

deepest cut is eighty feet, and the highest embankment sixty feet. The road between Baltimore and Glenn's Falls is very fine, especially that near the Falls; it is carried through a solid rock of three hundred feet, and rising forty feet above the surface of the road. One of the bridges which is built of stone, cost \$70,000.

The following anecdotes of Chief Justice Holt exhibits one of the best and rarest qualities of a judge—unyielding moral courage.

In the reign of Queen Anne, in 1704, several freeholders of the borough of Aylesbury, who proved their qualifications, were refused the liberty of voting at the election of a member of parliament. The law in such cases imposes a fine of £200 for every such offence. On this principle they applied to Lord Chief Justice Holt, who ordered the officer to be arrested. The house of Commons alarmed at this thing made an order of the house to make it penal for either judge, council, or attorney, to assist at the trial; however, the Lord Chief Justice and several lawyers were hardly enough to oppose this order, and brought it on in the Court of King's bench. The house, highly irritated at this contempt of their order, sent a serjeant of arms for the judge to appear before them, but that resolute defender of the law, bade him with a voice of authority "begone;" at which they sent a second message by the speaker, attended by as many members as espoused the measure. After the speaker had delivered his message, his lordship replied to him in the following remarkable words:—"Go back to your chair Mr. Speaker, within five minutes, or you may depend on it, I will send you to Newgate. You speak of your authority, but I tell you I sit here as an interpreter of the laws and a distributor of justice; and were the whole house of Commons in your belly, I would not stir one foot. The speaker was prudent enough to retire, and the house were equally prudent in letting the affair drop.

ALGIERS.

CAPTURE OF ALGIERS.

London, July 15, 1830.

We have just received by an extraordinary Express from Paris, a Supplement to the *Moniteur* of the 12th, and the *Moniteur* and other papers of the 13th.

The Supplement contains—1. A letter from Admiral Duperré, dated 3d July, giving an account of the false attack which he had ordered Admiral Rosamel to make upon the enemy's batteries on the sea-side, in order to distract their attention. 2. Another letter of the same date, giving an account of the farther operations of Admiral Rosamel. 3. A letter from Admiral Duperré, dated on board the *Provence*, July 6, to the following effect:—

"Sir,—On the 4th instant, the day after the attack made by the fleet under my command on the forts and batteries of Algiers, the chief object of which was to call back to the town the enemy's cannoniers and troops whom I had seeing going in great numbers to the fort of the Emperor, the batteries opened their fire upon the fort at three o'clock in the morning. At ten o'clock, after a dreadful explosion, which was heard for the distance of sixty miles all around, we perceived the fort partly destroyed, and our troops taking possession of it. Half an hour afterwards I was preparing to make another attack on the sea batteries, when, delayed by the unfavourable winds, I found myself obliged to suspend the execution of my plan, by the arrival of a boat, with a flag of truce, which had on board the Admiral of the fleet, the name of the Dey, to suspend hostilities, and to ask for peace; at the same moment we perceived another flag of truce going towards the Emperor. Our batteries and those of the enemy had ceased firing. I desired the Envoy to tell his master that the proceedings of the fleet under my command would be subordinate to those of the army, respecting which I referred him to the General-in-Chief. The evening and the night passed without hostilities. Yesterday morning, at five o'clock, the Envoy returned to repeat his solicitations. I answered by the annexed note, which I desired him to deliver to the Dey, giving him at the same time a copy for the Commander-in-Chief of the land forces. At noon, the Algerine colours were no longer displayed on the Casaba, and some neighbouring forts. We perceived our troops in motion towards the city at forty minutes past two. His Majesty's flag was flying on the Palace of the Dey, and successively hoisted on all the forts and batteries. The squadron immediately saluted with 21 guns, amidst reiterated cries of 'Vive le Roi!'

"To-day I have just caused the *Provence* to anchor under the walls of Algiers. The other vessels, in two divisions, under Admiral Rosamel and Captain Ponce, are cruising before the bays of Algiers and Sidi Ferruchi.

"I despatch, without loss of time, the *Sphinx* steam-boat with Count Bourmont's despatches and my own.

"My first care has been to claim our unfortunate prisoners belonging to the *Silene* and *Aventure*; they have just been delivered to me, and I send them to France. They have suffered since the time of our landing, but much more from the exasperation of the populace than that of the Dey. Nevertheless none of those who escaped being murdered by the Arabs, and a list of whom has been sent to you, have sunk under their sufferings. Accept, &c.

(Signed) "DUPERRÉ."

Note to the Dey of Algiers from the Admiral.

"On board the *Provence*, July 5.

"The undersigned Admiral, Commander-in-Chief of the Fleet of His Most Christian Majesty, in answer to those communications which have been made to him in the name of the Dey of Algiers, and which have too long suspended the progress of hostilities, declares that so long as the flag of the Regency is flying on the forts and city of Algiers, he can receive no further communications and considers it as in a state of war. (Signed) "DUPERRÉ."

To His Excellency the President of the Council of Ministers.

La Casaba, July 5, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Prince—The opening of the fire before the fort of the Emperor was deferred till

the 4th of July, in order that all the batteries might fire at once. I thought that by striking awe into the enemy on the very first day, by a great superiority in our fire, I should abridge the duration of the operations.

The trenches were opened in the night of the 29th, after which the works were not interrupted a moment. During the night and even in the hours when the workmen are generally relieved, the enemy's artillery fired but little. During the day the Turkish and Arab sharpshooters, protected by the bushes, stole into the ravines, which were to the left of the trench. They wounded a pretty considerable number of men; but the troops were soon covered by enfilades.

We had reason to expect vigorous sallies. The occupation of the fort of the Emperor allowed the enemy to assemble without danger before the Casaba. They did not profit by this advantage. However, every thing was ready to give them a good reception.

The batteries had been erected with astonishing rapidity. Among the 26 pieces of artillery mounted in them, there were 21 pounders, six 10 pounders, four 10-inch mortars, and six 8-inch howitzers.

All was ready before day-break on the 4th. At four o'clock in the morning, a rocket gave the signal, and the firing commenced. That of the enemy replied for some hours with much effect. The Turkish gunners, though the wideness of the embrasures left them almost wholly exposed, remained bravely at their posts, but could not long contend against the skill and intrepidity of our's, whom General La Hitte animated by his example and his counsel. At eight o'clock the firing of the fort was silenced; that of our batteries continued to ruin the works. The order to make a breach had been given, and was beginning to be executed, when, at ten o'clock a dreadful explosion caused part of the fort to disappear. Torrents of flame, clouds of dust and smoke, rose to a prodigious height. Stones were thrown in all directions, but did not cause any serious accidents. General Hurel, who commanded the trenches, did not lose a moment to pass over the space of the ruins. It seems certain that at nine o'clock the troops who defended it, being discouraged, returned into the city, crying that they were sacrificed to no purpose, and that then the Dey ordered the powder magazine to be blown up.

At two o'clock a flag of truce was brought to me on the ruins of the fort of the Emperor. It was the Secretary of the Dey. He offered to indemnify France for the expenses of the war. I replied that, first of all, the Casaba, the forts, and the ports must be delivered up to the French troops. After appearing to doubt whether this condition would be accepted, he allowed that the obstinacy of the Dey had been very fatal. When the Algerines, they say, are at war with the King of France, they must not repeat the evening prayer till they have obtained peace. He returned to Algiers. Soon afterwards two of the richest Moors of Algiers were sent by the Dey. They did not dissimulate that extreme terror prevailed among the soldiers and the inhabitants, and that all were desirous that negotiations should commence immediately.

They desired that I would cause the firing to cease, promising that the fire of the place should then be likewise suspended. This suspension of hostilities, in fact, took place. General Vazele took advantage of it to open communication beyond the fort of the Emperor. At 3 o'clock the Dey's Secretary returned, accompanied by the Consul and Vice-Consul of England. He requested the conditions of the peace might be reduced to writing—this was done, and a copy of which your Excellency will find below. At four o'clock the Secretary came for the third time. The Dey desired that an interpreter might be sent to him, in order that he might, by his assistance, understand what was required of him. M. Braschwitz, formerly first-interpreter to the army in Egypt, went to Casaba. The Dey, when he was made acquainted with the proposed convention, said that he accepted the conditions, and that he placed implicit confidence in the French honour. I had signed the convention. He put his seal to it, but desired that the condition should be prolonged to the 5th, at noon, in order that he might have time to summon his Council, and induce it to subscribe to the conditions prescribed. The firing was suspended until further orders; however, our works were continued, and on the 5th, at day break, a communication of 800 metres connected the fort of the Emperor with the spot on which the battery against the Casaba was to be erected. To-day the two Moors returned; they were commissioned by the Dey to confirm the engagement into which he had entered, by affixing his seal to the Convention, but they desired that the occupation should be deferred till 21 hours. I required that the forts, the port, and the city, should be delivered up to the French troops by 11 o'clock in the morning. The Dey consented, and at this moment the standard of France is hoisted on all the towers of this city, the subject of which has been for so many ages the object of all Europe.

The Dey has retired into a house in the city, which he inhabited before he took up his abode in the Casaba. The promise I had made to respect his person will be faithfully kept. (The next paragraph praises the courage of the troops, and speaks in high terms of the superiority of the new artillery, both the field pieces and heavy cannon.)

The public property has been put under seal; an inventory will be taken which I shall transmit to your Excellency.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

COUNT DE BOURMONT.

Convention between the General-in-Chief of the French Army and His Highness the Dey of Algiers.

The fort of the Casaba, all the other forts depending on Algiers, and the port of that city shall be delivered up to the French troops this morning at 10 o'clock, French time. The General-in-Chief of the French army promises His Highness the Dey of Algiers to leave him his liberty, and the possession of every thing that belongs to him personally.

The Dey shall be at liberty to retire with his family, and all that belongs to him, to

the place where he shall fix upon; and so long as he remains at Algiers, he and his family shall be under the protection of the General-in-Chief of the French army; a guard shall protect the safety of his person and that of his family.

The General-in-Chief promises to all the soldiers the same advantages and the same protection.

The exercise of the Mahometan religion shall remain free; the liberty of the inhabitants of all classes, their religion, their property, their commerce, their industry shall be inviolate; their women shall be respected; the General-in-Chief promises this upon his honour.

The exchange of this Convention shall be made before 10 o'clock this morning, and the French troops shall immediately enter the Casaba, and successively all the other forts of the city and the port. Camp before Algiers, July 5, 1830.

(Signed)

COUNT DE BOURMONT.

Here the Dey affixed his seal.

A true copy.—Lieutenant-General of the Staff.

(Signed) DESPERREZ.

ENGLAND.

FUNERAL OF GEORGE THE IV. LYING IN STATE.

The remains of his late Majesty, King George the Fourth, lay in state in the great drawing-room of Windsor Castle, attended by one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bedchamber, two Officers of Arms, four of His Majesty's Gentlemen Ushers, six of the Honorable Band of Grenadier Pensioners, and eight of the Yeomen of the Guard, from Wednesday to the time of the interment.

The State apartment was hung with black cloth; the King's Guard Chamber, the Presence Chamber leading to the State Apartment, and the great stair-case were also hung with black cloth, and lined by Gentlemen Pensioners and Yeomen of the Guard.

The Royal body, covered with a purple velvet pall, thereon escutcheons of the United Kingdom, and the Royal Crown of Hanover laid thereon, was placed under a canopy of purple cloth, also having escutcheons; and the banners, supported by the Gentlemen Pensioners, namely, the Royal standard, the union banner, the banner of St. George, the banner of Scotland, the banner of Ireland, the banner of Hanover, and the banner of Brunswick, were arranged near the Royal body.

At the head of the corpse was seated the Lord of the Bedchamber, between the two Grooms of the Bedchamber, as supporters; on each side of the body two Gentlemen Ushers of his late Majesty, and the Officers of Arms stood at the feet.

The public were admitted to the State Apartment from ten to four o'clock on Wednesday, and from ten to three on Thursday.

Between three and four o'clock the ceremony of the lying in state was brought to a close, for the purpose of affording the officials time to make the necessary arrangements for conducting the order of procession, in which those engaged on the occasion were to pass from the Castle to St. George's Chapel. The whole of this first part of the ceremonial was conducted in a manner and character as were required by the nature of the pageant; and a calculation, founded upon pretty reasonable grounds, it may be said to have been visited by upwards of twenty thousand persons; a statement which, when it is remembered that the population of the place, exclusive of the military, does not exceed five or six thousand, will be found to be a strong proof, what an immense concourse of persons must have poured into the town, from all directions, for the purpose of witnessing this regal ceremony.

THE FUNERAL.

About five o'clock, the carriage arrivals became very numerous, and the excitation of the town was perpetually kept up by fresh parties driving into it. The arrivals, also, now began to be important as well as numerous, for the royal family, the great officers of state, and several of the Peers of the realm were among those who made their appearance. In the course of the afternoon we observed the Duke of Wellington in his usual frock coat attire, in various parts of the precincts of the castle. Shortly after the hour at which the public were admitted, preparatory to the funeral procession, an immense body of soldiery were marched into the lower Court-yard and the Quadrangle. About 200 were in attendance as a guard of honor, but, altogether, of infantry there were not less than 1200 persons besides about 500 horse, mounted and dismounted.

At a quarter-past seven, his Majesty King William the Fourth entered the Castle from Frogmore. His Majesty was accompanied by the Queen. His Majesty's carriage was drawn by six most superb black horses, and the coachmen, footmen, postillions, and manners were their state liveries. His Majesty, who was dressed in a full suit of black, was looking very well.

As soon as all the company had arrived, and the time was approaching for the moving of the procession, these whose offices or rank entitled them to take part in the ceremony, assembled in St. George's Hall, where they were marshalled into order by the Heralds, according to the programme, which will be found below. At this period the Quadrangle presented a very animated appearance, from the number of cavalry that were galloping to and fro in its enclosed square.

All the necessary arrangements being at length completed, the procession began to move precisely at half past eight. After the procession had been moving about twenty minutes, during which time the late King's private band of musicians played the "Dead March of Saul," and other solemn music, with the most admirable effect, a rocket was discharged, for the purpose, as we understood, of conveying the intelligence to the artillery stationed in the Long Walk, that the royal coffin was in motion. In consequence of this notification, the five minute guns were immediately changed to minute time. During the period that the procession was moving through the Quadrangle, every window of the Castle that looked into that large square was filled with persons anxious to catch a glimpse of

the ceremony, and each window being lighted up by the candles that were in use within, gave an additional sombre aspect to the procession itself as it moved along, through the state apartments to St. George's Chapel which it entered in the following order:

Trumpets and kettle drums, and drums and files of the Foot Guards.

Drums and files of the royal household.

Knight Marshal's Men, two and two, with black staves.

Knight Marshal's Officers.

The Knight Marshal.

Poor Knights of Windsor.

Pages of his late Majesty.

Pages of his late Majesty.

Apothecary to his late Majesty.

Apothecary to his late Majesty.

Surgeon to his late Majesty.

The Count of Windsor.

Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters to his late Majesty.

Pages of Honor to his late Majesty.

Grooms of the Privy Chamber to his late Majesty.

Gentlemen Ushers Daily Waiters to his late Majesty.

Seignior-surgeon to his late Majesty.

Physicians to his late Majesty.

Household Chaplain to his late Majesty.

Esquierries to his R. Highness Prince Leopold Saxe Coburg.

Esquierries to his R. Highness the Duke of Gloucester.

Esquierries to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

Esquierries to his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex.

Esquierries to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cumberland.

Esquierries to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

Aides-de-camp to his late Majesty.

Quarter-Master-General.

Adjutant-General.

Esquierries to his late Majesty.

Clerk Marshal and First Esquierrie to his late Majesty.

Gentlemen Ushers of the Privy Chamber to his late Majesty.

Grooms of the Bedchamber to his late Majesty.

Master of the robes to his late Majesty.

The Members of the Royal Hanoverian Mission.

The Lords of the Admiralty, attended by their Secretaries.

Solicitor-General.

Attorney-General.

Barons of the Exchequer.

Justices of the Court of Common Pleas.

Justices of the Court of King's Bench.

The Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer.

The Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

The Vice Chancellor of England.

The Master of the Rolls.

The Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench.

Comptroler of his late Majesty's Household.

Treasurer of his late Majesty's Household.

Privy Counsellors, (not peers,) attended by the Clerks of the Council in Ordinary.

Pursuivant.

Elders sons of Barons.

Elders sons of Viscounts.

Pursuivant.

Barons.

Pursuivant.

Bishops.

Pursuivant.

Elders sons of Earls.

Heralds.

Viscounts.

Elders sons of Marquesses.

Heralds.

Earls.

Heralds.

Elders sons of Dukes.

Heralds.

Marquesses.

Heralds.

Dukes.

Heralds.

The Minister of State of Hanover.

The Earl Marshal of England.

The Deputy Lord Great Chamberlain.

The Lord Privy Seal.

The Lord President of the Council.

Archbishops.

The Lord Chancellor.

The Archbishop of Canterbury.

Norroy King of Arms.

Lords of his late Majesty's Bedchamber.

Gold Stick.

Capt. of the Yeomen of the Guard.

Captain of the Hon. Band of Gentlemen Pensioners.

Groom of the Stole to his late Majesty.

Banners to be borne by Peers, viz:

The banner of Brunswick.

The banner of Hanover.

The banner of Ireland.

The banner of Scotland.

The banner of St. George.

The Union banner.

The Royal Standard.

Supporter, The Royal Crown Supporter, Gentleman of Hanover, borne Gentleman Usher, on a purple velvet Usher.

Supporter, cushion, by Blue Supporter, Gentleman Courster King of Gentleman Usher.

THE IMPERIAL CROWN

Of the United Kingdom, borne on a purple velvet cushion, by Clarenceux King of Arms.

Master of his The Lord Stew- Keeper of the Majes- ard of his late his late Majesty's House- Majesty's house- Majesty's Privy hold. Pursue.

Gentleman The Lord Cham- Gentleman Usher. berlain of his late Usher.

Majesty's Household.

THE ROYAL BODY.

Covered with a Purple Velvet.

Pall, adorned with ten Escutcheons of the Imperial Arms, under a Canopy of Purple Velvet.

Supporters of the Canopy.

Five Peers assisted by eight Gentlemen of the Army.

Supporters of the Pall.

Three Dukes, assisted by two eldest Sons of Dukes.

Supporters of the Canopy.

Five Peers assisted by eight Gentlemen of the Army.

Supporters of the Pall.

Three Dukes, assisted by two eldest Sons of Dukes.

First Gent. Garter Principal Gent. Usher Usher Daily -King of arms, of the Black Waite to his bearing his scerp- Rod, bear- Majesty.

ing his rod.

The Cap of Maintenance, borne by the Marquis of Winchester.

The Sword of State, borne by the Duke of Wellington.

The chief Mourner.

THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.

in a long purple cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, wearing the collars of the Garter, the Bath, Supporter the Thistle, St. Patrick, & of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, attended by H. R. H. Prince George of Cumberland.

Train Bearer's two Dukes.

Sixteen Peers, assistants to the Chief Mourner.

Princes of the Royal Blood.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in a long black cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collars of the Garter, the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; his train borne by two gentlemen of his Royal Highness's Household.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland in a long black cloak with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collars of the Garter, the Bath St. Patrick and the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; his train borne by two gentlemen of his Royal Highness's Household.

His Royal Highness the Prince Leopold, of Saxe Coburg, in a long black cloak, with the star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collars of the Garter, the Bath, and the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; his train borne by two gentlemen of his Royal Highness's Household.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Clocester, in a long black cloak, with the Star of the Order of the Garter embroidered thereon, and wearing the Collars of the Garter, the bath, and the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order; his train borne by two gentlemen of his Royal Highness's Household.

A Royal Guard of Honor, composed of 140 rank and file, with officers, and non-commissioned officers in equal proportions, from the King's Company, the Coldstream, and 3d Regiments of Guards, commanded by the Captain of the King's Company. Gentlemen Pensioners, with their axes reversed. Yeomen of the Guard, with their partizans reversed.

Upon the arrival of the procession at St. George's Chapel, the trumpets and drums, and the Knight Marshal's Men and Officers, filed off without the door.

At the entrance of the chapel the Royal body was received by the dean and prebendaries, attended by the choirs of Windsor and of the Chapel Royal, (who fell in before Norroy King of Arms,) and the procession moved down the south aisle and up the nave into the choir, where the Royal body was placed on a platform, under a canopy of purple velvet, thereon escutcheons of the Royal arms, and surmounted by an imperial crown, and the crowns and cushions were laid thereon.

His Majesty the chief mourner, sat on a chair of state, at the head of the corpse, and the supporters on each side.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cumberland, Sussex, Prince George of Cumberland, the Duke of Gloucester, and Prince Leopold of Saxe Cobourg were seated near his Majesty, the chief mourner.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household took his place at the foot of the corpse; and the supporters of the pall and of the canopy arranged themselves on each side of the Royal body.

The assistant mourners and others who followed the Royal body arranged themselves behind the princes of the blood royal.

The peers bearing the banners were arranged on each side next the altar.

During the service, the Knights of the Garter present occupied their respective stalls, with the exception of the supporters of the chief mourner.

The ministers of state, the great officers of the household, the nobility, privy counsellors, judges, and others composing the procession were conducted to their respective seats.

The part of the service before the interment and the anthem having been performed, the Royal body was deposited in the vault, and when the service was concluded, Sir George Naylor, Garter Principal King of Arms, pronounced near the grave the styles of his late most sacred Majesty, of blessed memory.

The procession was flanked by the grenadiers of the Foot Guards, every fourth man bearing a flambeau. At a quarter before ten the procession entered the choir, and gradually the various Heralds busied themselves, with distinguished activity and success, in marshalling the several individuals who formed the procession, and assigning to each his allotted position. The banners that were placed at the corners and sides of the canopy, under which the coffin was placed were borne by Lords Verulam, Errol, Cathart, &c.—The pall, which was borne, as elsewhere stated, was exceedingly splendid, being throughout decorated with shields and other devices of heraldry. The Duke of Wellington was on the right of his Majesty bearing the Sword of State. Also in their respective places, as given in the order of the procession, were the Dukes of Cumberland, and Sussex, and Prince Leopold. Prince George of Cumberland accompanied his Majesty. The several Knights of the Garter took their places in their respective stalls, on the south side of the choir, the Bishops present on the north side. The two Archbishops (Canterbury and Armagh) were seated in stalls on the south side of the western entrance. The space around the communion table was occupied by the Dean of Windsor, the Provost of Eton and the several Canons.

The burial service was for the greater part chaunted, and the anthem sung with splendid effect. The Dean of Windsor was the officiating clergyman; the vocal department by the usual choristers of the Chapel, aided by the choristers of the Chapel Royal. Nothing could be more sublime and touching than was the whole of the service.

At half-past ten o'clock the coffin was lowered by machinery into the passage leading to the Royal Vault, where it was received on a platform, upon which it was allowed to remain even after the ceremony was ended.

At five minutes to eleven, the whole of what fell to the officiating clergyman and choristers was concluded, and his Majesty, who appeared much affected during the whole ceremony, retired through the door leading to the royal closet. Sir George Naylor proclaimed the style and various titles of his late Majesty, and thereupon the distinguished personages present quitted the Chapel without any regard to the order in which they entered it, and therefore not forming any returning procession. Sir George Naylor concluded his proclamation with the words, "God save King William IV.," a rocket was let

off, and the band outside played "God save the King."

This was the conclusion of the whole ceremony which accompanied George the Fourth on his way to the tomb; and certainly as far as outward observance could go, matters were for the most part conducted in a way to impress the mind with seriousness and solemnity.

DOMESTIC.

THE RACES.

Nothing could be finer than the weather yesterday, when our Races commenced. Innumerable carriages of every description, saddle horses with their riders, pedestrians of all ranks, ages and conditions, were on the concourse half past twelve o'clock. There must have been at least five thousand persons on the ground. The course was in excellent order, and every judicious arrangement had been previously made by the Stewards. We were glad to perceive a number of strangers, whom the sport had attracted to Quebec; and some of the officers of the 66th Regt. from Montreal were gladly welcomed to their former station. Among the American visitors we observed General Cadwalder, from Massachusetts, whose sister is married to the present Lord Erskine. The palm of beauty must be given, almost exclusively, to the ladies from the United States, who ably sustained the pretensions of their countrymen. There was an air so *distincue* about some of these ladies, that we could almost fancy ourselves in the presence of high rank and accomplishments at home.

The Races commenced with the Merchants' Purse, won with ease by Mr. Gibb's *Filho*, beating the American mare, *Lady Flirt*. We understand the mare was backed heavily at three to two, but we must say she had not the least chance with the horse not even for a mile. The Quebec plate was won by Mr. Barnard's horse *Sportsman*. The favorite, who had the foot of the other two, was Mr. Kauntz's *Yankee Maid*; but she unfortunately bolted in the first heat. The grey horse was distanced in the second heat, owing to a cross. There was good race both heats between *Sportsman* and *Light Infantry*.

The *Untried Stakes* were won by Mr. Gugsy's gelding *Hazard*, which was jockeyed in a very superior style, beating three others. This was also a good and well-contested race. Great interest was excited by a match between two well-known and favorite horses on this course, Mr. Duchesny's mare *Yatzi*, and Mr. O'Hara's grey gelding, *Doctor*. The owner rode *Doctor*, and an officer of the 15th the mare, in capital style. The match was decided in two heats in favor of the mare, the *Doctor* appearing to us overweighed.

Every one seemed pleased with the sport, and the politeness and attention of the Stewards. We could not help remarking that on no race course in the world could a more beautiful scene be exhibited, than may be viewed from the centre of the plains of Abraham, and it was evident, such was the impression on the mind of the strangers who saw it for the first time yesterday.—*Que. Off. Gazette.*

Yesterday took place the funeral of the late Mr. James Thompson, whose death was mentioned in our last. In addition to the military honors due to his services, a very large concourse of civilians attended to pay their last respects to so distinguished a citizen. The bell of St. Andrew's Church tolled its solemn knell, and the band of the 15th Regiment accompanied the procession with a march suitable to the mournful occasion. The firing party was of the same regiment, which had also formed part of the funeral of the late General Wolfe. The several grenadier companies in the garrison attended. The whole appearance was awfully solemn.

Mr. Thompson had studied architecture in his youth, and entered the army as Cadet. The Captain with whom he volunteered, was killed by his side in the landing at Louisbourg, in 1758. Next year he followed General Wolfe into Canada, and was present at the disastrous attempt to force the French entrenchments at Beauport.

Since the surrender of Quebec to the British arms, he has continued to reside in it, and been universally respected by his fellow-citizens, having been far more eager to perform with scrupulous exactness every social duty, than to employ his very respectable talents for his own aggrandisement. One trait of his character, it would be unparadounable to omit. Unacquainted with fear, he never learned the art of using the slightest disguise of his sentiments, to suit the humour of any company. Naturally and truly humane, he was yet blunt, uniform, and undeviating in his sentiment of facts.

Lord Dalhousie had the sagacity to see and appreciate the merits of this veteran and paid him much attention. At his Lordship's request, he assisted in the ceremony of laying the foundation of the Monument of Wolfe and Montcalm, 68 years after he had witnessed the fall of both.

We have already noticed his attention to religious duties. At the age of 55 he was to be seen assisting at the communion table.—*Quebec Star.*

The St. Lawrence below Quebec—Those who have not seen this part of the greatest of the navigable rivers in the world, can form but a very imperfect idea of its grandeur and the magnificence of its scenery. Above the Island of Orleans the St. Lawrence is comparatively confined to a narrow channel passing through a level country, offering much sameness on the south, with the mountains on the north too distant to produce much effect. The views on the great Lakes of the St. Lawrence in the Upper Province stretching out of sight of land, differ little from those on any extended sea coast studded with Islands and bordered with towns and habitations. The St. Lawrence below the Island of Orleans, from many points on its northern banks, lays open to the view a hundred miles of a river varying from twenty to twenty miles in width, the whole course and coast of which, in this clear atmosphere, can be distinctly discerned. Beautiful islands covered with neat dwellings and cultivated fields, contrast with those that are of bare rock or covered with wood; the crowded settlements, the villages and distant high-