

# THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

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

VOLUME VIII.]

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1812.

[NUMBER 25.]

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Quebec, June 15, 1812.

**WANTED** for the supply of His Majesty's Forces in Lower Canada, fresh BEEF, of good quality, for the period of eight months, to commence on the 1st of September next, ensuing, and to be delivered at the following Posts:  
Quebec, about.....3000 pounds daily,  
Three Rivers.....400  
Montreal.....1000  
Chambly.....200  
William Henry.....300  
St. Johns.....100

Proposals from persons, willing to furnish the same, for each Garrison separately, and for Quebec and Montreal any part thereof, in quantities not less than 500 pounds daily, will be received at this Office, on or before the 24th July next.

To be paid for in cash, or Government Bills, 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.

Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

## GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Quebec, 15th June, 1812.

**WANTED** for the supply of His Majesty's Forces, about two thousand barrels fine FLOUR, to be delivered on the King's wharf, Quebec, on or before the 1st September next, subject to inspection, and warranted to keep good and sound twelve months after delivery. Security will be required.

Payable in cash or Government Bills, at 30 days sight, at the rate of exchange at which Government Bills are negotiated at this Office, at the option of the Commissary General.

Tenders will be received at this Office, on or before the 1st July next.

## NEW INVENTION.

*Prince Regent Morning Drink.*

SUPERIOR TO SOODA WATER.

**JAMES REID**, Confector, No. 5, BROAD ST. &c. sole inventor and proprietor, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that previous to his offering the above for sale, that it has been examined and approved by the first gentlemen of the faculty and recommended by them and gentlemen of the first respectability, as safe, wholesome and restorative, that it 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. 3d. per bottle.

QUEBEC, May 4, 1812.

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

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

**THE** Subscriber can accommodate about adoren respectable Gentlemen with the best private Board and lodgings.

JAMES REID.

Quebec, May 11th, 1812.

**JOHN MACNIDER & Co.** have just received per the Rachel from London, part of their Spring goods, consisting principally of  
Double and single refined Sugar,  
Hyson, Suchong and green Teas,  
Jordan and shell Almonds, Currants, Isinglass,  
White, black and long Pepper,  
White mustard seed, and Sago,  
Arrow root and oatmeal, Pearl and common Barley, Rose and Dutch Pink,  
Ghee, Fig blue and Poland Starch  
Walnut and mushroom Ketchup,  
Capers, Olives, and Pickled Walnuts,  
Curry powder and Cayenne Pepper,  
Knives and Forks, sorted, Razors, do,  
Button Cloth and sweeping Brushes,  
Which are opening at their Stores, No. 10, Fabrique Street, opposite the Upper Town, market place, and will be sold at very reduced prices, as well as their extensive Assortment now on hand.—Orders from Town and Country will meet every attention, and be forwarded on the shortest Notice.—  
Quebec, 16th May, 1812.

**FOR SALE AT THE STORES of the SUBSCRIBER,**  
No. 2, Notre Dame street, Lower Town,

22 chests Hyson,	} TEA,
20 ditto Hyson Skin and Single	
10 ditto Suchong	
6 cadies Gun Powder	} SUGAR,
5 hds. single and double refined	
10 hds. & 20 barrels muscovado	
120 boxes Candles,	
110 ditto Soap and 500 lbs. Castile ditto,	
20 hds. Spanish Wine,	
8 tierces Rice,	
20 barrels Barley,	
20 ditto Oat Meal,	
3 ditto Indian,	
155 kegs and 7 barrels Butter,	
5400 lbs. American Cheese,	
Double Gloucester and Fine Apple ditto,	
12 kegs Honey,	
110 rolls Pig-tail, 2 kegs ladies twist	} TOBACCO,
32 kegs Plug	
1 tierce and 2 barrels smoking	
20 reams writing	} PAPER,
80 ditto wrapping	
4 hds. Lime Juice,	
A few boxes fresh Lemons,	
Beef, Pork and Bacon Hams,	
Madeira, Port, Teneriffe, Malaga and Sherry Wines,	
Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Olive Oil, Cotton Wool, &c. &c. &c.	

JOHN TORRANCE,

Quebec, 18th May, 1812.

**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER:**

30 pipes } very superior Port wine,	} Just arrived in
28 hds. } Clayed and Muscovado sugar,	
Strong fine flavored Jamaica spirits,	
Cordage and sails,	
Copper in bolt and rods, assorted from $\frac{3}{8}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch,	
Ditto bolts and spikes,	
Decr. 5, 1811.	WILLIAM OVIATT.

**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, OZ-Ticks, Checks and Stripes of various descriptions, Bed naburgs, Sheetings, Ravensducks, Canvas, Biscuit and Flour Bagging of all sorts, for Cash or approved Bills of Exchange.

THOMAS CHRISTIE.

La Canotie, 2d, June, 1812.

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

80 M. pipe and hhd. staves,  
40 M. & c. merchantable pine timber,  
100 M. feet white pine plank, 12 ft. long by  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch thick,  
200 puncheon packs

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

G. & W. HAMILTON.

Quebec, April 6, 1812.

TO LET,

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

WILSON, ROBERTSON & Co.

Quebec, May 11, 1812.

FOR SALE.

4 Pipes London Market Madeira,	} Mountain and Malaga Wines,
2 do.	
2 Quarter Casks,	} 40 doz. bottled,
40 Minots Lisbon Salt,	
12 Guns, 18 pounder caronades, new and in the best order, with carriages, navy locks, round, langridge and canister shot, &c. &c.	
1 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tons Copper Bolts, $\frac{1}{2}$ , $\frac{3}{4}$ , 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch,	
2 do. flat and square iron assorted dimensions,	
4 do. bolt iron, $\frac{3}{4}$ , $\frac{1}{2}$ , 1 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ 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. $5\frac{1}{2}$ , 7 inch do.	
1 second hand $11\frac{1}{2}$ inch do. 80 fathoms	
1 do. 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ do. do. 70 do.	
36 Coils small cordage, $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 inch,	
2 Boxes Sheathing Paper,	
19 Crates assorted Earthenware,	
40 Kegs red Paint,	
20 Casks Lamp Black,	
2 do. Whitening,	
1 Bale worsted Gloves,	

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

ALSO,

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

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 Duntop Cheese of superior quality, 4 casks Birnie's Liquid Blacking in bottles, a few bales well assorted broad and narrow Woolen Cloths, Cassimeres, Cords, &c. an extensive assortment strong worsted Stockings of Aberdeen manufacture, 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.

**T**HE subscribers have received per the Morton and other late arrivals, and offer for sale on very moderate terms for cash or approved bills of exchange—75 puns, strong and well-flavored Jamaica spirits, 8 pipes of old and excellent port wine, 50 casks best white wine vinegar, 10 hds, refined sugar, 50 casks Hebbert's brown stout, 30 boxes tin plate, 30 iron chests assorted sizes, 50 tons of iron, 30 barrels of F and FF gunpowder in quar, and half barrels, 6 ton of shot assorted, 50 jugs best linseed oil, 10 cases best salind ditto, 20 cases wax and spermaceti candles 50 lbs, each, 10 cases white wax, 5 ditto sealing do, 5 do, wafers.

ALSO—a most extensive and general assortment of DRY GOODS, comprising almost every article suitable to the country and season, amongst which is a consignment of elegant fancy silk goods.

WILM. HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, May 25, 1812.

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

THOS. WEBSTER.

Quebec, 29d. May, 1812.

Run away from their Master.

**R**AN AWAY, on Saturday 16th inst. WILL BURNOP & JOSEPH PURSTON, indentured Apprentices; the Public is hereby forbidden to employ or harbour either of the said apprentices. JNO. SOUTHERON, Quebec, 25 May, 1812. No 46. Champlain street

#### STATIONARY.

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

#### FOR SALE 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,  
390 cwt. toluol cod-fish,  
10 barrels and 4 bags best green coffee,  
100 hds, 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,  
700 pair ready-made ash oars,  
6 thousand merchantable staves,  
14 bales of cloths and cassimeres, and  
73 pieces oak timber near Mr. Goudie's ship-yard.  
The above will be sold low, for cash or on credit, as agreed upon. BREBAUT & SHEPPARD. Quebec, March 30, 1812.

#### THE SUBSCRIBER HATH FOR SALE,

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

ALSO—Best essence of spruce.

THOMAS LEE, Junr.

9th May, 1812.

No. 10, Mountain street.

#### NOTICE.

**M**ASTERS of Vessels and others who have occasion to frequent the coves about Sillery, are respectfully acquainted that they can be accommodated with all kinds of provisions, groceries, wines, refreshments, &c. at Quebec prices, at the new House next above Mr. Hallett's Brewery. The most strict attention may be relied on. A Baker and Butcher's shop are on the spot for the supply of the Coves and Shipping.

M. GILLEY.

1st May, 1812.

#### FOR SALE,

**A**T the ETCHEMIN SAW-MILLS, opposite Sillery Cove—

50 M. feet merch'ble inch Pine Boards, } 20 a 40 feet in  
20 M. do. 1½ do. do. } length,  
40 M. do. 2 do. Plank, }  
60 M. do. 3 do. do. }  
10 M. do. Elm Boards and Plank,  
60 M. do. Oak do.

Deck Plank and Sheathing Boards, and a constant supply of well seasoned Window Sashes, 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

#### QUEBEC ENGLISH COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

**M**R. BARBER, impressed with the liveliest gratitude, for the distinguished patronage with which he has been honored, by the ladies and gentlemen of Quebec, since his establishment in this city, offers his sincere and unfeigned thanks; and solicits a continuance of that support, which has been so liberally bestowed: He assures them, his utmost exertions shall be used, towards the advancement of his pupils, in the various departments, of Orthography, 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 conversant in the French language, he is thereby enabled to facilitate their progress, and make them acquainted with the language in a much shorter space of time.

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

**FOR SALE, at MORISON'S COOPERAGE, No. 25, Sault au Matelot-street;**

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

Also—a few puncheons Jamaica spirits.

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

ALSO,

A quantity of 2½ inch Plank.

Quebec, 29th April, 1811.

**N**OTICE 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.

8 a 10,000 feet Merchantable Oak }  
2 a 3,000 do. 7 a 10 inches } Timber,  
2,500 do. White Pine }

25 Barrels Pot ashes,  
On sale for cash or approved exchange.—apply to JAMES HEATH, Queen's Wharf, 9th June, 1812.

**F**OR SALE by the Subscribers, at their stores on the below Point à Pizeau:—

60 M feet of merchantable Oak Timber,  
25 M feet of white Pine do.,  
20 M feet of red Pine do.,  
100 M standard Staves,  
40 M Stave ends,  
16 M Deals,  
1800 pns. Ash Oars,  
130 red Pine Spars,  
A few Masts and Bowsprits,  
350 red Pine deck Deals,  
200 — 3 & 4 inch Oak Plank,  
100 fathoms of Lathwood,  
30 M feet 2½ quality Oak Timber,  
10 M Refuse Deals,

A few barrels Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine and Tar,

3 Coils of Dog-ropes,

A patent 14 inch Cable,

57 pns. Dead-eyes, Iron Strapped, Chains and Bolt,

70 Boxes Tin,

80 Cwt. Copper in Bolts and Nails,

1 Anchor 15 Cwt. 0qr. 23 lbs,

2 tons Hoop Iron,

A few pipes L. P. Teneriffe Wine,

10 barrels Caspian Pork,

3000 minots Lisbon Salt,

2000 barrels Flour, } Partly in store and the remain-

400 ditto Pork, } der daily expected from above,

12 M bushels Wheat, }

40 hds and tierces Jamaica Sugar

They will also shortly have for sale a cargo of Jamaica Rum—Also another of Sugar, Molasses and Coffee.

The timber grounds and booms at St. Roes are under the care of Mr. F. Robitaille, Ship-builder, who can supply Ship masts or others with any of the articles there, on a short notice, and he will point out where masts, timber and other articles brought there are to be placed, and the charge for ground-rent,—another person will attend at the Cove, in charge of the booms and ground for hawling up, to whom persons wishing to lay rafts on the beach or lots adjoining, any where betwixt Pointe à Pizeau and Messrs. Patterson, Dyke & Co.'s beach, will apply for leave.

JOHN MURE & Co.

Quebec, June 3, 1812.

#### FOR SALE BY JOHN STEWART.

**A** FEW large Anchors, lying 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 hales Woolens,

10 ditto Hosiery, from Aberdeen,

20 chests Singlo Tea,

20 puncheons Jamaica Spirits,

50 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 bottled porter & brown Stout

75 ditto Bell's Ale.

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

#### TO LET.

**A** THREE-stalled stable and Coach House. Enquire

of the Editor.

Quebec, June 8, 1812.

#### TO MERCHANTS.

**A** YOUNG man of considerable experience and respectable connections solicits employment as BOOK-KEEPER in a Mercantile House.—The most satisfactory references, for ability, integrity and general character can be given. Please address L. D. (under cover) care of the editor, Monday, 6th April, 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 Gaspe for the Mediterranean, calling at Gibraltar for orders. Apply to

BREHAUT & SHEPPARD.

Quebec, June 16, 1812.

**FREIGHT TO LONDON.**

The brigs MORTON and KANGAROO, are now loading for London, and will take freight on very moderate terms. Apply to

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, June 8, 1812.

**WANTED—**

A vessel of about 130 tons register, to load a cargo of red pine and deal, at the harbour of Mattan. A liberal freight will be given. Apply to

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, June 8, 1812.

**FOR CHARTER.**

To Liverpool, Clyde, Bristol, or to any Port in St. George's Channel or Ireland—the fine brig ELIZA, Wm. Wroughton, master,—will be ready to commence loading in a few days. For further particulars, apply to the captain, on board, at Mr. Wilson's wharf, or to

WM. HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, June 8, 1812.

**FOR CHARTER.**

To Leith, Clyde, or Liverpool, or any other Port in Great Britain or Ireland, or any admissible Port on the Continent—the good brigantine BREADALBANE, 250 tons register measurement, I M'Farlane, master—she has excellent accommodations for passengers. Apply to the master, on board, or to

JONES, WHITE & MELVIN.

Quebec, June 9, 1812.

**WANTED to charter,—a vessel**

of about 150 tons register (A 1, at Lloyd's) to load a cargo of wheat, for Gibraltar. Apply to

WILLIAM HENDERSON, & Co.

Quebec, 25th May, 1812.

**FOR SALE OR CHARTER**

The good Schooner INDUSTRY, 24 Tons measurement, will carry upwards of 700 Barrels, just arrived from Halifax, and will be ready to receive a cargo on board in a few days.

The INDUSTRY was completely fitted out this Spring and will require no additional expense to be sent to sea or employed in the river trade, for which she is well calculated.—For further particulars apply to Capt. FRS DENEUIL, on board, or to

LOUIS DELAMARE,

Quebec, 25 May, 1812.

**FOR CHARTER.**

To any port in Europe or the West Indies—the new brig FAIR ACADIAN, of 198 tons register; will be ready to receive a cargo on the 10th of June next.—For further particulars, apply to

HENJ. FREEMAN, No. 5, St. Peter's.

Quebec, May 25, 1812.

**FOR SALE OR CHARTER—**

The good brig AMELIA, 140 tons measurement, built last year of the best materials. She is well adapted for a wheat vessel, or for the Newfoundland trade, and will be ready to take in a cargo in a few days,—apply to Capt. Moore, on board, at St. Andrew's wharf, or to

LOUIS DELAMARE.

Quebec, May 18, 1812.

**FOR GREENOCK.**

The well-known and fast-sailing coppered ship AURORA, capt. McDonald—will be ready to receive on board a cargo in a few days and be dispatched immediately. She has excellent accommodations for passengers, and is, in every respect, a desirable vessel for a wheat or other cargo. Apply to

JOHN DEMPSTER.

Quebec, May 18, 1812.

**FOR SALE.**

The good new BRIG, now building at New Wicklow Cove, opposite to Diamond Harbour, and will be ready to launch in the month of June.—For particulars apply on the premises, or to Messrs. ROBERTSON, HESTER & Co. Lower Town.

Quebec, May 1, 1812.

**FOR CHARTER OR FREIGHT—the fast**

sailing snow LITTLE BELT—Apply to capt. James Wilson, on board, at St. Andrew's wharf, or to

N. B. Two-thirds of the above vessel is offered for sale on reasonable terms of payment; or barter for liquors, &c. or merchandize.

Quebec, May 25, 1812.

**FOR CHARTER.**

To London, Liverpool, Clyde or any other Port in Great Britain or Ireland, or to any admissible Port on the Continent—the good Brigantine DUNDEE, Robert Anderson, master, of 174 Tons Register Burthen. Apply to Capt Anderson on board or to

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 2d June, 1812.

**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.**

The good Brig KANGAROO, register 167 tons, for which vessel a clever Mate is wanted.—All demands against said Brig are requested to be sent in to the subscribers, who will hereafter order all her necessities themselves.

WM. HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 2d June, 1812.

TO SELL OR LET, the House lately occupied by the Subscriber—the terms will be easy. For particulars apply to him on the spot.

P. A. DE BONNE.

La Casadiere, 13 Juin, 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 for one or more years,**

A large and commodious stone HOUSE, pleasantly situated at St. Roch, on the bank of the river Saint Charles, with Garden, two Yards, Stabling for seven horses, calash and wood House, &c. the whole in excellent condition.—For particulars enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

J. CAMPBELL.

St. Roch, May 4, 1812.

To let and possession given 1st May,

A large two Stories-high House, with Vaults, and a large Store, adjoining the House, at present occupied by Francis Boucher, Esqr. 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,

A large and commodious House, No. 6, Mountain-street, Lower Town, with excellent 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,

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

JOHN GOUDIE, Jun.

Quebec, 2d March, 1812.

**WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,**

130 barrels sugar,  
70 puncheons Jamaica spirits,  
31 ditto Leeward Island,  
100 barrels rosin,  
10 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.

**LANDING at the subscriber's wharf, from on board**

the brig Resolution and schooner Providence—High proof Jamaica spirits, Strong well-flavored rum, Molasses, Bright Muscovado sugar, in hhd's, and bbl's, Green Jamaica coffee in hhd's, barrels and bags, Pimento, a few Cases Noyeau and other Martinique Liqueurs of the first quality, the whole of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

**ALSO FOR SALE,**

THE good Schooner PROVIDENCE 67 Tons measurement per register, will carry 600 barrels, she is well adapted for the River Trade or to send to Sea having been fitted out at a considerable expense this Spring, her standing and running rigging as also the sails are new, for further particulars and terms of payment apply to

LOUIS DELAMARE,

St. Andrew's Wharf,

Who has on hand, Fine Flour, Cordage, Turpentine, Pipe and Puncheon Packs, Hoops, &c.

Quebec, 25th May, 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 Stationary. Also a few Reams very good Wrapping Paper.

Quebec, 8th June, 1812.

**FOR SALE,**

175 barrels Prime Beef,  
50 — — — — — Pork,  
10 — — — — — Mess ditto,  
200 — — — — — fine Flour,  
2000 minots excellent WHEAT cribbled,  
3000 lbs. Cheese,  
18 cases yellow Soap,  
70 Smoked Hams,  
150 kegs Lard,  
11 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 LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE.**

Choice old London port, Madeira wine in pipes & hhd's,  
Best do. market do. do. do. & do.  
Ditto India do. do. do. do. & do.  
Ditto London particular Teneriffe do. do. & do.

10 barrels prime Beef,  
40 ditto do. Pork, inspected May, 1812.

Anchors from 1½ to 20 cwt.  
Kedges and Grapnels from 50 to 150 lbs.

Shothing Paper and Oakum,  
Cables of 11 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, Blisters and Shear Steel,

50 M. standard Staves, lying at Montreal,  
50 — do. do. do. Silbery,

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.

**TO BE RAFFLED, 28th June, 1812, at the Union**

Inn, a fine young MARE, rising seven, with a complete set of plated English HARNESS, never above ten times used, also a large commodious new CALASH with a cover to it, quite entire and good, only built last fall.—Mare valued £30—Calash £30—Harness £10—The Subscription paper to be found at this Office and at the Union Inn—each subscriber four dollars—to be paid at throwing.—Quebec, 11th June, 1812.

J. G.

Extract from an historical account of the investment and siege of Badajoz:—

Badajoz was stormed on the night of the 6th, but not in our possession till after six hours fighting. The carnage was horrible to the last degree. The French had employed every imaginable contrivance for repelling the assault. From the peculiar situation of the place it was necessary to scale, although a large breach was effected; the enemy threw down the ladders as fast as they were raised, and thus precipitated whole companies into the fosse. When at last our men established themselves on the walls and leaped down, they fell on *chateaux de frise*, formed of old swords ground to the utmost sharpness. There were trenches and breast-works across the streets, and these also undermined ready for blowing up.

The resistance was such as men would make who fought for their last stake. The streets of Badajoz were almost excavated, and the soldiers walked upon mines—every thing above ground, and every thing below, was in confusion—the air was rent with discharges of guns, and the explosions of shells, and the ground, by the operations of the enemy, shook as though agitated by an earthquake. The night was extremely dark—our brave fellows could scarcely distinguish friend from foe; they marched in solemn silence, and beating hearts, doubt full of the event; but resolved that nothing but impossibility should deprive them of the palm—such courage and discipline; such obedience in the men, and enthusiastic encouragement in the Officers were perhaps never seen.

The conduct of General Picton had inspired a confidence in the army, and exhibited an example of science and bravery which had been surpassed by no other officer. His exertions in the attack on the 6th could not fail to excite the most lively feelings of admiration. Three practicable breaches had been made; the enemy had expected the attack to be made by these breaches, and had employed every imaginable means for effectual resistance.—On the one hand General Picton, and on the other Gen. Walker, however, had succeeded by escalade, at the extremities of the place. It was impossible to contemplate without admiration, the conduct of the latter attack, which was only designed as a feint at first, to be turned into a real attack afterwards, if circumstances should allow. That division had got into the fortress by escalade, where there was no breach, and in the face of a strong bastion. It was impossible to look at this without feeling it due to General Walker to say, and a higher praise could not well be bestowed, that his conduct had sustained the reputation which he had acquired on former occasions. We hope he may live to give his country the benefit of those further services which he has proved himself so capable of rendering. This was the officer who had distinguished himself so highly at the battle of Vimeira, who there commanded the 50th regiment, and manoeuvred in such a manner as to defeat the efforts of a body of the enemy five times the number of that regiment. So conspicuous had been his merits on that occasion, that the French General who was there taken, without knowing who General Walker was, earnestly desired to be introduced to him, stating that he had done what he had never seen done before in any battle. It is due to General Walker to advert to this circumstance, and to say, that the vigour, promptitude, and spirit which this excellent Officer had displayed at Vimeira, were at least equalled by his conduct in the attack of Badajoz. It would be in vain to attempt to particularise the conduct of other officers whose all had so eminently distinguished themselves. The public Dispatches must have apprised our readers of the gallant conduct of Generals Corville, Kemp, Bowes, and the other officers concerned in this gallant enterprise. There was one circumstance, however, which we must not omit to mention, as it was one worthy of particular observation. It happened, that, owing to the indisposition of some other officers, the command of a most important division of the troops, the light division, fell upon a young officer, not above the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, Bernard, whose conduct had been spoken of with the admiration it deserved.—We mention this chiefly with the important view, that of calling the public attention to the race of young Officers, that were rising under the auspices and command of the distinguished Leader of the Combined Armies. A body of Officers is now forming under Lord Wellington, which would constitute a third of strength, such as had, perhaps, never before existed in any other country, nor in this, on any former occasion. Having said thus much of the gallant exploit, and of the merits of those concerned in it, we feel it impossible not to say something respecting the loss which our army had sustained. On this subject, there could be but one feeling in the country

at large. But we hope the friends and relatives of those who so gloriously fell, would derive consolation from the fame of the illustrious dead; from the reflection that they had performed the most eminent service to their country, and that if they had fallen, they fell not in vain. They died and suffered in a glorious cause, under a Commander, who was regarded by the Army with the most enthusiastic admiration, and in the discharge of a duty the most essential for promoting the farther success of the war.

In looking at this part of the subject, the nation must have observed, that there was no point of Lord Wellington's conduct more remarkable than his anxiety on all occasions to spare the lives of the men under his command as much as possible. This was the ruling principle of his conduct, never to gain by a battle that which he could gain without it. This was a proper principle on all occasions, and under all circumstances; but more particularly with regard to this country. We have seen how perseveringly Lord Wellington had acted on this principle in the operations at Torres Vedras. His language, then, was this—"I have an opportunity of attacking the enemy with a full confidence of success; but I think I can accomplish my purpose without it, and therefore shall not expose the lives of my men to unnecessary hazard." On other occasions Lord Wellington had acted on the same principle. The attainment of the present object had been indeed, attended with great loss to the British army; but it ought to be recollected, that nothing was more to be avoided than a protracted operation; and even with a view to the preservation of the lives of the soldiers, as well as to the ultimate success of the war, the attack upon Badajoz, ought to be considered as a most judicious enterprise. The loss ought to be compared with the magnitude of the object; and in this view it might be found to be less in the present instance, than in many of the operations at the most distinguished period of our military history.—In the operations under the Duke of Marlborough we find that at the siege of Lisie, the allied armies had lost 40,000 men; at the siege of Douay, 8,000; at the siege of Aire, 7,000; and at the siege of Foulon, where they failed, 13,000 men. The loss in an attack, such as that on Badajoz, might indeed be severe; but however much to be regretted, it must be regarded, as in all probability less than that of a protracted siege. There was one other point to which we are desirous of calling attention before we conclude. We observe with peculiar satisfaction, that the military operations of this country have within these few years, assumed an entirely new character. This, we say, without by any means undervaluing its efforts in former wars; but such was now the state of the world, that in addition to strength and resources, a nation, in order to be secure, must combine with that strength all the advantages of art and science.—The operations now under consideration could not fail to suggest the remarks which we have just made. On all occasions, indeed, British troops had shown the most distinguished and pre-eminent valour in the field; but in the course of the last century, they had been but little accustomed to the science of attack upon fortified places.—If they had still been defective in that species of warfare, therefore, we should not have been disappointed,—we should have known that our soldiers would from experience have acquired this art if essentially necessary; but we had the satisfaction to find from the attacks upon Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz, that if our troops were the best in Europe in the field, which none would dispute with us, they were also not less formidable in attacks upon fortified places. It was well known what resistance these places were capable of making, and had made against other forces; and it was known, also, that before the British army under Lord Wellington Ciudad Rodrigo had fallen in eleven days, and Badajoz in twenty. All this must afford peculiar satisfaction to those who looked upon the course of the war in the Peninsula as affording the best hopes of ultimate success in the contest. They must feel the high importance of this operation; and extend to those who doubted, or thought differently, it must appear a great advantage. They could not but see what strength it afforded for the defence of the country, if a battle were to be fought on our own ground, in the discipline and skill which must be acquired in the course of these operations, by such a British army, under such a leader.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 11, 1812.

The House went into a Committee on the Orders in Council, when Mr. Robert Hamilton, manufacturer of

earthenware in Staffordshire, was called in and examined.

The examination was interrupted about five o'clock, by the report of a pistol from the lobby; and immediately afterwards the Serjeant at Arms announced that Mr. Perceval was shot.

#### ASSASSINATION OF MR. PERCEVAL.

It was within a few minutes of five o'clock, on Monday afternoon, as Mr. Perceval was entering alone the lobby leading to the House of Commons, that the catastrophe which terminated his existence took place. The House had just resolved into a Committee on the Orders in Council, and a witness was at the bar, under examination. The lobby was unusually thin, there not being more than eighteen or twenty strangers present; in the body of the House also there were not more than thirty Members. The perpetrator of this horrid deed was formerly a merchant, resident at Liverpool, and well understood, has since become a bankrupt; his name is GEORGE BELLINGHAM. He is of tall stature, thin person, his face oval, his nose aquiline and prominent, his eyes convex, and of a dark blue colour, and his age apparently about 40. He was dressed like a dress mechanic, and had nothing in his appearance that could have induced one to suspect he would have been guilty of an act of such foul atrocity. He had been observed to be lurking about the lobby, for some time previous to the entrance of Mr. Perceval, and watching every person who entered the door. Lord Francis Osborne and Mr. Colbourne had left the house, and were proceeding onwards, through the lobby, when they were arrested by a gentleman, with whom they stopped to converse, when they heard the discharge of a pistol, and on turning round, they observed Mr. Perceval stagger and fall in the centre of the lobby, exclaiming, "he fell," "I'm murdered! I'm murdered!" They instantly ran to support him, and, with the assistance of other persons, carried him into the Secretary's room, adjoining the lobby.

Doctor Lynn attended almost immediately, and his sorrow announced that the wound was mortal. In fact, it was understood, had penetrated the heart, so that at that time, though life remained, it was stated that Mr. Perceval would never stir from his position. In fact, he breathed his last within a few minutes. Lord Arden witnessed the last struggles of his brother, and words cannot convey the agony of grief which he manifested. The unfortunate Nobleman was torn from his body, in a state which we must leave the reader to imagine. The Earl of Liverpool, Lord Balfour, and other Noble Lords, saw the murdered Statesman with looks of profound feeling.

While this afflicting scene was taking place in one part of the lobby, the assassin had retreated to a bench next to the wall near the fire-place, where he was immediately seized by Mr. Jordan, who had immediately followed Mr. Perceval into the lobby, and who, observing the general attention to be directed to the unfortunate victim, secured the murderer—who, however, evinced a disposition to endeavour to escape.

The alarm now became general throughout the House, and every part connected therewith. Members rushed from the House, strangers from the gallery and adjacent parts, and Peers from the Lords, who all came to the spot, filled with the utmost horror and dismay at an event so truly alarming. Great confusion consequently ensued; numbers pressed round the spot where the prisoner was held in custody, and the expression of indignation was so great, that it almost appeared as if summary justice would have been done upon the offender. After the person of the prisoner had been searched, the pistol he had just discharged having been taken from his right hand, and a loaded pistol from his left hand and clothes pocket, he was dragged to the Bar of the House of Commons. The Speaker having, in the interim, taken the Chair, he was unable, for some minutes, to control the general disorder and agitation that prevailed. A number of Peers were also in the House, among whom we remarked Lord Liverpool, Lord Spencer, Lord Radnor, &c. Some degree of calm having been at length obtained, the Speaker suggested to the House the propriety of having the prisoner immediately taken from the bar to the prison room; and, to prevent the confusion which might be apprehended if he were taken through the ordinary passage, that he might be conducted through the private passages and side stairs. This proposition meeting the ideas of the members present, he expressed his opinion, that it would be better for a

number of members to precede and accompany the Sergeant and the Prisoner to the room in question, and there to take the examination of every person who could give any information touching the circumstances of this melancholy case. We ought also to mention, that many individuals who had witnessed part of this transaction were mingled with members at the bar of the House, presenting a scene altogether new and extraordinary. These persons were desired, in the lobby and in the House not to depart until they had given their evidence. All the doors leading to Westminster-Hall and elsewhere were ordered to be locked, and the egress and ingress of all persons prevented. Immediately after the prisoner was removed, the House adjourned, without proceeding to any other business, as, in fact, the sensation was too great to admit the possibility of further attention.

The prisoner having been conducted up stairs, to the prison room, was stripped of his coat, waistcoat, and neck-cloth, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any offensive weapon was concealed about his person; nothing of the kind, however, was found. By direction of the members, he was then pinioned by a messenger, belonging to the House, on each side, in which position he was held during the whole course of the examination.

Mr. Alderman Combe, as a Magistrate, was called to the Chair, to take the depositions of the various witnesses in attendance; a duty in which he was shortly after aided by Mr. M. A. Taylor, who is also a Magistrate.

#### Examination of Witnesses.

The first witness examined was Mr. Burgess, of Carzon street, May-fair, the tenor of whose deposition was as follows:—He was in the lobby of the House of Commons a few minutes after five o'clock, waiting to have an interview with one of the members. He heard the report of a pistol, saw Mr. Perceval walk forward towards the House door, and, about the centre of the lobby, stagger and fall. He observed the prisoner at the same moment, with a pistol in his hand, move towards the bench near the fire, whither he followed him, and took the pistol from his hand, on the Bench. The barrel was warm as if just discharged. He asked the prisoner what could have induced him to commit so vile an act; when he said he was an unfortunate man, and had sought redress from Government of his grievances, in vain, or words to that effect. He confessed that he was the man guilty of the deed. Witness then put his hand into the waistcoat pocket of the prisoner, from which he took a guinea in gold, a pound note, a Bank token of 5s. 6d. (two of 1861), a small pen-knife, and a bunch of keys. He also observed another person take from the person of the prisoner a pistol similar to that which he had himself taken from his hand, together with some papers, which were taken from him by General Gascoigne.

The deposition having been read to the prisoner, he was cautioned by Mr. Taylor not to say any thing to criminate himself, and asked if he had any questions to put to the witness. He said, "perhaps Mr. Burgess was less agitated than I was, but I think he took the pistol from my hand, and not from the bench and me."

Mr. Stephen then entered the room, and mentioned to the Chairman a circumstance, which he considered to be very important. He had been informed by Mr. Spotswood, a gentleman of great respectability, that he (Mr. Spotswood) saw two tall men running through Westminster-hall at a time which must have seen immediately consequent upon the shot being fired, and who, from the rapidity of their course, he conjectured at the moment were escaping from bail, or from some legal or other restraint. No proceeding took place upon this information; and it is supposed they were the gentlemen who ran for a surgeon.

General Gascoigne was the next witness examined. He deposed, that, shortly after five o'clock, as he was writing in the smoking room, he heard the report of firearms—he started up and said, "This is a pistol; what can it mean?" He then rushed down stairs to the lobby, and was told by the way, that Mr. Perceval was shot. On entering the lobby, he found the prisoner on the bench secured, as we have already described. He also assisted in securing him, and seeing his person—from which he took a bundle of papers tied with red tape, which the prisoner seemed unwilling to part with, and which he held above his head, to prevent him from recovering. The pressure was extreme at this time; and apprehending from an apparent struggle that was made, that a rescue was attempted, or might be attempted, he delivered up the papers to Mr. Hume, and held the prisoner, with additional force and never lost sight of him till that moment he was now under examination.

He thought it necessary also to observe, that he recognized the person of the prisoner the moment he saw him, but did not at first recollect his name, which he now knew to be Bellingham; he was also aware that he was formerly a merchant at Liverpool.

The prisoner, on being asked whether he had any thing to say on the last depositions, stated, that, when General Gascoigne seized him, he held him with so much violence, that he was apprehensive his arm would be broken, and that he then said, "You need not press me, I submit myself to justice."

Francis Phillips, of Longlight-hall, near Manchester, deposed, that he was standing near the fire-place in the lobby, when he heard the report of a pistol. He saw Mr. Perceval walk forward, stagger and fall on his knees, and heard him exclaim "I am murdered!" twice—he rushed forward, caught him in his arms, supported his head upon his shoulder, and assisted in carrying him into the Secretary's room, where he soon after died in his arms—He thought he five, ten, or fifteen minutes, he was so extremely agitated that he could not state the precise time. He did not hear him utter a word from the time of his first exclamation until his death.

Mr. Jordan, of Cromwell Cottage, Old Brompton, was the next witness examined—he stated the particulars as mentioned by the preceding witnesses. Upon many Members running from the House, and calling out—"Who did it? who did it?" the prisoner replied, "I am the unfortunate man—I wish I were in Mr. Perceval's place."—He repeated more than once, "I am the unfortunate man." Upon the great pressure around him, he said, "I submit myself to the laws, or, I submit to justice."

Several more witnesses were examined; after which, the examinations having been brought to a conclusion, the prisoner was asked what he had to say against the fact with which he was charged, and again cautioned by Sir John Cox Hoppesley not to say any thing that would be injurious to himself.

The prisoner spoke to the following effect;

"I have admitted the fact—I admit the fact, but wish, with permission, to state something in my justification. I have been denied the redress of my grievances by Government; I have been ill-treated. They all know who I am, and what I am, through the Secretary of State and Mr. Becket, with whom I have had frequent communications. They knew of this fact six weeks ago, through the Magistrates of Bow-street. I was accused most wrongfully by a Governor-General in Russia, in a letter from Archangel to St. Petersburg, and have sought redress in vain. I am a most unfortunate man, and feel here (placing his hand on his breast) sufficient justification for what I have done."

Here Lord Castlereagh interfered, and informed the prisoner, that he was not then called on for his defence, but merely to say what he had to urge in contradiction to the fact with which he was charged. Any thing he might feel desirous of stating in extenuation of his crime, he had better reserve for his trial.

The prisoner said, "Since it seems best to you, that I should not now explain the causes of my conduct, I will leave it until the day of my trial, when my country will have an opportunity of judging whether I am right or wrong."

Upon being again questioned, he repeated, "I admit the fact;" which admission was accordingly entered upon the record. The Bow-street Officers were then called in; and the prisoner having been permitted to dress, was handcuffed by Vickery and Adkins.

(From the Times.)

After the examination, the Assassin was fully committed to Newgate for trial.

He has been a good deal about the House of Commons during these few weeks, and on several times in the coffee-room. He preserved, during the most part of the proceeding, an air perfectly calm, and the appearance of one under no sort of agitation, but who had deliberately and fully made up his mind to the atrocious act he had committed, and the awful consequences which would ensue to himself. It is said that he has a wife and three children. Several circumstances are stated, relative to expressions used by him recently; among others, one respecting some allusions lately made by Mr. Perceval to secret assassinations, on which he is said to have observed, that Mr. Perceval should not have that to say for nothing. Various stories are related, of his having given frequent proofs of temporary derangement.

Mrs. Perceval had the dreadful intelligence broken to her last evening. She remained insensible the whole of

the night. A violent burst of tears restored her senses this morning. All her twelve children are with her.

Courier Office, half-past Two.

The Coroner's Jury has just concluded its proceedings, by bringing in a verdict of Wilful Murder, against John Bellingham.

The Jury sat at the Cat and Bagpipes public-house, corner of Downing-street, before A. Geil, Esq. the Coroner. The witnesses examined were Lieut.-General Gascoigne, Member for Liverpool, Joseph Hume, Esquire, Member for Weymouth; Henry Burgess, Esq. Attorney, of Curzon-street; and William Lynn, Esq. Surgeon.

Thomas Constantine Brookbank, Private Secretary to Mr. Perceval, was bound over to prosecute; and the four Gentlemen whose names we have mentioned, were bound over to give evidence on a bill of indictment to be preferred at the next County Sessions at Clerkenwell. The trial will of course take place at the Old Bailey.

London, May 12.—The murder of Mr. Perceval has been the general subject of conversation during the whole of this day. The business of the city was almost at a stand, and small groups of people were seen in every street, deploring the unexpected and cruel end of this statesman. The unhappy man who occasioned his death has, it appears, a wife and four children, who reside at Liverpool, from whence he has absented himself for nearly six months; during which time he resided at a Coffee house, where many bills drawn from Russia were presented to him for acceptance, which he regularly accepted; but, when presented for payment Mr. Bellingham was not to be found. Bellingham, it is stated, was for a considerable time in Russia where he entered into copartnership with two gentlemen. He soon afterwards paid a visit to England, and contracted for the delivery to the British Government of a very large quantity of timber, at a price by which a great sum of money was lost; a disagreement consequently took place between the partners, and a separation ensued. Bellingham was left in a foreign country, without friends or property, and was largely in debt, for which he was detained in prison for many months; on obtaining his discharge he returned again, and represented his heavy losses, praying for relief. He will be tried in a few days at the Old Bailey.

Had it not been for this horrid affair, the Prince Regent was to have dined this day with Mr. Perceval.

An evening paper stops the press, to announce the raising of the siege of Cadiz; but the Mail from that place which arrived this day, and from which the paper in question pretends to derive its information, is of an older date by ten days than the mail which arrived on Sunday; the intelligence is, of course, unfounded.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 12.

By four o'clock, the body of the House, and the side galleries, were filled with Members. It was near five, when Lord CASTLEREAGH brought down a Message from the Prince Regent, to the following effect:—

G. P. R.

The Prince Regent, deeply impressed with the severe loss which His Royal Highness and the country have sustained in the murder of the Right Hon. S. Perceval, and being anxious to express his sense of Mr. Perceval's public and private virtues, by affording relief and assistance to his afflicted family, recommends to the House of Commons, to enable His Royal Highness, in the name and behalf of His Majesty, to make such provision for his widow and family, as the justice and liberality of Parliament may deem fit.

Lord CASTLEREAGH, after an eloquent speech, moved the Address, which was seconded by Mr. PONSONBY—The motion was carried *mens-voce*.

The orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned.

IMPERIAL UKA E.—By the Grace of God, We, ALEXANDER the First, Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, &c. &c. &c.

The present situation of Europe requires the adoption of firm and strong measures, as well as indefatigable vigilance and energetic exertions, so as to fortify our extensive Empire in the most formidable way possible against all hostile enterprises. Our brave, courageous Russian Nation has been accustomed to live in peace and harmony with all the surrounding Nations, and when terms have threatened our Empire, patriots and all ranks and stations were ready to draw the sword for the defence of its religion and laws. Now there appears to be the most urgent necessity to increase the number of our troops by a new levy. Our strong forces are already at their post for the defence of the Empire, their bravery and courage is known to all the world. The confidence

of their Emperor and Government is with them. Their faith and love to their country will make them irresistible to oppose far superior forces.

And though it is combined with patriotic regard and further national burdens, with the same parental care have we adopted all preventive measures to secure the safety and welfare of all and every one, and therefore order, that there—

"I. Be raised in the whole Empire from each 500 men, two recruits.

"II. To commence in all Governments two weeks after the receipt of the Ukase, and to be finished in the course of a month.

"St. Petersburg, March 23, 1812.

"The Original is signed by his Imperial Majesty's own hand.

[L. S.]

"ALEXANDER.

"Printed at St. Petersburg, at the Senate, March 24, 1812.

WAR-OFFICE, April 28.

Major Cecil Bishopp, from the 48th foot, to be an Inspecting Field Officer of the Militia in Canada, with the rank of lieutenant colonel in the army.

MAY 4.—His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 100th Regiment of foot being in future styled "The 100th (or his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's County of Dublin) Regiment."

8th Regt of foot.—Ensign T. Price to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Kenny, who retires.

May 12.—98th Regt. of foot. Capt. J. Nicolls to be Major, without purchase, vice Bishopp promoted in the Staff in America.—Lieut. G. M'Pherson to be Captain of a company, vice Nicolls.

London Courier of 13th May.

It is certain that an annuity of £2000 a year will be settled on Mrs. Perceval, and a sum of £50000 be given to the children, (eleven in number remaining alive out of twelve).

In our first page we have inserted the particulars of the attack made by the Americans upon Amelia Island and of the proceedings in East Florida. The conduct of the American Government towards Spain struggling for her freedom against a remorseless tyrant, is, in the highest degree, discreditable.

LONDON, MAY 13.

It is at length asserted with confidence, upon the faith of an arrival from France, that BUONAPARTE left Paris for the North, on the 5th instant.

We understand that there is no foundation for the report relative to Earl BATHURST being about to succeed Mr. PERCEVAL as first Lord of the Treasury, and Mr. ARBOT as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

BELLINGHAM.

The Bill of Indictment being prepared, and the Attorney-general having held a consultation last night with the other Counsel employed by Government to prosecute the assassin BELLINGHAM, it was presented this morning before the Grand Jury of the county of Middlesex, at Hick's Hall, Clerkenwell, and when found will be returned to the Court of Commission of Oyer and Terminer, at Justice Hall, in the Old Bailey, where his trial will be called on at ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

BELLINGHAM has frequently declared, most solemnly, since he has been in Newgate, that he had no malice to Mr. PERCEVAL, and that if Lord G. L. GOWER or Mr. RYDER had first appeared before him, he would have fixed upon either.

Whenever his trial is mentioned, he declares his confidence of acquittal, if justice be done.

LISBON, MAY 1.

"We know from good authority that MARMON'S rear-guard entered Salamanca on the 24th April, and that not a single Frenchman remained on this side that day.—On the 25th the head-quarters of the great Lord were in Fuente Guinaldo, and that of his Excellency the Conde DE FRANCOSA in Casillas de Flores, a league distant.

A Mail from Cadix arrived this morning, and dispatches. It is said that BALLESTEROS has gained further successes, and entered the French camp before Malaga, taking nearly 400 prisoners, and killed and wounded 800. It was thought he would be able to take Malaga.

QUEBEC, JUNE 23, 1812.

Since our last we have been favored with London papers to the 14th, and Liverpool to the 15th ult. The

most prominent event is the atrocious assassination of Mr. Perceval, the Chancellor of the Exchequer; a man whose upright intentions and distinguished virtues are acknowledged by all parties; under whose councils the nation has risen to its present pre-eminence, and successfully opposed and arrested, in his strides, the would-be master of the universe.

It is truly lamentable that men in eminent stations, on whom, in a great degree, the fate of nations depends, should be the mark of wretches of disordered imaginations; and that the thread of their lives should be so fragile as to be easily cut by the first maniac who may take it into his head to assail it. In no other point of view than that of a maniac can we see the state of mind of the perpetrator of this abhorred act, however collected the unhappy man may have appeared, or however rationally he may have talked. The idea that any assassination could be a justifiable act, could originate only in a deranged brain. Happy it is that such cases have been far from numerous in England. Assassination having been nothing like an English vice; deplorable, however, it is, with grief we say it, that the present times unhappily evince something of a change in the English character; and murders lately having been too numerous not to fix a stigma on the country. Let us hope however that crimes of so deep a die, will not be durable, and that sterling sense, will speedily bring back the nation to its ancient moral habits, by a conviction of the turpitude of the late deviations from the straight line of rectitude.

In Spain the French were retreating before the allies; at the last dates not a Frenchman was nearer than Salamanca, to Portugal. During, however, the siege of Badajoz Marmont had made some incursions on the border, committed some barbarities, and taken a few prisoners. He, however, very soon retired. New successes, on the part of the allies, may be expected every day, particularly as things appear serious in the North, as may be seen by the Russian Ukase, in our columns; added to the proceedings in Sweden, already published in our former papers, and to the capture of several French prisoners by the Swedes. More particularly if it be true that Buonaparte had left Paris on his way to the armies.

The news of the American embargo and of the seizure of Amelia Island had just reached England, at the latest dates.

Congress, by the latest advices, from the States, were still fitting with closed doors. All that is said of these proceedings amounts to no more than rumour, therefore is not worth repeating.

It is said that on the 5th inst. the British schooner Lord Nelson, on her voyage from Prescott to Niagara, laden entirely with British property, was boarded by the American armed vessel, the Onida, on Lake Ontario, and taken into Sackett harbour, where she has been dismantled and the property on board seized. The pretext set up is that this vessel's papers were not satisfactory to the American officers, with respect to her destination and intended voyage, and that she had no clearance from any Custom house.

Since the above was reported, also by an American armed boat, the American schooner Ontario (said to be the property of Mr. Porter, who is distinguished himself in Congress, by a motion to be allowed to invade Canada) from Niagara to Prescott, loaded with flour belonging to British subjects. This vessel had left the United States previous to the enactment of the embargo. The reason given for this forced seizure by the boarding officers, was, that he suspected her.

On the pretext for this first seizure it must be observed that it is unknown to the Americans as well as to us that there is no law in Upper-Canada, obliging vessels to clear out, such law is considered as superfluous in an inland navigation, like that of the Lakes.

We trust that the events will have the effect of awakening the usual parliament into the necessary attention to the lake trade, which is said to be too much neglected.

Those mighty depredations on the part of the United States, will doubtless set their hearts at ease for the late infringements of the British Orders in Council. Sweet is retaliation if it be but in the seizure of a sprat to atone for the loss of a whale. Brother Jonathan has shown his teeth! Had he the power not Napoleon himself would surpass him.

DIED.—On Sunday the 7th inst. at Lavaltrie, in the forty second year of his age, the Hon. C. GASPARD DE LANAUDIERE, Esquire, Colonel of the Lavaltrie Division of Militia, &c. after a long and painful illness, which he sustained with the patience

and resignation of a man truly attached to his religion. He was early separated from a beloved spouse and young family, who will long feel the irreparable loss they have suffered by his premature end. On all occasions, he distinguished himself by his zeal for the service of his King and country. His social qualities and virtues endeared him to all his friends, his tenants and all others who had the benefit of his acquaintance. His remains were interred on Tuesday the 9th instant, in the church of Lavaltrie, with the military honours due to his rank. They were followed by a numerous suite of the most respectable persons of the vicinity, who evinced the most sincere regret due to real merit.

DIED.—On Sunday Evening, Lieut. M'CELLIGAN 10th R. F. B.

ARRIVED,

June 10.—Brig Mary & Eliza, 38 days from Barbados, to D. Hamilton, cargo Rum—passengers Mr. Tate and Mr. Tuzo.

—Brig Industry, Robson, 46 days from Plymouth, to Patterson & Dyke, ballast—passenger Mr. Blew.

—Brig Fly, Thom, 32 days from Peterhead, to Irvine & Co. ballast.

—Ship Isaac Todd, Smith, 45 days from London, to Richardson & Co. general cargo—passengers Colonel Wharburton, Colonel Luthbridge, Lieut. Straws, Mr. and Mrs. Thistlewaite.

—Ship Twin Brothers, Davidson, 33 days from Newcastle, to W. Oviatt, ballast.

—Brig George, Haig, 35 days from London, to G. & W. Hamilton, ballast.

—Brig Coliers, Williams, 37 days from Cork, to Irvine & Co. ballast—passenger Mr. Patrick Crony.

—Brig Favourite, Gray, 42 days from Avon, to J. Brown & Co.—passengers Mrs. and Mrs. Young, two children, and Mr. J. Lindsey.

—Bark Oxenhope, Sharp, 40 days from Hull, to order, cargo Goods—passengers Mrs. Pearson, Mr. Mould, and Mr. J. W. Sterly.

—Brig Cygnets, Yarrow, 38 days from London, to W. Oviatt, ballast.

—Schooner Bonny, M'Pherson, 48 days from Saint Michaels, to W. Burns, cargo Fruit.

—Brig Ariadne, Thompson, 37 days from Opouli, to Auldjo, Maitland & Co. ballast.

—Ship Samuel Whitebread, Boyers, 32 days from Hull, to J. Stewart, ballast.

—Brig Friendship, Smith, 35 days from Dublin, to G. & W. Hamilton, ballast.

—Brig Lapwing, Crosby, 35 days from the Orkneys, to W. Henderson & Co. cargo coals.

—Brig Sisters, M'Kee, 37 days from Kirtaldy, to Mr. Allison, ballast.

—Snow Maria, Guest, 43 days from Shields, to W. Oviatt, ballast.

—Brig Cyrus, Harper, 31 days from Limerick, to G. & W. Hamilton, cargo Iron.

—Brig Amazon, Cook, 43 days from Newcastle, to Grant & Greenwald, cargo coals.

—Brig Citrus, Sharp, 40 days from Sunderland, to Auldjo, Maitland & Co. ballast.

—Brig Superb, Wadleton, 21 days from Bermuda, to J. Tuzo, cargo rum, sugar and molasses—passenger John White.

—Brig Minerva, Bennett, 38 days from Kirkcaldy, to J. Heath, cargo coals and bricks.

—Brig Margaret, Tiber, 42 days from Jamaica, to D. Rutherford, cargo rum and sugar—passenger D. Rutherford.

—Ketch Vambolt, Lee, 42 days from Bristol, to J. Caldwell, general cargo.

—Brig Daphne, J. Allen, from Aberdeen, to order, ballast.

—Schooner Chance, White, 73 days from Jamaica, to Messrs Brebant & Co. Cargo Rum and Coffee.

—Brig Flora, 31 days from Greenock to Auldjo, Maitland & Co. Coal, Cargo.

—Brig Jean, Smith, 31 days from Dublin, to Order in Ballast.

—Schooner Vigilante, Pettipar, 13 days from Halifax, to Lt. Delaware Cargo Rum.

—Brig Hazard, Waller, 35 days from Lisbon, to Order in Ballast.

—Snow Gratitudine Chadd, 40 days from Lisbon, to Messrs Collman & Co. in Ballast.

—Brig George's Adventure, Beaverly, 42 days from

## SALES BY AUCTION :

At the Auction-room of THOMAS CARY, on WEDNESDAY the 24th inst. at ONE o'clock, FIVE GIGS, lately imported from London—Also, Loaf Sugar of an excellent quality, and Goods and effects of all kinds. Quebec, 22d June, 1812.

On WEDNESDAY MORNING next the 24th inst. precisely at TEN o'clock, A. M. on the Wharf now occupied by Mr. Delamare,

ABOUT 38 chaldrons of Newcastle Main Coal of a superior quality, which will be sold in lots suitable for families. WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co. Quebec, 22d June, 1812.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 24th instant, at ONE o'clock, without reserve, on the Wharf and at the Stores of William Burns, Esq. St. Peter street,

TWENTY-FIVE casks remarkably well assorted Glass Ware, 3 pipes Port Wine, of the first quality, 5 cases superior Claret, 10 do. very best Sweet Oil, 3 tierces best green Coffee, 12 bags Pimento, 24 boxes fresh Durham Mustard, a few boxes Seville Oranges and Lemons in prime order, and 7 packages well assorted Dry Goods suitable for the season.

11 M. Merchantable white Oak Standard Staves JONES, WHITE & MELVIN. Quebec, 22d June, 1812.

On THURSDAY next the 25th inst. at ONE o'clock on the Wharf and at the Stores of the Subscribers, will be sold without reserve,

43 tons of flat Iron of the following dimensions—viz—1 inch by  $\frac{1}{2}$   
1  $\frac{1}{2}$  —  $\frac{1}{2}$   
2 —  $\frac{1}{2}$   
2  $\frac{1}{2}$  —  $\frac{1}{2}$

10 Iron Chests, 2 Axle Trees, 20 dozen Stoves, 20 ditto Frying Pans, 10 dozen Files of different qualities, Steel Nails, &c. &c. 75 cases of window Glass  $1\frac{1}{2}$  by  $8\frac{1}{2}$  and  $8\frac{1}{2}$  by  $9\frac{1}{2}$ .—20 casks English white wine Vinegar, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO, a most general and extensive assortment of Dry Goods, comprising almost every article suitable to the season

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co. Quebec, 22d June, 1812

On THURSDAY MORNING next, the 25th inst. at the subscribers' Auction Room, on St. Andrews Wharf at NINE o'clock.

ONE 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. 120 fathom new Cable, } Staple  
one 15 $\frac{1}{2}$  in. 120 do. ditto } Cordage.  
A quantity of assorted Cordage.  
50 bags and barrels Coffee.  
50 barrels fine Flour, recently inspected,  
6 bags Jordan shelled Almonds,

A general assortment of Dry Goods of every description, &c. &c. &c.

On MONDAY next, the 28th current, at ONE o'clock, at their Auction room:

A well chosen assortment of dry goods, consisting of real superfine cloths and korsevaires flannels and bazes, chintzes, calicoes, India white cotton, Nicanees, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Nankeens, Umbrellas, Laces, &c. Also, 2 iron chests, corks, patent shot, and a variety of other articles. JACOB POZER, & Co. Auc. & Broks Quebec, 22d June, 1812.

On FRIDAY next, the 26th inst. at ONE o'clock, at the Subscribers Auction Room, and to be continued on the following Wednesday the first July next,

A GENERAL assortment of Dry Goods, amongst which are a few bales Superfine, fine and common Cloths, Korsevaires, and an assortment of Manchester Goods.

Also, for the account of the Underwriters &c.

One Cable 9 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, about 100 fathoms.

One large Anchor.

10 hhd. remarkable fine Sugar,

12 barrels do do.

12 boxes Martinique Nauveau,

100 barrels assorted Paints,

71 barrels Flour (if not disposed before the sale)

A few barrels Nails, and a variety of other articles.

F. QUIROUET & Co. A. & B.

Quebec, 23d June, 1812.

On SATURDAY, the 27th inst on the premises, at TWO o'clock.

THE CIRCUS, on the property of Mr. Ferguson, out-side of St. Lewis gate. Quebec, 23d June, 1812.

PAR ENCAN,

sera vendu, sur les lieux, SAMEDI, le 27me du present, à DEUX heures.

LE CIRCUS, situé sur le bien de Mr. Ferguson, en dehors de la porte Saint Louis. Quebec, le 23 Juin, 1812

FOR SALE.

A handsome Billiard Table, Apply to the Editor.—Quebec, 23d June, 1812.

THE Subscribers have just received from London per Lord Wellington, an elegant and fashionable assortment of Goods in their line, consisting of Ladies' Maids', and Children's white, drab, black, brown and fawn coloured Beaver Hats and Bonnets, fashionably trim'd with Feathers—Gentlemen's best Beaver Hats, Silk and Beaver waterproof ditto, white and black Leghorn ditto, glaz'd Leather ditto, servants' livery Cordies of best quality—boys' fine black Hats, drab and green under ditto—Leather Hats of all kinds—Staff-officers' Hats trim'd complete, seal Loops, staff Cockades and Feathers for ditto—New Military regulation Caps, full trim'd with gold Chains, Tassels, gilt Plates &c. &c. Also a few rich Embroidered Staff Epaulettes, with Cuffs and Collars to match—children's Shoes of all descriptions, Hatters' Trimmings of all kinds—also about 400 dozen of mens' plate Bodies, 100 ladies' ditto, 100 youths' ditto, together with a general and large assortment of Hats of their own manufacturing—the whole of which they offer for sale at reduced prices for cash or approved credit. Orders from town or country will have every attention paid to them and put up on the shortest notice.

HALL & GOWEN.

Quebec, 11th June, 1812.

WANTED—

A STEADY, active young MAN, to act in the capacity of an out-door Clerk to an extensive wholesale concern. An unexceptionable character will be required. The Editor will give reference. Quebec, June 8, 1812.

FOR SALE.

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

FOR SALE.

FIFTY thousand standard STAVES, by the subscriber, ROBERT RITCHIE. Quebec, June 1, 1812.

JOHN DARLING, (TAILOR.)

RETURNS his most sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement he has received since he commenced business in this city, and most respectfully informs his former Customers, his Friends, and the Public, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by John Yule, in the Lower Town, where he has a choice assortment of FASHIONABLE GOODS per the Courier, from London, which he will continue to make up in the most fashionable manner, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Quebec, 3d June 1812.

NOTICE!!!

ALL persons are hereby forbid to trust my Wife, ELIZABETH BRITTON, on my account, as I will pay no debts contracted by her.

WILLIAM BRITTON. Quebec, 13th June, 1812.

Shields, to Order Genl. Cargo. Passengers Messrs

Dyke, Peter Campbell and Son.

Schooner Sky-Lark, Young, 40 days from Martinico.

to Messrs Irwin & Co. Cargo Run.

Brig Lovely Nelly, Piggs, 35 days from Liverpool.

to J. Heath, Cargo Salt. Passengers Messrs Days,

Thomas Parker and William Icard.

Brig Eagle, Roberts, 38 days from Oporto, to

W. Osiatt, in Ballast.

## MASONIC.

THE festival of St. JOHN will be celebrated at the UNION HOTEL To-morrow, the 24th instant.—All brethren are requested to attend. The procession to take place at 12 o'clock. G. STANLEY, 23d June, 1812. G. T.

## THEATRE.

Under the patronage of Colonel BURNS and the 3d battalion Quebec Militia.

On FRIDAY evening, the 26th instant, will be presented the favorite tragedy of

GEORGE BARNWELL.

By young Gentlemen of the Militia.

To which will be added the farce of THE VILLAGE LAWYER.

TO LET, and possession given immediately, or for sale, the MANOR 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.

TO BE LET, and possession given immediately; Apartments in a house in St. John street. For particulars apply to the Editor.

Quebec, June 23, 1812.

## A SITUATION WANTED

AN English FARMER, a single man, is desirous of taking charge of a Farm in any part of this province. He can produce good recommendations. Has a thorough knowledge of the various branches of Agriculture, Cattle, &c. He has resided seven years in the United States. Application to be made at this Office—by letter, address, post paid, to "A. B. New Printing Office" which will meet immediate attention. June 22, 1812.

## FOR CHARTER,

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

COLTMANS & HALE.

Quebec, June 22, 1812.

## Straw Hat Manufactory,

No. 9, St. Francis street, U. Town.

MRS. M'KING, lately arrived from England, humbly offers her services to the ladies of Quebec and its vicinity in the above line. Hats made and altered to the present fashion. She has, at present, on hand an assortment of the most fashionable Bonnets, &c. Quebec, June 22, 1812.

## EDUCATION.

G. SPRATT, who has recently arrived from England, respectfully informs the inhabitants of this city, that he proposes opening an Academy for the instruction of a few young Gentlemen and Ladies. To enable him to pay a proper attention to his pupils and facilitate their improvement, his number will be limited to twenty-five. Parents and guardians, who may be disposed to entrust their children to his care, may rely on the strictest attention being paid both to their improvement and morals, and such it is hoped will be speedy in their application, as no greater number can be admitted. His plan of Education will embrace Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography and Mathematics, together with the Latin and Greek languages. The Academy will open on Monday, June 29, 1812. For terms and admission, apply at the room of the Academy, in Ste. Famille street, corner of St. Joseph street, Upper Town. Quebec, June 22, 1812.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

MONEY LENT on pledge at No. 4, St. Genevieve street, on the Cape. Quebec, 17th June, 1812.

## 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 boxes, a suit of new Sails fit for a ship of 350 to 400 tons, Muscovado Sugar, single and double refined Sugar, Nankines, white and blue Cottons, Silk Bandana Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Cotton Shirting and Cambrics, 3 Potash kebles for cash or short credit upon approved Notes or Bills of Exchange.

**JONES & MUNRO**, Auctioneers & Brokers, Quebec, 14th May, 1812.

**LANDING** from the Ship *ANNORA*, on the Queen's Wharf and for Sale by the Subscriber a quantity of excellent large COALS.

**JOHN DEMPSTER**.

Quebec, 25th May, 1812.

**THOMAS HORSMAN** and Co. Palace Street, return their sincere thanks to the Public for the encouragement they have received in their new establishment and beg leave to observe that, agreeable to their expectations they have received by the *Rebel*, 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 Luk,	Jamaica Pepper,
Godfrey's Cordial,	Long Pepper,
Lip Salves, assorted,	Cummin's Seeds,
Steer's Opodiodoc,	Caraway Seeds,
Oxley's concent. Essence of	Aniseeds,
Jamaica Ginger,	Mace and Nutmegs,
Duffy's Elixir,	Cinnamon and other spices,
Dawson's Lozenges,	Glauber Salts by the Bar,
Purgoric, do. } coughs	rel,
Tolu, do. } & colds,	Castor Oil,
Whitehead's Ess. Mustard,	Quicksilver,
Do. Pills do,	Oil of Vitriol,
Anderson's Pills,	Aqua Fortis double,
Hooper's do,	Gum Arabic,
James's Analeptic do,	—Tragacanth or Dragon
British Oil,	Prussian Blue,
Salt of Lemons,	Annatto,
Milk of Roses,	Vermilion, best kind,
Essences assorted,	Mineral Green,
Court Plaister,	Paint Yellow,
Tooth Brushes,	Verdigris,
Do. Powders,	Ivory Black,
Dalby's Carminative,	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,	Cupal Varnish, &c &c
Arrow Root,	&c.
Tamarinds,	

All of which will be sold wholesale or retail at reduced prices. Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared.

**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,

**A** CARGO of from 7 to 8000 bushels of wheat, will be ready for shipping in a few days—Also 350 bbls. fine flour lately inspected. Approved bills of exchange will be taken in payment. Apply to

**W. HENDERSON & Co.**

Quebec, May 25, 1812.

## FOR SALE.

**A** good brown Horse, rising 6 years old, fit for the saddle or draught if required, enquire of the Editor. — 25th May, 1812.

**FOR SALE**—A quantity of Dry 1 inch Pine Boards,  
1 1/2 inch Pine Planks,  
1 1/2 inch Cedar ditto,  
2 inch Pine ditto,  
2 1/2 inch ditto, ditto.

ALSO—10 thousand feet of square Cedar Timber, fit for exportation and for door and window frames, &c. and Essence of Spruce as usual, for cash.

**THOMAS WILSON.**

Quebec, 1st June, 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 immediately expose for sale, the most splendid and unique assemblage 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 moderate terms upon which he conducts his establishment, and he flatters himself will insure a continuation of those favors and preference he has hitherto been so long accustomed 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.

## New &amp; Fashionable Toy Warehouse.

**J**UST arrived by the Ship *Lord Middleton*, from London, a complete assortment of Toys, a choice selection of printed Linens for gowns and furniture of a superior quality. Hosiery, gentlemen's Webb Drawers, men and women's Gloves and Mitts, fashionable ladies Straw Hats, Ribbons, Silk Parasols and Umbrellas, Muslins, Cambrics, Laces, Combs, Hair Brooms, Brushes, elegant Hearth Brooms, ladies fashionable Shoes, childrens Half-Boots and Shoes, childrens Books, in English and French, Scissors, Italian glass Paintings, Gilt Frames, Looking Glasses, Green and Curtis Patent liquid shoe Blacking, German flutes, fifes, Reeves water Colour Paints, best Poland Starch, Blue Raisens, Currants, best Durham Mustard, Splees, &c. &c. for sale by the Subscriber, at his house in Sault-au-Matelot street, Lower Town.

**JOHN CHILDS.**

Quebec, May 9, 1812.

**T**HE subscribers HAVE FOR SALE, the following articles, on very reasonable terms—

10 pipes old and excellent Port wine,  
30 casks London porter, containing 1 doz. each,  
20 qr. casks best English vinegar, 30 galls. each,  
40 casks fresh English single tea,  
8 do. do. hyson do.  
8 crates of plates and dishes,  
10 tons of bar iron, 3/4 of Crawley and German steel,  
10 cases sheet iron, 50 casks assorted nails,  
Staples, horse-shoes, frying-pans, spades, shovels, axes, axes, axes, coachspings, axletrees, carpenters' smiths', saddlers', coopers' and shoemakers' tools of all kinds, &c. &c.—ALSO,  
150 doz. ready-made biscuit or wheat bags,  
500 minutes flaxseed, 30 cwt. Cod-fish,  
Pickles and fish sauces of all kinds, Japanese ware, and Cutlery, an assortment of Dry Goods, as usual, comprising almost every article in that line.

**WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.**

Quebec, April 20, 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.

## GEORGE BROWNE,

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

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

Double and single refined, clayed and Muscovado sugar; gunpowder, hyson, single, 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 3 1/2 to 6 gallons; Wedgwood's queen-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-bags, shot-belts, 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.

## CROWN &amp; ANCHOR HOTEL,

No. 9, foot of Mountain-street, Lower Town.

**C**OOPER & HAMMON beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that on the first day of May next they will open the above house, for the accommodation and entertainment of parties, on business or amusement.—Having a number of beds, gentlemen can be well provided with board and lodging.—An Ordinary will be on table every day at 2 o'clock.

Relishes, Welch Rabbits, &c. &c. served up at the shortest notice; and as they are determined to provide the very best viands and liquors of every description, in their power; they humbly solicit a share of the public patronage to their new establishment, which they will endeavor to deserve by moderate charges, and quick attention to the orders of their customers.

Quebec, April 5, 1812.

## FOR SALE,

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

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

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

Quebec, Dec. 16, 1811.

**B**Y the Subscribers, SOAP and CANDLES for sale—Soap by the quintal at 61 per pound, Candles by the box, 1 shilling per pound, for cash or short credit, at the manufactory, near the Attiler Barracks,

**THOMAS RICHARDS,**  
**ANDREW M'CAMBRIDGE.**

Quebec, 13th July, 1811.

## For Sale

**T**WO good WORK HORSES. Apply at the QUEBEC COFFEE HOUSE, St. John street, 25th May, 1812.

State of the THERMOMETER, for the past week, at 8 o'clock, A. M. 55, 61, 61, 56, 57, 59, 60.

Printed and published for **THOMAS CARY**, No. 5, St. Lewis street, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 19, Buede street.