
Quebec, 23rd June, 1857.

BY THE KING'S AUCTIONEER.
GOVERNMENT SALE.
On the King's Wharf, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., at ONE o'clock:
A QUANTITY of the undermentioned Articles in good order:
Tin Buckets, Salting Tubs, Svingle Trees, Painted Canvas Covers, Pot Hooks, Dog Irons, Paint, Glass, &c. &c.
—ALSO—
Old Great Coats, Tools, &c.
—AND—
Nine Tons Cast Iron Carriages.
Quebec, 19th June, 1857.

BY J. M. FRASER & CO.
YELLOW PINE SAW LOGS.
On MONDAY, the 2nd day of July next, at ONE o'clock, at their Auction Rooms:
ALL the right, title and interest of the Subscribers, in a quantity of Saw Logs of the above description, as they now lay stranded or afloat in the River Ottawa—the quantity supposed to be about 12,000 pieces, say comprising all that lay below the Hawkesbury Mills at the point at the Indian Village on the North side of the River Ottawa and to Burcher's Point on the opposite side. The logs having been selected with care for the Hawkesbury Mills, are well worthy the attention of those who may buy Mills below them. To prevent any confusion in the right of property, they will be sold in one lot, and an approved endorsed Note taken in payment of 12 months from the day of sale.
(Signed) HAMILTON & LOWE.
Quebec, 12th June, 1857.



CHARLESBOURG MILL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Lease for seven years of the Grist Mill in Charlesbourg, will be put up at Auction, at the Church door of that Parish, on SATURDAY, the FIRST day of JULY next, at the hour of TEN in the morning.
This Mill is undergoing a thorough repair, and will be delivered in perfect order for grinding.
Jesuits' Office, 10th June, 1857.

CABIN PASSAGE.

THE first class British built Bark Ross-BERRY, for Stockton, will leave about 10th July,—has comfortable accommodation for a few Passengers.—Apply to the Captain on board, or at the Office of
A. GILMOUR & CO.,
Irvine's Wharf.
Quebec, 21st June, 1857.

CABIN PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE well-known remarkably fast sailing Bark CLYDE, John Matchless, Master, has very superior accommodations for Passengers, and will sail for the above Port, about the 24th instant. Apply to the Master on board, at Jones' Wharf, or to
WM. SHARPLES, SON & CO.
Quebec, 16th June, 1857.

FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO BELFAST.

THE A. I. coppered and copper-fastened Bark ROWENA, can accommodate 300 barrels of Cabin and Steerage Passengers, also 50 to 40 barrels of Ashes, by applying to the Captain on board at Carman's Wharf, or to
G. H. PARKE,
McCallum's Wharf.
Quebec, 21st June, 1857.

PASSAGE TO PORT RUSH.

THE first class coppered and copper-fastened Brig MILLMAN, to sail about the 24th inst., can accommodate a few Cabin and Steerage Passengers by applying to the Captain on board at Shipyard & Campbell's, or to
G. H. PARKE,
McCallum's Wharf.
Quebec, 21st June, 1857.