

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PREMIA DICAN.—Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

VOLUME VII.]

MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1811.

[NUMBER 29.

EDUCATION.

Mrs. HUTTON respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she has taken the apartments formerly occupied by Mrs. Brooks, above the New Printing Office, where she proposes teaching young Ladies the various branches of Needle Work, the English language grammatically, &c.—Such persons as are disposed to entrust their children to her care, may depend on her strict attention to their morals, as well as to their advancement in the above branches of education. Terms will be made known on application. June 10, 1811.

FOR SALE.

AT the ETCHEMIN SAW-MILLS, opposite Sillery Cove—
 20 M. feet merch'ble inch Pine Boards }
 20 M. do. 1½ do. } 20 a 40 ft.
 40 M. do. 2 do. Plank } in length.
 60 M. do. 3 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.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of 1-inch Pine Boards,
 1½-inch do. Planks,
 2-inch do.
 2½-inch do.
 ALSO—just arrived per the Brig Malvina, from Aberdeen, a very complete assortment of patent and rbd Web, of blue, drab, mixt and white; scarlet Comfortables, cotton and worsted Hose, &c.—being direct from the manufacturer, will be sold low—and Essence of Spruce as usual, the quality is well known—for cash.
 THOS. WILSON.
 Quebec, May 18, 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.
 2½ do. do. do.
 3 do. do. do.
 Oak Plank, 1½ inch to 3 inch thick,
 Birch do. 1½ inch to 5 inch thick,
 Ash Oars, 12 to 24 feet long,
 Ready-made do. 12 to 24 do.

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.

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 requested.

T. L.

GENTEEL BOARD AND LODGING.

Mrs. CLIFFORD respectfully informs the public that she has removed to the house nearly opposite the Neptune Inn, at the foot of the Lower Town Hill, which has been newly fitted up, and rendered very commodious for the reception of Boarders. Proper attention and regularity may be depended on. Her charges will be as moderate as possible. 6
 May 6, 1811.

JAMES REID, CONFECTIONER,

No. 4, St. Joseph street, (round Mr. Durette's corner)

TAKES leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Quebec, that he can supply them with ICE CREAM during the season, from 10 in the morning to 10 o'clock at night—and as he recovers the best Cream, he flatters himself that, upon trial, his Ices will be found of a superior quality. Also, Soda WATER. 5
 Quebec, May 13, 1811.

UNION HOTEL.

PETRE & COWAN beg leave to inform the public that they have taken the Union Hotel, which they have fitted up in such a manner as to enable them to carry on the business of a HOTEL, TAVERN and COFFEE HOUSE.

Their furniture, of every description is entirely new; and they trust, that those who shall honor them with their patronage will find, that neither pains nor expence have been spared to make the accommodations they have to offer, in every respect, comfortable.

The strictest attention will be paid to the cleanliness of their bed-chambers, as well as to every part of the house. Dinners will be prepared for any number, on the shortest notice; and a Bill of Fare, with fixed prices, will be made out daily, shewing also the various sorts of Wine and other Liquors with their prices.

The Coffee Room will be provided with comfortable Breakfasts, and Soups every morning.

Dinners, Soups and Confectionary will be sent to any part of the town. The prices charged will be as moderate as possible, and every thing furnished by PETRE & COWAN shall be of the best quality. 6
 Quebec, May 1, 1811.

JUST published (in an 8vo.) and for sale, at the New Printing Office and at Mr. Neilson's Book-store—

THE ACT FOR THE BETTER REGULATION OF THE LUMBER TRADE; with the Act passed in the last session of the Provincial Parliament, to continue and amend the same.

Quebec, 25th April, 1811. 4 Price—3s.

FOR SALE.

AT Mr. B. P. WAGNER'S, No. 21, St. Peter Street, Lower Town,
 Herefordshire Cider, } in Hampers.
 Bristol Ale and Porter }
 Paints of different colours,
 Swedes and British Iron, 25
 Brown Stoneware, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO A few Barrels American Mess and Prime Pork.
 Quebec, 24th December, 1810.

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC STAGE.

THE proprietors of the said line of Stages hereby notify the public that from the 13th instant, the Stage will start from Quebec and Montreal on Sunday morning, at four o'clock, in the place of Monday, and will continue to run twice a week as usual until the first of May or about that time; when they will run three times in a week, with covered carriages that will accommodate eight persons; drawn by four good horses, with careful drivers; and should there be at any time more passengers or baggage ready for the road, at the time the Stages start than can go therein, there will be other horses and carriages ready to take them on in company with the stage, at the same price as those in the stage, which is six pence per mile for every passenger. Reasonable difference will be made for children according to their size. Each person allowed to carry fourteen pound weight of baggage; and for baggage over and above fourteen pound weight, will be charged after the rate of six pence per mile, for every hundred and twenty lb equal to a passenger. All printed papers, and parcels, provided they do not contain written papers or letters, will be conveyed with dispatch.

Please to apply to JOSIAH STILES, at Quebec; THOMAS PECK, at Montreal; and PIERRE BUREAU, Ste. Anne.

11th April, 1811.

FO 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 Seal 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 Mogozi Leather,
- 800 sides wax upper do.
- 1500 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,
- 150 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, Dec. 31, 1810.

FOR SALE by WILSON, ROBERTSON & Co
 70,000 feet White Pine Timber.

ALSO,

A quantity of 2½ inch Plank.

Quebec, 29th April, 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 Merchandize, 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 deterred and sacrifices of the property belonging to the Underwriters (when such may occur) be thoroughly understood and posted a **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 merchandize 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.

THE Subscribers have just received and offer for Sale the following valuable articles, viz.
Black lace 4 to 10 inches wide, black Veils, blonde Lace, thread lace, 1½ to 3 inches wide and Ladies' white silk Stockings; the whole of a superior quality and at moderate prices for cash only.

JEAN & CHARLES LANGEVIN.
No. 9, Fabrique Street, 1st June, 1811.

JUST ARRIVED.—And now ready for Sale at the subscriber's store, No. 4, Palace street:—**35 Packages** of Goods of a superior quality, consisting of 4 4 and 7-8 Irish Linens, French cambricks, real damask table linen, Chintz furnitures, and paper hangings, with an extensive variety of other choice goods too numerous to insert.—The whole having been purchased at very reduced prices for cash in London, enables the subscriber to sell them at very low prices, and positively for cash only.

C. RIVERS.

27th May, 1811.

THE subscribers, in addition to their very general assortment of **DRY GOODS**, have just received and offer on the most moderate terms, for cash or credit—2 bales well as oried Slops, direct from the maker, chiefly comprising **SAILOR'S** Cloaths, Matresses, &c. &c. 4 bales assorted Flannels, chiefly very fine; 2 ditto Toilettes and Swansdowns; also Ruffing Chains, Straples, Spades, Iron for cart-wheels, Tin, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

June 3, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT

THE subscriber, encouraged by the solicitations of a number of his friends, has taken out a Commission as Auctioneer, and begs leave to offer his services to the Public as **AUCTIONEER** and **BROKER**.—Any Gentlemen inclined to entrust their property to his care, will find him particularly attentive to their interest; and, if required liberal advances will be made on any property deposited in his hands for sale.

FRANCOIS QUIROUET,

Quebec, May 27, 1811.

FOR SALE.

FEW hundred best French Burr Stones, landing from the brig **Salus**, and thirty barrels and thirty bags best quality Coffee just arrived on board the schooner **Lively**, capt. Forest, from Halifax.

BREHAUT & SHEPPARD

Quebec, June 3, 1811.

DESERTEE

FROM the service of the Subscribers, on Saturday last, **WM. GAITERS** and **JOHN HANLIN**, indentured apprentices, the former is of a dark complexion about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, stutters a good deal when he speaks and is of about 19 years of age. The latter has a dark complexion with dark hair, and has a strong Irish accent, about 5 feet 8 inches high.

Whomsoever will apprehend the said apprentices shall be paid a reward of Forty Dollars and all reasonable expence paid. All persons are hereby warned from harbouring or employing the said apprentices, as they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

HALL & GOWEN.

Quebec, May 27, 1811.

DESERTEE'S.

DU magasin des Soussignés, Samedi au soir, **WILLIAM GAITERS** et **JOHN HANLIN**, apprentis, le premier a le teint noir, 5 pieds 10 ou 11 pouces de hauteur, il bégaye en parlant, et a environ 19 ans. Le dernier a aussi le teint et les cheveux noirs, il parle à l'Irlandoise, il a environ 5 pieds 8 pouces de hauteur.

Quiconque arrêtera les dits apprentis recevra une récompense de Quarante Piastres et tous frais raisonnables défrayés. Toutes personnes sont par le présent détendues de receler ou employer les dits apprentis. Tous délinquans seront poursuivis à la rigueur.

HALL & GOWEN.

Québec, 27 Mai, 1811.

LANDS.

THE Subscriber being concerned for the major part of the claimants or applicants for lands in the Townships of Chatham, Godm-inchester, and Hinchinbrook, hereby informs such other of the persons who have claims on the said Townships and who have not already come forward with their pretensions that he will undertake and prosecute their interests therein upon the usual land commission charges.

He will also attend to such other claims or applications for lands as he shall be intrusted with.

Letters not paid will be attended to

W. F. SCOTT.

Quebec Sept. 3, 1810.

NOTICE.

WE the Undersigned do hereby give notice, to all whom it may concern, that the above named **W. F. SCOTT**, has been duly authorized by us to settle the several matters and accounts respecting any **Land Business**, that the late **Samuel Phillips** and **William Vondenvelden**, Esqrs. or either of them transacted or undertook; the papers respecting which have been given over to the said **W. F. Scott**, who will upon payment of the dues thereon deliver them to those interested.

JOHN PAINTER,

Curator to the vacant Estate of the late **S. Phillips**, Esq.

MARIE SUSANNE VOYER,

Widow of the late **W. Vondenvelden**, esq.

Quebec, January 26, 1811.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, at **St. Rock**, **SOAP** and **CANDLES**, of a superior quality, packed for exportation,

THOMAS WEBSTER.

Quebec, 4th February, 1811.

Orders for the above articles will be taken at **Mr. William Shephard's Store** No. 33, **St. John Street**, where a supply will be kept for the convenience of town customers.

TO BE LET,

AND possession given immediately or on the first of May next—that new, well built and commodious dwelling house situated near the **Chateau** and opposite to the **Union Hotel**, finished in the best style, and well adapted for the accommodation of a genteel family; having coach-house, stables and other offices adjoining, and a good cellar in which is a well of excellent water. Particulars may be known and the house and premises seen, by application to

MARGARET BLACK.

Quebec, February 28, 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, and possession given on the 1st May next,



THE Second and Third Flat of the House, No. 6, Lower Town Market Place, consisting in nine large and well finished Rooms and Garret—Also a Kitchen on the first Flat, with a part of the Cellar to contain fire wood—

For particulars enquire of the proprietor on the premises.

JAMES ROSS.

Quebec, 4th March, 1811.

TO BE LET,



AND possession given on the 1st May next, the **FARM HOUSE** and extensive Garden at the Falls of **Montmorency**; has excellent stabling for twenty horses, and well adapted for a tavern—apply to the proprietors,

JOHN GOUDIE, or Hy. BLACK.

Quebec, March 3, 1811.

TO BE LET, FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS.



That House, situated in **Champlain street**, at present in the possession of **Mr. SARJEANT**. Or, the one thereto adjoining, now occupied by the subscribers as their Counting House. Also, to be let,

the **BAKE-HOUSE**, situated on the same premises. Apply to **IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co.**
22d April, 1811.

From the Vermont Washingtonian.

TAKING THE VEIL.

[The name of Colonel ETHAN ALLEN is familiar to all who are acquainted with the early history of Vermont, and with the first events of the American Revolution. His activity, his courage, and his zeal, his genius, his eccentricity, all conspired to render him conspicuous.—A daughter of his, a sensible, well educated, and accomplished young lady, well known in this her native state, took into her head the very singular whim (and singular, indeed, it was for a Yankee Girl) to renounce the world and to become a *Recluse*. Accordingly she repaired to Montreal, where she learnt the French language, became a convert to the Roman church, and then entered upon her *Noviciate*, or *apprenticeship*, in the HOTEL DE DIEU, or Convent of Black Nuns, as they are called, where, after three years of preparation and trial, she has now deliberately taken the veil; thus voluntarily renouncing kindred, friends, and the world, and literally *entombing herself alive*, within the gloomy walls of a convent. At this solemn ceremony, Miss J.—, of this town, now in Montreal, happened to be present; a circumstance, which, as Sterne once said on another occasion, "would have happened only to a sentimental Traveller." To her obliging correspondent are we indebted for the favor of the following extract, which, we think, will be interesting to our readers.]

MONTRÉAL, March 24.

"I went, a few days since to the Convent of Black Nuns, to see Miss Allen, who desired to be remembered to you and papa; and invited me to go next Monday to see her *take the veil*. Accordingly I went, accompanied with our friends, Miss P., B., and Miss H., of Middlebury; and that we might be there in season, we started at 6 o'clock in the morning, as the *Ceremonies* were to begin at 7, and it being understood, that the Chapel would be very much thronged. I know you will be anxious to have an accurate description of this *far famed Ceremony*; but it is not in my power to give you any thing more, than an imperfect outline: For in this, as well as in their other ceremonies, the *ceremony* is so much that is unintelligible to spectators, (and I should almost imagine to themselves too) that it is impossible to form, and much less to give any adequate idea of them. However, I will try.

In the first place you must know, that the Nun's Chapel is separated from that where the Priests officiate (and where spectators are admitted) by a grate which extends from the ceiling over head to the floor, before which, there is a curtain which is withdrawn at pleasure. To this room I was admitted, at Miss Allen's request, as were several others, that we might have a better view of their proceedings.

The Novice (Miss A.) enters this room, bearing in her hand a lighted taper, which is fixed to a kind of staff ornamented with a wreath of flowers, preceded by the Nuns, carrying each a lighted taper, and chanting a kind of Dirge, until they kneel and extinguish their tapers. The Novice likewise kneels in the middle of the aisle, where there is a cushion placed for the purpose. The Priest then says Mass; after which there is a sermon.—The preacher appeared to be quite an orator; but the discourse being in French, it was, of course, to me unintelligible. But, I am told, that he painted the world and its allurements, in that glowing colours, taking care, however, to cast a shade enough over the picture to give it a sickening hue, and to render its deformities truly hideous. After this, a little *wicket*, in the grate, was thrown open, at which the Novice knelt and received the sacrament from the High Priest. She then re-

reated a few paces, and prostrated herself upon the earth, and was covered with a Pall, supported by four Nuns, who knelt beside her while the Priests read the burial service for the dead, which was succeeded by a long *chant* by the Nuns, calling on all the *Holy Saints* to bless and protect her.—She then rose, and was led to the wicket by the Abbess, where she received the *rows* from the Priest, who ratified them by putting a ring on her finger, which she is to wear till death, and even then to take with her, as a *passport* to St. Peter. He then took the white veil from her head, and replaced it with the black, upon which is a crown of flowers. These too are to accompany her into immortality, or rather to the shades below; for they are to be buried with them on their heads. After this, she walks round the chapel, carrying the taper, as before, and salutes each of her *sister Nuns*.—She then takes her place next the *Superiour* and joins in a solemn (though not melodious) *chant*, which closes the scene. The curtain is then drawn, and the spectators retire, wearied, many of them, if not disgusted, with what appears, to us Puritans, so nearly allied to superstition and folly.

We were detained nearly two hours, waiting for the ceremony to begin; but were shown into a pleasant room, where the nuns receive their visitors and where many of them were assembled.—There were several interesting women, but I was most pleased with one, who, Miss Allen has since told me, is sister to Madame La Franboise, Mrs. D.—'s friend. She speaks very little English, but has more vivacity and ease than any of them which I have seen.

Miss Allen appeared with great composure and firmness, though her countenance indicated, that it was not without an effort that she did so. She now seems perfectly cheerful and happy.—If I have tired your patience, my dear mother, you must give me credit for *wishing* to amuse you, and to gratify a curiosity, which I know you feel, to learn something of a ceremony which so few in our country have ever witnessed."

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, FEB. 9.

Copy of a letter from Captain Rogers, of His Majesty's ship the Kent, addressed to Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart. Commandant in Chief of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, and transmitted by the Admiral to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

SIR, *Kent, off Palamos, Dec 25, 1800.*
Just as I had closed my letter to you of the 12th inst. the Cambrian hove in sight, which immediately determined me to attempt the destruction of the convoy of Palamos. I had great reliance in Capt. Fane's knowledge of the place and as the reinforcement the French had received in Catalonia, gave me no hope of assistance from Gen. O'Daniel, who had full occupation for his troops, I felt that I should be deficient in my duty, if I did not employ the means in my power with energy, to effect the important service of depriving Barcelona and the French army of the supplies which this convoy would convey to them. I gave it, Sir, every consideration, with the anxiety natural to responsibility, and the more I reflected the more my mind was fortified with hopes of success.

I therefore formed my plan, and Captain Fane did me the favour to volunteer the command of three hundred and fifty seamen, two hundred and fifty marines, and two field pieces selected from the ships under my orders; and well appointed for this desirable service. The enemy's vessels lay in the Mole, and consisted of a very fine new national ketch, mounting fourteen guns, with sixty men, two xebecs of three guns each, and thirty men,

and there were eight merchant vessels under their convoy, all laden with provisions for Barcelona; they were protected by two 24 pounders, one in a battery which stood high over the Mole, and the other with a thirteen inch mortar in a battery on a very commanding height; there were also, from the information I received, about two hundred and fifty soldiers in the town.

From light winds it was near one o'clock in the afternoon of the 13th before the ships could get far enough into the bay to put the men on shore, and they were soon after landed on the beach in the finest order, under cover of the Sparrowhawk and Minstrel sloop, without harm, the enemy having posted themselves in the town, supposing we should be injudicious enough to go into the Mole without dislodging them; soon after our men moved forward to take the town and batteries in the rear; the enemy withdrew to a windmill on a hill, where they remained almost quiet spectators of our people taking possession of the batteries, and the vessels in the Mole; the mortar was spiked and the cannon thrown down the heights into the sea; the magazine blown up, the whole of the vessels burnt and totally destroyed, save two which were brought out, in short, the object had succeeded to admiration, and at this time with the loss of no more than four or five men from occasional skirmishing; but I am sorry to relate, that in withdrawing our post from a hill which we occupied to keep the enemy in check, until the batteries and vessels were destroyed, I fear our people retired with some disorder, which encouraged the enemy, who had received a reinforcement from St. Felice, to advance upon them, and by some unhappy fatality, instead of directing their retreat to the beach where the Cambrian, Sparrowhawk and Minstrel lay to cover their embarkation, the brave but thoughtless and unfortunate men came through the town down to the Mole; the enemy immediately occupied the walls and houses, from which they kept up a severe fire upon the boats crowded with men, and dastardly fired upon and killed several who had been left on the Mole, and were endeavouring to swim to the boats. Nothing could exceed the good conduct of Capt. Pingle, of the Sparrowhawk, Captain Campbell, of the Minstrel, and Lieut. Conolly, first of the Cambrian, (who commanded that ship in the absence of Capt. Fane) both in the landing and withdrawing the men, and the Officers in the launches with cannonades, and the two mortar boats of the Cambrian; indeed the officers and men of all the boats distinguished themselves beyond all praise in going to the Mole to bring off the men who had been left behind. In performing this arduous service they suffered much, but I had the satisfaction to perceive the fire of their cannonades and mortars upon the enemy was very destructive.

I feel a delicacy in noticing the exertions and gallantry of an individual where most appear to have an equal claim, but it is due to Mr. G. Godfrey, my First Lieutenant, whose exertions both on shore and in the boats bringing off the men were conspicuous.

Unfortunatly Capt. Fane, as I am informed, was at the Mole giving directions to destroy the vessels when our men were withdrawn from the post on the hill; he remained there with firmness to the last, and is among the missing, but I have received a satisfactory account that he is well.

I feel, Sir, with unfeigned grief, that our loss has been severe, as you will see by the enclosed return; but had it not been for the indiscretion of the people straggling from their post and coming into the town, contrary to my caution, the enemy would not have dared to approach them, and the loss would have been very inconsiderable, compared with the importance of the service performed. The French had entered Catalonia with an army of 10,000 men with little means of subsistence, and as I was ordered to this coast for the express pur-

pose of depriving the enemy of their expected supplies, I considered that some energy and enterprise were necessary to accomplish it; the force I employed was fully adequate to this service, and I confided the execution of it to an Officer of reputation, I therefore cannot reproach myself, as my conduct would have been censured if I had not undertaken it, although I must ever deeply regret the severe loss.

I have, &c.

(Signed) THOMAS ROGERS.
Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart.
Commander in Chief, &c.

Abstract of the Returns of Officers, Seamen, and Marines, belonging to His Majesty's Ships Kent, Ajax, Cambrian, Sparrowhawk, and Minstrel, killed, wounded, and missing, in destroying the Enemy's Convey at Palamo, 13th Dec. 1810.

Kent—3 seamen, 7 marines, killed; 7 officers, 13 seamen, 19 marines, wounded; 1 officer, 11 seamen, 21 marines, missing; 1 seaman deserted.

Ajax—11 seamen, 4 marines, killed; 4 officers, 12 seamen, 6 marines, wounded; 19 seamen, 18 marines, missing.

Cambrian—2 officers, 3 seamen, 1 marine, killed; 3 officers, 12 seamen, 7 marines, wounded; 1 officer, 11 seamen, 4 marines, missing.

Sparrowhawk—1 seaman killed; 1 officer, 2 seamen, wounded.

Minstrel—1 seaman killed; 1 officer, 4 seamen wounded.

Total—33 killed, 19 wounded, 86 missing, 1 deserted.

(Signed) THOMAS ROGERS.

From the *Mississippi Chronicle*
NATCHEZ, March 18.
DISAGREEABLE SYMPTOMS.

By a gentleman who left St. Francisville on Tuesday last, we learn that a curious circumstance took place on Sunday. On that morning when the inhabitants rose, they were astonished to find the flag of Florida again waving at the top of the flag-staff; but as there had been many mischievous pranks played for several nights previous, no person in town thought any more of it than a continuance of those pranks—under that impression, no person, attempted to take it down, and more particularly as there was no getting at it, unless by climbing the staff, which was at least sixty feet high, or by felling it. In the course of the day however, some gentlemen having rode in to the country, found that some uneasy sensations had been created, and a belief was like to become current that it was reared in opposition to the government.—In the evening, on their return, a few persons viewing the thing more seriously, resolved on cutting down the staff. The cutting down the staff was opposed on the ground of its being private property—this contention was like to produce a serious riot, when very happily Gen. Hampton and Lt. Hakill arrived in town. The General immediately called on a civil officer, and stating that he considered the flag then flying, as an insult to his government, desired that it might be ordered down.—The civil officer accordingly repaired to the flag staff, where the right of private property was again contended for. The General observed that if the flag was not taken down by the civil power, he would have a detachment of troops to do it the next day. The civil magistrate then ordered the staff to be cut down, which was done instantly.

The day following, at 3 o'clock, P.M. a few of those who were at the storming of Baton Rouge buried the flag in a private lot, with great ceremony. A procession was formed, after having placed the flag in its coffin, and marched round the stump of the flag staff moved to the grave, where it was deposited, and three volleys of musquetry fired over it. Our informant adds that they had written an epitaph for

the tomb, which was said to evince some genius, but he could not procure a copy.

Scarcely had the funeral procession ceased when intelligence reached St. Francisville that the representatives of Florida, had been refused a seat in the Orleans Legislature! This, says our informant, produced a considerable sensation, and when he left there Tuesday morning, it was talked of remonstrating to the President of the United States, against this outrageous procedure of the Orleans Legislature.

For our own part we are not surprised at this conduct of the Orleans Legislature—A great majority of the members are Frenchmen and enemies to the Government of the United States. Any thing they could do therefore to produce anarchy and bloodshed in Florida, where all are Americans, would afford them great pleasure. "Mark the end out." We have already predicted the consequences of making Orleans a state. Congress has differed from us in opinion; we have done our duty—and mischievous as this measure of the government may prove, we trust that the people of this territory, who will be on the frontier, will be prepared to meet the result.

From the German papers.

The Hamburg Correspondent of the 6th April, contains the proceedings of a Military Commission held at Oldenburg, March 24th, on two Captains of ships, Nicholas Roch and Adam Riskins, for leaving the Jahde without permission. They were found guilty of the crime of communication and intelligence with the enemy, and sentenced to be shot.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 1.

Whilst the Porte continues his preparations for a new campaign against the Russians with the greatest activity, and employs all his military resources, he at the same time does not lose sight of the Wechabites. The Governor of Egypt, M-hmed Pacha, as much distinguished for his bravery as attachment to the Grand Signior, has received orders to march against them.—Many Pashas of provinces along the Tigris and Euphrates, are to join him with their troops, for the purpose of acting against these terrible enemies to the Turkish religion and empire.—But it is, as they know, very difficult to reach them, because they are all mounted on camels, and by this means retire with great celerity into the interior of Arabia, by crossing the deserts of the northern parts of the country. M-hmed Pacha has resolved to march against Mecca and Medina, by Suez and along the banks of the Red Sea. This Pacha is greatly beloved in Egypt.

The latter end of the year he gave battle to the revolted Beys, who were obliged to surrender at discretion, and implore the clemency of the conqueror, who pardoned them, only on condition, that they should march with him into Arabia.

From the Spanish papers.

OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

Field-Marshal D. J. de Zayas, from the camp of Cascajera, on the 6th of March writes to the Chief of the General Staff as follows:

"His Excellency Senor D. Francisco Ballesteros having informed me that he was threatened with an immediate attack, which was confirmed to me by the movements of the enemy with all his forces upon the right of the river Tinto, I considered it my duty to disturb them in their design by attacking the left of their line, and by this means keeping them in uncertainty with regard to my movements. For this purpose I ordered a small expedition to Moguer, commanded by Brigadier Don Ramon Polo, composed of two battalions of grenadier and caçadores; the first under the orders of Lieut. Col. Lorenzo Calvo, and the second directed by Lt. Col. D. O'Daly, and the first battalion of Ciudad Rodrigo, which was to act as a reserve. The troops disembarked last night at the tower of Arnelia, and marched this morning against the enemy by the mill of Acena. Although it was not possible to arrive before nightfall, in consequence of the distance and bad state of the roads, they were in number above 600 infantry, and a detachment of cavalry, completely surprised, beaten, and dispersed; they fled rapidly, throwing away their muskets, knapsacks, &c. We have taken from them some prisoners, among whom are three officers, much baggage, rations, &c.

"The moment I receive the particulars I will forward them to your Excellency. In the mean time I must state to your Excellency the satisfaction which I have received from the conduct of these troops, who by their bravery and privations have merited the gratitude and esteem of the nation. I owe a great part of this success to the officers of the Royal Navy, who, with their usual zeal and activity, acted for the interests of the public cause."

CADIZ, April 1.

In the night of the 27th and 28th a storm arose, of description and duration of which nothing is known of this coast. It caused great losses in the Bay. We do not know with certainty the particulars of the damage suffered by the innumerable ships anchored in it; many were dashed, and to prevent sinking ran upon the rocks; some took the part of putting to sea; four went upon the coast, occupied by the enemy, towards Rota and Cape Candor. The number ascertained to be lost amounts to about fifty. Three hundred persons have suffered on this melancholy occasion. Nine of the ships had on board 850 quintals of powder, destined to our eastern coasts. This loss is repairing with activity, and we are embarking fresh quantities of powder and ammunition. The British sailors on this occasion gave the most distinguishing proofs of their skill, intrepidity, and humanity, in the endeavours they made to succour the ship wrecked.

It was expected that the Expedition against Java would be ready to sail from Madras about the middle of last month. The force to go against it was to consist of 20,000 men. Gen. Hewitt was to have the chief command. The enemy's property at Batavia is thought to be very valuable.

GREENOCK, April 24.

Government have received a confirmation of the report of Marshal NEY's having been sent to Paris under arrest. MASSENA charges him with the whole of the disasters of the French army in Portugal.

LONDON, April 28.

A letter from Lisbon, dated April 7, states—"In addition to our other calamities, we have been visited by a disease of the typhus fever kind, which has proved extremely mortal among the Portuguese. In one parish in Buenos Ayres 3,000 persons have died of it, and 1,000 in Corpo Santo, since the beginning of March. The entire inhabitants of a house have frequently fallen victims to its ravages. It still continues, but is almost entirely confined to the Portuguese; thus the enemy has left us a legacy nearly amounting to a plague. Young Mascarenhas Neto has been strangled and burned here, in Can de Soudre, for having assisted and served in the French army. The respectability of his family, (his father was formerly Postmaster General) youth, and interesting appearance, together with the circumstance of the rope having twice broken, and the unfrugency of such a punishment, caused a great sensation in this capital.

Saturday letters were received in town from the Mediterranean. They communicate a circumstance of some interest to the commercial world. The Deys of Algiers and Tunis, whose quarrel has already been mentioned, had determined upon actual hostilities against each other, and were fitting out fleets to carry their designs into execution; the fleet of the latter, it was supposed, would quit port the middle of this month.

Previous to the sailing of the Montague, on the 23d ult. from Minorca, it was ascertained that three of the French frigates, that had escaped from Toulon, had arrived at Barcelona, with a convoy of stores and provisions. Two others were seen on the coast of Italy, with a store ship in company. Their destination was supposed to be Venice, to fit out a line of battle ship lying there. These are, most probably, the two reported in France to have been captured.

Friday night, sir James Saumarez, and captain George Hope, captain of the Baltic fleet, arrived at Portsmouth, and next morning sir James hoisted his flag on board the Victory, 100 guns, captain Dumareq, under the usual salutes. Sir James will sail to morrow to resume the command in the Baltic.

Several instances having recently occurred in Paris, and in the Provinces, of persons concealing the sex of their children to evade the Conscription Law, a Decree has been issued ordering all nurses, midwives, and physicians, to enter in a register kept by the Prefect, the

QUEBEC, JUNE 10, 1811.

In our last we noticed the presentation of His Majesty's colours to the CANADIAN REGIMENT, by Mad. DE ROTTEBURGH; on which occasion that lady addressed the Colonel as follows:

Colonel SHANK—I am very much gratified by the honor you have done me, by requesting to receive your Colours from my hands; and though I feel unequal to the task, from being altogether inexperienced in ceremonies of the kind, yet, I am sensible the loyalty of the Canadian Regiment, and their zeal for His Majesty's service, render it quite unnecessary to add any thing further than to commit the Colours to the charge of the regiment, commanded by so able, and so distinguished an officer as yourself.

The Colonel's reply.

MADAM—I receive, with added pleasure, the gift of my sovereign through your hands; impressed with the deepest sense of gratitude by your condescending goodness, I have to thank you, in the name of the Canadian Regiment, for the honor you have conferred on it this day, in presenting its Colours, which, I trust, it never will disgrace.

The Colours were consecrated by The Revd. Mr. MOUNTAIN, who addressed the Regiment in the following very appropriate discourse:

The honor of being presented with a pair of Colours, has been, this day, conferred upon you in a manner which cannot but highly gratify your feelings, and kindle a martial spirit in your breasts. They have been presented, under a firm conviction that you will never cease to consider them as a high and hallowed trust—consecrated by their dedication to God, and by the confidence of your country—a trust never to be betrayed by disobedience, or disaffection, nor disgraced by a disorderly or a dastardly conduct.

Ambitious to shew yourselves worthy of this distinction, your feelings will be the best pledge of your fidelity, and of your ardent zeal in His Majesty's service; and should you eventually be called upon to uphold in these provinces the honor of his arms, to emulate the glories of their late triumphs over the enemy in various and distant quarters of the world, you will seize with eagerness the occasion that shall put your valor to the proof, and think your best blood well spent in the defence of the liberties of your country, the honor of your sovereign, and the religion of your saviour.

Such, at least, will be the sentiments by which the greater part, the worthy and the honorable among you, will doubtless be influenced: would to God they may influence all! Then indeed, you might justly be considered as invincible—for what is there that could subdue courage, regulated by discipline, strengthened by habits of sobriety and order, and founded upon fidelity, as upon a rock!—Then should we never hear of that crime, which disgraces alike the soldier and the man—the despicable and degrading crime of desertion, which unhappily has been too common a sin of us.

What, let me ask you, soldiers—what, if you have the spirit of men, is the reputation to which you would aspire? Is it not the reputation of courage and constancy, of honor and integrity, of patriotism and loyalty, of valuing justly the laws and constitution of your country, of sincerely honoring your king, and of truly reverencing and fearing your God?

Now how does he who is capable of the base crime of desertion, maintain, or deserve, this reputation? His courage may always justly be questioned who deserts, for it is more than probable that the fear of danger lies at the bottom of his dislike to his profession; his honor is converted into infamy, his integrity into reproach and shame, who by deserting, betrays the sacred cause which he had solemnly pledged himself to defend; his patriotism is mere cant and hypocrisy, his loyalty is but dissembled treason, who, in deserting, would willingly sacrifice the interests and the safety of his country, to his own caprice, or cowardice; and the honor of his sovereign, to his own vile desire of security or ease.—His value for the laws and constitution of his country can be nothing better than pretence, who violates those laws, and flies in the face of it at constitution, by deserting all the duties which, when he became a soldier, with all their awful authority they most strongly bound upon him—how sincerely he honors his king, who basely and like a dastardly poltroon deserts his service; how truly he reverences and fears his God, who to the daring crime of desert

ing unacknowledged and a bounden duty, adds further the atrocious sin of deliberate and barefaced perjury—I shall leave it to yourselves to consider, and determine; for that consideration cannot but feelingly convince you, that the guilt of desertion carries with it all the accumulated wickedness and baseness, which has thus briefly been described.—That by the act of deserting, a man becomes justly liable to the disgraceful charge of cowardice; that he thereby devotes himself to infamy and shame; that he abrogates, as far as in him lies, the laws and constitution of his country; that in shamefully abandoning his duty, he, in truth, becomes an enemy to that country, a traitor to his king, and a perjured rebel to his God.

Far, soldiers, be such conduct as this from any of you—May it be the object of your utter detestation and abhorrence; and may you all alike adopt the laudable ambition of being justly distinguished for courage and conduct, for steadiness and fidelity, for military skill and discipline, for sobriety and good order, for attachment to your country and your commanders, for loyalty to your sovereign and for devotion to your God!

Colonel Shank addressed the regiment nearly as follows—

Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Private Men of the Canadian Regiment:

His Majesty, contending in your honor and courage, has been graciously pleased to entrust you with these Colours; he that deserts or abandons them becomes a perjured coward, and a scoundrel. If, like heroes, you follow and defend them to the last extremity, you do your duty, meriting the high and honorable character of brave and faithful soldiers, and the approbation of the best of kings, and of your country.

The business of the day concluded by a *feu de joie* from the regiment.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

- June 4—Diana, Penny, 56 days from Peterhead, to W. Oviatt, ballast.
 —Haddock, Young, 43 days from London, to R. Ritchie, ballast.
 —Shannon, Kendale, 48 days from Workington, to G. & W. Hamilton, ballast.
 —Commerce, Rees, 46 days from Liverpool, general cargo—two passengers.
 —Cumberland, Barrett, 58 days from London, to Mure & Jolliffe, ballast.
 —Fancy, Mair, 49 days from Aberdeen, to ———, ballast.
 —Johns, Normand, 46 days from Greenock, to H. Black, ballast.
 —John James, Vass, 20 days from Halifax, to order, cargo rum, sugar and coffee—Passenger, Mr. John Brown.
 —British King, Chambers, 38 days from Newcastle, to Limthorne & Jolliffe, ballast.
 —Renovation, Garrit, 47 days from Newcastle, to Patterson, Dyke & Co ballast.
 —5—Friends, Broderick, 63 days from Plymouth, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
 —Douglas, Holby, 54 days from Jamaica, to Patterson, Grant & Co. cargo rum, sugar and coffee.
 —Hope, Duncan, 40 days from Greenock, to Irvine, Macnaught & Co. general cargo
 —Triad, Ram-ay, 42 days from London, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
 —Lord Sheffield, Connors, 8 days from Barnaby Island, to Patterson, Dyke & Co.
 —6—Hardys, Forster, 40 days from London, to Mure & Jolliffe, ballast.
 —Calypso, Brawner, 41 days from Newcastle, to R. Ritchie, ballast.
 —Fairfield, Snowden, 42 days from Hull, to order, ballast.
 —Marie, Guest, 42 days from London, to Mure & Jolliffe ballast.
 —Syren, Harrison, 42 days from London, to Robt. Ritchie, ballast.
 —Friends, Sothar, 45 days from Peterhead, to W. Oviatt, ballast.
 —William and Mary, Salmond, 42 days from Glasgow, to A. Ellison, of Montreal.
 —Orient, Brown, 36 days from Sunderland, to H. Black, ballast.
 —Boyne, King, 52 days from London, to R. Ritchie, ballast.

names of those they deliver, with the sex of the infant, age, &c. The lowest penalty for neglect is 200 francs, besides discretionary imprisonment.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 18—Yesterday arrived here an officer of the 14th dragoons, from Lisbon via Falmouth, in nine days; he is come home from the great fatigue he has undergone. His description of the horrid devastations of the French armies is similar to every other account. Some curious occurrences happened on their retreat. In one house they had placed all the china round a table, as if for dinner, with knives and forks, and had put in the centre, in a large plate, a mule's head, unskinned, with a label in his mouth, with this inscription, " *Pour Monsieur Jean Bull.*"

Neve is under arrest, Massena is at Salamanca, after having blown up the fortifications of Almeida, Ciudad Rodrigo, and Fort Concepcion. He has only kept with him 45,000 men out of 100,000, with which he entered Portugal. Lord Wellington was at Almeida on the 31 inst. and it was supposed would march with 16,000 men to the relief of Cadiz, leaving about 45,000 men in two divisions, on the frontiers of Portugal. Badajos is supposed by this time to have fallen with a garrison of 8000 men. Marshal Beresford is driving all before him. Lieut. Burke, of the 45th was tried and acquitted of desertion. Loison was a prisoner at Lisbon.

Extract from the Royal Gazette.

ST. JOHN, (N. B.) Feb. 18, 1811.

It is with peculiar satisfaction that we inform our readers, that his Majesty has been most graciously pleased to reward the zeal and discipline of the New Brunswick Fencibles, by ordering on the 20th September last, that corps to be numbered the 104th; it is well known that the ranks of that fine regiment are chiefly filled up with the Sons of our brave veterans; we observe with loyal pride that our Province, although the last settled, has been the first that has raised a regiment of the line for his Majesty, and insert with great pleasure the following Address and Verses forwarded to us by one of our subscribers:—"To the Honorable Major General Hunter and his Regiment which formed under his auspices by the indefatigable, and well conducted efforts of Lieut. Col. Johnstone and Major McCarthy, seconded by the zeal and assiduity of the Officers in general, has so soon been found worthy of His Majesty's Royal approbation."

SONG, Tune "Hearts of Oak."

For the hundred and fourth, let the muses entwine,
 An unfolding wreath from the New Brunswick Pine,
 On ocean transported, aloft it displays,
 That flag which the proudest of nations displays;
 Hence a wreath from this cloud-piercing pine shall proclaim
 The brave competition,
 A soldier's ambition,
 To rival the lords of the ocean in fame.

Beloved by Apollo, the laurel has long
 Deck'd the brows of the hero, and bloom'd in his song;
 But Dashné shall now in a chaplet combine
 Her bright polish'd leaf with a tuft from the Pine,
 Far and near like a trumpet my song shall proclaim,
 A brave competition,
 The soldier's ambition,
 To rival the lords of the ocean in fame.

Mature for the field, and enrolled in the line,
 You burn with impatience in action to shine,
 Well tried are your leaders, and well may you vie,
 With all who resolve or to conquer or die;
 Far and near, let your own Silver Trumpet proclaim,
 The brave competition,
 Your ardent ambition
 To rival the lords of the ocean in fame,
 Fredericton, 4th Feb. 1811.

- 6—Aid, Brown, 49 days from Workington, to order, ballast.
- Heron, Scott, 46 days from Leith, to Linthorne & Jolliffe, ballast.
- Sisters, M'Kay, 48 days from Greenock, to Mason & Hall, ballast.
- 7—President Watson, Power, 26 days from Labradore, to Lyburner & Co. cargo oil and skins.
- Mary and Eliza, Tuzo, 30 days from Barbadoes, to J. D. Hamilton, cargo rum, sugar and coffee—Passenger, Mr. Wm H. H.
- 8—Elizabeth, Houston, 56 days from Newcastle, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
- Blackbird, Coverly, 14 days from Halifax, to order, cargo rum, sugar and coffee—Passenger, Mr. Thomas Brick.
- Mary, Durham, 30 days from Santa Cruz, to order, cargo rum and sugar.
- Sally, Sanderson, 44 days from Maryport, to order, ballast.
- Lady's Adventure, Morris, 52 days from Newcastle, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
- Mary, Gedder, 42 days from London, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
- Emerson, Davidson, 42 days from Shields, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
- Ganges, White, 47 days from Plymouth, to R. Ritchie, ballast—sailed under convoy of H. M. S. Amelia.
- Pearl, Darrel, 24 days from Bermuda, to F. S. Tuzo, cargo rum, sugar and molasses.
- Diana, Forster, 56 days from Berwick, to Monro & Bell, cargo coals and bricks—Passengers, four Tradesmen.
- Northumberland, Lilley, 35 days from Shields, to R. Ritchie, ballast.
- Prince, Smith, 47 days from London, to M' Tavish & Co. general cargo—sailed with convoy—Passengers, Mr. Prime and family, capt. Fletcher, and Mr M'Rob.
- Telemachus, Cottingham, 48 days from North Shields, to Linthorne & Jolliffe, ballast.
- Themi, Smith, 42 days from Newcastle, to Linthorne & Jolliffe, cargo materials for new vessels—Passengers, twenty seamen.
- Melbourne, Jackson, 42 days from Newcastle, to Linthorne & Jolliffe, ballast.
- Ranger, Robertson, 42 days from London, to R. Ritchie, ballast.
- 9—Two Sisters, Hays, 40 days from Newcastle, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
- Hector, Webster, 48 days from Liverpool, to Wadsworth & Co. general cargo.
- Bridget, Ward, 49 days from London, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
- Nestor, Murdoch, 59 days from Peterhead, to order, ballast.
- 10—Fawcett, Ashley, 41 days from Dublin, to order, ballast.
- Broderick, Richmond, 40 days from Shields, to W. Oviatt, ballast—saw the frigate yesterday evening.
- Media, Murray, 70 days from Aberdeen, to Auldjo, Maitland & Co. ballast.
- Gratitude, Chado, 50 days from Lynn, to John Colman & Co. ballast.
- His Majesty's ship Amelia, Hon. P. I. Irby, commander—sailed 22d April from Plymouth with a convoy for Quebec.

Four vessels announced by the Telegraph.

The Quebec fleet sailed from Plymouth on the 22d April. On the 29th they had bad weather. About which time the Prince and the Ganges, parted from the Convoy.

On the very unequal conflict between His Majesty's sloop of war, Little Belt, and the American frigate President, our readers would do well to suspend their judgment until we have an account of the matter from Capt. Bingham, of the Little Belt. The details we have received cannot be considered to have reached us through the most impartial channels. Those details, all American as they are, give rise to suggestions not over favorable to the conduct of Commodore Rogers. The President, being a neutral ship, belonging to a nation at peace with all the world, what could be the objection to Commodore Rogers, declaring who he was? We

can see none. He had no enemy to apprehend. Very different was the case with the Little Belt. She belonged to a Belligerent. Was Capt. Bingham to answer a large ship of the enemy, for such he was justified in supposing the President to be, by saying I am the Little Belt, a small British sloop of war, so much your inferior in strength that you may easily blow me out of the water or run me down? Assuredly not. He was under no obligation of declaring himself to a supposed enemy. If he fired the first shot, we have no doubt but it was in consequence of provocation from the President, who, Goliath like, no doubt felt confidence in his bulk and strength, and acted the blustering Hector accordingly.

Though it must be some time before we can see Capt. Bingham's official account, as it must go to England first, yet we have no doubt of soon hearing enough on the subject, through the Halifax papers, to enable us to form a judgment of the truth.

The day being the anniversary of His Majesty's birth day it was celebrated with uncommon festivity and gaiety. The Royal Standard was, as usual, hoisted at the citadel. At twelve o'clock a royal salute was fired from the Cavalier battery, after which the troops, who formed a line on the ramparts, from St. Lewis gate almost to the Artillery barracks, fired a *feu de joie*. The shipping in the harbour, dressed in all the variety of their different colours, added much to the splendour of the day.

Fronting the outside of the north range of the barracks, on the south side of Fabrique street, the military have, with a painted railing, and young trees, inclosed a terrace of green sod. At the east entrance of which they had built a circular Orchestra, from which during the evening, the band of the King's regiment, regaled the assembled multitude with a number of national airs.—The Orchestra was surmounted with a tastefully ornamented crown beneath which was a transparency, on the sides of which were the following inscriptions:

God Save the King.

May the King ever live in the hearts of his subjects.

Our King, Country and glorious Constitution,

Propriety to the North American Provinces.

In the New York Evening Post of May 29, a letter received from Philadelphia, dated yesterday forenoon, contains the following Postscript. "The Southern Mail states the arrival of two Frigates in the Chesapeake, the Essex, with Mr. Pinkney, and a British Frigate, with Mr. Foster on board."

When the Amelia left Plymouth, 22d April, News had arrived of the French General Lapon having lost an arm, and was a Prisoner in the hands of the English.

His Excellency the Gov. in Chief has been pleased to licence H. VANSCAIX ROGERS to practice in surgery and pharmacy, or as an apothecary.

LAUNCHED, on Saturday morning—

From the yard of Messrs. D. Anderson & Co. built by Mr. Samuel Brown, the fine ship HARRISONS, of 713 tons.

From the yard of Mr. Bell, for account of Mr. Alexander Young, the ship CAEDICUS, of 470 tons.

On Saturday evening, from the yard of Mr. J. Munn, the brig ECHO, of about 140 tons.

IMPROMPTU.

On the evacuation of Portugal by Massena.

To drive the English in the sea

Prince Massena set out from Spain;

But Wellington would not agree,

And so the Prince march'd back again,

Quebec, 10th June, 1811.

DIED.—At Three Rivers, on Saturday, the 15th June, of a liver complaint, under which he had long labored with unusual fortitude and resignation,

JOHN MITCHEL WAGNER, Esqr. native of Liverpool, and brother to B. P. Wagner, Esqr. of this City—His death is sincerely lamented by his kindred and friends.

Extract of a Letter from Cadiz, dated April 12, received by the ship Commerce.

"Every thing seems brightening in this quarter. Portugal has not a Frenchman in it; and Andalusia will in all probability soon be free—Massena is retiring with all precipitation before the allied armies—Badajoz and Campo Mayor are again in the hand of the Spaniards—A respectable force is marching down upon Seville—An expedition sails from thence on Saturday, under the command of the Regent Blake.

"Flour 14½ a 15 dolls. per bbl. on board—rather dull for the moment, in consequence of a large stock on hand.

"Rice 6 a 6½ dolls. per 100 lbs on board, in demand

"Indian Corn 3½ dolls per faneg.

"Staves—Pipe 160 dolls. per 1200—Barrel 40 dolls. ditto.

"Beef 40 dollars per bbl.—Pork 16 dollars per ditto on board.

"Exchange on London 47 1 2 a 3 4, being 15 percent above par, in favour of those who purchase bills."

N. Y. Ev. Post.

FOR SALE.



THAT large and convenient three-story House, No. 3, *Sault au motelot 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.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE, No. 2, *Notre Dame street*, third house from the Market Place, Lower Town, close by the Neptune Inn.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity, that he has commenced business, and has now on hand, an assortment of Wines of the best quality; West India Goods, Groceries, &c. which will be sold wholesale or retail, at very low prices, for cash. He would notice to ship-masters and tavern-keepers, that they may rely on receiving every attention, and of being served to their satisfaction, and will keep a constant supply of the best goods.

JOHN TORRANCE.

Quebec, June 6, 1811.

FOR CHARTER.

To the Clyde, or to any Port in St. George's Channel, to Madeira, or to any of the West India Islands.

THE good BRIG HOPE, John Duncan, Master, now lying at the subscriber's wharf, and will be ready to load on the 12th inst. The Hope measures 186 tons per register, is well armed and manned.—

Apply to IRVINE, LESLIE & Co. at Montreal, or to IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co.

Quebec, 10th June, 1811.

WANTED.

A MILLWRIGHT, to erect a saw-mill at a small distance from Quebec. Liberal wages will be given. Apply to the Editor. Monday, June 17, 1811.

NOTICE.

LANDED from on board the schooner Mary, Stewart, from Montreal, in the month of September last, 16 barrels Pork, still unclaimed. The owner, upon proving the property and paying freight and other expenses, may have it by applying to
JOHN STEWART.
Who has for sale. Wine, Brandy, Jamaica spirits, Molasses, sugar and a parcel of staves and yellow pine spars.
Quebec, June 8, 1811. b

SALES BY AUCTION.

Tomorrow, **TUESDAY**, the 11th instant, and to be continued every following Tuesday, at ONE o'clock, at the subscriber's Auction Room:
SEVERAL consignments, consisting of Dry Goods of every description.
Also,
Yellow soap, rosin, beef, pork, a few fine hams, and an assortment of shoes, which will be sold by the package.
THOS. AYLWIN, Auct. & Brok.
Quebec, June 10, 1811.

Tomorrow, **TUESDAY**, the 11th instant, at ONE o'clock, at the Auction Room of **THOMAS CARY**:
A COLLECTION of valuable **BOOKS** and a variety of other articles.
Quebec, June 10, 1811.

On **WEDNESDAY** and **THURSDAY** next, the 12th and 13th instant, at ONE o'clock each day, at No. 14, Hope street, (opposite Mr. Hall's):
A QUANTITY of Household Furniture, and other effects, the property of a Staff Officer removing from Quebec, comprising Beds and Bedding, Dining, Pembroke and Sofa Tables; a Forte Piano, Chairs, Carpets and Window Curtains; a handsome and very complete Breakfast and Tea Set; a Beaver Coat; Saddlery of the best quality; a capital covered Calèche; high and low runner Carioles, &c. &c. Also two excellent Horses, warranted sound.
June 6, 1811.

On **WEDNESDAY** next, the 12th instant, at ONE o'clock, at **JONES, WHITE & MELVIN's** Auction Room:
A VERY general assortment of Dry Goods, now landing from on board the different vessels.
ALSO,
Five Puns, strong and high flavored Jamaica Spirits, 2 pipes prime Port Wine, 3 Hhds. and 37 Barrels best Jamaica Sugar, 15 Barrels and 11 Bags fine Green Coffee, soft shell Almonds, Pimento, 3 Cables and 11 Coils new Rope, 50 doz. Military, strong and fine Calf shoes, Women's Leather do. and other articles.
Quebec, 10th June, 1811.

On **THURSDAY** and **FRIDAY** next, the 13th and 14th instant, at ONE o'clock, at the subscriber's Rooms,
A VERY extensive assortment of New Goods suitable to the country and season, now landing out of the Neptune and other vessels, Teas, Nails, Glassware, and other articles.
JOHN JONES, Auct. & Brok.
Public Sales will be held at his Auction Rooms, every **THURSDAY** and **FRIDAY**.—He has a **VAULT** and **CELLAR** in St. Peter street to let—Loaf Sugar, Hyson and Green Teas, Lime Juice, and Mould Candles to dispose of by private sale.
Quebec, Saturday, 8th June, 1811.

On **FRIDAY** next, the 14th inst. at ONE o'clock, at the Subscriber's Auction room,
THE Cargo on board the Brig Maria, laying inside of Barnaby Island, consisting of

148 Pieces Oak Timber,
90 do. red Pine do.
3 M. Standard Staves,
300 Deals.

The Invoice may be viewed at the office of the Subscriber a vessel of 170 a 200 tons may with all safety ride and load at little expence, within a short distance of the Maria.

THE HULL of the Brig Maria, 163 tons measurement, as she now lies inside of Barnaby Island.

All the standing and running Rigging, Cables, Sails and other materials, belonging to said Brig Maria.

AFTER WHICH,

6 Puns, Strong St. Vincents Rum,
30 Barrels bright Muscov. do Sugar,
12 do. Green Coffee,
2 Bags Pimento,
24 Barrels Beef,

A lot of Sole Leather, and a variety of other articles.

L. DELAMARE, Auct. & Brok.
Quebec, 10th June, 1811.

N. B. Persons desirous of purchasing the above cargo, or vessel, may, by applying to the Subscriber, have all the information they may wish, as to the safety of the harbour, the situation of the Brig Maria, and the conditions of sale.

On **SATURDAY** next, the 15th instant, at ONE o'clock, at the stores of Messrs. **Joshua W. Factor & Co.** St. Peter street,

AN extensive assortment of Dry Goods, lately arrived, comprising Cloths of every description, printed Calicoes, Cambrs, Muslins, Diapers, Towelling, fine India long Cloths, Bandannas, Chintz Shawls, twilled Neckers, Dimities, Cassemeres, Swansdown, red mixed Caps, scarlet Binding, &c. &c. &c.

A few Barrels Muscovado Sugar of a superior quality, 3 bags Black Pepper, 2 do. Pimento, 2 casks, containing best London made Shoes, and other articles.

JONES, WHITE & MELVIN, Aucts. & Broks.

Quebec, 10th June, 1811.

DESERTED, from the Brig *General Mailand*, on Wednesday last, **CHARLES PETERSON**, and **GEORGE WOOD**, both of a dark complexion, and about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high.

Masters of vessels and other persons are hereby warned from shipping, employing, or harbouring them, as they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.

J. E. GODFREY.

Quebec, 8th June, 1811. b

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

The new schooner **MARY & JANE**, of about 80 tons burthen. For further particulars, apply to **JAMES McCALLUM**, merchant of Quebec.
Quebec, May 20, 1811. 3 u

FOR SALE.

BY private contract—the schooner **CANTICHE**, of the burthen of 81 tons, with all her rigging and apparel.
MANTHORP & ARNOLD.
Quebec, 20th April, 1811.

FOR CHARTER TO LIVERPOOL, CLYDE OR IRELAND.

THE good Ship **ANTHORNE**, burthen per register 186 tons, John Pearson, master, now lying at Messrs. Roy & Raby's wharf, will be ready to load on the 1st proximo.
Apply to **BREHAUT & SHEPPARD,** Who have for sale,
About 15 hundred minots Salt, being the remainder of said Ship's cargo.
Quebec, 27th May, 1811. c

FOR CHARTER

To any Port in Great Britain or Ireland,
THE fine new Ship *Sir James Henry Craig* of 270 tons measurement.—Apply to **IRVINE, LESLIE & Co.** at Montreal, or to **IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co.**
Quebec, 18th May, 1811. 4 u

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Brig **COLLINGWOOD**, Jas. Gilchrist, Master, of 221 Tons Measurement. For particulars apply to **ROGERSON, HUNTER & CO.**

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

Jamaica Spirits,
Muscovado and Clayed Sugar,
Refined ditto,
Bolt Iron and Sheet Lead.

Quebec, 23d May, 1811.

FOR NEWFOUNDLAND,

THE Brig **ELIZA**, William King, master, is now loading at Messrs. Brehaut and Sheppard's wharf, for freight or passage apply to the master on board or to

ALEX. MUNN,
Diamond Harbour.

Quebec, June 3, 1811. 2

LATEST FROM THE UNITED STATES.

We have been obligingly favored with American papers, to the 3d inst. containing Commodore Rogers's official letter, relative to the conflict between the President and Little Belt, which in our opinion, does not say much in his favor. The letter is as follows:

WASHINGTON, MAY 28.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Rodgers to the Secretary of the Navy.

United States frigate President, off Sandy Hook, May 23, 1812.

SIR,

I regret extremely being under the necessity of representing to you an event that occurred on the night of the 16th inst. between the ship under my command and his Britannic Majesty's ship of war the Little Belt, commanded by Captain Bingham: the result of which has given me much pain, as well on account of the injury she sustained, as that I should have been compelled to the measure that produced it, by a vessel of her inferior force. The circumstances are as follow: On the 16th inst. at twenty-five minutes past Meridian, in seventeen fathoms water, Cape Henry bearing S. W. distant fourteen or fifteen leagues, a sail was discovered from our mast head in the East, standing towards us under a press of sail. At past one the symmetry of her upper sails (which were at this time distinguishable from our deck) and her making signals, shewed her to be a man of war. At forty-five minutes past one P.M. hoisted our ensign and pendant; when, finding her signals not answered, she wore and stood to the Southward. Being desirous of speaking her, and of ascertaining what she was, I now made sail in chase; and by ½ past three, P. M. found we were coming up with her; as by this time the upper part of her stern began to shew itself above the horizon. The wind now began, and continued gradually to decrease, so as to prevent my being able to approach her sufficiently before sunset, to discover her actual force, (which the position she preserved during the chase was calculated to conceal) or to judge even to what nation she belonged; as she appeared studiously to decline shewing her colors. At fifteen or twenty minutes past seven, P. M. the chase took in her studding sails, and soon after hauled up her courses, and hauled by the wind on the starboard tack; she at the same time hoisted an ensign or flag at her mizen Peak; but it was too dark
(See Supplement.)

LANDING from Craft, and For Sale by the Subscribers—
 450 Barrels Mess and Prime Pork,
 156 ditto Superfine Flour,
 1630 ditto Pine ditto
 109 ditto Middlings,
 13 Kegs Lard,
 40 ditto Butter,
 1 Puncheon, }
 2 Tierces, } Hams,
 1 Case, }
 3 cases, } Cheese.
 4 casks, }
 45 Barrels Beef,
 700 Minots Prime Wheat.

In Store—15 tons Iron,
 1 ton Copper Bolts,
 A few Pipes L. P. Teneriffe Wine,
 ditto Port ditto.
 100 boxes Tin,
 4 M. bushels Lisbon Salt.

At the Cove—2 M. feet Merchantable Oak,
 10 M. feet second ditto,
 30 M. feet Pine,
 500 Red Pine Spars,
 60 M. White Oak Staves and Heading.

For Bills, cash or credit, as may be agreed upon.
 JOHN MURE & co.
 Quebec, 29th May, 1811.

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber, at his store, Lower Town Market Place—

400 Barrels prime Beef,
 250 do. prime and cargo Pork,
 50 Tierces Irish mess do.
 150 Kegs best Butter,
 60 ditto Lard,
 60 Boxes Chocolate,
 2000 Minots Liverpool Salt, and
 500 do. Lisbon do. for packing provisions.
 C. SMITH.
 Quebec, April 22, 1811.

THE subscriber having leased WOLFE'S COVE, hereby gives notice to all those who may have Lumber of any description in the said Cove, that whatever may remain after the tenth day of May next, will be subject to the same Ground Rent, as has been heretofore charged by the late Lessees.
 ROBERT RITCHIE.
 February 11, 1811.

PICKED UP adrift on the river St. Lawrence a small SCOW. The owner may have her again by producing a proper claim and paying the expenses. If not claimed within one month from this date she will be sold to pay the expenses incurred. Apply to JOHN POWELL, at the Etchemin Saw Mills.
 May 16, 1811.

FOR SALE.

FOR Cash or approv'd credit.—20 M. feet merchantable Square pine Timber.—5 M. Standard Staves and 100 barrels first sort pot-ashes heavy bark. the whole ready to ship.—Enquire of MESSRS HALL and GOWEN.
 Quebec, 27 May, 1811.

A LOUER,

ETE la possession donnée immédiatement ou au premier de Mai prochain. Cette maison neuve bien bâtie et commode, située près du Château, et vis-à-vis de l'Hotel de l'Union. Elle est convenable pour une famille nombreuse, ayant une remise, étables, et autres dépendances, aussi une cave dans laquelle il y a un puits de très bonne eau. Si on désire voir la maison, ou en avoir de plus amples informations, il faut s'adresser à
 MARGARET BLACK.
 Quebec, 28 Février, 1811.

125 Barrels Prime Beef,
 117 do. Prime Pork,
 140 do. Pot Ashes,
 30 do. Cider,
 1 Chest Bohea Tea,
 1 Pipe, 1 Hhd. and 20 doz. Madeira Wine,
 380 Kegs Paint,
 A few tons Whiting,
 5,000 feet white } Pine Timber,
 6,000 do. yellow }
 18 M. Standard Staves,
 15 M. West India dressed ditto,
 About 20 packages of Dry Goods, now landing from the Birkby—for sale by
 JAMES HEATH.
 Quebec, May 13, 1811.

LANGWORTHY & Co.

WATCH-MAKERS, at the rooms formerly occupied by Mrs GRIFFITHS, Lower Town, have received and offer for sale a handsome assortment of Goods, in their line, which will be sold for cash, and warranted of the best qualities. Mr. L. begs leave to offer his services as a substitute for the deficiency which has long been felt in Quebec. Having received all the facilities of working immediately from London, he hopes by strict integrity and unwearied attention, to merit the public patronage. Patent lever, duplex, horizontal, l'Epine's, Godeman's repeating and common Watches, and every species of complicated Time Pieces repaired with the delicacy and accuracy they require. Those rendered useless by bad workmen, rust, fire, or other casualties, and hitherto deemed irreparable (at least in this country) will be renewed and restored in their original state, and their motions warranted to prove just.
 Quebec, June 3, 1811.

YORKSHIRE BOARDING HOUSE.

THE Subscribers have opened a House, No. 3, St. John street, Upper Town, for the accommodation of travellers and residents of this place, where forty gentlemen can meet with the best attendance and on the most reasonable terms. They have good Stables for Horses in their yard. The best Wines and other drinkables will be kept; two dinners will be provided in an hour that the company may appoint.—As this house is situated in the most comical and pleasant part of the Town, they flatter themselves they shall be able to give satisfaction to those who please to favor them with their custom.

J. CRAVEN & Co.
 St. John street, Upper Town,
 20th May, 1811.

WILLIAM RUTHVEN, BOOK-BINDER, RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received from London a complete assortment of Stationary, which he is now opening for sale at his Stationary Shop, Buede street, next to the New Printing Office, consisting in superfine, fine and common writing Paper of all sizes, drawing Paper, Quills, Pen knives, Pencils, Rulers, sealing Wax and Waters, Parchment, office Tape, Bibles, Testaments and Prayer Books, all sorts of Books for children from 1d to 3s. a piece; School Books, Murray's Grammar, Slips, Slates and Pencils, Ink stands, Sand Boxes; Thermometers, Caricatures, message and visiting Cards plain and gilt, Charts of Upper Canada, and a variety of other articles. He will execute all kinds of Binding on the shortest notice and in the most elegant manner.
 Quebec, 20th May, 1811.

Spanish Red Wine.

JUST arrived, and for sale by the subscriber, 200 Pipes Spanish red Wine, of superior quality. ALSO, 200 Puns. strong Leward Island Rum.
 Wm. OVIATT,
 4th June, 1810
 Champlain Street.

FOR SALE.

A great variety of GARDEN SEEDS, just arrived from England, particularly turnip and radish.—Apply at Mr. Moore's, No. 8, Saultau Matelot Street, Lower Town.—Gentlemen's gardens laid out and kept in repair in the neatest manner by
 J. P. HOGG.
 Quebec, 27 May, 1811.

FOR SALE,

MUSTARD in 1 lb Bottles,
 Pickles assorted,
 Fish Sauce do.
 Porter in 5 doz. Hampers,
 West India Madeira in bottles,
 Tin, No. 1.
 Ditto No. 1. X.
 Fishing Lines,
 Tobacco Pipes,
 Slips
 Shoes.
 Furniture Mountings,
 And a general Assortment of Hardware at
 HUGH SANDERSON, & Co.'s Store,
 No. 3, Rue Sault au Matelot.
 Quebec, 20th May, 1811.

FOR SALE

1200 Acres land in the Township of Stanham, in the vicinity of Quebec; Also, one share of the Union Hotel. Apply to the Editor.
 Quebec, 20th May, 1811.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has removed to St. John street, No. 3, Upper Town; where he intends to keep an assortment of the most fashionable and best Goods both for the town and country's consumption. Great allowances will be made to the country Merchants for cash. JOSEPH CRAVEN.
 N. B. Three young men that can speak the French language wanted to act as Clerks.
 Quebec—1811.

LINTHORNE AND JOLLIFFE

HAVE for Sale, Best Patent Cables and Hawseers from 5 to 13 inches. An assortment of Best Patent Cordage, Anchors and Kedges from 3 to 11 Cwt, Sheathing and Scupper Nails, Sheathing Paper, 20 Barrels Prime beef and Pork 20 Do Stockholm Tar, 20 Tons assorted Bolt, Flat and Square Iron, 3 Do. Copper Bolts and Rings 5 to 14 Inch. AND 10 M. feet first Oak Timber.
 Quebec, 24th December, 1810.

NOTICE

THE Co-partnership of STILES, AUSTIN and WHITNEY, is this day, by mutual agreement, dissolved.
 JOSUAH STILES,
 JOSUAH WHITNEY,
 MOSES AUSTIN.
 Quebec, April 18 1811
 The business will be carried on in future by STILES & WHITNEY, who have at present a number of elegant Horses for sale. Also, a very handsome Carriage with a complete set of Harness and an excellent pair of Horses to be sold all together or any part, as may suit the purchasers.
 STILES & WHITNEY.

State of the THERMOMETER, for the past week, at 8 o'clock, A. M. 51, 53, 52, 54, 52, 54, 55.

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