

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

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

VOLUME VIII.]

MONDAY, JANUARY 13, 1812.

[NUMBER 2.

THE Bishop of the Diocese purposing to hold a Confirmation in the course of the month of February, all persons, being above the age of 14 years, who are desirous of being confirmed, are required to send in their names to the Revd. S. J. Mountain, on or before Saturday next, after which day no applications will be received.

S. J. MOUNTAIN,

Chap. and Sec. to the Lord Bishop.

Quebec, 11th Jan. 1812.

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

JOSEPH FLOWER,

NICHOLAS NEWBERRY,

JAMES CAPPER.

Quebec, 18th December, 1811.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN, CIVILIANS AND MILITARY:

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

WILLIAM SHEEHY.

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

AT the Subscribers' Warehouses—FOR SALE,
104 barrels best Superfine Genesee Flour,
560 do. fine do.
100 do. white winter Wheat,
127 kegs prime Butter,
90 barrels Pork,
12 tons bar Iron,
1 patent Cable, 14 inch,
4 tons Copper in rods, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.
A few cast copper Spikes and Nails,
8 double Jack Screws,
116 boxes Tin, assorted marks,
24 do. Castile Soap,
A few pipes and bbls. old L. P. Teneriffe wine,
5 M. minots Lisbon Salt,
A few casks Alum,
4 chests Single Tea.—Also—
20 M. feet of merchantable Oak timber,
30 M. feet second quality do.
17 M. feet square white pine,
50 M. Staves and Heading, 60 M. Stave ends,
12 M. second quality 24 inch Deals,
1100 pairs White Ash Oars—500 Hickory hand-spikes, and the Ship Assamra of 560 tons register, as she now lies stranded in Wolfe's Cove, with her rigging, sails, and materials, landed and in store.
For Cash, Bills, or on Credit, as may be agreed upon,
Dec. 10th, 1811. JOHN MURE & Co.

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

FOR SALE.

By private contract—

The schooner CATICHE, of the burthen of 87 tons with all her rigging and apparel.

MANTHROP & ARNOLD.

Quebec, 20th April, 1811.

FOR SALE, AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S,
ONE half-covered and two open Carioles, new and complete,
CHARLES LEMELIN,
St. Joseph street, St. Roch,
Quebec, 30th Dec. 1811.

A VENDRE PAR LE SOUS-SIGNE'
UNE Cariole demi-couverte, deux ditto ouvertes, neuves et completes,
CHARLES LEMELIN,
Rue St. Joseph à St. Roch,
Quebec, 30e. Dec. 1811.

THE Subscribers have for sale on the lowest terms, for cash, approved credit, or Bills of Exchange—
3 pipes very superior Port Wine, supposed by Connoisseurs to be the first Wine in Canada,
10 pipes do. do. Prime Port,
2 do. excellent Sherry,
1 do. do. Buccella,
20 casks Hibbert's Brown Stout, 3 doz. each,
5 do. real English Vinegar,
40 chests fresh Single Tea,
20 do. do. Hyson Skindo,
12 do. do. Souchong do.,
10 do. do. Hyson do.,
6 do. do. Bohea do.,
English Pickles, Sauces, Oil, &c. &c.

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

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 24 September, 1811.

FOR SALE,

AT the subscriber's store, No. 1, St. Joseph street, where he trades himself that he will be able to keep a constant supply of the following articles, manufactured at the CANADA TANNERY, viz:
1100 sides black Harness Leather,
100 sides brown do. do.,
500 sides black Rein do.,
414 sides Seal do. do.,
174 sides brown skirting do.,
160 sides brown and black Bridle do.,
100 sides leather suitable for ship-rigging, of a superior quality,
30 hides roof-leather for carriage-tops,
200 sides Mognon leather,
800 sides wax upper do.,
1500 wax Calf skins,
600 black grain do.,
1700 brown sheep do. do.,
200 black do. do.,
78 Deer skins,
25 pair best wax boot-legs with turn down tops,
150 pair wax boot-legs,
61 pair Cordovan do.,
50 barrels of prime American Beef.

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

LEsoussigné aura à vendre, au commencement de la saison, des Carioles demi-couvertes et ouvertes, hautes et basses, qu'il vendra à des prix raisonnables pour argent comptant ou à court crédit.
1er Nov. 1811. JOE. STILSON.

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

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
30 pipes } very superior Port wine, } Just arrived in
28 bbls. } Clayed and Muscovado sugar, } the Dolphin.
Strong fine flavored Jamaica spirits,
Cordage and mits,
Copper in bolt and rods, assorted from 4 to 1½ inch,
Ditto bolts and spikes.
Decr. 5, 1811. WILLIAM OVIATT.

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 supply of well seasoned Window Siles, 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, cable and common biscuit.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE WINTER ROADS.

THAT the WINTER ROADS be kept free from slopes, cahots, &c. &c. agreeable to the 69th section of the Road Act, passed in 1796, and the 11th section of the Road Act, passed in 1799, and that the 22d, 24th, and 25th sections of the General Regulations of Police, be strictly observed, also that no person do carry or cart away any snow from the streets of this city or suburbs, without leave of the Surveyor of Roads, under the penalty of the law.

By order of the Magistrates,

JOHN BENTLEY, Road Sur.

Quebec, Nov. 27, 1811.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have just received, per the Dolomieu, Captain Selwright, from London, the following articles, which they will sell very low, for cash, bills of exchange, or approved credit—
5 pipes very superior Port wine, vintage 1801,
15 ditto prime ditto, of an excellent quality,
10 casks of Hibbert's brown stout,
20 casks of Benton ale,
10 cases white wax,
20 casks of superior vinegar, containing 30 galls. each,
20 tons of iron, of very suitable sizes,
2 do. of copper ditto for ship building,
20 boxes of tin plate,
20 do. of Canada iron plate. Also, 4 cases of pins, No. 4, 4½, 5, 6 and 7; ten cases of fine goods, comprising cantzes, shawls, cambrics, &c.: 4 trunks India Goods, 2 trunks of fine mourning goods, &c. &c.

ALSO ON HAND:

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

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, November 23, 1811.

THEATRE.

Under the patronage of His EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF, on FRIDAY EVENING, 15th January 1812, will be performed, by the Officers of the Garrison, the Comedy of
THE HEIR AT LAW.
 To which will be added the farce of
MY GRANDMOTHER.

TO LET



AND possession given on the 1st May next, the second and third flat of the House No. 6, Lower Town, market place, consisting in nine large, well finished rooms, with six grates and stoves, together with kitchen and garret, enquire of the proprietor.
JAMES ROSS.

Quebec, 10th January, 1812.

A YOUNG LADY, unknown, having enquired of several men of the Canadian Regiment, after ABRAHAM TUBBS, Corporal in said Regt. he would therefore take it as a singular favour if she would leave her address at the New Printing Office, as he cannot find out her quarters.
 Quebec, 13th January, 1812.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

ONE ten Inch Cable
 1 nine do. do.
 3 eight Inch Hawsera.
 2 Seven do. do.
 2 six do.

Cordage of all sizes new and twice laid.
 50 barrels of whale Oil.

120 do. Fine Flour, for cash or short credit.
MICL. COLTMAN.
 Quebec, Dec. 16th. 1811.—No. 43 St. John Street.

FOR SALE,

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

TEN doz. real Martinique Noyau,

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

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

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, he has just received by the Margaret and other ships from London and Hull, a general assortment of fashionable Goods, which will be open and for sale for cash, on Wednesday next.
JOSEPH CRAVEN.
 Upper Town, No. 3 St. John street,
 Quebec, 15th July, 1812.

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

THOMAS RICHARDS,
ANDREW M'CAMBRIDGE.

Quebec, 13th July 1812.

FOR SALE,

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

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

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

FOR SALE,



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

SIMS & BRAND.

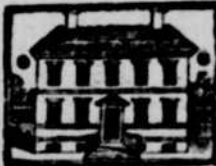
Quebec, October 14, 1811.

FOR SALE,



mercantile business, or a scale.—For particulars, apply to the proprietor on the premises.—Quebec, June 5, 1811.

FOR SALE,



two retail stores; there is also a back store, built of stone, two stories high, the whole of the buildings covered with tin.

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

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

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

FOR SALE,

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

FOR SALE by **WILSON, ROBERTSON & Co** 70,000 feet White Pine Timber.
ALSO.
 A quantity of 2½ inch Plank.
 Quebec, 29th April, 1811.

FOR SALE,—BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
 200 Cwt. of prime dried COD FISH.
WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.
 Quebec, 7th Oct. 1812.

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

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

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

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

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Almonds, bitter & sweet,	Lip salves, assorted,
Aluminous chalybeate water,	Lee's pills,
Anderson's pills, (ter,	Marsden's Lemonade,
Analeptic pills, James',	Milk of roses for softening
Aromat. vinegar, Henry's,	and beautifying the skin,
Arrow root, fr. Bermuda,	Madder for dying,
Aromat. lozenges of Steel,	Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves,
Barchay's Itch ointment,	trac Cinnamon, & spices
British oil,	in general,
Brasil wood for dying &c.	Norris' drops, for coughs,
Ching's lozenges for worms	Nankeen dye and Scott's
Coit's pills,	blue,
Court-plaster,	Oil of Cinnamon and es-
Cassia buds,	sential Oils in general,
Coxwell's concrete acid	Orange flower water,
of lemon-juice,	Ochella for dyeing purple
Castile soap,	Oxley's concentrated es-
Candell's balsam of honey,	sence of Jamaica ginger,
Cough drops, Jebb's,	Opodeldoc, Stearns', and
Camel-hair pencils,	liquid for sprains &c.
Carte's plaster,	Pomphret cakes,
Dawson's lozenges for	Peppermint Lozenges,
coughs, &c.	Prussian blue,
Duffy's elixir,	Pearl barley,
Dalby's carminatives for	Rose pick,
complaints in children,	Roach's embrocation for
Durable ink for marking	the whooping cough,
linen,	Robbards' balsamic elixir,
Essences, generally ass'd.	Shumach for dyeing,
Eau Medicinale d'Husson	Soft Soap, (English)
for the gout,	Sandwell's issue plaisters,
Elleme's Amboyne lotion,	Sage in grain & cannisters,
Do. mouth-powder,	Salt of lemon,
English's Scotch pills,	Salop powder,
Ering's root candied,	Scented Soap, assorted,
Fuller's earth,	Sugar candy, white and
Godfrey's cordial,	brown,
Gold Beater's skin for cuts	Spanish Liquorice,
—Leaf, (ac.	Do. do. refined in boxes,
Gowland's lotion for the	Tooth brushes and pow-
skin,	ders assorted,
Hallam's antibilious pills,	Tyce's antiscorbutic drops
Hudson's bleaching liquid	Tamarinds,
for removing stains from	raposa,
tables, linen, silks, &c.	Universal Cerate,
Hooper's pills,	Verditer,
Honey, fine strained,	Vernicelli,
Indigo,	Whitehead's Essence of
Isinglass,	Mustard, do. Pills, do.
Jessitt's drops,	Cerate, for rheumatism,
Ivory black,	Willis' ointment for the
Lake drop,	itch, do. embrocation,
Lavender water in bottles	Welch's female pills,
of different sizes,	

Quebec, August 26th, 1811.

EXPORTS, FROM THE PORT OF QUEBEC, 1811.

332 vessels cleared,
11687 tons,
5553 men.

34741 pieces oak timber,
58875 — pine ditto,
8330412 — staves and heading,
63285 — stave-ends,
306074 — boards and planks,
6053 — handspikes,
21565 — oars,
4525 — masts,
562 — bowsprits,
3325 — spars,
192170 — hoops,
222236 — lathwood,
70 — battens,
1328 — capstan bars,
3500 — trenails,
40 — stanchions,
141 — walnut and maple,
82 — boat-hook handles,
2168 — window stiles,
1154 — deal ends,
6535 pipe
151 punch,
1188 hhd. } packs,
1320 qr cask
63 tierce
22 barrel }
848 bushels wheat,
5 — cribs,
4487 — phase,
308 — indian corn,
1016 — oats,
7688 — flaxseed,
19340 — barrels flour,
13063 quintals biscuit,
2 barrels }
22 half bbls. } crackers,
4 kegs
2 kegs barley,
3 — rice,
68 tierces } pork,
4618 barrels }
31 tierces } beef,
8592 barrels }
2 puncheons } pigs' cheeks,
2 hhd.
1 barrel
3 barrels }
22 half barrels } rounds beef, &c.
13 kegs
12 tubs
42 kettles
3 kegs tripe,
5 casks
50 barrels } hoglard,
487 kegs }
3 barrels } tongues,
99 kegs }
9 boxes } sausages,
57 kegs }
26 puncheons }
11 barrels } ham &c.
1 box }

2856 skins and barrels butter,
744 boxes soap,
1347 boxes candles,
3 casks }
5 boxes } cheese,
1 keg
7 loose
50 horses,
18 sheep,
6 turkeys,
60 casks 50 jars oil,
8 barrels tar,
5 barrels turpentine,
20 barrels, 5 kegs tallow,
2 tierces }
3 barrels } hides,
100 loose
21 sides leather,
317 tierces
375 barrels } salmon,
12 boxes
1962 barrels } herrings,
6 half do.
21 barrels }
182 boxes } smoked do.
5 barrels mackerel,
115 — shad,
339 — pickled fish,
1 — trout,
7 puncheons
146 hhd.
225 casks } pickled & dried cod
2 boxes } fish,
155 cwt.
10 barrels } cyder,
16 boxes
6 puncheons }
33 hhd. } ale & porter,
14 casks
43 barrels }
24 bales hops,
92 casks
17 hhd.
22 boxes } essence spruce,
10 cases
38 kegs
15 casks Canada balsam,
2 kegs ditto,
1 cask
54 barrels } snuff,
13 kegs
300 pounds
3 tierces }
4 hhd. } tobacco,
4 casks
4 barrels }
8 bales cotton wool,
2 hogheads flax,
1 barrel bees wax,
9 barrels feathers,
6 boxes mustard,
1 puncheon deer horns,
105 stoves,
335 barrels apples,
115 — onions,
2 puncheons }
1 hhd. } cranberries,
2 barrels }
2 kegs }
14 bushel }

22734 barrels pot & pearl ashes, weight
77497 cwt. 0 qr. 4 lb. nett.
FURS AND PELTRIES.
80123 beaver skins,
77218 deer do.
28249 racoon do.
4176 swan do.
2501 fisher do.
2153 otter do.
1887 musquash do.
400 bear & cub do.
273 fox do.
292 elk do.
98 martin do.
45 seal do.
21 cat do.
4 weasel do.
2 parchment deer-skins,
2 buffalo skins,
1 wolf do.
1 mountain goatskin,
1 cask
1 case } castorum (146 lbs.)
2 kegs

SUNDRIES IMPORTED, AND EXPORTED.

5 pipes } Wine,
11 hhd.
2 qr. casks }
20 puncheons rum,
1 — whiskey,
6 barrels } sugar,
13 kegs
1 box
16 kegs molasses,
269 tierces } salt,
5722 minots
62 bales }
13 barrels } woolens, &c.
23 cases
81 pieces
1 case hosiery,
1 cask hats,
57 kegs paints,
8 barrels lamp-black,
2 tierces } earthenware,
2 hhd.
1 cask
74 tons } iron,
72 cwt.
35 bolts } copper,
1000 lbs.
3 casks old copper and brass,
10 cwt. steel,
14 casks nails,
2 kegs copper do.
12 lanterns,
92 cases shot,
45 barrels gunpowder,
34 coils rope,
21 grindstones.

IMPORTS, OF DUTABLE GOODS, QUEBEC, 1811.

4 butts
172 pipes
55 hhd.
46 qr. casks } Madeira wine,
2 half do. } containing
2 casks } 22604 gallons,
7 cases } bottles

309 pipes } Port wine,
30 hhd. }
17 cases bot'd } Lisbon do.
1 pipe, 1 hhd.
315 pipes } Tenerife do.
92 hhd.
30 qr. casks }
83 pipes } Spanish do.
24 hhd.
2 qr. casks }
25 pipes Marcella do.
6 pipes, 2 qr. casks Malagado.
39 pipes Sicilian do.
42 pipes Sardinian do.
38 casks }
5 hhd. } French do.
140 cases }
7641 puns.
216 hhd. } rum, 810971
7 barrels } gallons.
227 boxes noyeau
10 puns, British brandy, 1069 gals.
10 pipes brandy, }
5 — geneva, } 1821 gals.
615 puns, } molasses, 59346 gals.
57 hhd.
342 hhd. refined sugar, 278918 lb.
2178 hhd.
461 tierces } Muscovado and clayed
3371 barrels } sugar, 3573580 lb.
29 boxes
923 casks, 900 bags coffee, 393421 lb.
60 casks leaf-tobacco, 60926 lb.
1 cask manufactured do. 370 lb.
22 lbs. snuff,
15972 packs playing cards,
100735 minots Liverpool & Lisbon salt,
11 chests hyson }
19 chests black } teas,
2 chests bohea }
50 bags pimento,
10 barrels, 40 bags cocon.

EXPORTS from Gaspee in 1811.

10 vessels—831 tons—46 men.
11552 quintals cod-fish,
25 barrels herrings.

EXPORTS from New Carlisle in 1811.

15 vessels—131 tons—68 men.
15139 quintals cod-fish,
525 barrels salmon,
225 barrels, 10 half bbls. herrings,
149 barrels, 150 boxes smoked do.
239 barrels pickled fish,
9 barrels trout,
11 barrels mackerel,
266 tons pine timber,
3318 feet boards,
200 lbs. butter,
120 minots oats,
120 gallons oil.

GEORGE ARNOLD & Co.

TAYLORS and HABIT MAKERS from LONDON.

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

July 12, 1811.

9

THE Subscriber intending to go to England this ensuing fall, offers for sale the valuable and convenient property that he now occupies, consisting of the Wharf, Cellars that will contain about 300 puncheons of Rum, Stores on the ground floor, that will contain 10,000 Minots of Salt, Stores above that will store 25,000 minots of Wheat, a convenient dwelling House, with cellars under the same, and a Counting House adjoining, with two iron closets fixed in a thick stone wall, fire proof. For particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

OBADIAH AYLWIN.

Près-de-Ville, 3d September, 1811.

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

JEAN & CHARLES LANGEVIN.
Fabrique street, 27th Dec. 1811.

BOARD AND LODGING.
MRS. CLIFFORD respectfully informs the public that she can, at present, accommodate five or six gentlemen, at her Boarding House, opposite the Neptune Inn.—28th October.

THE subscriber will have for sale, at the beginning of the Winter season, half covered and open Carriages, high and low Runners, to be sold cheap for cash or short credit.

JO. STILSON,

1st November. 1811.

CONGRESS.

MR. RANDOLPH'S SPEECH.

Mr. Randolph's speech of to-day outdid his former out-doings. I hope it will be published entire; mean while I send you a few notes, a most imperfect sketch.

He began by thanking the house for their politeness on Friday in delaying a decision, that he might have an opportunity of more fully delivering his sentiments.

He eulogized the speeches of Mr. Nelson and Mr. Stanford delivered on Friday last, particularly the sound, sensible, pertinent and constitutional remarks of the latter. He adverted to the message of the President, June 18, 1798, to both houses of Congress, to shew that our provocations for war were then greater than now; yet the same gentlemen who now advocate a war were then opposed to one. It was very fortunate that some gentlemen's memories were so frail that they should remember to forget the sentiments which they then held. But France was then a sister republic; there is magic in names—Republic was then as influential a sound as are now emperor and king. What were then the decrees of the republic of France of which we complained? Every vessel laden wholly or in part with any English produce or manufacture, was good prize; the cargo determined the character of the ship—A volume on board an American, that was printed in England, made the vessel a good prize—All vessels that had entered a British port, or port of her colonies, were condemned.—Do the Orders in Council go further? We would not, we republicans, then raise an army.—But, our republican sternness was not then melted down under the sunshine of a republican court. What then could we import from France?—The idea of export without import is an *argumentum ex absurdo*. You might as well think of a husband without a wife, or a mother without a child; they must exist together. You could not then go from London to New-York by your vessels stamp with the character of an enemy.—The situation in which we are is novel. Hogarth's celebrated prints of the *Rake's Progress* are not more expressive of the regular course of our difficulties.—In 1805-6, by the clamor of mercantile cupidity, we needlessly suffered ourselves to come into contact with the European contest. After the battle of Friedland, we shall have our treaty of Tilsit, if we thus go on from war in resolutions and manufactures to war in fact. There was then a minority who kept the court party in check. He wished to God it could do so now.—The minority has sufficed hitherto to keep the majority out of war; the majority have claimed the credit of wishing to do what the minority prevented. Except his good friend [Stanford] and himself, they seemed to be willing to give the administration rope enough, seeing what must in a few years be the consequence.

About the time of the truce of Amiens, it is well known G. Britain pressed the continuance of Jay's treaty. About two years after this peace of Amiens, Jay's treaty expired. No statesman can atone for the negligence of not renewing it. Bad as was that treaty as it fully served our purposes from '95 to 1802, what but a whim, a mania, a maggot of the brain, prevented its renewal till the close of the war? Deluded by the calumnies of the prostituted presses of our country, the British feared that the government of America was becoming French—they were agreeably disappointed. But when we refused to prolong the treaty, the foundation was laid for the breach that has ever since been widening. We not only refused to renew, but we rejected a treaty negotiated by our own ministers with Great-Britain: Should we not now be willing to take that treaty made by Mr. Monroe, for though another was mentioned, he presumed he had no more to do with it than himself [R.] even with the note attached to it by Lords Holland and Auckland?

After having been told by *Chadore* that we were without honour, without energy, without just views, likened to the assembly of Jamaica, we should hardly turn up our noses to the notes of Lord Holland and Auckland. After too our minister, a diplomatic worm, was obliged to crawl under the wheels of French majesty, unquestionably you would now be glad to occupy that very ground which for certain causes too visible for his explanation, we had then rejected. But we are told that we made impartial proposals to the two belligerents, the one having accepted the other refused, we are bound, as *Binbad* the sailor was, to the putrid corpse of his dead wife, Mr. R. was not surprised to hear such language in

certain factious newspapers, but when he heard such declarations made on the floor of this house, he shuddered, as well he might. It cannot be, it shall never, never be that we are bound to make war at the order of France! What! Bound to a foreign despot to make war when and with whom he pleases? Is the power of making war gone from Congress and transferred to France? And this by a piece of chicanery, a quibble the most contemptible that ever was made in the most contemptible country court? Have we thus sold ourselves to bondage? And what is the quid pro quo? What the equivalent; what mess of pottage; what soup-meat do we get by our birthright? [Mr. R. here read a part of Secretary Smith's letter to Turreau, Dec. 1810, in which we tell the French minister that the decrees are not repealed, the mode only being changed.]

Was this a real bona fide repeal? No! your own government declares it—Shall you then permit the Emperor to declare war, as he has done, and this too, for what? For the privilege of not sending to France? What produce? Cotton? No, sir—what then? next to nothing. Will you then consign to France every thing dear and valuable, for no privilege? [Mr. R. here adverted to the immense property taken by France from us, not a cent of which would ever be restored; yet we seemed content to lose it.]

Mr. R. examined the treaty made by Mr. Davis with France in 1800; but particularly certain articles; and showed how clearly the articles had been violated on the part of France. There are some characters so lost to all care for their reputation, that they regarded not in the least the most flagrant breaches of compact. With such there can be no safe dealing. No part of that treaty had been violated by us; many were violated by France, yet we give up all claim to reparation for the losses and injuries sustained by such violations. The 18th article stipulated that free ships shall make free goods. How is this observed on the part of France? With all this mass of proof staring us in the face, we are idly prating about selecting and designating our enemy, and that enemy not France.

Some gentlemen will tell you that if we go to war, it is neither for the direct nor indirect carrying trade; No, they have been taken to the mountain, and have been shown Canada, like the poor Whig-poor-Will, we hear only Canada, Canada, Canada. Yet not a word of Nova-Scotia, or Halifax. That is the point, the naval station, whence we are annoyed.—No, it is the rich Genesee land running into Upper Canada. It is avarice, cupidity, not maritime rights, that urges the war. Not a syllable do we hear of Halifax. The barren rocks of Bermuda are of far more consequence to the preservation of our maritime rights than Canada. Since the bursting of this great bomb of the Committee of Foreign relations, no theorist here has uttered a syllable, but for this bit Canada, which has inflamed the cupidity of northern contractors and speculators.

What is our situation with the Indians? What may arise from the late disturbance at Savannah? Is this the time for war? Is it to swell the overgrown purposes of contractors on the lakes?—To enrich whom? The U. States at large? No.

Avarice has been charged to those who oppose this war. As it regards the great interest of the nation, its resources, its all, avarice is the first duty of a statesman. This, with his genius, enabled Frederick to build a first rate power in Europe; to make a Prussia.

We are told it is time to put on the armour of defence. Is that armour a standing army?—Is that the true armour? We decide us if this be fact!

Mr. R. returned his thanks to Mr. Johnson and Mr. Wright for the courtesy and urbanity with which they had conducted the debate; and spoke of the compulsion which had forced him to wade through such a mass of evidence, which had made Wilkinson's guilt so apparent, that he could no more doubt it than the existence of God. As the Gentleman (Mr. Wright) felt injured by his manner of speaking of Wilkinson, he would lean to forbear the expression of his opinion to the wounding of the feelings of a friend who sincerely believes him innocent.

He had asked for proof of the Indians being instigated by the British. None had been given farther than—"I have no doubt of it."

The gentleman (Mr. Wright) had wondered why he (Mr. R.) had spoken so highly of our common Anglo-Saxon ancestors. Does not the gentleman feel grateful to God that his ancestors were Anglo-Saxons?—Whence but from that origin came all the blessings of life, so far as political rights and privileges are concerned? To this o-

rigin we owe our resistance to British tyranny, our independence.—He rejoiced that our forefathers were of this origin. Who were the members of the first congress? From Massachusetts, Samuel Adams—and—*rather Adams* too—Robert Treat Paine, not *Tom*—From New-York, Duane James. (Mr. R. went through the whole list, Were not these glad of their ancestry? Very particular we are about the breed of the sheep, but not about the breed of human nature. Among the charges brought by the old congress against Great Britain, a standing army met us at the threshold. Officers were licenced to break open houses,—humble persons of the people had been rejected,—commerce burdened and restricted,—oppressive security demanded in the customs—How does that apply to the whole series of embargo and non-intercourse law? The port of Boston shut up!—Why we have blockaded that port and every other from Maine to St. Mary's.—Mr. R. read many parts of the declaration of independence.—"Had our creator been pleased to have given us birth in a land of slavery, the sense of our condition would have been felt," &c.—that is, had we not been of Anglo-Saxon origin. These members of the old Congress had never seen the Age of Reason and Rights of Man.

Mr. R. read many further extracts from the declaration of Independence, to show their applicability in many respects to present times. He also read extracts relative to some conversation at the commencement of the war, between Mr. Burke and Dr. Franklin, in London.

We have received our character as freemen from our Anglo-Saxon origin; it could not have come from the loins of a Frenchman, a Spaniard, or a Portuguese.

He had been guilty of computing the resources of this country with those with which we were to engage. What is our capacity to maintain such a war for any beneficial result?

He had quoted a very late and excellent writer on British resources, army, navy, revenue, &c. Great Britain has now a naval and a military force of almost 600,000 men, besides volunteers, making in the whole 800,000 men under arms. Have we the surplus of capital, of labour, of population, as he had by these extracts shown Great Britain to possess?

Honour is in one scale; avarice, dollars and cents in the other. He was charged with adhering to the latter scale. But who are the patriots; who are the calculators? Those who beset the treasury, agents, speculators, embargo colonels and generals round the war department? If his friend (Stanford) and he were calculators, they were calculating *pro bona publico*.

If the enemy of this government, unconstrained by a sense of public duty, he would say, go, raise your army. But we know a standing army is fatal to a republic. It will ruin our republican institutions. But 30,000 men cannot be injurious to us, we are told. With 25,000 men Caesar passed the Rubicon. What number had Bonaparte on his return from Egypt, when at last he overturned that government, which, if it had had energy, would have ordered his trial, and would have shot him for his misconduct in Egypt?

He would stand up for the militia; what are they? the country; notwithstanding the anarchy of epaulettes, genry, who, for any service they have seen, are the rawest militia. There will always be those who will advocate a standing army; but the country party, the country itself, needs no such now.

This mercenary machine of murder, a soldier, makes all your Caesars, Cromwells, Bonapartes. As from the fifth of cities come the contagion and disease, so is this machine the manufacturer of military despotism. After having spent millions upon sloop-boats, commonly called gun-boats, we could scarcely appropriate 200,000 dollars towards arming the militia. Yearly does the standing army and navy sweep off more money, while the militia are fed with words, mere words.

This he trusted, however, if his venerable friend from N. Carolina, (Mr. Macon) had been correctly informed, was not to be a party war.—Party distinctions are done away—already have Mr. Adams and John General led down like the lion and the lamb in the same fold—and another from Newgate (Cobbett) if his keeper would let him out, would be there also.

No man was more friendly than he to domestic manufactures. He had been guided by a paltry pride of dressing in domestic manufactures, till he found it a test of patriotism. He was sick of this patriotism, or cant of it, which confines patriotism to clothes and victuals. He almost presumed Hector's wife, and the chaste Lucretia, were of Virginian origin, judging from the employment in which they had been stated to have been engaged. There

is no character so lovely as that of a Virginian wife, exercised in the cares of her family. Compare such with your god-about card players. If the Empress Queen were compared with such, we should look upon her, with all her splendor, with scorn and contempt in our hearts, tho' from politeness to the sex, it might not be expressed.

Bred up in the school of the revolution, he must look to the consequences of the war with Britain; loans, paper money, impressments, acts of violence and confusion, destructive to public morals. [He dwelt some time here on the funding system, as having an injurious effect on the public morals, as well as the Georgia speculations in land, Yazoo, &c.]

To top the apex of all those, give us a war of conquest, of plunder; a predatory war, which will bring us to the lowest deterioration of morals.

You become inevitably the ally of France. Your ships go there, hers come here. Surely there will be an itch for another treaty of 1778: sure as there is a God, there will be an alliance. France wanted till Burgoyne's army was taken, till she found us able to maintain our independence, then had the un-availing effrontery to step between us and aid; and after to boast that she secured our independence. We owed no more to France for our independence, than to Tom Paine the stay maker. We shall seek into the alliance with France, slumber in her friendship, and wake her slavers.

He could not conclude without noticing the parallel attempted to be drawn, not indeed in the style of Plutarch, by the gentleman from S. Carolina, (Mr. Calhoun) between himself and an illustrious statesman (Chatham), whose name had struck his heart. He felt humbled at that great man's worth. Would to God that he possessed only a share of his qualities! Would to God that he had his eagle eye, his piercing glance, which, like the music of the spheres, would "raise a moral to the skies," or "draw an angel down!"—He had the art of making every sounder of his enemy; of concentrating against him the rays of royal indignation, which might bedizen, but could not consume him. I may boast of one quality in common with this immortal man, of making every scoundrel in the country my enemy, of an unyielding adherence to the dictates of my own judgment; of concentrating upon myself the rays of indignation of all those who perceivingly pursue the ignominious path that are seen to wander about Goose Creek. Mr. Speaker, my heart is full; I can say no more, the name of this matchless orator and statesman has filled me with unspeakable feelings.

No man who has not heard Mr. Randolph, can have an idea of his oratory: his look, his pauses, his gestures, are powerful agents; even his fore finger is argumentative. Almost all the members of the house 133 out of 141 were present, and the galleries crowded.

PARIS, November 14.

Official intelligence from the Imperial armies in Spain.
ARMY OF ARAGON.

To His Serene Highness the Prince of Neufchatel and of Wagram, Major General.

My Lord—Your Serene Highness was made acquainted by my former reports, with the difficulties that we experienced in our operations before Saguntum, owing to the nature of the ground. We had however succeeded, after twenty days of labour and fatigue, in rendering the breach practicable; but during that time, General Blake had been joined by the General in Chief of the army of Murcia, Mahy, with all the disposable force of the insurgents, amounting to 6000 men. The division styled the division of Albuherra, under the orders of Lardizabal and Zayas, joined with the divisions of Villa Campo and Obispo, commanded by O'Donnell and Miranda, which compose the army of Valencia, together with the Guerrillas, formed a corps of upwards of 20,000 foot and 3000 horse.

On the 24th of October this corps took post upon the heights of Puch, supporting its right by the sea, flanked by an English fleet, and its left on the side of Livia. Blake perceiving that Saguntum was on the point of yielding, and that the battery of eight 24 pounders that I had caused to be erected would compel it to surrender, marched towards me in order to give me battle, and oblige me to raise the siege.

I directed Generals Balathier and Bronikowski, with their battalions to continue the blockade and the labours of the siege of Saguntum; General Compere with 1500 men observed the road to Segorba, and served as a re-

serve to the troops of the Generals Chlopiski and Robert, who were intended to act at the defile that leads from Giletto to Betera and to occupy my right.

On the morning of the 25th, at 1 o'clock, I discovered the enemy. The heights of Puch and those which cover the road to Betera were filled with artillery and infantry. At 8 o'clock my tirailleurs were briskly attacked and obliged to give ground, and I was then convinced that I had to do with other troops than the Valencian troops.—Strong columns extended themselves in front of and beyond my left, under the protection of some English broadsides; the troops of the enemy filled the village of Puzol, which I had just quitted, and 6000 men attacked my right, which was more than a league distant from me. Being thus outflanked, I resolved to break through the enemy's centre. Scarcely had I quitted a height which I judged proper to favour my attack, when 1000 cavalry and 6000 infantry and artillery came there to take my place. The hussars of the 4th charged with bravery, and thrice repulsed returned thrice to the charge. The fire of nine 24 pounders, that battered the walls of Saguntum, could not suppress the enthusiasm of the garrison, who, upon witnessing a movement in front, in which they believed they would soon be able to take a part, threw their caps in the air and shouted victory.

This first effort was instantly checked by our infantry, who arrived in column on the line of battle. I ordered General Harispe to attack the enemy. He went with General Paris to the head of the 7th of the line; the 116th and 3d of the Vistula coming after and with muskets shouldered, deployed with order under a heavy fire of grape shot and musketry like troops accustomed to conquer. The brave 7th gains possession of the hill with the bayonet, drives back the enemy, and pursues him. Our artillery occupies the hill, but the enemy returns to the charge. Our cannoniers are surrounded, and sabred; Gen. Bousart and the Chef d'escadron Saint-Georges, at the head of the 15th of cuirassiers charge vigorously 1500 horse, boldly led on by General Caro, brother of Romann. The conflict was long, but the valour of the hussars and cuirassiers prevails. The Field Marshal Caro governor of Valencia, and Almeyra, from Cadix, are wounded and made prisoners by the Quarter masters Barin and Vachelot of the hussars; six pieces of cannon are taken.

During this time the enemy was making some progress on the left; some platoons of our cavalry were obliged to fall back before the Spanish dragoons. Gen. Palombini, at the head of four battalions, received them with the greatest coolness; the Italian 2d light and 4th of the line, having reserved their fire, repulsed the charge, and covered the field of battle with killed. On carrying the division of Harispe to the centre, I ordered Gen. Habert to march along the great road and take possession of Puzol. He was opposed by the division of Albuherra. He immediately caused it to be charged by two battalions of the 5th light; a very brisk discharge of musketry took place on both sides. Gen. Montmarie with the 16th of the line, supported the 5th; they fight with fury, the enemy defend themselves in the houses of Puzol, from the windows and the roofs; a corps of Spanish cavalry endeavours to turn our troops and advance upon the great road from Valencia. The General of cavalry, Delort, receives an order to fall upon the enemy with the 24th of dragoons; he executes it with the utmost bravery, and drives them beyond Albuherra, without suffering himself to be stopped by the fire of several battalions in ambush; he takes upon the road, a howitzer, a four pounder, and 50 cannoniers. Meanwhile, the enemy, although very far extended, still defended themselves in Puzol, and had not abandoned the heights of Puch. The 16th of the line charges them from street to street, and pursues them closely; the 5th light surrounds 100 Wallon guards, and makes them lay down their arms.

General Chlopiski, to whom I had entrusted my right, soon perceived that it was important not to suffer himself to be outflanked; he ordered Gen. Robert to attack and pursue the troops of Obispo, and Miranda. That General made several successful charges with the infantry 114th and 1st of the Vistula fought well, and were not long repulsing the enemy. Then Gen. Chlopiski, with the 44th and the Napoleon dragoons, took a glorious part in the success of the centre. The Colonel of dragoons, Schiaretti, at the head of his brave regiment, breaks through three of the enemy's battalions, and makes 800 prisoners. Instantly the hussars, the cuirassiers and the Napoleon dragoons are on the same field of battle; they destroy every corps of cavalry that presents itself, break through all the squares that the enemy endeavour to form, and cover the ground for the space of

two leagues with arms and killed, and collect 2000 prisoners among whom are 150 officers. Generals Harispe, Bousart and Chlopiski by my orders press upon the enemy without giving them rest. Notwithstanding, they succeed in forming themselves again behind Betera, by the help of a deep ravine. We are stopped for some time, the infantry not being able to keep pace with the rapid march of the cavalry.—After their arrival, the enemy seek for safety only in flight.

I had given some repose to the troops of Generals Habert and Palombini; I ordered the latter to march into the plain beyond the village and the heights of Puch with his Italians and the 3d of the Vistula, while General Habert should attack in front the heights of Puch, which Blake himself defended with his reserve and five pieces of cannon. The chef-de-bataillon, Passelac, with a battalion of the 117th, arrives the first upon the platform that the enemy occupied, while General Montmarie forces it on the left; the enemy flies in disorder, the five pieces are taken, and it is under the protection of the English vessels that those troops seek shelter. Then the English fleet, that since morning had come to take part in the battle, performs at the same time with their allies, a retreating movement to the Gordo de Valencia.

The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners, exceeds 6,500 men; on our side, we have had 128 killed, of whom 20 are officers, and 396 wounded, of whom 40 are officers. Among the latter is General Paris, who has received a ball through his leg; the chef d'escadron Barbe, of the 4th of hussars, who has been wounded in the arm; the aides-de-camp Peridon, of General Harispe; Brard, of General Habert. The young Debilly, aide-de-camp of General Montmarie, has had an arm shot off; he is a brave officer, from whom I shall claim the special favour of the Emperor. M. Troquereau, aide-de-camp of General Paris, has been severely wounded, I have also been wounded in the shoulder by a ball.—General Montmarie has received several contusions and gun shots in his clothes; General Harispe has had two horses killed under him; Colonel Christophe and Mesclap have also had their horses killed under them. The brave Colonel Gudin, of the 16th of the line, though he had been severely wounded under Saguntum, would not quit the head of his regiment. All the troops of the army, my Lord, have contended with each other which should serve the Emperor best in this battle; they fought seven hours, and followed up the victory until night. I have been particularly satisfied with the constant zeal which my aides-de-camp and my staff have displayed.

I shall not make any further particular eulogiums upon the conduct of the generals and of the corps. I believe that I have said enough to your Serene Highness, in pointing out what they have done upon the field of battle.

The result is, the victory of Saguntum puts in the power of the Emperor 4629 prisoners, of whom 230 are officers, 20 colonels or lieutenant colonels, 2 field marshals, 16 pieces of cannon, 8 emissons, 35 cartouch boxes, 4200 English muskets, and 4 pair of colours.

I shall have the honour to transmit to your Highness the names of the officers made prisoners, and the regimental list of the subalterns and soldiers.

I pray your Highness to claim the favors of the Emperor for the soldiers for whom I solicit rewards; I dare assure you, my Lord, that they have rendered themselves worthy of them.

I am, with respect, my Lord, your Serene Highness' most humble and most devoted servant,

The Marshal of the Empire,

Count SUCHET.

Camp of Murviedro, Oct. 26, 1811.

To His Serene Highness the Prince of Wagram and Neufchatel, Vice Constable.

My Lord, after the battle of Saguntum, I left the army at a league from Valencia, and returned in the night to my camp of Murviedro.

During the battle, the breach had been merely preserved; some hours of firing would have been sufficient to render it practicable, but it was of importance to profit by the victory gained under the eyes of a whole garrison; for your Highness knows that the isolated heights upon which Saguntum is built, command the whole plain. I wrote to the Governor the enclosed letter, in which, after reminding him of what he had witnessed in the battle, I offered to him to send two officers in order to convince himself of the results that the French army had obtained. At 7 o'clock in the

morning of the 26th, my dispatch was received, and a lieutenant colonel of artillery was ordered to bring out the reply, he came out with difficulty, all the outlets of the fort being walled up. I caused him to be conducted to the generals Caro and Almoya, in the midst of the officers and all the prisoners. He was no longer permitted to doubt of the loss of the battle. He re-entered the fort, and at five o'clock in the evening, he came with the Colonel of the regiment of Don Carlos, to bring me the resolution of the Governor of the garrison, to accept of my conditions. I consented to the annexed capitulation: and at nine o'clock in the evening, the Brigadier Andriani, 3 superior officers and 2578 soldiers defiled through the breach, laid down their arms and 6 pair of colours, and were conducted prisoners to Murviedro.

We found in the place 17 bouches a feu, 800,000 cartouches, 2000 pounds of English powder, 6000 balls, and 2500 English muskets, &c. &c. I have the honor to transmit a detailed account of them to your Highness, as well as that of the provisions.

The difficulties conquered by genius, in order to dig in the rock, a road for artillery, and make some approaches upon the only accessible point of the forts of Saguntum; the labours of the artillery for the establishment of their batteries, all founded upon points of rocks, filled up with earth brought from a distance; all these labours performed under a very brisk fire, do honor to the Colonel of Engineers, Henry, who has displayed a constancy and uniform activity, as well as to the chefs de bataillon of artillery, Capelle and Charu, who took a considerable share in them.

I have the honor to transmit to you the view and the plans of the forts, and a detailed report of the extraordinary labours which were performed in opening a road to them. The task was very painful; it would have been still more so, if the enemy had had time to arm the forts with 24 pounders.

Thus, joining the prisoners taken at the battle of the 25th, to the garrison of Saguntum, I send to France, in three columns, 7211 prisoners more than 569 of whom are officers, &c.

I am with respect, my Lord, your Serene Highness' most obedient servant,

COUNT SUCHET,

The Marshal of the Empire.

At the Camp of Murviedro, 27th October, 1811.

P. S. I have also the honor to address to your Highness, the reports of the Generals of Engineers, Vallee and Roguait.

Copy of the letter from His Excellency, Marshal Count Suchet, to Monsieur, the Brigadier Andriani, Governor of the fort of Saguntum.

Camp before Murviedro, 25th Oct. 1811, in the evening.

Monsieur, the Governor of the fort of Saguntum, you have been a witness of the battle that took place this day. Three pair of colours, 20 pieces of cannon, 4,500 prisoners, among whom are Generals Mahy and Caro, have fallen into the possession of the French army.

I offer to you to convince yourself of it by sending some officers; after that, I consent to grant you a capitulation which, preserving to you all the honours of war, secures you the right of defiling through the breach, of depositing the arms without the fort, and consent to all officers retaining their arms and baggage.

I request an answer from you within an hour.

The General in Chief of the army of Aragon, Marshal of the Empire, Count SUCHET.

Capitulation of the Fort of Saguntum.

Art. 1. The garrison shall march out as prisoners of war through the breach, with the honours of war, shall defile with arms and baggage, and lay down their arms without the fort.

2. The officers shall preserve their arms, baggage and horses, and the soldiers their knapsacks.

3. The non-combatants shall be at liberty, and may immediately return to their homes.

4. Two companies of French grenadiers shall occupy immediately upon the signature of these articles, one the gate of the fort, and the other the redoubt of San Fernando.

5. Some French and Spanish Commissioners and Officers of artillery and engineers, shall immediately prove by process verbaux, the state of the magazines and of the works.

6. The wounded and sick are under the protection of French generosity.

7. If any one of the present articles should give room for discussion, it shall be interpreted favourably to the garrison.

Signed by the superior officers charged by Monsieur the Marshal Count Suchet, Commander in chief of the French army of Aragon, to conclude the present capitulation.

At the Camp before the fort of Saguntum, 26 October 1811.

The Chief d'escadron Aide-de-camp to his Excellency the Marshal Count Suchet.

The Colonel of Engineers.

Approved. The Marshal of the Empire Commander in chief of the army of Aragon.

According to an account that has been taken, the stores found in the magazines of the fort of Saguntum, consist of 1800 arubas of flour, 20 do. biscuit, 2300 do. rice, 1239 do. codfish, 306 do. oil, 83 jugs of brandy, and 1800 do. of wine; also 9 boxes of cigars, and 10 cerosons of tobacco.

BERGA, (Catalonia) September 27.

Extract of a letter from Field Marshal Baron de Escales, to Gen. Lacy, dated Med. Islands, Sept. 1.

The Spanish flag is already flying on the ramparts of Las Medas, the garrison of which, surrendered at discretion to-day, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, after an obstinate resistance, and in sight of a division of the enemy four times superior to ours, which in vain exerted their utmost endeavours against us. These islands possess by nature, so fine a situation, that, besides affording a little coast, a port sheltered from every wind except the S. W. on which side the vessels enter, they are almost inaccessible, on account of the ruggedness of their whole circumference, so that a second Gibraltar might be formed of them. They have also a free and expeditious communication with each other.—The possession of them, which until now, has been looked upon with contempt, will soon show to the principally, the advantage of which they are susceptible, by affording an asylum to the people in case of any great disaster, by a port for merchandize, and a deposit for magazines of all kinds.—Such a trifling effort of the efficacy with which the English Col. Edwin Green, directed this expedition, of the great talents displayed both in the attacks and in the direction of the attacks, of the activity and valour with which they were executed by the troops of both nations, and of the assistance of every kind given by Captain Thomas, commander of H. B. M. frigate Undaunted, who performed prodigies in the accomplishment of this object.

ALICANTE, (Province of Valencia) Oct. 8.

The French attempted a second time to take Murviedro by assault, but have again been repulsed with great loss.

LISBON, October 30.

Extract of an official letter from Marshal General Lord Wellington, dated Head Quarters, Peninsular, Oct. 23, 1811, to His Excellency Don Miguel Pereira Forjaz.

The enterprise of Don Julian Sanchez to take the castle, both large and small, belonging to Ciudad Rodrigo, of which I made mention in my last dispatch, was very well conducted, and the very advantageous consequences correspond with the good plan. During the night of the 14th, he stationed his troops in the places where he had been informed the castle usually grazed in the morning; and posted behind the heights of Elbidon two detachments of cavalry, to lay in wait for the castle between their heights and the city.—The governor general, Rigaud, who had come out of the city, and crossed the Agueda, accompanied by some officers of the staff and a party of 20 horsemen, so soon came among the heights, that

he, together with two of his attendants, was surrounded and taken prisoner by Don Julian's detachments, under the cannon of the place. The remainder of the escort escaped; one of the officers who accompanied the governor was wounded.

Shortly after the detachments posted by Don Julian on the right of the Agueda carried off the greater part of the cattle, which was grazing within reach of the artillery on that side of the city.

The enemy's troops which are in front of this army have made no movement of importance since my last advice to your excellency. A detachment of the army of the north which had crossed the Tames with the object of pillaging the country between this river and Yltes, has returned to its cantonments without any great advantage from the expedition.

I am informed by news from Cadiz to the 15th instant, that Marshal Suchet with 20,000 men had entered the province of Valencia, and advanced as far as Murviedro.

On the 15th of last month he thrice assailed the fortress of Saguntum (near the above mentioned city) and was thrice repulsed with great slaughter. On the 4th instant he appeared before Murviedro.

While this was going on Gen. Blake entered Valencia—all the strong holds in Valencia have been taken possession of, and the greatest exertions were making to collect a large force, for the object of preventing all communication of the enemy with the rear guard. General Blake and the inhabitants of Valencia appeared determined to co-operate in the resistance against the enemy.

Since my last to your excellency there has been no movement in the north.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) WELLINGTON,

St. Louis (L. T.) Nov. 16.

Indian Movement.—From Gen. Clark we have the following particulars:—

A few weeks ago, a Pottowatomie Indian by the name of White Hair, passed through the Pottowatomies of Illinois river, with a belt of Wampum from the Prophet, and has proceeded to the Socks, and is to go on to the Senox nation. The speech is as follows:—"Brothers, you promised me last year that you would be ready in the Spring; the Spring came, but no person was ready—the Fall is come, I look towards the setting sun, but do not discover you coming. You have not been true!—yet I hope you will not fail to be ready early next Spring!"

Information has been received by some Indians, that Mainpoc, a principal chief of the Pottowatomies on the Illinois river, has been killed on the river Raisin, by a detachment from Detroit. Mainpoc was considered the greatest scoundrel of his nation.

Shrequebec's band of Pottowatomies, composed of the very worst Indians of this nation, will make their fall on the lower part of the Illinois river, and are going to winter at a place called the Grand Pass, about 60 miles up that river, and about 30 or 40 miles over land, to the settlements. This band has lately been very insolent to the white people residing at the Prairies; in passing by that place they killed about 20 head of horned cattle and a great number of hogs.

The Indians who murdered the man on Shoal creek, are still in the neighbourhood of the Peconies.

HARWICH, Oct. 20.—Arrived last night the Prince of Wales Packet, with a mail from Anhalt, and several passengers.—War with the Northern Powers and France was now not so much spoken of.

Three Crater Battery, off Copenhagen.—At seven o'clock yesterday evening a great fire was observed to the east of this battery, which, according to conjecture, must have been in Sweden, and continued without interruption till about twelve o'clock.

The Prince Regent will set off in a few days on a tour of military inspection through Kent. His Royal Highness will be attended by a numerous staff, and will first review the troops and forts at Chatham, near the garrison of Canterbury, and afterwards the extensive fortifications at Dover, and the troops in the garrison therein, at which place the several regiments stationed on the Kentish coast, will also be assembled and reviewed.

The hereditary Princess of Bavaria was delivered on the 7th ult. of a son. The infant is blessed with a profusion of names, having been baptised Charles, Anthony, Maximilian, Joachim, Zephir, Frederick, Meinrad.

The Imperial Russian Provincial Government, in Kamensk Podolsky, which formerly had its seat in this fortress, is now removed further up the country.

DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 10.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir GEORGE PREVOST, Bart. to be Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over the provinces of Upper Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and the islands of Prince Edward and Cape Breton.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, to appoint Lieutenant-General Sir G. PREVOST, Bart. to be Commander of His Majesty's forces in U. Canada, Lower Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the islands of Prince Edward, Cape Breton, Newfoundland, and the Bermudas.

WAR-OFFICE, SEPT. 10.

100th regt. foot, Lieut. B. B. Thomas from the 9th Light Dragoons to be Lieut. vice Stanus, who exchanges.

QUEBEC, JANUARY 13, 1812.

In this day's paper will be found the official letter of the French General Suchet, containing the account of his victory over the Spanish General Blake, and of the consequent fall of Saguntum. There can be no question of Suchet's having obtained a victory, because the fall of Saguntum was the consequence of the battle; but to suppose that a hard fought battle, of seven hours, between armies formed of upwards of 30,000 men on each side, could end with so small a loss, in killed, on the side of the French, as Suchet mentions in his letter, is to suppose a result not founded in the nature of things. We may expect, soon or late, to see General Blake's official account, when we may compare notes; and draw a conclusion pretty near the truth.

We do not find in the French account that any thing took place, either in the battle between the two armies, or in the defence of Saguntum, disgraceful to the Spanish arms. A contest of seven hours argues nothing like a dastardly spirit. A few such battles may teach the Spaniards to equal if not beat their masters in tactics, as Charles 12th of Sweden formerly taught the Russians.

Saguntum may not have been defended with the same obstinacy as it formerly was, against the Carthaginians, in favor of the Romans, when the inhabitants determined to bury their bodies in the ruins of the town, rather than yield to the enemy; yet nothing appears, in the late siege, dishonorable to the Spanish character. The capture of the garrison, it is true, could not fail of having an important result, as, with the loss of Tarragona, Figueras and Montserrat, it will nearly put both Catalonia and Valencia in the power of the French. On the other hand, much consolation may be derived from the knowledge that the Spanish spirit is yet unsubdued. Where the minds of men are unbent to the yoke, hope is at all times kept alive. A defeat to day may be succeeded by a victory to-morrow. If the French have to boast of success in the eastern provinces, to the westward they have, to deplore their defeats. The late victory of Gen. Hill pretty well secures Estramadura from their excursions; though we could wish much to find them dispossessed of Badajoz; to effect which we soon expect to hear of some further attempt, as the army of Lord Wellington was latterly moving somewhat to the southward.

In our columns will be found a second long speech of Mr. Randolph, on the resolves of the Committee of foreign relations. Mr. R. was three hours and a quarter on his legs. The notice taken of Cobbett in his speeches, cannot fail to strike our readers. The cause of this notice was two letters, some time since written by C. addressed to the Prince Regent, in which he furnished the American government with many of their arguments against the British government. Mr. R. in his last speech, pretty strongly insinuates that

was Cobbett at liberty, he would join the Democratic party in the U. States.

The resolves that have passed the committee of the whole house of Representatives of Congress, can be considered no more than preparatory, not war resolves; the most dangerous one, that of allowing their vessels to arm, they had demurred upon, by ordering it to lie on the table. At any rate, a resolve is no law. Congress has much time to reflect and to talk, before their resolves pass into laws. Supposing their resolves to become laws much is to be done before they can be carried into effect. To raise armies is not the work of a moment, suppose a disposition for the purpose to be in the country; and further supposing no obstacle to exist as to the means. But in a republic, where a standing army is looked on as its death-blow; and where economy is considered as its life; to have recourse to the one at the expense of the other, is to militate as well against the first principles of such an institution generally, as against the constitution of the United States particularly. Therefore the present American government and its fautors may, with propriety, adopt the language of Macbeth when arguing with himself against his resolve to take away the life of his sovereign, while under his roof.

*"In these cases,
We still have judgment here, that we but teach
Bloody instructions; which, being taught, return
To plague th' inventor. Even-handed Justice
Returns th' ingredients of our poison'd chalice
To our own lips."*

*On the threatened invasion of Canada.
Friend Jonathan, to his arm'd bands,
Our forests promises and lands;
They may invade them for a day.
But can they with them run away?*
Quebec, January 13, 1812.

At a Court of Oyer and Terminer began at Quebec on the 27th ult. and ended on the 9th instant; among others were the two following capital convictions.

John Mitchell, private in the C. Fencibles convicted of Burglary, sentenced to be hanged on the 31st. inst.

Herman Blake, a black man, convicted of the same crime, sentenced as above.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint HUGHES HENRY, Esq an Attorney, Advocate and Counsel.

The September Mail from England arrived on Saturday. It left Falmouth the 28th Sept.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday last, by the Bishop of the Catholic Church of this Diocese, Mr. AUGUSTIN AMIOT, to Miss MARRIE GILLER RABY, both of this City.

DIED.

On Wednesday last Mrs. JONATHAN ECKART, Ta baconist, a worthy and respectable inhabitant of this city. Last week, at William Henry, THOMAS WALKER, Esq. in his 53d year, formerly an eminent Barrister of the Court of King's Bench in Montreal, from which he had retired about eight years since.

In England, his Highness Prince George of Brunswick, nephew of the King of England. In Germany, Field Marshal Count Walmoden Gimborn; he was a natural son of King George the Second, by the beautiful Countess of Yarmouth.

In St. Domingo, Sept. 17, the French general RIGAUD, supposed to be an emissary from Bonaparte.

In England, Aug. 12, JOHN CUMMINGS, aged 31 years, but only 31 inches high.

From the Freeman's Journal. DREADFUL RETRIBUTION.

MR. MCCORMICK.

The following instance of awful vengeance, will contribute to show what Napoleon will have to encounter, & the determined resolution he will have to subdue, before

he can bring Spain into that abject submission in which he holds the rest of continental Europe. I give it, in substance, from the mouth of a Spanish gentleman and distinguished patriot, of unblemished character, who assisted in performing the last sad offices to the intrepid heroine.

When the town of Naval Carner, about thirty five miles south of Madrid, was taken by the troops of the Imperial Spoiler, among the horrid butcheries that succeeded, was the inhuman massacre of the father and mother of a lady, named Mariana Samaniego. After the tumult of blood and murder had, in some measure, subsided, Gen Veluci, and six of his officers, entering the house of the above lady demanded refreshment. Probably the resolution then first struck her mind. In a short time the meal was ready and they prepared to eat, when one of the officers suggested the probability that it was poisoned, (for sometimes, when villages were deserted, whole vineyards were poisoned, & numbers dead by drinking,) but the firm and fearless Mariana, to avert suspicion, offered to eat with them, & accordingly they all sat down together.

After the meal, Mariana said to Veluci, "You murdered my father and mother, and in return I have destroyed you. In a short time you will all be dead;" and, indeed, in a few hours they all expired; a dreadful sacrifice to the names of her parents and the freedom of her country. — But to crown all, the intrepid Samaniego, soon fell dead among her lifeless guests.

While it is impossible to mourn for the fate of the minions of Napoleon, we cannot but lament the destiny of the heroic maid, and leave a sigh of regret that a country, once the greatest in the world, should become a prey to rapine, cruelty and blood.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23.

Yesterday Morning the fast failing Ship Pacific Capt. Stanton arrived off Sandy Hook in the very short passage of 27 days from Liverpool, which port she left on the 21st Nov. Capt. S. sent up a few letters in the pilot boat, one of which the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser were permitted to peruse, dated, Liverpool, November 20th, 1811, which stated, in substance, that, "the King was alive but was very ill; that the Orders in Council had become very unpopular with some of its warmest original advocates; and it was expected that when the Prince Regent comes into full power, the Orders in Council would be revoked."

SALES BY AUCTION.

To-morrow, TUESDAY, the 14th. inst. at ONE o'clock at the subscriber's Auction Room. SUPERFINE, fine and coarse cloth, blankets, shannels, kerseys, cassimeres and flushings, silks, bombazens, ribbons, trimmings, silk cords, white kid gloves, white cottons, calicoes, &c.

ALSO

40 Barrels Jamaica Sugar.
THOMAS AYLWIN. A. B.
Quebec, 13th January 1812.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, at ONE o'clock, at JONES, WHITE & MELVIN's Auction Room:

A GENERAL assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of fine and coarse Cloths, Flushings, Blankets, Flannels, Cassimeres, Stockings, Shawls, Muslins, &c. &c.

ALSO—two pipes of French Brandy of an excellent quality, thirty barrels of bright Muscovado sugar, Candles, Soap, Bees' wax, Seal-leather, with a variety of other articles.

Quebec, Jan. 13, 1811.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, the 16th and 17th inst. at ONE o'clock, at the subscriber's Rooms:

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

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

Quebec, January 13th, 1812.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

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

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

At the KING'S STORES, at MONTREAL:

On or before the 1 June, 1812.....	1000
1 Augt.....	1000
On the KING'S WHARF, at QUEBEC:	
On or before the 1 June, 1812.....	2000
15 June.....	2500
1 July.....	1000
15.....	500
1 Augt.....	500

Total Flour 10000 bbls, Pease 8000 bbls.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE

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

4th Nov. 1811. JAMES HEATH.

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

G. HENDERSON.

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

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

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

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

1 case morocco skins,
3 cases glassware,
20 barrels bright muscovado sugar,
3 cases tea,
30 quarter barrels gun-powder,
2 casks shot,
1 ton musket balls,
5 tons pig, bar and sheet-lead, a few coils cordage,
1 64-inch hawser,
5 anchors.—Quebec, Nov. 14, 1811.

GOVERNMENT BILLS FOR SALE.

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

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

FASHIONABLE DANCING.

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

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

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

Quebec, December 2, 1811.

Mr. Y. informs his friends that it is now in his power to attend to his profession, and that his School will re-open on WEDNESDAY the 15th inst. Days of attendance, &c. as above.

15th Jan'y. 1812.

FOR SALE FOR BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

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

ALSO, AT QUEBEC:

6 pipes of best old London Port, Madeira }
13 do. do do, market do. } WINES,
6 do. Mountain, }
1 do. Muscatel, }
Four bales of woollen gloves, }
Few coils of small cordage and hawsers } Will be disposed
Crochery ware in crates assorted, } of at reduced
Mustard in kegs and boxes, } prices to
Lampblack and paints, } close consign-
ments.

ALSO,

The good schooner FANNY, 15 tons per register, and 2 years old, now lying at Portneuf, complete in stores and rigging; terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser.

JOHN COLTMAN & Co.

Quebec, 19th August, 1811.

JAMES HALLOWELL junr. & Co. have for sale at No. 1 St. Peter street,

JAMAICA Spirits, and a variety of Furs from the King's Posts, and Salmon in tierces—Quebec, 17th June, 1811.

FOR SALE.

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

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE

CONSTANT supply of the following articles,—viz.—
From 1 H. to 20 M. first quality Pine Boards,
— 1 H. to 15 M. second do. do.
Pine Plank, 1½ inch thick, 10 to 40 feet long,
2 do. do. do.
2½ do. do. do.
3 do. do. do.
Oak Plank, 1½ inch to 3 inch thick,
Birch do. 1½ inch to 3 inch thick,
Ash Oars, 12 to 24 feet long,
Ready-made do. 12 to 24 do.

ALSO,

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

ALSO—Best Essence of Spruce,

THOMAS LEE, Junr.

Mountain street, No. 10.

Quebec, May 25, 1811.

N. B. The subscriber is also provided with convenient craft and boats for carrying the above articles of lumber on board vessels, &c. when requested.

GEORGE ARNOLD & Co. Tailleurs, de Londres, font leurs sincères remerciemens à leurs amis et au public, de l'encouragement qu'ils ont eu jusqu'à présent, et les informant qu'ils ont reçu par les dernières arrivées de Londres, un assortiment général des plus beaux Draps superfins, cassimires, patrons de vestes, florentines de soie pour vestes, &c. &c. qu'ils travailleront, dans le dernier goût, et avec expédition, à leur maison le LONDON COFFEE HOUSE, No. 13, rue Sous le Fort, dans la Basse Ville. Quebec, le 12 Juillet, 1811.

GEORGE BROWNE,

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

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

Double and single refined, clayed and Muscovado sugar; gunpowder, hyson, singlo, and hyson skin teas; West India coffee, Florence oil, in cases containing 12 quart-bottles; English pickles, in cases containing 6 bottles; white wine vinegar, in jars from 3½ to 6½ gallons; Wedgwood's queens-ware, in crates each containing a complete dinner-service; best London made saddles, bridles and double bits; military hats, with feathers, &c. complete; gentlemen's boots and shoes; patent duck, pidgeon, and snipe shot; powder-flasks, shot-bells, screw-drivers, steel chargers and flints; a few pieces low-priced woollens and rose blankets.

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

FOR SALE, at MORISON'S COOPERAGE, No. 25, Sault au Maréchal street;

20 pipes old L. P. Madeira in hhds. qr. casks or in bottles by the dozen.

ALSO—a few puncheons Jamaica spirits. Quebec, August 19, 1811.

AVIS.

LES SOUS-SIGNÉS viennent de recevoir, par le Dalglish, Capitaine Schwaighart, de Londres, les articles suivants, qu'ils vendront, à bas prix, pour argent comptant, lettres de change, ou à crédit approuvé.

5 Pipes de vin d'Oporto, de la première qualité, de l'année 1804.

15 D. do. Prime, d'une excellente qualité.

10 Foutilles de grosse bière de Londres de Ribbert,

20 Caisnes d'Ale de Benton,

10 do. de cire blanche,

20 Quarts de vinaigre de la première qualité de 20 gal-

lons chaque.

20 Tonnes de fer,

2 Do. de cuivre rouge pour doubler,

20 Caisnes de tôle de Canada.—Aussi,

4 Do. d'épingles, No. 4, 4½, 5, 6 & 7.

10 Do. de marchandises fines, consistant en Indes des Indes, Shawls, Bapistes, &c.—4 Valises de mar-

chandises des Indes, 2 valises de marchandises pour le

deuil, &c. &c.—Aussi, en leur magasin,

35 Caisnes de The Anglols,

10 Do. Souchong,

6 Do. Hyson, et un assortiment très-

étendu de lainage, et marchandises riches de toute sorte.

Un Piano à cordes par Stoddard.

Un do. horizontale par do.

lesquels seront vendus considérablement plus bas que le

prix d'achat. WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 25e Novembre, 1811.

BUTTER & CHEESE.

JUST arrived and for SALE, at the THEATRE TAVERN, choice full made Vermont BUTTER and CHEESE, in any quantities to suit Purchasers. ALSO—HONEY and BEES WAX. Quebec, 26th Dec. 1811.

State of the THERMOMETER, for the past week, at 8 o'clock, A. M. 12, 12, 1, 3, 14, -1, 13.

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