MAIL FOR ENGLAND.

The Mail for England will be closed at the Post Office on Sundays, at 2 o'clock, A. M.

Post Office during the Summer of 1831 with them.

Tuesdays, Mail, to depart, daily, at 3 A. M.

Western Mail, Cobourg, Port Hope, Peterboro', Toronto, and Offices West of Toronto, by Steamboat, daily (Sundays excepted) at 2 P. M.

Western Mail to East Offices between Kingston and Toronto, daily at 4 P. M.

Prince Edward District, daily (Saturday excepted) at 3 and 4 P. M.

Amherst Island, Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M.

Cataraqui, Perth, Tamworth, Newburgh, and Wilton, on Monday, Wednesday, & Friday, at 4 P. M.

Sharbington, on Wednesday and Saturday, at 5 A. M.

Wolf Island, daily (Sunday excepted) at 6.30 A. M.

United States, daily (Sundays excepted) at 6.30 A. M.

Letters for England can be forwarded via the United States on payment of 7½ to the Lines. The Inland Postage on papers for the United States must be paid 1½ each to the Lines.

Agents for the British Whig.

Montreal, ... R. Chaviron & Co., Bridgebuilders
Belleville, ... Mr. Michael Kelly, Accountant
Cobourg, ... Thos. Dennis, Esq.
Toronto, ... Mr. Thos. McLean, Bookseller
Hamilton, ... John Brown, Esq.
New York ..... F. R. Palmer, Tribune Buildings
Rochester, N.Y., Mr. G. S. Boardman
And Postmasters generally of the Midland District

*** Agreements for advertising made by any of the above gentlemen, either for Cash or short dates, will be ratified.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible]

Country Letters received since 1st August.

R. H., Seymour East; J. A. G., Cornwall; Agus. N. Y.; H. & Co., Boston; McF. & Co., Prescott.

AUCTION SALES THIS DAY.

As advertised in the British Whig

Sale of Piano Fortes, Melodeons, and Organs, &c., by Wm. McMillan & Co., at 11 o'clock.

The Daily British Whig.

"Optimus est Optimi Divinus."

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 7, 1834.

☞ COMMERCIAL BANK.—We learn on good authority that F. A. Harper, Esq., Cashier of the Commercial Bank, has sent in his resignation to the Directory, and that it has been accepted. We learn further that Mr. Harper is about to transfer his valuable services to the Trust & Loan Company.

THE RAILROAD.

Ever since the project of the Halifax and Quebec Railway was first started under the implied countenance of H.M. Government, public interest in this noble country has been more or less attracted to this national work, and its enlightening upon the emigration and colonization of her ever crowded population. A fresh proof of this unabated interest is furnished in our latest advices from New Brunswick.

We learn that an association of English capitalists, whose names have been submitted to Ministers, and whose means are well known in London to be quite ample to the undertaking, contemplate to build and construct the two lines of Railway leading from Shediac to Calais and from the Nova Scotia border to Canada. They are willing to take the Charter and Facility Bills of the European and North American Railway as they stand, to subscribe all the stock not taken in the Provinces, and to finish the road without further aid from the Provincial Governments, except an extension of the area of conceded lands from five to ten miles on each side of the line.—They stipulate for a similar extension of territory on the northern line, in addition to the grant already offered of £20,000 a year for twenty years; and the only other condition attached to the home undertaking is, that the Province shall take £200,000 worth of stock—in other words as much as they have already subscribed in the Southern line, but they leave to the Province the option of taking this amount in whichever of the two lines they may prefer. They ask for a charter of incorporation for building the northern road similar to that granted to the European and North American Company, and the whole of the stock not taken by the inhabitants will be subscribed without delay for both lines. If these offers are accepted they pledge themselves to put a staff of engineers and operatives upon the ground before the leaves fall at the approach of the coming winter.

This gratifying intelligence will, we doubt not, gladden the heart of every true friend of the Railroad in both Provinces. The timeskins, especially, who have all along been groaning out, "where are you to get the money?"—"how can a company raise the funds," &c., as if, forsooth, English capitalists might not as willingly invest their money in the fine Provinces as in the back States of the Union, or among the paltry governments of the European continent, will be sufficiently confounded at having all their doubts (?) on the head removed, by the offer of a body of capitalists who have already been instrumental in constructing a large share of the Railroads that have sprung up within the last twenty-five years.

We know not what the Portland Company may say to this liberal proposal, but there can be little doubt that the legislature and people of New Brunswick will prefer this to any other scheme yet propounded for securing the Great Northern Railway, leaving the people of Canada to undertake their line from Metis to Halifax, in any way they may think best for its interest.

We have another piece of intelligence in store for these gentlemen, which they will doubtless be equally glad to receive. The same association are willing to undertake the line through Nova Scotia, upon a Charter being granted to them, with aids equal to those proffered to the Halifax and Quebec road in 1828. The paying line from Halifax to Calais to be first constructed.—*Halifax Colonist.*

LOWER PROVINCES.

From the Lower Provinces.—Appointment of the Nova Scotia Legislature—The Mission of Mr. Howe—Arrival of Troops, &c.

ST. JOHN, N. B., July 30.

Late Halifax papers announce that the House of Assembly in Nova Scotia was dissolved on Saturday last. The new House will meet early in September.

Hon. Mr. Howe has issued a report of his mission to Canada, relative to the construction of a railroad from Halifax to that port. The report is said to be highly satisfactory.

James Hathaway, a broker of Indian Town, was drowned at Fredericton on the 24th inst.

The potato blight has appeared at Woodstock, whole fields preserving the appearance of fresh.

The troop ship Hercules has arrived at Halifax, with the 72nd regt. on board.

New Brunswick.—It is rumored that there will probably be a short Session of the Legislature during the present summer or autumn. This will, however, depend on the action of the Legislature of Canada and Nova Scotia, on the Railway question.

The New Brunswickers are looking hopefully to the realization of a project on foot by which St. John's would be made an intermediate port of call, for steam vessels plying between the coast of Ireland and the United States.

THE ROME AND WATERTOWN RAIL ROAD will be completed to Watertown, on the 20th inst., and the citizens of that village are to have a grand celebration on that day. We congratulate our Watertown neighbors on the approach of the "iron horse," and well may they shout Hosannas than to receive.

This Road, as far as completed, is one of the best in the State, and we are glad to know that it is already doing a large business. Two trains pass over it, each way daily, and the passenger cars are generally well filled. In twilight, comprised of lumber, staves, merchandise, produce, &c., &c., this Road is doing a good business, and every day increasing.—That the Road will be a paying one, no one will question who is acquainted with it. It passes through a wild and beautiful country, and our ride over it a few days since, was not only pleasant but profitable.

The XXth Regiment turned out yesterday, in commemoration of their brilliancy was borne at Minden, now nearly a century ago. With such associations, how shall the spirit of the British Soldier degenerate? As mere civilians, how many great recollections are awakened in our minds by scenes like these? Within the century how many thrones have been swept away—how many dynasties forgotten—and, alas! alas! how soon will be the life of steel of the British military supported liberty in all her struggles. We have no sympathies in with the crazy or the paid tool of the [illegible]—our country's honor and our country's glory is all that we think of at the sight of the red coat or the blue jacket. Not the least pleasing matter for reflection in the improvement that we have lately seen introduced into the army, in the treatment of the soldier; in every respect his position is improved. The schoolmaster and the library afford him means for moral and intellectual culture, which have raised him in the scale of society, and made him in every respect the worthy citizen of the greatest nation on earth; and sure we are that every man in this city will join us in saying that the gallant XXth are well worthy of their name and fame.

The men dined together in honor of the day in their quarters; officers of the same at their mess; and the sergeants and non-commissioned officers honored the good example; and every thing passed off, we are told in great glee and harmony.—*Montreal Herald.*

THE BATTLE OF MINDEN

SONG OF THE COAT.

Most respectfully dedicated to Lieut. Colonel Hope, the Officers and Soldiers of the Majesty's 20th Regiment.

Air—"THE STANDARD BEARER."

On Minden's plains two armies heavily met,
And bloody was their fierce undaunted greeting;
Five fleet's from out each eye that in death set,
And ruddy burn'd the soldiers' banner waving.
From rank to rank, war's messengers of death,
Flew hot and thick, and soon the field was flowing
With crimson gore, yet still they onward press'd,
As cool and calm as Autumn reapers mowing,
As cool and calm, &c.

The sun shot down his fierce meridian beams,
And made the parched lips of the thirsty dying;
Loud rang the shouts and wild parade streams,
Of death-blows beside each other's sought defying.
Fighting writhing smiled upon the strongest will,
Where thousands fought a gallant few opposing,
And 'twas amongst the red battle's toils,
While pale Defeat was not her shame disclosing.
While pale defeat, &c.

But hark! a deal'ning cry flings thro' the air,
That startles death and numes up the dying;
Fresh with a delium the gloom of hope's despair,
As to the fight the Twenty-ones are flying:
Quick back to back, the c-ats took their ground,
And poured their volleys on the foemen rushing,
Then shrieking cleaving—both earth and sky resounded—
A thousand wounds were in an instant gushing,
A thousand wounds, &c.

Ah! then arose death's sad and dismal wail,
And sob'ning wound of clanging bay'nets clashing;
Deep groans, and cries—and roar of cannon hailing—
The sun's red rays on death-sin'd when frolicking,
And now the sun drops, fell in the sphere
Of cloudy weather, verging pitch-dining;
Till o'er the earth, night cast her sombre hues,
And lost the light of sun from death remaining.
And lost the light, &c.

The old moon rose into the sullen sky,
A cloud pall gather'd o'er the dead and dying;
And weakly gaz'd the soldier's eagle eye
Upon the backs of conquer'd foemen flying
And Victory's smile sat grinning on each face,
Which lit the train—he fallen comrades flowing;
While here, and there—a wife held in embrace,
A soldier's corse, her last fond look bestowing.
A soldier's corse, &c.

Oh! never was a field so well won'd,
And never Britons fought with greater glee?
Than those at Minden, who our legal ground,
And wrote our Nagara glorious story.
Should England ever need our swords' hot drop,
As freely as the vanity wine we'd shed it,
And have our long mark tinged where we drop
Unsullied and as bright as when they gain'd it.
Unsullied and as bright, &c.

R. P., 20th Regiment.

JENNY LIND IN MANNER.—The London Sun of July 11th remarks:—The cordial reception afforded to the Swedish Nightingale by our transatlantic brethren, has so greatly delighted that amiable enthusiast, that she has, it is said, made arrangements for a permanent continuance in "an united state." Many rumors have been circulated as to the fortunate individual who is to become her partner for life. The name of Mr. Wood has been mentioned, but erroneously. We can state on unquestionable authority, that Signor Bellotti will be the happy man. Every arrangement has, we believe, been concluded for the visit of the happy couple on their return from Canada, passage to the voyage from New York to England. It is also said that the gifted lady, with that peculiar sensibility and kindness of disposition for which she has been so prominently distinguished during her entire career, has expressed the strongest anxiety to witness the successful debut of her top-cut. Miss Catherine Hayes, of whose unexpected triumph the lady has had such dreamy results of the good sense and enthusiasm of American audiences, can entertain no doubt whatever.

COUNTY OF GRENVILLE.—A County Delegation was held at Spencerville, on the 23rd inst., to select a candidate on the Reform interest, for the County of Grenville, at the approaching election. Dr. Rowe was called to the Chair, and Wm. Gurney, Esq. appointed Secretary,—but three Townships being unrepresented, it was resolved to postpone the nomination to the first Tuesday in September.

CHIEF'S ANCESTOR DEAD.—Kahgegabahbah, an Indian, whose Christian appellation is George Copway, has commenced the publication of a newspaper in New York, devoted to matters peculiarly concerned with the Indian tribes. The first number is very neatly printed, and fully sets forth the objects of the editorship. It will commend, it may be made a valuable vehicle for the future historian, and may be the medium of bringing to light much information useful and interesting to the present generation. Mr. Schoolcraft, Washington Irving, W. Gilmore Simms, and other excellent writers, have promised occasional contributions.

Dr. Philpot's Synod at Exeter, England, had closed its sittings, after adopting the declaration of baptismal regeneration. Dr. Philpot solemnly exclaiming, at the termination, "God be praised!" Of course, the more moderate clergymen of the diocese having declined to attend the Synod, the parade of the dark-wing, or almost anything that the Bishop required was to be expected.

AN AMERICAN VESSEL BLOWN UP BY H. M. STEAM SLOOP, CORMORANT.

By an arrival at Philadelphia, accounts have been received from Rio Janeiro up to the 11th June; and amongst the items of interest, it is mentioned that a steam merchant belonging to an American firm in that port had been blown up by H. M. steam sloop, Cormorant, under circumstances then described by a correspondent of the N. Y. Express:—

RIO JANEIRO, June 11, 1834.

The brig Minerva, for Philadelphia, sails to-day, which opportunity I avail in making you acquainted with the destruction of a steamer owned by an American house here, by order of the commander-in-chief of Brazil, under the following circumstances.

Alphonse Rosset, a notorious slave dealer, purchased a schooner on the 6th inst. for the coast of Africa, which was anchored on the 8th three miles outside the harbor. On the morning of the 9th, the steamer Sarah, used as a tow-boat, and owned by Messrs. Robbs & Armitage, wealthy and highly respectable American ship chandlers of this city, proceeded out to the schooner with supplies, which were supposed by the British officers to be for the maintenance of slaves, and on conjecture, his suspicions were verified. He immediately seized the steamer Sarah, took her over on board the Cormorant, and towed her two miles from the harbor, where he ordered her to be blown up, which was promptly executed. Messrs. Robbs & Armitage represented the matter to Mr. Todd, the American Minister, who immediately repaired on board the Cormorant to demand an explanation, which was given, but of a very lengthy and unsatisfactory nature. Mr. Todd has forwarded the whole proceeding to Washington, and gave the British officers to understand that reparation and apology would be instantly demanded by his Government.

The U. S. Sloop of War Delaware is in the harbor and our Minister had it in his power to collect a flotilla consisting of the Cormorant, and one of every man on board of her, but with his usual discretion he submitted the affair to the proper authorities at Washington.

The Captain and crew of the Cormorant, must have been exceedingly grateful to the American Minister for his forbearance, although it may be presumed that his sympathies would not be very strong on behalf of his compatriots, if they be rightly described as robbing and offering the slave trade which British and American Navy officers are sworn in these offices to put down. It is generally much wider to suppose a list of the Brazil ships of war on the Janeiro station, some of which are almost now in the harbor. As we the event stands, we dream not that its legality will be decided by the proper tribunals; and though it needs no a very high-minded statesman, it should be taken in mind that the books and treasons resorted to by the parties engaged in the unknown trade, require summary proceedings almost of necessity to prevent.—N. Y. Albion.

SINGING IN FRANCE.—The number of suicides in France from the year 1825 to 1829 amounted to 33,032. During the year 1833 the number was 3,023, and from that time it regularly increases to 3,102, with the exception of the year 1834, which fell off 47 from the year 1833. The proportion between men and women was 1,783 to 320 in 1833, and similar in the other years. Suicide was much less frequent in the southern provinces than in the more central. The number was considerably influenced by the season of the year. There were the least in the month of December, only 1,877 cases in the whole 12 years. From that month there was a regular increase till June, which numbers 3,624, and an a regular decrease again from that time till December. Among the suicides during ten period were 209 children under sixteen years of age; twenty the number increases till between the age of 40 or 50, of which class there were 6,873 cases; then again a regular decrease; there being still 435 cases over 80. As to occupants, 7,300 were day labourers, 1,883 military men, 1,321 capitalists, on the death, 14,084 were by drowning, 10,605 by hanging, 3,362 by shooting, 2,321 by the fumes of charcoal, 1,325 by sharp instruments, 730 by poisoning, and 1,330 by falling from a height. As to the causes, there were 6,429 cases from mental alienation, 2,743 from bodily suffering, 1,186 from fear of legal punishment, 2,603 from domestic troubles, 1,853 from poverty, 1,202 from previously embarrassments, 143 from ill treatment of parents, 353 enticed in love, 148 from jealousy, 1,300 habitual drunkenness, 3 (women) from want of means for the toilette, 1 for having an examination, and 6 from political excitement.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
TORONTO, 26th July, 1834.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint Joseph Bertram, of Woodstock, Gentleman, to be a Surveyor and Clerk in the Magnetic Observatory.

CUSTOMS HOUSE REPORTS.

REPORTED BY MR. CHARLES DUFFY, C. H. AGENT.

IMPORTS.

August 5.

Str. Ontario, Gravenor, 1 mare, 1 bay, 2 carriages, A. Chewett; 1 bag wool, 1 pig iron, Hodgson, Stevenson & Co., 14 sacks feathers, 5 quarter casks, 5 bales, pails, 19 chests tea, W. Mathias; 3 bales, 6 B. B. Smith; 1 box books, L. S. Hancock; 1 lot carriages, Mr. Phelps; 2 boxes, C. R. Cameron; 1 box tools, carriage, 1 box, carriage.

EXPORTS.

August 6.

Str. Ontario, passengers and baggage.
Propeller Adventure, Gravenor, 65,000 feet sawed lumber.

Arrivals in this City.

AT THE BRITISH AMERICAN HOTEL.

Aug. 6th.—R. D. Gardner, Oswego; John S. Vanburgh, Toronto; E. J. Lonsdale, 2 children and 2 servants, Ireland; J. Brock, Mr. Stewart, Quebec; J. F. Brown, New York; Chas. F. Wyatt, Boston; Wm. Polley, Toronto; Peter Poe, New York; J. F. Clarke, Chicago; W. R. Brown, Hamilton; R. C. Brown Rochester; W. G. McKenzie, New Orleans; J. C. Keeler, Marcellus; Chas. S. Avery, Oswego.

DIED.

On Wednesday evening, the 6th instant, at his residence in Princess Street, in this city, Mr. John Menzies, a native of Comphar, County Mayo, Ireland, aged 71 years.

☞ The funeral will take place at 10 o'clock, this morning. The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend without further notice.

WILL BE PUBLISHED

EARLY IN THE SPRING OF 1832,

DR. BARKER'S

GUIDE BOOK FOR CANADA:

PRICE HALF A DOLLAR—WITH A MAP.

THE purpose of the above work is to afford the Travelling Community, a correct conception of the Province, its lakes, rivers, water falls and rapids, and more particularly those of the Ottawa River, so little known to the world at large; together with a full and faithfully detailed account of the means of transportation in summer and winter, with tables of rates and distances. The whole illustrated with an entirely new and correct Map of Canada.

** Steamboat and Stage Proprietors, Hotel Keepers, and others interested in general publicity, would do well to commemorate early with Dr. Barker, as an edition of 5,000 copies will be thrown off.

Kingston, August, 1834.

By Magnetic Telegraph.

(Reported Expressly for the British Whig.)

Provincial Parliament.

TORONTO, August 6.

Last night, after the report left, the Legislative Council agreed to the following bills, with amendments:—To repeal in part and to amend the act for the better protection of the lands and property of the Indians in Lower Canada; for the relief of Mariners, and the following bills, with several amendments:—To amend and consolidate the law affording protection to Magistrates and others in the performance of public duties; also the following bills of their own, which was read a first time:—To continue the Act to encourage the establishment of and regulate Savings Banks in this Province.

The bill to consolidate and regulate the general clauses relating to Railways, was read a second time.

The House went again into committee to consider the expediency of creating the services of certain military pensioners as a local police, and reported. Mr. Hincks' Resolutions was agreed to.

Mr. Hincks then introduced a bill in accordance with the Resolutions.

On motion of Mr. Boulton, the bill to make better provision for the better administration of justice in the unorganized tracts of country in Upper Canada, was read the second time.

A discussion took place on this bill, which it was explained, would be confined to the newly acquired districts at Sault Ste Marie.

The order of the day for the second reading of the bill to provide for the regulation of taverns and more effectual suppression of intemperance, was discussed and the bill withdrawn.

Mr. McKenzie moved the substitution of £25,000 for £30,000, for the government of paupers.—Lost—yeas 6; nays 18.

Mr. McKenzie moved that the 7th section be amended, by striking out £1,000 and inserting £3,000 for four additional Judges in Lower Canada, which was lost. Messrs. Boulton, of Norfolk, Boulton of Toronto, Hagerman, McKenzie and Mallock only voting for it.

Mr. Mackenzie moved, that the 8th Resolution, of £8,000 to £12,000 for the new and other pending to amendment, by adding the following:—"Provided that the office of Queen's Printer shall be abolished from and after the 1st January next, and that the printing and binding required by Government, and the publishing of the Canada Gazette shall be given out by public contract, from time to time, to the lowest bidder who may give good security for the performance of such contracts, unless the Legislature shall decide to establish a Public Printing Office for the work of the Government." Lost—yeas 12, nays 30.

This morning Mr. Mackenzie's bill to provide for the recording the votes of members on the final passage of bills received the sixth month, as also the bill of Mr. Bell for the observance of Sunday labor in the Post Office Department—the yeas being 19 the nays 23 against 24.

Mr. Samson's bill to render executory certain judgments in Lower Canada was read a second time, as was also the bill to extend jurisdiction of Division Court Act.

Thoughts Mr. Hincks' Currency Resolutions were agreed to after a discussion.

Messrs. H. Sherwood, J. H. Cameron, and R. J. Boulton very highly complimented Mr. Hincks for his able style in his C. C. Travels in reference to the establishment of the Currency Act.

Mr. Cameron said, that he held as strongly as any man to the prerogative of the Crown; but he also held to the rights of the Crown, and that even party differences could not make him loose sight of them.

The Currency bill is being discussed when the report leaves.

NEW YORK MARKETS, AUGUST 6.

ASHES.—$5 for Pots, $5 50c for Pearls.

FLOUR.—Market dull for low grades of Western and State, with less doing. Interior grades nominal and in request. Canadian in small supply, sales at $4 12½ in bond. Sales domestic 3,000 bbls., at $3 37½, a $4 00c. for Michigan and Indiana, the last price for fancy only $4 25c a $5; for State $4 00c. a $4 12 for pure Genesee.

GRAIN.—Market for wheat easy and heavy, more offering; demand for export fair, and fair milling demand; sales 14,000 bushels Ohio, part prime red at 90c, and the remainder on private terms. Corn less active; sound easy, nearer and in request.

PROVISIONS.—Market for new Pork dull at $12 37½, $13 for Prime; $14 37c. for Mess; old scarcely sold in the regular; sales 335 bbls. at $11 37½ a $12 12c. for old; Prime $14 37c. for do. meets.

Kingston Market Prices.

THURSDAY, August 7, 1834.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Flour ₩ cwt	0	19	0	0	11	3
Oats ₩ bush.	0	1	6	0	2	6
Peas do	0	2	0	0	2	6
Potatoes do	0	1	3	0	2	0
Turnips do	0	0	0	0	0	0
Carrots & Beets do	0	0	0	0	0	0
Onions do	0	3	0	0	4	0
Butter ₩ lb	0	0	6	0	0	7½
Beef ₩ cwt	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pork ₩ do	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ham & Bacon ₩ lb	0	0	4	0	0	6
Mutton ₩ lb	0	0	2	0	0	3
Veal ₩ do	0	0	1½	0	0	3
Lard do	0	0	3	0	0	3
Cheese	0	0	3	0	0	5
Eggs ₩ doz	0	0	6	0	0	7½
Turkeys each	0	0	0	0	0	0
Geese each	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fowls ₩ pair	0	1	3	0	2	0
Ducks ₩ do	0	1	6	0	2	0
Apples ₩ bush	0	2	6	3	0	0
Dried Sackets each	0	0	0	0	0	0
Codfish ₩ lb	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hay ₩ ton	1	5	0	1	15	0
Primitive Steel bush	0	0	0	0	0	0
Potatoes ₩ cwt	1	6	0	1	6	0
Wood ₩ cord	0	10	0	0	0	0

PROSPECTUS

OF THE SECOND EDITION OF

HAWKINS'

Picture of Quebec and its Environs.

WITH HISTORICAL RECOLLECTIONS,

Drawn from the most Authentic Sources:

QUEBEC, from its Historic fame and natural sublimity, must excite the admiration of every generous and intelligent mind, and wherever it would be fitly sketch its picture, must feel that its every feature is invested by the dreadful deed spoken of ancient Priests and gallant Soldiers, and animated by the consciousness of the by-gone glories of religion and arms.

It is fitted to many critics of the Union in wealth, population, and political beauty, it may be pardoned for attempting to draw an unrivalled superiority in natural scenery and political importance. To the inquiry point every traveller hears testimony, and on the hope it may be sufficient to remind the reader, that with Quebec fell a Colonial Empire, which reached from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to that of the Mississippi, and which, by goading and dooling the English colonists, threatened to drive them into the ocean.

But it is chiefly on the variety and interest of moral associations, of which a new world must be comparatively barren, that Quebec claims a superiority over most of the other American cities.

Every one of the other Cities of this Continent, as well as Quebec, is connected in traditionary lore with the exterminating warcraft the white dark and his red brother; but it has been the peculiar fortune of Quebec, to be the scene of a mighty conflict, of a conflict which affected not the interests of scattered millions of wandering savages, but the strength and influence of the most powerful and most civilized nations of the Globe.

The result of this conflict, and the circumstances which achieved that result, must render Quebec peculiarly interesting to every Briton; while the consequences, so favorable to the liberty of the Colony, have converted the field of military debate into the scene of civil triumph in the enrolment of every loyal Canadian. To other sites the gaze is carried. To the one the Plains of Abraham are at once the Meetings and the Bunkerhill of the other.

We would also remind our brethren of the United States that this event, which concreated these prizes, at once overthrew the French dominion in America, and laid the foundation of their gigantic empire.

Nor should it be forgotten, that, while the expulsion or massacre of the Aborigines was the far greater subject of most of the Southern Colonies, Quebec was the centre of an organized system for the civilization and conversion of the savages, and the scene of incidents not unlaid to touch the religious feelings of both the Catholic and the Protestant Christian.

The various subjects, of which such reflections may suggest the consideration, will be accurately and minutely treated, and the compiler, having received the valuable assistance, which the Province can afford, in the collection of information and the arranging of the materials, believes himself that his projected work will leave little to the future historian, and nothing that man or patriotism can desire.

It is only necessary that he should have secured his acquaintance of geologists to our learned, excellent and honored fellow citizen, the late Andrew Stevenson, by whose kind suggestion the work was undertaken, and by whose good counsel its progress was guided.

The Volume will be neatly bound, and illustrated with 8 or 10 new engravings of views in and about the City. It will be about the size of one in the Original Annuals, and the price to Subscribers Two Dollars per Copy.

QUEBEC, August, 1834.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Post Office, Kingston, 1st August, 1834.

Alpine, William		Leslie, Walker	
Anderson, Robert		Lillie, John	
Angus, William		Lottridge, William	2
Armstrong, H. G.		Livingston, Ruth	
Armstrong, Mrs.		Ann Lothian, Thos. S.	
Armstrong, Ann Caroline		McCarthy, Jno.	
Ashley, J.		McCartney, Henry	
Atkins, William		McCormick, William	
Ashford, Anna		McCormick, William	
Auck, John	2	McDonald, Wm.	
Burns, Peter		McDonald, Hugh	
Baker, Mrs. M.		McDonald, Ken	2
Bishopstone, Power		McCuddin, William	
Brandhange, Isaac		McGinnon, William	
Bell, Thomas		McFarland, Rev. Mr.	
Bell, Robert		McGregor, Mrs.	
Bell, Cyprus P.		McGinnon, Bridget	
Brennan, Isaac		McKim, P.	
Brewer, C. W.		McKenzie, Hector	
Bickley, Mrs.		McKenzie, Mrs. Margaret	
Bell, Andrew	2	McLean, Hugh	
Brown, Jonathan		McKown, Archibald	
Bond, Rev. Jno.		McPhee, John	
Bird, Wright		McMillan, J. H.	
Bird, John		Mannon, Capt. Daniel	
Brown, J. H.		Morrill, Wm.	
Brown, Thos.		Morrow, Miss Jane	
Brandon, Patrick		Nelson, Thomas	
Brock, John	2	Nicholls, William	
Brown, Lewis		Nelson, William	
Franklin, Patrick		Nelson, Peter	
Berry, Mrs. Eliza Julia		Nelson, Peter	2
Brown, Peter		Nelson, Rev. H.	
Brooks, Michael		Nelson, Jno.	
Bowing, Mary		Morris, Pat.	
Bailey, John		Meeks, Thomas	
Burnside, T.		Nesbitt, John	
Carlisle, John		Nelson, J.	
Carlisle, Thomas	2	Moore, Mrs. C. F.	
Cane, John		Mercantile, Mrs.	
Chantrell, Samuel		Nelson, John	
Candy, William		Nelson, J. S.	
Carter, Thomas		Morris, J. Jas.	
Carter, Richard		Mitchell, Mrs. Jane Alice	
Cagley, Edward		Mulgrave, Capt.	
Clarke, Mary		Mulgrave, Mrs. Catherine	
Clarke, Ann		Mulgrave, Thomas	
Clarkson, Sarah	2	Murphy, Mrs. Margaret	
Clarkson, Thos.		Mulvey, Mary	
Cunnington, Mr.		Nelson, Jno.	2
Cannon, Simon		Nelson, Mrs. William	
Cannon, Mary Ann		Nelson, J. Jas.	
Cannon, R.		Nesmith, Andrew J.	
Cox, Elizabeth		O'Neill, Mrs. Lawrence	
Cox, George		Owen, Robert	
Cooper, Adams		Owen, Peter	
Cooper, Miles		Oldhamstones, Thos.	
Cooper, Alice		Orlando, J. B.	
Craig, Joseph A.		Otis, Warren	
Crawford, William	2	Palmerton, Capt. E. M.	
Cornell, Thomas		Phelps, Thomas	
Colton, Patrick		Pollock, Mrs. Charles	
Cumming, Hugh		Power, William	
Cumming, Mrs. Charles		Pounds, Mr.	
Dudley, W. F.		Purdy, Mrs. Harriet	
Davies, Thomas		Purdy, David	
Davis, Samuel		Quinn, Patrick	
Davies, James		Quaigh, Con.	
Dawson, Mrs. Ann		Quilty, Jas. S. D.	
Dawson, Eb.		Rogers, Moses	
Davies, Mrs. Sarah A.		Rogers, Mrs.	
Dawson, Wm.		Robinson, James	
Deighan, Andrew		Reid, Samuel	
Dolter, Stephen		Ray, Mac J.	
Dutton, M. A. Mrs.		Roberts, D.	
Dickins, Thomas		Rogers, Cornelius	
Daverell, Richard		Morgan, J. Jas.	
Donegan, Michael		Rich, N. W.	
Every, Wright		Rosamond, W. H.	
Farthing, George		Reid, Jacob	
Fox, George		Ross, A. C.	
Flanagan, William		Robinson, William	
Flaherty, Jane		Reid, S. S.	
Faith, Cornelia		Ross, Robert	
Flynn, James or Ann		Rankes, Peter	
Foley, Joseph		Rankes, Peter & Sugar	
Forster, Daniel		Ryan, Ellen Jane, Mr.	
Fox, Thos.		Sandison, James	
Grange, Edward		Sutter, John	
Grange, Louisa		Savage, John	
Green, John		Smith, Thomas	2
Gardiner, Edward		Street, W.	
Gee, John		Smith, Joseph	
Gibbings, Thomas		Street, Jeremiah	
Gibson, Elizabeth		Stokes & Gordon	
Grant, Ann		Stewart, John	
Church, Jane Catherine		Shortreed, Mrs. Ellen	
Gardner, F. E.		Sinclair, George	
Graham, John		Simons, Mrs. Sarah	
Graham, Ann		Skene, James	
Glass, Henry		Smith, Patrick	
Gormack, Wm.		Smith, Mrs. Margaret	
Greenlee, John		Smith, George	
Gardiner, Capt. Jas.		Spence, Robert	
Gow, Walter		Simson, Hugh	
Gowans, Pat.		Southland, D.	
Reilly, Patrick		Spencer, Simon	
Hyman, Robert		Stanley, John	
Hayes, Catharine		Stafford, N. W.	
Hamilton, Robert		Shiles, Peter	
Hawkins, Michael		Strachan, Jas.	
Hanson, James		Strong, Rebecca	
Healey, Mrs.		Stephens, L. E.	
Healy, Philip		Stewart, C.	
Healy, Pat.		Stewart, John	
Hotchkiss, Carrie		Stone, William A.	
Hickey, Matthew		Sayers, Mrs.	
Hemming, J.		Taylor, Capt. W. J.	
Hatch, John		Tuttle, Joshua	
Hess, Elizabeth		Thompson, William	
Hogan, Charles		Thornhill, L. W.	
Hanson, Magnus		Town, Richard	2
Hughes, Richard		Tennant, Geo. G.	2
Jackson, Capt. James		Trimble, Robert	
Jones, John C.		Trotter, John	
Jones, S. N.		Cogshall, Robert	
Johnston, Francis		Vanhorne, William	
Johnston, John		Vankoughnet, C. S.	
Irwin, Wm.		Wells, Thos.	
Keating, James		Wade, William	
Kelly, Bridget		Wade, Peter	2
Kelly, W. M.		Ward, William	2
Kelly, John		Ward, E.	
Kinnear, Alex.		Ward, Thomas	
Keeley, Willis		Whalen, A. C.	
Kannon, Mrs. A.		Wadsworth, Sarah	
Kilborne, Clarissa	2	Wishart, John	
Kyron, John		Wilson, J.	
Kelly, Mrs. Patrick		Wilson, Capt. C.	
Kelly, Martin		Woods, James	
Lotz, Capt. Wm.		Young, Joseph	
Lemoine, J. W.		Young, William	

ROBT. DEACON, P. M.

BARLEY!

FOR ready cash MACHINE threshed BARLEY, 33, per bushel, superfine sound and well cleaned—will be paid by

JAMES MORTON.

Kingston Brewery & Distillery, }
August, 1834. } 183

NOTICE.

ANY Person or Persons having any just Claim on Lot No. 20, Township of Hinchinbrooke, in the County of Frontenac, laid out on the Map of said Township as a Mill Site, and in the Minutes of the Municipal Council of the late Midland District, as "Duncan's Mill," will make the same known to the Subscriber before the first day of September, 1834; as after that date any such Claim will be null and void.

JOHN DUNCAN.

Kingston, 7th August, 1834. 183

COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

Bagot Street, next door to the British Whig Office.

MR. WAKEMAN, thankful for the Patronage already extended to him, begs to notify that his establishment will re-open for business on MONDAY next, 4th August.

EVENING INSTRUCTION

FROM 7 TO 9½.

Kingston, August 1, 1834. 182-2w

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

SEALED Tenders will be received at the Commissariat Office Kingston, until noon on THURSDAY, the 28th of August 1834, for the undermentioned Works on the line of the Rideau and Ottawa Canals, agreeably to Specifications, and Plans to be seen at the Royal Engineer Office, Kingston, and Longchamp, viz:

Providing Timber and Plank, and renewing Lock Gates No. 26, at Nicholsons Rapids.

Providing Timber and Plank, and renewing Lock Gates No. 31 and No. 32, also Pumping out Lock No. 33, and repairing Upper and Lower Sills at the Narrows.

Providing Timber and Plank, taking down old and substituting new Swing Bridge at Kingston Mills.

Repairs to Pier at Lower Entrance Chaudière Rideau.

The Tenders to state the sum in Currency for each of the above mentioned Works.

Two responsible persons will be required as sureties for the fulfilment of such Contract as may be entered into, whose real signatures must be inserted in the Tenders.

Payment will be made by Ordnance Drafts on the Commissariat Chest at Kingston, or Sperm, or in Bank Notes, at the option of the Commissariat.

Forms of the Tendering for the above service will apply at the Commissariat Offices, Kingston, or Kingston, for a form of Tender, which must be inserted on one, made on the Original Form, on the envelope of which must be written "Tender for" (as the case may be.)

[A true Copy.]

Commiss