

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.
Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

VOL. VI.]

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1810.

[No. 45.

GEORGE BROWNE,

No. 9, Notre Dame street, lower, and No. 2, St. Joseph street, upper Town, HAS FOR SALE—
SUPERIOR Port, Madeira, Claret, real Cogniac Brandy, best London Porter, Taunton Ale, Burton Beer, and Herefordshire Cyder, in wood and bottles, Superfine, fine and coarse Woollen Cloths, Double and single rose Blankets, Military, dress and undress Hats, Silk, Cotton and Woollen Hosiery, Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, Best London-made Saddles, Bridles and double Bits, Double and single Shot-Belts, Powder-Flasks, steel Chargers, Screw-Drivers and Flints, Wedgwood's finest cream-coloured Earthen Ware, in crates each containing a complete dinner-service, Refined and Muscovado Sugar and Coffee, Best white-wine Vinegar, in jars containing five and six gallons each. At so—a few most excellent double Gloucester and Cheshire Cheese.
N. B. The Wine may be had in quantities not less than three, and the Porter, Ale, &c. not less than six dozen.
Quebec, October 24, 1810.

BARNARD & STANLEY

HAVE just received by the Magdalen from London, and now offer for Sale at their Store, opposite the French Cathedral, an assortment of Ladies white and coloured Bonnets of the newest fashions, gentlemen's Beaver Hats, Boys black and blue do. They expect in a few days, a general assortment of Leather, together with Leather and Morocco Lace Boots and Shoes for boys, girls and children.

N. B. All persons indebted to the above concern are requested to make immediate payment.

Quebec, October 23, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A Handsome, second-hand, full-covered CARIOLE, in good repair. For further particulars please apply to JOSEPH STILSON, Saddler, St. John street; where the Cariole may be seen, in three or four days from this.

N. B. Several other Carioles, half-covered &c. will be ready for sale, by the commencement of the Winter season, by Jos. Stilson.
Quebec, October 22, 1810.

GOODS of every description are now selling remarkably cheap, at the Subscriber's Store, 22, Mountain street—Purchasers for Irish Linens and Russia Shetings, have now an opportunity of laying out their money to a very great advantage, as the Subscriber is determined to sell the whole of his goods in 10 days, as he is going to England.

Irish Linen by the piece very cheap,
Russia Sheetings,
Table Linen,
Furniture Dimities,
Chintz Furniture,
10 elegant India Shawls,
India Muslins,
Spotted Sarsenets of every colour,
Black Italian Crapes,
Irish Poplin for ladies' dresses,
Coloured Cambric,
Silk Stockings uncommonly cheap,
Mens Worsted Stockings,
5-4 superfine striped Cottons,
Fine Hair Cord Muslins,
Leno Muslins,
6-4 fine Cambricks, with an immense variety of fancy goods.

The Subscriber warrants the whole of his goods to be of the first quality, and as he is obliged to go to England, is determined to offer his large stock of goods at such prices as will ensure an immediate sale. The whole is to be sold positively for cash only.—The Subscriber is enabled to offer his goods low, as they are all bought for cash in London.

C. RIVERS.

Quebec, 22d October, 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. JAS. CAPPER having joined the CONCERN of FLOWER & NEWBERRY, the business in future will be carried on under the Firm of

FLOWER, NEWBERRY & CAPPER.

Quebec, 27th October, 1810.

TO FARMERS, & OTHERS.

THE Subscribers have received, by the Magdalen from London, a THRESHING MACHINE, on a new construction, a model of which may be seen at the Counting House.—Its utility is very great, a man and a horse being able to do more, than a dozen of men, in the ordinary way of treading.—Price moderate.—Apply to

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

N. B. It might also be made use of in beating Hemp.

Quebec, 29th October, 1810.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
MUSCOVADO Sugar in Barrels,
4 pipes and 1 Qr. cask Spanish White Wine, of a superior quality,

200 Barrels prime Beef,
60 Barrels Irish Mess Pork,
American Cheese, of the best quality,
50 Barrels Apples,
Soap and Candles in Boxes,
500 Bushels boiling Pease,
200 Bushels Flaxseed,

The main standing Rigging of a Vessel of about 300 Tons,

Tar, Pitch, Cordage, Lignum Vitæ, Church and Ship Bells, from 50 to 350lb. each, 500 Spanish Hides, a lot of Sole Leather, Linen, Cambric, black Canton Crape, Rose Blankets 7-4 10 12-4.

L. DELAMARE.

Quebec, 20th October, 1810.

PETER BREHAUT & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

140 Pipes best Spanish Wine,
10 do. Rousillon and Cahoe do.
9 hogsheads Malaga do.
9 do. Marcelino do.
10 pipes Port Wine,
34 Puncheons Jamaica and Leward Island Rum,
168 Burr Stones,
2000 Minots Salt, not less than 3^d 10 minots, 3s. per minot.

750 Bushels Flax Seed,
1200 do. best boiling Pease,
70 Barrels prime Pork,
50 do. do. Beef,
40 do. Salmon,
60 cases Raisins,

— Barrels Pot Ashes, very good,
20 Boxes Soap and Candles.

ALSO,

40 Casks Muscovado Sugar, landing from the Three Sisters,
Quebec, 22d October, 1810.

FOR SALE OR LEASE,

ON advantageous terms, a CRIST-MILL, half a league back of the town of Three Rivers. Apply to MOSES HART.
October 23, 1810.

FOR SALE,

AT ANTHONY ANDERSON'S Stall, in the Upper Town, fresh BEEF at 4d per pound by the quarter.
Quebec, 24th September, 1810.

BALM OF GILEAD.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has just received from Liverpool, the **CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD** of Mr. Solomon, Doctor of Physic, Member of the University of the Faculty of Medicine, and Author of a Book entitled "A GUIDE TO HEALTH."

The wonderful effects which have already been produced in this Province, by this Balm, for every kind of Constitution, for some years past, are sufficiently known, to make it unnecessary to have recourse to those panegyrics which are the appendages of quackery. He will confine himself to say, that this Balm is a specific, against lowness of spirit, melancholy, vertigo, tremblings and weakness of sight, the loss of memory, languor, *Tubes Dorsalis*, consumption, and the innumerable symptoms of worn out or broken constitutions, whether arising from a sedentary life, intemperance, or inattention to health. The efficacy of this Balm has also obtained an universal reputation in England, in Ireland and America, &c.

As he is the only person in this country who is authorised by Dr. SOLOMON to sell the Balm of Gilead, and as he is appointed by the Dr. his sole Agent, he informs the Public, that the stamp on the bottle contains the Name and Address of the Proprietor. On the engraving "Samuel Solomon, Liverpool," to counterfeit which would be felony.

He has also for sale "The Guide to Health" as well as other medicines of this renowned Doctor, the most remarkable quality of which is to cure universal rheumatisms, and principally those which affect the head.

There may be had at the Subscriber's as usual, a great number of Patent Medicines, for Colds, Catarrhs, Whooping Cough, &c. &c. **FR. LEHOULLIER,**
Quebec, 31st October, 1810.

TAKEN BY MISTAKE,

FROM the King's Wharf, being landed from the Magdalen, Capt. Beatson, a CASE, addressed to Mr Yule, or marked B Y. No. 3. The Subscriber requests it may be returned as soon as possible.

JN. YULE.

Quebec, Octobre 29, 1810.

WOOLENS—3 bales West of England superfine Cloths,

20 do. Leeds superfine, fine & coarse ditto,
2 do. White and yellow Flannels.

Just landed from on board the Margaret, from Liverpool—

2 Cases of silk, cotton and lamb's-wool hose
1 do. Cotton Lace,

A Cargo of Liverpool Coals,

150 Kegs white, yellow and black Paint,

40 Tons Whiting, 3 Cases Mustard,

15 Cases Earthenware,

15 Coils twice-laid Cordage,

100 Barrels Pot Ashes,

6 Casks of Hardware.

Apply to **BENN, HEATH & Co.**

October 29, 1810.

EVENING SCHOOL

WILL commence at the ACADEMY, near Palace Gate, on Monday, 5th Nov. next, by subscriber and Assistants; who will teach, in both languages, READING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, ENGLISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, LATIN and GREEK; the whole COPERNICAN SYSTEM, particularly GEOGRAPHY and TOPOGRAPHY, GLOBES, &c. GEOMETRY and TRIGONOMETRY, with their application to MENSURATION, GAUGING, SURVEYING, NAVIGATION, TACTICS, &c. &c. The same will be constantly taught in the day-school.

Private Lessons from 12 to 2.

JAS. TANSWELL.

Quebec, October 29, 1810.

FOR Sale by the Subscriber at Reduced Prices, a quantity of

1 Inch Pine boards.

1½ Inch pine Planks.

2 Inch do.

2½ Inch do.

Will take in payment good Bills of exchange.

ALSO, best London Paper in stone bottles.

20 Crates of Crockery assorted.

An extensive Assortment of dry Goods for Cash.

THOS. WILSON.

Quebec, 28th October, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME Grey Mare, rising 7 years old.—Enquire of the Editor.

Quebec, 27th August, 1810.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

TO sail on or about the 15th inst. the ship RICHARD, JOSEPH CASTLES, master; burthen per register 350 tons. For freight or passage apply to

G. & W. HAMILTON.

St. Peter Street, Nov. 3, 1810.

FOR HALIFAX,

THE Sch'r FOUR SONS, Allan Cameron, master.—For Freight or passage—Apply to the master on board, or to

LS. DELAMARE.

Quebec, 22d October, 1810.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

TO sail about the 25th inst. the fast sailing ship HARRIET, JAMES FOX, master, 440 tons register, armed with ten guns, 18 pounders.

For passage only, having superior accommodations, apply to the master, on board, at the Queen's wharf, or to Messrs. HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB.

Quebec, 10th Sept. 1810.

GENERAL SHIP FOR LONDON.

THE well known fast sailing Brig MORTON, W. JACK, master, of 140 tons register, has room for about 80 Tons of freight if applied for immediately—Apply to

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 1st Oct. 1810.

FOR DUBLIN,

TO sail about the 6th Nov. next. The fast sailing ship LOVELY

PEGGY, JOHN MURPHY, master. For passage only, having excellent accommodations, apply to the Master on board, or to

Messrs. G. & W. HAMILTON.

28th October, 1810.

FOR SALE

THE good, substantial Schooner TRYAL, of about 65 tons Register: as she now lies, in the Cul de-Sac, with all her rigging, sails, anchors, cables, &c. &c. For further particulars, apply to

JONES & WHITE.

15th October, 1810.

FOR CHARTER,

TO Belfast, or any Port in St. George's Channel, the brig BACCHUS, of 150 tons measurement per register, John Hudson, master: apply to

IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

A Cargo of LISBON SALT, just received by the Bacchus, and not yet landed.

Quebec, 24th Sept. 1810.

FREIGHT WANTED,

THE well known Ship ANTHONY, Captain Scaife, commences loading this day as a General Ship for LIVERPOOL. For Freight apply to

HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB.

15th October, 1810.

A GENERAL SHIP FOR LONDON.

THE ANDERSON, Michael Teasdale, Register 273 Tons, Coppered, completely armed, is now ready to receive a cargo on board.—For Freight apply to the master, or

HENRY BLACK.

Quebec, 15th October, 1810.

FOR CHARTER,

TO ANY PORT IN GREAT-BRITAIN.

THE Schooner BEAVER, 111 tons Register Measurement, JOHN FOCKELL, master.—If not chartered on or before 10th October, will commence loading at Montreal, as a general vessel, for LIVERPOOL or LONDON, as freight may offer.—Apply at Montreal to Hoyle, Henderson and Gibb, or to

J. T. HOYLE & Co.

Queen's Wharf, 11th Sept. 1810.

PASSAGE TO LONDON.

THE fine Ship EMPEROR, 600 Tons Burthen, is now loading Timber at the Queen's Wharf, and will sail for London with the Convoy on the 28th of this month; She will have very superior accommodations for Passengers, and is well armed.—Apply to Captain BOUND on board, or at

HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB's Office,

15th October, 1810.

From Bell's Messenger of 6th August.

LIBERATION OF SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

CROWN AND ANCHOR TAVERN.

A very numerous and respectable Meeting of the Inhabitants of the City and Liberties of Westminster, was held on Tuesday, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, Strand, to celebrate the Liberation of Sir Francis Burdett from the Tower. A great crowd being expected, the doors leading to the large room were thrown open at two o'clock, so that the company might have an opportunity of coming in leisurely and in order. Against four o'clock (the hour of dinner being fixed for five), there was hardly a seat to be procured in any part of the room. Towards the hour of dinner, the applications to obtain seats as a matter of favour, were without number, and many must have gone away unaccommodated, or dined in other rooms in the house.

Immediately after dinner was concluded, and before it was removed, the Toast Caller proclaimed that Sir F. Burdett drank the good health of all the Company, and was happy to meet them here to day. This was received with loud and lively marks of Satisfaction.—The cloth being removed,

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Wishart) addressed the company. Previous to proposing the toast he was about to suggest, he begged to say a few words. No circumstance which had occurred for many years seemed to have given such general dissatisfaction, or to have been received with more marked sentiments of reprobation than the recent conduct of the House of Commons towards their highly esteemed and beloved Representative, who now did them the honour of dining with them in consequence of an invitation from many respectable members of the body. Their public spirited and patriotic Representative had been found to be the only Member of the House of Commons who had the magnanimity to stand forward in behalf of a private individual who had incurred the displeasure of the House, and had been committed to prison in consequence of his having called the attention of the public to the conduct of two of their Members. For this interference on the part of their Representative to protect the liberty of a British subject, he himself had been committed to the Tower. To celebrate their worthy Representative's liberation from this confinement, and also to testify the high respect in which they held his character and his many virtues—the veneration they entertained for his whole conduct in Parliament—was the meeting of this day assembled. They were not, however, to consider this as a day of triumph. No; the day of triumph was not yet arrived. He hoped, however, it would soon come, when it would be shewn that the law was strong enough to hold down unconstitutional privilege. The name of Burdett, he had no doubt, would go down with the first of our patriots, and the zeal he had shown to maintain the privileges of the people would long entitle him to the best wishes of his fellow-subjects and of his country. He concluded by

giving "The King, the Law, and the People," which was received with loud acclamations, and drank with three times three.

The Band immediately struck up "God Save the King."

The Chairman then gave "The Liberty of the Press. It is like the air we breathe; if we have it not we die." Drank with applause and three times three.

The Chairman gave, as the third toast, Liberty, Privilege, and Prerogative, according to Law! also drank with applause, and three times three;

The CHAIRMAN, then addressing the Meeting, declared that he should trespass only a short time on their attention. Sacred and profane history furnished them with numerous examples of persons who, having exerted their whole energies to serve the public cause, and to ameliorate the condition of the people, were assailed by the enemies of the public good. It was not to be expected that, at the present day, the order of nature should have been inverted; and accordingly they saw that the conduct of their Representative, whose sole object was to protect the people, and to promote the public benefit, was marked out as the peculiar object of the odium and hatred of those who objected to every species of amelioration. When a virtuous man came forward, and applied for a redress of every thing that was amiss, he was sure to be assailed by those who were averse from every species of amendment. The cry, in former times, when truth was endeavoured to be instilled into the hearts of an idolatrous people, was, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." So was the cry now of those who, in this country, were not desirous of hearing the truth promulgated. They tried to alarm the prejudices of mankind, and under the pretence of supporting practices favoured by what they pretended to represent as the established usage and Constitution of the country, wished to lead us away by a cry as idle and as delusive as that in the Scriptures, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians." If Hampden, Sydney, and Russell did not escape the envy of the wicked and malevolent, how could their independent Member expect to escape such unjust attacks? When a virtuous man came forward to promote the cause he espoused, it was not surprising that he should be assailed by those whose interest it was to thwart every species of amendment. How then could their worthy Representative, whose zealous endeavours in the public cause were universally known, hope to escape the venom with which it was so natural that he should be assailed?—That every malignant shaft should be directed against him was to be expected. They had been wholly imbecile and innocuous, however, in their effects on their worthy Representative, and had only hitherto recoiled on the heads of those by whom they were originally shot forth. All now that remained for the good and virtuous was to shew that they would stand by such a man as the worthy Representative of Westminster, so long as he continued to deserve their support. It was not his (Mr. Wishart's) intention to go through the advantages resulting to the public from the

labours, and even from the loss of health to which their worthy Representative had submitted in the cause of the public.—They were as clear as the sun at noon day; and yet hardly any one knew the extent of them. The plan to be pursued by the lovers of their country, in such a situation, was to draw together, and to overlook small shades in the differences between them. To act with fortitude, yet still with discretion, and thus to give the lie to those who would attribute to them the charge of desiring to encourage anarchy and confusion. By acting in the manner he suggested, they would completely refute this charge, and thus would the calumny recoil on the heads of those who used it. The friends to liberty, too, would thus shew that though they had been stigmatised, they were not intimidated; and that they were resolved to stick by each other. He should say nothing further. He was aware they were anxious to hear their worthy Representative. He should not presume to deprive them longer of this gratification, but should conclude with proposing "The health of Sir Francis Burdett."

This toast being drunk with three times three, and with repeated bursts of applause.

SIR F. BURDETT came forward, and addressed the Meeting.—He considered this as one of the proudest and happiest moments of his life. Some persons might be pleased to impute his conduct to vanity or to some other motive, but this he must declare, that his first object, after zealously attempting to do his duty, had uniformly been to meet, and he hoped he always should meet, their approbation. He knew of no other way in which he should merit their confidence most, than by endeavouring always to possess the approbation of his own mind. Having no other way than that, he was resolved not to be turned aside from doing his duty either by taunt on the one hand, or by intimidation on the other. (Applauses.)—It gave him sincere pleasure to feel, that while he was thus addressing them, they expressed their satisfaction at his conduct. He was conscious of having acted to the best of his skill and ability, and it could not but be gratifying to him to find that they were satisfied with the course he had pursued. He had also the peculiar satisfaction of knowing that the cause in which he had been employed, had, within these few months, been considerably advanced in the country at large. It would be necessary for him, in the few remarks which it would on the present occasion be expected he should make, that he should allude to the general state of the country. It would be necessary for him, in doing so, to advert on some of the circumstances which had occurred in Parliament, after his ceasing to be in a condition to attend his duty in the House of Commons, and after he had been sent to the Tower. Many were the misrepresentations made on subjects involving the best interests of the people; and it was extraordinary to find some of those misrepresentations proceed from those who were esteemed popular characters, who were represented as persons who had espoused the popular interest, belonging to a body emanating from the people, and bound

to protect the people's right; a body which ought to be the palladium of the people's liberties, not one whose sole attention was directed to destruction, and to the employment of rooting it up by the roots.— They (Sir F. B. and his friends) were held up by the persons of all parties in the House of Commons as belonging to no party, but being an unprincipled faction, hostile to every party. They did indeed belong to no party but that of the people. It was the public interest, to the support of which alone their exertions were directed. It was asserted, that the efforts of him and those who thought with him were directed to no other object but to the calumniating of all the great characters of every party. Let those who said so descend to particulars, and point out the characters to whom they alluded, and then he should be ready to meet, and answer the charge. He believed there were honorable men in the country who adhered to party from being hampered in its trammels, or from being slaves to a false notion of honour. Such men he had never declared to be unworthy of confidence, however much he might regret that they were thus deprived of the means of affording effectual benefit to the country. If, however, the persons alluded to were of that class, who quarrelled with their opponents only because there were others who prevented them from enjoying the emoluments of place or office; he must declare himself not indeed to be of that party. Such men, he conceived, to be the most likely to bring the country into peril, and to lead it on in the high road to destruction. There was a report of a speech, to which he must allude, said to have been delivered by a person of considerable authority, one whom he should have called the Leader of one of the existing parties or factions, had he not recollected that it only once was a party, but had now fallen into and been swallowed up by another, with which it had connected itself. This Noble Person he could not compare to Cerberus, as he was not aware that he had ever shown that he had three heads; but he surely must be allowed to be a sort of Bifrons, having proved himself, at least, to have been of two sentiments on the important subject on which they were so solicitous, and to have viewed it, at least, with two different aspects at different periods. He alluded to a speech published as having been delivered by Lord Grey, in the House of Lords, on an occasion when he called the attention of the public to the State of the Nation. He did not esteem himself entitled to declare that he considered this Report to be in every respect the speech of Lord Grey. He should conceive that he was not entitled to assume that of any man, who did not sanction the publication by the authority of his own name. But, certainly, it must be taken as containing the general propositions laid down by his Lordship, or the sentiments expressed in it ought to be disavowed by him. There was in this speech a vast deal of specious generality, containing most pernicious doctrine. Of this kind was his reasoning on the subject of Reform, a doctrine for which the Noble Earl had formerly been an advocate. A vast deal

was said as to a number of mischievous and misguided men, alluding, as was plainly to be collected from the whole tenour of the Noble Earl's speech, to him (Sir F. B.) and those who thought with him, who, it was said, were desirous of subverting the Constitution.— Who would venture seriously to assert that there could be a man of that description in this country? Surely such could not be found amongst those with whom he (Sir F. B.) associated; because if they were mischievous, or even misled men, they were so by following the law, and by recommending it as the rule of proceeding in all cases, particularly in all cases of public interests; and he who would pretend to be wiser than the law, would shew himself to be neither wise nor prudent. It was not his intention to go through this long and elaborate but futile speech, and point out the numberless fallacies which it contained. Some circumstances, however, it would be necessary for him to touch on, in order to counteract some mischief which it might create in the minds of people who did not take leisure sufficiently to examine it. First, he begged to allude to the fallacy of the doctrine laid down by Gentlemen of both parties, and again contended for in this speech, as to the supreme power of Parliament. That there was such a power no person denied. But was the privilege now contended for, to be sheltered under the pretext of the power of Parliament? No; what they contended for was, against the right of the House of Commons to a same to themselves the exercise of that power. The report of the speech in question, assumes, that the supreme power must be somewhere. He, (Sir F. B.) on the contrary, contended that it should be no where; and for this reason, that ours was a Government of checks, by which the one branch was made to balance and keep within bounds the other. When it ceased to be so, then would it run to anarchy; and, for the attempt to bring it to this crisis at present, ought that charge which the favourers of this system now imputed to him (Sir F. B.) and his friends, to be imputed to them. The supreme power is in the people, from whom all power flows, and for whose benefit it ought only to be used. We had not far to go to learn that this was the fact; we would find it in Magna Charta, and the Act of Settlement. The supreme executive power was entrusted to the King, not to the House of Commons. Nor is even the King in the exercise of his executive power, entitled to do any of those acts lately usurped by the House of Commons. There was another species of power usurped by the Borough-monger faction, which like buildings of castles of cards were usurpations on the power of the King and of the People. The House of Commons and this usurping faction of Borough-mongers would hold up the King as if his power were to be dreaded, while they themselves would arrogate a power which the King would not think of claiming. Whatever the House might choose to assert; or short-sighted Ministers might join with them in representing as the privileges of that House, the existence of such a power in a House of Commons, so constituted, would

be more to be dreaded than that it should exist, which it did not, and was not even claimed to do, in the person of the King. It was the duty of the people, therefore, to assist the King in opposing such a power. The more that the King was protected against such an assumption of power, the better it would be for the Constitution and for the People.—The Hon. Baronet then proceeded to comment on the inconsistencies that had marked the conduct of those who had been formerly so loud in the cause of Reform, and who were now so violent against the men who had the honesty to persevere in their pursuit of that great object. The Noble Earl (Grey) had taken a leading part in the cause of Reform, and when his party came into power, what was their pretence for evading their engagements? That the people did not ask for Reform; as if so poor a plea could acquit honest men of the discharge of that duty in which they stood pledged to the public. In the private relations of life men were not acquitted of their just and lawful debts, merely because they were not claimed within a limited period, and at a precise time. Lord Grey and his party had made that pledge, and they were bound to redeem it; but it seemed that when the people did not come forward to demand it, it of course fell to the ground; or if they did in justice to themselves require it, then was it popular clamour, so that if the people waited in silent expectation for the fulfilment of that engagement to which they had given credit, then was it to be overlooked, because it was not openly demanded; and if openly demanded, then was it to be scouted as the mere effect of wild popular clamour—(Applauds.) Another fallacy was, that the supreme power must be lodged somewhere; this he denied, the British Constitution was made up of what counteracted the existence of a supreme power in any of its constituent parts. It was full of salutary restraints and controls; a great power was lodged in the King, as the executive branch of the State, but that power was limited by the law, and it emanated from the people. They are the real enemies of the Crown who would rest it upon any foundation less broad, less steady than the people; from them of right all power must flow, and to their good the right use of power must ultimately tend. It was matter of some consolation, and fertile with the best grounded hopes, that notwithstanding all the encroachment on popular rights, which have this some time back been but too successfully attempted, that still the people had within themselves one source of power which might be found invincible in their defence—he meant the Trial by Jury; but if that great source of constitutional justice was not preserved pure, if that too should become so poisoned as that the tum only could be preserved after its virtue became extinct, then he had no hesitation to say, that even the boasted Trial by Jury might become as great a national evil as the assembly calling itself the —, and become in no short time the grand masked grievance of the country. And here he would ask, in his observations on this topic, could he possibly pass over those worse than Star Chamber sentences which have

been visited upon the honest, though inadvertent and hasty effusions of the pen, whereby the writer, with the purest intentions, has been hurried into a warmth of expression that even in its error proved its honesty.—(Applauses.) A practice had of late crept into certain Courts respecting the appointment of Special Juries, wholly unknown to, and unwarranted by the good old laws of the land—the Officers of the Court had the calling of Juries—they assumed to themselves the right of nominating the list of men from whom the Jury was to be chosen, and, to crown all, then comes the Attorney General to interpose his fiat between the rights of the people and the great constitutional barrier provided for those rights in the inquisitorial powers of a Grand Jury. As to what was called the law of libel, it was unknown in former times; there was not a single statute to be cited in support of it, unless he should say Mr. Fox's Bill, which, whatever good it was designed to do, had certainly done the evil of countenancing, by a sort of side wind, a law which had not had any solid constitutional existence; but with that solitary exception, he defied all the Attorney Generals that ever existed, to point out a single act of Parliament that warranted the law of libel as it was now received and construed. He more particularly adverted to the inordinately rigorous case of an eminent public writer, as eminent in purity as in talent.—(Loud and continued applauses.) He would not arraign the decision of a Court of Justice, that decision might have been warranted in the honest zeal of that talented writer. There might have been expressions which it would have been more prudent to omit; his manly and patriotic indignation might have hurried him within those legal technicalities by which Attorneys General were happy to ensnare him. He, however, would not presume to say that a Court of Justice was not a Court of Justice; but this he would say, that if no Englishman could express his indignation of foreigners being called in to flog the backs of his countrymen, then would he affirm that Englishmen were no longer free.—(Applauses continued for some minutes.) Nay more, that they deserved to be the only country in Europe in which the people were systematically a flogged people—the only country where the military character was so debased, as that man was permitted, nay, compelled to inflict upon his fellow man tortures which no human being could inflict upon the vilest beast.—(Applauses.) Excessive bail was unknown to the constitutional law of the land.—

But to return to the question of Parliamentary Privileges; how was that to be enforced? It was pretended to be for the people, and the King's troops (foreigners or others) were necessary to enforce it. Mr. Ponsonby had said, in his notorious speech, that all Kings must hate the House of Commons, because it was a continual upon their power. No doubt it was meant to be such. But where, when, in what instance had it been so excited? Many, doubtless, were the instances in which it had been excited against the people; but when had it acted in the salutary control of the influence of the Crown? And were foreigners

to be called in to aid the operation of this abuse against the people.—These foreign mercenaries had been called the guards of the King—the King had no right to have such guards, and though he had that right, they nor no other military had a right to commit murder in the streets.—(Applauses.) For his part, while such things were, and were tamely acquiesced in, he could not see how it was possible for any honest man's efforts to be attended with success. There was, in fact, no security for the man who was resolved at all events to discharge his duty to his country. It might be possible that the minds of Englishmen could be so wrought upon, by gradual and incessant encroachment, as to reduce them to the least enviable condition in which intellectual beings could be placed; and it ever they should sink so low, it would then become them to remember, that slaves had but one duty, and that that solitary duty was obedience; but for himself he could say, that he doubted the joint influence of time or of necessity ever to work such a change in his mind. He feared that he should at all times have too much of the Englishman in him ever to submit to be a slave.—(Here the applauses were so prompt and enthusiastic, that Sir Francis added) the feelings they had just expressed, and the manner of that expression, were such as to give him better hopes. If they persevered in that temper with untiring zeal and unshaken constancy, that power did not, could not exist which could overawe their liberties.—(Applauses.) But whatever be the event of the struggle between those who are undermining the Constitution and those who would maintain it, let every honest man take care not to forfeit the best consolation of having acted rightly.—He (Sir Francis) would, throughout his life, endeavor to make sure of that; and whatever his future fate might be, if he was to fall, he would rather fall with his falling country, than be elevated on her ruin.—(Loud and incessant applauses.)

The Hon. Bart. then adverted to the affairs of Ireland. He described that country as having the strongest claims upon the justice of England and the sympathy of Englishmen—they were intrinsically a brave and generous people, and they loved liberty with that zeal, which none but such a people could feel—they had borne no inconsiderable share in upholding the British name and character, and they had not derived those advantages from their share in the contest to which they were so justly entitled; but the fact was that the system of attack upon our Constitution has been so uniform and so actively followed up, as primarily to engage our attention, and too much to divest it from the still greater sufferings and privations of our much injured and long abused fellow-countrymen in Ireland; (loud applauses) think nobly of that frank people, and you will only think justly of them—their cause is our's, we have a grand common object, let us have a great and common sympathy. This will be for the benefit of the two island—for depend upon it, neither will long survive the loss of the other.—(Loud applauses.) He would now thank them for the honor they had conferred upon him, and drink all their good

healths, making but one further observation, which was to conjure them all, however unfavorable or threatening was the aspect of the times, to leave no means untried to keep alive in each man's breast that spark of liberty, without which hope was extinct, and with which no efforts, however humble, could be altogether fruitless. Sir Francis then bowed and descended from the table, amidst applauses that continued for several minutes.

Upon the toast of "Major Cartwright and Reform" being drank, the Major rose and said, that he felt himself high honoured in having his name combined with the great cause of Reform.—It was then, he felt, rather too late an hour to offer to the company one of what were called his "long sermons."—(A laugh.) He did not mean, indeed, to trespass upon the attention of the company for many minutes, and he would begin by telling them an anecdote. Some years ago, after he had written upon the means of calling forth the energies of the Constitution for the defence of the country, he was asked by a literary friend, how he could write so much about non-entities, but he answered, No; that he was not writing about non-entities, but advertising for stolen goods.—(A laugh and applause.) These stolen goods the country was now, he hoped, in a fair way of recovering. The cause of Reform was, he was happy to see, daily gaining strength, but it was a misfortune that so much was said, and by his friends, too, about the merit of moderate Reform.—For himself, he would not hesitate to declare that he never was, that he never should be a friend to what was called moderate Reform.—(Applauses.) The object of his search and solicitude always was, and always would be, the Constitution, the whole Constitution, and nothing but the Constitution.—(Applauses.) The Moderate Reformers proceeded, in fact, upon principles and calculations which betrayed a complete disacquaintance with the character of the common enemy. They seemed to consider the borough mongers as mere drivellers, who could be induced to make a concession dangerous to their power, who could be persuaded to allow their toes to advance one step against the citadel of their authority. But no; the borough mongers were not to be so deluded—they would struggle to the last to maintain their influence, and the only way in which any effectual struggle could be made against them would be by national unanimity, by a cordial union of all the friends of reform, and in order to produce this desirable effect, nothing should be left undone to enlighten the understandings, to interest the hearts, and to animate the hopes of the people.—(Applauses.) The venerable orator concluded with proposing the following toast:—"Representatives without rotten Boroughs—Defence without Foreigners—and Laws without Military Execution."—(Shouts of applause.)

The following amongst other toasts were then given:—

Lord Archibald Hamilton—General Ferguson, and the Friends of Reform in Scotland—General Mathew—Col. Christopher Hutchinson, and the other Irish Members who supported the People's cause in Parliament,

The Duke of Norfolk and the other Friends to popular Rights in the upper branch of the Legislature.

Sir Francis then retired from the Chair, but from the severity of the pressure of the persons getting out of the room, and the great body of people assembled on the stairs, was obliged to remain for a considerable time in an adjoining apartment. In vain it was stated to the populace without doors, that Sir Francis had gone home by a private door. They clung to his carriage, determined to wait at least until every person had departed. At length Sir Francis Burdett got into his coach at the back door in Arundel-street, and the horses proceeded into the Strand, when all opposition became ineffectual, and the people unharnessed them.—They drew him through the Strand, Pall Mall, St. James's-square, to his own house in Piccadilly. They halted at Carleton House, for the purpose of giving three cheers, and were not forgetful of expressing their displeasure as they passed Lord Castlereagh's.—Many houses put up candles, but not in consequence of any compulsory exclamations from the attending populace.

QUEBEC, NOVEMBER 5, 1810.

Most sincerely do we congratulate the province and particularly the inhabitants of this town, on the completion of *CHATEAU'S ROAD*, from the vicinity of Quebec, on the south side of the Saint Lawrence, to the township of Shipton. Thus is opened a direct communication between this city and the United States, making the distance between the capital of Lower Canada and that of New England not to exceed a four days journey. Thus is facilitated an intercourse, which cannot fail of being attended with the most beneficial results to the province, by affording an abundant supply to our market; the want of which has been most sensibly felt, for a long time past, the price of every comestible, particularly meat, having been distressingly high, the suppliers setting no bounds to their avidity. But their reign is now at an end. For this our thanks are due to the spirited, and truly patriotic disposition of the King's representative, whose zeal and activity in advancing the real prosperity of the province, at all times, keep pace with his benevolent wishes. Of this disposition, the monuments he will leave behind him will not be a few; but none will speak his praise in more exalted language than this road.

The abundant supply of our market, on reasonable terms, is but one benefit among many, and greater ones, which must inevitably follow this leading step to the aggrandisement of the province. Population, agriculture, and commerce will bear a greater proportion to its immense tract of soil; and general improvement move on with something of a British pace, unshackled by the circumscribed ideas of those who never soar beyond self, or extend their views or enterprizes beyond the reach of the sound of their parish-bell; who have been taught to sip a certain set of ideas which are sown in their childhood, shoot up in their youth, strong, then in their manhood, are at their acme in decrepitude, and leave them only in death.

We are happy in having it in our power to gratify the public with the following General Order, on the subject. It must, at all times, be a pleasing reflection to the officers and men who have been instrumental in accomplishing so great and good a work. To conquer a wilderness may be a less brilliant, but, in its results, cannot fail to be a more useful enterprise, than to vanquish an army. How gratifying must be the recollection of such men

should any of them be on the spot, a few years hence, to view their incipient work bordered with verdant fields and blooming orchards.—To facilitate the communication with the town, nothing more is at present, wanting but a good ferry across the river.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, QUEBEC, OCT. 31, 1810.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The whole of the Detachments which have been employed in cutting a road to the Townships being now returned to their several Quarters, and the Commander of the Forces having received the Reports of the Officers who were in command of them, he has great satisfaction in noticing the uniformly regular, and orderly conduct that has been observed by the men while they have been out. At the same time, that the execution of the work, both as to the manner of it, and the period in which it has been performed equally evince the diligence, and the attention which have been employed in it; this conduct is highly creditable to the troops and deserving every commendation.

To Lieut. Colonel Robertson, who volunteered the command, and directed the work, the Commander of the Forces feels indebted for the great attention with which he has conducted it. Capt. Dennis of the 49th, is not less entitled to his acknowledgments for the share he has had in it, or Lieut. Le Breton, for the skill with which he has superintended the construction of the Bridges.

EDWARD BAYNES,
Adj. Gen. N. A.

Fire.—On Thursday night was unfortunately consumed, by fire, the house belonging to Mrs. Lynd, near Dorchester bridge, in the occupation of Joseph Bouchette Esq. What particulars we have been able to learn respecting this accident, are as follows: About twelve o'clock, Mr. Chabouillet found the second story to be full of smoke; he, in consequence, alarmed Mr. Boulette and the family, when a light was discovered between the ceiling of the first, and the floor of the second story. On ripping up one of the boards, vent being given to the fire, it burst forth and spread with the rapidity of a torrent; inasmuch that but a small part of the furniture and other effects could be saved. In addition to Mrs. Lynd, Mr. Bouchette and Mr. Chabouillet, Mr. Collins, the farmer, from whom Mr. Bouchette rented, is a considerable sufferer, having much produce of the farm and other articles in the upper part of the house. To Mrs. Lynd the loss is a rent of about 50l per annum, the sum the house let for. This accident had its origin in the kitchen chimney, where some sparks are supposed to have lodged, and to have made their way through a crevice in the chimney, to the interstices of the ceiling and floor, from whence the flame burst forth. The crevice is supposed to have been occasioned by the sinking of a part of the chimney, the foundation being a sandy one.—A fire was discovered in the same place last summer, a mason was in consequence employed, and the chasm supposed to be secured. The event, however, proves that what was done was insufficient. The house being wholly of wood, except the kitchen, it soon became a prey to the flames.

We hear that Mr. Ogilvie gave much satisfaction on Friday evening, to a very respectable audience.

TELEGRAPHIC.—The English Mail from Halifax, will arrive to-day: the courier passed Cape St. Ignace, at 6 o'clock, (37 miles from Quebec).

LAUNCHED.—On Thursday last, Oct. 30th,

at the ship yard of Messrs. G. & W. HAMILTON, at New Liverpool, the Ship RICHARD.

PRICE OF BREAD, for this month, is 16½d and 20½d.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

- Oct. 31—His Majesty's Schooner Barbara, Lieut. Dickings, Commander, 3 weeks from Halifax, 5 Officers and a detachment of the 100th regt. on board.
- Nov. 1—Lord Nelson, Lucas, 12 days from Port, for Montreal, cargo Fish and Oil.
- Terrebonne, Morin, 25 days from St. Johns Newfoundland, to M. Kenzie & Co, cargo rum, sugar and molasses.
- Chance, White, sailed 28th August from Madeira, to order, cargo Wine.
- Jolly Tar, Etheridge, 24 days from Newfoundland to Mr. Owsen, ballast.
- State of the Thermometer, for the past week, at 8 o'clock, A. M.—31, 18, 17, 17, 21, 24, 20.

THE SECOND AND LAST ORATION which Mr. OGILVIE will have it in his power to pronounce, previous to his departure from Quebec, will be delivered on WEDNESDAY evening, at half after seven o'clock, in the Ball-room of the Union Hotel.

TICKETS of admission, FIVE SHILLINGS, may be had at CARY'S Circulating Library, NEILSON'S Book-store and at the Bar of the Hotel.—3d Nov. 1810.

Now landing from the schooner Two Brothers, and for sale,—

- 120 Kegs of excellent Butter,
- About 7 cwt. of Cheese,
- 31 Barrels Prime Pork.

Apply to

BENN, HEATH & Co.

5th November, 1810.

AUX FERMIERS ET AUTRES.

LES Sous-signés ont reçu par la Magdeleine de Londres, une machine pour battre le bled, d'une nouvelle construction, dont on peut voir un modèle à leur bureau. Son utilité est très grande, un homme avec un cheval étant capable de plus faire qu'une douzaine d'hommes de la manière ordinaire de battre. Le prix est raisonnable.

S'adresser à W. HENDERSON & Co, N. B. On pourroit s'en servir pour battre le Chanvre.

Quebec, 29th Octobre, 1810.

FORTY GUINEAS REWARD.

THE LONG BOAT of the Ship THOMAS, Capt. Williams, having been stolen from a long side said Ship, on the night of Saturday the 29th instant. Any person who will give such information as will lead to conviction of the thief and restoration of the Boat will be paid the above reward by the Subscribers, who will pay a recompence of Five Guineas to whomever may find said Boat, and deliver her to Capt. Williams, at the Queen's Wharf; her bottom is painted red, and her sides yellow.

The JOLLY BOAT of said Ship was also stolen some time since; the Ship's name and that of the Capt. are written on her stern, and similar rewards as the foregoing are offered for her by

PATERSON, GRANT & Co.

Quebec, 4th Nov. 1810.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TOMORROW, Tuesday, the 6th instant, on the Wharf occupied by Mr. Louis De... at NINE o'clock precisely, for account and benefit of the Underwriters and others concerned:

THE standing and Running Rigging, which is complete and nearly new, a considerable number of Sails, several Anchors, pieces of Cables, Haysers, and other materials, saved and brought to this place from the new ship **ROBDALE**, of 262 tons Register, **WILLIAM** Mearns, Master, lately wrecked near the River Echemin, about 8 miles this side of Bic. The articles may be seen on the aforesaid Wharf the day previous to the Sale, and every information requested (regarding the condition and quality of the articles) given, by applying to Capt. Burn, at Messrs. Patterson & Co's Compting-House.

JONES & WHITE, A. & B.

Quebec, 2d Nov. 1810.

WEDNESDAY MORNING next, at ELEVEN o'clock precisely, at the subscriber's Auction room, and continued on **THURSDAY** next, also on the Thursday following, at ONE o'clock?

A LARGE assortment of Goods, consisting of blankets, bayses, flannels, superfine, second and coarse cloths, dimities, shawls, cotton hose, trimmings, silks, Bayley's blacking, harnesses, saddles, bridles, and a number of other articles, all to close a consignment.

JOSEPH CRAVEN, Auc. & Brokr.

Quebec, Nov. 5, 1810.

WEDNESDAY next, the 7th inst. on account of the Underwriters and others concerned, on the Wharf occupied by the subscriber, at ONE o'clock:

THE Hull of the schooner **HOPE**, John Seton late master, from Halifax, she now lies or did lay wrecked on the North shore, near the Isle Penche, her sails, some running rigging, &c. also 14 Puncheons Rum saved from on board said schooner, and a further parcel of Rum saved and coming up, if it does not arrive in time, will be put up on another day.

Also, — For account of the Underwriters, one Bale White Cloth, and a cask shoes.

AFTER WHICH,

50 Barrels Muscovado Sugar,
100 Barrels Apples,
12 Cases American Cheese,
1 Keg Honey,
1 Tierce Rice.

Sole Leather, Cordage, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, two Casks Spirit Turpentine, Soap and Candles, and a variety of other articles.

Ls. DELAMARE, Auc. & Brokr.

Quebec, 2d Nov. 1810.

WEDNESDAY next, the 7th instant, at **JONES & WHITE'S** Auction Room, at ONE o'clock.

FIVE Bales of Woollens — comprising superfine, fine and coarse cloths, olive dushings of a superior quality, Flannels, Blazes,

Sheetings, white and striped Cottons, large China shawls, fine Calicoes, worsted stockings, Rombs, &c. &c.

Also,

7 Puncheons high flavoured Rum, Three kegs twist Tobacco, 47 Barrels yellow Roazin, 15 Boxes soap, 10 Crates assorted earthen Ware, and a variety of other articles.

Quebec, 3d. Nov. 1810.

ON THURSDAY next, the 8th inst. at **JAS. GRAY'S** Auction Room, at ONE o'clock:

INDIA silk and cotton Goods, as well as a general assortment of British manufactured ditto — which will be detailed in printed handbills. — 5th Nov. 1810.

ON SATURDAY next, the 10th inst. at the Stores of **THOMAS WILSON, esq.** Canotiers, below Hope Gate, at ONE o'clock precisely:

A N extensive and general assortment of Goods, consisting of real superfine, fine and common cloths, olive flashings, scarlet milled caps, Guernsey frocks, olive and corbeau coating, plain and ribbed worsted stockings, scarlet binding, Holland tape, bobbin, a very complete assortment of hardware and cutlery, comprising locks of every description, hinges, patent razors and strops, pocket and pen knives, cast-steel saws, chisels, files, claw hammers, double and single bolted padlocks, gilt and plated buttons, carving, table, and dessert, knives and forks, bell metal and iron spoons, German steel, spades, shovels, sickles, shingle nails, 11 crates remarkably well assorted earthen ware, 1 Hhd. glass ware, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

JONES & WHITE, Auc. & Brokers.

Quebec, 5th Nov. 1810.

The above articles being the property of Capt. John Tyrie who leaves this for Britain this fall, they positively will be sold without reserve.

ADVERTISEMENT.

FOUND—within the Garrison of Quebec, on the 27th October, 1810, a **SILVER WATCH**. Whoever has lost it, by bringing sufficient proof of the same, to **JOHN ANDERSON**, a Bombdr. Capt. Sinclair's company Royal Artillery, in room No. 2, Artillery Barracks, paying the expence and making him some acknowledgment, may have it.

JOHN ANDERSON, Bom. Royal Art.
Quebec, Nov. 1, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A BAY HORSE, six years old, half English, and Canadian, well reared for saddle (particularly for a lady) or carriage, warranted sound and faultless, to be seen at the livery stables, Garden-street.—4th Nov.

ALL those having claims by accounts or otherwise against the late Colonel **JOHN M'DONELL**, of Scotchouse, deceased, are hereby requested to produce the same duly authenticated to the subscriber, his eldest son and heir at law, for payment, or to the Rev. Alexander M'Donald, Catholic Missionary of Glengarry, Upper Canada.

MILES M'DONELL,

THEATRE.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, NOV. 3, 1810, Will be presented, Mrs. CENTREVILLE'S much admired Comedy, in five acts, called **A Bold Stroke for a Wife.**

Colonel Fainwell	Mr. Mills,
Freema	Mr. Coles,
Sir Philip Modreave	Mr. Johnson,
Obadiah Peim	Mr. Robertson,
Tradelove	Mr. McDonald,
Perrinwickle	Mr. Durang,
Sackbut	Mr. Horton,
Simon Pure	Mr. —,
Mrs. Prim	Mrs. Lewis,
Ann Lovely	Mrs. Usher,

Between the Play and Farce, a **HORNPIECE**, in the character of a Sailor, by Mr. Durang. To which will be added a favorite Farce, in 2 Acts, written by Garrick, called **BON TON.**

OR, HIGH LIFE ABOVE STAIRS.

Lord Monkton	Mr. Johnson,
Sir John Tootley	Mr. Mills,
Colonel Tivy	Mr. Coles,
Jessamy	Mr. Horton,
Mignon	Mr. McDonald,
Davy	Mr. Durang,
Lady Minikin	Mrs. Lewis,
Miss Titup	Mrs. Usher,

Places to be taken, and Tickets to be had, at Mr. Armstrong's Theatre Tavern, and at Mr. Neilson's Bookstore, Lower Town.

Boxes 5 Pl 5s — Upper Boxes 3s — Gallery 1s 8d

Doors open at 6, curtain rise at 7 o'clock precisely.

There will positively be a Band of Music in future.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, At his Store, Lower Town Market Place—

400 Barrels best prime Beef,
300 Boxes mould and dipt Candles,
50 Kegs fresh Lard,
100 Boxes Chocolate,
10 Cwt. green Coffee, and few barrels Irish, Mess and Canada cargo Pork.

C. SMITH.

Quebec, May 14, 1810.

FOR SALE,

ON very reasonable terms, by the Subscribers—

150 Bbls. Pot and Pearl Ashes, (an excellent lot)
10 M. Saves, which, for the convenience of purchasers, will be put on board their vessels at a reasonable expence,
10 M. feet White Oak Timber,
5 M. do. do. Pine do. and just arrived, a very extensive Consignment of Woollens of every description.

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 6th Aug. 1810.

FOR SALE,

AT a very reduced price, one hundred thousand standard shaves.—Credit on the above will be given until the Fall, on approved Bills.—For particulars apply to

JOHN SAXTON CAMPBELL,
Stave Culler.

Quebec, 9th July, 1810.

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18

Les Soufflets, soit le l'attention du Public
aux articles suivants, qui seront vendus à
très bas prix et aussi raisonnable qu'on puisse les
acheter à l'encan, en suivant le droit et la com-
mission, pour argent comptant, ou à crédit ap-
provisé, jusqu'au 15me. d'Octobre prochain,
savoit:

Ir diennes à la mode à 10d. la verge et au-dessus
Ditto. à meubles à 13d. do. do.
Gingham rayé et carreaux, couleur de rose,
à 14d. la verge.
Mouffeline de 6-4 rayée, couleur de rose, noir
et lilas, à 8s. le patron de robe.
Robes de Mouffeline riches, depuis 12s jusqu'à
25s. la pièce.
Ditto. brodées do.
Baptiste de 6-4 2/3 à 5/6 la verge.
Do. de 9-3 19d. à 3s. do.
Do. noire.

Mulmulde de 4-4. à Cravates à 4s. la verge et au-dessus
Do. 9-3 2/10 do.
Do. de 6-4 noire.

Baptiste couleur de rose, jaune, bleu de ciel, olive,
blanchâtre &c.

Bazin rayé, Matelées, Velles.
Velour de coton noir et olive.

Swansdown Espagnole, flanelles de différentes fortes
Drap à pelisse et flanelle de Salisbury.

Toule ouvrière de coton.
Fil, galons plats et ronds, et coton à coudre Im-
périal.

Tavelle, de la soirie, rubans, rubans à montres,
Calemande à 1s. la verge, Etouffes et Bombazettes.
Shawls, Romals et mouchoirs de soie noire.
Mouchoirs de soie de couleur à la mode.
Coton à chemise et coton blanc à 14d. la verge et
au-dessus.

Couvrepieds de coton de 8-4 9-4 12-4 et 13-4.
Bas de coton à femmes 2s à 3/10 la paire.
Do. de soie 16/6

Do. et Gands de soie noirs pour hommes.
Bas de laine pour do. à 21d. à 5s. la paire.

Parapluies, Essences de rose, Citron, Bergamote &c.
Savon de Windsor, savonnettes, pomade, poudre à
cheveux.

Cire noire de Bayle à 6d., Peignes, broffes à dents
et à ongles, à 7 1/2d. la pièce.

Plumes, livres à tequs, poudres à encre noire et
rouge.

Tapisserie, Cire à cacheter rouge et noire.
Grands livres de Bureau.

Bottes et Souliers pour hommes de Londres.
Souliers et pantouffes de Dames de peau de chevreux
de chien et de maroquin.

Selles et harnois.
Chapeaux de Castor et de soie à la mode, à bon
marché.

Chapeaux et fouliers d'enfants.
Couvertes Anglaises de 13-4, 12-4, 10-4 et 8-4.

Boutons. Tapis de Yorkshire.
Draps superfins et communs de toutes couleurs.

AUSSI—Une variété d'autres articles, qui seront
positivement vendus à meilleur marché que dans
aucun autre magasin à Québec.

JOSEPH CRAVEN.

Québec, 24e Août, 1810.

WILLIAM SHEEHY, Breeches maker,
No. 14, St. Lewis Street, has just re-
ceived, in the Brig Stamford, from Liverpool,
a quantity of prime military Buck and Doe
Skins, which he will make up in the best man-
ner, for ready money, he has also received a
quantity of gloves assorted.

Québec, 4th June, 1810.

THE Subscriber having obtained a Com-
mission as Culler & Measurer of Timber,
masts, Spars &c. (& being free from other
engagements at this time), offers his services
to Gentlemen in the Lumber business, and
he will take charge of Landing & Shipping
off Timber &c. from any place within the
Port of Québec—He is in possession of a
Convenient Cove—**20** Mr. Oviatt's, together
with the needful Horses, &c. where he will
take charge of Timber & Staves, & see them
shipped off at less expence than can be done on
the North Side.

Orders in writing left at the Office of Mr.
John Murd, in the Lower Town, will be at-
tended to.

JAMES PATERSON.

Québec, the 25th June, 1810.

FOR SALE,

JAMAICA Spirits and L. Island Rum,
Strong Irish Whiskey, and Spanish red
Wine,

London particular Vindonia do.

Old Cogniac Brandy great strength,

Strong Brown Stout in Hhds.

1500 Minots St. Ulus Salt affoot,

A few Tons Iron Hoops for making shingle
Nails.

The following goods are now landing, Irish
Linen, Sheeting, Bed Ticken, Calicoes,
7-8 and 6-4 fancy Shawls, Yarn and Worsted
Hosiery, Camlets for Cloaks, Olive Baffet-
ties and strong knit Gloves, for Cash or very
liberal Credit on approved security.

HENRY DEAVES.

St. Peter Street, 9th July, 1810.

FOR SALE,

AT THE NEW PRINTING OFFICE—

Blank Bills of Exchange,

— Bills of Lading,

— Prices Current,

— Seamen's Indentures, &c.

MR. COCKBURN, Surgeon, &c. &c.
No. 3, Buade Street, Respectfully in-
forms the Faculty and Public in general, that
he has just received by the JUBILER, from
LONDON, a complete and general assortment
of Medicines of the first quality; together with
every article usually connected with the Drug
Business, as Essential Oils and Essences, Dye
Stuffs, Spices &c. Arrow-Root, Tamarinds,
Honey &c. &c. Coxwell's (original and only)
pure concrete of Lemon Juice, also an assort-
ment of the most popular patent Medicines.

N. B. A young man of respectable con-
nections, wanted immediately to the above Busi-
ness.

Québec, June, 18, 1810.

JUST RECEIVED—A new supply of SO-
DO WATER, in half pint bottles. It is
a good water for persons in a consumption;
and an immediate relief taken in the morning,
to persons having kept late hours over night,
and an excellent drink for persons when warm.

ALSO—A supply of fresh Pickles and Fish
Sauces of all sorts, Anchovies, &c.

8th. Oct. 1810.

JAMES REED.

CRESCENT COVE,

About two miles distant from Cap Rouge River on
the Québec side

NOTICE—To MERCHANTS and DEALERS
in LUMBER—The Subscribers having pur-
chased, and prepared the above Cove for the re-
ception of Lumber of every description, recom-
mend the same to the attention of those who may
bring down Lumber for sale, and particularly to
Merchants who are not provided with such conve-
niences as the above Cove offers in point of safety
and proximity to good anchorage, where vessels
can lay and load, close to the Beach, and run no
risk whatever of losing their Timber. A reef of
rocks projects on each side (which completely shel-
ters the Cove from the severest storms of wind,
either up or down the River) to which a boom will
be affixed—cribs of staves and plank can be unload-
ed free of cartage expence, the Cove is of easy ac-
cess, and the great risk of passing the Town with
Rafts [by endeavouring to gain the Lower Cove]
will be avoided. FRAS. & Wm. HUNTER.
Québec, 3d May, 1810.

JONES & WHITE—Will have Public Sales
on Wednesday the 15 & 26 September and
every Wednesday and Saturday during the
months of October and November next.
QUEBEC, 25th August, 1810.

TO LET.

AN excellent STORE suitable for Dry
Goods or Wheat, and a fire-proof Vault
in one of the most convenient parts of St. Peter
Street. Apply to the Editor.

Spanish Red Wine.

JUST arrived, and for sale by the subscriber,
200 Pipes Spanish red Wine, of superior
quality.

ALSO, 100 Puns. strong Leward Island Rum,
WM. OVIATT,
4th June. Champlain Street.

ON SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

A FEW new and elegant FORTE PIA-
NOS, a Spanish Guitar, a Harp Lute, a
few excellent Violins, with the latest collection
of Music. All of which, being from the
maker, will be sold cheap.

FREDERICK GLACKMYER,

Upper Town, July 30.

FOR the better accommodation of the public,
strangers in particular, the subscriber has
opened a Tavern near St. John's Gate, Québec,
in the house formerly occupied by col. Glasgow
—where the best attention will be paid to those
who please to favor him with their custom.

Good accommodations for horses: and good
horses and carriages to accommodate customers.

JOSIAH STILES.

Québec, May 14, 1810.

FIFTEEN CASES IRISH LSENS.

FROM 12d. to 6/8 per yard; and thirty
dozen fine ruffled ready-made gentlemen's
Shirts, just received from Belfast; the quality
and workmanship excellent. from 16/6 to 22s.
each.

HENRY DEAVES.

St. Peter Street, Sept. 24, 1810.

Printed and published for THOMAS CARY, No. 3
St. Lewis Street, at the NEW PRINTING OF-
FICE, No. 19, Buade Street.

NEPTUNE INN.

MERCHANTS and the public in general are respectfully informed that a list of the arrival and sailing of vessels, with other intelligence, will be regularly kept, and may be seen daily, at the above inn. At the same time, the public are acquainted that the best accommodations and attendance will be furnished, as usual, at the said inn.—11st May, 1810.

Les Bouées du côté sud de la Traversé.
TOUTE personne ou personnes qui voudront contracter pour lever les Bouées dans la Traversé du Sud, avec leurs ancres et chaînes, et les transporter à Québec dans le cours du mois prochain, sont priées d'envoyer leurs propositions par écrit, au Soussigné, Greffier de la Maison de la Trinité, le ou avant le premier jour de Novembre prochain.
 Maison de la Trinité } **W. LINDSAY, Jr.**
 le Octobre, 1810. } **G. M. T. Q.**

LANDS.

THE Subscriber being concerned for the major part of the claimants or applicants for lands in the Townships of Chatham, Godfrinchester, and Hinchinbrook, hereby informs such others 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 post paid will be attended to—
W. F. SCOTT.
 Quebec Sept. 3, 1810.

JOHN MURE & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

80 Pipes and 40 Hogsheads Tesseriff Wine just landed from the Mary Ann, Capt. Lawrie, direct from Oratava,
 30 Pancheons Jamaica Spirits,
 50 Barrels Jamaica Sugar,
 3 Hnds. Leaf Tobacco,
 100 Boxes Tin, 500 Barrels Flour,
 1000 Bushels Pease, a few Balés Sole Leather,
 1000 Bushels St. Ubes' Salt,
 60 Cwt. Copper Bolts,
 A few Bolts Bleached Canvas,
 Single Tea, Hoop Iron,
 20 Barrels Poik,
 50 M. Feet of Pine Timber,
 30 M. Feet of 1st & 2d quality Oak Timber
 100 M. Staves, 10 M. Deals, and
 50 Red Pine Masts.
 Cul-de Sac, Quebec, Aug. 8, 1810.

TO BE LET, and possession given on the 1st of May next,
 A Farm, with a dwelling house thereon, about a mile and a half from Quebec, on the Lorette road.—Apply to
WEBB ROBINSON.
 Who has for Sale, Tar, Coals, &c.
 Quebec, 19th October, 1810.

FOR SALE.

PINE Boards 1st quality, ad. ditto,
 Pine Plank, 1 1/2 in. thick, 10 to 40 feet long.
 2 — 10 —
 3 — 10 —
 4 — 10 —
 Also, some of the best Ash Oars 12 to 24 feet long, Spars, Lathwood, Handspikes, and other articles of Lumber, upon which a deduction of 5 per cent will be made from the market prices, for cash.

THOS. LEE, Jun.

Quebec, Sept. 3, 1810. Mountain street.
 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.

DES marchandises de toute espèce se vendent maintenant à très bon marché au Magasin du soussigné, N^o. 22, Rue la Montagne. Ceux qui désirent acheter des toiles d'Irlande et de Russie ont maintenant une occasion d'employer leur argent avec beaucoup d'avantage, parcequ le Soussigné étant déterminé de passer en Angleterre, vendra tous ses effets d'ici à 10 Jours.

Toiles d'Irlande à la piece et à très bas prix.
 Toiles de Russie.
 Linge de Table.
 Bazins pour Meubles.
 Indiennes à Meuble.
 Quelques Shawls élégants, des Indes,
 Mousselines des Indes.
 Sarsacets mouchetés de toutes les couleurs.
 Crêpes noirs d'Italie.
 Stoffes d'Irlande de soie et poil de chèvre pour les habillemens de Dames.
 Baptiste de couleur.
 Bas de soie extrêmement à bon marché.
 Cottons fins de 3-4 rayés.
 Bas de laine pour homme.
 Linons.
 Baptistes fines de 6-4.
 Avec une grande variété de marchandises de goût.
 Le Soussigné garantit tous ses effets pour être de la première qualité.—Et comme il est obligé de passer en Angleterre, il est déterminé d'offrir son grand fonds de marchandises à un prix qui lui en assurera une vente immédiate. Le tout sera positivement vendu pour comptant seulement. Le soussigné peut offrir ses marchandises à bas prix, ayant toutes été achetées à Londres pour de l'argent comptant.
C. RIVERS.
 Quebec, October 22, 1810.

BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE,
 No. 46, Champlain Street.

JUST received and for Sale by the Subscriber, in addition to his Spring supply, an assortment of fashionable Dress Boots and Shoes, ditto Ladies' Morocco and Leather Shoes, ditto Girls' and Children's, all of the best quality.
JOHN SOUTHERN.
 Quebec, October 15, 1810.

WANTED, in a Wholesale and Retail Store, at Three Rivers, a Clerk, who is industrious, and can write a neat hand.—Apply to the
EDITOR.

THE subscriber solicits the attention of the public to the following articles, for they will be sold at very reduced prices, and as cheap as they can be bought at Auction so as the duty & commission can be saved—for cash, or approved credit until the 15th October next, viz.—

Fashionable printed Calicoes, 10d per yd. & up'wds.
 do. furniture do. 13d do. do.
 do. striped and checked pink Gingham, 14d per yard,
 do. 6 4 pink, black and lilac striped mull Muslin, only 8s. the gown pattern,
 do. 6 4 Muslin Robe Dresses, rich, from 11s. to 25s. piece,
 do. sprig'd ditto,
 Cambric Muslin 6 4 wide, from 2/4 to 5/6 yard,
 Ditto 9 8 : : 19s. to 3s.
 Jaconet Muslin 4 4 for cravats, 4s. yd. & upwards
 Ditto 9 8 wide 8/10 yard,
 Black Jaconet 6 4 do. black Cambric Muslin, Cambric, pink, yellow, blue, drab, olive, &c.
 Corded Dimitier, Quiltings, Waistcoats, Black and olive cotton Velvets,
 Spanish Swansdown, Flannels and Bazers,
 Fine Cloath and Sainsbery Flannel, Cotton Diaper, Tapes, Bobbin, and imperial sewing Cotton, Threads, London Quality Binding,
 Silks, Ribbons, and Watch Ribbon,
 Carmanches 11. yd. Stuff, and Bombazettes, Shawls, Romals, and black silk Handkerchiefs, Silk Handkerchiefs, fashionable colors,
 Cotton Shirting, and white Calicoe, from 14d yard upwards,
 Do. Counterpanes 8 4, 9-4, 12 4 and 13 4.
 Coverlids, Cotton Hose, women's 2s. to 3/10,
 Silk Hosiery 1/6ff. do.
 Men's black silk Hosiery, and silk Gloves,
 Men's worsted Hose 21d to 5s pair,
 Haberdashery, Umbrellas,
 Essences of Roses, Lem on, Bergamot, &c.
 Windsor Soap Washballs, Pomatum & hair powder
 Bayle's improved Blacking 6d. cake,
 Comb, Tooth and Nail Brushes 7/12d. piece,
 Red string Quills, receipt Books, red and black Ink Powders.
 Fashionable hanging Paper and Bordering,
 Red and black Sealing Wax.
 Ledger, Journal and Waste Books,
 London made Boots and Shoes for men,
 Ladies' kid, Morocco and dog skin Shoes & slippers,
 Saddles and Harnesses,
 Silk and Beaver Hats, fashionable, very cheap,
 Boys' Hats and Shoes,
 Rose Blankets 13-4, 12 4, 10 4, and 8-4.
 Buttons, Yorkshire Carpeting,
 S. perline and coarse Cloths, all colors,
ALSO—A variety of other articles, too numerous to insert here, which will positively be sold cheaper than in any other store in Quebec.
JOSEPH CRAVEN.
 Quebec, August 24, 1810.

TO LET.

TWO good dry **GOOD STORES**, with a Counting Room for each. Apply to
JAMES GRAY, Broker.
 Quebec, 3d May, 1810.

LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE

HAVE FOR SALE,
 100 M. feet of Merchantable square Pine Timber, and a parcel of small Masts suitable for trading vessels, all now at Quebec and ready for delivery.
 Quebec, 6th April, 1810

THE Subscriber has just opened for sale, at his store, No 22, Mountain street, a complete assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Damask and Diaper Linen Table Cloths; Cotton Table Linen, Huccabucks, superfine Cambricks, and Jaconet Muslins, Sprig Leno Muslins, and India book Muslins, superfine Sheetings, Silk Stockings, fine lace and plain Hose, Dimities, Quiltings and Tailenets.—A choice assortment of Family Mourning consisting of superfine Bombazeens, Bombazets, black Jaconet, black Book, black Mull, black Saranets Cambricks, with a variety of other articles too numerous to insert.

The whole of the above goods having been purchased with ready money, the Subscriber is determined to sell them on moderate terms, positively for cash only.

C. RIVERS,

1st June, No. 22 Mountain Street,

GOODS UNCLAIMED.

LANDED from the **HARRIET**, Captain Fox, from Liverpool, and consigned to order—

- 1 GH [in a diamond] D, No. 1—one Bale,
- SP, 1 a 18—eighteen Casks,
- AC, 25 a 29—five do.
- H, 30 a 31—two do.
- S, 31 a 33—two do.
- O [in a diamond] 34—one do.
- SP, 1 a 9—nine Crates,
- IC, 1 a 9—nine do.
- O [in a diamond] 1—one do.
- W, 1 a 24—twenty four Casks.

ALSO,

A quantity of Goods consigned to **WILLIAM ASHTON**, landed at Montreal and Quebec, per *Harriet, Adonis, Friendship, Aurora and Russet*

The said Goods will be delivered on producing Bills Lading and paying freight and expences.

HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB,
Quebec, Aug 16, 1810. *Quebec & Montreal.*

FOR SALE,

- I**N the Subscribers' Stores, on the Queen's Wharf, the following consignment now landing from the *Harriet and Recovery*—
- 20 Bales Woolen Cloths, Flushing, &c.
 - 4 do. Patent Breeches Stuffs, Kerseymeres &c.
 - 10 Cases Manchester Cotton Goods, printed Calicoes, &c.
 - 10 Cases Umbrellas and Parasols
 - 2 Casks Buttons,
 - 2 Cases Hosiery,
 - 2 Casks assorted Cutlery,
 - 1 Case of Suspenders.

The whole will be sold low for cash.

ALSO,

- 20 Firkins of excellent Butter.

J. T. HOYLE & Co.

20th August.

To Merchants and others concerned

IN THE LUMBER TRADE

Just published, in an 8vo. and for sale at the **NEW PRINTING-OFFICE.**

THE ACT FOR THE BETTER REGULATION OF THE LUMBER TRADE.

Price—2s. 6d.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received by different Ships from London, Liverpool and Glasgow the following **GOODS**, which they have **FOR SALE** at their **STORES** on the **QUEEN'S WHARF**, on the lowest terms for Cash or approved Credit, Ozeaburgs, 9-8 Scots sheeting, Drogheda linens, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 Irish linens, brown Irish linens, half bleached ditto, printed calicoes, furniture ditto, jeans and fustians, cotton shirting 7 8 4 4, cotton Cambrics 9-8, 6-4, black dino ditto 9-8, 6-4, Corduroys and Kerseymeres, bed ticks, white cotton romals, India nankeens, cotton sarsnets, Chambrays, Morocco skins, coarse and fine cloths, kerseymeres, Flushing, flannels and baizer, furniture dimities, brown Hollands, silk and cotton umbrellas, silk modes and satins, ditto sarsnets, ribbons and galloons, velvet ribbons, cotton ferreting, ounce threads, coloured ditto, Holland tapes, striped muslins, hair cord ditto, clear ditto, spotted ditto, men's and boy's hats, silk and beaver ditto, Leghorn ditto, willow ditto, writing paper, quilts, slates, earthenware, paints of all colours, copperas, nail; rod, bolt and bar iron, gun powder, patent shot

HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB.

Quebec, 10th July, 1810.

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber, at St Rocks—**SOAP** and **CANDLES** of a superior quality, packed for exportation.

THOMAS WEBSTER.

Quebec, October 9, 1810.

LE Sous-signé vient de débaler, et à vendre, à son magasin, N. 22, rue de la montagne.

Un assortiment complete de marchandises sèches, consistant en nappes de différentes sortes, toile ouvrière, baptiste superfine, mousselines assorties, toiles, batiste fine, bas unis et dentelés, bazin, frappe, toiles, &c.—Un assortiment pour le dentelleur en bombazine superfine, bombazette, mousselines et baptistes noires, avec une grande variété d'autres articles.

Les articles sus-mentionnés ayant été payés en argent le sous-signé les vendra à des prix raisonnables, pour argent comptant seulement.

C. RIVERS.

No. 22 Rue la montagne.

1er. Juin 1810.

FOR SALE BY E. W. HUNTER—

OAK and **PINE**, **TIMBER**, **SPARS**, Staves, Soap, Candles, Nails, Coffee, &c. &c.—Quebec, 21st May, 1810.

JUST received, and landing at the Subscriber's wharf, from on board the Schooner *Four Sons*, Allan Cameron, master, from Surinam and Halifax—

MUSCOVADO Sugar in Hhds. Tierces, and Barrels, Molasses, Spirits of Turpentine, Pitch and Rosin.—The whole will be sold on reasonable terms, if applied for before it is stored.

Ls. DELAMARE.

22d October, 1810.

Buoys in the South Traverse.

ANY person or persons, willing to contract for lifting the Buoys in the South Traverse, with their Anchors and Chains, and transporting them to Quebec in the course of the next month, are requested to send their proposals in writing to the undersigned, Registrar of the Trinity House, on or before the first day of November ensuing.

Wm. LINDSAY, Junr.

Rt. T. Ho. Q.

Trinity House, Quebec, 8th Oct. 1810.

TO IMPROVE THE BREED OF HORSES, IN THE VICINITY OF QUEBEC.



THE Subscriber has taken great pains to procure a suitable stud Horse, called the *Young Sweep Stakes*; which will stand at his stable (near St. John Gate) this season, for the small sum of ten shillings per leap.

The *Young Sweep Stakes* is a seven-eighth blooded horse, sired by an imported horse, called the *Old Sweep Stakes*, his dam a three fourth blooded mare, from Long Island, his colour a dark bay, he is rising fifteen hands high, remarkably well proportioned; and for beauty, strength, and speed, will vie, perhaps, with any horse ever raised in America.

The subscriber has, at present, a number of elegant horses, fit for the saddle or harness; among which there is a pair of mares sired by *Bojast*, an imported horse; and a third sired by a full blooded horse, called *Bull Rack*; and another, sired by the *Young Sweep Stakes*; with a number of other valuable horses, all which will be sold as cheap as possibly can be afforded, as the subscriber is anxious to improve the breed of horses in this country.

JOSIAH STILES.

Quebec, 17th March, 1810

IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE, at the Stores on their wharf—

- 75 Puncheons and Hhds Jamaica Spirits,
- 50 Puncheons St. Vincent and Grenada do.
- 20 Pipes L. P. Madeira OLD Wine,
- 20 Pipes Tenerife do.
- Old Port Wine of superior quality, in packages of 6 dozen each,
- 12 Hhds. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
- A few Casks of Hams and hung Beef, Irish and Canada cured.
- 200 Boxes Soap,
- 200 Boxes mould Candles,
- Covering, Plank and Shingle Nails,
- Square, Flat and round Iron,
- A few Carrion Stoves, double and single, and Bath Stoves,
- Camp Ovens,
- 18 Packages Writing and wrapping Paper,
- Cordage 1/4 to 3 inch, and
- A few small Anchors.

Quebec, Sept. 15, 1810.