

# THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRAEDIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. iv. 5.

VOLUME VIII.]

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1812.

[NUMBER 34.

## FOR SALE,

336 Pouches,  
205 Bayonet Belts,  
293 Pouch Belts,  
75 Firelock Slings, the property of Major General Shank.—Application to be made to Quarter-Master FRASER, Canadian Regiment.  
Quebec, August 3, 1812.

## THE SUBSCRIBER HATH FOR SALE,

20 M feet 3-inch red pine plank, 20 to 40 feet long,  
10 M. do. white pine do. 20 ft. long & upwards,  
5 M. pieces 1½-inch pine plank, 10 and 12 feet long,  
4 M. do. lathwood,  
5 M. standard staves,  
100 white oak wainscot logs, 14 feet long,  
2 M. feet white oak timber, inch pine boards, and other articles of lumber, for cash or approved bills of exchange.

ALSO—Best essence of spruce.

THOMAS LEE, Junr.  
No. 10, Mountain street.

## NEW INVENTION.

Prince Regent Morning Drink.

SUPERIOR TO SODA WATER.

JAMES REID, Confectioner, No. 5, BUADE street, sole inventor and proprietor, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that previous to his offering the above for sale, that it has been examined and approved by the first gentlemen of the faculty and recommended by them and gentlemen of the first respectability, as safe, wholesome and restorative, that it calvins without intoxicating and invigorates after late hours or long watchings, tends to promote digestion and operates as a gentle cathartic; may be had by the doz. or single bottle, by applying as above. Price 1s. 3d. per bottle.

QUEBEC, MAY 4, 1812.

HAVING examined a Drink, composed by Mr. JAMES REID, of this city, and called by him "Prince Regent Morning Drink," we pronounce it to be salutary and restorative, and a proper corrective after late hours or long watchings, as it promotes digestion and operates as a gentle cathartic or laxative.

JAMES FISHER, M. D. Wm. HOLMES,  
JOHN BUCHANAN.

## FOR SALE,

175 barrels Prime Beef,  
59 ———— Pork,  
10 ———— Mess ditto,  
200 ———— fine Flour,  
2000 minots excellent WHEAT cribbled,  
5000 lbs. Cheese,  
18 cases yellow Soap,  
70 Smoked Hams,  
150 kegs Lard,  
14 pieces of Gun,  
30 tierces of Biscuit,  
6 pipes of Port Wine,  
2500 feet small Oak Timber,  
5 M. dressed West India Staves.

Apply to JAMES HEATH,  
Queen's Wharf, 30th May, 1812.

## FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, at the house formerly occupied by Mr. Thomas Aylwin—  
Jamaica spirits, high proof and well flavored,  
Leeward Island rum,  
Leaf and lump sugar of a superior quality,  
Window glass, 6½ by 7½—7½ by 8½—8½ by 9½.  
Steel and cast iron, chamber grates with fire-irons,  
Money chests, Anchors,  
A quantity of soda water,  
Also—4 boxes linen thread assorted, from No. 9 to 24,  
8 boxes low-priced men and boy's hats.  
Quebec, June 21, 1812. JOHN DEMPSTER.



FOR SALE,  
FOUR GIGS, lately imported in the Lord Wellington;—to be viewed at Pierre Garneau's, 3 Angel street, St. John street.—

Enquire of the Printer, or No. 13, St. Peter street, Quebec, 25th July, 1812.

THE Subscriber can accommodate about a dozen respectable Gentlemen with the best private Board and lodgings.

JAMES REID.

Quebec, May 11th, 1812.

## FOR SALE,

TEN thousand feet of Black Walnut Plank and Boards. Apply to R. DALKIN, rope-maker, Cul-de-sac, or to Mr. D. THOMPSON, baker, Champlain street.—Quebec, June 9, 1812.

FOR SALE a quantity of DRY INCH PINE BOARDS:—

1½ Inch Pine Planks,  
1½ Inch Cedar do.  
2 Inch pine do.  
2½ Inch do do.

Squared Cedar Timber, fit for exportation and for Door and Window frames, &c.—Essence of Spruce as usual.

12,000 Scotch Bricks.

11,000 Best fire Bricks.—For cash only.

THOS. WILSON

Quebec, 27th July, 1812.

## FOR SALE BY JOHN STEWART,

A FEW large Anchors, laying on the Queen's wharf, weight 14 to 20 cwt.

## ALSO,

8000 bushels Wheat,  
200 barrels Superfine dried Flour,  
400 ditto fine ditto,  
1000 minots good boiling Pease,  
10 bales Woolens,  
10 ditto Hosiery, from Aberdeen,  
20 chests Single Tea,  
20 puncheons Jamaica Spirits,  
30 pipes Port Wine,  
20 ditto Madeira and Teneriffe ditto,  
10 cases fine Claret, bottled in London,  
10 ditto Port Wine ditto ditto,  
10 boxes London made Mould Candles,  
100 casks London bot'd porter & brown Stout,  
75 ditto Bell's Ale.

Cul-de-Sac, 15th June, 1812.

## STATIONARY.

WILLIAM RUTHVIN, Book-binder and Stationer, has just received from London, a complete assortment of Stationary, and a few School Books, which he will sell cheap for ready money, at his shop, next to the New Printing Office,  
Quebec, 25th May, 1812.

## FOR SALE,

AT the ETCHEMIN SAW-MILLS, opposite Sillery Cove—

50 M. feet merchantable inch Pine Boards, }  
20 M. do. 1½ do. do. } 20 a 40 feet in  
40 M. do. 2 do. Plank, } length.  
60 M. do. 3 do. do.  
10 M. do. Elm Boards and Plank,  
60 M. do. Oak 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 Spars of various sizes, and R. Oak and Pine Plank and Boards.—Also, superfine and fine flour, cabin and common biscuit,

1st May, 1812.

ON SALE by the Subscriber, and just now landing from the Brig Eliza from Dundee:—

A quantity of Refined Sugars in keaves of 3, 8, and 11 lbs. to be disposed of in small lots for cash, also, Bell Ticks, Checks and Stripes of various descriptions, Omburgs, Sheerings, Ravensucks, Canvas, Biscuit and Flour Bagging of all sorts, for Cash or approved Bills of Exchange.

THOMAS CHRISTIE.

La Canotrie, 2d, June, 1812.

THE subscribers have for sale, at New Liverpool, the following articles—

80 M. pipe and hhd. staves,  
40 M. feet merchantable pine timber,  
100 M. feet white pine plank, 12 ft. long by 2½ inch thick,  
300 puncheon packs

20 M. puncheon staves for the W. I. market,  
ALSO—Oak timber, oak and pine plank of various lengths, and a variety of articles of Lumber, which they will dispose of for cash, or approved bills, as may be agreed upon.  
G. & W. HAMILTON.  
Quebec, April 6, 1812.

## TO LET,

AND possession given immediately, a large STORE in St. Peter street; also a fire-proof VAULT.—Apply to the subscribers.

WILSON, ROBERTSON & Co.

Quebec, May 11, 1812.

## FOR SALE.

4 Pipes London Market Madeira,  
2 do.  
2 Quarter Casks, } Mountain and Malaga Wines,  
20 doz. bottled,  
400 Minots Lisbon Salt,  
12 Guns, 18 pounder coronades, new and in the best order, with carriages, mavy locks, round, langridge and cannister shot, &c. &c.  
1½ Tons Copper Bolts, ½, ¾, 1 and 1½ inch,  
2 do. flat and square iron assorted dimensions,  
4 do. bolt iron, ½, ¾, 1 and 1½ inch,  
9 Bundles half inch rod iron,  
10 Cwt. best Steel,  
60 Casks assorted plank, board, cariole and shingle Nails,  
1 new 9 inch Cable,  
7 do. 5½, 7 inch do.  
1 second hand 11½ inch do. 80 fathoms  
1 do. 12½ do. do. 70 do.  
36 Coils small cordage, 1½ to 4 inch,  
2 Bales Sheathing Paper,  
10 Crates assorted Earthenware,  
40 Kegs red Paint,  
20 Casks Lamp Black,  
2 do. Whitening,  
1 Bale worsted Gloves.

The above articles will be disposed of on the most moderate terms for cash, short credit or approved Bills of Exchange, being chiefly to close consignments.

## ALSO,

20M. Staves laying on the wharves,  
200 Barrels fresh fine Flour, daily expected from Portland Mills, and a small cargo of 8 to 10M. bushels of Wheat, which will be ready for shipping in the course of the Month.

COLTMANS & HALE.

Quebec, 1 May, 1812.

## 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.

**COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,**  
**QUEBEC, 17th AUGUST, 1812.**

**T**HE Commissioners appointed by His Excellency Sir GEORGE PREVOST, Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces, in virtue of the Provincial Act of the 3rd year of His Majesty's Reign, intitled, "An Act to facilitate the circulation of Army Bills," have fixed on the rate of Exchange for Government Bills, at 30 days sight, for the next fortnight from this date, at TWENTY ONE and ONE HALF per cent. sterling, discount

**RAFFLE.**

**UNION-HOTEL, 30th instant, by twenty-five subscribers, at four dollars each, paid at the time of throwing: the three highest throws, with three dice, of doublets wins, a fine figure, tall HORSE stands all five, goes well in all his paces, draws gig or cart, cost 25 guineas. Subscriptions entered at the Hotel.**

Quebec, 18th Aug. 1812.  
 The horse advertised will be raffled on MONDAY, at one o'clock, at the Union Hotel,—only THREE shares to fill up.  
 Quebec, August 25, 1812.

**FOR SALE.**

**T**WO Thousand Bushels of excellent Wheat, ready cribbled and in good order for immediate shipping.

ALSO.  
 100 Barrels of lowland Rum of strong proof and excellent flavor.  
 17th August, 1812. OBADIAH AYLWIN

**FOR SALE.**

**B**y the Subscriber, at the NEW POST TAVERN, near St. John's Gate, One Hundred and Twenty Thousand of Good BRICKS;—ALSO, a few thousand Bundles of Excellent HAY, to be delivered at any time required.  
 JOSIAH STILES.

Quebec, 16th August, 1812.

**FOR LONDON, to sail with convoy in September.**

**T**HE Ship ISAAC TODD, Capt. Smith, register 350 tons, armed with 12 eight een pound Carronades, and a proportionate number of men; will be ready to take freight on the 15th instant, and has elegant accommodations for Passengers. For further particulars apply to her Commander on board or to  
 J. HALLOWEL, JUNR. & Co.  
 Quebec, 11th August, 1812

**FOR SALE, by the Subscribers, a Consignment of MILITARY SASHES of different sizes & colors.**  
 Wm. BENDERSON & Co.  
 11th Aug. 1812.



**TO LET,**  
 And immediate possession given,  
**THREE ROOMS** on a first floor.  
 Enquire Palace Street, No. 13—11th August, 1812.

**FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.**  
 A Handsome CURTICLE and HARNESS, which is constructed to move as a Gig, or Tandem. Likewise a fine ten'd finger Organ; two barrel Organs and one of Clemente's best patent Pianos, enquire of the **PRINTER.**  
 Quebec, 4th August, 1812.

**FOR LONDON.**

**T**HE new Ship FAME, Capt. Sievwright, now completing her loading at Sillery Cove, and will sail with first convoy for England;—Having a large Cabin and good accommodation, would take a few passengers or a family. Apply to the Captain on board the ship or at Linthorne and Jolliffe's Counting House.  
 Quebec, 4th August, 1812.

**T**HE armed Ship LORD WELLINGTON for London, now loading at Mr. Aylwin's Wharf, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will sail in about three weeks. Apply to Captain Mitchell on board or to

**HENRY BLACK,**  
 SHIP MARINER, coppered and completely armed, Lane Cable, master, for Portsmouth, has excellent accommodation for passengers and will sail first convoy.

Brig DIANA for Greenock, will take a few tons on freight, if offered soon. Apply as above.

N. B. London bottled Porter, a few groce of empty wine Bottles, and a complete assortment of Irish Linen,  
 Quebec, 3d August, 1812. H. B.

**T**HE Subscriber having taken that handsome and commodious House lately occupied by Mr. John Campbell, at St. Rocks, adjoining the Ship-yard of Mr. John Goudie, begs leave to inform the public in general that she can accommodate a number of gentlemen with Boarding and Lodging, having rooms fitted up in the most commodious manner for that purpose, who has also for sale, all kinds of Spirituous liquors & Groceries of all kinds, and good Stabling for Horses.  
 ELIZABETH BROWN.

Quebec, August 3, 1812

**FOR CHARTER.**

**T**O any Port of Great Britain or Ireland or to any admissible port on the Continent, the good Brig CONCORD, burthen 148 tons register measurement. Apply to  
 JOHN GOUDIE, Junr.  
 Quebec, 3d August, 1812. St. Roch's

**FREIGHT FOR BELFAST.**

Per the fast sailing, armed and coppered Brig GOLDEN FLEECE, ARTHUR RUSSEL, Master, the Golden Fleece has a great part of her cargo now on board and will sail with the first convoy. For particulars apply to

IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co.  
 Quebec, 4th August, 1812.

Freight wanted for 100 Bbls. Ashes to Lantz, apply as above.

**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.**

**T**ENERIFFE Wine, in pipes, bhds. and q. ca ks, 10 Bhds. first quality London particular West India Madeira.

6 Pipes } London Market Madeira.  
 6 Bhds. }  
 Super of Port Wine.  
 30 Pipes Guernsey Port Wine.  
 150 Puncheons Lowland Rum.  
 Clayed and Muscovado sugar.  
 Cables and Cordage of all sizes.  
 Anchors from 1 to 30 Cwt.  
 Sails of various sizes.  
 Copper in rods assorted from 1 8 to 1 1/2 inch.

Do. in bolts and spikes.  
 Quebec, 6th August, 1812.

WILLIAM OVIATT.

**FOR CHARTER.**

**T**HE fine new Brig JANE MONTGOMERIE, 167 tons register; launched last May—stands A1 at Lloyds, and is well-calculated for a wheat cargo. She is now ready to commence loading. Apply to the captain, on board, at Mrs. A. Mann's wharf, or to

WILSON, ROBERTSON & Co.  
 Quebec, July 27, 1812.

**FOR CHARTER.**

**T**HE fine fast-sailing brig DOROTHY COOK, of 210 tons burthen. Apply to  
 Cut-de-sac, July 21, 1812. JOHN STEWART.

**FOR CHARTER,**

**TO LONDON, LIVERPOOL OR THE CLYDE.**

**T**HE New Ship GOUDIES, burthen per register 360 tons, full built, and copper fastened, with ports sufficient to take the largest class of masts, and is now ready to commence loading,—for further particulars apply to J. GOUDIE, junr, or the Captain on board.  
 Quebec, 13th July, 1812.

**FOR CHARTER,**

**T**O any port in Ireland, or the north-east coast of England—the good snow GRATITUDE, John Chadd, master, burthen per register 250 tons, now ready to take in her cargo.—For further particulars, apply to the master, on board, or to

COLTMANS & HALE,  
 Quebec, June 22, 1812.

**TO BE LET, and possession given immediately.**

A House in St. John street. For particulars apply to the Editor.  
 Quebec, June 23, 1812.

**WANTED.**

**TWO VESSELS** to load with Lumber for London or to a port in the English Channel. Apply at **LINTHORNE & JOLIFFE'S,** Quebec 20th July, 1812.  
 To be Sold, a ship's Long Boat, 20 feet in length, 7 feet 8 inches in breadth, strong built—apply as above.

**FOR SALE,**

**B**y the subscribers, at their stores, in St. Peter street, very cheap for cash—

20 bales cloths, scarlet, blue, green, and grey, fit for military service

5 do. Kerseymeres, do. do. do.

6 do. white flannels, do. do.

3 do. Blankets, do. do.

100 doz. military stockings,

6 trunks calicoes,

2 do. 6-4 shawls,

4 do. pocket handkerchiefs,

3 do. cotton-shirting and striped ditto,

50 pieces Irish dowlax,

51 box cotton lace,

50 doz. cotton hose,

20 barrels Muscovado sugar,

12 boxes Martinique liqueur, noyeau,

Snuff, Plug and Pig-tail tobacco,

20 coils assorted cordage,

20 doz. English spades and shovels,

10 bags corks,

3 doz. gentlemen's saddles.

F. QUIROUET & Co,  
 Quebec, June 30, 1812.

**ANY Gentle Family wishing to enjoy a**

Summer residence in the Country, can be accommodated with a good House, a Garden and Pasture ground for a horse and a cow, by applying to the **EDITOR**—Quebec, 9th June, 1812.

**THREE Rooms to let—Apply to the Editor**

May 1, 1812

**To let and possession given 1st May.**

**T**HAT large and commodious House, No. 111 Mountain-street, Lower Town, with excellent Cellars, Stabling, &c. at present occupied by JAMES ROBERTSON, merchant.—Apply to **ELIZABETH FRASER, No. 9, Garden-street.**  
 Quebec, April 15, 1812.

**JOHN GOUDIE, Junr**

Quebec, 2d March, 1812.

**WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,**

130 barrels sugar,

70 puncheons Jamaica spirits,

31 ditto Leeward Island,

100 barrels rosin,

40 ton assorted flatiron,

10 ton best staple cordage, from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2,

12 coils hawser laid, from 3 1/2 to 5 1/2,

10000 feet white pine timber,

And a small quantity of Port and Madeira wine in quarter casks. J. G.

**QUEBEC ENGLISH COMMERCIAL**

**ACADEMY.**

**M**R. BARBER, impressed with the liveliest gratitude, for the distinguished patronage with which he has been honored, by the ladies and gentlemen of Quebec, since his establishment in this city, offers his sincere and unfeigned thanks; and solicits a continuance of that support, which has been so liberally bestowed. He assures them, his utmost exertions shall be used, towards the advancement of his pupils, in the various departments, of Orthography, Oethoipp, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography, Recitation, Declamation, and a regular course of Arithmetic.

The strictest attention will be paid to their Morals. Mr. B. begs leave to apprise the parents and guardians of Canadian children, who wish them instructed in the English language, that they will consult their interest by placing them under his charge; being perfectly conversant in the French language, he is thereby enabled to facilitate their progress, and make them acquainted with the language in a much shorter space of time.

Terms made known at the Academy, No. 5, Couillard street, three doors from Mr. D. Robertson's (Baker.)  
 Quebec, 13th April, 1812.

EXECUTION OF BELLINGHAM.

The depraved assassin of the late Mr. Perceval suffered death this morning, at eight o'clock, pursuant to the sentence of those laws which he has so flagitiously violated. The murderer was brought out on the scaffold, dressed in a loose brown greatcoat and kerseymere waistcoat, in presence of a much less concourse of spectators than had been seen at any execution for some time past, attended by Dr. Ford, with whom he spent a few moments in prayer; during that period he did not appear in the least embarrassed and, having finished this remaining part of devotion, he was then assigned over to the executioner, who very dexterously launched off this assassin, and his body, after being suspended the usual time, was cut down, and carried into the prison to be delivered to the surgeon for dissection.

It was expected that he would have been executed in Palace yard, from its contiguity to the scene of his guilt and with a view of exposing the exist of this monster as a spectacle of more public and general execution. But the Prince Regent's Council, lest any calamitous accidents might arise from such a procession, judiciously directed that he should suffer on the ordinary spot for the execution of malefactors, in the front of Newgate.

Dr. Ford, the Ordinary of Newgate, made several visits to him in the course of the last two days. He appeared affected with his situation, but persisted in defending the crime he had committed, and was altogether insensible to those exhortations which should induce him to propitiate the mercy of the Almighty, by the only atonement in his power—in unreserved acknowledgment of his guilt.

Numerous visitors of distinction attended yesterday morning at Newgate, expecting to see the prisoner at Chapel, and to hear the Condemned Sermon on this occasion, but he did not appear; retirement of murderers, after sentence of death has been passed upon them, as prescribed by a statute, directs that the criminal convicted shall be conveyed to a cell, and there be kept upon bread and water until execution, on the morning appointed for which he usually attends the Chapel.

All means of suicide had been removed, and he was not permitted to be shaved. He complained seriously of this last prohibition, as he thus would not be able to appear as a Gentleman. The Ordinary of Newgate, and two other clergemen, visited him several times in the course of Saturday and yesterday. He appeared naturally depressed by his situation, but persisted in denying what he had done. There was no condemned sermon yesterday. The ordinary attended at his cell between eight and nine. Bellingham seemed considerably dejected, but on being spoken to on religious subjects, expressed himself in the same vague and insensible manner as before.—talked of the promises of the gospel,—inquired the hour and place of execution,—said that life had been a weary pilgrimage to him—the bliss fleeting and illusory,—the misery real and permanent, and in laying it down he had no vain regrets to make. He conversed in this strain for a considerable time, and closed by hopes of a blessed immortality, and a resolute denial of any guilt in his crime!

In prison he once or twice wished that he had sent for his wife, to have a parting interview with her: yet his conduct to her had been for many years neglectful and unaffectionate. They have lived separate for a considerable length of time, and Bellingham seldom visited her but for the purpose of obtaining money, which he spent in London in urging his foolish claims on Government.

Yesterday Sheriff Heygate saw the prisoner in his cell, taking Alderman Wood with him. On the latter asking him how he found himself? he replied, "As well as a man can be, subsisting upon bread and water.—Government think to intimidate me, but they are mistaken—I have been guilty of no offence, having only done an act of public justice.—The principal part of the day he passed in religious duties; and besides the assistance of Dr. Ford, the Ordinary, he was attended, at his own request, by another Clergyman, the Reverend Mr. Wilson, whom the sheriff introduced. He appeared perfectly tranquil through the day; but desired to be spared the formality of going to the Chapel this morning, requesting that the Holy Sacrament might be administered to him in his cell, which was complied with.—Two keepers have continued with him ever since his conviction, although the dimensions of the cell are only nine feet by six and a half.

The Sheriffs received the warrant for execution at nine o'clock last night.

The greatest precautions were adopted to prevent accidents among the crowd.

the last pocket of the occupation of Salamanca by the Allies, seem to have been utterly unfounded.

Government have received dispatches from Lord Wellington, dated at Fuente de Guinaldo, the 10th inst. but they contain no event of importance.

The Cadiz papers of the 3d and 5th instant contain an account which we shall be happy to find confirmed, that on the 3rd of last month, Ballasteros, who had received a reinforcement of 2000 British troops, attacked the nephew of Soult at Bornes, and defeated him with great slaughter, killing, wounding, or making prisoners 5000 men. The enemy lost their military chest, and Soult himself escaped with the greatest difficulty.

Espoz Y Mina is said to have gained further successes, and to have taken a very rich convoy, being the Governor of Pampeluna, who had come out with 2000 men to protect it. The Governor lost his life.

A private communication from Paris states, that intelligence had been received there of the death of Louis BONAPARTE, the late King of Holland, who, we believe, was a very worthy, unobnoxious man. He is said to have died at Graz, in Silesia, about the middle of June; and to have bequeathed to that town the little property of which he died possessed, in return for the friendly reception with which he had been there honoured.

An article from Petersburg, of the 22d ult. contains the following important article of commercial information, relative to the admission of Colonial Produce into the Ports of Russia:—"The Government have allowed to be introduced into the Ports of Libau, Riga, and Petersburg, and to be deposited in the Royal Magazines, as well as those of individuals, coffee, sugar, spices, and other Colonial Products, without paying duties, and even to withdraw from their warehouses a third of such merchandise, without their being subject to any duty.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, June 16.—A new writ was moved by Mr. WHARTON in the Borough of Downton, in the room of Sir T. Plumer, who was appointed his Majesty's Attorney-General.

LONDON, June 16th.

Another Anshel Mail arrived last night, and still we have no accounts of hostilities. The letters from St. Petersburg state, with confidence, that peace has been concluded with Turkey, and that the ratification of the Porte is forthwith expected. The Emperor is expected to return to his capital after the arrangements for the campaign are finally settled at Wilna.—Murat (King of Naples) has arrived at Danzig, at the head of the French cavalry, which, as we stated yesterday, is rapidly extending over the sea coast of the Baltic.

The prospects of a friendly intercourse between this country and Russia are highly encouraging. The private advices from Stockholm assure us that the Russian commandants of Riga, Revel, and Cronstadt, had received orders for allowing the entry into those ports of all vessels, excepting those of France, and for permitting all ships to sail laden with wheat, barley, &c. for any friendly or neutral port, under convoy of Swedish or English ships of war. In consequence of this resolution, which was communicated to Sir J. Saumarez by a merchant, the English admiral immediately dispatched a frigate for Riga.

The abrogation of the Orders in Council continues to diffuse joy and satisfaction throughout the manufacturing districts. On Saturday at Leen's Market, a greater quantity of cloth was purchased than has been known to have been bought, in one day, at any former period. At Liverpool one and a half million of yards of bonny goods have been shipped within the last week worth £125,000; and it is said that two and half million of yards more are in progress of embarkation, within the same interval of a week £12,000 convoy duty, at four per cent, has been paid indicating further shipments to the amount of £50,000. The wages of the Lancashire Manufacturers have been raised.

AN EPIGRAM.

What better reason can you guess,  
Why men are poor and ladies thinner,  
But thousands now for dinner dress,  
'Till nothing's left to dress for dinner.

Return of the effective strength of the Regular and Militia Forces, on the 25th of June, 1811, and the 25th of December, 1811:—

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Feb. 11, 1812.

AT HOME, on the 25th of Dec. 1811.		AT HOME, on the 25th of June, 1811.	
REGULAR	MILITIA	REGULAR	MILITIA
12,050	1865	13,575	2291
11,719	2136	10,196	1140
29,769	4001	23,711	3731
AT HOME, on the 25th of Dec. 1811.		AT HOME, on the 25th of June, 1811.	
12,050	1865	13,575	2291
11,719	2136	10,196	1140
29,769	4001	23,711	3731
AT HOME, on the 25th of Dec. 1811.		AT HOME, on the 25th of June, 1811.	
12,050	1865	13,575	2291
11,719	2136	10,196	1140
29,769	4001	23,711	3731

Return of the Number of Recruits raised Quarterly, by the ordinary modes of recruiting, finally approved for the Regular Army, (exclusive of Foreign and Colonial Corps) in the year 1811:—

Mis—For a limited period.....1,639	Total 11,472.
For life.....7,897	
Boys—For a limited period.....200	
For life.....1,580	

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 27.

On Thursday Lord Cochrane had a long interview with Lord Melville, previous to his leaving town on a secret Expedition.—See

Several Bomb vessels have been for some time in preparation, which, it is said, are to compose part of a force which is to be put under his Lordship's command.

Colonel Gordon, who was Secretary to H. R. H. the Duke of York, is led from hence on Wednesday, in the *Fen*, for Lisbon, being appointed Deputy Quarter Master-General in Portugal. The *Fen* took out 400,000 dollars, (the same which the *Castor* brought from Vera Cruz) for the payment of the troops.

Also arrived from the River this morning, with 50 cannon water works, which are to be fitted into his Majesty's ship *Minden*. They hold two tons each; the object is to find a substitute for the ancient mode of keeping and preserving water on board ship, and to a more compact form.

LONDON, JUNE 24.

It is said Government have determined on taking possession of the Island of Gros, off L'Orient, as a very desirable station for our vessels, and admirably situated for the annoyance of the enemy.

All the letters from the country mention the activity occasioned in the several departments of our manufactures, by the promised suspension or abrogation of the Orders in Council. Those from Liverpool anticipate, that in less than ten days, 10,000 tons of shipping will be laden for the United States.—There are about 50 American vessels in that port, which will probably be supplied with cargoes composed of the produce of British industry, and many of which had received their ballast to cross the Atlantic without merchandise.

Mr. Canning on Monday night brought forward his motion with regard to the Catholics of Ireland, in the form of a Resolution, pledging the House to take into its consideration early in the next Session the laws affecting the Catholics of both kingdoms. After a debate of considerable length, the motion was carried by a majority of 119.

JUNE 27.

A London Mail arrived this morning, bringing advices to the 15th inst. The Allied Army appears advancing towards the southward, and the French are said to be collecting in force at Seville. The rumours brought by

At seven on Monday morning, May 17, about twenty Gentlemen, chiefly men of rank, assembled in the Lord Mayor's parlour at the Sessions House. About half-past seven, Mr. Sheriff Birch, and Mr. Sheriff Heygate, with Mr. Poynder, their Deputy, arrived in the same room. The Lord Mayor soon after followed. The Sheriffs and his Lordship were in full dress suits of black—Headed by these officers the company proceeded through the Sessions House by subterraneous passages into Newgate, and through various yards till they came into the yard of the condemned capital convicts. Here was set out a small anvil on which to strike off Bellingham's fetters. It rained hard. The Sheriffs ordered the spectators to stand at some distance but around the anvil. In a few minutes Bellingham appeared, attended by the Rev. Mr. Ford, the Ordinary of Newgate.—Bellingham looked a little about him with a quick and sharp manner, and observed, "It is a very wet morning." He seemed calm, collected and firm, as any of the spectators, quite attentive to what was going forward without the least confusion. He was dressed in a brown great coat buttoned half way up; a blue and buff striped waistcoat, clay coloured pantaloons, white stockings, and shoes. He kept on his round hat, and looked a little flushed in the face. He was desired to place his left leg on the anvil, which he did, but seemed a little afraid they would hurt him; he begged they would take care not to hurt him. When the irons were striking off his right leg, he winced a little, as if they had hurt him.

He was in person thin and upright, a little above the middle stature; of a thin, sharp long visage, quick eye, rather small; a very prominent nose and chin, his upper lip projecting rather over his under one, dark hair, and appeared in age to be about 36.

When his irons were off, he quickly retired into a room, attended by Dr. Ford, the Sheriffs, the Lord Mayor, the executioner, some officers, and two or three Gentlemen, to have his arms tied back with ropes, &c. Here he put on Hessian boots and waited till the proper time of proceeding to the place of execution. During the time that he remained here, he talked to the Sheriffs with ease and composure, he repeated shortly what he had said at the trial, respecting the wrongs which he conceived himself to have suffered; and added, that if he could have presented his Petition to the House of Commons, the event for which he was then about to die would not have happened; expressing at the same time a hope that some regulation would be made upon the subject of petitions in future, to prevent similar consequences. Mr. Sheriff Heygate then addressed him, and said he hoped that at this awful moment he felt due and deep contrition for the dreadful act which he had perpetrated. He replied, "I hope that I feel all that a man ought to feel." The Sheriff then said, as he was about to appear in the presence of God, he trusted that all feelings of resentment or revenge were eradicated from his mind; he said yes; that no man could feel more sincerely for the situation of Mrs. Peiceval, and her family than he did—that he was aware he was about to appear in the presence of God—that it was vain for any human being to hope to appear in that presence free from guilt—that man was but corruption. Mr. Sheriff Birch said, you hope for mercy from your repentance through the merits and intercession of your Redeemer. He said, yes, he was conscious of the nature of the act he had committed, and added, you know it is forbidden in scripture. Mr. Sheriff Heygate said, he was glad he was in that temper of mind, and asked if he wished to have his sentiments made known. Bellingham answered, "Yes, certainly, I wish most earnestly to have them made known." The Sheriff then asked him if there was any thing further he had to say, any communication he had to make to his family, or to any other person; he answered, no; with respect to himself, his cares were of course over, and all his concern was for his

family, which, he said, consisted of his wife and three children, all sons, and he was most anxious they should be provided for. The Sheriff then reminded him that a Gentleman had been there yesterday from Liverpool, who had promised him that his family should be taken care of. He expressed his satisfaction, and again repeated, that the only anxiety he now felt was for his family, and for their future provision. Mr. Sheriff Heygate then addressed him, and asked him if he still adhered to his former declaration that he had not perpetrated this act from any concert or communication with any other person and that he was prompted to commit it merely from a mistaken sense of the wrongs which he conceived himself individually to have suffered. He immediately answered with peculiar earnestness that he had not acted in concert or in communication with any human being, and he wished that his last words upon this subject should be made known. He then turned round to a table on which the ropes for binding his hands and arms, and the one with which he was to be executed, were lying, and said, "Gentlemen, I am quite ready." The hour being nearly arrived at which he was to suffer, one of the attendants proceeded to fasten his wrists together; he turned up the sleeves of his coat and clapping his hands together, presented them to the man who held the cord, and said, "so!" When they were fastened, he desired the attendant to pull down his sleeves so far as to cover the cord. The officer then proceeded to secure his arms by a rope behind him; when the man had finished, he moved his hands upwards, as if to ascertain whether he could reach his neck, and asked whether they thought his arms were sufficiently fastened, saying that he might possibly struggle, and that he wished to be so secured as to prevent any inconvenience arising from it, and requested that the rope might be tightened a little, which was accordingly done. During the whole of the awful scene he appeared perfectly composed and collected, his voice never faltered, but just before he left the room to proceed to the place of execution, he stooped down his head and appeared to wipe off a tear. He was then conducted by the Lord Mayor, Sheriff, Under Sheriffs and Officers (Dr. Ford walking with him) from the room in which he had remained from the time his irons were taken off, through the Press-yard and the Prison, to the fatal spot. He walked very firmly, and appeared more composed than many of the persons who were present at this awful scene.

He proceeded through a long variety of narrow, well guarded passages to the debtor's door out of which he ascended the scaffold. In the room looking into the yards through which he passed, the prisoners were all locked up, but they crowded to the windows to look at him.

The procession, which moved quickly along, was followed by about two dozen Gentlemen, chiefly men of rank, among whom were Lords Seton and Deerhurst, the Hon. Mr. Lygon, Mr. Berkley Craven, &c.

The Sheriffs and some of the Officers first went out of the Debtors' door upon a part of the scaffold, a little lower in situation, covered over from the rain, and situated between the door and scaffold of execution. Here they stood with only their own Officers, the Lord Mayor, and about six gentlemen, the others being excluded, were left inside the door in the prison. Bellingham ascended the scaffold, accompanied by Mr. Ford, the Ordinary, the Clergyman, the Executioner, and one or two officers who kept rather back, the Ordinary and executioner alone going forward with him.

He ascended the scaffold with rather a light step, a cheerful countenance, and a confident, a calm, but not at all an exulting air; he looked about him a little lightly and rapidly, which seems to have been his usual manner and gesture; but he had no air of triumph, nor disposition to pay attention to the mob, nor did he attempt to address the populace.

On his appearance a confused noise arose among the mob, from the desire and attempts of some to burst in, counteracted by a far greater number who called "Silence!" He took no notice of this, but submitted quietly, and with a disposition to accommodate, in having the rope fastened round his neck, nor did he seem to notice any thing whatever that passed in the mob, nor was he in any way gratified by the friendly disposition which some manifested towards him.

Before the cap was put over his face, Mr. Ford, the Clergyman, asked if he had any last communication to make, or any thing in particular to say. He was again proceeding about Russia and his family, when Mr. Ford stopped him, calling his attention to the eternity into which he was entering, and praying, Bellingham praying fervently also.

The last thing the Clergyman said to him, was asking him how he felt; to which he answered calmly and collected, saying, "he thanked God for having enabled him to meet his fate with so much fortitude and resignation."

When the executioner proceeded to put the cap over his face, Bellingham, objected to it, and expressed a strong wish the business could be done without it; but Mr. Ford said it was impossible. While the cap was putting on and fastening on, it being tied round the lower part of the face by the prisoner's neck handkerchief, and just when he was tied up, about a score persons in the mob set up a loud and reiterated cry of "God bless you, God save you!" The cry lasted while the cap was fastening on, and though those who set it up were loud, and during, it was joined in but by a very few. The Ordinary asked Bellingham if he heard what the mob was saying? He said he heard them crying out something, but did not understand what it was.

The body hung till nine o'clock, and a soon as it was cut down, was placed in a cart, and covered with a sack. The assistants of the executioner, and a boy, got into the cart, and preceded by the City Marshal, the body was conveyed up the Old Bailey, and along Newgate-street. The populace followed the cart close, and as the windows were thronged with spectators, the executioner two or three times removed the sack from the body, that it might be seen. The cart turned down St. Martin's-le-Grand, up Lime Britton, and the body was delivered at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in Bell-yard. The populace then dispersed.

From the time of his condemnation till that of his execution, no person was admitted to see him, but the two gaolers who remained in the apartment with him, and Mr. Ford, the Clergyman. If any person properly entitled to see him had applied, the Sheriffs were ready to have given them a written order to have done so, without which no one, not even the Lord Mayor, could see him. Mr. Nicholson, who applied to see him so earnestly on Saturday, is a Methodist, unacquainted with the deceased, who certainly was of the Church of England. He took the sacrament this morning with great devotion, making the responses most correctly, and shewing he was well used to the practice of the Church of England. When this was over, he seemed much relieved, and thanked God he was now on the point of having an end put to the troubles in which he had been constantly involved for the last thirty years.

He was allowed only bread and water after his condemnation; but so far from complaining of this he seemed pleased with it, observing, he thought such diet preserved his health and spirits better. In his cell he lay mostly on his bed, no chairs or tables being allowed; and he slept a great deal. He slept remarkably sound last night, and until the time when he was called on to prepare for execution. With all his exclamations about his wrongs on account of Russia, and his lamentations about his family, we could fill our paper; but the substance of them is already accurately given in our preceding account. He firmly and uniformly re-

posed to express contrition for his crime, or for Mr. Perceval's fate, and he as steadily denied having any accomplices.

Great praise is due to Mr. Sheriffs Birch and Heygate for the pains they took in regulating the mode of execution, and to Mr. Ford for his counsel and exhortation to the prisoner. The scaffold or platform of execution was well guarded with additional wooden and iron fences, none but peace officers being in view, or indeed within the City.

The following placard was ordered by the Under Sheriff, Poynder, to be posted up in the night, and also to be held up on poles in the morning by the constables.

"Beware of entering the crowd: Remember, that thirty poor creatures were pressed to death by the crowd, when Holway and Haggerty were executed."—Authenticated by J. POYNDER.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF PEERS.

MONDAY, JUNE 22.—Several Bills were passed in their respective stages, when the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23.—The Marquis Wellesley gave notice, that, to-morrow evening, he should call the attention of the House to the subject of the Catholic Claims. His motion would go to pledge the House to its being taken into the earliest possible consideration, namely, the beginning of the next Session; and it would also go to provide for the general security of the Protestant Church, and the general conciliation of all his Majesty's subjects.

Earl Grey observed, that yesterday five years the Administration to which he belonged had been dismissed for doing something in favour of the Catholics, by arts of the most inflammatory nature. That clamour had now ceased; and he congratulated the House and the country, that a proposition had been made for the complete relief of the Catholics, by one of the very men who composed that Government.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, JUNE 22.—Mr. Jekyll obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to grant Building Leases of certain parts of the parish of Lambeth, called Prince's Meadow; which was read a first time.

*Catholic Penal Laws.*—Mr. Canning said, when the extent and magnitude of the subject which he was about to press upon the consideration of the House, and the debates which had taken place upon it, were considered, and also when anxiety pervaded every part of the empire, it might be apprehended that he should be under the necessity of detaining the House a long time. If he came forward as a partizan, that might be the case, but not doing so, he thought it lay in a narrow question, and till that question was set at rest, he thought the empire never would be quiet. He trusted, however, without advertent to former debates, or inflammatory circumstances, to be able to induce the House to look at it as a great state question, surrounded with danger, indeed, but as one which, if he wished to give peace to the Empire, must be entertained; and if he could persuade Gentlemen to lay aside all recollection of former debates, he flattered himself he should be able to persuade them to agree to the proposition he was about to submit. One general rule was, that all citizens of the same state were entitled to the same privileges; and if exceptions did exist, the *onus probandi* lay on those who imposed them, to shew their necessity. He was aware, at this time, when we were opposed to an enemy so active and so powerful, no man would controvert the benefit which would result from a measure which would tend to cement in affection every man in the Empire against our inveterate and powerful foe. And the third general principle was, that where there existed, in any State, a great question, which had agitated the Empire for a length of time, without any appearance of adjustment between people of opposite opinions, it did become the duty of the supreme power to interfere and set the question at rest. He was aware there might be two objections—the first, the fear of innovation and change—and the other, the danger of concession. The assertion of fear of innovation carried with it the idea of a system of perfection already adopted,—but he should be glad to know at what period this divine system of things had existed.

The Hon. Gent. then ably illustrated the three general principles he had laid down, and combated objections; but said, he was not ready to propose all the steps necessary to be taken, but he wished to recommend it to the Executive Government to take the steps necessary for the purpose of setting the question at rest, and tell the Catholics what they conceived they could grant with safety; and he was convinced the Catholics, whatever ebullitions of feeling they might at first express, would ultimately receive the boon, be it whatever it might, with gratitude. He concluded by moving a Resolution, "That this House would, early in the next Session of Parliament, take into consideration the state of the Penal Laws, as relating to the Catholics of Ireland, with a view to such a final arrangement as may tend to conciliate all persuasions of his Majesty's subjects, and thus add to the strength, revenue, and safety of the Empire."

Mr. Hutchison seconded the motion. General Mathew proposed, as an amendment,— "That the House should, on Thursday, resolve itself into a Committee to take into consideration the condition of the Catholic population of Ireland."

Mr. W. Pole always felt that the time would come when the claims of the Catholics must be acceded to; and he conceived it ought to be made a Cabinet question; when it might be declared what ought to be repealed, and what ought not.

Mr. Fuller declared it as his opinion, after every thing he had seen, that no adjustment could be come to, unless a considerable share of political power was conceded to the Catholics; and as he had no hope that sufficient security could be found to authorise such a grant, he could not consent to deceive the Catholics with such a hope as the Resolution of the Right Hon. Gentleman was calculated to hold out.

Mr. Fuller said, that all generous Irishmen were bound to give security that the title-deeds of the Constitution should not be injured. He loved the Irish; they were a fine manly race of men, their sentiments were congenial with his own, for they loved women and wine as much as he did. But with respect to their religion, considering its tenets, he had a right to demand some security for this emancipation.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in supporting the motion, did it from a belief that something should be done for the Catholics; but what that was, must be the subject of further consideration.

Mr. Grattan gave the Government praise for its change of opinion on this subject. He looked on the question as a bond of concord, and in that light the people of Ireland ought to view it; and as a mark of love shewn by the people of England to them, he was sure it would have considerable effect upon their minds. If the Minister would bring this subject forward himself next year, he (Mr. G.) would give way to him, and would be ready to second and approve.

Lord Castlereagh said, he always entertained principles favourable to the Catholic Claims; but that he had been prevented taking any part in the measures proposed for their emancipation, in consequence of "insuperable obstacles existing in a certain quarter, to which it was only necessary to allude." These obstacles being now removed, he was of opinion, "that it was impossible any Government formed for the country, founded on the principle of resistance to the Roman Catholics," could long exist. Still, his Lordship admitted, that there was a majority of individuals in the Cabinet who held a different opinion on the subject.

Sir J. C. Hippesley wished to see securities established to protect the Protestant Establishment.

Mr. Ponsoby entered upon the general question of the Catholic Claims, which he strongly supported.

Sir C. Barrell opposed the motion, on the ground of the Resolutions lately passed at the Aggregate Meeting in Dublin.

Mr. Whitbread entered into an animated defence of the Catholic Claims, and concluded with pronouncing a high panegyric on his Right Hon. Friend (Mr. Grattan), to whom must be conceded the whole merit and the glory of having originally brought forward and persevered in this great measure, until its final accomplishment could be no longer doubtful.

Mr. Canning, in reply, also paid a high compliment to Mr. Grattan, in whose hands the cause of the Catholics might most safely have been vested; yet he should be much better pleased to see the question placed in the hands of the Executive Government.

The Question was then loudly called for, and strangers were excluded; when General Mathew's Amendment was negatived.

The House then divided on Mr. Canning's motion. Ayes 235—Noes 106—Majority in favour of the Catholics 129. Adjourned at three o'clock.

### LONDON, Friday, June 26, 1812.

By the arrival of Paris Journals to the 25th inst. we are put in possession of the movements of Bonaparte up to the 19th, at which period he was at Danzig, where he had been joined by Murat. It is said that he left Danzig on that day, but the accounts differ as to his destination, some making him go to Konigsburgh, others to Oker-ode, where the French head quarters are said to have been established. No news from the Peninsula in these papers.

It is stated, that licences will forthwith be granted to American ships destined from hence to the United States, and freighted with British manufactures, in the nature of a guarantee, or safe conduct, against capture by British cruisers.—These licences are to be valid for such protection, whether the property be British or American. An arrangement has taken place, and will be notified officially from the War-office, for granting Pensions to Officers wounded severely, or who have lost an eye or a limb in the service. The scale of pensions will be from 40 l per annum, the highest to a General, and 50 l the lowest, to an Ensign, and intermediately according to regimental rank.

The 19th Report of the Commissioners of Military Inquiry has been had before Parliament. It contains an inquiry into the establishment of the Royal Military Asylum.

The first Clause of the Mutiny Act for 1812 states that the number of forces should consist of two hundred and forty five thousand nine hundred and ninety-six Officers and men, including his Majesty's forces serving in the East Indies. The number specified in the Act for 1811, was eighty four thousand eight hundred and one effective men.

In the Committee of Supply a vote was granted of five millions of Exchequer Bills for the service of the year.

The Madras Journals mention, that one of the largest Tigers ever seen in that part of the world was killed at Sankery Dragoon, by Capt. Moore and Lis. Bach and Nelthorpe. In the course of a few months it had destroyed a hundred head of cattle, &c. besides four children.—Sixteen balls were lodged in its body before it fell; it measured from head to tail 15 feet, and was 43 inches in height.

The University of Cambridge was thrown into great consternation on the 30th May last, by the appearance of fire in one of the apartments of Trinity College, at nine o'clock in the evening; it was, however, extinguished without damaging any other part of the building. There had been no fire or light in the apartment for the previous twenty-four hours; and this is the third or fourth instance of fire breaking out in different Colleges of this University, without any discoverable cause. Much serious investigation has consequently taken place, but hitherto without effect.

### Extract of a letter from London.

"Our Police have fortunately discovered the groundwork of the disturbances, which is no less on the part of Bonaparte than to bring about a revolution in this country—and manufacturing machinery is the bug-bear made use of with the people concerned.

"It is a well known fact, that every weaver, or other person engaged in these riots, have on their enlistment set down, and a regular weekly pay of 15 shillings. In fact it is a regularly organized plan on the part of the French Government, but I trust it will be speedily exterminated."

An account of the number of Commercial Licences granted during the last ten years, distinguishing the years:—

1802.....	68	1807.....	2,606
1803.....	836	1808.....	4,910
1804.....	1,141	1809.....	15,226
1805.....	791	1810.....	18,356
1806.....	1,620	1811.....	7,602

H. M. S. Spartan, capt. Brenton had on the 19th inst. captured no less than 3 American privateers,

## COURIER OFFICE, June 26.

The following Letter is just arrived express from Bristol, Dated, June, 22.

"A letter has just been received by one of the most respectable merchants in this city, from his son, who is second lieutenant of the Drake, sloop of war, informing him they spoke the Endymion (sloop) on the 18th instant, which had lost her mizen mast in the Chops of the Channel, bringing an account that Sir E. Pellew had succeeded in cutting off four sail of the line of the Toulon fleet, which had been out manoeuvring, and had met unexpectedly with a violent North Easter, Rear Adm. Traquin Gouriere is among those taken.—The names of the ships are, the Ville de Milan—80 guns; Ausertiz 74; Theseus, 74; and La Juno, 74.

Extract of a letter from a merchant in Eastport to his friend in this city, dated August 2.

"It is with regret I inform you that the schooner Sally, of this place, bound to Boston, was captured between West Quoddy and Little River, about 15 miles from hence, with a considerable quantity of cash on board. She was seen brought to by an English frigate, and rounded to under her stern.

"The Indian sloop of war and brig Plumper are now in the harbour; the Spartan frigate is off Herd Harbour, and two frigates are between West Quoddy and Little River. One of the last mentioned frigates took a small schooner from Cape Cod, with 200 barrels of flour on board. The two frigates then sent three of their boats into Haycock's harbour, about ten miles from hence, to take two American privateers; but the latter being apprised of it, had got their provisions and all their guns (except the large ones) on shore; and when the boats got near them they fired into the boats, and killed and wounded about 20 of the English, on which they retreated. Yesterday the frigates sent ten boats with men, who landed about noon, and we heard a firing all the afternoon. According to accounts there were 100 Americans, and from 100 to 150 English engaged; and there must have been many lives lost. We have not yet heard the result.

Extract of a letter from Fort George, 7th August 1812.

"Although in a state of warfare, I have not much to say.—Since the crossing of Hull to this side of the river, there have been four skirmishes, near the Conard Bridge between our troops and his forces; in all of which the enemy have been abashedly beaten, and with considerable loss; in the latter affair the Indians killed 20 of them and such was their panic, that they left 30 rifles with packs, canteens, drums, &c. &c. behind them. Col. Proctor arrived at Maiden the day after this business, and reinforcements are since gone up to him. We are in hopes of aid also from the conquerors of Michilimackinack, who are ordered to descend in the rear of our invaders.

St. John, July 27.

Thursday last from 20 to 30 fine young men belonging to this City, volunteered their services for a three months cruise on board the Spartan frigate.

Friday morning in consequence of intelligence having been received of several American vessels of war having made their appearance at Passamaquoddy, the American prisoners on board the Spartan were landed in this city and lodged in our gaol,—when the Spartan got under weigh and proceeded down the Bay with a fine breeze.

We understand that General HUNTER, will embark in a few days for England.

BOSTON, Aug. 10.

Arrived brig John & Hannah, Haddock, from N. Orleans via Falmouth; and privateer Sch. Mahettan, of Newbury port.

Sch. Morning Star, Stevens, 4 day from Machias, Capt. S. reports, that on the 1st Augt. two privateers were taken in Little River, by the boats from the frigate Spartan, and a sloop of war, name unknown. They first sent in one boat which the privateers beat off, and killed 5 men; after wards they sent in 3 or 4 boats, strongly armed, and succeeded in capturing them, 15 sail went into Machias same day he left it, 5 of them bound to Eastport, put in there on account of the Spartan

and a sloop of war being there.—A schooner from Machias for Eastport partly laden with flour, was also taken in Little River, supposed to be a retaliation, in consequence of our privateers, taking and molesting English coasting and fishing vessels.

LONDON, Wednesday, June 24, 1812.

Madrid Gazette to the 9th ult. have been received in town.—They contain an Address from the Municipality of the Spanish Capital to the intrusive King, in which they draw an affecting picture of the miseries which have been brought on Spain by her unprincipled invaders. In conclusion, they supplicate the Usurper to convoke the Cortes, as the only means of terminating the evils with which the Kingdom is afflicted.—Joseph, in reply, declines assembling the Cortes, but trusts a favourable moment will arrive for that purpose. He assures his good citizens, that the political existence of Spain depends on its alliance with France, and that this conviction alone can cause him to enter the kingdom! The hospitals, poor-houses, houses of correction, and similar establishments, in the City of Madrid, contain no fewer than 8000 individuals, who receive their daily alms through the hands of the Municipality.

## BELLINGHAM'S WIFE.

Bellingham married Miss Mary Ann Neville, daughter of Mr. John Neville, merchant and ship broker, formerly of Newry, now of Dublin. When in London he was in the habit of calling on his wife's relations, Mr. Shaw's family, of the house of Fletcher, Shaw, and Company, Irish Factors. A Solicitor was lately employed to draw up articles of separation between him and his wife, but they afterwards made up their difference. In the week before last, a piece of silk goods was sent to him by his wife from Liverpool, to be returned to a silk merchant in the city. Bellingham had some difference with the merchant, whether the silk should be sent for, or he should send it to the warehouse. On Saturday se'night, however, he brought it to the merchant, and took a most particular receipt.

QUEBEC, AUGUST 25, 1812.

We have been obligingly favoured with English papers to the 30th June inclusive, as may be seen by our columns. It is said that Lord Wellington's reported march to Salamanca is unfounded; that, on the contrary, he was moving to the southward. This we think to be more probable than his advancing to Marston's head quarters, which would be taking the bull by the horns; a kind of conduct very different from the system Lord Wellington has hitherto pursued; a system marked by the most consummate prudence, though by no means wanting in the requisite spirit, when a fair occasion presented itself. It has been some time our sincere wish to hear of his lordship's approach to Cadix, as we are anxious to hear of the siege of that place being raised; though its continuation has certainly had the beneficial effect of giving employment, for a great length of time, to a very considerable body of the French forces, which might have made more impression elsewhere.

By the latest advices from the North it is said that the Emperor Alexander has made peace with the Turks. The strongest symptom of the truth of this desirable event is, his braving Bonaparte, by opening his ports. This looks like a determination to try the tug of war rather than acknowledge a master.

From Upper Canada we have every reason to expect that the invader, Hull, will soon retrace his steps, or yield his sword to a British conqueror.

It is with pleasure we observe that the 3d battalion of British Militia has renewed its evening drills, which had

been suspended from the period of their ceasing to mount guard, added to a succession of bad weather. When the country is in danger it is indispensably necessary that its intended defence should be inured to arms, by their frequent use.—It is no less necessary that men, on whose military prowess the salvation of the country may so far depend, should accustom themselves to habits of fatigue and obedience to command. To young men whose bosoms are inspired with a love of glory, which we take to be a pretty general case in this province, such habits must afford far more pleasure than pain.

Extract of a letter from Douglass-town (Gaspe) to a gentleman in this city, dated July 27, 1812.

About 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning of Saturday last, the dwelling house of the late John Patterson and every thing it contained were consumed to ashes. Patterson himself and his little boy James were burnt to death.—Mrs. P. the children and servants had a very narrow escape with their lives.—It is a distressful situation for the survivors of this unfortunate family, and a most affecting scene to their friends and neighbours.

On Thursday and Friday last, the Students of the Little Seminary of this City, underwent a public examination. They were questioned on Latin Grammar and Prosody, French Grammar, Sacred History, Roman History, French History, Ancient and Modern Geography, Literature and Rhetoric. The Authors explained were Horace, Virgil, Cicero, Cornelius Nepos, the Appendix and the Epitome Historiæ Sacræ.

On Thursday and Friday the examination was concluded by a Dialogue and a Dramatic Performance, and the distribution of Prizes.—*Quebec Gazette.*

## COMMUNICATION.

Between the hours of 12 o'clock of Saturday night and one o'clock of Sunday morning, some vagabond looking fellow disturbed the neighbourhood of the Parade, by knocking and throwing massive stones, at the doors of peaceable families. He was accompanied by two others, in the garb of gentlemen, but I rather suspect them to have been what Falstaff calls "Squires of the night's body, minions of the moon," who had perforce some gentleman's wardrobe, with which they wished to cover their nefarious purposes, by assuming the appearance of those roaring blades, who conceive they have a right to break the rest of families and disturb the public peace, because, forsooth, they love fun.

MONTREAL, August, 22th.

On Monday morning last arrived here the 8th (or King's) Regiment of foot, from Quebec, to replace the 49th, who have marched for Upper Canada. It is but doing justice to the officers and privates of that corps to state, that their regular and peaceable behaviour while in Montreal, has been such as reflects the highest credit upon them, and they have left this place accompanied by the regard and good wishes of the citizens.

On Thursday last, about 12 o'clock, nearly 3000 persons assembled at Mr. Logan's ship yard to witness the launch of Mr. Molson's Steam Boat, appropriately named the Swiftsure 130 feet keel, and 24 feet beam. About noon the boat proceeded to her element, with a grandeur scarcely to be described, and with a swiftness that gave to this launch a superior majesty to any we have ever seen.—At that instant, a detachment of Capt. Dunlop's company, commanded by Mr. Andrews, fired a salute of 19 guns, with a correctness not to be surpassed by any regular artillery on a similar occasion. It was apprehended that the force of the current might be attended with danger to a vessel of such a construction, but this event justifies us in asserting that no ship yard in the province is better situated in every respect than Mr. Logan's.—Mr. Molson had polite-

ly erected a gallery for the accommodation of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, his lady, and suite, (who honored him on the occasion with their company,) in an appropriate position.

## UPPER-CANADA.

From the *Niagara Bee* of Aug. 8.

We are happy to announce to the public the capture of Fort Michilimackinac, together with all the ordnance stores &c. on the 16th of July by his Majesty's arms, under the command of Captain Roberts, the Garrison so rendered prisoners of War, Capt. R. passes very high encomiums on the gallant and unparalleled exertions of the Canadians in accomplishing the different orders given to them, and surmounting every difficulty in transporting the guns to the height above the Fort, nor is it least worthy of remark that this bold enterprise should have been completed without the effusion of one drop of human blood, it speaks loudly in favor of the British Commanding Officer and offers a striking contrast to the empty threats contained in Governor Hull's Manifesto, that no quarter should be given to any white man found in arms, if Indians were employed; in the above attack a large body of Warriors from the different Tribes of the Western Nations were engaged, and almost brought up to the highest pitch by their War songs and yells, (which to use the language of our correspondents made the weakling ring again,) were however restrained from committing any acts of violence, on the contrary upon hearing that the Garrison had capitulated, returned peacefully to their Canoes.—These formidable allies in number little less than one thousand are on their way down with several hundred Canadians, directed by men of undoubted bravery to assist in retelling the rash invaders of Upper Canada:—We hinted in one of our former numbers at the probability of Gov. Hull being cut off should he remain long at Sandwich, and when the strong reinforcement of 6 or 700 men that is now going on arrives at Malden, cooperating with the above force from the Westward and the present Troops in Amherstburg, our predictions may be asured as not far distant.

Several skirmishes have taken place between our army stationed at Amherstburg, and the enemy highly creditable to our troops, the Militia have acquitted themselves with honor and the Indians evinced more than usual determination, attacking and driving the unskilled for upon the open plains, and as to the officers and men of the 43d, their steady heroic valor and well directed fire, have made a deep impression upon the spirits of the assailants, who have uniformly been forced to retire with considerable loss in three successive attacks.

## PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 21.—Ship Dorset, Spencer, 23 days from Halifax, to Wm. Oviatt, ballast—passengers Mr. Pyke and Mr. Taylor.  
—23—Schooner President, Galibot, sailed from hence, seven days ago, for the North shore, but hearing that the men at their post had quitted it for fear of the Americans, he returned for new orders from his concern.  
—24—A small Schooner from Labradore belonging to Lymburner & Co.  
—25—Schooner Mary Jane, Stewart, 26 days from Halifax, to Mr. Rea, cargo brandy, wine & silks, passengers Mr. Rea and Bremner.  
The Telegraph announces a Sloop-of-war, a cutter, and 5 merchant vessels bound up.

SAILED.—on Thursday last H. M. S. Minerva, Capt. Hawkins, with a numerous homeward bound Convoy.

## FOR LONDON.

To sail with next Convoy,

THE SHIP BRUNSWICK, Letter of Marque, J. O. CLARY, Commander, 585 Tons per Register, well armed and manned, and has elegant and roomy accommodation for passengers.

For particulars apply on board at Mr. MORGAN'S wharf, Quebec, 25th August, 1812.

## THEATRE.

TO-MORROW EVENING, (BY DESIRE) will be presented a Tragedy called, **THE REVENGE.**

End of the play, a Song, by Mrs. MILLS, Preceding the farce, the Birth, Parentage and Travels of DENNIS BAULRUDDERY, from Belfast to Boston, by Mr. BERNARD.

To which will be added, a celebrated farce, called, **RAISING THE WIND.**

## SALES BY AUCTION.

To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at the subscribers' Auction Room, at ONE o'clock: 175 barrels fine Upper-Canada flour, 8 boxes English soap,

A cambouse and a ship-stove quite new;

AFTER WHICH,

A general assortment of Dry Goods of every description, amongst which are a few saddles and bridles.

FRANS. QUIROUET & Co. Auctioneers & Bks. Quebec, August 24, 1812.

To-morrow, WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, at the subscribers' Auction Room, at ONE o'clock:

**SUPERFINE** and fine cloths, amongst which are several pieces of superline scarlet cloth, double-milled casimeres, tanned muslins, cotton shirting, chintz shawls, sheetings, long cloths, d'laiper, linen, bed-tick, a case French prize goods, containing elegant laces, &c. leather and morocco boots, men and women's shoes, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Three hds. loaf sugar in lots, 4 hds. treacle, flat and square-iron, park and beef, lamp-black, sole-leather, and other articles.

JONES, WHITE & MELVIN.

Quebec, August 22, 1812.

On SATURDAY next, the 29th instant, at ONE o'clock, on St. Andrew's wharf:

A new BRIG, not yet registered, of about 130 TONS, now laying alongside of the wharf, with her masts, yards and spars, lower and top-mast standing rigging, &c. She is faithfully built and of the best materials; and may be viewed, or any information obtained as to her or the mode of payment, by applying to the Brokers.

AFTER WHICH,

2 cables, almost new, of about 9 to 10 inches, 3 Anchors, from 8 to 10 cwt. 1 Cambouse and brass cabin stove and pipe, A lot of blocks, sails, &c.

—ALSO—

A set of sails for a schooner of from 100 to 130 tons, new, which were never made use of, consisting of a main-sail, a fore-sail, top-sail, jib and flying jib, made of warranted canvas.

—AND—

For account of the Underwriters or others concerned in the ship Samuel Whitbread—

2 cables, 1 anchor of about 12 cwt. 1 ditto 19 cwt. Several water cask, cordage, &c.

JACOB POZER & Co. A. & B.

Quebec, Aug. 25, 1812.

On FRIDAY, the 18th September, at the subscribers' Auction Room, precisely at ONE o'clock, positively without reserve:

WHAT large and well situated House, No. 42, Sault-au-matelot street, lately occupied by Capt. Boucher, two stories high, with fire-proof vaults, and the stores adjoining, opposite Messrs. Colmans & Hale's; is well fit for a wholesale merchant. The conditions of sale will be made known at the time of the sale. The house may be viewed by applying to the Brokers, St. Peter street.

F. QUIROUET & Co. Auctioneers & Bks. Quebec, August 24, 1812.

NOTICE—The subscribers have for sale, a general assortment of double and single stoves, ploughshares, flat, round and square iron in bars, and iron-ware of different descriptions, from the BARRACAN FORGES. JONES & MUNRO. Quebec, August 25, 1812.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL persons who are desirous of renewing, or of obtaining Leases of Pews or Seats, in the Cathedral, are desired to apply to The Rev. S. J. MOUNTAIN, who will attend for the purpose of receiving such applications, at the Cathedral, between the hours of 11 and 12 of the clock in the forenoon, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from Friday the 28th instant to Friday the 11th of September next, both days included.

As many applications have been made for Seats, it is to be understood that no persons can be allowed to engage or retain more than the number of their family actually requires.

And as some arrears are due, it is further to be understood, that until they (no Lease can be given for the ensuing year) are paid, no Lease can be given and in future such payments, within the period above mentioned, the Pews or Seats upon which it is due will be considered as vacant.

Quebec, 24th August, 1812.

A YOUNG MAN, capable of instructing Youth in a regular course of Mercantile Education, would be glad of a situation as Domestic Tutor, or Assistant in a School, either in Quebec or in any part of Upper or Lower Canada.—Quebec, 24th August, 1812.

FOR KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—The Brig RECOVERY, burthen per register 167 tons, John Renouf, master, will be ready first September to take in about 100 tons on freight.—The Recovery has undergone a good repair and is tight and strong, will be dispatched about 20th September to go from this to Halifax to sail from thence with next convoy. For freight or passage having good accommodations, apply to BIRBAUT & SHEPPERD.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

150 Puncheons strong high flavoured Jamaica Spirits, 5 — Lime Juice, 10 pipes Spanish Wine, superior quality, 5 — Port — 2 — Florence Oil, 27 puncheons good Molasses, 24 barrels and 2 tierces Salmon, 7 fit for the West, 150 — Herrings, } India market, 1000 cwt. tolqual Codfish, daily expected, 200 hds. and 150 barrels British plantation Sugars, 10 tierces, 15 barrels and 20 bags Jamaica Coffee, 300 French burr Stones, 700 pair ready made Ash Oars, 5 M. merchantantable Staves, 14 bales superline and fine Cloths and Casimeres, 72 pieces Oak Timber, 800 bushels Flax Seed clean for exportation, Mess and prime pork in barrels and half barrels, 1 Anchor about 12 cwt. Also Flour, Biscuit, boiling Pease and Oats. Quebec, 23th August, 1812.

BRBAUT & SHEPPERD.

FOR SALE, a few kegs Loch fine Herrings. THOMAS AYLWIN, Quebec, 24th August, 1812.

## To be Let

AND possession given immediately all the UPPER PART of that well finished and commodious House, St. George street, near the Grand Battery, consisting of two stories, belonging to J. B. AUDY, Coach Maker, with cellars, stabling, shed for carriages, large yard, &c. &c. For further information apply to the Editor.—Quebec, 18th August, 1812.

To let and possession given 1st May,

A large and elegant Stone Building, with out-houses and garden, pleasantly situated in Ste. Famille-street, near Hope Gate.— For further particulars apply to the proprietor.

THE COMMITTEE for managing affairs at LEYD'S having recently signified to the subscriber their wish that his correspondence should be continued as heretofore, public notice is hereby given that all communications from Consignees—Ship-masters, branch Pilots, for the river St. Lawrence, and others, in anywise interesting the Underwriters, will be attended to and punctually transmitted as usual to LEYD'S by every mail for Europe, whether by packets, ships of war or merchant vessels. Quebec, May 9, 1812. ROBT. CHRISTIE.

## ON SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

10 M. feet of Oak Timber, and  
3 M. feet white Pine ditto,  
now laying at Sillery Cove.

JONES, WHITE &amp; MELVIN.

Quebec, 29th June, 1812.

## FOR SALE at the Sunscaman's STORES.

**T**WO Hundred and Fifty puncheons Jamaica Spirits  
and Leeward Island Rum.

- 100 Hhds Muscovado Sugar,
- 5000 Barrels fine, middlings and rejected Flour,
- 100 Barrels Pork,
- 120 Kegs Butter,
- 20 do. Lard,
- 6 Bales Leather,
- 6 Casks Bees Wax,
- 80 Tons Iron,
- 4 Tons Copper in Bolts,
- 4 Pipes old L. P. Tenerife Wine,
- 4 M. minots Lisbon Salt,
- 100 M. Staves,
- 40 M. feet Oak Timber,
- 30 M. Deals,
- 100 Fathoms Lathwood,
- 100 Masts and Bowsprits—AND
- 10 Pieces of ship cannon with carriages.

ARMY BILLS preferred to Cash.  
JOHN MURE & Co.

Quebec, 5th Aug. 1812.

**THOMAS HORSMAN** and Co. Palace Street,  
return their sincere thanks to the Public for the  
encouragement they have received in their new establish-  
ment and beg leave to observe that, agreeable to their  
expectations they have received by the *Rachel*, from  
London, a large supply of all such Medicines as are  
used in practice, accompanied with Patent Medicines  
and every other article connected with their line of  
business, a few of which they beg leave to particularise,  
as follows:

Coxwell's Lemon Acid,	Isinglass,
Marsden's do. do,	Salop,
Pomfret Cakes,	Tapioca,
Durable Ink,	Jamaica Pepper,
Godfrey's Cordial,	Long Pepper,
Lip Salves, assorted,	Cumin's Seeds,
Steer's Opodilloc,	Caraway Seeds,
Oxley's concent. Essence of } Jamaica Ginger. } Anniseeds,	Mace and Nutmegs,
Daffy's Elixir,	Cinnamon and other spices,
Dawson's Lozenges } For Paregoric, do. } coughs rel.	Glauber Salts by the Bar-
Tolu, do. } & colds,	Castor Oil,
Whitehead's Ess. Mustard,	Quicksilver,
Do. Pills do.	Oil of Vitriol,
Anderson's Pills,	Aqua Fortis double,
Hooper's do.	Gum Arabic,
Jame's Analeptic do.	—Trogacanth or Dragon
British Oil,	Prussian Blue,
Salt of Lemons,	Annatto,
Milk of Roses,	Vermilion, best kind,
Essences assorted,	Mineral Green,
Court Plaster,	Patent Yellow,
Tooth Brushes,	Verdigris,
Do. Powders,	Ivory Black,
Dalby's Carmative,	Shell Lac,
Stoughton's Elixir,	Pumice Stone,
Terrington's Baham,	Paint Brushes, different } sizes,
Oil of Lavender,	Varnish, do.
—Lemons,	Camel hair Pencils,
—Peppermint,	Spirits of Wine,
—Almonds,	Black Sealing Wax,
—Cinnamon, Cloves and } all essential Oils, } Do. Varnish,	Bees Wax,
Boxes of Salgo in Powder,	Copul Varnish, &c. &c.
Ditto is grain,	
Arrow Root,	
Tamarinds,	

All of which will be sold wholesale or retail at re-  
duced prices. Physicians' prescriptions carefully pre-  
pared.

T. H. & Co. beg leave to inform Masters of vessels  
that their Medicine Chests will be repaired or new ones  
supplied on the shortest notice and in the best and the  
nearest manner.—Quebec, May 26th, 1812.

## FOR SALE,

**FIFTY** thousand standard STAVES, by the subscri-  
ber.  
ROBERT RITCHIE.  
Quebec, June 1, 1812.

## Spring Fashions,

AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S WHOLESALE STORE.

No. 4, PALACE STREET.

**C.** RIVERS respectfully informs his friends, that  
he is just arrived from London, and daily expects  
the ship *Lord Wellington* to arrive, which sailed from  
London the 7th April. On her arrival, he will immedi-  
ately expose for sale, the most splendid and unique as-  
semblage of fashionable goods ever offered for public  
inspection—the description of his goods embraces the  
most luxuriant effusion of Oriental and British taste.

The subscriber ventures to say that, for superiority of  
taste and quality, his goods stand unrivalled; and, with  
regard to prices, he feels confident that those who please  
to honor him with a call, will be convinced of the mo-  
derate terms upon which he conducts his establishment,  
and he flatters himself will insure a continuation of those  
favours and preference he has hitherto been so long ac-  
customed to receive.

To state the articles separately, would half fill the  
paper, but a more particular account will be given in  
the paper, on their arrival, and assures the public it  
will be advantageous to wait for the arrival of his goods.  
Quebec, May 18, 1812.

## FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

- 1 ten-inch cable,
- 1 nine do. do,
- 3 eight-inch hawsers,
- 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.

MICHL. COLTMAN.

Quebec, Dec. 16, 1811.

No. 43, St. John-street.

## PUBLIC SALES,

**JONES & MUNRO**, will have public Sales at their  
Auction Room every THURSDAY as usual and ac-  
cording to advertisement.

They have to dispose of by private Sale, 100 Madeira  
Pine packs, a suit of new Sails fit for a ship of 350 to  
400 tons, Muscovado Sugar, single and double refined  
Sugar, Nankeens, white and blue Cottons, Silk Bandana  
Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Cotton Shirting and Cambrics,  
3 Pot-ash kettles, for cash or short credit upon approved  
Notes or Bills of Exchange.

JONES &amp; MUNRO, Auctioneers &amp; Brokers.

Quebec, 14th May 1812.

## FOR SALE BY LINTHORNE &amp; JOLLIFFE.

Choice old London port, Madeira wine in pipes & hds.  
Best do. market do. do. do. & do.  
Ditto India do. do. do. do. & do.  
Ditto London particular Tenerife do. do. & do.  
10 barrels prime beef,  
40 ditto do. Pork, inspected May, 1812.  
Anchors from 1½ to 20 cwt.  
Kedges and Grapnels from 50 to 150 lbs.  
Sheathing Paper and Oakum,  
Cables of 14 and 11 inches,  
Hawsers of 7—6 do. new and twice laid,  
Cordage new and twice laid from 2 to 6 inches,  
Bolt Rope, Sail Twine and Needles,  
Sheet Lead, Spikes, Blister and Shear Steel,  
50 M. standard Staves, laying at Montreal,  
60—do. do. do. Sillery,  
Red pine Spars in the rough and dressed from 10 to 18 inch  
An assortment of white pine Mast 16 inches and upwards,  
well calculated for the private trade  
Ash Oars and red pine Lathwood,  
3000 feet red pine Timber,  
2000—white—do. } laying at Point Levie,  
400—Oak do. }  
And an assortment of best patent Cordage, now landing  
from the Brig *George's Adventure*, Capt. Reaveley  
Quebec, 16th June, 1812.

## BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

**J**UST received and for Sale at the Book-STORE, No.  
7, St. Lewis Street, several hundred Volumes of very  
valuable BOOKS, and a general assortment of Stationary.  
Also, a few Reams very good Wrapping Paper.  
Quebec, 8th June, 1812.

## WANTED.

A middle aged Woman, as House-keeper in a small  
family. An undeniable character will be required.  
For reference, apply at this Office,  
15th August, 1812.

On S.A.T.B. by the Subscriber, at his Store, at the  
House of THOMAS WILSON, Esq. near the  
Canoterie,

**FIFTY-FIVE** hogheads Porter, 24 casks Ale and  
Porter in bottles, a quantity of Dunlop Cheese of  
superior quality, 4 casks Birnie's Liquid Blacking in  
bottles, a few hales well assorted broad and narrow  
Woolen Cloths, Casimeres, Cords, &c. an extensive  
assortment strong worsted Stockings of Aberdeen man-  
ufacture, all sizes, well adapted for the Military—Cotton  
Stockings for men and women, a bale of assorted Mills,  
Guernsey Jackets &c. coloured Threads No. 8 to 16—  
a case fashionable London made Coats, Vests & Trowsers,  
Diapers, Imitation Silk & Cotton Shawls, Calicoes and  
Cotton Wrapper, Cotton Shirting striped and plain—  
a valuable collection of English Books—also, Account  
Books ruled and plain—and a few portable writing  
Desks.

THOS. CHRISTIE.

Quebec, 25th May, 1812.

## LOST

**ON** Sunday morning last a CASE with six Locks  
Whoever will bring the Case to the  
Editor of this paper will be handsomely rewarded.  
Quebec, 27th July, 1812.

## 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, byson, single, and byson skin  
tea; West India coffee, Florence oil, in cases contain-  
ing 12 quart-bottles; English pickles, in cases contain-  
ing 6 bottles; white wine vinegar, in jars from 3½ to 4½  
gallons; Wedgwood's queen-ware, in crates each con-  
taining 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, pigeon, and snipe shot; powder-dasks,  
shot-belts, screw-drivers, steel chargers and tints; 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 JOHN WHITE & Co.'s store, St. Peter-street,  
Lower Town—

- 10 doz. real Martinique roycan,
- 7 do. castor oil,
- 30 boxes London pickles,
- 5 do. West India do,
- 20 do. fish-sauce,
- 2 pipes real cognac brandy,
- 400 boxes red herrings,
- 40 barrels do. do,
- 50 hds. seal, cod and whale oil,
- 150 Kegs Upper Canada butter,

Port and Madeira wine in bottles, Jamaica spirits, me-  
lasses, gun-powder, byson, souchong and green tea,  
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, Dec. 16, 1811.

**B**y 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  
only, at the manufactory, near the Artillery Bar-  
racks,

THOMAS RICHARDS,  
ANDREW M'CAMBRIDGE.

Quebec, 13th July, 1811

State of the THERMOMETER, for the past week,  
at 8 o'clock, A. M. 64, 65, 65, 66, 67, 66, 67.

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