

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRELIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

VOLUME VII.]

MONDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1811.

[NUMBER 52.]

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN, CIVILIANS AND MILITARY:

THE undersigned has a large assortment of bleached Caribou-skins, of a superior quality, &c. &c. prepared for the opening of the spring; and would be thankful for their orders, as soon as possible. In consequence of being disappointed in hands from London, liberal encouragement for men or women that can work at Breeches and Gloving.

WILLIAM SHEEHY.

Little River St. Charles, Dec. 23, 1811.

IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co. HAVE FOR SALE—
L. P. Madeira, old wine, in pipes, hds. and qr. casks, and a few pipes of Port.
Quebec, Decr. 23, 1811.

AT the Subscribers' Warehouses—FOR SALE,

- 104 barrels best Superfine Genesee Flour,
 - 500 do. fine do.
 - 100 do. white winter Wheat,
 - 127 kegs prime Butter,
 - 90 barrels Pork,
 - 12 tons bar Iron,
 - 1 patent Cable, 14 inch,
 - 4 tons Copper in rods, $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{3}{4}$, 1, & $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch,
 - A few cwt. copper Spikes and Nails,
 - 2 double Jack Screws,
 - 116 boxes Tin, assorted marks,
 - 24 do. Castile Soap,
 - A few pipes and hds. old L. P. Tenerife wine,
 - 3 M. minets L. shon Salt,
 - A few casks Alum,
 - 4 chests Single Tea, —ALSO—
 - 20 M. feet of merchantable Oak timber,
 - 30 M. feet second quality do.
 - 17 M. feet square white pine,
 - 50 M. Staves and Heading, 60 M. Stave ends,
 - 12 M. second quality $2\frac{1}{2}$ inch Deals,
 - 1400 pairs White Ash Oars—600 Hickery hand-spikes, and the Ship ANTIPOCA of 560 tons register, as the new lies stranded in Wolfe's Cove, with her rigging, sails, and materials, landed and in Store.
- For Cash, Bills, or on Credit, as may be agreed upon.
Dec. 10th, 1811. JOHN MURE & Co.

FOR SALE, by LINTHORNE'S JOLLIFFE,
10 pipes of choice old London particular Madeira Wine,
10 do. best London Market ditto,
10 do. best India ditto, ditto,
10 do. London particular Tenerife Wine,
10 barrels prime Beef.
Anchors from 2 to 10 cwt.
Kedges, Grapnels, and Sheathing Paper.
Quebec, 10th December, 1811.

FOR SALE.
FINE old L. P. Madeira Wine, in Butts, Pipes, and bottled.
Rich old Malaisey do. bottled.
Ditto Tinta of Burgundy do. do.
Tenerife Wine in Pipes.
Prime Port do. in do. and bottled.
A few cases do. bottled in London, 12 doz. each.
A few cases Superior Claret, 3 doz. each.
Brown Stout bottled in London.
Port do. do.
Bell's Ale do. in Edinburgh.
Quebec, Decr. 16, 1811. JOHN STEWART.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.
30 pipes }
28 hds. } very superior Port wine, } Just arrived in
Cluyed and Muscovado sugar, } the Dolphin.
Strong fine flavored Jamaica spirits,
Cordage and sails,
Copper in bolt and rods, assorted from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch,
Ditto bolts and spikes.
Decr. 5, 1811. WILLIAM OVIATT

NEW NEPTUNE INN.

THE subscriber avails himself of the present opportunity to tender his best thanks to the merchants and public in general for the encouragement he received in the Lower Town; and respectfully to inform them that his house, formerly known by the name of the Red-house, on the lower or Lorette road, near the General Hospital, is at present well fitted up and stocked with liquors and other requisites, particularly ball and supper rooms, for the accommodation of parties, and others, who may be pleased to favor him with their custom, to whom every attention will be paid on the most reasonable terms.

PIERCE LONNERGAN.

Lorette Road, November 18, 1811.

FOR SALE.

THAT truly valuable Estate on the River Masquiouge being about eight Miles distant from River du Loup, & nearly as far from the Village of Masquiouge, consisting of 2000 Acres of good Land, with some pine & many other sorts of timber. There are many sugaries thereon from which great Rents are annually received. There is an excellent Saw-Mill with several pair of Saws, and chest of tools. This Mill is able to saw from 50, to 60 M. pieces of Plank annually, as the supply of water is constant. Also a very commodious dwelling House, well furnished, with five rooms on the ground floor, and roomy attics. The furniture to be at the option of the purchaser, at a fair valuation. Also a large pot-Ash Manufactory with four Stoves, and Furnaces, Tubs, and other requisites. The building is of excellent Workmanship, and is 40 feet by 30. There is likewise a Bridge of 190 feet in length, in very good repair and about 60 Acres of the land are farmed, and has at present abundant crops thereon, with Horses, Carts, Harness, and many other conveniences too numerous to mention.

The whole will be sold cheap for cash, or approved bills, and the terms known by applying to M^r. STRY. ATKINSON & Co. here, or to M^r. HENRY WILSON, on the premises.

Quebec, Aug. 26, 1811.

FOR SALE.

AT the subscriber's store, No. 1, St. Joseph street, where he flatters himself that he will be able to keep a constant supply of the following articles, manufactured at the CANADA TANNERY, viz.
1100 sides black Harness Leather,
150 sides brown do. do.
500 sides black Rein do.
414 sides Soul do. do.
174 sides brown skirting do.
160 sides brown and black Bridle do.
100 sides leather suitable for ship-rigging, of a superior quality,
30 hides roof-leather for carriage-tops,
200 sides Mogozin leather,
800 sides wax upper do.
1300 wax Calf skins,
600 black grain do.
1700 brown sheep do. do.
200 black do. do.
78 Deer skins,
25 pair best wax boot-legs with turn down tops,
180 pair wax boot-legs,
67 pair Cordovan do.
50 barrels of prime American Beef.

The above articles will be sold cheap, for cash or approved credit—those who will please to favor him with their orders may rely upon having them executed on the shortest notice.
SANDFORD HOYT.
Quebec, December 31, 1810.

LE sousigné aura à vendre, au commencement de la saison, des Chariotes de bois, couvertes et ouvertes, hantes et basses, qu'il vendra à des prix raisonnables pour argent comptant ou à crédit.
1er Nov. 1811. JOE STILLSON.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

WANTED for the use of His Majesty's Troops in the Garrison—

SIX THOUSAND Cords of sound merchantable FIRE-WOOD of the proper length as established by law, to be delivered into the King's Fuel Yard, at St. Roch, previous to the 1st October, 1812.

Tenders will be received at this Office for all or part of the above, in quantities not less than one thousand cords, on or before the 1st day of January next.

Sufficient security will be required for the fulfilment of such Agreements as may be entered into.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, Decr. 4, 1811.

CONTRAT AVEC LE GOUVERNEMENT.

On a besoin pour les Troupes de Sa Majesté dans cette Garrison—De SIX MILLE Cordes de bon BOIS de CHAUFFAGE sain et marchand, de la longueur établie par la loi, à être livré dans le Parc du Roi, à St. Roch, avant le 1er Octobre, 1812.

Les propositions pour le tout ou partie de la quantité ci-dessus, en quantité pas moindre que mille cordes, seront reçues à ce Bureau, d'ici au premier Janvier prochain.

On exigera des sûretés suffisantes pour l'accomplissement des conventions que l'on pourra faire.

Bureau du Commissaire General,
Quebec, le 4 Decr. 1811.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE WINTER ROADS.

THAT the WINTER ROADS be kept free from slope cahots, &c. &c. agreeable to the 69th section of the Road Act, passed in 1795, and the 11th section of the Road Act, passed in 1799, and that the 22d, 24th, and 25th sections of the General Regulations of Police, be strictly observed, also that no person do carry or cart away any snow from the streets of this city or suburbs, without leave of the Surveyor of Roads, under the penalty of the law.

By order of the Magistrates,
JOHN BENTLEY, Road Sur,
Quebec, Nov. 27, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have just received, per the Dolphin, Captain Seiwright, from London, the following articles, which they will sell very low, for cash, bills of exchange, or approved credit—

- 5 pipes very superior Port wine, vintage 1304,
- 15 ditto prime ditto, of an excellent quality,
- 40 casks of Hibbert's brown stout,
- 20 cases of Bourbon ale,
- 10 cases white wax,
- 20 casks of superior vinegar, containing 20 galls. each,
- 20 tons of iron, of very suitable sizes,
- 2 do. of copper ditto for ship building,
- 20 boxes of tin plate,
- 20 do. of Canada iron plate, Also, 4 cases of pins, No. 3, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 5, 6 and 7; ten cases of fine goods, comprising christies, shawls, ensembles, &c.; 4 trunks India Goods, 2 trunks of fine mourning goods, &c. &c.

ALSO ON HAND:

- 35 chests of fresh English green tea,
- 10 do. of do. souhong,
- 3 do. of do. hyson—and a most extensive assortment of woolens, and almost every other description of dry goods—a grand patent upright PIANO, by Stoddard, with additional keys, and an horizontal ditto, by ditto, with ditto—both of which will be sold much under original cost.

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.
Quebec, November 25, 1811.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber intends Petitioning the Legislature, the ensuing Session, for an Act authorising him to Build a TOLL BRIDGE over the River MONTMORENCY, below the Falls.
JOHN GOUDIE.
Quebec, 11th Sept. 1811.

QUEBEC ASSEMBLY.

THE next Quebec Assembly will be on THURSDAY the 2d January, Quebec, December 29, 1811.

FOR SALE, THE dwelling House and premises, No. 8, St. Peter street, Lower Town of Quebec, lately occupied by Messrs. ANTRV, ATKINSON & Co.



On the said lot is erected a commodious Store-house, capable of containing ten thousand bushels of grain; the ground-floor whereof is a fire-proof vault.

The purchaser may have immediate possession of the whole premises, except the store—and of the store, on the first day of May next.—Application to be made to IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co. Quebec, Decr. 23, 1811.

FOR SALE:

THAT large and commodious house, No. 1, Champsplain street, three stories high, with two excellent fire-proof vaults, lately occupied by Mr. Fule. Its advantageous situation for any kind of mercantile business, makes it well worth the attention of those



inclined to purchase. For further particulars, apply to the subscribers, on the premises.

SIMS & BRAND.

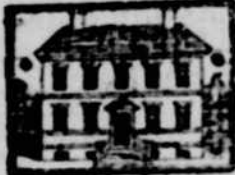
Quebec, October 14, 1811.

FOR SALE.

THAT large and convenient three-story House, No. 3, Seault on Matelet street; in thorough good repair, with excellent fire-proof vaults, a large lot behind, with stables, &c. From its central situation in the Lower Town, it is well adapted for any kind of mercantile business or a genteel tavern upon a large scale.—For particulars, apply to the proprietor on the premises.—Quebec, June 5, 1811.



FOR SALE. THAT new and well finished stone House, forming the corner of St. Jos. and Couillard streets, three stories high, 60 feet in front, 50 in rear; it has two excellent fire-proof vaults, 40 feet in length, 18 in width, and 9 in height. This house is well calculated for two retail stores; there is also a back store, built of stone, two stories high, the whole of the buildings covered with tin.



Its advantageous situation for a wholesale or retail merchant is well worth the attention of those inclined to purchase, as part of the purchase money may remain on the premises for a term of years.

For more ample information apply to the proprietor on the premises. S. HOYT. Quebec, Feb. 18, 1811.

TO LET, seven good APARTMENTS on one floor in the Lower Town.—Apply to the EDITOR: Quebec, 26th August, 1811.

FOR SALE.

ONE Hundred Thousand Feet merchantable well squared White Pine Timber, lying at Sillery and Wolfe's Cove, for which, payment will be accepted in Bills of Exchange on London, or credit given, as may be agreed.—Apply to ROBERT RITCHIE St. Peter street, 5th August, 1811.

FOR SALE by WILSON, ROBERTSON & Co 10,000 feet White Pine Timber, ALSO. A quantity of 2 1/2 inch Planks Quebec, 20th April, 1811.

MR. COCKBURN, Surgeon, Apothecary and Man midwife, No. 3, Buade street, corner house above Prescott gate, leading to the Union Hotel, respectfully informs the faculty and public in general, that he has lately received, from Apothecaries' Hall and the first Druggists in London, by the Drug business, a very general, extensive and complete assortment of DRUGS AND MEDICINES of the best quality, together with every article connected with the Drug business; also, a great variety of patent and other popular and highly-approved Medicines, &c. which not being generally known in this country, he begs leave here to particularize.

Mr. C. also acquaints the public that he is lately appointed sole Agent for the sale of the celebrated *Stomatoc Laxative of STARR*, for the cure of nervous and other diseases, peculiar to females, arising from debility and relaxation of the system, of which he has at present a quantity on hand, together with a few books (being the tenth edition) of a *Treatise on Female Complaints*, sealed up for their exclusive perusal, by R. Semple, M.D.

Mr. C. is also appointed by the Chevalier ROBERT his sole Agent in Quebec, for the sale of his valuable Medicines, a small assortment of which he has on hand and shortly expects a larger and fresh supply, of which he will apprise the public on their arrival.

Mr. C. here, with gratitude, begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the unexpressed, kind and liberal countenance which he has experienced from the inhabitants of Quebec and its environs, in the different branches of his profession, &c. and trusts, by his unremitting attention, to merit a continuance.

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

- Almonds, bitter & sweet,
- Aluminous chalybeate water,
- Anderson's pills, [ter,
- Analeptic pills, James',
- Aromatic vinegar, Henry's,
- Arrow root, fr. Bermuda,
- Aromatic lozenges of Steel,
- Barelay's rich ointment,
- British oil,
- Brazil wood for dyeing &c.
- Ching's lozenges for worms
- Coit's pills,
- Court-plaster,
- Cassia buds,
- Coxwell's concrete acid of lemon-juice,
- Castile soap,
- Cuscuta's balsam of honey,
- Cough drops, Jebb's,
- Camel-hair pencils,
- Com plaster,
- Dawson's lozenges for coughs, &c.
- Dally's elixir,
- Dally's carminatives for complaints in children,
- Durable ink for marking linen,
- Essences, generally ass'd.
- Eau Medicinale d'Husson for the goat,
- Elbeme's Amboyina lotion,
- Do. mouth-powder,
- English's Scotch pills,
- Eringo root candied,
- Fuller's earth,
- Godfrey's cordial,
- Gold Benter's skin for cuts — Leaf, [&c.
- Gowland's lotion for the skin,
- Hallam's antibilious pills,
- Hudson's bleaching liquid for removing stains from tables, linen, silks, &c.
- Hooper's pills,
- Honey, fine strained,
- Indigo,
- Jasingloss,
- Jesuit's drops,
- Ivory black,
- Lake drop,
- Lavender water in bottles of different sizes,
- Lip salves, assorted,
- Lee's pills,
- Marsden's Lemonade,
- Milk of roses for softening and beautifying the skin,
- Madder for dyeing,
- Maze, Nutmegs, Cloves, true Cinnamon, & spices in general,
- Norris' drops, for cough,
- Nankeen dye and Scott's blue,
- Oil of Cinnamon and essential Oils in general,
- Orange flower water,
- Orchella for dyeing purple
- Oxley's concentrated essence of Jamaica ginger,
- Oposidloe, Stevia, and liquid for sprains &c.
- Pomphret cakes,
- Peppermint Lozenges,
- Prussian blue,
- Pearl barley,
- Rose pink,
- Rouch's embrocation for the hooping cough,
- Rothbard's balsamic elixir,
- Stomach for dyeing,
- Soft Soap, (English)
- Sandwell's issue plasters,
- Sago in grua & cannisters,
- Salt of lemon,
- Salop powder,
- Scented Soap, assorted,
- Sugar candy, white and brown,
- Spanish Liquorice,
- Do. do. refined in boxes,
- Tooth brushes and powders assorted,
- Tyoe's antiscorbutic drops
- Tunariats,
- Tapioca,
- Universal Cerate,
- Verditer,
- Vermicelli,
- Whitehead's Essence of Mustard, do. Pills, do. Cerate, for rheumatism.
- Willis' ointment for the itch, do. embrocation,
- Welch's female pills,

Quebec, August 26th, 1811.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING:

First insertion—6 lines and under..... 2s. 6d.
7 lines to 10..... 3s. 4d.
Upwards of 10 lines... 4d per line.

Subsequent insertions—Quarter price.
Advertisements, unaccompanied with directions, are inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

NOTICE.

IT has been given that the Subscriber will not pay any debts which may hereafter be contracted by any person or persons whomsoever, in his name or upon his credit, nor for goods received by such person or persons in his name unless he, she or they have from him a written authority to contract the said debts or receive the said goods.

PIERCE LONNENGAN.

Quebec, Dec. 6, 1811.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, he has just received by the Margaret and other ships from London and Hull, a general assortment of fashionable Goods, which will be open and for sale for cash, on Wednesday next. JOSEPH CRAVEN. Upper Town, No. 3 St. John street, Quebec, 19th July, 1811.

GEORGE ARNOLD & Co.

TAYLORS and HATB MAKERS from LONDON, RETURN their sincere thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the encouragement they have hitherto received, and inform them that they have received by the late arrivals from London, a General Assortment of the best Superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Vest Patenes, Silk Floristries for Waistcoats, &c. &c. — All of which they will make up, in the most fashionable manner, and with dispatch, at their House the London Coffee House, No. 13, Soule-Fort street, in the Lower Town, Quebec. July 19, 1811.

THE Subscriber constituted AGENT and CORRESPONDENT for the Committee for managing the affairs at LLOYD'S, hereby notifies all Ship Masters, Consignees of ships, and Merchants, and others whom it may concern, that he is authorized and instructed to take information of all losses or accidents that may occur within the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, whereby the interest of the Underwriters may, in any manner, be affected; and to make a report of the same to the said Committee and it is requested, on the behalf of the said Underwriters, that all Branch Pilots, for the River St. Lawrence, will communicate to the Subscriber all such information respecting wrecks and vessels stranded within the said River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, as may come to their knowledge, in order that future impositions be detested and sacrifices of the property belonging to the Underwriters (when such may occur) be thoroughly understood and posted at Lloyd's, the subscriber being the sole channel through which any such information can be officially received at Lloyd's. It is also recommended to all Ship Masters to whose vessels, or the merchandise therein laden, any accident or damage may happen, to make the most speedy report of the same to the subscriber, who, with the more able assistance of a senior professional friend, will prescribe such method of proceeding as the law and the exigence of the case may require, in order that future claims upon the Underwriters, at Lloyd's, be fairly adjusted or contested according to their respective merits.

ROBT. CHRISTIE.

Quebec, June, 1811. 21, Mountain street.

BY the Subscribers, SOAP and CANDLES for sale.—Soap by the quintal at 6d per pound, Candles, by the box, 1 shilling per pound, for cash or short credit, at the manufactory, near the Artillery Barracks,

THOMAS RICHARDS, ANDREW M'CAMBRIDGE.

Quebec, 19th July 1811.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

- O**NE ten Inch Cable
- 1 nine do. do.
- 8 eight Inch Hawsera
- 2 Seven do. do.
- 2 six do.

Cordage of all sizes new and twice laid,
50 barrels of whale Oil.
120 do. Fine Flour, for cash or short
credit.
MICL. COLTMAN.
Quebec, Dec. 16th. 1811.—No. 43 St. John Street.

FOR SALE,

At JOHN WHITE & Co's Store, St. Peter street,
Lower Town.

- T**EN doz real Martinique Noyau,
- 7 do. castor oil,
- 30 boxes London pickles,
- 5 do West India do.
- 20 do. Fish sauce,
- 2 pipes real cogniac brandy,
- 400 boxes red herrings,
- 40 barrels do do.
- 50 Hhds seal cod and whale oil,
- 150 kgs Upper Canada butter

port and Madeira wine in bottles—Jamaica spirits
molasses—gun-powder, hyson, souchong and
green teas—loaf and Muscovado sugar—with
every article in the Grocery and Ship Chandlery
line.—The whole of which will be sold low for
cash or short credit.
Quebec 16th Dec 1811.

THE subscriber will have for sale, at the beginning
of the Winter season, half covered and open Car-
rioles, high and low Runners, to be sold cheap for cash
or short credit.
JOA. STILSON,
18 November, 1811.

FOR SALE,

At the ETICHEMIN SAW-MILLS, opposite Sillery
Cove—
40 M. feet merchantable inch Pine Boards, }
20 M. do. 1 1/2 do. do. } 20 a 40 feet in
40 M. do. 2 do. Plank, } length,
40 M. do. 3 do. do. }
10 M. do. Elm Boards and Plank,
40 M. do. Oak do. do.

Deck Plank and Sheathing Boards, and a constant supply
of well seasoned Window Stiles, Bars, Venetian
Blinds, Door Frames, narrow Boards for flooring, a
quantity of sorts of various sizes, and R. Oak and Pine
Plank and Boards.—Also, superfine and fine flour,
cable and common biscuit.

THE Subscribers have for sale on the lowest terms,
for cash, approved credit, or Bills of Exchange—
3 pipes very superior Port Wine, supposed by Con-
noisseurs to be the first Wine in Canada,
10 pipes do. do. Prime Port,
2 do. excellent Sherry,
1 do. do. Bucellin,
20 casks Hibbert's Brown Stout, 3 doz. each.
5 do. real English Vinagar,
40 chests Irish Single Tea,
20 do. do. Hyson Skindo,
12 do. do. Souchong do.
10 do. do. Hyson do.
6 do. do. Bobea do.

English Pickles, Sauces, Oil, &c. &c.
ALSO—just received by the Morton, from Liverpool,
a very general assortment of Hardware, comprising
almost every article in that line, viz. Saddlery, Cutlery,
Jewellery, patent Ovens, Parlour and Kitchen Grates,
Iron, English and real German Steel, Shingle Nails,
Shovels, Spades, Axes, Anvils, Vices, Horse Shoes,
Staples, Bandage for which, &c. &c.—Have on hand,
as usual, a most extensive assortment of Dry Goods,
part of which have just been received by the Concord,
Manique, Adonis, and other vessels.

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 2d September, 1811.

GOVERNMENT BILLS FOR SALE.

PROPOSALS stating the rate of Exchange at which
Persons are willing to take the same, will be re-
ceived at this office, and an immediate answer returned,
Office of Ordnance.
Quebec, 4th Nov. 1811.

NOTICE,

WHEREAS my Wife, Catharine Gagner, of Ber-
thier, has deserted my bed and board, without
any justifiable reason, this is to give notice that I will
pay no debts of her contracting after this date.
ETIENNE DULAC.
St. Roch Suburbs, 21st Dec. 1811.

AVIS,

Vu que ma femme Catharine Gagner a deserté de
chez moi sans cause justifiante, le présent est pour
avertir le public que je ne paierai aucune dette qu'elle
pourra contracter après la date du présent.
ETIENNE DULAC.
Fauxbourg St. Roch, 21 Decembre, 1811.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.
WHEREAS between the hours of 12 on Monday
night, and one on Tuesday morning, the Mill
advertised for sale by Messrs. ANTHONY ANDERSON & Co.
on the River Masquinongé was discovered by the savages
therein, to be on fire, who on seeing the danger, called the
persons in the dwelling house: They approaching the mill,
saw a person with fire crossing the log-boom, but thinking
it was an inhabitant coming to assist, they proceeded to
the fire, and after one, two, or three, not perceiving any
thing more of him, went to see if he had fallen into the
river, when he was discovered by the men to go off towards
the woods: from which, and existing circumstances, it is
concluded that the premises were intentionally set on fire.
For the discovery of the person, or persons, therein con-
cerned, the above reward will be given, or a proportion
thereof to any one who shall give any information, so that
the incendiaries may be brought to justice.
Quebec, 19th September, 1811.

BOARD AND LODGING,

MR. CLIFFORD respectfully informs the public
that she can, at present, accommodate five or six
gentlemen, at her Boarding House, opposite the Ne-
ptune Inn.—28th October.

JAMES HALLOWELL junr. & Co. have for
sale at No. 1 St. Peter street,
JAMAICA Spirits, and a variety of Furs from
the King's Posts, and Salmon in tierces—
Quebec, 17th June, 1811.

FOR SALE,

A New 15-inch cable, 120 fathoms,
And an anchor conformable,
ALSO—a cable, once used, 11 inches.
Apply to F. & W. HUNTER.
Quebec, October 21, 1811.

THE Subscriber intending to go to England the
ensuing fall, offers for sale the valuable and
convenient property that he now occupies, consist-
ing of the Wharf, Cellars that will contain about
300 poncheons of Rum, Stores on the ground floor,
that will contain 10,000 bushels of Salt, Stores above
that will store 25,000 bushels of Wheat, a conven-
ient dwelling House, with cellars under the same,
and a Counting House adjoining, with two iron
closets fixed in a thick stone wall, fire proof. For
particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.
OBADIAH AYLWIN.
Près de-Ville. 3d September, 1811.

AUBERGE DU NEW-NEPTUNE.

LE Donsigné prend la liberté d'offrir ses remerciemens
aux Négocians, ainsi qu'au public en général, pour
l'encouragement qu'on lui a donné à la haute ville; et le
informe respectueusement que sa maison, autrefois con-
nue sous le nom de la M. ROUGE, sur le chemin
de Lorette, près de l'Église St. André, est, à présent,
bien arrangée en Chambres de Dance et à Souper, et
pourvue de boissons et autres articles nécessaires pour
des parties, ainsi que les particuliers, qui voudront le
favoriser de leur pratique, auxquels on donnera toutes
les attentions requises, sur les termes les plus raisonnables.
PIERCE LONNÉGAN.
Chemin de Lorette, le 18me de Novembre, 1811.

FOR SALE,—BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

204 Cwt. of prime dried COD FISH.
WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.
Quebec, 7th Oct. 1811.

THIS being the concluding number of the expiring
year, we cannot reconcile it to ourselves to commence a
new volume, without repeating our acknowledgments
for the very liberal and accumulated support we have
constantly received from a generous public. Indeed
such has been the critical, and consequently interesting,
state of the universe ever since the first establishment of
this paper, that our readers have, in a manner, been
incessantly on tip-toe for intelligence. This avidity for
news, far from diminishing, is daily fed and replenished
by the additional interest necessarily growing out of the
increasing struggles, arising from the constant collision
of different interests, which are brought into contact by
the unceasing impulse of one great power operating as
the master wheel of a complicated machinery, which
puts the whole in motion. As long as the checks meant
to clog this power remain inadequate to the effect of
totally arresting, however they may retard, its progress,
so long will its movements, in a greater or less degree,
continue to agitate all who either nearly or remotely,
may chance to be within or approximate its vortex.

It is scarcely necessary to apprise our readers that this
primum mobile, or first and great mover, is France
whose inordinate ambition will not suffer the world to be
a moment at rest. While on this subject, we must be
permitted to observe, that more of this impulse is attri-
buted to the ruler of France than, in fact, he deserves,
if any credit be due to him as a man of superior talents,
it arises from the discernment he evinced in availing him-
self of the precise moment when the state of Europe, par-
ticularly of France, enabled any ambitious and daring mili-
tary character to rise into power. The idea of one great
European power swallowing up all the others, and
becoming master of the continent, it would be erroneous
to give him credit for as of his suggestion. It was an
event long in contemplation, and the subject of much
conversation, at times, on the continent; and France
was considered, from its various local advantages of
climate and resources, added to the military disposition
and passion for glory of its natives, as the power best
fitted to carry into practice this speculative conquest and
concentrated dominion. Henry IV. and Lewis XIV.
contemplated this event. The former began to amass
wealth with the view of carrying his object into opera-
tion, when Ravillac, put a period to his ambition with
his life. Lewis XIV. proceeded much farther in the
project, and made some rapid strides towards its accom-
plishment, until he was checked, first by our William;
but far more successfully, and to the compleat subversion
and termination of his views, by Marlborough and
Eugene.

The progress made by France at this day, through the
instrumentality of her military ruler, added to her own
intrigues and military spirit; and, on the other hand, the
opposition of Great Britain, in order to save herself
from becoming one of the many victims of the ambitious
views of that power, present aspects of things, impress-
ive beyond what can be conceived of any preceding pe-
riod, so as to render that vehicle of information, a
newspaper, in a manner, an article of the first necessity.
In fulfilling the task devolving on this paper, of con-
veying information, we shall scarcely be charged with
any thing invidious, if, at this moment, we take the
liberty to remind our readers that as Stiles's stage has
began its winter career on Craig's road, it will enable
the Mercury again to take the lead in intelligence from
the Boston papers.

In what we have said of France, and particularly of
its present tyrannical ruler, we hope we shall not be
misunderstood as attempting, in any degree, to palliate
the crimes of that arch-invader of the thrones and rights
of nations. Our intention, in what we have urged, was
to diminish that false splendor which the world is too
apt, erroneously, to throw round success, even in crimes,
particularly in enormous ones, by attaching to it the
idea of greatness, equally regardless of the turpitude and
cruelty of the means as of the immorality and injustice
of the end.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury.

Sir—I believe it is a fact universally admitted, that
the interests of the rising generation have peculiar claims
to our attention and regard; it will not therefore be
deemed obtrusive, or foreign to the objects of your
paper, if I submit the following brief sketch of the ex-
amination of the Revd. D. Whitte's Academy, on the
24th and 25th instant.

The last day of examination was held in the Court
House, (which had been politely tendered to Mr. Wilkie

by his Honorable Chief Justice, and the other gentlemen of the Bench) and was honored by the presence of His Excellency the Governor in Chief; who, with his usual benevolence and paternal care for the interests of the community, had the condescension to give a patient and attentive ear to every part of the examination.

The plan of education comprehends one of the most extensive courses that has ever been conducted by an individual, without any assistance whatever, farther than that which is derived from the elder and more advanced pupils, occasionally instructing the junior classes.—The course of reading extends from the first rudiments of English Grammar, to the most difficult Greek and Latin authors, and the mathematical classes, evinced a variety and extent of scientific knowledge, that excited the most agreeable surprise in the minds of every one who had not previously witnessed Mr. Wilkie's periodical examinations. That a lad of 15 or 16 should be master of Algebra, and the Elements of Geometry, is not singular; as every parent has a right to expect that degree of proficiency in his son, if the boy has been commonly diligent, and done justice to, on the part of the teacher. But to see the most complex problems in the higher Geometry, solved by boys of that age, is a rare occurrence, and reflects equal honor upon the master and the pupil. If the writer of this article had been the only witness of this proficiency, he might have hesitated, or entertained a doubt of the propriety of advancing facts so unusual, as it might subject him to the imputation of partiality to the parties, or of incompetency to form a judgement on the subject. But in a case of such notoriety, and where a great number of gentlemen of rank and talents, belonging to this city, were present, there can be no good reason for withholding any part of the praise due to the parties on so laudable an occasion. It may be sufficient, for the present, to observe generally, that in the course of classical instruction, the necessary accompaniments of Chronology and Geography do not seem to have been neglected; and that some difficult authors, such as Tacitus, were not on that account passed over, and in the Mathematical course, every branch of pure Mathematics is comprehended, together with their practical application to many of the most useful purposes in life, such as Mensuration, Land Surveying, &c. &c.

My principal object, in bringing this matter under the notice of your readers, is to call their attention to that most important; and, I am sorry to add, much neglected subject, the education of the rising generation; a reproach that falls heavy on this province. The limits I am restricted to, will not admit of an extended view of the miseries resulting from ignorance; every man of observation who has had opportunities of contrasting the advantages resulting from a cultivation of the mind, with the depravity and wretchedness every where prevalent, where education is neglected, is fully sensible of the importance of this object. I shall therefore conclude with earnestly exhorting my fellow citizens, to embrace the favorable opportunity presented, at this moment, by the laudable desire of our worthy Governor in Chief, to promote the interests of the province, by every means in his power. His Excellency's attendance at Mr. Wilkie's examination, and the lively interest he took in the progress of the young gentlemen, are certain indications, that every effort to promote the interest of the rising generation, by introducing a more extended system of education, will meet with His Excellency's patronage and support.

PRIZES.

QUEBEC, DECEMBER 24th, 1811.

1. For distinguished progress in Mathematics, good behaviour and exemplary diligence—*George Macaulay*.
2. Similar progress in Mathematics, good behaviour, diligence and regular attendance—*Thomas A. Young*.
3. Similar progress in the study of the Greek and Latin languages—*G. Macaulay*.
4. Similar progress in the study of the Greek and Latin languages—*J. Buchanan*.
5. Similar progress in the study of the Latin language and of Ancient History—*Thomas A. Young*.
6. For eminence in Translating Ovid, unexceptionable behaviour and exemplary diligence—*Anthony Iffland*.
7. Eminence in Translating Ovid, for good behaviour and diligence—*W. Larue*.
8. Eminence in Translating Caesar, good behaviour, diligence and regular attendance—*Gilbert A. Young*.
9. Eminence in reading Caesar, good behaviour and diligence—*J. Russworm*.
10. Eminence in Translating Caesar, good behaviour, diligence and punctual attendance—*Jas. Cuthbert*.

11. Eminence in Translating Caesar, and for good behaviour—*James Tough*.
12. Eminence in Translating Caesar, good behaviour, exemplary diligence and most punctual attendance—*J. N. Finlay*.
13. Eminence in Translating C. Nepos, good behaviour, diligence and regular attendance—*Henry Black*.
14. Eminence in Translating the Cordery, good behaviour, diligence and regular attendance—*Rob. Sewell*.
15. Eminence in learning the Rudiments of the Latin language—*Charles Chillas*.
16. Eminence in Spelling in the highest Reading Class—*J. Russworm*.
17. Eminence in Spelling in the second English Class and good behaviour—*E. Dushawts*.
18. Eminence in reading in the second English Class, good behaviour and regular attendance—*Ed. Sewell*.
19. Eminence in the youngest English Class and in learning the Rudiments—*Robert Urquhart*.
20. Meriting advancement from an inferior to a Superior Class, and for punctual attendance—*Edward Freese*.
21. Eminence in Reading in the youngest reading Class, and for regular attendance—*Hector Hunt*.
22. Eminence in Spelling the disyllables and good behaviour—*W. Urquhart*.
23. Eminence in Spelling the Trisyllables and good behaviour—*Alex. Macaulay*.
24. Eminence in progress in Arithmetic and for good behaviour—*George Stuart*.
25. For the superior execution of a translation of the Lamentation of Medea, and for good behaviour and regular attendance—*W. Sewell*.
26. For eminent progress in writing—*Sam. Nelson*.

The following prizes are for instruction given by the advanced Students in addition to the instructions given by the Master.

1. For additional Instructions given to the Caesar Class—*Geo. Macaulay*.
2. For additional Instructions given to the C. Nepos Class—*J. Buchanan*.
3. For additional Instructions given to the Cordery Class—*Thos. A. Young*.
4. For additional Instructions given to the Rudiment Class—*Anth. Iffland*.
5. For additional Instructions given to the Geography and Grammar Classes—*Geo. Macaulay*.
6. For additional Instructions given to the second Reading Class—*A. Buchanan*.
7. For additional Instructions given to the youngest Reading Class—*A. Iffland*.
8. For additional Instructions given to the Spelling Class—*James Cuthbert*.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FRIDAY, NOV. 29.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The Committee to whom was referred that part of the President's Message, which relates to our Foreign Affairs, beg leave to Report, in part—

That they have endeavoured to give to the subject submitted to them, that full and dispassionate consideration which is due to one intimately connected with the interest, the peace, the safety and the honor of their country.

Your committee will not encumber your journals and waste your patience, with a detailed history of all the various matters growing out of our foreign relations. The cold recital of wrongs, of injuries and aggressions, known and felt by every member of this Union, could have no other effect than to desaden the national sensibility, and render the public mind callous to injuries with which it is already too familiar.

Without recurring then to the multiplied wrongs of partial or temporary operation, of which we have so just cause of complaint against the two great belligerents, your committee will only call your attention, at this time, to the systematic aggression of those powers, authorized by their edicts against neutral commerce—a system, which as regarded its principles, was founded on pretensions that went to the subversion of our national independence; and which, although now abandoned by one power, is, in its broad and destructive operation, as still enforced by the other, sapping the foundation of our prosperity.

It is more than five years since England and France, in violation of those principles of justice and public law, held sacred by all civilized nations, commenced this unprecedented system, by seizing the property of the citizens of the United States, peacefully parading

their lawful commerce on the high seas. To shield themselves from the odium which such outrage must incur, each of the belligerents sought a pretext in the conduct of the other—each attempting to justify his system of rapine as a retaliation for similar acts on the part of the enemy. As if the law of nations, founded on the eternal rules of justice, could sanction a principle, which, if engrafted into our municipal code, would excuse the crime of one robber, upon the sole plea that the unfortunate object of his rapacity was also a victim to the injustice of another. The fact of priority could be true as to one only of the parties; and whether true or false, could furnish no ground of justification.

The United States thus unexpectedly and violently assailed by the two greatest powers in Europe, withdrew their citizens and property from the ocean; and cherishing the blessing of peace, although the occasion would have fully justified war, sought redress in an appeal to the justice and magnanimity of the belligerents. When this appeal had failed of the success which was due to its moderation, other measures, founded on the same pacific policy, but applying to the interests, instead of the justice of the belligerents, were resorted to. Such was the character of the non-intercourse and non-importation laws which invited the return of both powers, to their former state of amicable relations, by offering commercial advantages to the one who should first revoke her hostile edicts, and imposing restrictions on the other.

France at length, availing herself of the proffer made equally to her and her enemy, by the non-importation law of May, 1810, announced the repeal on the first of the following November, of the decrees of Berlin and Milan. And it affords a subject of sincere congratulation to be informed, thro' the official organs of the government, that those decrees are, so far at least as our rights are concerned really and practically at an end.

It was confidently expected that this act on the part of France, would have been immediately followed by a revocation on the part of Great Britain of her orders in council. If our reliance on her justice had been impaired by the wrongs she had inflicted, yet when she had pledged her faith to the world that the sole motive of her aggression on neutral commerce was to be found in the Berlin and Milan decrees, we looked forward to the extinction of the decrees at the period when the freedom of the seas would be again restored.

In this reasonable expectation we have, however, been disappointed. A year has elapsed since the French decrees were recalled, and yet Great Britain, instead of revoking *pari passu* that course of unjustifiable attack on neutral rights, in which she professed to be only the reluctant follower of France, has advanced with bolder and continuously increasing strides. To the categorical demands lately made by our government for the repeal of her orders in council, she has offered to deny the practical extinction of the French decrees; and she has, moreover, advanced a new and unexpected demand, in raising in hostility the orders themselves. She has insisted, through her accredited minister at this place, that the repeal of the orders in council must be preceded, not only by the practical abandonment of the decrees of Berlin and Milan, so far as they intringe the neutral rights of the United States; but by the renunciation on the part of France, of the whole of her system of commercial warfare against Great Britain, of which those decrees originally form a part.

This system is understood to consist in a course of measures adopted by France and the other powers on the continent subject to, or in alliance with her, calculated to prevent the introduction into their territories of the products and manufactures of Great Britain and her colonies; and to annihilate her trade with them. However hostile these regulations may be, on the part of France towards Great Britain, or however sensibly the latter may feel their effects, they are, nevertheless, to be regarded only as the expedients of one enemy against another, for which the United States as a neutral power can in no respect, be responsible; they are too, in exact conformity with those which Great Britain has herself adopted and acted upon in time of peace as well as war. And it is not to be presumed that France would yield to the unauthorized demand of America, what she seems to have considered as one of the most powerful engines of the present war.

Such are the pretensions upon which Great Britain founds the violation of the maritime rights of the United States—pretensions not theoretical merely, but followed up by a desolating war upon our unprotected commerce

From the London Gazette extraordinary.

DOWNING-STREET, October 16, 1811.

Dispatches, of which the following are a copy and an extract, were yesterday evening received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Gen. Viscount Wellington, dated Quadraxayes, September 29, and Fozzala, 2d October, 1811.

QUADRAXAYES, September 29, 1811.

My Lord—The enemy commenced their movements towards Ciudad Rodrigo with convoys of provisions from the Sierra de Bejar and from Salamanca on the 21st inst.; and on the following day I collected the British army, in positions from which I could either advance or retire without difficulty, which would enable me to see all that was going on, and the strength of the enemy's army.

The 3d division, and that part of General Alten's brigade of cavalry which was not detached, occupied the range of heights which are on the left of the Agueda, leaving their advanced guard, under Lieutenant Colonel Williams, of the 6th, on the heights of Pastores, within three miles of Ciudad Rodrigo; the 4th division were at Fuente Guinaldo, where I had strengthened a position with some works; the light division on the right of Agueda, having their right resting upon the mountains which separate Castile and Estremadura; Lieut. Gen. Graham commanded the troops on the left of the army, which were posted on the Lower Azava; the 6th division and Maj. Gen. Anson's brigade of cavalry being at Espeja, and occupying Cerpo, Maralva, &c.

Mareschal del Campo Don Carlos d'Espagne observed the Lower Agueda with Don Julian Sanchez's cavalry and infantry. Lieut. Gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton, with Maj. Gen. Slade's and Major Gen. de Grey's brigades of Cavalry, was on the Upper Azava, in the centre, between the right and left of the army, with General Pack's brigade at Campillo; and the 6th division were in operation of the Pass of Parales in the rear of the right, the French General Foy having remained and collected a body of troops in Upper Estremadura, consisting of part of his own division of the army of Portugal, and a division of the army of the Centre, and the 7th division was in reserve at Alamedilla.

The enemy first appeared in the plain near Ciudad Rodrigo, on the 23d, and retired again in a short time, but on the 24th, in the morning, they advanced again in considerable force, and entered the plain by the roads of St. Spiritus and Tenebron; and before evening they had collected there all their cavalry, to the amount of about six thousand men, and four divisions of infantry, of which one division were of the Imperial Guard; and the remainder of the armies were encamped on the Quadaxere, immediately beyond the hills which surrounded the plain of Ciudad Rodrigo.

On the morning of the 25th, the enemy sent a reconnaissance of cavalry towards the Lower Azava, consisting of about fourteen squadrons of the Imperial Guard.

They drove in our posts on the right of the Azava; but having passed the river, the Lanciers de Berg were charged by two squadrons of the 16th and one of the 14th Light Dragoons and driven back; they attempted to rally and to return, but were fired upon by the Light Infantry of the 61st regiment, which had been posted in the wood, on their flank, by Lieutenant-Gen. Graham; and Major-General Anson pursued them across the Azava, and afterwards resumed his posts on the right of that river. Lieutenant-General Graham was highly pleased with the conduct of Major Anson's brigade; and Major-General Anson particularly mentions Lieut. Col. Hervey and Brotherton of the 14th, and Captain Kay and Major Cooks of the 16th.

But the enemy's attention was principally directed during this day to the position of the 3d division on the hills between Fuente Guinaldo and Pastores. About eight in the morning, they moved a column consisting of between 30 and 40 squadrons of cavalry, and 14 battalions of infantry, and 12 pieces of cannon, from Ciudad Rodrigo, in such a direction, as that it was doubtful whether they would attempt to ascend the hills by Baciña, El Bodon, or by the direct road towards Fuente Guinaldo, and I was not certain by which road they would make their attack, till they actually commenced it upon the last.

As soon as I saw the direction of their march, I had reinforced the 2d battalion 5th regiment, which occupied the post on the hill, over which the road passes to Guinaldo, by the 7th regiment, and the 51st Portuguese regiment, under the command of Major-General, the

Hon. C. Coiville, and Major-General Alten's brigade, of which only three squadrons remained, which had not been detached, drawn from El Bodon; and I ordered there a brigade of the 4th division from Fuente Guinaldo, and afterwards from El Bodon the remainder of the troops—division, with the exception of those at —, which were too distant.

In the mean time however, the small body of troops in this post sustained the attack of the enemy's cavalry and artillery. One regiment of French dragoons succeeded in taking two pieces of cannon which had been posted on a rising ground on the right of our troops; but they were charged by the second battalion 5th regiment, under the command of Major Ridge, and the guns were immediately retaken.

While this operation was going on the flank, an attack was made on the front by another regiment, which was repulsed in a similar manner by the 7th regiment, and the three squadrons of Major-General Alten's brigade charged repeatedly different bodies of the enemy, which ascended the hill on the left of the two regiments of British infantry; the Portuguese regiment being posted in the rear of their right.

At length the division of the enemy's infantry, which had marched with the cavalry from Ciudad Rodrigo, were brought up to the attack on the road of Fuente Guinaldo, and seeing that they would arrive and be engaged before the troops could arrive either from Guinaldo or El Bodon, I determined to withdraw our post, and to retire with the whole on Fuente Guinaldo—The 2d battalion 5th regiment, and the 7th regiment, were formed into one square, and the 21st Portuguese regiment is to another, supported by Major-General Alten's small body of cavalry and the Portuguese artillery.

The enemy's cavalry immediately rushed forward and obliged our cavalry to retire to the support of the Portuguese regiment; and the 5th and 7th regiments were charged on three faces of the square, by the French cavalry; but they halted and repulsed the attack with the utmost steadiness and gallantry. We then continued the retreat and joined the remainder of the 3d division, also formed in squares, on their march to Fuente Guinaldo; and the whole retired together in the utmost order; and the enemy never made another attempt to charge any of them; but were satisfied with firing upon them with their artillery, and with following them.

Lieutenant Colonel Williams, with his light infantry, and the Honorable Lieutenant Colonel French, with the 7th regiment, retired from Pastores across the Agueda, and thence marched by Robleda, where they took some prisoners, and recrossed the Agueda, and joined at Guinaldo in the evening.

I placed the 3d and 4th divisions, and General Pack's Brigade of infantry, and Major-General Alten's, Major-General De Grey's, and Major-General Slade's Brigades of cavalry in the position of Fuente Guinaldo on the evening of the 25th, and ordered Major-General Crawford to retire with the light division across the Agueda; the 7th division to form at Atbergaria, and Lieutenant-General Graham to collect the troops under his command at Nava D'Aver, keeping only posts of observation on the Azava; and the troops were thus formed in an echelon, of which the centre was in the position at Guinaldo and the right upon the pass of Perales, and the left at Nava D'Aver, Mareschal del Campo Don Carlos d'Espagne was placed on the left of the Coa, and Don Julian Sanchez was detached with the cavalry to the enemy's rear.

The enemy brought up a 2d division of infantry from Ciudad Rodrigo, in the afternoon of the 25th, and in the course of that night, and of the 26th, they collected their whole army in front of our position at Guinaldo; and not deeming it expedient to stand their attack in that position, I retired about three leagues, and, on the 27th, formed the army as follows, viz: the 5th division on the right at Alda Velina; the 4th and light divisions, and Major-General Alten's cavalry, at the convent of Sacaparte, in front of Alfayates; the 3d and 7th divisions, in second line, behind Alfayates; and Lieut. General Graham's corps on the left at Bismela, having their advanced guard beyond the Villa Major River, and Lieut. General Sir Stapleton Cotton's cavalry near Alfayates, on the left of the 4th division, and having General Pack's and General M. Mahou's brigades, at Nebulosa, on their left. The pickets of the cavalry were in front of Aldea de Ponte, beyond Ville Major River; and those of General Alten's brigade beyond the same river towards Euralcos.

It had been the enemy's intention to turn the left of the position of Guinaldo, by moving a column in the valley of

The ships of the United States, laden with the products of our own soil and labour, navigated by our own citizens, and peaceably pursuing a lawful trade, are seized on our own coast, at the very mouths of our harbours, condemned and confiscated.

Your committee are not, however, of that sect whose worship is at the shrine of a calculating avarice. And while we are laying before you the just complaints of our merchants against the plunder of their ships and cargoes, we cannot refrain from presenting to the justice and humanity of our country the unhappy case of our impressed seamen. Although the groans of these victims of barbarity for the loss of (what should be dearer to Americans than life) their liberty—although the cries of their wives and children in the privation of protectors and parents, have, of late, been drowned in the louder clamors with the loss of property, yet is the practice of forcing our mariners into the British navy, in violation of the rights of our flag carried on with unabated rigour and severity. It is our duty to encourage the fair and legitimate commerce of this country, by protecting the property of its merchants, then, indeed, by as much as life and liberty are more estimable than ships and goods, so much more important is the duty to shield the persons of our seamen, whose hard and honest services are employed, equally with those of the merchants, in advancing, under the sanction of laws, the interest of their country.

To sum up, in a word, the great causes of complaint against Great Britain, your committee need only say, That the United States, as a sovereign and independent power, claim the right to use the ocean, which is the common and acknowledged highway of nations, for the purpose of transporting, in their own vessels, the products of their own soil and the acquisitions of their own industry, to a market in the ports of friendly nations, and thence home; to return, such articles as their necessities or convenience may require, always regarding the rights of belligerents, as defined by the established laws of nations. Great Britain, in defiance of this incontestable right, captures every American vessel bound to or returning from a port where her commerce is not favoured; seizes her cargoes, and, in spite of our remonstrances, proceeds in their aggressions.

To wrongs so daring in character, and so disgraceful in their execution, it is impossible that the people of the United States should remain indifferent. We must now tamely and quietly submit, or we must resist by those means which God has placed within our reach.

Your committee would not cast a shade over the American cause, by the expression of a doubt which branch of this alternative will be embraced. The ocean is now presented, when the cautious character, misunderstood and undervalued for a time by foreign and domestic enemies, should be vindicated. If we have not rushed to the field of battle like the nations who are led by the mad ambition of a single chief, or the avarice of a corrupted court, it has not proceeded from a fear of war, but from our love of justice and humanity. That proud spirit of liberty and independence, which sustained our fathers in the successful assertion of their rights against foreign aggression, is not yet sunk. The patriotic fire of the revolution still burns in the American breast with a holy and unextinguishable flame, and will conduct this nation to those high destinies, which are not less the reward of dignified moderation than of exalted valor.

But we have borne with injury until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The sovereignty and independence of these states, purchased and sanctified by the blood of our fathers, from whom we received them, now for ourselves only, but as the inheritance of our posterity, are deliberately and systematically violated. And the period has arrived, when in the opinion of your committee, it is the sacred duty of Congress to call forth the patriotism and resources of the country. By the aid of these, and with the blessing of God, we confidently trust we shall be enabled to procure that redress, which has been sought for by justice, by remonstrance and forbearance in vain.

Your committee, reserving for a future report, those ulterior measures, which, in their opinion, ought to be pursued, would, at this time, earnestly recommend, in the words of the President, "That the United States be immediately put into an armour and attitude demanded by the crisis, and corresponding with the national spirit and expectation."

[The Resolutions appeared in our last.]

the Upper Azava, and hence ascending the heights in the rear of the position by Castillejas; and from this column they detached a division of infantry and fourteen squadrons of cavalry, to follow our retreat by Albergaria, and another body of the same strength followed us by Farcachos. The former attacked the pickets of the cavalry at Aldea de Ponte, and drove them in; and they pushed on nearly as far as Alfayates. I then made General Packenham attack them with his brigade on the 5th division, supported by the Hon. Lt. Gen. Cole, and the 4th division; and by Sir Stapleton Cotton's cavalry; and the enemy were driven through Aldea de Ponte, back upon Albergaria, and the pickets of the cavalry resumed their stations.

But the enemy having been reinforced by the troops which marched upon Farcachos, again advanced about sun-set, and drove in the pickets of the cavalry from Aldea de Ponte; and took possession of the village.

Lieut. Gen. Cole again attacked them with a part of Gen. Packenham's brigade, and drove them through the village; but night having come on, and as Gen. Packenham was not certain what was passing on his flanks, or of the numbers of his enemy, and he knew that the army were to fall back still further, he evacuated the village, which the enemy occupied, and held during the night.

On the 28th, I formed the army on the Heights behind Soito, having the Sierras das Mesas on their right, and the left at Rendo on the Coa, about one league in the rear of the position which they had occupied on the 27th. The enemy also retired from Aldea de Ponte, and had their advanced posts at Albergaria, and as it appears that they are about to retire from this part of the country and as we have already had some bad weather, and may expect more at the period of the Equinoctial gale, I propose to canton the troops.

I cannot conclude this report of the occurrences of the last week, without expressing to your Lordship my admiration of the conduct of the troops engaged in the affair of the 25th instant.

The conduct of the 2d battalion 5th regiment, commanded by Major Ridge, in particular affords a memorable example of what the steadiness and discipline of the troops, and their confidence in their officers, can effect, in the most difficult and trying situations. The conduct of the 77th regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. Bromhead, was equally good, and I have never seen a more determined attack than was made by the whole of the enemy's cavalry, with every advantage of the assistance of a superior artillery, and repulsed by these two weak battalions.

I must not also omit to report the good conduct on the same occasion, of the 8th Portuguese regiment, under the command of Colonel Baceller, and of Major Arenschildt's artillery.

The Portuguese infantry were not actually charged, but were repeatedly threatened; and they showed the utmost steadiness and discipline, both in the mode in which they prepared to receive the enemy, and in all the movements of a retreat made over six miles of plain, in front of superior cavalry and artillery.

The Portuguese artillery men attached to the guns, which were for a moment in the enemy's possession, were cut down at their guns.

The infantry upon this occasion, were under the command of Maj. Gen. the Hon. C. Colville; Lieut. Gen. Gen. Picton, being with the troops at El Bodon, and the conduct of Major General Colville, was beyond all praise.

Your Lordship will have observed by the details of the action which I have given you, how much reason I had to be satisfied with the conduct of the 11th Hussars and the 11th Light Dragoons, of Maj. Gen. Aken's brigade. There were not more than three squadrons of the two regiments on the ground, this brigade having for some time furnished the cavalry for the out posts of the army, and they charged the enemy's cavalry repeatedly; and notwithstanding the superiority of the latter, the post would have been maintained, if I had not preferred to abandon it to risking the loss of those brave men, by continuing the unequal contest, under additional disadvantages, in consequence of the immediate entry of 14 battalions of infantry into the action, before the support which I had ordered up could arrive.

Maj. Gen. Aken, and Lieut. Cols. Cumming and Arenschildt, and the officers of these regiments particularly distinguished themselves upon this occasion.

I have also to mention, that the Adjutant Gen. Maj. Gen. the Hon. G. Stewart, being upon the field, gave

his assistance, as an officer of cavalry, with his usual gallantry.

In the affair of the 24th at Aldea de Ponte, Brigadier Gen. Fakenham, and the troops of the 4th division, under the orders of Lieut. Gen. Cole, likewise conducted themselves remarkably well.

His Serene Highness the Hereditary Prince of Orange accompanied me during the operations which I have detailed to your Lordship, & was for the first time in fire, and he conducted himself with the spirit and intelligence which afford a hope that he will become an ornament to his profession.

The enemy having collected for the object of relieving Ciudad Rodrigo, the army of the north which were withdrawn from the attack which they commenced on Gen. Abadia, in Galicia, in which are included six battalions of the Imperial Guard, & Gen. Couban's division of infantry, composed of troops recently arrived in Spain from the army of Naples, & now drawn from the frontiers of Navarre, where they had been employed in operations against Mna, together with five divisions, and all the cavalry of the army called Portugal, composing altogether an army of not less than 50,000 men, of which 6000 were cavalry, and 135 pieces of artillery. I could not pretend to maintain the block side of Ciudad Rodrigo; nor could any efforts which I could make, prevent, or materially impede the collection of the supplies, or the march of the convoy for the relief of that place. I did all that I could expect to effect without incurring the risk of great loss for no object and as the reports, as usual, were so various in regard to the enemy's real strength, it was necessary that I should see their army.

I have had no Reports from the North since I addressed your Lordship, nor from the South of Spain.

General Girard had collected at Merida, a small body of troops; but I imagine that he will break up this collection again, as soon as he will hear that General Hill is at Porcialegre.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

WELLINGTON.

From the *Baltimore American*.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS—DATED
Washington, Nov. 11.

"As it is of the first importance to merchants to be able to foresee the course of measures which government will adopt, in relation to our political and commercial intercourse with Europe, some pains have been taken to ascertain that course. The conjectures here offered hazarded have necessarily and unavoidably been accompanied by that degree of uncertainty, which want of time and want of information were calculated to occasion. Calculating on no change, during the winter, in the aspect of intelligence from Great Britain and France, it may almost certainly be relied upon, that such measures will be taken as shall convince the British government that unless they relinquish their obnoxious orders and illegitimate blockades, America will be prepared to assert her rights by force; that the non-importation with the British dominions will continue, and be most rigidly and effectually enforced by additional means; that our merchants will be authorized to arm and defend their trade with all other nations; and that probably such duties and restrictions will be imposed upon importations from the French dominions as shall correspond with the new duties and restrictions decreed in France. All our ships, frigates and inferior vessels of war will, nearly to a certainty, be fitted out, repaired, and ordered into service, as well as instructed to convoy fleets of merchantmen bound to or from ports, the trade with which may be dangerous. One or two additional frigates may be built. Direct and immediate hostilities with England are not to be apprehended, unless they are commenced on the other side of the Atlantic. The committees on the different subjects of the President's message will likely be appointed to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, December 5.

"In the course of a few days we shall have something of interest to communicate. The committee are daily reporting; and the administration party seem perfectly cool and deliberate in conversing on their plans. You may however be assured, that although they assume the language of War against a certain foreign power, nothing more is intended than HOSTILITY against our own Commerce."

December 2.

"The business transacted in Congress, since my last, will require but a short summary, although some parts of it, particularly that of the ENFORCING ACT, recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, is calculated to produce an animated and highly interesting debate. The following is the substance of Mr. Gallatin's letter on this subject:—

1. Examiners of produce, imported from foreign ports, are to be appointed, whose opinions shall be conclusive.
2. Inspectors of the customs, are to be authorized to enter dwelling houses to search for prohibited articles.
3. A new district court is to be established on the northern frontier.
4. To ensure vigilance and fidelity in the Collectors, four commissioners are to be appointed with salaries, to examine the books and papers of the collectors, and report to the treasury annually.
5. Certificates of origin to be required of importers, to be furnished by American Consuls at the places where produce is shipped.
6. Coasters to obtain clearances when going from one port to another, except packets, &c.
7. Cargoes on board of coasters, going from one district to another, to be examined by inspectors at the places of departure and entry.
8. As cargoes of salt now pay no duty, and are not measured, they are to be examined in future, to ascertain whether any prohibited articles are secreted or not.
9. The trade with Passamaquoddy, in articles of foreign growth, to or from, to be prohibited, except specially licensed by the President.

From Washington, December 6.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Mason in the chair, on the report of the Committee of Foreign Relations, made some days ago. The report having been read:—

On motion of Mr. Porter, the house went into committee of the whole on the report of the committee of Foreign Relations:—

Mr. Porter rose to explain the object of the committee of Foreign Relations in making this report.—He said the committee had considered all prospects of an amicable settlement of our difference with Great Britain as at an end. This was evident from the miserable shifts she resorted to in order to justify her aggressions upon our commerce. If we submitted much longer to these, we might expect to see the subjects of Great Britain not only capturing our property at sea, but treading upon our decks in the streets of our cities. With regard to the question of any longer submitting to the wrongs inflicted upon us by the Orders in Council, or of openly treating them by war, there was but one opinion in the committee, and this was, that they ought to be resisted by WAR. As to the time and mode of waging this war, however, there was some divided opinion among the committee. Although we could not contend with Great Britain on her own element, we could do her essential injury upon it; and it was besides in our power to deprive her of the valuable provinces she held in North America.—After some calculations with regard to the expense of a war, Mr. P. said, that if the resolution were agreed to, it would be a declaration of the committee of Foreign Relations to be commenced open, decisive war, unless Great Britain rescinded her Orders in Council. He concluded by remarking that the committee had approached this subject with diffidence and awe; but they had done what they considered their duty; and he hoped, if we were to have war, we should not rush into it unprepared.

The question was taken on the first resolution for filling the ranks of the present army, &c. and carried, 117—11.

The Sibir, capt. Derby, has arrived at Cape Ann, from Ivica, Alicante and Gibraltar—he left Ivica the 11th October, Alicante, 14th and Gibraltar 20th. Capt. D. informs that just before he

left Ivica, a packet arrived from Alicante, bringing information that Tarragona has been retaken by the Spaniards, and that the French had all been massacred—he also brought the information of a battle at Valencia, in which the French lost between 4 and 5000 men, and were completely defeated. Capt. D. says that the French still held possession of S. Roque, (about 11,000 strong) and that the Spaniards were encamped near Gibraltar.

The French still continue to send strong reinforcements into Spain and Portugal. Teams of Artillery and baggage waggons loaded with ammunition and provisions were without end, generally destined for the last place. Among them were considerable besieging materials, particularly those destined for mining.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Armada has arrived at New York in 41 days from Liverpool, with London dates to the 22d of October.

The most interesting intelligence is that Prussia which has recently exhibited some spasmodic symptoms of expiring independence, has been quieted again by the menacing attitude of the Great Powers. Russia, it is said too, has accommodated her differences for the present, and it seems by concessions in favour of her freedom from the rigour of the continental system. It is not however certain as yet, what is the true state of affairs between these two powers.

A few days more would terminate the restrictions on the Prince Regent, when it was expected he would make some alterations in his ministry, but not much in the policy of the government. It is confidently said he will pursue the war measures in Spain and Portugal with the utmost vigour.

The King was not so well as for some time past.

LONDON, OCT. 21.

This morning, we received Moniteurs and other Paris papers to the 16th. They contain details of Bonaparte's tour in Holland, and enable us to contradict the report circulated on Saturday, of his returning to Paris on the 15th. He remained at Amsterdam at the date of the last accounts, and was expected to continue there for some days. His ulterior destination is not mentioned.

The Channel fleet, about to be formed under Admiral Sir C. Cotton, and which it was generally believed would rendezvous in Cawsand Bay, it is now known will rendezvous at Spithead. This alteration is supposed to be in consequence of the vast preparations making by the enemy on the eastern shores of our kingdom.

A large battering train is fitting at Woolwich; and 15,000,000 cartridges are filling at Purfleet, which are intended, it is said, for the Baltic.

The Anhalt mail supplies us with some further accounts respecting military operations between the Russians and Turks. The latter have certainly crossed the Danube near Widdin. It appears, however, that in two engagements, fought on the 23d July, and the 3d Aug. the Turks were repulsed with considerable loss.

Some accounts were received on Saturday from Jersey and Guernsey of the 12th. The expectations of invasion seem to have subsided; but every necessary precaution was still taking.

A large reinforcement will be immediately sent to Portugal. The 7th Dragoon Guards, the Hussar Brigade, and General Campbell's fine Scotch regiment, the 91st, form part. The latter is now esteemed one of the best infantry regiments in the service.

With regard to Prussia, it is absolutely impossible that any promise of support from this country can rouse her from the dreadful apathy into which she has fallen, or re-invigorate her councils. She is conscious that she exists but by the indulgence of Bonaparte, and we accordingly find his Prussian Majesty most anxiously eager

to contradict every rumour which hints at the probability of a rupture with France.

By the Pompee we learn that the enemy have now two ships of the line, three frigates, and several corvettes and brigs, ready for sea, in l'Orion. Thus every account that reaches us from any of the enemy's naval arsenals, states a degree of activity prevailing in them unequalled at any other former period since the commencement of the revolution.

Oct. 22.—At a quarter before two o'clock this day, an express arrived at York House, from Windsor, stating, "That his Majesty was not so well as yesterday, having slept but little during the night."

QUEBEC, DECEMBER 30, 1811.

Since our last intelligence has been received through the United States, from Lisbon to the 11th November, containing a confirmation of previous advices that the contending armies, on both sides, had gone into cantonments, awaiting the rainy season. The French had taken up their quarters in Leon, Castile and Estremadura. Not a French soldier was in any part of Portugal that was not a prisoner. For an army whose business it is to defend a country to remain inactive, when not attacked, cannot be matter of surprize. But for an invading army, whose avowed object is conquest, thus to remain idle, argues that kind of respect for its opponent, as may be considered to amount to fear of him.

In addition to this inactivity of the principal French army, it will be seen, by our columns, that advices have been received that the Spaniards have been successful against the French, by retaking Tarragona; and by obtaining a signal victory over them, in Valencia.

Our neighbors, at Washington, appear to think that they can frighten us with big words; but it is the report of a pistol, pointed at their own vitals, which, though it may not prove mortal, the wound it inflicts may not be soon or easily healed.

Friday, being the festival of St. John, it was celebrated by the fraternity of this garrison with uncommon eclat. In the forenoon the different lodges assembled at the Union Hotel, from whence they walked in procession to the Scotch Church, when an appropriate and able discourse was delivered by the Revd. M. Spark, on the occasion. A considerable number dined together at the Hotel. In the evening the upper range of windows was brilliantly illuminated. In the center was displayed a large and well executed circular transparency of the Arms of the fraternity. The whole was conducted and the evening spent with the utmost harmony and hilarity.

Among the many Toasts drank, the following have been communicated to us—

The King and the Craft,—Music, *God Save the King*

His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent,—Music *Free Mason's March*

Sir George Prevost,—Music, *See the conquering Hero comes.*

The Navy,—Music, *Rule Britannia and Hearts of Oak.*

The Army,—Music, *The Duke of York's March.*

Success to our army in Portugal and the Spanish Patriots,—Music, *Britons strike home.*

On the vote of the Committee of the House of Representatives for filling the ranks of the army,

Great Jonathan, grown bold, will have no blanks,
So 'tis resolv'd to fill the army's ranks;
Wise is, no doubt, his many-headed will,
But where's the army which he means to fill?
Quebec, 30th December, 1811.

DIED,—On Saturday, Mrs. MARIA YONGE, wife of Mr. — Yonge, of this city.

POST OFFICE.

A MAIL for ENGLAND via Halifax, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 4th January, at 4 o'clock, p.m.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The Bishop of the Diocese proposing to hold a Confirmation in the course of the month of February, all persons, being upwards of the age of 14 years, who are desirous of being confirmed, are required to send in their names to the Revd. S. J. Mountain, on or before Monday the 13th January next. No person under 14 years of age will be accepted.

S. J. MOUNTAIN,

Chap. & Sec. to the Lord Bishop.

Quebec, 28th Dec. 1811.

THEATRE.

AMATEUR PLAY.

Under patronage of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN CHIEF, will be presented, on TUESDAY, the 7th January, the comedy of **LOVE MAKES A MAN.** OR **THE FOP'S FORTUNE.** The farce will be expressed in the title.

SALES BY AUCTION.

At the auction room of THOMAS GARY to-morrow TUESDAY the 31st instant, at ONE o'clock,

HOUSEHOLD furniture, a new carriage, an assortment of dry goods, a considerable collection of new books, particularly elementary school books by the dozen, stationery, new watches, jewellery, chocolate, and a great variety of other articles.

Quebec, 30th December, 1811.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, the 2d and 3d January, at ONE o'clock, at the subscribers' Rooms:

A VERY extensive assortment of new Goods, suitable to the country and season, just arrived: teas, sugar, nails, glassware, 30 boxes mould candles, 30 cases sheet-iron, and other articles. JONES & MUNRO, Aucts. & Broks.

Public sales will be held at their Auction Rooms every THURSDAY and FRIDAY.—They have loaf sugar, hyson and green teas, lime-juice, and mould candles to dispose of by private sale—A vault and cellar to let in St. Peter street.

Quebec, December 30, 1811.

On SATURDAY next, the 4th Jan. at ONE o'clock, at the subscribers' stores, without reserve:

TEN Pun strong Grenada Rum of a high flavor, eight pipes of prime Port wine, 4 pipes, 5 hds, and 6 qr. casks L. P. Madeira wine, 6 casks bottled Cyder, 3 casks bottled ale, and 3 casks bottled porter, 6 chests hyson tea, 10 chests fresh English (Single) Green Tea, double and single refined sugar, coffee; afterwards an assortment of Dry Goods.

JONES & MUNRO, Aucts. & Broks.

Quebec, Decr. 30, 1811.

Clear samples of the wine will be drawn and may be tasted on the morning before the sale.

FOR SALE—A case of elegant PRINTS neatly framed, received per the Sarah, which will be sold cheap for cash by

JEAN & CHARLES LANGEVIN.

Fabrique street, 27th Dec. 1811.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the business carried on in Quebec under the firm of FLOWER & NEWBERRY, and of FLOWER, NEWBERRY & CAPPER expires this day; all persons having claims on the said firms are desired to send in the same for adjustment; and those indebted are desired to make immediate payment to JAMES CAPPER, who is duly authorised to receive the same.

JOSEPH FLOWER,
NICHOLAS NEWBERRY,
JAMES CAPPER.

Quebec, 18th December, 1811.

FOR SALE, AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S, ONE half-covered and two open Carioles, new and complete. CHARLES LEMELIN, St. Joseph street, St. Roch.

Quebec, 30th Dec. 1811.

A VENDRE HAR LE ROUSSEIGNÉ Cariole demie-couverte, deux ditto ouvertes, neuves et completes. CHARLES LEMELIN, Rus St. Joseph à St. Roch.

Quebec, 30th Dec. 1811.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

WANTED, for the supply of His Majesty's Forces, **SEVEN THOUSAND BARRELS FINE FLOUR;**

EIGHT THOUSAND Minots best boiling PEASE.
To be delivered at the following places, in the quantities and at the periods below specified.

At the KING'S STORES, AT MONTREAL:

On or before the 1 June, 1812.....	1000
1 Augt.....	1000

On the KING'S WHARF, AT QUEBEC:

On or before the 1 June, 1812.....	2500
15 June.....	2000
1 July.....	1000
15.....	500
1 Augt.....	500

Total Flour 7000 bbls, pease 5000 mts.

The Flour to be packed and inspected in the manner directed by law, and branded with the initials of the furnisher, and the letter W underneath.—warranted to keep good and sound for twelve months after delivery.—any of the Flour found defective within the period above specified to be immediately replaced by the furnisher with an equal quantity of good and sound Flour.

The whole to be paid for in Cash or in Government Bills of Exchange, at 30 days sight, at the rate of exchange at which Government bills are negotiated in this Office, at the option of the Commissary General.

Sealed tenders, for the whole or part of the above supply, in quantities not less than 200 barrels Flour or 200 minots Pease, will be received at this Office, on or before the 24th February next.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, Decr. 16, 1811.

BOOK-KEEPER.

A **YOUNG** Man of considerable experience and unexceptionable character, who will be disengaged in a few days, solicits employment in the above line. Respectable references can be given. Please address A. care of the editor.—October 21, 1811.

FOR SALE

- 200 Kegs Butter,
- 300 Barrels Flour,
- 99 do. Pot-Ashes,
- 100 do. Beef,
- 36 do. Pork; apply to

4th Nov. 1811. **JAMES HEATH.**

THE subscriber has taken the **OFFICE** and **STORES** on the **QUEEN'S WHARF**, lately occupied by Messrs. **Moyle, Henderson & Gibb**, and begs leave to offer his services as a **COMMISSION MERCHANT.**

G. HENDERSON.

N. B. As a considerable part of the above stores are at present unoccupied, **G. H.** would let them for storage, during the winter months at a low rate.

He has the following **Goods** for sale, on the most reasonable terms.—viz.

A quantity of **HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c.** spades, shovels, frying-pans, blistered and German steel, Paris white, whitening, lasp-black, coppers, black-lead, rosin, grindstones, paints, linseed oil, bottle corks, window glass, &c.

Cloths, flannels, blankets, calimancoes and stuffs, threads, brown linen, cotton shirting, India muskeens, English do. black silk handkerchiefs, persians and modes, black worsted hose, stationary, &c. &c.

- 1 case morocco skins,
- 3 casks glassware,
- 20 barrels bright muscovado sugar,
- 5 cases tea,
- 20 quarter barrels gun-powder,
- 2 casks shot,
- 1 ton musket balls,
- 5 tons pig, bar and sheet-lead, a few coils cordage,
- 1 6½-inch hawser,
- 5 anchors.—Quebec, Nov. 14, 1811.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that His Excellency having thought proper to remove the obstacles in **Craig's Road**, the Stage will commence running as soon as the frost and snow will admit of it. **JOSIAH STILES.**
Quebec, 11th Nov. 1811.

FASHIONABLE DANCING

MR. **YONGE** respectfully acquaints the parents and guardians of his former pupils, and the ladies and gentlemen of Quebec in general, that his **ATZENROCK School** for the reception of young Masters and Misses, commences **Wednesday next**, at Mr. **FRUACH's** Assembly Room, **St. John street**.—Mr. Y. having acquired his knowledge of the art from some of the most eminent teachers in the United Kingdom, hopes, by unremitting attention to the duties of his profession, to give satisfaction to those friends who may honor him with their patronage. **Days of attendance**—**Wednesdays** and **Saturdays**, from four 'till six o'clock.

Mr. YONGE's EVENING Academy, for **ADULTS**, will be open on **TUESDAY** next, at the above room, and will continue open every **TUESDAY** and **FRIDAY**, during the season, from six 'till nine o'clock.—Mr. Y. has been favored with the latest collection of Cotillions, from his friends in London and Bath.

The terms may be known on application at Mr. Yonge's house, No. 9, Hope street, or at his Dancing Academy. **Private tuition** as usual.
Quebec, December 2, 1811.

FOR SALE FOR BILLS OF EXCHANGE:

TWO or three Cargoes of **LUMBER**, now lying at Portneuf, feet of the **Richelieu**, consisting of oak and pine timber, spars of different kinds and dimensions, deals, staves, lathwood, handspikes, oars, &c. will be assorted to suit purchasers, and will be delivered to the ships from the wharf and ponds free of every expence.

- ALSO, AT QUEBEC:*
- 6 pipes of best old London Par. Madeira
 - 13 do. do do. market do.
 - 6 do. Mountain,
 - 1 do. Muscatel,

WINEs,

Four bales of woollen gloves,
Few coils of small cordage and hawsers
Crockerly ware incrates assorted,
Mustard in kegs and boxes,
Lampblack and paints,

Will be disposed of at reduced prices to close consignments.

ALSO,
The good schooner **FANNY**, 15 tons per register, and 2 years old, now lying at Portneuf, complete in stores and rigging; terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser.
JOHN COLTMAN & Co.
Quebec, 19th August, 1811.

FOR SALE

A complete suit of rigging for a Ship from 300 to 400 Tons of an excellent manufacture, which will be sold cheap for cash or approved bills.
ALSO—A few Anchors from 15 to 15 Cwt. 2 to 15 In Cables, 45 Tons of Oakum, and an excellent set of Dead eyes for a ship of 100 Tons.

A. ATKINSON & Co.

Quebec, 25th Oct. 1811.

FOR SALE.

By private contract—37
The schooner **CATICHE**, of the burthen of 57 tons, with all her rigging and apparel.

MANTHORP & ARNOLD.

Quebec, 20th April, 1811.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE

A **CONSTANT** supply of the following articles.—
viz.—
From 1 H. to 30 M. first quality Pine Boards,
1 H. to 15 M. second do. do.
Pine Plank, 1½ inch thick, 10 to 40 feet long,
2 do. do. do. do.
2½ do. do. do. do.
3 do. do. do. do.
Oak Plank, 14 inch to 3 inch thick,
Birch do. 14 inch to 3 inch thick,
Ash Oars, 12 to 24 feet long,
Ready-made do. 12 to 24 do.

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ALSO,

Scantling, Shingles, Norway pine and spruce Spars, Pine Timber, and other articles of Lumber, upon which a deduction of five per cent will be made from the market prices, for cash.

ALSO—Best Essence of Spruce,
THOMAS LEE, Junr.
Mountain street, No. 10.

Quebec, May 25, 1811.
N. B. The subscriber is also provided with convenient craft and boats for carrying the above articles of lumber on board vessels, &c. when required.
T. L.

GEORGE **ARNOLD & Co.** Tailleurs, de **London**, font leurs sincères remerciemens à leurs amis et au public, de l'encouragement qu'ils ont eu jusqu'à présent, et les informant qu'ils ont reçu par les dernières arrivées de Londres, un assortiment général des plus beaux Draps superfins, cassimires, patrons de vestes, florentines de soie pour vestes, &c. &c. qu'ils travailleront, dans le dernier goût, et avec expedition, à leur maison le **LONDON COFFEE HOUSE**, No. 12, rue Sous le Fort, dans la Basse Ville.
Quebec, le 12 Juillet, 1811.

GEORGE BROWNE,

No. 2, St. JOSEPH STREET, UPPER TOWN,
HAS FOR SALE—

Pink and white sparkling Champagne, of first quality, Superior Port, London Particular Madeira, Claret, Real Cognac Brandy, London Brown Stout, Burton Beer, Taunton Ale, and Herefordshire Cyder, in casks and bottles;

Double and single refined, clayed and Muscovado sugar; gunpowder, hyson, single, and hyson skin teas; West India coffee, Florence oil, in cases containing 12 quart-bottles; English pickles, in cases containing 6 bottles; white wine vinegar, in jars from 34 to 64 gallons; Wedgwood's queen-ware, in crates each containing a complete dinner-service; best London made saddles, bridles and double bits; military hats, with feathers, &c. complete; gentlemen's boots and shoes, patent duck, piggon, and snipe shot; powder-flasks, shot-bells, screw-drivers, steel chargers and flints; a few pieces low-priced woollens and rose blankets.

The wines may be had in quantities not less than two, the porter, ale, &c. not less than four dozen,
Quebec, August 26, 1811.

FOR SALE, at **MORISON'S COOPERAGE**, No. 25, Sault au Matelot street:

20 pipes old L. P. Madeira in hhd's, qr. casks or 10 bottles by the dozen.
Also—a few puncheons Jamaica spirits.
Quebec, August 19, 1811.

AVIS.

LES **SOUSSEIGNE'S** viennent de recevoir, par le **Dolphin**, Capitaine **Seiwright**, de **London**, les articles suivans, qu'ils vendront, à bas prix, pour argent comptant, lettres de change, ou à credit approuvé.

- 5 Pipes de vin d'Oporto, de la premiere qualité, de l'année 1801,
- 15 Do. do. Prime, d'une excellente qualité,
- 50 Foutilles de grosse biere de Londres de Hibbert,
- 20 Caisnes d'Ale de Benton,
- 10 do. de cire blanche,
- 20 Quartis de vinigré de la premiere qualité de 30 gallons chaque,
- 20 Tonnes de fer,
- 2 Do. de cuivre rouge pour doubler,
- 20 Caisnes de tande de Canada.—*AVANT.*
- 4 Do. d'épingles, No. 4, 4½, 5, 6 & 7.
- 10 Do. de marchandises fines, consistant en indiennes des Indes, Shawls, Baptistes, &c.—4 yalises de marchandises des Indes, 2 valises de marchandises pour le dentil, &c. &c.—*AVANT*, en leur magasin,
- 25 Caisnes de Thé Anglois,
- 10 Do. Sauchong,
- 6 Do. Hyson, et un assortiment très-étendu de lainage, et marchandises seules de toute sortes. Un Piano perpendiculaire par Stoddard. Un do. horizontal par do. lesquels seront vendus considérablement plus bas que le prix d'achat. **WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.**
Quebec, 25e Novembre, 1811.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

JUST arrived and for **SALE**, at the **THEATRE TAVERN**, choice full made Vermont **BUTTER** and **CHEESE**, in any quantities to suit Purchasers.

ALSO—**HONEY** and **BEE'S WAX.**
Quebec, 26th Dec. 1811.

State of the THERMOMETER, for the past week,
at 8 o'clock, A. M. 1, -3, 5, 9, 9, 13, 23.

Printed and published for **THOMAS CARY**, No. 3, St. Lewis street, at the **NEW PRINTING-OFFICE**, No. 19, Basse-ville.