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BRITISH AND CANADIAN SCHOOL.

VISITORS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK:
ALEXANDER HADDAN and ROBERT HADDAN.

From late English Papers.

FROM THE COURIER.

The territory and the population which Russia has acquired by its late Treaty with Persia appear in themselves of trifling importance. The two Chanates of Erivan and Naketchivan, which, under the name of the Province of Arun, formerly made the extreme north-west corner of the Persian Empire, are scarcely 400 geographical square miles in superficial extent, or about equal to the Kingdom of Wurtemberg. The population is said not to exceed 50,000 souls; so that this new Russian Province has about as many inhabitants as the Grand Duchy of Weimar. If their numerical data afford but little matter for particular observation, this cannot be said of these provinces in other point of view.

The most important, perhaps, is the circumstance of Religion. With the Chanate of Erivan, Russia has obtained possession of the Monastery of Etchmiadaine, the residence of the Chief Patriarch of the Catholic Armenians, who enjoys extraordinary respect in the East.

This monastery is also in great esteem as a place of pilgrimage, and is considered equally holy with Jerusalem.

In Asiatic Turkey there are at least a million and a half of Armenian Christians, and we have lately seen what attention the cession of Etchmiadaine to Russia excited in Constantinople and what vigorous measures towards the Armenians of the Capital, the Sultan Mahmood was induced to adopt, in concert with the Patriarch of the opposite party.

In a military point of view the cession of the Territory is perhaps equally important. Russia obtained possession of both Banks of the Araxes, and surrounding Mount Arara on three sides, a Russian Army may, if circumstances should require it, march in three columns upon Erzerum without touching the Persian Territory. The first way is from Tillis through Kara, the middle one into the vales of the Araxes by Kaysemun or Kahizann, the third by Bajaxid, Barrar-Kilishish, and Tobrao-Kaleh, through extremely fertile countries. From Erzerum is the great road to Scutari by way of Tokal-Elmasia, Boli, and I-Nikmid (Nicomeda.) We are pretty well acquainted with the Caravan road by the accounts of Tavernier, Tournefort and Otter, and the late travellers Murrer, Garlaune Janbert and Macdonald Kinneir. It seems that an army might march by it without meeting with any particular obstacles. The road, besides, runs at the distance of only 12 to 20 (German) miles from the coast of the Black Sea, and with the possessions of the Ports of Trebisonde, Piatano, Sinope, Amasero, &c. it seems that it would not be very difficult to send supplies of provisions and ammunition from these places, to an army marching along that road. In fact the Emperor Hemelius, at the beginning of the 7th century, marched partly along that road against the Persians, Xenophon with his little army, merely crossed it.

FROM THE HAMPSHIRE TELEGRAPH.

The Princess Royal transport, Lieut. Hewett, arrived on Tuesday from the Leeward Islands, with a company of Royal Artillery, under the charge of Lieut. Lys, and with invalids and Government stores. She left Barbadoes on the 5th, Antigua on the 16th, and St. Kitts the 17th of Feb. The favourable report of the sugar crop this season, at Jamaica, brought by the Arab last week, will apply generally to the whole of the Islands, as well with respect to coffee as sugar. They are described to be more productive than for many seasons past, and those on Trinidad and Demerara never presented a more abundant appearance. The Islands were healthy, Major-Gen. Mainwaring had quitted St. Lucia, and repaired to Barbadoes to assume the Government-in-Chief, until the arrival of Lieut. Gen. Sir James Lyon.

The Pickle Schooner had recently captured a piratical schooner, which had done considerable mischief among the Virgin Isles.—The 1st (Royals) and the 25th Regiments had been removed from Barbadoes to the former to Trinidad, to replace the 86th Regiment; the latter to Demerara, to relieve the 19th Regiment. The Princess Royal, on her passage, encountered a very heavy gale, of 18 hours duration; the waves were impelled to a fearful height, and whilst lying to, a sea so forcibly struck her, as to carry away her bulwark stanchions. The passengers who returned in her are—Major Anson, Assistant Adjutant General; Lieut. Turner, R. A. Mrs. Buchanan and family; and Mrs. Brown, widow of the late Capt. Brown, 93d Regiment.

SLAVE TRADE.—During the period that Commodore Bullen commanded on the western coast of Africa the Maidstone captured 19 sail of slave vessels, with 6595 slaves on board. Between the 14th of March and 1st May last, the Maidstone captured five vessels laden with dry goods, for slave barter, and one vessel with 309 slaves on board. The Eek, Capt. Purchess, had recently captured four vessels, with 1712 slaves; and the North Star, Capt. Arabian, several others, with 700 more victims to the inhumanity of Portuguese traders. The total number of captives by the squadron was fifty nine, and of slaves, nine thousand seven hundred and thirty three. The Maidstone lost 72 of the crew, whilst on the coast, and by promotions, invaliding, vacancies, and deaths, she has had twenty-nine lieutenants, four pursers, and two surgeons.

LONDON, MAY 16.—We understand that the calling out in France of the class of 1827, together with the reserves of the classes of 1825 and 1826, will not produce above 80,000 men. This amount, added to the existing strength of the French army, will make it, not 280,000 men, as was circulated, but 240,000, which is 10,000 under the peace establishment. It is necessary to correct this error, in order to remove the idea that France is increasing her military force beyond the peace estimate, with a view to external operations. No such operations are understood to be in contemplation. Had it been deemed necessary by the Allies to send troops jointly to the Morea to effect the objects they have in view, troops would have been sent from Toulon; but as they have not deemed it necessary to employ a military force, the armament at Toulon has been disbanded, and the troops have been ordered to march to their respective cantonments.

In fact, as we have asserted from the beginning, the two Powers act with perfect good understanding and concord. The measures adopted with respect to Greece are simultaneous. It was agreed that both should appoint Consuls at the same time. The French Government has accordingly appointed Baron Juchereau De St. Denys Consul General in Greece. The Baron is known to be the author of one of the best works that has been published upon the subject of Turkey and Greece. A Consul General on the part of this Country will be appointed for it.—*Courier.*

A question was put to the Duke of Wellington last night by Lord Darnley, as to whether the Government had taken any steps to liberate the Greeks who have been barbarously carried into Egypt, and to prevent the recurrence of a like atrocity. The answer of the Noble Duke was, that measures had been taken as far as possible, to remedy the misfortune which had occurred; and that orders had been sent out, which would effectually prevent such outrages for the future. Except as a matter of form, the question was unnecessary; because every one could anticipate the substance of the answer.—*Courier, May 24.*

Lord Strangford put a question to Earl Dudley, on the state of affairs between Buenos Ayres and Brazil. It had been rumoured, that peace had been concluded, between the parties in London; but the Noble Earl contradicted it. He, however, stated, that negotiations were going on, with a better prospect of ending in peace than any which had heretofore been entered into.—*ib.*

FRANCE.

PARIS dates are to the 26th.—It is said that the Keeper of the Seals has declared that no concession or amendment of the law of the Press will be granted. "If that be so," says the Constitutionnel, "it is to be hoped the Chamber in its turn will refuse concession to the Ministry; it has freely voted eighty millions, but will it, without guarantee, vote 1,000 millions?"

The French Chamber of Deputies have passed the law for the loan of 80,000,000 francs, by a great majority. The general sense appears to be, that, as a leading Continental power, she must at least put herself in such an attitude that no unexpected consequences, originating in the conflict between Turkey and Russia, should find her unprepared. It is rumoured at Paris, that a peace has been negotiated with the Dey of Algiers.

The King is said to embrace every opportunity of expressing his dissatisfaction with the present system of government. He has complained to his ministers concerning the new project of a law upon the elections, stating his belief that it would not pass the Chamber of Peers; but M. Martignac and others ventured to assure him to the contrary. His Majesty is much annoyed by the conflicting representations made to him on public affairs; and very much dislikes the idea of frequent changes in the ministry, being impressed with a belief that such steps caused the ruin of Louis XVI. He regrets the hasty administration of M. de Villele, and has been heard more than

once to exclaim, "How much better was it with my Villele! I then tranquil and happy."

On the 15th May, near Viro, a thunder bolt fell on a church, just as a large congregation had assembled to hear mass. After throwing down the bellfry, it broke through the roof and entered the interior, bringing with it an immense quantity of stones and mortar, by which the most frightful consequences were produced. Upwards of 150 persons were seriously wounded, of whom nine died, and many others remained dangerously ill.

From American papers.

PIRACY.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser.

By the following account, it would seem, that piracy is again in active exercise in the Southern seas, and is displayed in acts of the most horrible description. If the government at Havana are so weak as not to be able to punish such atrocious crimes as that here mentioned, or so depraved as to let them pass unnoticed, the island is in bad hands, and its condition must, before long, become desperate in the extreme. Outrages of the description here mentioned will doubtless excite the attention of our government, as well as those of other maritime nations, and a naval force sufficient to extirpate these bloody thirly ruffians, should be placed on their cruising ground.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Havana, to his correspondent in this city, dated July 3d. 1828.

[Communicated for the New-York Daily Advertiser.]

The conversation of the whole city is directed to one topic: it engrosses all our present thoughts, and chills us with horror. Perhaps in atrocity the act is without a parallel.—The French Packet, trading from Vera Cruz to Bordeaux, was attacked by pirates, off the Colorado, about the beginning of May, and every soul on board, amounting to 83 in all, put to death. They consisted entirely of old Spaniards, who had with them their whole wealth, which is estimated in specie, plate, cochineal, indigo, &c. at a million of dollars. After completing the robbery, they scuttled and sunk the packet.

Humanity shudders at this barbarity; but she can yet furnish a better excuse for those, who, from the business of their early lives, or the force of continued bad example, strike such a blow at society, than the misjudging and bribed government who tolerate in quietness such acts:—tolerate them so far, that the Captain of the Pirate stood, with the utmost effrontery, near me, a few days since, at the most public resort in the city.

The circumstances have been learnt from a fisherman, seized by the pirates to serve as a pilot. He was landed upon an uninhabited key; and from thence taken by one of H. B. M. schooners. He mentions that there were several females and children on board; who, like the crew and males, were inhumanly butchered.

COMMERCE OF LAKE ERIE.

FROM THE BUFFALO JOURNAL.

By a statement furnished by the officers of the Custom House at this port, and published in the Gazette, it appears that the numbers of American vessels employed in the commerce of the upper lakes, is fifty three—and that the aggregate amount of tonnage is 3,611. In the tonnage account, the steam boats Pioneer and Chippewa, are not included—the former plying as a packet for passengers and freight, between this place and Dunkirk, and the latter between this place and Niagara Falls. The whole number of craft, besides small boats which ply between the opposite shores, entering and clearing at this port, is 50, including seven Canadian vessels, and seven steam-boats. To this number, several new schooners will be added the next season.

The number of trips performed by the different vessels, to the several ports on the lake, not including those of the Pioneer and Chippewa, amount in the aggregate to 572. The article of salt, shipped for the upper country, has amounted, for the season, to rising 30,000 barrels! The gross amount of merchandise shipped from this port, we have not the means at hand of ascertaining.

When it is considered that the return cargoes of the different vessels have been composed of the produce of the upper country, some calculation of the present value of the commerce which flows into this place, may be made. And when the Ohio and Pennsylvania canals are completed, judging of the future by the past, it will not be taxing the credulity of the reader too much to say, that it will be double in amount.

This brief statement of our present condition and prospects is as flattering to our pride, as it must be conclusive of men of experience and judgment at a distance, that Buffalo is destined to be the seat of commerce on the west.

The repeated applications for increased facilities to transact the immense business that centres here, have been turned away by the legislature, with hardly a decent notice. Yet it will be apparent to every one, on a view of the facts disclosed above, that the establishment of a bank at this place, upon a solid foundation, and with an ample capital, is amongst our most serious wants. We hope and trust that the renewed application to be made this winter, with meet with deserved success.

Provincial.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY IRON ORE.

Last fall a Gentleman of this City, sent to his friend, J. Appleton, jun. Esq. of Port Glasgow, a sample of the Annapolis County Iron Ore, for the purpose of its being analysed; which work was performed by the celebrated Dr. Ure, one of the first Chemists of the age. We are happy to have it in our power to publish his report thereon, confirmed in full by Thomas Edington, Esq. of Glasgow. The very favourable nature of the report, will, we are persuaded, be truly gratifying to the people of Nova-Scotia, and New-Brunswick, generally; and it must be highly encouraging to the persons immediately concerned in the Iron Works. These testimonials to the excellence of Ore, fully confirm all the favourable accounts hitherto given of it, and give every reason to hope, that if managed judiciously, and with spirit, it will be a source of solid profit to the parties concerned and a permanent benefit to the Country.—*Hullfax Journal.*

The report formerly given, that Sir Howard Douglass, was appointed as agent at the Court of Russia, during the settlement of the Boundary Line between the United States and New Brunswick, was stated, in private letters lately received in St. John, to be generally believed in Great Britain. It was also reported, that Sir James Kempt would succeed the Earl of Dalhousie, as Governor General of British North America. In this last we hope the report is without foundation, as how much soever we might rejoice to see his Excellency preferred to a situation of higher honor, or greater emolument than he at present possesses, his removal from the Province would be a serious loss to it, as under no previous Governor have the improvements for the comfort and advantages of the Province proceeded with so rapid a progress.—*Acadian Recorder.*

The United States schooner *Swiftsure*, arrived at St. John, N. B. on Friday 27th ult. from Eastport. Judge Preble, and John Dean, Esqr. came passengers in her, and on Saturday morning took their departure in the Steam-boat St. George, for the seat of Government. The former gentleman is one of the persons appointed by the United States Government to go to Russia, to attend the arbitration about to be entered into for the final adjustment of the Boundary Line question. The object of his visit here, we understand, is the procuring of some additional information in reference to that important mission.—*St. John's N. B. Courier, July 2.*

We have received from Upper Canada in the form of a handbill the following remarks on Judge Willis' case they are drawn up by a person who evidently understands writing for the people, and contain really what they profess to give,

A PLAIN STATEMENT,
Of a Plain Case.

DOCTOR BALDWIN, Mr. Ketchum, Dr. Morrison, and others take upon themselves to tell the public, that Mr. Willis has been cruelly treated by the Government. They may believe this, but they do not and cannot know it. They think they can get some number of persons to take the thing upon their word, and let the facts be what they may, their purpose will then be answered. The Government may be stigmatised as unjust, and some few people will be prejudiced against it.

But let them consider, that such people of Upper Canada, as think and act for themselves, will look at all sides of a question, before they decide, and that although Mr. Shephard may bring half of the people of Vaughan and Markham to town, and they and Mr. Ketchum's friends should vote a great deal to be true, which is wholly untrue, it will signify little, with good and sensible men, and will neither do Mr. Willis any service, or any one else any harm.

These are the Plain Facts, and what will they make of them

Mr. OSGOODE, a very Learned and Experienced English Lawyer, was sent out to Upper Canada more than Thirty-five Years ago, to frame proper Acts of Parliament for establishing our Courts—He did so—and he brought in a Bill, and had it passed in 1794, forming the present Court of King's Bench. Mr. Osgoode was the first Chief Justice himself—there never were two Puisne Judges sitting with him in Court. He soon went to Lower Canada, and then we had for a time no Chief Justice, as was often the case, from sickness, absence, or death. Mr. Elmsley—Mr. Alcock—Mr. Scott—and Mr. Powell, were all English Lawyers, and have all been Chief Justices in succession, since Mr. Osgoode's time. They have often sat in Term with one Judge, when the other was absent, and two Judges have sat for many Terms, without the Chief Justice, from the death; or absence of the person holding the office. We remember very well, that the Court has been in this state, for many years together, because His Majesty did not find it convenient at once to supply the vacancy. So things went on, and nobody ever fancied that we must be without a Court, whenever the Chief Justice could not attend. The Legislature never thought so—The Judges never thought so—The Bar, including Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Rolph never thought so—and the people never thought so. Did they never read the Statute? to be sure they did—and they knew what it meant, as well then, as any body can tell them now.

Well, in 1825, the Chief Justice Mr. Campbell asked for leave to go to England.—He had been more than sixteen year

a Judge among us, and never had been absent from the Province, for a single Term. His health is very indifferent, and he wished to take a Sea Voyage, and to go to England, in the hope of obtaining benefit.—Till Mr. Willis came out he never asked for leave, but when there were two Judges well able to do the duty, he saw no reason why he might not have an indulgence, which public Officers obtain in all Countries, for no man is required to be a perpetual prisoner in this or any other Colony.—It is true, as the papers state, that Mr. Baldwin tried to prevent his obtaining leave; and it is true also, that the Chief Justice would have said, as he was pressed to do it, if there had been any certainty of his being well enough to attend his duty—but there was too much reason to believe that he would not be. I have heard it stated on good authority, that the Chief Justice was requested by the Government to remain a few weeks longer, if his health would permit, and every body who knows him, knows that no man was more ready to the discharge of his duty than he was, or more desirous of fulfilling the orders of his Government, so far as he was able.

The Chief Justice went early in April, having made arrangements to sail on the first of May—no objection was made—some cases perhaps were not decided as Mr. Baldwin wished, and after this time was over the grand and very new discovery was made, that without a Chief Justice, we could have no Court—every Judge, every Lawyer, and every body who has had any thing to do with these matters must have known as much about the Court for twenty years past, as they can know now. If Mr. Baldwin, or Mr. Rolph never read the Act, they were practising under, what are we to think of their industry?—If they did not understand it, till it was explained to them by a new Judge, what are we to think of their sense?—If they did understand it then, as they do now, what are we to think of their conduct?—My firm belief is, that they are all wrong now, and Judge Willis, as wrong as any of them. I know he is not a better or more experienced Lawyer than Mr. Alcock was, or Mr. Elmsley, or Mr. Powell; and besides for seven months of the time that he has been here, he has been of a different opinion himself, and acted upon a different opinion.

And now, if Mr. Willis, or Mr. Baldwin and his Son, thought there could be no legal Court on the first day of the last Term, why did they put on their Gowns and go there?—Was it to prove to the public, that they had no right to be there?—Or was it for the pleasure of stating in a public Assembly, that there was no Court in existence, to protect life, or character, or property. Happily the other Judge, older than Mr. Willis, with much more experience, and I must say, with not less of dignity, or good sense, was not to be pulled about by this new wind. He chose to do, as he and every other Judge, and Mr. Willis among the rest had done before; he declared that he had no doubt of the legality of the Court, and should continue to do his duty.

Then it was, that Mr. Willis protested against Mr. Sherwood doing what he thought to be his duty, and told him there could be no Court, and almost begged him to adjourn, as if he really was annoyed that Justice was likely to go on without him. Now surely Mr. Sherwood has as good a right to an opinion as Mr. Willis, and why Mr. Willis should not be content with giving his own opinion, but should seem so desirous of overruling his brother Judge, in order that Justice, in a Country like this, might come to an absolute stand, I think wants explaining. So it was, however, and Mr. Willis, by way of further consolation, told the Public, and among them the Radical Printers, who, by mere accident of course, were all in Court with their note books ready for the occasion, that he (one of His Majesty's Judges) had gone to the Council Office to inquire, and he found that the Chief Justice had gone home without proper leave, and that he had forfeited his office; some other Officers of Government, he said, had forfeited their offices too. Having performed this last act of Judicial duty and seeing that Mr. Sherwood intended to proceed in the business of the Court, His Honor walked out, very much afraid no doubt (for he said so) that all he had told the public, must produce some public excitement. But it did not; Mr. Rolph came down to step on the concern, and finding that things were likely to be unaccountably quiet, he and the two Messrs. Baldwins, on one dread morning, took off their Gowns, and by a most alarming simultaneous movement, left the Court, protesting too, and sending their protests to adorn the columns of the Advocate and Freeman. Still there was no confusion, and every thing was most alarmingly quiet, till at last these same three lovers of peace, in despair have taken to circulating inflammatory hand Bills about the Country, calling a meeting, to consider of the "cruel treatment of Judge Willis." Mr. Jos. Shephard and Mr. Ketchum the Tanner, and the Printers, have been stirred up, but they are easily moved, that we know of old; and now have to ask these Gentlemen these plain questions:—

1st. Which of them would take the opinion of the other, or any difficult point of Law that concerned their own property?

2nd. How did the Printers, and Mr. Fothergill and many others happen to know some weeks before hand, that there was to be no Court in the July Term?

3rd. What Judge before, ever went to Court, to tell the Public, that there was no Court, and to utter a lamentation that our lives and fortunes were in danger, to be published afterwards, *verbis, et literis*, in all the Radical Newspapers?

4th. Is it true, as I have heard, that Judge Willis went and shook the Chief Justice very cordially by the hand, wished him a good voyage, and sent bundles of letters by him?

5th. Was it very kind, or very honorable, in Mr. Willis to go when the Chief Justice was off, and hunt up stories, in the hope of depriving him of his Office?

6th. Is it true that Mr. Willis has told many people that he intends to be Chief Justice?

7th. What must he think of his Government, if he supposes, that he is likely to succeed, by such means?

8th. What is Mr. Rolph doing here just now, when his Constituents are passing judgement against his conduct, in his own County?

9th. Who are Messrs. Baldwin, Ketchum, and Shephard, and where are the proofs of their wisdom, or patriotism?

The opinion of Mr. Attorney General Robinson on this famous case is now in our possession and we shall take an early opportunity of laying before our readers some extracts of the most striking points. The inconsistency of Mr. Willis' conduct is strikingly shewn and the only wonder is that any professional man, if he had a professional character to lose could be weak enough to follow him in his wild vagaries.—*E. Q. M.*

MONTREAL, 24th July.

We have received a letter from a friend in Dominica, dated 23rd June, in which it is stated that notwithstanding the prohibition of direct intercourse between the British West India Islands have been supplied through the Neutral Islands, with articles the growth of the States at cheaper rate than they could have been had at, if imported direct—that in fact the Islands were overstocked with American produce. From the letter we extract the following, which may be interesting to many here:—"At St. Thomas, a fortnight back, prices were, for superfine Flour, D.5 to D.5½; White Pine Lumber D.14 to D.15; Red Oak Southern Staves, D.22; Pitch Pine Lumber, D.18 to 22—about 12,000 barrels of Flour in store without any demand."

The Tariff has produced a very great fall in Exchange—a gentleman, who arrived here on Sunday last from New-York, had with him £600 in Government Bills, for which he could not procure a higher offer than 10 per cent.—*Montreal Herald.*

For the few days back the weather has changed for the better—but, as we are informed by a gentleman from the country, the crops, especially the potatoes and oats, have suffered so severely from the late rains, that the generality of the season now will not repair the damage that has been done. Owing to the rains, the St. Lawrence is higher now than any person we believe, ever witnessed.—*Id.*

Mr. and Mrs. Knight gave their farewell Concert on Saturday last—they were assisted by Mr. Ryan and the band of the 9th. The songs and pieces were judiciously selected, and delighted a numerous audience. We observed that Miss George and Mrs. Gill intend giving a Concert on the evening of Saturday first—we wish them every success. Montreal will become musical by and bye.—*Id.*

The facility of communication and the accommodation for travelling between this city and the villages and towns on the Banks of the OTTAWA, have lately been much improved. The steam-boat *St. Andrews* commanded by Capt. DE HENRY, plies regularly between LACHINE and POINTE FORTUNE, and in going upwards, passes through the small canal at VAUDREUIL, constructed entirely at the expense of her enterprising proprietors. The *St. Lawrence* steam-boat, belonging to Mr. DICKENSON which formerly plied between LACHINE and the CASCADES, being now superseded by a new boat, was lately taken up the ST. ANNE RAPIDS to POINTE FORTUNE, and has returned to LACHINE. Having ascertained the practicability of the channel, we presume she will in future be employed on this route. Last week from the increase of business on the OTTAWA the *Union*, steam-boat commenced making her usual voyages, twice a week, between GREVILLE and BYTOWN. The *William King*, from her lightness and superior power, performs regularly three trips each week on the same route.—*Montreal Gazette by Authority.*

Our readers may recollect, that some time ago we noticed a most daring robbery that had been committed at POINTE LEVI in the house of CHARLES POIRE. Certain information regarding the daring depredators having been received at the MONTREAL POLICE OFFICE, induced the POLICE MAGISTRATE to write an official letter to the public authorities in the State of NEW YORK, requesting their aid in the search made by Mr. POIRE for the robbers, as well as the remains of the property of which he had been deprived. We are happy to say that the aid was immediately and effectually given, and Mr. POIRE has recovered £81 of his money, his watch, and a mare, cart and harness stolen from his neighbour, FERDOL ROY, Esquire. Our AMERICAN neighbours have generally been ready to render assistance upon such occasions, and it is to be hoped, that the authorities of this country will not be backward in acknowledging their good offices.—*Id.*

Among the passengers in the packet ship *Florida*, Capt. TINKHAM, sailed on 17th instant, from NEW YORK for LIVERPOOL, are Major General WILSON of the BRITISH ARMY, and Lady; Hon. JOHN WOLPOLE WILLIS and Mrs. WILLIS of YORK, UPPER CANADA; Major GLEDSTANES, BRITISH ARMY, and in the packet ship *Henry*, sailed same day for LONDON, are Major WEEKS and Mr. FREDERICK SISSON of MONTREAL.—*Id.*



PLEASURE TRIP TO BERTHIER. (Weather Permitting.)

The Steam-Boat WATERLOO, Jos. Nickless, Master, will leave Hunt's Wharf, on SUNDAY morning at 9 o'clock and return in the afternoon.

Fare 5s. Children 2. 6d. Refreshments to be had from the Steward.
Quebec, 26th July, 1828.

TO LET WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION,
A LARGE and DRY VAULT, under the premises now occupied by Mr. Methley, adjoining the Neptunean Inn. Enquire of

Mr. ROBERT RICHARDSON,
Quebec, 26th July, 1828.

QUEBEC, JULY 26, 1828.

The Mails from the United States since our last have added nothing to our English news, but by the arrival of the Memnon from Liverpool, London dates to the 17th and from her Port of sailing to the 19th June have been received. From these we have taken such items as are of interest at this moment.

We have been favoured with a Liverpool Price Current of the 21st June, from which we make the following extracts:—

“There has been rather more inquiry for *Pot Ashes* during the present week, and about 200 bbls. have been sold. New Montreals at 30s.—1826, at 28s.—also 50 to 60 bbls. Pearls, chiefly old, 27s. to 28s.

Very little Fish oil now remains in the hands of the importers. For small parcels Newfoundland Cod £19 10 per ton is obtained.

A parcel of good *Quebec Oak* sold at 2s. 3d per foot.—Few good Staves remain here.

At our *Corn Market* on Tuesday there was little doing and generally at low rates.

No crushing Linseed now remains in the hands of the importers.

FLAXSEED.—Pr. Imp. Qr. 35s a 36.—WHEAT, Canada, duty paid, pr. 70 lbs. 8s to 8s 6d.—INDIAN CORN, pr. 48 9 lbs. Red 29s a 30s—White do, do.—FLOUR, Canada, nominal.—STAVES, Quebec, per. st. M, 65 to 70. Punccheon 22 to 24.—OAK, Quebec, 1s 10d to 2s 3d.”

The extracts from English papers, on the subject of the recent ministerial changes which were copied into the last number of the Mercury were chiefly from journals in the Whig interest, which, of course, labouring in their vocation, predict nothing but confusion and ruin from the almost exclusive prevalence of Tory principles in the re-organized Ministry, of which the Duke of Wellington continues to be the head. We have since seen other papers of various casts conducted by men of equal talent, and the view taken by these of the, certainly very unexpected, change in some members of the Administration is by no means so alarming as that drawn by those before received.

Indeed they afford some ground to hope that the removal of Mr. Huskisson, talented as he is admitted to be, may not prove so irreparable an injury, as the liberals of the new school consider it will be, to the interests of the Country. It is true that his successor, Sir George Murray, is a military man, but he has been much employed on the Staff, at the head of a department requiring application and a talent of no ordinary nature, and that too in situations which must have given him habits of business, and as the STANDARD remarks with these and a clear head, a little practice may make the routine of the Colonial Department as familiar as it is supposed to have become to his predecessor, after the experience of *twelve months*, which is the period he has filled the office of Foreign Secretary. We are of the number of those who in admiring Mr. Huskisson's talents, thought that his experiments in pursuit of his liberal theory of free trade, were, as experiments, tried upon somewhat too extensive a scale, and pressed, temporarily at least, whatever may be the ultimate result should they be persevered in, too hard upon some of most valuable interests of the Country, to warrant the very broad plan upon which they were urged. That his retirement from office, whatever harshness may be attributed to the Premier for the mode in which it was effected, did not create universal regret, is plain from the circumstance related, by one of the Liverpool papers, of the vessels in the Thames having hoisted their colours on the 4th June, in triumph at his removal from his post.

It seems to have been Mr. Huskisson's fate to have been too liberal in his theory for the age he lives in and by his innovations have created him a host of enemies.—The *Morning Herald* says, “Except by the Catholics and Dissenters, Mr. Huskisson's retirement is, and will be, very little regretted. The woollen and cotton people like him, because he opposes any increased tax upon their commodities. The shipping interest hate him; so do the silk-people, together with the haberdashers, shoemakers, &c., on account of the low duties he put upon French goods, and the preference he appeared, in their eyes, to give to foreign trade and manufactures over their own. The landed interest, as it is called, hate him still more cordially. This is very nearly the reverse of popularity.”

Cobbett in his WEEKLY Register is still more severe, he begins an article thus, “Now my friends let us thank God that it hath pleased him to soften the heart of William Huskisson, to induce him at the end of *thirty five years* to let go, in great part, that fast embrace in which he has been holding us during that great length of time,—and again “The Duke of Wellington and his soldier-people may, probably, commit blunders enough; but, they cannot commit greater blunders or do more mischief than was done by this man and his fellows.”

Bell's Weekly messenger, a mild and temperate paper, which generally forms its opinions on the prevailing politics of the day, in the Metropolis, and rather follows the stream than attempts to divert the popular current by any thing it may advance, supports the appointment of Sir George Murray; we mention this, because, so far as London is concerned, it shows that the prejudice against this Military Statesman, is not so strong as we had antici-

pated it would be. As to the deficiency of Sir George as a Parliamentary Orator, it is a matter of very secondary consideration in the qualities necessary to constitute an efficient minister for the Colonial branch; a clear head and a diligent attention to business will prove of more solid benefit in a Cabinet Minister of the present day, than the most splendid eloquence, nor do we see any reason for supposing that the new Secretary has been merely put in as a *locum tenens*, till some other person might be found, more qualified, permanently to fill the office. The late trials of strength between the Tory and the Whig parties, have shewn the latter to be weaker than was generally supposed, and have proved that the feeling of the nation at large, is most decidedly with the Tories.—If the state of the funds affords a criterion to be relied on, the late retirements have certainly not had the effect of weakening the public confidence in the Government, for during these events the stocks have continued steadily to advance; in short the effects which have hitherto proceeded from this partial derangement of the Cabinet have been the reverse of what were very generally expected to have taken place.

We certainly cannot enter into the narrow views of those who would exclude a man from civil offices, not exclusively professional, merely because he is a Military or a Naval character. If the proverb, *Nesutor ultra crepidam*, was to be applied to men entering into public life, and they were to be compelled to confine themselves to speaking or acting, upon those matters only to which their attention had from the circumstances of their life been more particularly directed, it would very much narrow their sphere of usefulness. There have not been wanting instances in which the Naval and Army Departments have been most ably and successfully conducted, and that too in the most trying times, by the noble Lords placed at the head of these respective departments, who were not either Naval or Military characters, and surely no greater moral or physical objections present themselves to disqualify a Soldier or a Sailor from understanding and successfully administering the Colonial affairs of the Empire, than must have been opposed to a non-professional character undertaking to discharge the duties of First Lord of the Admiralty or Secretary at War. Whatever prejudices therefore may momentarily exist in some quarters against the new Colonial Minister, we feel convinced that he will speedily overcome them, and that the inhabitants of these Colonies will, above all others, have reason to congratulate themselves upon the appointment to that Station of one who has had the opportunity of becoming, from personal observation, acquainted with the actual situation—the true interests and wants of the Canadas.

In the HOUSE OF LORDS, June 9th the Marquess of LANSDOWNE moved the order of the day for taking into consideration the Resolution of the COMMONS respecting the CATHOLIC CLAIMS. HIS LORDSHIP addressed the House at great length, and concluded by moving the Resolution adopted by the COMMONS; and next, that their LORDSHIPS did concur in this Resolution with the other HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT. A long debate ensued, of which the *Liverpool Chronicle* does not attempt to give a sketch, but contents itself with giving the names of the speakers. The following opposed the motion: The Archbishop of TUAM, Bishop of WINCHESTER, the Marquess of SALISBURY, EARL BATHURST, LORD MANNERS, EARL OF GUILDFORD, BISHOPS OF DURHAM, LINCOLN and LLANDAFF, EARL OF DARTMOUTH and the Duke of CUMBERLAND. At one o'clock the Debate was adjourned. When it was resumed on Tuesday afternoon, LORD COLCHESTER, the Bishops of BATH and WELLS, the LORD CHANCELLOR, the Earl of ELDON, the Duke of WELLINGTON, and LORD REDBURN, spoke against the motion. The Marquess of BUTE, EARL OF HADDINGTON, LORD PLUNKETT, Marquess of WELLESLEY, LORD GODERICH, the Duke of GLOUCESTER, and the DUKE OF SUSSEX spoke in favour of the motion. The Marquess of LANSDOWNE replied, and the House divided,

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|---------------|---------|-----|
| Contents— | Present | 92 |
| | Proxies | 45 |
| Non-Contents— | Present | 123 |
| | Proxies | 59 |

Majority against the motion. 45

The House adjourned at Two o'clock A. M.

PARIS papers, to the 11th June, state that the PORTE had relaxed in its obstinacy, and has adopted a more pacific tone in its intercourse with the neutral powers. Various reports, which turn out to be fabrications, have been circulated as to RUSSIAN victories.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 9th, MR. PEEL in answer to a question, denied that any countenance had been given by the BRITISH Government to the proceedings of DON MIGUEL.

SIR JOHN BYNG succeeds SIR GEORGE MURRAY as Commander in Chief in IRELAND.

It is said that on the 4th June, the vessels in the Thames hoisted their colors in triumph, at Mr. Huskisson's quitting office.

From *Gore's Advertiser* of the 19th June.

FRANCE.—The Paris Papers of Sunday contain the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies on the 14th, on which day the motion of l'Abbé de POMPIERES for an impeachment against the late ministry was discussed: 1st. Of treason

towards the KING, whom they have endeavoured to separate from the people. 2d. Of treason towards the people, in endeavouring to deprive them of the confidence of the KING. 3d. Of treasonable attacks on the Constitution, and on the rights of private citizens. 4th. Of malversation, in levying taxes not voted, and in dissipating the resources of the state. It was subsequently moved “that the Chambers do accuse the late Ministry of the crimes of corruption and treason, which proposition was unanimously adopted, and sent to the Bureaux for examination, a Commission being also appointed to report upon it.”

The Right Hon. William VESEY FITZGERALD, is to hold the office of President of the Board of Trade, as well as that of President of the Board of Trade. Mr. CALCRAFT is the New Paymaster of the Forces, and Mr. CROKER has been called to the Privy Council.

Although there is little doubt that Sir John Byng, G. C. B. will succeed Sir Geo. Murray in the Commanding of the Forces in Ireland, the appointment is not yet completed.

STOCK EXCHANGE 17th June, 4 P. M. Consols closed for the account at 88½, a considerable and flattering rise.

The Montreal Gazette complains with great justice of the delays which take place in transmitting the mails between Montreal and the United States, and quotes a recent instance of the American Mail which was at St. John's at 7 o'clock in the evening of one day, not being received in Montreal till 3 o'clock of the following afternoon, thus taking 20 hours to travel 70 miles, of which one third is by water and usually run in half an hour. This is not a solitary instance and we trust the Deputy Post Master General will exert his utmost diligence to correct these glaring abuses in his Department.

Mr. HORN, the celebrated English Vocalist, arrived from Montreal yesterday evening, and intends, with Mrs. AUSTEN who is in Montreal and is daily expected here, to give a Vocal and Instrumental Concert on Wednesday evening next. The talents of Mr. Horn are so highly appreciated by the musical world and his vocal abilities are so generally known, that any commendation of ours would be superfluous. His visit to this city has been accelerated by the circumstance of Miss George and Mrs. Galt being in Montreal, which determined Mr. Horn, with great gallantry, not to dispute the field with his fair competitors, but foregoing all pecuniary considerations to proceed immediately to Quebec, as an act of gentlemanly consideration which we wish was of more frequent occurrence in the theatrical and musical world.

The Honorable M. H. PERCEVAL, Capt. PHILPOTTS, R. E. Dr. LYONS, and family, arrived from LONDON wednesday last in the *Branches*, and the *Noreal*.

Exploring party to Lake St. John.

The Deputy Surveyor General with Mr. Goldie of the 66th Regt. and Mr. Davies left this place in the Steam-boat of last night, on the exploring discovery of the country lying between the St. Maurice and the Saguenay. This party embarks on board a canoe at Three Rivers,—ascends the St. Maurice to the mouth of the river La Tuque (38 leagues from Three-Rivers or the Windigo, a short distance farther) and ascending to the height of land which separates the waters emptying into the St. Maurice from those emptying themselves into Lake St. John, ascends the most northerly of the latter streams, and on arriving at the Lake proceeds to the mouth of the Assuabonsson river, ascends it to the highest point that the lands are susceptible of culture, and explores the country lying between this river and the river des Annes. On arriving at the mouth of this latter river, the party returns to Chicoutimy, and thence exploring the south-westernmost side of the Saguenay river proceeds to Quebec. It is supposed that the whole time consumed on this part of the survey will not exceed two months. The two other parties to be employed on this service, it is expected, will leave Quebec on the first of August.—July 23, 1828.—*Star*.

EDUCATION.—The Establishment formed under the auspices of the Bishop of Quebec, and confided to the charge of Mr. J. Braithwaite, A. B. of Queen's College, in the University of Oxford, arrived recently from England,—is definitively fixed in the beautifully situated village of CHAMBLEY, when it will be opened on the first of next month, in the large and commodious house lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Parker.

It may be anticipated that this establishment will afford more than ordinary advantages in the way of Classical Education, combined with all other useful branches of knowledge usually taught in such Institutions. It is understood also that particular attention will be paid to the manners, habits, and moral deportment of the pupils; and that religious instructions will be carefully bestowed, except in cases where it may be the desire of parents or friends that this essential part of education should be received through other channels.

It is a subject of congratulation to the friends of the undertaking, that means have been found to provide in the most satisfactory manner, for the matronly charge which forms a necessary and important part of such an Institution.

The terms are understood to be fully as moderate as is consistent with the respectable character of the establish-

ment. There is an additional charge for youths above a certain age, and a separate arrangement still for young men who may be considered as finishing their education, after the completion of their school career.

Capt. Hope, A. D. C. arrived at the Colonial Office on the 30th May with Despatches from the Earl of Dalhousie.

Militia.—The third Battalion of Militia of the County of Quebec, under the command of Lt. Col. W. LINDSAY, parades To-morrow morning, at 6 o'clock, near the Bishop's Palace.

CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS,
Quebec, 10th July, 1828.

THOMAS ALLEN STAYNER, Esqr. having been appointed by the Post Master General to be DEPUTY POST MASTER GENERAL OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, he has been sworn and admitted to office accordingly.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 23d July, 1828.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN CHIEF has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz:

Edward Barnard, Esquire, as Advocate, Solicitor, Proctor Council and Attorney in all His Majesty's Courts of Justice in this Province.

Jean Baptiste Noel, Gent. to practice Physic and Surgery
a Ditto.

A BENEVOLENT TAR.
To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury.

Sir,
I take the liberty of requesting as a particular favor, your giving publicity to the following charitable conduct of Capt Reay, of the Brig Leslie Gault, bound for London-derry.

A poor widow woman, who lately lost her husband, with four children, has been endeavouring to raise, by subscription, a sufficient sum to take herself and her four helpless orphans home to their native Country, Ireland, but only succeeding in obtaining for that purpose two pounds.

It was whilst almost in a state of despair of succeeding with this small sum that she applied to Captain Reay, who not only granted them all a free passage, but took charge of the money collected himself, which he laid out in the most judicious manner in purchasing such stores as he deemed most necessary for their support and comfort during the voyage, and finding the little children, when they boarded his vessel, half starving, he saw them fed, got a place fitted up for them, and ordered them to remain on board until he should be ready to sail.

This is not his only act of charity, he having also granted a free passage to an infirm old man in a similar situation. These facts came to the writers knowledge from the poor creatures themselves, and his only object in requesting its publication, is that it may be the means of prompting others to follow Captain Reay's good example, when so many similar cases present themselves for public commiseration, as is the case at this moment.

22d July.

Y.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED,

- July 20—Brig Dispatch, Lefebvre, 21st May from London, to Wm. Douglas, in ballast.
- 23—Ship Lord Sidmouth, Gales, 9th of June from Portsmouth, to to J. Dyke, in ballast.
- Brig Norval, Carbro, 8th June from the Downs, to R. Shaw, with bricks.
- 24—Ship Memnon, Hill, 25th June from Liverpool, to G. Ross, with coals.
- Ship Home, Mitchell, 14th do. from do. to do. gen. cargo. 17 settlers.
- Brig Lady Francis, Baney, 7th do. from Newry, Jas. Hamilton & co. in ballast. 58 settlers.
- Ship Branches, Morrison, 26th May from London, to J. Dyke, in ballast. 4 settlers.
- 25—Brig Aurora, Porteus, 26th of May from Liverpool, to C. Noyes, with general cargo, 11 settlers.
- Brig Ocean, Hall, 2d of June from Belfast to J. S. Levey, in ballast, 816 settlers.
- Brig Lady Stewart, Stoddard, 2d of May from London, to J. S. Campbell in do.

PASSENGERS.

In the Lavinia, Mr Stewart.
In the Norval, Capt. Phillipps, R. E. Dr. Robinson, R. A. Mr. & Mrs. Jones and Mr. Walkins.
In the Branches, the Hon. M. H. Perceval, Collr. Mr. Small, wife and mother, Mr. Goldsmith, two Mr. Coxwell's, Dr. Lyons and family.

CLEARED.

- July 21—Ship George Canning, Bryham, Cork, J. S. Campbell.
- Brig Royal Yeoman, Galpin, Weymouth, P. Patterson.
- Schr. Fly, Boudrot, Cape Breton, H. Lemesurier & Co.
- Schr. Shannon, Matches, Whitehaven, Irvine & Co.
- Schr. Angelique, Bratherton, Richibucto, Geo. Ross & Co.
- Brig Mars, Brown, Newcastle, L. S. Levey.
- Schr. Eliza, Le Ray, Arichat, P. Sheppard.
- Brig Britania, Connell, Ballyshannon, J. Saunders & Co.
- 22—Bark Vindia, Yeoman, London, W. Patton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Brig Bonaparte, belonging to Mr. H. Dubord of this place hence last fall for Greenock, and missing, was totally lost near a place called Dégrat de Farolle, on the north side of Newfoundland, about the 22d of November, the Captain and two of the hands were drowned in an attempt to procure some provisions from the wreck.

The Amity, transport, with invalids and a company of the Staff Corps, sailed for Portsmouth on Saturday with a fair wind.

At Halifax, before July 1st.—St. Aubin, Tweed, Councillor Primrose, and Marie Catherine.

Halifax, July 22d.—The brig Spencer, (for Quebec) Capt. Hugrup, of North Shields, was found abandoned in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, in the month of April, by several small vessels belonging to the Magdalen Islands, who saved her materials and sold them at the Islands for the benefit of the sufferers, &c. Amount of sales nearly \$600.

LIVERPOOL, May 23.—A sealed bottle was picked up at Lymington on the coast of Dorset, with the following memorandum enclosed—"The ship Lady Jane Grey, from New-York for Portsmouth on the 14th April, lat. 50, lon. 4, struck on a rock, all hands expecting to go down.
In the River bound up—Aurora, 56 days from Liverpool, Brig Ocean from Belfast, with settlers, and several others."

BIRTH,

On Tuesday, Mrs. D. McCallum, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 8th Mar, at St. Mary's, Maryle-Bone, by the Right Revd. the Lord Bishop of Winchester, the Revd. Croable Mergell, one of his Lordship's Chaplains, and Curate of Binstley, Hants. (late Domestic Chaplain to the Bishop of Quebec,) to Sarah, only daughter of the late Revd. W. H. Warren, M. A. Rector of Greatfield, Essex, and Vicar of Great Radworth Cheshire.

At Gaspé, 1st Inst. The Revd. Wm. Arnold, of Bay Chaleur, to Maria Bridget, youngest daughter of the late Hugh O'Hara, Esqr. Collector.

At Montreal, on Monday last, Mr. E. McKay, Merchant, to Miss Luce Boucher, both of this city.

At York, on the 4th Inst. Mrs. Coates, wife of Mr. Wm. Coates of the House of Assembly; formerly of London, wine-merchant.

DIED.

At Bath, in England, on the 3d of May last, John Merwin Nooth, M. D. & F. R. S. for several years Physician to the Forces and Superintendent of Hospitals in Canada.

At Montreal on Thursday last, Mr. George F. Spatts, Printer, aged 30 years.

Monday morning, Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. John Gradson, aged 6 years. In Montreal, 13th Inst. Mr. Dougal C. W. Forsyth, a native of Keith, Scotland.

At York, (U. C.) 4th Inst. Mrs. Coates, wife of Mr. Coates, of the House of Assembly, formerly a London Wine-merchant.

ROYAL CIRCUS.

MR. HORN AND MRS. AUSTIN,

(From the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.)

Will have the honor to present the public with a Grand VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 30, 1828.

For particulars see Small Bills—Tickets to be had at Messrs. NEILSON & COWAN'S, Messrs. CARY & Co's, Freemasons' Hall, at Mr. PATNE'S, the ALBION, at Mr. HOLGATE'S, Hotel, and of Mr. HORN, at Malhiot's Hotel.

(Tickets, Saloon, 5s. Boxes 2s.6.)

RECEIVED PER KAMASKDA,

A Few Cases of Moselle, Burgundy, Champaign, &c. &c.

J. A. WANTON,

Quebec, July 26th, 1828. e St. Peter Street.

FOR SALE,

AN elegant London built BAROUCHE, the property of a gentleman now in England, warranted, and in capital order.—Cost in London £220 Stg., and will be sold for £100 Currency.—For particulars apply at this office.
Quebec, 26th July, 1828. d

RECEIVED per Joseph Hume, and for sale,

2 Packages of Whips, Thongs, &c.

J. A. WANTON,

Quebec, July 26, 1828. e St. Peter Street.

FOR SALE,

SUPERIOR Leaf Tobacco, just landed from Liverpool, 5 Sail Canvas, Russia Duck and Sheeting, Tar, Pitch, &c. &c.—ALSO,

Bills of Exchange, Drafts on New York and Montreal,—British and Foreign Gold, United States Notes, &c., generally bought and sold.

THOMAS FROSTE & Co.

Quebec, 26th July, 1828. d 3 doors from the Exchange.

CHINA EARTHENWARE, &c.

JUST arrived per JEMMY and for sale at the subscriber's store, a large quantity of complete Breakfast sets of CHINA of a very superior quality, and latest patterns also a general assortment of EARTHENWARE, the above having been selected at the Manufactory will be sold on the lowest terms for Cash.

B. COLE,

St. Johns street.

Quebec, 26th July, 1828. d

PROFILES.

MR. CLAXTON begs leave to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quebec, that he has taken a Room in Fabrique street, at Mr. Campbell's, opposite Messrs. Masue & Co., for the purpose of taking Profiles, where those who are anxious of obtaining a Correct Likeness, will have an opportunity of doing so in a Cheap and neat manner. Specimens may be seen either at Mr. Campbell's or at the Office of this paper.—Hours of attendance from 9 until 6.
Quebec, 26th July, 1828.

WANTED,

A MAN SERVANT who is perfectly capable of taking care of a Horse and Harness, and who is accustomed to wait at table. A character from his last place of service will be particularly required. Apply at No. 4 Palace Street.

Quebec, July 26th, 1828. u

ONE of TWO GENTLEMEN of respectability wishing to board with a small family on reasonable terms, may do so by applying at this Office, where terms and particulars will be explained.

Quebec, 26th July, 1828. a

Auctions.

Household Furniture, Gig, Cart, Harness, Wines, &c. On MONDAY and THURSDAY next at TWO o'clock, at A. J. McDONALD'S Auction Mart, 39, St. John Street:

A QUANTITY of Household Furniture, consisting of: Wardrobes, mahogany Secretary, with a Bookcase, mahogany Chests of Drawers, common do. mahogany Sofa Tables, Pembroke do., common Dining Tables, Card do. Montreal fancy rush-bottom Chairs, Windsor do., all warranted the best make, mahogany 4 post Bedsteads, common do. feather Beds, Mattresses, elegant large Pier Glasses, Mirror do., blue Dinner Service, China do., rich China Ornaments, Carpets, Window Curtains, 2 handsome Tea Urns, Fenders, Grates, Fire Irons, Kitchen Utensils, and a variety of other articles of Household Furniture, too numerous to insert, an elegant Barometer, a quantity of Paper Hangings and Saddlery.

ALSO,

Superfine yard wide Irish Linen, ditto Sheeting, Thread of all colours and a variety of Dry Goods suitable to the Season—40 thousand Quills, and 10 cases of Wine
400 Pieces of Block Tin, Japan do. and common do. all of assorted description and sizes.

Dry Goods, Vinegar, Soap, Rosin, &c.—By J. WURTELE, at his auction stores, on MONDAY, 28th instant, at ONE o'clock:

A General assortment of Gros de Naples, Bombazeens, Norwich Crapes, Stripe Cottons, Checks, Loom Shirtings, Book, Mull, and Jaconet Muslins, Imitation & Thread Laces, Irish Linens, Hosiery, Shoes, &c. &c.

ALSO,

25 casks London White Wine Vinegar,
50 do. Nails, 150 boxes Yellow Soap,
150 kegs Paints, 160 casks Rosin, 15 kegs Black Lead.
And other Articles.
Quebec, 26th July.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, half covered Calash running on Springs, a new Gig, Carts, Saddles, Harness, Paints, Soap and Wines, &c. &c. by L. L. PINSONAUT, on WEDNESDAY, 30th inst. at ONE o'clock, Free-Masons' Hall:

DINING TABLES, Chest of Drawers, Sofas, Rush Bottom Chairs, Windsor do. Bedsteads, Feather-beds, Mattresses, large Looking Glasses, Small do. Ladies' Work Boxes, Chimney Ornaments, China, Coffee and Tea-sets, Knives and Forks, Blue King Carpets, Clocks, Blue and White Crockery, Hot-Beds, Paper Hanging, and Kitchen Utensils, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO—Madeira, Frontignac, and Port wine, 20 years old, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Olives and very superior Malaga Wine,—immediately after, Dry Goods, the remainder of a Shop-keeper's Store. Hot bed Frames, &c. &c.
Quebec, 25th July, 1828.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

WILL be sold by the King's Auctioneer, at the Ordnance Yard, near St. John's Gate, on THURSDAY, the 14th AUGUST next, at ONE o'clock:

The undermentioned articles, vizt:—

TOOLS of Sorts, Bags, Barrels, Carriages, Hen Coops, Flags, Painted Covers, Files, Iron, Iron Guns, Wheels, &c. &c. &c.
Quebec, 26th July, 1828.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE COMMISSARY GENERAL hereby gives notice, that he will receive Tenders on MONDAY, 28th July, at Eleven o'clock, A. M.

For extending a portion of the front of the KING'S WHARF into deeper water, agreeably to the specification to be seen at the Commissariat Office; and at the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer.

The Tender most advantageous to the Public, subject to the opinion and estimate of the Commanding Royal Engineer, will be taken.

The Tender is to be made in Sterling Money, and payable in Ordnance Drafts upon the Military Chest, in British Silver Money, or in Bills at the rate of £100 for every £101: 10s. due upon the Contract.

The Work is to be completed on or before 31st October, or at latest, the end of November, 1828.

Two sufficient Sureties will be required for the performance of the Work; and their real Signatures must accompany the offer.

COMMISSARIAT, QUEBEC, Quebec, 10th July, 1828.

AVERTISSEMENT.

LE COMMISSAIRE GENERAL donne avis par le present qu'il recevra des propositions le LUNDI 28 Juillet à onze heures du matin.

Pour prolonger une portion du front du Quai du Roi plus avant dans le fleuve suivant la spécification qu'on peut voir au bureau du Commissariat et au bureau du Commandant des Ingénieurs Royaux.

La proposition la plus avantageuse pour le public, soumise à l'opinion et à l'estimation du Commandant des Ingénieurs Royaux sera acceptée.

La proposition doit être fait en monnaie Sterling et payable en traites de l'ordonnance sur la caisse militaire, en Monnaie d'Argent Sterling ou en lettres de changes aux taux de £100 pour chaque £101 10s. dues sur le contract.

L'ouvrage doit être completé le ou avant le 31 d'Octobre ou pour le plus tard à la fin de Novembre 1828.

Deux cautions sont requises pour Suretés de l'accomplissement de l'ouvrage et leur signatures réelles doivent accompagner la proposition.

Commissariat du Canada, Québec le 10 Juillet 1828.