

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

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

VOLUME VIII.]

TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1812.

[NUMBER 35.]

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

40 puncheons old Grenada rum,
39 pipes Spanish wine, superior quality,
10 do. nearly equal to Port,
12 do. Port wine,
2 do. and 1 hhd. L. P. Madeira wine,
4 do. and 1 do. Teneriffe do.
20 casks of Molasses,
300 barrels salmon and few bbls herring for exportation,
300 cwt. tolqual cod fish,
10 barrels and 4 bags best green coffee,
100 bbls. and 80 barrels best British plantations sugars,
12 cases hyson-skin tea,
100 sides Detroit and other leather,
300 French burr-stones of superior quality,
120 casks of ashes,
100 pair ready-made ash oars,
6 thousand merchantable staves,
14 bales of cloths and cassimeres, and
75 pieces oak timber near Mr. Goudie's ship-yard.
The above will be sold low, for cash or on credit, as
agreed upon.
BREHAUT & SHEPPARD,
Quebec, March 30, 1812.

NEW INVENTION.

Prince Regent Morning Drink.
SUPERIOR TO SODA WATER.

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

QUEBEC, May 4, 1812.

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

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

FOR SALE,

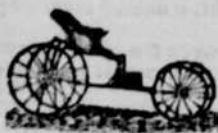
175 barrels Prime Beef,
50 ———— Pork,
10 ———— Mess ditto,
200 ———— fine Flour,
2000 minots excellent WHEAT cribbled,
2000 lbs. Cheese,
18 cases yellow Soap,
70 Smoked Hams,
150 kegs Lard,
14 pieces of Gin,
30 tierces of Biscuit,
6 pipes of Port Wine,
2500 feet small Oak Timber,
5 M. dressed West India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

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

FOR SALE,

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

Quebec, June 21, 1812. **JOHN DEMPSTER.**



FOR SALE,
FOUR GIGS, lately im-
ported in the Lord Wel-
lington;—to be viewed at
Pierre Garneau's, 3 Angel
street, St. John street.

Enquire of the Printer, or No. 13, St. Peter street,
Quebec, 28th July, 1812.

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

JAMES REID,

Quebec, May 11th, 1812.

FOR SALE,

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

FOR SALE a quantity of **DRY INCH PIN**
BOARDS:—

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

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

12,000 Scotch Bricks.

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

THOS. WILSON

Quebec, 27th July, 1812.

FOR SALE BY JOHN STEWART,

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

ALSO,

9000 bushels Wheat,
200 barrels Superfine dried Flour,
400 ditto fine ditto,
1000 minots good boiling Pease,
10 bales Woollens,
10 ditto Hosiery, from Aberdeen,
20 chests Single Tea,
20 puncheons Jamaica Spirits,
30 pipes Port Wine,
20 ditto Madeira and Teneriffe ditto,
10 cases fine Claret, bottled in London,
10 ditto Port Wine ditto ditto,
10 boxes London made Mould Candles,
100 casks London hot ld porter & brown Stout,
75 ditto Bell's Ale.

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

STATIONARY.

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

FOR SALE,

AT the **ETCHEMIN SAW-MILLS**, opposite Sillery
Cove—

50 M. feet merchantable inch Pine Boards, }
20 M. do. 1½ do. } 20 a 40 feet in
40 M. do. 2 do. Plank, } 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 sup-
ply of well seasoned Window Stiles, Bars, Venetian
Blinds, Door Frames, narrow Boards for flooring, a
quantity of Spars of various sizes, and R. Oak and Pine
Plank and Boards.—Also, superfine and fine flour,
cabin and common biscuit,

1st May, 1812.

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

A quantity of Refined Sugars in Loaves of 3, 8, and
11 lbs. to be disposed of in small lots for cash, also, Red
Ticks, Checks and Stripes of various descriptions, Oz-
maburgs, Sheetings, Ravenducks, Canvas, Biscuit and
Flour Bagging of all sorts, for Cash or approved Bills
of Exchange.

THOMAS CHRISTIE.

La Canotrie, 2d, June, 1812.

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

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

300 puncheon packs

20 M. puncheon staves for the W. I. market,

ALSO—Oak timber, oak and pine plank of various
lengths, and a variety of articles of Lumber, which they
will dispose of for cash, or approved bills, as may be
agreed upon.

G. & W. HAMILTON.

Quebec, April 6, 1812.

TO LET,

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

WILSON, ROBERTSON & Co.

Quebec, May 11, 1812.

FOR SALE,

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

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

ALSO,

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

COLTMANS & HALE.

Quebec, 1 May, 1812.

FOR SALE,

A New 15-inch cable, 120 fathoms,
And an anchor conformable,
ALSO—a cable, once used, 11 inches.

Apply to **F. & W. HUNTER.**

Quebec, October 21, 1811

FOR SALE,
BY the subscribers, at their stores, in St. Peter street,
very cheap for cash—
20 bales cloths, scarlet, blue, green, and grey, fit for
[military service,

3 do. Kerseymeres, do. do. do.
6 do. white dannels, do. do.
5 do. Blankets,
100 doz. military stockings,
6 trunks calicoes,
2 do. 6-4 shawls,
4 do. pocket handkerchiefs,
3 do. cotton shirting and striped ditto,
20 pieces Irish downlass,
1 box cotton lace,
50 doz. cotton hose,
20 barrels Muscovado sugar,
12 boxes Martineque liqueur, noyau,
Snuff, Plug and Pig-tail tobacco,
20 coils assorted cordage,
20 doz. English spades and shovels,
10 bags corks,
3 doz. gentlemen's saddles.

F. QUIROUET & Co.,

Quebec, June 30, 1812.

QUEBEC ENGLISH COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

MR. BARBER, impressed with the liveliest grati-
tude, for the distinguished patronage with which
he has been honored, by the ladies and gentlemen of
Quebec, since his establishment in this city, offers his
sincere and unfeigned thanks; and solicits a continuance
of that support, which has been so liberally bestowed.
He assures them, his utmost exertions shall be used, to-
wards the advancement of his pupils, in the various de-
partments, of Orthography, Orthoepy, Reading, Writing,
English Grammar, Geography, Recitation, Declamation,
and a regular course of Arithmetic.

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

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

JUST PUBLISHED, by authority, at the New Print-
ing-Office—

An Abstract of the Provincial Statutes 45d and
22d Geo. III. for the better regulation of the
MILITIA of this Province, and of the ORDINANCE
for quartering the Troops, and conveying effects
belonging to Government; of which a few copies
may be had at the said Office.

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

ALSO—Best essence of spruce.

THOMAS LEE, Junr.

9th May, 1812.

No. 10, Mountain street.

For Sale by the Subscriber at St. Rocks:
SOAP and CANDLES of a superior quality,
boxed for Exportation.

THOAS. WEBSTER.

Quebec, 23d May, 1812.

JUST arrived per schooner Mary Joseph, and for
sale, two hundred and sixty barrels pickled Hen-
rings, prepared for the West India Market.

Also—the schooner MARY JOSEPH, Ceverin Le
Blanc, master—burthen per register, forty-two tons,
with all her rigging, sails and apparel, as she now lays
in the Cul-de-sac. For further particulars, apply to
BREHAUT & SHEPPARD.

Quebec, July 13, 1812.

The armed Ship **LORD WELLINGTON**,
for London, now loading at Mr. Aylwan's
Wharf, has excellent accommodation for Passengers,
and will sail in about three weeks. Apply to Captain
Mitchell on board or to

HENRY BLACK.

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

Brig **DIANA** for Greenock, will take a
few tons on freight, if offered soon. Ap-
ply as above.

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

H. B.

DIRECT FOR LONDON, with first convoy,
THE remarkable fast sailing Brig
XENOPHON, James Birnie master,
burthen 354 tons, coppered and armed with 8 carriage
guns, small arms, and men answerable, has room for a
few tons of goods, and good accommodation for passen-
gers—Apply to the Captain on board, at Messrs. Irvine,
Macnaught & Co's wharf,
Quebec, August 10, 1812.

FOR LIVERPOOL, the good Brig **DOR-**
SET, burthen per register 310 tons, Tho-
mas Davies, master, will be ready in the course of this
week to take in, on freight.—The Dorset will be dis-
patched in all this month, having already a great pro-
portion of the cargo engaged.—For freight or passage,
(having good accommodation) apply to Capt. Davies, at
the Queen's wharf, or to
GEORGE SYMES.

Quebec, 4th August, 1812.

WHO HAS FOR SALE

Liverpool Salt, affiant,
30,000 ditto Bricks,
Earthenware, Cheese, Cordage, &c.
A choice assortment of Irish linen, from 2s. to 6s.
6d. per yard.

FOR CHARTER.

TO any Port of Great Britain or Ireland
or to any admissible port on the Continent, the good
Brig **CONCORD**, burthen 148 tons register measure-
ment. Apply to
JOHN GOUDIE, Jun.
Quebec, 3d August, 1812. St. Roch's

FOR LONDON,

The new Ship **FAME**, Capt. Sievwright,
now completing her loading at Sillery
Cove, and will sail with first convoy for England;—
Having a large Cabin and good accommodation, would
take a few passengers or a family. Apply to the Cap-
tain on board the ship or at Linthorne and Joliffe's
Counting House.
Quebec, 4th August, 1812.

FREIGHT FOR BELFAST.

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

IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co.

Quebec, 4th August, 1812.

Freight wanted for 100 Bils. Ashes to Leith, apply
as above.

FOR CHARTER.

The fine new Brig **JANE MONTGOMERIE**,
167 tons register; launched last May—
stands A1 at Lloyds, and is well calculated for a
wheat cargo. She is now ready to commence
loading. Apply to the captain, on board, at Mrs.
A. Muir's wharf, or to

WILSON, ROBERTSON & Co.

Quebec, July 27, 1812.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

A good tight and strong vessel, of about
160 tons register, to go and take a Cargo of Cod-fish in
Gaspé for the Mediterranean, calling at Gibraltar for
orders. Apply to
BREHAUT & SHEPPARD.
Quebec, June 16, 1812.

FOR CHARTER.

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

FOR CHARTER.

TO LONDON, LIVERPOOL OR THE CLYDE.
THE New Ship **GOUDIE**, burthen per
register 360 tons, full built, and copper
fastened, with ports sufficient to take the largest class of
masts, and is now ready to commence loading.—For fur-
ther particulars apply to J. GOUDIE, junr, or the Cap-
tain on board.
Quebec, 13th July, 1812.

WANTED.

TWO VESSELS to load with Lumber for
London or to a port in the English Channel.
Apply at **LINTHORNE & JOLIFFES.**
Quebec 20th July, 1812.

To be Sold, a ship's Long Boat, 20 feet in length,
1 foot 8 inches in breadth, strong built—apply as above.

FOR CHARTER.

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

COLTMANS & HALE.

Quebec, June 22, 1812.

TO BE LET, and possession given immediately,
A House in St. John street. For particulars
apply to the Editor.
Quebec, June 23, 1812.

TO LET, and possession given immediately, or
for sale, the MASON HOUSE of St. Roch, with all
its Dependencies—easy terms of payment will be
given to the Purchaser, on applying to

PETER BREHAUT.

Quebec, June 23, 1812.

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

THREE Rooms to let—Apply to the Editor.
May 1, 1812.

To let and possession given 1st May,

THAT large two Stories-high House, with
Vaults, and a large Store, adjoining the
House, at present occupied by Francis Doucher, Esq.
Sault-au-Matelot Street. For further particulars apply
to the proprietor,

ROBT. RITCHIE, Senr.

Quebec, 27th April, 1812.

To let and possession given 1st May,

THAT large and commodious House, No. 6,
Mountain-street, Lower Town, with excel-
lent Cellars, Stabling, &c. at present occupied by Mr.
JAMES ROBERTSON, merchant.—Apply to
ELIZABETH FRASER, No. 9, Garden-street.
Quebec, April 15, 1812.

To let and possession given 1st May,

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

Quebec, 2d March, 1812.

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

130 barrels sugar,
70 puncheons Jamaica spirits,
51 ditto Leeward Island,
100 barrels rosin,
40 ton assorted flatiron,
10 ton best staple cordage, from 1½ to 2½,
12 coils hawser laid, from 3½ to 5½,
10000 feet white pine timber,
And a small quantity of Port and Madeira wine
in quarter casks.

J. G.

TRIAL OF JOHN BELLINGHAM. (Continued.)

The Attorney-General having finished his speech, Mr. William Smith was sworn and examined.—He is a member of the Commons House of Parliament. On Monday last, he, in the discharge of his Parliamentary duty, happened to be talking to a Gentleman in the lobby of the House of Commons; while in conversation with the gentleman he heard the report of a pistol; the report appeared to come from the outside lobby door;—he turned his head to the place whence the noise proceeded, and observed a tumult. A dozen or more persons were about the spot where the pistol was fired, and from amongst them he immediately saw a person rushing from them;—several voices at the same time cried out, *shut the door, let no one escape.* The person who came towards him looked now one way, and then another,—reeled forward by him, and then fell upon his face. He thought when he was advancing, that he was more like a person who was seeking for shelter, than one who had received the wound. Before he fell, he said a word or two indistinctly, which he conceived to be *oh! murder!* or something like it; did not know at first who the person was—thought him only slightly wounded—on raising him up, found it was Mr. Perceval, but not till then.—With the help of another, took Mr. Perceval in his arms into the office of the Speaker's Secretary. His face was completely pale. The blood came in a small quantity from the corners of his mouth. His pulsation did not last long. His eyes, however, continued open for three or four minutes; he uttered some convulsive sobs, and died before the surgeon arrived. Mr. Perceval was shot just at the time that he was in the habit of going to the House of Commons. The name of the person who assisted him into the Speaker's Secretary's office with the body was Phillips.

Mr. Linn examined.—Is a surgeon, residing in George-street, Westminster; was sent for on Monday evening to the House of Commons, where he saw the body of Mr. Perceval. He probed the wound, which was above the nipple of the left breast, and was deep about five inches, going through the heart. This wound certainly caused Mr. Perceval's death.

Henry Burgess, solicitor, examined.—After Mr. Perceval fell, crying faintly "Oh! Murder!" he heard a person say, "that that's the man," and saw a hand pointing towards the fire place. The prisoner was sitting on the bench near the fire-place, in great agitation. He found a pistol either in, or under the left hand of the prisoner, on the bench.—It was warm. He asked the prisoner how he could have committed such an act? Prisoner replied—"I want of redress, and denial of justice," or words to that effect. He asked the prisoner, had he another pistol in his pocket? Prisoner said "Yes" (The pistol with which the shot was fired was here produced.) Saw that other pistol taken by some person out of his pocket. Heard the prisoner afterwards examined up stairs. The facts which he now related, he related at that examination. Prisoner corrected the witness during that examination, in the following passage: "I wish (said the prisoner) to correct Mr. Burgess's statement in one particular, I believe he is perfectly correct in every other. Instead of my hand having been on or near the pistol, he took the pistol out of it."

Cross examined by Mr. Alley.—Prisoner said that he had no personal resentment against Mr. Perceval. He said generally that he had been ill used by the Government. He could not tell whether or not the prisoner might have escaped after he had fired the shot. Prisoner was at first extremely agitated; but he, at his examination, recovered his self-possession.

Re-examined for the Crown.—There is an officer of the House of Commons just outside of the lobby-door, and the prisoner could not have escaped except by passing by this officer.

Member General GASCOYNE said, he is Member of Parliament for Liverpool. He went to the House of Commons last Monday evening, at five o'clock, in the house of Mr. Perceval, in order to have some conversation with him respecting a petition from that town, which he had to present to the House. Not finding Mr. Perceval come at his usual hour, five o'clock, to the House, he went up stairs to one of the Committee rooms; and when he had reached the room which was open to the balcony which overlooks the lobby of the House, he heard the report of a pistol, and immediately ran to the Gallery lobby, where he heard an exclamation of "close the doors." He then rushed down stairs, and through the House into the lobby, where he saw the circumstances described by the first witness. A person near

him, whom he should not know if he saw him, said, "that is the man who fired the pistol," pointing to John Bellingham, whose person and name he knew. He was sitting with one or two others on the bench near the fire. Took him by the breast, and as he lifted up his hand, it appeared he had a pistol in his hand cocked. Therefore kept down his arm, and Mr. Burgess took the pistol from under the hand which the witness held. Heard the prisoner say he had another pistol. Proceeded to search his pockets, but found no other pistol in the pockets he searched; but he found a parcel of papers in his breast pocket, tied together with red tape. The pressure was so great, around the witness, that, fearing to lose the papers, he held up his hand high, and they were taken from him by a Member of the House. He then held prisoner fast with both hands, and told him he could not escape, as he was well known to the witness, and he was determined he would never lose sight of him. The prisoner said that he had submitted. Some more questions were put to him by several other persons, which he answered; but which the witness could not distinctly recollect; and the prisoner was taken to the bar of the House, in the custody of two men, and from thence he was ordered by the Speaker to be taken in custody to a room up stairs, to be examined before the Magistrates who attended. He appeared at first extremely agitated, but afterwards became quite calm and collected. When the witness gave his evidence before the Magistrates, the prisoner said, "General Gascoyne is too correct for me to make any observations on his evidence; he must have been less agitated than I was." He certainly appeared to be at first in such a state of agitation as any man might be who was detected in such a crime; but he afterwards seemed perfectly calm; and as the witness had known him before,—Witness can't recollect precisely when he had seen him before; but thinks it was at his own house on the preceding Monday.

James Taylor, a tailor, who resides at No. 11, North-place, Gray's Inn-lane, proved that he was employed by the prisoner to do some work for him in the way of his business; and that on the 25th April particularly, he employed him to make a breast-pocket on the left side of a dark coloured body coat, which he gave him particular directions to make about nine inches deep, and gave him a piece of paper about that length, as a pattern for the depth he wished; and desired him to make the pocket so as to be easily come at. He took home the coat on the following day, and gave it to the servant of the house in Millman-street, where the prisoner lodged. Witness next saw him about six days ago, in Gray's Inn-lane. Witness then bowed to him; and the prisoner said, he should shortly have some more business for him to do.

John Norris said, that having daily occasion to attend in the Gallery of the House of Commons; he was on his way thither, five o'clock, last Monday evening; that he saw the prisoner standing close within side one of the folding-doors opening from the steps into the lobby, and that he appeared to be waiting for some person. Prisoner stood at not more than arm's length from any person passing through the other opening of the door-way. The prisoner seemed to him, as well as he could now recollect, with his right hand within the left side of his coat-breast, and appeared to be in a state of extreme anxiety. Witness passed on towards the gallery; and on his reaching the lobby of the gallery, heard the report of a pistol. The confusion was so great below, that he could not afterwards distinctly understand what passed; but he understood that Mr. Perceval was shot.

John Vickery, one of the Police Officers of Bow-street, proved, that on the evening of Monday last he went to search the prisoner's lodgings in Millman-street, where he found in a drawer, a pair of pistol-bags, a small powder-flask, a paper with some powder, a ball-mould with some pistol-balls a paper containing some small flints, and a pistol-key for unscrewing the barrel of a pocket-pistol. Two of the balls appeared to have been screwed into a pocket-pistol, and he had no doubt but those balls had been cast in that mould.

Mr. V. C. Dowling sworn.—Stated, that having been in the gallery of the House of Commons, on Monday evening last, a little after five, he heard the report of a pistol, and he immediately ran down to the lobby. He saw the prisoner, who was pointed out to him as the person who fired the shot. He immediately proceeded to search the prisoner, and took from his small-cloaths pocket a loaded pistol, which he now produced in Court. It was primed at the time and contained, as it did now, a charge of powder, with a leaden ball; and it was precisely

like the other pistol now produced, which had been discharged, and taken from the prisoner at the time. He compared the ball with the bore of the discharged pistol, and proved that it exactly tallied, and that both pistols were marked with the same maker's name. He had seen the prisoner several times shortly before in the gallery and avenues of the House of Commons; and he particularly recollected having seen him in the gallery, sitting some time by his side within the last week, and having some conversation with him.

Mr. NEWMAN, the Keeper of Newgate, and a man named Bowman, one of his assistants, proved the dark colored coat, with the deep side pocket, found in the prisoner's apartment in the prison, which he wore for some days after his commitment, and which Taylor, who searched the pocket, afterwards identified.

The evidence for the Crown being now closed, the prisoner was called on for his defence.

The prisoner proposed to leave it to his Counsel, but was informed that they were not allowed to address the Court in his defence.

The prisoner then said, that the papers taken from his person were documents absolutely necessary to his defence, and he claimed them from the Court. They were accordingly delivered to him; and he proceeded to address the Jury in a speech of above an hour's continuance, interspersed with the reading of those several documents, and with his own comments. He expressed his thanks to the King's Attorney-General for the assistance he opposed to the defence set up by his Counsel, which went to prove that he was insane; because, if it had succeeded, it would not have answered the purpose of his justification. He returned thanks to his Counsel for their zeal in his defence, and their intentions in setting up such a plea at the desire of his friends; but neither now, nor at any time, had he incurred the charge of insanity, with the exception of a single instance in Russia, when the pressure of his suffering had exposed him to that imputation.

As to the lamentable catastrophe for which he was now on his trial before that Court, no man could lament the sad event with deeper sorrow than he did; not even the family and nearest friends of the unfortunate Mr. Perceval. If he had been capable of taking away the life of that Gentleman with any deliberate feeling of malice or pence, he should deserve to be accounted the most atrocious monster in existence. He disclaimed, however, in the most solemn manner any such motive of personal premeditated malice towards that Gentleman in particular, and could only state, the unfortunate lot had fallen upon a leading Member of that Administration, which had repeatedly refused him any reparation for the unparalleled injuries he had sustained in Russia, through a series of years, with the cognizance and sanction of the accredited Minister of the country at the Court of St. Petersburg.

He then entered into a detail of the injuries he had suffered. He was, he said, a person engaged in mercantile concerns at Liverpool, and in a prosperous situation; that in the year 1804 he went to Russia, on some mercantile business of importance to himself; and having finished that business, he was about to take his departure from Archangel for England. At that time a ship called the *Solenne*, was lost in the White Sea. She was chartered for England, and by the direction of her owners insured at Lloyd's Coffee-house; but the underwriters at Lloyd's refused to pay the owners for their loss; and in consequence of some circumstances connected with this refusal and the loss of this ship, with neither of which he had any concern whatever, he was seized in his carriage as he was passing the Russian frontier, by order of the Military Governor at Archangel, and thrown into prison. He immediately applied to the British Consul at Archangel, and through him to the British Ambassador, Lord Granville Leveson Gower, then at the Russian Court, stating his case. Lord G. L. Gower wrote to the Military Governor of Archangel, desiring that if he, the prisoner, was not detained for any legal cause, he might be immediately liberated as a British subject; but the Governor answered, that he, the prisoner, was detained in prison for a legal cause, and that he had conducted himself in a very indecorous manner. From this time, Lord G. L. Gower, and the British Consul, positively declined any further interference in the business; and he, the prisoner, was detained in duration for near two years, in spite of all his endeavours to induce the British Minister to interfere with the Emperor of Russia, for the investigation of his case. At length, however, after being bandied from prison to prison, and from dungeon to dungeon, fed on bread and

water, treated with the utmost civility, and frequently marched through the streets under a military guard, with felons and criminals of the most atrocious description, even before the residence of the British Minister, who might view from the window this degrading severity towards a British subject, who had committed no crime, to the disgrace and insult of the British nation; he was afterwards enabled to make his case known through the Procurer; it was investigated, and he obtained a judgement against the Military Governor and Senate.—Notwithstanding this decision, he was immediately sent to another prison, and a demand was made on him for 2000 roubles, alleged to be due by him to a Russian merchant, who was a bankrupt. He refused to pay this demand for a debt which he did not owe; and the Senate, finding him determined to resist the demand, he was declared a bankrupt, and continued in prison, under the pretence, that, having been applied to for the payment of this demand, he had made answer that he could not pay it, because all his property was in England, no such answer having ever been given by him. Under this pretence he was detained in prison. It is the custom of Russia, that if a foreigner is declared a bankrupt, three months are allowed for all his creditors in Russia to make their claims; and eighteen months more for creditors resident in other parts of the world; but notwithstanding that the three months had elapsed, and not a single claimant appeared, although the Senate sent forth their clerks to enquire of all strangers who arrived, whether they had any demands against him, still was he detained in prison, and sent from gaol to gaol. He was finally handed over to the College of Commerce. The 2000 roubles were still demanded of him; still Lord G. L. Gower refused to interfere in the business; and the Consul told him he must pay the money. He was not destitute of the means of payment; but he resisted the claim on account of its gross injustice. When the Marquis of Douglas arrived in Russia, he made his case known to him, and said he only wished it to be shown that the money was justly due, and he would pay it. The Marquis of Douglas made a representation, and stated it was only desired that the justice of the claim should be shown, and the money should be paid. This application, however, was ineffectual, and he was still required to pay the 2000 roubles, or even 20 roubles, to acknowledge, in some degree, the justice of the demand. But, aware that if he had done this, he should justify the conduct of the Senate and the Military Governor of Archangel, against whom he had already obtained a legal decision, with an acknowledgment that he had been unjustly treated, the necessary consequence would be, that for his supposed contumacy, in bringing a false charge against the Senate and Governor, he should be sent to Siberia, he persisted in refusing to comply with the claims.

All this while his wife, a young woman of only 30 years of age, with an infant at her breast, remained at St. Petersburg, in expectation of his arrival, and at length, in the eighth month of her pregnancy, disappointed of her hopes, was obliged to set out, unprotected, on her voyage for England. At last, after a series of six years' persecution in the manner he had described, and after the repeated refusal of Lord Gower and the British Consul to represent his case to the Emperor, a circumstance occurred, which proved in a more particular degree the peculiar negligence which he had experienced. A captain Gardner, of a Hull ship, arrived at Archangel, who had a trifling dispute with the Commander of a guard-ship, about a demand of a few roubles for pilotage, and yet this man's complaint was represented to the Emperor four times within a month by the British Ambassador; while, through a series of six years unparalleled persecution, the prisoner was not able to obtain any interference on his behalf. At length, the Senate, quite tired out by these severities, in 1809, he received, at midnight, a discharge from his confinement, and an order to quit the Russian dominions, with a pass, which was, in fact, an acknowledgment of the justice of his cause.

On his return to England he laid a statement of his grievances before the Marquis Wellesley, accompanied by authentic documents, and claiming some redress for the injuries he had sustained through the conduct of the British Minister in Russia; which injuries it was impossible he should have suffered, if they had not been countenanced and sanctioned by that Minister. The Noble Marquis was then in the Court, and could contradict his statement if it was false. He represented the circumstances as they really were; and not as personally concerning himself, but as involving the honour of the British government. He was referred by the noble Marquis to the Privy Council, and from the Privy

Council to the Treasury; and thus hurried from one department to another, he applied to Mr. Perceval, who refused to support his claims. He was next advised to petition Parliament; but then he was informed it was necessary to have the sanction of his Majesty's ministers, as his claim was of a pecuniary nature; and he accordingly wrote to Mr. Perceval during the session of 1811, but received for answer from his secretary, that the time for presenting private petitions to Parliament was gone by, and that Mr. Perceval could not encourage his hopes that he would recommend his claim to the House of Commons. He next memorialized his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in a statement of his sufferings; some time afterwards, he received an answer from Colonel McMahon, stating that by some accident his petition was mislaid. He then wrote another petition to his Royal Highness, and he understood it was referred to the Treasury, as appeared by a letter to him from Mr. Secretary Ryder, dated Whitehall, on the very day his Royal Highness came to unrestricted power; but at the Treasury he was afterwards told that nothing could be done, and that he had nothing to expect. He wrote another memorial to the Prince Regent, but was informed by a letter from Mr. Ryder, that his Royal Highness has not been pleased to give any commands on the subject. Foiled in all his attempts to obtain justice, he applied about six weeks since to the Magistrates at Bow-street, in a letter, stating his grievances—implying their interference by application to Government—and adding, that if all redress was refused him, he must be obliged to do himself justice, by taking such steps as those must be responsible for who resisted all his applications. He received an answer in a few lines from Mr. Justice Read, saying, that the office could not interfere; but he found that Mr. Read, as was his duty, had resented the circumstance to Government; and on a subsequent application to the Treasury, he was informed there, that he had nothing to expect, and that he was at liberty to take such steps as he thought fit. Finding himself thus bereft of all hopes of redress; his affairs ruined by his long imprisonment in Russia, through the fault of the British Minister; his property all dispersed for want of his own attention; his family driven into tribulation and want; his wife and children claiming support, which he was unable to give them; himself involved in difficulties, and pressed on all sides by claims he could not answer; and that justice refused to him which it was the duty of Government to give, not as a matter of favour, but of right; and Mr. Perceval obstinately refusing to sanction his claims in Parliament, he was driven to despair, and under these agonising feelings, was impelled to that desperate alternative which he had unfortunately adopted, and for which the last answer of the Government had given him a *carte-blanc*.

Lord G. L. Gower was then in the Court, and he called on him to contradict it, if he could, the statement he had made. Mr. Perceval had unfortunately fallen the victim of his desperate resolution. No man lamented more sincerely than he did the calamitous event. He could never reflect on it without being ready to burst into tears. If he had met Lord Gower, in the desperate resolution he had taken, he (Lord G.) should have received the ball—and not Mr. Perceval. He appealed to the feelings of the Jury, as fathers,—as husbands,—as men; and to the affection which they owed to their families, and the regard they felt for the honour and integrity of their characters,—what they would have done under the provocation he had received. He concluded by disclaiming most solemnly all personal or premeditated malice against Mr. Perceval. As to death, if it were to be suffered five hundred times, he should prefer it to the injuries and indignities which he had experienced in Russia. He should consider it as the wearied traveller does the inn which affords him an asylum for repose. But Government, in the injustice they had done him, were infinitely more criminal than the wretch who, for depriving the traveller of a few shillings on the highway, forbids his life to the laws. He relied upon this, however, that it was impossible by the law of the country to convict him of the crime of wilful murder, unless it was proved that he had malice premeditated towards the unfortunate Gentleman for whose death he was then on his trial, and towards whom he utterly denied all personal or intentional malice.

Three witnesses were then called.—Mrs. Phillips, who said, she knew the prisoner from his childhood; that his father had died insane, and that he himself had been all his life in a state of derangement, and particularly since he came from Russia; and he talked on this subject for the last three years.—Mrs. Mary Clark, who lives in Bugno-court, New-gate-street, also stated her opinion of

the prisoner's insanity for the last two years.—Anne Tidgins, servant at the house where the prisoner lodged in New Millman street, for the last four months, deposed, that she thought his manner confused and deranged for some time back, and particularly on Sunday last; but on cross-examination of these witnesses it appeared that none of them ever knew any instance of his being attended by any medical person, or in any manner confined or restrained for one hour by his friends on account of insanity, or prevented from the management of his own affairs, or from transacting business with others. And Ann Fiddes, in particular, admitted that he had gone to attend divine service both morning and evening, last Sunday, at the Foundling Hospital Chapel, with her mistress and her sister; and that he attended them on Monday to the European Museum; and had been always respected at the house as a most regular and orderly person.

Sir James Mansfield then proceeded to charge the Jury. His Lordship commenced by impressing on them the necessity of putting entirely out of their minds all consideration of the high character of the lamented Gentleman who had been murdered. The laws of the country held out their protection equally to the humblest and the highest subject of the state; and it was for the Jury to consider the facts, independently of all personal considerations. He then succinctly recapitulated the circumstances already detailed, and remarked thereon, not only that an circumstance of private injury, however aggravated, could warrant any man in taking the law into his own hands, and taking away the life of an individual. Neither could the plea of insanity be of any avail in such a case, unless it could be proved that the prisoner, at the time he committed the act, was so far deranged in his mind, as to be incapable of judging between right and wrong.

The Jury after retiring a short time, returned a verdict, —*Gilty*.

The Recorder, at about a quarter past six, proceeded to address the prisoner. He commented on the enormity of the offence which he had committed by the murder of one who was employed in one of the highest offices of his country, to which, but for the crime which the prisoner had been found guilty of, his services might have proved a great blessing. For this crime there was no extenuation or defence, and it became his duty to pronounce upon the prisoner the awful sentence of the law. He then passed sentence of Death on the criminal, to be executed on Monday morning next, and his body delivered for dissection.

From the Greenock Advertiser.

THE LATE SIR JAMES HENRY CRAIG, K. B.

To bear testimony to the merits of a servant of the public, who has closed an honorable career in its employment, is a debt of gratitude which we feel a pride in discharging, not only as a tribute justly due to departed worth and eminence, but also in the hope, that by holding out such examples as the subject of our present memoir affords, we shall adopt the best means of raising in the breast of others, a generous ardour to emulate their principles, by a steady adherence to which Sir James Henry Craig arrived at the highest honour of his profession. But he was not less distinguished by his talents as a civilian than by his military acquirements; and were we to confine ourselves to his civil services, a view of these would not be foreign to the consideration of American affairs; since we are disposed to infer from his public acts, that his views upon that important subject were analogous to those which led us in our speculations. Sir J. H. Craig was a respectable Scottish family, the Craigs of Dalnair and Comrie; and born at Gibraltar, where his father held the appointments of civil and military judge, he entered the army at the early age of fifteen, in 1763; and in a season of peace he embodied the elementary knowledge of his profession in the best military schools of the continent. In 1770, he was appointed aid-de-camp to General Sir Robert Bopp, then Governor of Gibraltar, and obtained a company in the 47th regiment, with which he went to America in 1774, and was present at the battle of Lexington and Bunker's Hill, in which latter engagement he was severely wounded. In 1776, he accompanied his regiment to Canada, commanding his company in the defence of Trois Rivières, and he afterwards commanded the advanced guard of the army in the expulsion of the rebels from that province. In 1777, he was engaged in the actions at Red Bank and Mifflintown, in the latter of which engagements he was again severely wounded. Ever in a position of honourable danger, he received

third wound in the action at Freeman's Farm. He was engaged in the disastrous affair at Saratoga, and was then distinguished by Gen. Burgoyne, and the brave Fraser, who fell in that action, as a young officer who promised to attain to the very height of the military career. On this occasion he was selected by Gen. Burgoyne to carry home the dispatches, and was immediately thereafter promoted to a majority in the new 82d regiment, which he accompanied to Nova Scotia in 1778, to Penobscot in 1779; and to North Carolina in 1781; being engaged in a continued scene of active service during the whole of those campaigns, and generally commanding the light troops, with orders to act from his own discretion, on which his superiors in command relied with implicit confidence. In a service of this kind, the accuracy of his intelligence, the fertility of his resources, and the clearness of his military judgment, were alike conspicuous, and drew on him the attention of his Sovereign, who noted him as an officer of the highest promise. In 1781, he obtained the lieutenant colonelcy of the 82d regiment, and in 1783 that of the 16th, which he commanded in Ireland till 1791, having been promoted to the rank of colonel in 1780. In 1793, he went to the continent for the purpose of instructing himself in the discipline of the Prussian army, at that time esteemed the most perfect in Europe; and in a correspondence with General Sir D. Dundas, communicated the result of his knowledge to that most able tactician, from whose professional science his country has derived so much advantage in the first improvement of the disciplinary system; and it is believed that the first experiments of the new exercise were by his Majesty's orders, reduced to the test of practice, under the eye of Colonel Craig, in the 16th regiment. In 1793 he was appointed to the command of Jersey, and so in thereafter of Guernsey, as Lieut. Governor. In 1794 he was appointed Adjutant General to the army under his Royal Highness the Duke of York, by whose side he served during the whole of that campaign on the Continent, and whose favour and confidence he enjoyed to the latest moments of his life. In 1794 he obtained the rank of Major General, and in the beginning of the following year he was sent on the expedition to the Cape of Good Hope, where, in the reduction and conquest of that most important settlement, with the co-operation of Admiral Sir G. K. Elphinstone, and Major General Clark, he attained to the highest pitch of his military reputation, and performed that signal service to his King and country, of which the memory will be as lasting as the national annals. Nor were his merits less conspicuous in the admirable plans of civil regulation, introduced by him in that hostile quarter, when invested with the chief authority, civil and military, as Governor of the Cape, till succeeded in this situation by the Earl of Macartney, in 1797, who, by a deputation from his Majesty, invested General Craig with the Red Ribbon, as an honourable mark of his Sovereign's just sense of his distinguished services. Sir James Craig had scarcely returned to England, when it was his Majesty's pleasure to require his services on the staff in India. On his arrival at Madras, he was appointed to the command of an expedition against Manila, which not taking place, he proceeded to Bengal, and took the field service. During a five years command in India, his attention and talents were unremittingly exerted to the improvement of the discipline of the Indian army, and to the promotion of that harmonious co-operation between its different constituent parts, on which not only the military strength, but the civil arrangement of that portion of the British empire so essentially depend. January 1801, Sir James Craig was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant General, and returned to England in 1802, he was appointed to the command of the eastern district, and remained in England till 1805, when, notwithstanding his constitution was much impaired by a long train of most active and fatiguing service, he was selected by his Sovereign to take the command of the British troops in the Mediterranean. He proceeded to Lisbon, Gibraltar, Malta, and from thence to Naples, to act in co-operation with the Russian army. But the object of these plans being frustrated by the event of the battle of Austerlitz, Sir James withdrew the troops from Naples to Messina, in Sicily. During the whole period of his command in the Mediterranean, he had suffered severely from that malady which terminated his life—a dropsy, proceeding from an organic affection of the liver; and feeling his disease sensibly gaining ground, he returned with his Sovereign's permission to England in 1806. A temporary abatement of his disorder flattered him with a prospect of recovery, and being unable to reconcile his mind to a situation of inactivity, he once more accepted an active command from

the choice of his Sovereign, and in 1808, on the threatening appearance of hostilities with the United American States, was sent out to Quebec, as Governor in Chief of British America. The singular union of vigour and prudence, which distinguished his Government in that most important official situation, are so recently impressed on the public mind, as to need no detail in this place. His merits were avowed and felt on both sides of the Atlantic; and as they proved the termination, so they will ever be felt as throwing the highest lustre on the whole train of his public services. His constitution, now utterly enfeebled by a disease which precluded all hope of recovery, he returned to England in July 1811—Within three weeks of his death he was promoted to the rank of general. He looked forward with manly fortitude to his approaching dissolution, and in Jan. 1812, ended a most honourable and useful career by an easy death, at the age of 62.

GOV. HULL IN CANADA!!

By WILLIAM HULL, Brigadier General and Commander of the Northwestern Army of the United States.

A PROCLAMATION.

INHABITANTS OF CANADA!

After thirty years of peace and prosperity the United States have been driven to arms. The injuries and aggressions, the insults and indignities of Great Britain have once more left them no alternative but manly resistance, or unconditional submission.

The army under my command, has invaded your country, and the standard of UNION now waves over the Territory of CANADA. To the peaceable unoffending inhabitant, it brings neither danger nor difficulty. I come to find enemies, not to make them. I come to protect, not to injure you.

Separated by an immense Ocean, and an extensive Wilderness from Great Britain, you have no participation in her councils, nor interest in her conduct. You have felt her tyranny, you have seen her injustice, but I do not ask you to avenge the one or redress the other. The United States are sufficiently powerful to afford you every security, consistent with their rights, and your expectations. I tender you the invaluable blessings of Civil, Political, and Religious Liberty, and their necessary result individual and general prosperity—that Liberty which gave decision to our councils and energy to our conduct in our struggle for Independence, and which conducted us safely and triumphantly through the stormy period of the Revolution. That Liberty which has raised us to an elevated rank among the Nations of the world, and which has afforded us a great measure of peace and Security of Wealth and Improvement, than ever fell to the lot of any people.

In the name of my Country and by the authority of my Government, I promise protection to your persons, property and rights. Remain at your homes—Pursue your peaceful and customary avocations—Raise not your hands against your brethren—Many of your fathers fought for the freedom and independence we now enjoy. Being children, therefore, of the same family with us, and heirs to the same heritage, the arrival of an army of friends must be hailed by you with a cordial welcome. You will be emancipated from tyranny and oppression, and restored to the dignified station of freemen.

Had I any doubt of eventual success, I might ask your assistance, but I do not. I come prepared for every contingency. I have a force which will look down all opposition, and that force is but the vanguard of a much greater. If contrary to your own interest, and the just expectation of my country, you will be considered and treated as enemies, the horrors and calamities of war will stalk before you.

If the barbarous and savage policy of Great Britain be pursued, and the savages are let loose to murder our citizens, and butcher our women and children, this war will be a war of extermination.

The first stroke of the tomahawk, the first attempt with the scalping knife, will be the signal of one indiscriminate scene of desolation. No white man found fighting by the side of an Indian, will be taken prisoner. Instant destruction will be his lot. If the dictates of reason, duty, justice and humanity cannot prevent the employment of a force which respects no rights, and knows no wrong, it will be prevented by a severe and relentless system of retaliation.

I doubt not your courage and firmness: I will not doubt your attachment to liberty. If you tender your

services voluntarily, they will be accepted readily.

The UNITED STATES offer you Peace, liberty, and security. Your choice lies between these and war, slavery and destruction. Choose then, but choose wisely; and may he who knows the justice of our cause, and who holds in his hands the fate of nations, guide you to a result the most compatible with your rights and interest, your peace and prosperity.

W. HULL

A. F. HULL,

By the General, Capt. 13th Regt. U. S. Infantry, and Aid-de-Camp, Head Quarters, Sandwich, July 12, 1812.

Chillicothe, (Ohio) July 12.

"In this express the Government of the state was requested to furnish a sufficient number of men to escort provision from Urbana to Detroit. On Sunday the 8th, the drum beat to arms. 60 to 70 men turned out on Monday, armed and equipped themselves, and this morning early marched for the place of destination. This is the third company furnished from this county and the second from this place within two months, which are now in actual service. Gen. Hull is apprehensive that the communication between the Block-House and Detroit will be closed, which would preclude his receiving any further supplies. We are consequently raising a company of mounted riflemen, who will go on that expedition."

* From Gov. Hull.

OFFICIAL.

CADIZ, 28th May, 1812.

His excellency the Marquis de Montalud general of the 5th army, under date the 22d inst. from his headquarters at Valencia Alcantara, has given the following information:—

On the 16th, at 6 in the morning, the allied troops under the command of his excellency Gen. Hill attacked the new village, the houses of the port, and the redoubts of Almaraz, and by a well combined effort, made themselves masters of the bridge of boats destroying at the same time the works, burning the bridge and spiking the cannon, which they threw into the river, taking and killing 1 col. 7 officers, and 350 non-commissioned officers and soldiers.

Not being able to take possession of the port of Miravet in consequence of the impossibility of bringing our artillery to bear upon it, it remained blockaded by the Guerilla Parties under the command of Cuesta, Temprano and Escolera, who are directed to continue the siege until it surrenders, if it should not be relieved by superior forces. I forward you an account of the provisions and warlike stores taken from the enemy.

God preserve your excellency many years.

Brass Cannon mounted.

In Fort Napoleon, 4 of 12, 1 of 6, 1 of 4 pounders, and three mortars of 6 inches.

In the new village, 2 of 6 pounders, and 1 mortar, 6 inches.

In the fort of Ragusa, 3 of 12, 2 of 6, and 1 of four pounders, 1 mortar 10 inches, and 4 of 6 inches.

Total 7 12-pounders,
5 6 pounders,
1 4 pounder,
1 mortar, 6 inches,
4 do. 6 inches.

In all 18 pieces of artillery.

A great quantity of powder in barrels and boxes of musket cartridges, but as the magazines were destroyed the moment they were taken, it is not possible to state precisely their quantity.

Musket cartridges,	120,000
Bombs,	680
Muskets with bayonets,	413
Large and handsome boats which formed the bridge,	20
Great Carts,	60
Many anchors, a large quantity of wood, and in-	

struments, and all things which are necessary to construct a bridge on a great scale. In the magazines was also found a large quantity of biscuit, brandy, wine, rice, many goats and horned cattle, and many other articles, the whole of which has been divided among the troops.

The standard of the foreign regiment No. 4 has been taken by the English regiment No. 71. All the forts, magazines, &c. which were fortified, and the bridge or boats were destroyed on the same day, and the artillery rendered entirely useless and thrown into the river.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

The commander of the place, a col. of the legion of honor.

Seven officers, 150 non-commissioned officers and soldiers—100 killed, wounded and drowned in the river. Total 368. The loss of Gen. Hill consisted in two officers and twenty soldiers killed, some officers and eighty men wounded.

AYAMONTE, MAY 25.

The misery and famine at Seville are horrible in the extreme. Wheat is at 32 dollars the fanega (200. per bushel,) in various streets carts are placed to carry off those who are constantly falling down through debility. It is also said there is a contagious disorder which finishes the patient in four days.

Camp on the Rio del Monte, May 30, 1812

Dear sir, I avail myself of the departure of a Courier for Cadiz, to inform you, that I yesterday attacked the enemy's works at the Bridge of Almaraz; and that I carried Fort Napoleon by assault, we obliged the enemy to abandon all his remaining defences.

I destroyed them, as well as the enemy's bridge of pontoons which he had constructed across the Tagus, at that point, the whole of which was effected completely before this morning.

Our loss, I am happy to say, is by no means great; one or two officers killed and some wounded; about 20 men killed and 80 wounded, I have not, however, got the returns.

The enemy's loss was considerable in killed and wounded, and drowned in the river; and about 250, including the Governor, have remained in our hands.

We have also taken one stand of colours, 18 pieces of artillery and very considerable magazines of ammunition and provisions, besides the complete pontoon equipment of the French army under the Duke of Ragusa, I am, &c.

(Signed)

R. HILL

Capt. Chandler, of the 50th was killed. The 50th and one wing of the 71st were principally engaged, and they behaved most nobly.

To Sir H. Wellesley, &c. &c. &c.

UNITED STATES.

From the National Intelligencer, of August 4.

We have seen with great regret and surprise the many misrepresentations of the views of the government which are daily published in the federal press. At a time like this, when the exertions of every individual should be directed to an efficient prosecution of the war, solemnly declared by the constituted authorities, such misrepresentations cannot but have the most baneful influence as well on the present as on the future prospects of our country.

To put an end to them so far as is in our power, we will remark, that altho' the government are making the most vigorous efforts to prosecute the war against England with effect, they are disposed to accommodate all differences on the most reasonable conditions.

As an inducement to the British government not to impress seamen from our vessels our government is yet willing, as it is well known it has long been to enter into an arrangement, to be reciprocal, to prevent the employment of British seamen in American vessels, public or private. Such an arrange-

ment would put an end to all pretext on the part of Great Britain for impressing men from our vessels, and the great advantage she would derive from it, if her only object, as is alleged, is to get her own subjects, ought to induce her to accede to it; for it must be evident that the exclusion of British seamen from our service, would secure to her more than she can gain by impressment; seamen must have employment, and the exclusion of those of Great Britain from our service would confine them in a great measure to that of their own country. Such an arrangement, then would be advantageous to Great Britain merely as an expedient to increase her maritime strength, while it would have the effect of bringing into our service our seamen, and also of augmenting their numbers.

It is highly important to both countries that this question should be settled, for experience has shown that there cannot be a good understanding between them until G. Britain ceases to impress our seamen.

Zanesville, July 12.

We are happy to announce the glorious news that Gen. Hull and his army have landed safe in Canada, with little or no opposition, and taken possession of the town of Sandwich, two miles below Detroit on the English side.—There is no mar to this pleasing news but the capture of a number of Americans in some vessels laden with provisions and some baggage of the army, among whom we are sorry to learn is Mr. Lewis Den, paymaster, from this town, Capt John Sharp of Marquette, a lieutenant in the 4th regiment, some women and others. It is said the total prisoners are about 50, and the loss of property 40,000 dollars (including probably some vessels not here enumerated.) The report of Mr. Hughes, chaplain of the army, and two of Col. Byrbee's daughters being taken is unfounded. The post rider last evening direct from Urbana, and who brought us Gen. Hull's proclamation of the 12th inst. states, that a quarter master had arrived at Urbana, from Sandwich, who verbally gave the melancholy information that after crossing the river, a soldier in the act of fixing his gun, not supposing it loaded, went off and the ball passed through Major Munson's arm and entered his as he was going into his tent.—He was not expected to live. Col. Cass, after the army arrived at Detroit (which was on the 6th and 7th) went to Fort Malden with a flag of truce and demanded the prisoners but without effect. By deserter it was ascertained that the force in Malden consisted of about 1100, 700 of whom are Indians.

Privateers captured.—A letter received yesterday morning from Eastport, states, that the Flouper, and sloop of war Indian, have captured four of the privateers belonging to Marblehead and Salem, and sent them into St. Andrew's. The British vessels were in sight of Eastport when the letter was written.

HALIFAX, July 21.

The Emulous, capt. Mulcaster, arrived here on Monday, having captured nine American vessels; most of which followed her into this port.

The Mary of Glasgow, for New Brunswick, captured on Sunday, 15 leagues from the light house, was recaptured same day by the Colibri.

Vessels sent in—Brig Illuminator, Perkinson, from Havana, for Boston—by the Emulous; schooner Lively, Burgess, St. Baris, for Plymouth, N. E.—ditto; Traveller, Smith, Wiscasset, ditto; brig Cordelia, Kelly Belfair for Boston, ditto; Bellisle, Brown, Havana for Salem, ditto; George, C. F. Tucker, Messina for Salem, ditto; schooner ———, Chapman, Liverpool to Amelia Island—Atgove; ship Magnet, Dion, Belfast for New York, ditto; schr. Rover, Liverpool for Wiscasset, do. Hiram, Horn, Lisbon for Salem, ditto.

Extract from the Dumfries and Galloway Courier, of Tuesday, May 19.

"One dark and mysterious circumstance, connected with the assassination of the Prime Minister, we cannot omit to mention, as, however strange and unaccountable it may appear, we can safely pledge our own credit, and we are authorized likewise to

pledge the credit of a much respected and highly judicious clerical friend, in vouching for its truth. On the night of Sunday the 10th inst. TWENTY-FOUR HOURS BEFORE THE FATAL DEED WAS PERPETRATED, a report was brought, it is not yet known from what quarter, to Bridekirk, a village about two miles from Anson, that Mr. Parnell was shot in his way to the House of Commons, at the door or in the lobby of that House!! This most remarkable fact, the whole inhabitants of that village are ready to attest, as the report quickly spread, and became, on Monday, the universal topic of conversation. The clergyman to whom we have alluded, and who allows us to make use of his name, is Mr. Yarmouth, minister of Hoddam. This gentleman, with a laudable zeal, went to the spot, and carefully investigated the rumour, with the view of tracing it to its source, but has hitherto been unsuccessful, although he has obtained the most satisfactory proof of its having existed at the time we have mentioned. We forbear to make any comments on this most wonderful circumstance; but should any thing further transpire that may tend to throw light on it, we shall not fail to give the public the earliest information."

Communication, by post, with the United States stopped.

The Courier arrived yesterday afternoon, but was not permitted by the post-master at Swanston to bring forward any newspapers or letters. However we have been fortunately favored with New York papers till the 3th instant, by a private conveyance, from which we have given a few extracts, but in general they are extremely unimportant. Mont. Her.

Extract of a letter from Halifax, to Capt. Albert of the Royal Artillery, dated 24th July, 1812.

As it is creditable to the corps I must relate an anecdote. Some days since a Bombardier was sent in a chalooupe, to convey some muskets to Lunenburg, when a privateer hove in sight and chased. During this time the Bombardier had persuaded the few men on board this unarmed vessel to fight. They, in consequence, loaded the whole of the muskets, and each making a pile of these ready loaded, by his side, prepared to receive the American, who bore down in full confidence of success. Their will kept up fire soon convinced the yankey to the contrary; and after killing six of her crew, our Bombardier had the satisfaction of carrying the Privateer into port with him.

QUEBEC, AUGUST 18, 1812.

We have no long news from Europe since our last Lord Wellington, by the last advices from Spain, was said to be on his way to Salamanca. Thus does his Lordship, by degrees, gain a footing in the very heart of the country. We confess that it would afford us much pleasure could we hear of some movements towards the relief of Cadiz, particularly at a time when American supplies are stopped. But perhaps the siege of towns to the Northward may be as effectual a mode of drawing the French forces from the South as a direct movement to that quarter.

Rumour says that General Dearborne has agreed to an armistice of thirty days, that time might be given to hear from Washington, supposed to be in consequence of the revocation of the Orders in Council. Four days notice to be given prior to the recommencement of hostilities.

If the above be coupled with some observations, in our columns, from the National Intelligencer, an inference may be fairly drawn that an accommodation of the differences, between G. Britain and the U. States, is within the reach of possibility, particularly as the Americans must already have felt the power of G. Britain, through the Halifax squadron, though in a far less degree than what they may expect to feel if the war be continued. Letters from New

SALES BY AUCTION.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on WEDNESDAY next, the 19th instant, at the Subscribers' Auction Room:

CLOTHS, Cassemere, Calicoes, Cambric, large chintz Shawls, Diaper, large Table Cloths, colored threads, Shirtings, Russia Sheet, Men and Women's shoes, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Bar Iron, Tar, Twist, cut and Plug Tobacco, Sole leather, a few barrels fine Clayed Sugar, Loaf do. in lots and other articles.

Sale to begin at ONE o'clock

JONES, WHITE & MELVIN.

Quebec, 17th August, 1812.

At the Auction Room of THOMAS CARY, on WEDNESDAY the 19th instant, at ONE o'clock.

AMONG a great variety of articles of every description, an elegant PIANO FORTE.

Quebec, 17th August, 1812.

BY AUCTION

Will be sold, on THURSDAY next, the 20th instant, at the NEPTUNE INN, for the benefit of the Underwriters or others concerned:

THE ship SAMUEL WHITEHEAD, of 483 tons per register, with her stores, as now lying in the Cul-de-Sac, any information respecting the above vessel may be had by applying to the Subscribers at their office on Saint Andrew's Wharf.

Sale to begin at TWELVE o'clock precisely.

JACOB FOZER & Co. A. & B.

Quebec, 15th August, 1812.

THEATRE.

THE ONLY TRAGEDY THIS SEASON.

ON WEDNESDAY (TO-MORROW) EVENING,

Will be presented a celebrated tragedy, called,

ADELGITHA;

OR THE FRUITS OF A SINGLE ERROR.

After the play will be performed the Opera of

ROBIN HOOD,

OR SHERWOOD FOREST.

WANTED.

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

15th August, 1812.

FOR SALE.

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

ALSO.

100 Pouchons of leeward island Rum of strong proof and excellent flavor.

17th August, 1812.

OBADIAH AYLWIN

FOR SALE.

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

JOSIAH STILES.

Quebec, 16th August, 1812.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

TENERIFFE Wine, in pipes, hhd. and qr. casks, 10 Hhd. first quality London particular West India Madeira.

6 Pipes } London Market Madeira.

6 Hhd. } Superior Port Wine.

30 Pipes Guernsey Port Wine.

150 Pouchons Leeward Island Rum.

Clayed and Muscovado sugar.

Cables and Cordage of all sizes.

Anchors from 1 to 30 Cwt.

Sails of various sizes.

Copper in rods assorted from 1-8 to 1-2 inch.

Do. in bolts and spikes.

Quebec, 6th August, 1812.

WILLIAM OVIATT.

THE public examination of Mr. Wilkie's Scholars will commence on Thursday the 20th instant, and be continued the two following days. The examination in English and Arithmetic will take place on Thursday, in Latin and Greek on Friday, in Mathematics and Natural Philosophy on Saturday, between the hours of ten and one each of these days. The friends of education are requested to attend.—Quebec, August 18th, 1812.

RAFFLE.

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

Quebec, 18th Aug. 1812.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

A Handsome CURRIE and HARNESS, which is constructed to move as a Gig, or Tandem. Likewise a fine ton'd finger Organ; two barrel Organs and one of Clemente's best patent Pianos, enquire of the PRINTER.

Quebec, 4th August, 1812.

FOR LONDON, to sail with convoy in September.

THE Ship ISAAC TODD, Capt. Smith, register 350 tons, armed with 12 eighteen pound Carronades, and a proportionate number of men; will be ready to take freight on the 15th instant, and has elegant accommodations for Passengers.—For further particulars apply to her Commander on board or to

J. HALLOWEL, Junr. & Co.

Quebec, 11th August, 1812.

FOR SALE, by the Subscribers, a Consignment of MILITARY SASHES of different sizes & colors.

Wm. HENDERSON & Co.

11th Aug. 1812.

TO LET.

And immediate possession given, THREE ROOMS on a first floor.

Enquire Palace Street, No. 13.—11th August, 1812.

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

ELIZABETH BROWN.

Quebec, August 3, 1812.

FOR SALE,

336 Pouches,

205 Rayonet Belts,

253 Pouch Belts,

75 Firelock Slings, the property of Major

General Shank.—Application to be made to Quarter-Master FRASER, Canadian Regiment.

Quebec, August 3, 1812.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

10 hhd. first quality London particular } Just arrived

West India Madeira, } in the Isabel

6 pipes } London market Madeira, } in from London.

6 hhd. } Superior port wine in pipes and hhd.

Clayed and Muscovado sugar,

Cables and cordage of all sizes,

Anchors from 1 to 30 cwt.

Sails of various sizes,

Copper in rods assorted from 1 to 1 1/2 inch

Ditto in bolts and spikes.

Quebec, July 6, 1812.

WILLIAM OVIATT.

THE COMMITTEE for managing affairs at LLOYD'S

having recently signified to the subscriber their

wish that his correspondence should be continued as

heretofore, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all

communications from Consignees, Ship-masters, branch

Pilots, for the river St. Lawrence, and others, in any-

wise interesting the Underwriters, will be attended to

and punctually transmitted as usual to Lloyd's by every

mail for Europe, whether by packets, ships of war or

merchant vessels.

Quebec, May 9, 1812.

ROBT. CHRISTIE.

York of the 8th instant say that a settlement with G. Britain was expected.

Rumour further says that Governor Hull has been repulsed; for the fourth time, at fort Malden, with the loss of thirty men. It is added that as General Brock was mustering his forces, it was expected that he would soon become the assailant; when, Mr. Hull may think himself happy if he have the good fortune to effect his escape.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 12—Big Samuel and Sarah, Solmes, 17 days from Halifax—passengers 159 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates of the 24th battalion of Scotch Royals.

Schooner Industry, Demeule, 23 days from Halifax, to L. Delamare, cargo wine and brandy—passengers Lieut. Hill of the 8th, Ensign Reilly of the 104th, Quarter Master Lewis of the 8th, Capt. Weeks and 23 privates of the Glengary.

Ship Flora, Brown, 40 days from Plymouth, to W. Oviatt, in ballast—sailed with the Rosamond, Intelligence, capt Brown says they saw a Privateer engage one of the fleet off Misquelin Island, and take her—being to windward he could not join to assist. After the ship struck, the Privateer chased him—He got clear by another brig heaving in sight, which the Privateer went in chase of.

Brig Douro, Turner, 40 days from Plymouth, to J. Mure & Co. in ballast.

13—Schr. Loon, J. Wormington, 35 days from Demerara, to J. D. Hamilton, cargo rum, sugar and molasses.

14—Brig Cambria Perry, 12 days from Mirinachi to order, cargo goods and ballast, passengers F. Wier, J. Barron, Ann Mann, J. McDonald and two women.

15—Brig Hope, Barden, 18 days from Guadeloupe via Halifax, to W. Burns, cargo rum, sugar, and molasses—passengers, Capt. Fabien of the Schooner Nelson, of Quebec, that Schooner having been taken 3 leagues off Halifax—intelligence the ship Dorsett, Capt. Spence, Mr. Reas Schooner and Dubore, and a light Brig all sailed together under convoy of the Paz Schooner.

17—Brig Rover, King, 18 days from Halifax, to W. Oviatt, ballast.

MARRIED.

At Three-Rivers on Thursday evening, the 30th ult. JAMES BROCK, Esquire, Pay-Master of the 4th Foot, to Miss LUCY SHORT, second daughter of the Reverend R. Q. Short, Rector of that place.

DIED.

At Portneuf, JOHN COLTMAN, Esqr. of the House of Coltmans & Hale, of this City, in consequence of being crushed by a piece of timber which was putting on board a vessel loading at Portneuf.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE.

QUEBEC, 17th August, 1812.

THE Commissioners appointed by His Excellency Sir GEORGE PREVOST, Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces, in virtue of the Provincial Act of the 52d year of His Majesty's Reign, intitled, "An Act to facilitate the circulation of Army Bills," have fixed on the rate of Exchange for Government Bills, at 30 days sight, for the next fortnight from this date, at TWENTY per cent and ONE HALF per cent. Sterling discount.

To be Let

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

ON SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
10 M. feet of Oak Timber, and
3 M. feet white Pine ditto,
now laying at Sillery Cove.

JONES, WHITE & MELVIN.
Quebec, 29th June, 1812.

FOR SALE AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STORES.

TWO Hundred and Fifty puncheons Jamaica Spirits
and Leeward Island Rum.
100 Hds. Muscovado Sugar,
5000 Barrels fine, middlings and rejected Flour,
160 Barrels Pork,
120 Kegs Butter,
70 do. Lard,
6 Bales Leather,
6 Casks Bees Wax,
50 Tons Iron,
4 Tons Copper in Bolts,
4 Pipes old L. P. Teneriffe Wine,
4 M. minots Lisbon Salt,
100 M. Staves,
40 M. feet Oak Timber,
30 M. Deals,
100 Fathoms Lathwood,
100 Masts and Bowsprits—AND
10 Pieces of ship cannon with carriages.

ARMY BILLS preferred to Cash.

JOHN MURE & Co.

Quebec, 5th Aug. 1812.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE,

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

Spring Fashions,

AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S WHOLESALE STORE,

No. 4, PALACE-STREET.

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

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

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

Quebec, May 18, 1812.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

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

Cordage of all sizes, new and twice laid,

50 barrels of whale oil,

120 do. fine flour, for cash or short credit.

MICHL. COLTMAN.

Quebec, Dec. 16, 1811.

No. 43, St. John-street.

PUBLIC SALES.

JONES & MUNRO, will have public Sales at their
Auction Room every THURSDAY as usual and as
heretofore advertised.

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

JONES & MUNRO, Auction. & Brokers.

Quebec, 14th May, 1812.

FOR SALE BY LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE.

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

FOR SALE,

ABOUT one hundred barrels Pot-ashes, just now
passing inspection, Wm. BURNS.
Quebec, June 1, 1812.

Also—250 barrels prime beef, inspected a few days
ago, and 20 thousand staves, assorted.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

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

On SALE by the Subscriber, at his Store, at the
House of THOMAS WILSON, Esq. near the
Canoterie.

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

THOS. CHRISTIE.

Quebec, 25th May, 1812.

LOST

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

GEORGE BROWNE,

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

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

Double and single refined, clayed and Muscovado
sugar; gunpowder, hyson, single, and hyson skin
tea; West India coffee, Florence oil, in cases contain-
ing 12 quart-bottles; English pickles, in cases contain-
ing 6 bottles; white wine vinegar, in jars from 2½ to 4
gallons; Wedgwood's queens-ware, in crates each con-
taining a complete dinner-service; best London made
saddles, bridles and double bits; military hats, with
feathers, &c. complete; gentlemen's boots and shoes;
patent duck, palgon, and snipe shot; powder-flask,
shot-belts, screw-drivers, steel chargers and flints;
few pieces low-priced woollens and rose blankets.

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

FOR SALE,

At JOHN WHITE & Co.'s store, St. Peter-street,
Lower Town—

10 doz. real Martinique noyau,
7 do. castor oil,
30 boxes London pickles,
5 do. West India do.,
20 do. fish-sauce,
2 pipes real cogniac brandy,
400 boxes red herrings,
40 barrels do. do.,
50 hds. seal, cod and whale oil,

150 Kegs Upper Canada butter,
Port and Madeira wine in bottles, Jamaica spirits, mol-
lasses, gun-powder, hyson, souchong and green tea,
lard and Muscovado sugar, with every article in the
grocery and ship chandlery line. The whole of which
will be sold low for cash or short credit.

Quebec, Dec. 16, 1811.

BY the Subscribers, SOAP and CANDLES for
sale—Soap by the quintal at 6d per pound,
Candles, by the box, 1 shilling per pound, for cash
only, at the manufactory, near the Artillery Bar-
racks,

THOMAS RICHARDS,
ANDREW McCAMBRIDGE.

Quebec, 13th July, 1811.

State of the THERMOMETER, for the past week,
at 8 o'clock, A. M. 60, 60, 61, 59, 60, 60, 60.

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