

GREAT BRITAIN, & C.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, July 7. CANADA.

Sir H. Hardinge, in moving a vote of £30,000 for fortifications in CANADA, entered at large into an explanation of the principles on which the vote was recommended.

Mr. Stanley opposed the grant at great length. He ridiculed the notion, while the surplus revenue, at the highest estimate, was only two millions and a half, that the house should pledge itself to a vote which involved the expenditure of two millions for a single colony.

Mr. Maberly, after showing that the projected works would cost £2,833,000 opposed the grant. He was of opinion, that no man could reasonably expect more than 40 years interest in the colony.

Mr. Baring said in all experience in similar cases, it was far better to conclude, that the estimate would not cover the expense, and, therefore he thought it might be a question, whether he had not better abandon the colony altogether, and part from it on good terms.

It is reported that Lord William Paget will be forthwith appointed Inspector-General of the Water-guard in Ireland, worth £2000 a year.

An order in Council, for the future regulation of the Royal Naval College, has been issued within these few days, by which the whole of the students are to pay an annual sum for their education, in proportion to the rank and circumstances of their friends.

The Finance Committee.—On Thursday night, Sir Henry Parnell, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the third Report upon the income and expenditure of the kingdom.

ORDNANCE.—The following are the reductions in this department recommended by the Finance Committee.—That the office of Lieutenant-General be abolished in times of peace; that the salary of Surveyor-General be reduced to £15,000, and on the next vacancy to £12,000.

AMERICAN TARIFF.—Mr. Huskisson, in moving for copies of the American Tariff of 1824 and 1828, contended that the imposition of heavy duties on British Goods was contrary to the faith of existing treaties.

Mr. Peel had no objection to the production of the papers required. He thought they had been framed, not from a retaliatory spirit, but with a view to encourage the manufactures of the United States.

At four o'clock, several Members being present, Mr. Leigh, the principal Clerk of the House said, "It is my duty to acquaint the House that I have received the following communication from the speaker."

At four o'clock the SPEAKER took the Chair, and acquainted the House, that he had that day received from the Honorable Officers, a petition signed by Sir H. Dilke and others complaining of the undue return of Daniel O'Connell, to serve in Parliament for the County of Clare.

At four o'clock the SPEAKER took the Chair, and acquainted the House, that he had that day received from the Honorable Officers, a petition signed by Sir H. Dilke and others complaining of the undue return of Daniel O'Connell, to serve in Parliament for the County of Clare.

At four o'clock the SPEAKER took the Chair, and acquainted the House, that he had that day received from the Honorable Officers, a petition signed by Sir H. Dilke and others complaining of the undue return of Daniel O'Connell, to serve in Parliament for the County of Clare.

At four o'clock the SPEAKER took the Chair, and acquainted the House, that he had that day received from the Honorable Officers, a petition signed by Sir H. Dilke and others complaining of the undue return of Daniel O'Connell, to serve in Parliament for the County of Clare.

his service by Sir Archibald Campbell, who was at Mealain on the 13th January. Great exertions were making at Rangoon to pay the balance of the third instalment of the crore of rupees, by which the peace of Yau-du-bo was purchased of the Burmans.

It is reported that Lord William Paget will be forthwith appointed Inspector-General of the Water-guard in Ireland, worth £2000 a year.

An order in Council, for the future regulation of the Royal Naval College, has been issued within these few days, by which the whole of the students are to pay an annual sum for their education, in proportion to the rank and circumstances of their friends.

The Finance Committee.—On Thursday night, Sir Henry Parnell, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, presented the third Report upon the income and expenditure of the kingdom.

ORDNANCE.—The following are the reductions in this department recommended by the Finance Committee.—That the office of Lieutenant-General be abolished in times of peace; that the salary of Surveyor-General be reduced to £15,000, and on the next vacancy to £12,000.

AMERICAN TARIFF.—Mr. Huskisson, in moving for copies of the American Tariff of 1824 and 1828, contended that the imposition of heavy duties on British Goods was contrary to the faith of existing treaties.

Mr. Peel had no objection to the production of the papers required. He thought they had been framed, not from a retaliatory spirit, but with a view to encourage the manufactures of the United States.

At four o'clock, several Members being present, Mr. Leigh, the principal Clerk of the House said, "It is my duty to acquaint the House that I have received the following communication from the speaker."

At four o'clock the SPEAKER took the Chair, and acquainted the House, that he had that day received from the Honorable Officers, a petition signed by Sir H. Dilke and others complaining of the undue return of Daniel O'Connell, to serve in Parliament for the County of Clare.

At four o'clock the SPEAKER took the Chair, and acquainted the House, that he had that day received from the Honorable Officers, a petition signed by Sir H. Dilke and others complaining of the undue return of Daniel O'Connell, to serve in Parliament for the County of Clare.

At four o'clock the SPEAKER took the Chair, and acquainted the House, that he had that day received from the Honorable Officers, a petition signed by Sir H. Dilke and others complaining of the undue return of Daniel O'Connell, to serve in Parliament for the County of Clare.

At four o'clock the SPEAKER took the Chair, and acquainted the House, that he had that day received from the Honorable Officers, a petition signed by Sir H. Dilke and others complaining of the undue return of Daniel O'Connell, to serve in Parliament for the County of Clare.

At four o'clock the SPEAKER took the Chair, and acquainted the House, that he had that day received from the Honorable Officers, a petition signed by Sir H. Dilke and others complaining of the undue return of Daniel O'Connell, to serve in Parliament for the County of Clare.

At four o'clock the SPEAKER took the Chair, and acquainted the House, that he had that day received from the Honorable Officers, a petition signed by Sir H. Dilke and others complaining of the undue return of Daniel O'Connell, to serve in Parliament for the County of Clare.

various nations; the capt. was seized, and a pistol presented at him; he was afterwards beat with sabres, and dragged into the fore-castle—they then commenced cutting away the main rigging, and during the night the boat was constantly going from the schr. to the ship; the pirates threw the water-casks overboard, plundered her provisions, stores, compasses, charts, nautical instruments, the clothes, money and watches of the officers, and threatened to murder the master and destroy the vessel, unless he told where his money was.

From the London Weekly Times THE CATHOLICS.—We have heard, from an authority that never yet misled us, some hints as to the probable course that is to be taken with that question; and as they have not yet appeared in any print that we have seen, we may well give the substance of them: 1. There will never will be another formal debate on the Catholic Question in either House of Parliament.

PORTUGAL.—It appears that between four and five thousand of the legitimate army kept together, and succeeded in making their escape from the rebel troops in pursuit of them. They got into Galicia, according to letters quoted in the Paris papers of Monday, and were kindly received by the Spanish Government.

The French Papers of Sunday, and the Gazette de France dated Monday, have given details of an article, dated at Constantinople, June 26, East. An article, dated at Constantinople, June 26, East. An article, dated at Constantinople, June 26, East.

It is understood that the Bishop of London is to succeed to the Archbishopric of Canterbury; that the Bishop of Bath and Wells or the Bishop of Chester will be translated to the See of London; and that the Hon. and Very Reverend Gerard Wellesley will be the new Bishop.

It is understood that the Bishop of London is to succeed to the Archbishopric of Canterbury; that the Bishop of Bath and Wells or the Bishop of Chester will be translated to the See of London; and that the Hon. and Very Reverend Gerard Wellesley will be the new Bishop.

It is understood that the Bishop of London is to succeed to the Archbishopric of Canterbury; that the Bishop of Bath and Wells or the Bishop of Chester will be translated to the See of London; and that the Hon. and Very Reverend Gerard Wellesley will be the new Bishop.

It is understood that the Bishop of London is to succeed to the Archbishopric of Canterbury; that the Bishop of Bath and Wells or the Bishop of Chester will be translated to the See of London; and that the Hon. and Very Reverend Gerard Wellesley will be the new Bishop.

It is understood that the Bishop of London is to succeed to the Archbishopric of Canterbury; that the Bishop of Bath and Wells or the Bishop of Chester will be translated to the See of London; and that the Hon. and Very Reverend Gerard Wellesley will be the new Bishop.

It is understood that the Bishop of London is to succeed to the Archbishopric of Canterbury; that the Bishop of Bath and Wells or the Bishop of Chester will be translated to the See of London; and that the Hon. and Very Reverend Gerard Wellesley will be the new Bishop.

It is understood that the Bishop of London is to succeed to the Archbishopric of Canterbury; that the Bishop of Bath and Wells or the Bishop of Chester will be translated to the See of London; and that the Hon. and Very Reverend Gerard Wellesley will be the new Bishop.

It is understood that the Bishop of London is to succeed to the Archbishopric of Canterbury; that the Bishop of Bath and Wells or the Bishop of Chester will be translated to the See of London; and that the Hon. and Very Reverend Gerard Wellesley will be the new Bishop.

It is understood that the Bishop of London is to succeed to the Archbishopric of Canterbury; that the Bishop of Bath and Wells or the Bishop of Chester will be translated to the See of London; and that the Hon. and Very Reverend Gerard Wellesley will be the new Bishop.

It is understood that the Bishop of London is to succeed to the Archbishopric of Canterbury; that the Bishop of Bath and Wells or the Bishop of Chester will be translated to the See of London; and that the Hon. and Very Reverend Gerard Wellesley will be the new Bishop.

It is understood that the Bishop of London is to succeed to the Archbishopric of Canterbury; that the Bishop of Bath and Wells or the Bishop of Chester will be translated to the See of London; and that the Hon. and Very Reverend Gerard Wellesley will be the new Bishop.

other survivor is so much frost bitten, that it is thought his legs must be amputated, and from all he has suffered his recovery is considered doubtful. It seems that his being able to sustain himself longer than his companions in misery, was owing to tobacco. He states that the mate, second mate, and eight of the crew were left on board the Superb, and when they parted her carpenter was engaged in cutting away the stanchions to get the long boat over the side—it being supposed that the crew would be landed there.

SEAT OF WAR.—Another bulletin of the Russian army, dated from the camp at Karassou, June 24th, has been received, and communicates intelligence of fresh successes. Since the capture of Brailoff and Matschin, this army had made itself master of Hirsowa on the Danube, and of the important post of Kustendji on the Black Sea, by means of which the rear of their right and left flanks will be rendered secure, while the possession of Hirsowa will facilitate the movement of concentration presently in progress, the occupation of Kustendji will enable the Russians to receive, without the least obstruction, supplies of ammunition and provisions from Odessa.

SEAT OF WAR.—Two more Bulletins (the 6th and 7th) of the operations of the Russian army, have been received since our last. They detail the continued, although not very rapid, advance of the Emperor's troops, and the taking of two fortresses—Anapa, on the Black Sea, and Tuliza, on the south side of the Danube, opposite to Ismael. The former sustained a siege of three days, and made a vigorous defence; but its surrender became inevitable, owing to the destruction of the Turkish flotilla, and the superiority of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea—one consequence of the "untoward event," at Navarin.

SEAT OF WAR.—The Emperor extended his right and left wings, has taken Mangalia on the coast (on the left of his position), which gives him another port for the receiving supplies by sea, and Kouzouff on his right, which clears his right wing. His Vanguard, as will be seen by a reference to the Map, has left Trajan's Wall in its rear, and is in full march for Bazargik. Thither the Turkish forces have been sent from Salistria and Chouma; and there the first grand battle with the Russian army was expected.

SEAT OF WAR.—The Emperor extended his right and left wings, has taken Mangalia on the coast (on the left of his position), which gives him another port for the receiving supplies by sea, and Kouzouff on his right, which clears his right wing. His Vanguard, as will be seen by a reference to the Map, has left Trajan's Wall in its rear, and is in full march for Bazargik.

SEAT OF WAR.—The Emperor extended his right and left wings, has taken Mangalia on the coast (on the left of his position), which gives him another port for the receiving supplies by sea, and Kouzouff on his right, which clears his right wing. His Vanguard, as will be seen by a reference to the Map, has left Trajan's Wall in its rear, and is in full march for Bazargik.

SEAT OF WAR.—The Emperor extended his right and left wings, has taken Mangalia on the coast (on the left of his position), which gives him another port for the receiving supplies by sea, and Kouzouff on his right, which clears his right wing. His Vanguard, as will be seen by a reference to the Map, has left Trajan's Wall in its rear, and is in full march for Bazargik.

SEAT OF WAR.—The Emperor extended his right and left wings, has taken Mangalia on the coast (on the left of his position), which gives him another port for the receiving supplies by sea, and Kouzouff on his right, which clears his right wing. His Vanguard, as will be seen by a reference to the Map, has left Trajan's Wall in its rear, and is in full march for Bazargik.

SEAT OF WAR.—The Emperor extended his right and left wings, has taken Mangalia on the coast (on the left of his position), which gives him another port for the receiving supplies by sea, and Kouzouff on his right, which clears his right wing. His Vanguard, as will be seen by a reference to the Map, has left Trajan's Wall in its rear, and is in full march for Bazargik.

SEAT OF WAR.—The Emperor extended his right and left wings, has taken Mangalia on the coast (on the left of his position), which gives him another port for the receiving supplies by sea, and Kouzouff on his right, which clears his right wing. His Vanguard, as will be seen by a reference to the Map, has left Trajan's Wall in its rear, and is in full march for Bazargik.

SEAT OF WAR.—The Emperor extended his right and left wings, has taken Mangalia on the coast (on the left of his position), which gives him another port for the receiving supplies by sea, and Kouzouff on his right, which clears his right wing. His Vanguard, as will be seen by a reference to the Map, has left Trajan's Wall in its rear, and is in full march for Bazargik.

SEAT OF WAR.—The Emperor extended his right and left wings, has taken Mangalia on the coast (on the left of his position), which gives him another port for the receiving supplies by sea, and Kouzouff on his right, which clears his right wing. His Vanguard, as will be seen by a reference to the Map, has left Trajan's Wall in its rear, and is in full march for Bazargik.

SEAT OF WAR.—The Emperor extended his right and left wings, has taken Mangalia on the coast (on the left of his position), which gives him another port for the receiving supplies by sea, and Kouzouff on his right, which clears his right wing. His Vanguard, as will be seen by a reference to the Map, has left Trajan's Wall in its rear, and is in full march for Bazargik.

SEAT OF WAR.—The Emperor extended his right and left wings, has taken Mangalia on the coast (on the left of his position), which gives him another port for the receiving supplies by sea, and Kouzouff on his right, which clears his right wing. His Vanguard, as will be seen by a reference to the Map, has left Trajan's Wall in its rear, and is in full march for Bazargik.

SEAT OF WAR.—The Emperor extended his right and left wings, has taken Mangalia on the coast (on the left of his position), which gives him another port for the receiving supplies by sea, and Kouzouff on his right, which clears his right wing. His Vanguard, as will be seen by a reference to the Map, has left Trajan's Wall in its rear, and is in full march for Bazargik.

SEAT OF WAR.—The Emperor extended his right and left wings, has taken Mangalia on the coast (on the left of his position), which gives him another port for the receiving supplies by sea, and Kouzouff on his right, which clears his right wing. His Vanguard, as will be seen by a reference to the Map, has left Trajan's Wall in its rear, and is in full march for Bazargik.

the late Ministry. This document is composed of fifteen articles, declaring the Ministers culpable, and recommending an impeachment for peculation and treason. Forty-seven Members of the Chamber have inscribed their names to speak against the late Ministry, and only thirteen in their favour.

The Parliamentary Business has in both Houses now been completed, and they have adjourned to Monday, when Parliament will be prorogued by commission.

Canton Papers to the 16th March have arrived. They state that it was generally reported that the rebels in Western Tartary had received assistance from Russia in their revolt, and that the rebellious had applied to that power for 100,000 men to maintain his independence. It was believed that Russian Officers had served in the insurgent army.

SEAT OF WAR.—Two more Bulletins (the 6th and 7th) of the operations of the Russian army, have been received since our last. They detail the continued, although not very rapid, advance of the Emperor's troops, and the taking of two fortresses—Anapa, on the Black Sea, and Tuliza, on the south side of the Danube, opposite to Ismael.

SEAT OF WAR.—The Emperor extended his right and left wings, has taken Mangalia on the coast (on the left of his position), which gives him another port for the receiving supplies by sea, and Kouzouff on his right, which clears his right wing. His Vanguard, as will be seen by a reference to the Map, has left Trajan's Wall in its rear, and is in full march for Bazargik.

SEAT OF WAR.—The Emperor extended his right and left wings, has taken Mangalia on the coast (on the left of his position), which gives him another port for the receiving supplies by sea, and Kouzouff on his right, which clears his right wing. His Vanguard, as will be seen by a reference to the Map, has left Trajan's Wall in its rear, and is in full march for Bazargik.

SEAT OF WAR.—The Emperor extended his right and left wings, has taken Mangalia on the coast (on the left of his position), which gives him another port for the receiving supplies by sea, and Kouzouff on his right, which clears his right wing. His Vanguard, as will be seen by a reference to the Map, has left Trajan's Wall in its rear, and is in full march for Bazargik.

SEAT OF WAR.—The Emperor extended his right and left wings, has taken Mangalia on the coast (on the left of his position), which gives him another port for the receiving supplies by sea, and Kouzouff on his right, which clears his right wing. His Vanguard, as will be seen by a reference to the Map, has left Trajan's Wall in its rear, and is in full march for Bazargik.

SEAT OF WAR.—The Emperor extended his right and left wings, has taken Mangalia on the coast (on the left of his position), which gives him another port for the receiving supplies by sea, and Kouzouff on his right, which clears his right wing. His Vanguard, as will be seen by a reference to the Map, has left Trajan's Wall in its rear, and is in full march for Bazargik.

SEAT OF WAR.—The Emperor extended his right and left wings, has taken Mangalia on the coast (on the left of his position), which gives him another port for the receiving supplies by sea, and Kouzouff on his right, which clears his right wing. His Vanguard, as will be seen by a reference to the Map, has left Trajan's Wall in its rear, and is in full march for Bazargik.

SEAT OF WAR.—The Emperor extended his right and left wings, has taken Mangalia on the coast (on the left of his position), which gives him another port for the receiving supplies by sea, and Kouzouff on his right, which clears his right wing. His Vanguard, as will be seen by a reference to the Map, has left Trajan's Wall in its rear, and is in full march for Bazargik.

SEAT OF WAR.—The Emperor extended his right and left wings, has taken Mangalia on the coast (on the left of his position), which gives him another port for the receiving supplies by sea, and Kouzouff on his right, which clears his right wing. His Vanguard, as will be seen by a reference to the Map, has left Trajan's Wall in its rear, and is in full march for Bazargik.

SEAT OF WAR.—The Emperor extended his right and left wings, has taken Mangalia on the coast (on the left of his position), which gives him another port for the receiving supplies by sea, and Kouzouff on his right, which clears his right wing. His Vanguard, as will be seen by a reference to the Map, has left Trajan's Wall in its rear, and is in full march for Bazargik.

SEAT OF WAR.—The Emperor extended his right and left wings, has taken Mangalia on the coast (on the left of his position), which gives him another port for the receiving supplies by sea, and Kouzouff on his right, which clears his right wing. His Vanguard, as will be seen by a reference to the Map, has left Trajan's Wall in its rear, and is in full march for Bazargik.

SEAT OF WAR.—The Emperor extended his right and left wings, has taken Mangalia on the coast (on the left of his position), which gives him another port for the receiving supplies by sea, and Kouzouff on his right, which clears his right wing. His Vanguard, as will be seen by a reference to the Map, has left Trajan's Wall in its rear, and is in full march for Bazargik.

SEAT OF WAR.—The Emperor extended his right and left wings, has taken Mangalia on the coast (on the left of his position), which gives him another port for the receiving supplies by sea, and Kouzouff on his right, which clears his right wing. His Vanguard, as will be seen by a reference to the Map, has left Trajan's Wall in its rear, and is in full march for Bazargik.

SEAT OF WAR.—The Emperor extended his right and left wings, has taken Mangalia on the coast (on the left of his position), which gives him another port for the receiving supplies by sea, and Kouzouff on his right, which clears his right wing. His Vanguard, as will be seen by a reference to the Map, has left Trajan's Wall in its rear, and is in full march for Bazargik.

Mr. Secretary Peel has given 150 guineas to the painting, by Sir J. Reynolds, of the Battle of the Grass.

Ned Neal has announced his intention of returning from the Ring, unless he meets with a success, make a match with any man in England for five or one or two hundred pounds a side.

While the two Box Conspirators at Exeter Change menagerie were feeding, one of them suddenly missing his prey, pounced upon his companion, and twisting himself round, he seized the animal he was intended to feed, and relaxed his hold.

Letters from Liverpool state that by the new Custom's Bill, the duty on Cotton imported in British vessels, is reduced to 4 p. cwt. not one shilling as heretofore taxed.

There was more business doing in the Manchester market last week, in yarn, but at low prices; and yesterday there was more business doing than for some weeks past in Yarns, Cottons, and Goods, which has given our market a firm appearance this morning.

The Lords' Committee have collected a great mass of evidence on the Wool Trade, some of which is curious. It appears that one great cause of the great declension of the price of British wool has been the falling off in its quality. The price of wool and the demand for it have been for some years great, compared with those for other agricultural produce, and the fleece has been, comparatively, little attended to.

One of the plans which has been suggested to the Committee is to give a drawback to the exportation of cloths, and also to propose a tax on the importation of wool.

The subscriptions for the King's College London, already amounts to \$150,000. The British have made peace with the Ashantees. The African King deposited 4000 ounces of gold with the British, and gave them two hostages.

At a meeting in London, at which the Duke of Wellington presided, it was agreed to open a subscription to complete the Thames Tunnel. \$27,000 were subscribed the same evening. The Duke said the submarine road would be completed, if funds could be raised.

In the House of Parliament, a motion by Lord Holland, for documents regarding the relations of England with Turkey, Greece, and the Allies, and with Portugal and Brazil, was negatived.

The Earl of Aberdeen, one of the British Ministers, had complimented the Portuguese Miguelites, and reproached the constitutionalists, and Pedro for bestowing a Constitution.—His remarks had been seized on as evidence that the British Government had secretly favored Miguel. The Courier denied that there has been any such favor, but censured the Earl as indiscreet.

Mr. Otway Cave, applied the word "fish" to some remark by Mr. Peel. Much agitation followed. Mr. C. was spirited and about to leave the House; but the Speaker was firm, restrained him, and after some time mutual satisfactory explanations were made.

The motion to fix the duty on India silks at not exceeding 30 p. c. was negatived. The new Custom Bill had been passed in the House of Commons.

The Emperor of Brazil is said to be exasperated against his brother, and to have ordered a fleet to blockade the Tagus and Douro. It will be well if it causes him to make peace with Buenos Ayres, or to raise the blockade of La Plata.

The plague is said to have made its appearance among the crews of the Russian vessels of war in the Mediterranean. The Marine Artillery stationed at Portsmouth have received orders to proceed up the Mediterranean, to take possession of a Turkish island—Brighton Gazette.

Ginger Beer Establishment, YORK POINT. JOHN B. SMITH. GRATEFUL for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his customers, and the Public in general, that, in consequence of recent arrangements, he has been enabled to reduce the price of his GINGER BEER, to 1s. 6d. per gallon, or put in bottles at the same rate, the purchaser finding bottles.

Stoughton's Bitters, first quality, at 2s. 6d. per bottle. Peppermint and Shrub CORDIAL, at 2s. 6d. per Gallon. August 2. NEW GOODS. The Subscriber is now opening, at his Store in St. John-street, corner of Peter's Wharf, HIS SPRING SUPPLY OF British Merchandise.

Consisting of SUPERFINE broad and narrow Cloths, double and single milled Cassimeres, printed Calicoes, apron Check, shirting Stripes, brown and shirting Cotton, Honespuns, Gingham, Bombazets, Drugges, Dowlas, gentlemen's ready-made Clothing, with Slips of every description. Also—Rum, Gin, Brandy, Whiskey, and Wines—with a general assortment of Groceries, all which he will sell very cheap for cash. N. B.—Ships supplied on the lowest terms. May 17. WILLIAM BREEZE.

New Goods. The Subscriber has just received per brig Charles from Liverpool, and Oxford, from Greenock, PART OF HIS SUPPLY, among which are the following Articles—COPPER BOLTS, 3 and 4 Inch. 3 and 4 Composition Rings, 1 Ship's Canvas, Trunks of Muslins and Verona Handkerchiefs, &c. &c. &c. All of which will be sold low for prompt payment. IN STORE—3000 Bushels of S A L T, 20 Barrels Prime BEEF, &c. JOHN ROBERTSON. 30th Aug. 1828. FLOUR, &c. Just received per St. Croix, from Philadelphia, and for Sale by the Subscribers: FRESH fine Middlings FLOUR, RYE DO. IN STORE—50 Barrels QUEBEC FLOUR, partly sound, which will be sold very low. KER & RATCHFORD. August 30, 1828.