

# THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORE ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET FRÆLIA DICAM.  
Virg. Georg. IV. 51

VOL. VI.]

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1810.

[No. 34.

**FOR SALE.**

**TWENTY-EIGHT Bales Superfine, Fine and Coarse Cloths.**  
 2 Boxes elegant Ribbons.  
 1 Lace.  
 450 Doz. Silk, Cotton and Lambs wool hose.  
 4 Bales Flannels.  
 50 Crates of well assorted Earthenware.  
 40 Chaldron Liverpool Coals.  
 Pot and Pearl Ashes.  
 A few thousand Staves.  
 50 Barrels Pork.  
 100 Boxes Window Glass, 7½ and 8½.  
 200 Kegs of white, yellow, and black Paint.  
 50 Tons Whiting.  
 3 Cases Mustard in lb. bottles.  
 50 Bags Pimento.  
 80 Boxes large German Glass.  
 Apply to **BENN, HEATH & Co.**  
 Quebec, 25th July, 1810.

**JUST arrived, in the Hoop, from Bristol, and for sale by the Subscriber, No. 21, St. Peter Street:—**  
 White, Red and Yellow Paint,  
 Spanish Brown ditto, suitable for House painting, paying ships bottoms, &c.  
 Bristol Ale and Porter, in hampers of 3 doz.  
 Herefordshire Cyder, in ditto, of the most superior quality and flavor, well known from last year's importation,  
 Swedish and British Iron,  
 Bristol stone ware,  
 Best Vinegar in jars of 2, 3, 4 and 5 gals. each,  
 Tobacco Pipes, ALSO,  
 A few Barrels Prime and Mess. Up. Canada Pork.  
**B. P. WAGNER,**  
 Quebec, 19th August, 1810.

**FOR SALE,**

**THE fine English bay Horse KING WILLIAM**  
 Apply to the Editor.  
 Quebec, 13th August, 1810.

**GEORGE BROWNE, No. 9, Notre Dame Street, has just arrived and for sale—**  
 200 Reams Paper assorted of most superior quality,  
 80 Pair of best double Rose Blankets,  
 And also for sale, a few Cases excellent Claret in French Bottles.  
 13th Aug 1810.

**Board and Lodging.**

**MRS. CLIFFORD** respectfully informs the public that she can furnish good accommodations to a few persons, at No. 9, St. Nicholas Street, near Palace Gate,  
 13th August, 1810.

**JOHN MUIR & Co.**

**HAVE FOR SALE,**

80 Pipes and 40 Hogheads Teneriffe Wine just landed from the *Mary Ann*, Capt. Lawrie, direct from Oratava,  
 30 Puncheons Jamaica Spirits,  
 50 Barrels Jamaica Sugar,  
 3 Hhds. Leaf Tobacco,  
 100 Boxes Tin, 500 Barrels Flour,  
 1000 Bushels Pease, a few Bales Sole Leather,  
 3000 Bushels St. Ubes' Salt,  
 60 Cwt. Copper Bolts,  
 A few Bolts Bleached Canvas,  
 Single Tea, Hoop Iron,  
 20 Barrels Pork,  
 50 M. Feet of Pine Timber,  
 30 M. Feet of 1st & 2d quality Oak Timber  
 100 M Staves, 10 M. Deals, and  
 500 Red Pine Masts.  
**Cul-de-Sac, Quebec, Aug. 8, 1810.**

**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS**

50 puns Irish Spirits,  
 50 Pipes Spanish Red Wine,  
 50 Puncheons Jamaica Rum,  
 20 Pieces best Cogniac Brandy,  
 31 Pipes Spanish do.  
 10 Pieces Geneva,  
 6 Casks Scotch Ale,  
 368 Casks Paint,  
 12 Tons Bar Iron,  
 15 Boxes containing an assortment of Beaver, Willow and Japanned Hats.  
**PATTERSON & Co.**  
 11th June, 1810

**NOW landing from the BRITANNIA, Olds master, from Liverpool, and for sale by the subscribers viz:**

100 Puncheons Rum,  
 20 Butts sherry Wine,  
 19 Tierces old Port Wine of superior quality, each containing from 4 to 6 dozens,  
 67 Barrels best brown stout Porter in bottles,  
 15 Tons Cannel Coal,  
 2 New Cables 10 & 13 inches,  
 1 Bale of Woolleens assorted,  
 Several Packages of Hardware, Jewellery, Watches, &c. all which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

**—ALSO—**

Eighty barrels Pot and Pearl Ashes.  
**PATTERSON & Co.**

St. Peter Street, 4th June, 1810.

**FOR SALE BY J. & W. HUNTER—**  
**OAK and PINE TIMBER, SPARS,**  
 Staves, Soap, Candles, Nails, Coffee, &c. &c.—  
 Quebec, 21st May, 1810.

**BY private Sale, for ready money, real Holland Gin, London Bottled Porter and Ale, in glass Bottles ditto, in Stone ditto Points and a variety of other articles cheap.**  
 Apply to **JAMES GRAY.**  
 Quebec, 11th June, 1810.

**FOR SALE,**

**BY THE SUBSCRIBER, AT ST. ROCKS, Soap and Candles.**  
**THOMAS WEBSTER**

Quebec, 7th Dec. 1809.

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

Good accommodations for horses; and good horses and carriages to accommodate customers.  
**JOSIAH STILES.**

Quebec, May 14, 1810.

**TO IMPROVE THE BREED OF HORSES, IN THE VICINITY OF QUEBEC:**



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

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

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

**JOSIAH STILES.**

Quebec, 17th March, 1810.

## LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Feb. 20, 1810.  
THE KING v. LATHAM.

On Tuesday next before Lord ELLENBOROUGH and a Special Jury, the trial of Miss Frances Latham, for Perjury.

Mr. BOLLAND opened the case on the part of the prosecution, stating the offence with which Mr. Barrett was charged by the defendant, in the present prosecution, to be one of a capital nature, and the charging of which could have been intended with the sole object of depriving him of his life, character, and reputation.

Mr. Serjeant BEST, on the same side, declared himself unequal at that moment to the task he had undertaken, labouring as he did with great personal infirmity. After the discussions, however, which the subject had undergone in various places, he begged it to be understood that nothing had occurred to make him think of retreating from his duty. The crime originally charged against his client was one which, if proved, would have affected his life. No mercy could have been interposed in his behalf. He must have died, and he must, moreover, have died unpitied. The present prosecution was of consequence, not only to the individual who had been accused by the Lady now under prosecution, but to the public. He felt that he owed the present prosecution not only to himself but to the public. If the story she had raised should be proved to be altogether invented, it was his duty to bring her to punishment. It would be his (Mr. Serjeant Best's) duty, in proving the present case, not only to shew that the prosecutor not only was perfectly innocent of the crime originally imputed to him; but it would even become incumbent on him to prove all possibility of mistake on the part of the defendant, and that the whole was a wicked invention on her part.

With all the respect which he entertained for the feelings of the defendant's father, whom he readily allowed to be a most respectable, eminent and learned Physician, he should be wanting to his own duty, to the character and honor of his client, to the best interests of the public, and the great cause of public justice, were he not to call upon the jury in the most emphatic terms for a verdict against the defendant. The prosecutor, so far from being actuated by vindictive motives, had only one grand object, one grand view, one grand desire, which was to establish his innocence so very completely, as to destroy even the possibility of suspicion. He had in truth been placed in a most perilous situation, in consequence of a charge so abominable in its nature, so obstinately insisted upon, and proceeding from a person whose character, education, and connexions in life, combined to give weight to it. Mr. Barrett must, but for the special interference of Providence, have been laid in irons in Horsham gaol, tried for his life, and probably hanged;

so very easy, as it had been remarked by an eminent Judge, was it to make such charges, and so very difficult to repel them. To the providence of God he was peculiarly indebted for the establishment of his innocence; for it so happened, although his family resided at Worthing, the place where he was accused with having perpetrated the dreadful outrage, and he was in the habit of frequenting it, that he was not there for many days before, nor on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of July, the three days, and the last in particular, sworn to by the defendant.

After a few more prefatory remarks, Mr. Best proceeded to state the testimony of Miss Latham, at her examination at Marlborough-street Office, before Mr. Justice Neve. It was to the following effect:—She was walking along South-street, Worthing, at seven o'clock in the morning on the 10th of July, after having left her brother and a maid-servant at a bathing-machine, when she was overtaken by the defendant, who took her by the arm, and pressed his conversation upon her. She declined his company, but he still solicited her to grant him five minutes conversation. The defendant followed her to the door of her lodgings, where he left her. The next morning, being the 11th, Miss Latham saw the defendant pass the house, but she supposed he did not see her. On the morning of the 12th, between eight and nine o'clock, she had returned from bathing, and whilst sitting on her sofa and perusing a book, she heard the latch of the door opened, and suspecting it to be the son of Mr. King, of Bedford-row, she, to her surprise, beheld the defendant, who followed her hastily into her drawing-room. She shrieked; he immediately began to take liberties, and Miss Latham fainted. She did not know what had happened until some time after, when she partly recovered, and found herself on the sofa, with a handkerchief tied over her mouth. She fell from the sofa. The defendant had taken off her white sash, and tied her hands at the wrist; he observed that she should not be hurt, and advised her not to be alarmed. After having violated her person, the defendant used pressing solicitations to prevail on her to elope, and he added, that a post-chaise should be waiting for her at the door of Mr. Ogle. He assured her that he would treat her affectionately. She should go to his country-house, and have a carriage and servants at her command. The defendant loosened the handkerchief from her mouth, in order, as he said, to receive a gratifying answer to the proposed elopement; but on her refusing, and stating that she was under proper protection, he again fastened the handkerchief over her mouth and left the room, after replacing a chair which he had thrown down. Miss Latham loosened the handkerchief by rubbing her head against the table, and she contrived to ring the bell for her servant Lawrence, who untied the white sash, and loosened her hands. The prosecutrix swore positively to the defendant, as being the man who had violated her person, and whom

she had an opportunity of knowing, from repeatedly seeing him. Such, the learned counsel observed, was the testimony of the defendant, who must have been induced to frame it from an inherent spirit of wickedness, or by being the instrument of the most depraved and abominable wickedness.

To shew the total impossibility of the prosecutor's guilt, he should call the attention of his Lordship and the Jury to the evidence he had to bring forward. He should prove that Mr. Barrett had not been at Worthing for many days previous to those sworn to by Miss Latham; that he was not there on the 10th, 11th, and 12th. In support of this he had at least 20 witnesses, corroborated by public acts, by official documents, by the signing of public bonds, and the drawing of drafts. He should shew where Mr. Barrett breakfasted, dined and slept; where he actually was at the very moment of the imputed commission of the atrocious and brutal crime. According to the testimony given by Miss Latham herself, could the charge be reconciled with common sense, or with the nature of things?—The house in which she resided was inhabited by two families, and it was impossible but all that passed must have been heard. Her shriek, the shriek of female distress and agony, which Providence has wisely designed should pierce the human ear sooner than any other, was unnoticed. Her fall from the sofa, and the throwing down of the chair, were not heard. The house was so very slight, that had these circumstances occurred, they must have been known. Had the case, therefore, been capable of receiving any confirmation, how easily might it have been given? Mrs. Knight, it appeared, was a friend of the defendant's. Why, then, had she not been called before the Magistrate, or why was she not adduced to give some confirmation to the original charge? This would have been done, had it been possible; but, the fact was, there were statements to which no confirmation could be given, they being in themselves false, and therefore incapable of being substantiated. There was one evidence, however, Martha Lawrence, whom the defendant was called on to adduce, and without whom she must give herself up, tied and bound to the sentence of the Jury, and that witness was Martha Lawrence, who, she stated in her affidavit had untied the handkerchief from her mouth. These were things incumbent on the defendant to prove, but the prosecutor should be able to shew even by those with whom Miss Latham must have been acquainted, and to whom, therefore, she might be supposed to have imparted her griefs, if of the nature described, that no such violence as that sworn to by Miss Latham had taken place. He should prove by the woman of the house, who was in the shop directly under Miss Latham's room the morning of the 12th, from the hour of seven until nine, that they could not have taken place without her knowledge. He should also call the servant of Mrs. King, to shew that the conduct of Miss Latham was altogether repugnant to the situation she ought

naturally to have been immediately after the violation of her person. She called the mistress of the house before nine in the morning of the 12th, and instead of expressing her agony at the brutal outrage she had just suffered, her only business was to dispute about three pence or four pence overcharged in a washing-bill. Was that marked and gross indifference consistent with the outraged honor and feelings of female nature? But this was not all. That very day Miss Latham went abroad, and instead of disclosing her wretchedness to a female friend who was with her, or to the mistress of the house, she concealed it, and mixed, as before, with society. If this objection could be answered by any ingenuity of man, the learned Sergeant knew it would be answered by his learned friend retained on the part of the defendant. He was satisfied, however, that such an objection could not be met by any argument, however ingenious, but must be refuted by the testimony of witnesses. If it was to be met, he should expect to see that monster exhibited who had induced the defendant to name Mr. Barrett as the object of her accusation. On the 20th, however, a bill was posted up, offering a reward of 100 guineas for the apprehension of the offender, who was represented as a man of genteel appearance, about 40 years of age, of ruddy complexion, tall, and well made, with black hair and whiskers. He wore a slouched hat, black coat and waistcoat, leather small-clothes, and boots; and he was supposed to have lived at or near Worthing. The Jury would have an opportunity of judging how the description corresponded with Mr. Barrett's person. It was in fact totally different. It was remarkable that Mr. Barrett was at Worthing, having arrived there on the morning of the 13th, yet although he lived openly with his family, went into society as before, and Miss Latham had daily and hourly opportunities of seeing him, no charge was preferred against him until he was taken into custody, on his return to London, and brought to Marlborough-street.

Mr. Sergeant Best thought it was also worthy of explanation why his client, who resided in London, had been carried before a county Magistrate for examination. He paid the highest possible respect to the worthy Magistrate before whom the examination had been carried on; but still, he could see no reason why it might not have taken place before any of the Magistrates of the city. His client had but one object in view—the vindication of his own character and honor, and the satisfaction of adding the testimony of his own oath, to the other evidence already adduced in proof of his innocence. It was impossible he could retire from the position he now occupied. The latter and more exalted the connections of the defendant were, the more dangerous was the attempt she had practised on the prosecutor. If they had been more consistent, tho' it had been fortunately ordered that falsehoods were seldom consistent in themselves,

who could have ventured to have shaken the testimony of Dr. Latham's daughter? If such were the case, who could be safe under such accusations as that to which the present prosecutor had been obliged to submit?—The learned counsel submitted, that all idea of mistake or inadvertency was out of the question; and that the Jury, though they might do so with aching hearts, must find a verdict of guilty.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said, knowing that no attempt similar to that alluded to by his learned friend was intended, namely, to attempt still to attach criminality to Mr. Barrett, he should have interrupted his learned friend at an earlier period of his speech had he not been afraid of causing him, in his present situation, additional inconvenience. He could have no objection to the case proceeding, but he now thought himself warranted in taking the earliest opportunity of saying, that there was neither object, intention, nor view on the part of the defendant to impute any criminality whatever to Mr. Barrett; on the contrary, he himself had read with great attention and anxiety the evidence before the Magistrate, and he was fully satisfied, not only that Mr. Barrett had not been at or near Worthing on the day or days alluded to, but that he could not have been so. He added, at the request of the gentleman who acted with him, that there was not even the suspicion of any criminality attaching to the prosecutor.

Mr. ALLEY said, when an opportunity had occurred to him of seeing the evidence before the Magistrate, and which had enabled him to see that no charge attached against his client, he had, out of respect to the feelings of the defendant, pledged himself and his client that, if a satisfactory apology and disclamation of all charge against him were then made, all further proceedings of a criminal nature on the part of the present prosecutor should be dropped. This, however, had then been refused, and if things were now allowed to take their course, it could not be attributed to him or his client.

Mr. GARROW, for the defendant, stated that his learned friend, Mr. Alley, must make great allowances for the feelings of one of the best of fathers that ever existed.

A consultation, with respect to the propriety of the proceeding in the cause, then took place between the Counsel and the Solicitor for the prosecution, Mr. Barrett, and his friends.

Mr. Sergeant Best stated, that his client was willing to decline all further proceedings, provided he was allowed to confirm his own innocence by his oath.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said, this could not be done but in the ordinary manner. The preliminary evidence must first be gone through.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL then stated his readiness still to answer the different calls made on him by the learned counsel on the other side; but at the same time again repeated it to be the joint opinion of himself

and of his learned friends, Mr. Garrow, Mr. Parke, and Mr. Jervis, who acted with him, that Mr. Barrett was not guilty—that it was impossible, in the nature of things, that he could be guilty—and that no suspicion had attached, or did now attach to him.

Mr. Sergeant Best said, after this very ample declaration, his client did not feel himself called on to adduce any evidence.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH, addressing the Jury, informed them that no evidence being offered on the part of the prosecution, it was their duty, under these circumstances, to find the defendant not guilty.

The Jury accordingly found the defendant—not guilty.

*From Bell's Weekly Messenger, March 12.*

On Wednesday morning James Walker, alias Leeson, suffered death in the Old Bailey, pursuant to his sentence. It may be recollected by our readers that this unfortunate man was tried in the January Sessions, at the Old Bailey, under the Statute commonly called Lord Ellenborough's Act, for wilfully, maliciously, and unlawfully presenting a loaded pistol at Thomas Boswell, and drawing the trigger thereof, with intent to kill and murder the said Boswell.—The prosecutor was a poor gardener, residing in a small cottage, on Enfield Chase; and Walker, who it appears was a deserter from a marching regiment, came to the cottage under pretence of buying potatoes, and while partaking of some sprats, which the wife of the prosecutor had just dressed for supper, he drew a pistol from his breast, presented it at the prosecutor, and demanded his money. But the prosecutor and his wife, with equal resolution and presence of mind, sprung upon him and seized him; the prisoner immediately snapped the pistol, which providentially missed fire. The prisoner being a strong, active, young fellow, endeavoured to rescue himself from their grasp, but in vain; when he drew another pistol, and snapped that, but it also missed fire. Along comes then took place, in which he knocked down both the prosecutor and his wife alternately several times; but each resolute in their intentions would not quit their hold, and at length, by a fortunate blow, given by the wife on the prisoner's head, they got him down and instantly fell on him and secured him, tying his hands and legs in such a manner as to prevent his stirring; and in that situation they watched him till morning, when a Police Officer was procured, and he was taken into custody. On examining the pistols they were both found to be loaded with balls. Upon these facts being clearly proved, he was capitally convicted, and received sentence accordingly.

From the time of the unfortunate wretch's condemnation down to the last moment of his existence, he evinced the most hardened and profligate disposition, treating the Rev. Mr. Ford, the Ordinary of Newgate, who

endeavored to make him sensible of his awful situation, with the greatest disrespect, and shewing the utmost contempt for every exertion that was made to convince him of those religious duties it became him to perform ere he rushed into eternity. A few minutes previous to his death, he seemed wholly unconcerned, laughing and conversing with those around him with perfect indifference. With the same callousness did he ascend the scaffold, smiled at the surrounding spectators, to whom he bowed, and shewed other symptoms of insensibility, at the approach of the last awful moment, almost unprecedented.

During this melancholy scene, Mr. Ford was using every possible argument to bring the unfortunate man to a proper sense of his impious conduct, but in vain; till within a few seconds of the last dreadful moment, when, as he was about to be turned off, in a few impassioned words, he expressed his conviction of his wickedness, acknowledged the justice of his sentence, ejaculated a fervent prayer to the throne of his Creator for mercy, and was launched into eternity.

On Friday last an unknown Gentleman called at the Middlesex Hospital, and left with the Secretary 1.320l. on the express condition that his name, if ever discovered, should not be made public.

A Coroner's Inquest has been held on the body of the unfortunate Mr. Levi, before Thomas Shelton, Esq. Coroner for the City of London. The only evidence was, that the deceased had paid for admission into the Monument, observing to the Keeper, that some Ladies were shortly to join him, upon which the man said, "sir, had not you better wait until the Ladies come?" The deceased, however, proceeded onwards directly; and on reaching the gallery, precipitated himself over the railing, and falling on his head, expired without a groan. He was one of the most extensive dealers in diamonds, pearls, rubies, topazes, emeralds, and other precious stones, in England; and besides several very extensive connections abroad, he had nearly twenty Jews about the streets of London, who acted as hawkers or runners to his house, and each of whom had power to give credit to the Jewellers to a great extent. He was a man of such correctness in all his dealings, that up to the very day of his death, he could have got credit amongst the other merchants in his line of business to almost any amount. He had been, however, unfortunate in several very extensive speculations, and having spent many years in the most honorable affluence, his altered circumstances made a deep impression on his mind; he was observed to be frequently of a very gloomy habit, was totally absorbed in thought, and absent from every thing that was the topic of conversation around him. Under all these circumstances, the Jury returned a verdict of—Insanity.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

#### THE KING.

We are extremely happy, to say, His Majesty enjoys excellent health, and looks well. He does not rise quite so early as when he enjoyed good sight; however, he is generally up about six o'clock, and proceeds directly after, with Colonel Taylor,

to attend to the dispatches from Ministers and Public Officers, which are brought every morning to Windsor by a Messenger, except when his Majesty is in town.—A corporal belonging to the company of which His Majesty is Captain, in the Royal Horse Guards (Blues), attends him afterwards, to take his commands, and report what is doing in the regiment. After this, His Majesty joins the company of the Queen, the Princesses, the Royal Dukes who are at Windsor, and their attendants; they then proceed to a room in the Castle, set apart for a private chapel, where the morning church service is read by a Chaplain; afterwards the Royal Family breakfast together.—Soon after ten o'clock, the King, and several of the Princesses, ride on horseback, in Windsor Park, till twelve o'clock.

#### MR. WINDHAM.

The much lamented death of this accomplished scholar, orator, and statesman, was announced in our Paper of yesterday. It is a most distressing recollection to his country and his friends, that his life has apparently been shortened by that quickness and vivacity of decomposition which governed all the actions of his life. We have stated, that, in his efforts to save the valuable library of his friend Mr. North, he received a blow on the hip, which gave rise to an indolent tumour. It was attended, however, with no serious inconvenience to him, and scarcely accompanied with pain, but apprehending that it might be troublesome, he consulted all the most accomplished professional men in town, and that separately, on the question of his suffering it to go on, or submitting to an operation. Mr. Cline, Mr. Phillips, Mr. Wilson, and others, advised against the operation; they contended, though unknown to one another, in assuring him that there was no danger in avoiding the operation, but that there was danger in undergoing it—that the knife was at all times to be used with awe, and never but where life was absolutely at stake, or where the probable prolongation of life was to be made endurable by relief from pain. But other surgeons gave him an opinion, that the tumour might be safely cut out, and he instantly resolved on the experiment. He would not even wait for any preparation of the system. He had the best opera or in London, selected, and the operation was done with the most perfect skill; no blame is imputed to the gentleman. But that which in the decline of life too often happens upon deep incisions of the body was soon perceivable—a morbid humor appeared, followed by general inflammation, and ending in typhus fever, the fatality of which no powers of medicine could baffle. He was sensible of his approaching dissolution, and bore it with the most perfect equanimity. He made his will, and it is singular that several days ago he had the presentiment that the anniversary of the King's birth day would be his last. He has left no issue.

His hardy fortitude in submitting to and enduring the painful operation that caused his death, was only to be equalled by his resignation during his suffering. In these times of peril and public calamity, the absence of his talents and principles will truly be deplored by the whole nation. No man stood more high in the estimation of all parties for honour, honesty, and patriotism, than Mr. Windham did; his enemies through life were only political ones, and their animosities will be buried with him in his tomb, and not remembered in his epitaph.

#### MONTREAL, Aug. 13.

On Monday last arrived here from Upper Canada His Excellency, the Right Honorable FRANCIS

JAMES JACKSON, His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States of America, his lady, and one of their children, a fine boy about four years old. They put up at Holme's Hotel, which was no sooner known, than the gentlemen of the city determined upon inviting him to honor them with his company at a public dinner.

Being circumscribed in point of time, from his wish to return soon to New York, where a frigate is expected to carry him and family to England, he was unable to promise a later day than Thursday. That day was accordingly fixed upon, and notwithstanding so short a notice, such was the eagerness and anxiety of the public, to pay every possible mark of respect to so distinguished a character, that a very numerous list of English and Canadian gentlemen was rapidly filled up.

Invitations were also sent to Major General Drummond, the Field Officers of the 41st Regt. the Officers commanding the Artillery and Engineers, and the heads of departments in the garrison; as also to the several gentlemen strangers then in town. On Thursday about six o'clock, the company (in all about 130) sat down to table. The dinner provided by Mr. Holmes did him great credit; it was excellent, and considering so short a notice, and the disadvantage of there being so fruit this year of any kind in the country, might safely be pronounced elegant beyond any expectation. But what gave a double zest to the entertainment, was the harmony and good humor that universally prevailed. Every heart seemed to be actuated by the same feeling of superlative respect for their distinguished guest, and an anxiety was conspicuous that what might in point of form or otherwise be wanting, should be considered as made up by the warmth of zeal and good intention.

The honorable Mr. M. G. L. was in the chair, and Mr. Justice Panet and the honorable Mr. Richardson, vice-presidents, there being one cross table, and two lengthways.

The toasts given on the occasion by the president in English, were well translated and repeated in French by Mr. Panet.—They were as follows, and the band of the 41st Regt. played thereto the several appropriate tunes after mentioned.

1. "The King"—with three cheers, and God save the King.
2. "The Queen."
3. "The Prince of Wales and Royal Family."—Duke of York's March.
4. "The Governor in Chief."—The Garb of old Gaul.
5. "The health of Mr. Jackson, and may the distinguished ability, dignity and firmness displayed by him in the late negotiation at Washington, in support of the honor of our King and the interests of our country, be followed as an example by all British Plenipotentiaries."—Three cheers, and Lord Moun's welcome to Scotland.
6. "The Lieutenant Governor of our sister Province of Upper Canada."
7. "The Navy"—with Rule Britannia.
8. "The Army."—British Grenadiers.
9. "The British Constitution, may its sterling worth be proof against the timel of Democratic innovation."
10. "His Majesty's Subjects throughout all his dominions—May they be sensible of the blessings they enjoy, and oppose every attempt to disseminate disloyal, dissension and discord."
11. "Success to the Patriots in Spain and Portugal"—with Britons strike home.
12. "The immortal memory of Lord Nelson."
13. "May the United States, in appreciating their true interests, ever remain in peace and friendship with the country of their forefathers."
14. "May the Democratic part of the United

feel, that brutal abuse of a public minister for fidelity to his trust, marks a ferocity that even savages would blush at."

On the health of Mr. Jackson being given, the room resounded with applause, after which he addressed the company as follows:—

"Gentlemen,

"I beg leave to return you my heart-felt thanks for the honor you have this day done me; and I thank your very worthy President for the manner of his expressing a sentiment which you have favored with your animating approbation. Although I have for some time had the happiness to number amongst my friends a portion of this company, yet, ye, gentlemen, are for the most part so little personally known to each other, that however much I am indebted to your kindness, and how deeply I may feel the obligation, I must chiefly attribute the favorable manner in which you have received this Toast to those principles of national policy by which I have been actuated in that part of my public services which has come more immediately under your observation. Those principles which I had the good fortune early to imbibe from some of the most illustrious statesmen that have adorned our country, it will be my pride to adhere to, to my latest moments, and to transmit unimpaired as the most valuable patrimony that I can bequeath to my children. They consist, gentlemen, briefly in this, that with every disposition to promote harmony with other powers, the honor and dignity of our Sovereign must be at all risks vindicated—the commercial interests and the naval supremacy of Great Britain must be as strenuously asserted in the cabinet as they are gloriously maintained upon the ocean by those heroes to whom our interests upon that element are devotedly entrusted.

"Gentlemen—after the approbation which I have been so happy as to receive from our most gracious Sovereign, conveyed in terms far transcending any merits that I can have contracted in his service, it has been a satisfaction to me to find my conduct sanctioned by a great and very respectable part of the community in which I have lately resided. It is a further and a still higher gratification to me (because the approbation of my countrymen is a higher object of my ambition) to find that conduct applauded by you who from your local situation are to be considered as very competent judges of the subject. With sentiments so congenial as those which thus prevail between us, I cannot on any part fail to entertain the most sanguine wishes for the happiness and prosperity of these provinces, and of this city in particular, whose loyalty to the King, and attachment to our common country, have ever been so conspicuous.—Permit me to embody these feelings in a Toast which I propose."

TOAST—"Union in the councils and prosperity to the commerce and agriculture of the two Canadas."

After the Toast of the Army, Mr. Jackson requested permission to give one more sentiment, which being readily granted, he spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen,

"You will have observed that in the sentiments I before expressed there was nothing exclusive, nothing that could give umbrage out of this room. The principles which I then stated are to be asserted, not for the gratification of any selfish object of pride or ambition, still less for the exertion of any less formidable power, but as affording the only safeguard which remains to the freedom and independence which is yet to be found in the civilized world against that system of rapine and usurpation that has so nearly overwhelmed continental Europe, and the only bulwark that can shield this western

hemisphere from similar disasters. In these principles, therefore, there is nothing inconsistent with that good will that should exist between us and the neighbouring States, where there are men who duly appreciate the value of a good understanding between the two countries. There are those, who able and well informed would be an ornament to any society, and are capable of unravelling the intrigues and exposing the artifices of their and our enemies; and who, knowing that the world affords sufficient scope for the spirit of enterprise which in all countries so eminently distinguishes the present age, are convinced that the interests of Great Britain and America not only do not clash, but are likely most to prosper where they are most united. It is to such men that we must look for the arrival of that period so much desired by the true friends of both countries, when discarding jealousies and banishing every unpropitious recollection, we remember only that our friends in the U. States are blood of our blood and bone of our bone. As for me, I shall carry home with me no other regret than that of not having been the instrument of reconciling differences which have been too actively fomented and suffered to exist too long. I propose as a Toast, "Prosperity to the United States of America."

After which an American gentleman present, desired permission to give a Toast, which being granted, he spoke to the following purpose:—

That inspired by the liberal sentiments expressed towards his country by the enlightened Ambassador from Great Britain, he felt it incumbent on him to follow Mr. Jackson with another sentiment, which he had no doubt would be drunk with entire satisfaction by all the gentlemen at table.

"OLD ENGLAND, who with Roman pride and Roman power, hath, during a war of eighteen years resisted and repelled the enormous and overgrown power of democracy, and who with extended arms hath successfully lashed and buffeted the waves of despotism, which have overwhelmed and mercilessly destroyed all continental Europe."

Other volunteers were given, particularly one by General Drummond, viz. "The health of Mrs. Jackson," in which the company most cordially joined. Upon this Mr. Jackson again said that it had almost the appearance of presumption in him to have occupied so often the attention of the company that evening. But he had another volunteer to propose, and they would allow that these could not be too many volunteers in a good cause, and now (he added) that the ice is broken, which by he understood was no easy matter in this northern region, he would shortly propose to them to drink "The City of Montreal," which was immediately done with three cheers.

Mr. Jackson and some of the other guests and part of the company retired a little before 10 o'clock, and some remained until midnight. The whole went off in the utmost good humour, and we may safely aver, that in no country, and upon no occasion, was ever hilarity and decorum more perfectly united.

After leaving the company at Holmes' Hotel on Thursday evening Mr. Jackson visited the Theatre, and was received by the audience with the loudest applause—the band of the 41st Regiment struck up "God save the King" when he entered the box; after which the audience cheered, and the band again played that favourite air.

About nine o'clock on Saturday morning he and his family embarked for Quebec in a large birch canoe, manned by twelve Canadians; being attended to the water side by a number of the citizens, who repeatedly cheered them as the canoe pushed from the beach.

## QUEBEC, AUGUST 30, 1810.

Thursday being the Duke of York's birth day, His Excellency the Governor in Chief gave, in the manner of the two preceding years, a fête champêtre, to a very numerous company, at Powell-place. The festivities of the day were greatly enhanced by the presence of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson. At dinner, after the usual loyal toasts, His Excellency the Governor was pleased to give "Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, a pleasant passage to their native country, and a happy meeting of their friends." Mr. Jackson rose and expressed his gratitude to his Excellency for his good wishes, as well as for the distinguished hospitality shown him both by His Excellency and the province. Rule Britannia having been played after one of the toasts, the British minister, with Sir James's permission, proposed that the tune be followed by three cheers, with which every voice most heartily accorded. On Sir James's leaving the table, Mr. Jackson gave His Excellency, in a bumper, with three times three, when the air resounded with the most animated cheers. The company retired late in the evening, highly gratified and exhilarated with the pleasures of the day.

On Friday last the Merchants of Quebec gave a public dinner, at the Union Hotel, to the Right Honourable Francis James Jackson, His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States of America; and were also honored by the presence of His Excellency the Governor in Chief and suite; with His Majesty's Judges, the Legislative and Executive Councillors, present at Quebec, Monseigneur the Catholic Bishop, (the Lord Bishop of Quebec being in Upper Canada, the Merchants were deprived of the honor of his company) all the Staff Officers in Garrison, the Commanding and other field officers of regiments, in garrison, and all the different heads of Departments, with several of the Protestant and Catholic Clergy, and a number of strangers, on visits at Quebec. The short time betwixt Mr. Jackson's arrival and the time fixed for his departure rendered it nearly impossible for the Merchants to accomplish, in the smallest degree, their united wishes of receiving their dignified guests in a suitable way; yet by the indefatigable exertions of the Committee appointed at their general meeting, and a readiness, on the part of their friends to render them every assistance, they succeeded beyond all expectation. The death of the Landlord of the Hotel, on the second day after they commenced their preparations, deprived them of nearly all assistance from the people of the house. Mr. Hetherington, house painter and paper-hanger, much to his credit, colored and prepared the great ball-room in a very handsome manner, in three days; but time would not admit of doing the same to the other apartments or the stair case and hall. The table was laid in the great ball room, by Mr. King, assisted by the principal servants of the gentlemen of the town. At the head of the room, immediately behind the President, were placed the Arms of His Majesty, elegantly emblazoned, with the Colors of Colonel

Hale's battalion of militia, suspended on either side. The Orchestra was filled with the band of the King's Regiment, by permission of Col. Young. At three quarters past five His Excellency the Governor in Chief's carriage arrived at the door of the Hotel, with His Excellency and Mr. Jackson. They were received and conducted into the house, by the principal Merchants. At six o'clock dinner was announced, and His Excellency the Governor in Chief took his seat on the right of the President, the Honourable James Irvine, Esq. Mr. Jackson sat on his left. The rest of the company were placed at the principal table, according to their rank, and the whole, amounting to 120, were commodiously seated. The Vice-Presidents and managing Committee were John Caldwell, W. Burns, D. Monro, J. Mure, J. Stuart, George Hamilton, B. P. Wagner, J. D. Hamilton and J. H. Jolliffe, Esquires, each of whom had his assigned seat and duty to attend to. The dinner was composed of the best of every thing that could possibly be procured, and did credit to the caterers as well as to Mr. Pretaboire, the cook. It was served up with much taste and great regularity. After the removal of the first course the room was lighted, which gave to the whole a much grander appearance. The second course and the dessert, principally provided by Messrs. Palmer & Co. (particularly the pastry, jellies and ices) were of the very best, as were the different kinds of wines and other liquors, from the vaults of the principal Wine Merchants. On entering the dinner room the band struck up "God Save the King"; and continued to play different select pieces of music during the dinner. After the cloth was removed, the following toasts were given and drank by every one present with great glee:—

1. "The King."—with 3 times 3. Music, "God save the King."
2. "The Queen." Ditto
3. "The Prince of Wales and Royal Family." Ditto.
4. "His Excellency the Governor in Chief, and may we long remain under his Paternal Government."—3 times 3.—Music, "The Duke of York's March"

His Excellency rose and thanked the company, in glowing terms; and proposed a Volunteer Toast of "Prosperity to the Province of Lower Canada"—which was drank with enthusiasm, and 3 times 3.

5. Mr. Jackson, His Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary, whose urbanity, dignity and firmness, united with superior abilities, have enabled him to maintain the honor of our King and Country in peculiarly important situations and under trying circumstances, as affecting his personal feelings."—3 times 3—Music, "Gang nae mair to you towa"

Mr. Jackson rose and addressed the company, but not having notes of his speech, with which we hope to be favored in time for our next publication, we will not, in the mean time, run the risk of quoting from memory. He concluded by proposing as a Volunteer Toast, "The hand that governs with firmness, and the heart that obeys with cheerfulness."—Which was drank with 3 times 3.

6. "The Lieutenant-Governor and Province of Upper-Canada"—Music, "The march of the King's regiment"

7. "The Army."—Music, "British Grenadiers."

Mr. Jackson addressed the company, making allusion to the eminent services of His Excellency the Governor in Chief, as well in the bosom of his country as in every quarter of the globe; and proposed 3 times 3 in honor of the Army, to which he paid many well-merited compliments. This was most enthusiastically acceded to, and followed by nine hearty cheers.

8. "The Navy."—3 times 3.—Music, "Hears of Oak"

9. "The Constitution.—May we ever prove grateful for the many blessings we enjoy under it."—Music, "O, the roast beef of Old England."

10. "The United armies in Spain and Portugal, may they emulate the virtues of their heroic leaders, and meet with the success they so well deserve"—3 times 3—Music, "Britons strike home."

11. "Copenhagen policy, the legitimate and hitherto successful means of controuling Bonaparte."—Music, "Downfall of Paris"

Mr. Jackson rose and said he had but one remark to make on the allusion here made, that Bonaparte had regretted his not adopting that policy.

12. "Accommodation betwixt our mother Country and the United States of America, on principles mutually honorable."—Music, "Hail lovely peace."

13. "Ships, Colonies and Commerce"!!! Music, "Rule Britannia"

This was the last of the toasts proposed by the managing Committee.—The President then directed a bumper to be filled, and proposed "The health of Mrs. Jackson, and a safe and pleasant passage to England" which was drank with 3 times 3.

Mr. Jackson again rose and thanked the company in the name of his Lady, concluding with the following toast—"Prosperity to the City of Quebec."

When the King was given, and also at the 4th and 5th toasts, the unanimous and heartfelt plaudits continued for many minutes, and likewise on receiving the thanks of His Excellency the Governor in Chief; and at each time the company was addressed by Mr. Jackson.—At half past nine the two illustrious visitors withdrew, the music playing "God save the King" accompanied by a long continued clapping of hands, mingled, however, with expressions of regret at their early departure.—They went from the Hotel to the Theatre, where they were received in like manner.—A great part of the company remained a considerable time after; when many loyal and patriotic toasts were proposed and drank; amongst which the following from Moneigneur the Catholic Bishop "The British Nation; may it long enjoy the blessings of Heaven for the kind and liberal hospitality, relief and support it afforded to the Catholic Clergy, after the Revolutions of France and Spain,"

3 times 3.

The health of the worthy President was then proposed as a bumper toast, and drank with the like honors.—The President thanked the company with much natural diffidence, expressing his high sense of the honor that had been done him; and his regret at not being better able to fulfil the duties of the chair.—He wished to say more but was silenced by the universal plaudits of the company.

"The Militia of the Province" was then proposed and drank, upon which Mr. Mure addressed the chair and reminded Mr. President that he had had the honor of distinguishing himself that day, under the colors of the Regiment of Militia, to which most of the company present belonged, that he trusted the whole corps would on all occasions, distinguish themselves under and in defence of them, and that being honored with the presence of their Colonel, he hoped he might be permitted to propose his health, together with the Militia of Quebec, which being unanimously and cordially approved of, the health of "Colonel Hale and the Quebec Militia" was given and drank with great applause.—Col. Hale addressed the President and thanked him and the company for the honor conferred on him; adding, that he was confident that the Militia would ever do their duty.—Monsieur, accompanied by the Grand Vicair, the Superior of the Seminary, the Curé de Quebec, and the Bishop's Secretary retired at ten o'clock.

It is an agreeable reflection to the Merchants, who gave this elegant entertainment, that both His Majesty's illustrious Representatives appeared to be well pleased with their exertions to make them so; and that the whole of the visitors seemed equally satisfied with the attention paid to them.

Mr. Jackson, his Lady and Son, an uncommonly fine boy of four years old, left Woodfield, the Country seat of Matthew Bell, Esq. on Saturday, for Montreal, in one of His Excellency the Governor's Carriages, intending to sleep at the Hoable Mr. De Lanaudiere's, at Ste Anne's.—We understand that they will remain one day at Montreal, and then proceed to New York, where it is supposed that the Venus frigate is arrived to convey them to G. Britain.

Mr. Jackson's ready attention to every representation from this country coupled with the recollection of the harsh treatment he had met with on his way hither, rendered him highly worthy of every mark of attention from the mercantile body; and they are highly gratified by the opportunity afforded them, regretting, at the same time, the impossibility that existed of paying that marked attention to Mrs. Jackson when they sincerely wished to have done; and in which they were joined by every Lady in the society, as well as by the Gentlemen not immediately interested in Commerce.

We are authorised to state that the late reports concerning the murder of a woman are altogether unfounded. They have been traced to John Dimsey, an Artillery soldier; who after having positively said, he had seen the body of the supposed deceased; on being examined, admitted it was a falsehood.

the correct behavior, at all times, of the military corps, requires of us to say, that his man is a new recruit, and known to be fully capable of like impositions.

We must be permitted to add that since the assault on young Loignon, of St. Nicholas, fabricated reports of similar offences current among the inhabitants of the neighboring parishes, are, in a manner, without number, with added atrocities, ending in the death of the supposed sufferers. We must suppose such fabrications to have their origin only in disposition, in the minds of the ignorant, to create terrors.

### PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

July 13—Hope, Wm. Haigh, from Whitby, 9 weeks, to Linthorne & Jolliffe, in ballast.

William, Thos. Postgate, from Shields, 10 weeks, to Henry Caldwell, in ballast.

Unanimity, D. Young, from Leith, to J. Colman & Co. in ballast.

Recovery, Richd. Somersell, from Trepassy, (N. F.) 20 days, to James Ross, cargo, Salt & Goods.

Cato, Jacob Findall, from Sunderland, 28 days, to W. Jackson, cargo, Coals, Gimbstones, &c.

Two Brothers, J. K. Forret, from Plymouth, 65 days, to G. & W. Hamilton, Maria, Millar, 10 weeks from London, to J. Colman & Co. ballast.

Two Friends, C. Arbour, from Bay de Chaleur, 18 days, to the master, cargo, Fish, Wine and Furs, 4 passengers, Capt. A. was informed by the mate of one of the wrecks, that 4 vessels were lost on the Island of St. John, coming from Europe; and another on the Cape north of Cape Breton, crew of the latter lost.

Teinagan, J. Walker, from Wiltchaven, 7 weeks, to Patterson & Co. Three Rivers, cargo, dry goods.

Schooner Mary, Ritchie, 26 days from Halifax, to L. Delamare, cargo rum.

Belmont Castle, Tullock, 9 weeks from Plymouth, to Atkinson & Co. ballast.

Rochdale, Burn, 11 weeks from Sunderland, to Patterson & Co. ballast.

Austin, Appiewait, 68 days from Newcastle, to Mure & Jolliffe, ballast.

Johns, Wilson, 20 days from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to Patterson & Co. cargo salt.—Capt. Desalsherry and 30 other passengers.—Intelligence—before the Johns sailed, Ad. Sir J. Duckworth arrived at St. Johns.

Messenger, Cooken, 19 days from Halifax, to W. Burns, cargo rum and sugar.

St. Thomas, Naughton, 53 days from Montrose, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.

Neptune, Garritt, 9 weeks from Newcastle, to Linthorne & Jolliffe, ballast.

There are other arrivals of which we have not been able to procure the reports. Vessels appear every moment, and many others are announced by the Telegraph.

Launched, on Wednesday, from the yard of Mr. Goudie, the ship MATHA.

### MARRIED.

On Saturday, Mr. CHARLES MEGEE, Clerk of the Cheque Ordinance Department, to Miss MARY GOWEN, of this city.

On Sunday, Mr. LEONARD MARLER, of the Field Train Department, to Miss CHARLOTTE DEMONTMOLLIN, of this city.

### DIED.

On Tuesday, Mr. PATRICK HERRALD, of this city.

### SALES BY AUCTION.

In addition to the articles advertised in the Gazette, will be sold, on TUESDAY next the 21st instant, at the Subscribers' Auction Room, 12 Pouchons of Jamaica Spirits and 2 Trunks superfine ready-made Clothes.

Sale to begin at ONE o'clock.

JONES & WHITE.

Quebec, Aug. 20, 1810.

On THURSDAY MORNING next, at NINE o'clock, at JAMES GRAY's Auction-room, without reserve:

ONE Bale superfine Cloth, 4 ds. common do. 10 pieces India Satins and Silks, a bale White Cottons, 5 Trunks Calicoes, 3 do. Gingham, 3 Bales India Handkerchiefs, and a great variety of other articles.

He will have sales at his Auction-room on every MONDAY and THURSDAY of the month of October, and every THURSDAY of the month of November next.

Quebec, 18th Aug. 1810.

On FRIDAY next, the 24th instant, at the Stores of Messrs. J. T. HOYLE & Co. on the Queen's Wharf, at ONE o'clock

A GREAT variety of GOODS, amongst which are Cloths, Flashes, Kerseys, Swanskins, Calicoes, Lintiring and Cotton Umbrellas, striped Cottons, Brown Holland, Dowlas, &c. &c.

### ALSO.

Forty Kegs best White Lead Paint, 13 do. Black and Yellow, 4 sheets milled Lead, 7 Coils 8uple Rope, a few bags Patent Shot, Lampblack in papers, Paris White, and a variety of other articles.

And, for account of the Underwriters and others concerned—one Bale damaged Cloths.

Quebec, Aug. 20, 1810.

JUST received, and for sale, at the Wharf occupied by the Subscriber, — St. Vincent and Demarara Rum, Muscovado Sugar and Coffee.

### ALSO FOR SALE.

THE good Schooner MARY, just arrived from the West Indies, 92 tons measurement,—a burthensome, full-built vessel, will answer the River Trade and may be fitted out for sea at little or no expence.

LOs. DELAMARE.

Quebec, Aug. 20, 1810.

FREIGHT may be had for St. Johns, Newfoundland, in the Ship MESSENGER, if applied for immediately to

WILLIAM BURNS.

Quebec, 20th Aug. 1810.

### THEATRE.

### MR. MILLS'S NIGHT.

ON TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, 1810.

MR. MILLS respectfully begs leave to inform the public that the Play announced for his Benefit, on Friday evening, is, by desire, changed to Mr. MACKLIN'S admired Comedy of the

### MAN OF THE WORLD,

### OR THE TREE BORN SCOTCHMAN.

Sir Pertinax M'Sycophant . . .	Mr. Mills,
Lord Lumbercourt . . .	Mr. Bernard,
Egerton . . .	Mr. Usher,
Sydney . . .	Mr. M'Donald
Melville . . .	Mr. Robertson
Lady M'Sycophant . . .	Mrs. Campbell
Lady Rodolpha Lumbercourt . . .	Mrs. Mills,
Constanza . . .	Mrs. Young,
Betty Hint . . .	Mrs. Usher.

To which will be added the Comic Opera of

### ROBIN HOOD.

Robin Hood . . .	Mr. Usher,
Little John . . .	Mr. Mills,
Rufekin . . .	Mr. Bernard,
Clairdo . . .	Mrs. Mills,
Annette . . .	Mrs. Usher,
Stella . . .	Mrs. Campbell,
Angelina . . .	Mrs. Young.

In the course of the Evening, the following

Songs—

"I mind Pettles and Pans"—Mr. Bernard.—

"When the men a courting came"—Mrs.

Campbell.—"Old Towler"—Mrs. Mills

(For further particulars see Bills.)

### A FRIENDLY HINT.

ALL who delight in doing good to society, are respectfully invited to lend their aid towards printing useful books to be distributed among the destitute, in the Upper Province of Canada. A large number and great variety of children's books, and moral and religious Tracts have been printed in Montreal and in this city, for the purpose above mentioned.—That all may judge of the utility of this plan of doing good, they are invited to call at this, or Mr. Neilson's Printing Office, where specimens of the Tracts and Books may be seen. The distribution of these small books and religious tracts cannot fail of producing some good effects, both in correcting the morals and improving the minds of such as are destitute of the means of improvement.

Whatever may be given towards this plan shall be faithfully applied by the public's friend, and humble servant,

THADDEUS OSGOOD.

Quebec, August 20, 1810.

ON SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

120 Tons Liverpool Salt,  
50 Chaldrons Newcastle Coal,  
60 ditto. Cinders,  
28 ditto. Gimbstones.

100 Boxes Tin,  
26 Faggots Steel,  
60 Bbls. Pot Ashes.

PATTERSON & Co.

St. Peter Street, 20th Aug. 1810.

**FOR SALE,**  
**BY** the Subscriber, at No. 9, St. Roch—  
 550 Barrels Pickled Fish, consisting of  
 Alewives, Herrings, and Pilchards.  
**ALSO,**  
 A few Barrels Prime Pork.  
**LEWIS DAME.**  
 17th Aug. 1810. c

**GOODS UNCLAIMED.**  
**L**ANDED from the **HARRIET**, Captain  
 Fox, from Liverpool, and consigned to  
 order—  
 IGH [in a diamond] D, No. 1—one Bale,  
 SP, 1 a 18—eighteen Casks,  
 AC, 25 a 29—five do.  
 H, 30 a 31—two do.  
 S, 32 a 33—two do.  
 O [in a diamond] 34—one do.  
 SP, 1 a 9—nine Crates,  
 IC, 1 a 9—nine do.  
 O [in a diamond] 1—one do.  
 W, 1 a 24—twenty four Casks.  
**ALSO,**  
 A quantity of Goods consigned to **WILLI**  
**AM ASHTON**, landed at Montreal and Que-  
 bec, per *Harriet, Adonis, Friendship, Aurora*  
 and *Russet*.  
 The said Goods will be delivered on pro-  
 ducing Bills Lading and paying freight and  
 expenses.  
**HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB,**  
 Quebec, Aug 16, 1810. *Quebec & Montreal.*

**FOR SALE,**  
**I**N the Subscribers' Stores, on the Queen's  
 Wharf, the following consignments, now  
 landing from the *Harriet* and *Recovery*—  
 20 Bales Woolen Cloths, Flushing, &c.  
 4 do. Patent Breeches Stuffs, Kerseys  
 &c.  
 10 Cases Manchester Cotton Goods, printed  
 Calicoes, &c.  
 10 Cases Umbrellas and Parasols,  
 2 Casks Buttons,  
 2 Cases Hosiery,  
 2 Casks assorted Cattery,  
 1 Case of Suspensives.  
 The whole will be sold low for cash.  
**ALSO,**  
 20 Firkins of excellent Butter.  
**J. T. HOYLE & Co.**  
 20th August. u

**FOR SALE,**  
**A** FEW Barrels Upper Canada Flour, and  
 a quantity of Staves, piled on different  
 wharfs in the Lower Town. Apply to  
**JOHN STEWART.**  
 18th Aug. 1810. b

**FOR SALE,**  
**A**T a very reduced price, one hundred  
 thousand standard Staves.—Credit on  
 the above will be given until the Fall, on ap-  
 proved Bills.—For particulars apply to  
**JOHN SAXTON CAMPBELL.**  
 Slave Culler.  
 Quebec, 9th July, 1810.

**FOR LIVERPOOL,**  
**T**HE good Brig **ANN**, Edmund  
 Varley, Master, will sail in a few  
 days—For freight or passage apply to  
**BENN, HEATH & Co.**  
 July 30, 1810. c

**FOR GREENOCK,**  
**T**HE new Ship **POMPEY**, David  
 Cowen, Master, will sail in about  
 a month hence.—For freight or passage apply  
 to  
**ROGERSON, HUNTER & Co.**  
 No 6 Mountain Street.  
 Quebec, 20th July, 1810.

**FOR SALE,**  
**T**HE good Schooner **CHANCE**,  
 just arrived from Jamaica and  
 Halifax 98 Tons measurement, carries 1000  
 Barrels, is well found, and will be unloaded  
 in a few days; if not sold immediately, she  
 will take in freight for Halifax.—Apply to  
 Capt. **WILKIE**, of *Leid*, at the Wharf oc-  
 cupied by the Subscriber, or to  
**L. DELAMARE.**  
 Quebec, 5th August, 1810.

For Sale on board, high proof old Jama-  
 ica Spirits, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee and Lig-  
 num Vitæ.  
**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER**  
**T**HE good Brig **WEST**, of Scotland,  
 if applied for immediately, a good stout vessel  
 of 114 tons register, now ready to load.  
 Enquire of **PATTERSON & Co.**  
 St. Peter Street, 23d July.

**FREIGHT FOR CLYDE,**  
**T**HE New Ship **JANE**, Robert  
 Wilson, Master, daily expected  
 from Montreal, and bound to Greenock,  
 could take about 100 to 200 tons of Goods  
 on Freight;—The Ship has already one half  
 her Cargo on board, and will be ready im-  
 mediately on her arrival at Quebec to receive  
 any goods that may offer.—Application to  
 be made to Mr. **DAVID MUNN**, at Mon-  
 treal, or to  
**IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co.**  
 Quebec, 19th July, 1810.

**WANTED TO CHARTER,**  
**A** Vessel of the first class, of 200  
 to 250 Tons, to take a cargo of  
 Wheat to Cork or Milford for orders, and  
 proceed thence either to Bristol, Liverpool or  
 the Clyde.  
**PATERSON, GRANT & Co.**  
 19th August. u

**GEORGE BROWNE**, No. 9,  
 Notre Dame Street, wants to  
 Charter two Ships of 350 to 400 tons each,  
 to load for London; and one of 300 to 350  
 tons for Liverpool.  
 19th August.

**FOR LONDON,**  
 To sail about the first of September,  
**T**HE good Ship **MERMAID**, 370  
 tons, armed with 15 guns, JOHN  
 DODS, Commander, For passage only,  
 having excellent accommodations, apply to the  
 commander on board, at Irvine's wharf, or to  
 Messrs. **J. MURE & Co.**

**GEORGE BROWNE,**  
 No. 9, Notre Dame Street—HAS FOR SALE  
**O**LD Port Wine, in casks of 6 doz each,  
 London Brown Stout, in do. do.  
 London Particular Madeira,  
 Real Cogniac Brandy,  
 Wedgewood's Ware, in crates containing  
 complete set,  
 English Bar Iron, Rods and Hoops,  
 Superfine, fine and coarse Woolen Cloths and  
 Blankets,  
 Silk, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery, best London  
 military and other Beaver Hats, an assortment  
 of Saddlery Wine-boules and best Valer  
 Corks, a few double and single barrel'd Fowling  
 Pieces, Powder Flasks, Shot-Belts, Flints, &c.  
 &c. which Goods are of the best manufacture  
 and quality.  
 Quebec, July 7, 1810.

**WILLIAM SHEEHY**, Breeches maker,  
 No. 14, St. Lewis Street, has just re-  
 ceived, in the Brig *Stramford*, from Liverpool,  
 a quantity of prime military Buck and Doe  
 Skins, which he will make up in the best man-  
 ner, for ready money, he has also received a  
 quantity of gloves assorted.  
 Quebec, 4th June, 1810.

**L**E Sous-signé vient de débaler, et a ven-  
 du à son magasin, N. 22, rue de la mon-  
 tagne.  
 Un assortiment complet de marchandises  
 sèches, consistant en nappes de différentes  
 sortes, toile ouvrière, baptiste superfine, mousselines  
 assorties, toiles, bas de soie, bas unis et  
 dentelés, bazin, frappé, toiles nettes.—Un as-  
 sortiment pour le dentil consistant en bombazine  
 superfine, bombazette, mousselines et baptistes  
 noires, avec une grande variété d'autres  
 articles  
 Les articles sus-mentionnés ayant été payés  
 en argent le sous-signé les vendra à des prix  
 raisonnables, pour argent comptant seulement.  
**C. RIVERS.**  
 No. 22 Rue la montagne.  
 1er. Juin 1810.

**L**ES sous-signés ont à vendre les articles sui-  
 vants, qui se débarquent actuellement de  
**BRITANNIA**, capitaine Oldis, de Liverpool,  
 savoir—100 tonnes de romme, 20 pipes de vin  
 de Sherry, 19 tierçons de vieux vin d'Oporto,  
 d'une qualité supérieure, contenant depuis 4  
 jusqu'à 6 douzaine chacune, 67 quarts de la  
 meilleure grosse bière, en bouteilles, 15 ton-  
 neaux de charbon de Cannel, 9 cables neufs  
 de 10 et 13 poutres, 1 balot de laine assortie,  
 plusieurs futailles, &c de claucaillerie, jo-  
 uetterie, montres, &c. qui seront vendus à des  
 prix raisonnables.

**AUSSTI**, 30 quarts de port et perlaer.  
**PATTERSON & Co.**  
 4 de juin. Rue St. Pierre.

Printed and published for **THOMAS CARY**, No. 4  
 St. Lewis Street, at the **NEW PRINTING OF-  
 FICE**, No. 19, Buede Street.

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

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

C. RIVERS,

1st June, No: 22 Mountain Street,

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—  
MERCHANTABLE Pine Boards, well seasoned,

- 1 1/2 Inch Pine Plank,
- 2 do. do. do.
- 3 1/2 do. do. do.
- Lathwood,

White Ash Oars, and other articles of Lumber, for the delivery of which enquire at THOS. LEW, Jun.'s office, La Montagne Street.

THOS. LEW, Jun.

N. B. Good articles of Merchandize will be taken in barter for the above-mentioned articles of Lumber, at a reasonable advance.

Quebec, 14th May, 1810.

NOTICE

ALL persons who have had goods shipped per Francis, Captain Hutton, from Liverpool, are hereby notified that they are arrived in the new New Liverpool, now discharging at Messrs. Harro & Bell's Wharf, and will be delivered to the Consignees on their producing bills of lading and paying freight for same to the subscribers.

GEO. & WM. HAMILTON.

Quebec, July 30, 1810

A VENDRE.

UNE terre située dans la paroisse de St. Augustin, à environ douze arpents de superficie en montant, contenant environ deux cents quarante arpents en superficie à prendre depuis le fleuve en gagnant la profondeur; sur laquelle sont construits une bonne Maison en bois, une grange de 92 pieds, avec une écurie et des étables et divers autres bâtiments, au nombre de sept en tout, dans le meilleur ordre. Il y a d'excellentes prairies qui produisent annuellement environ 3500 boites de foin, de grands parcs et une quantité de terre labourable; 2 grands vergers plantés la plus grande partie par les pomariers de Montréal; la dite terre est en tout en bons piquets et perches de cedre. Il a été donné un titre incontestable, et des facilités pour le paiement.

UNE autre terre située dans le 4e rang de la même Seigneurie, richement boisée, sur laquelle il y a un nombre de cèdres propres à faire des clôtures et autres ouvrages.

Pour plus amples informations s'adresser au sousigné sur les lieux.

JOSEPH SAUVAGEAU.

St. Augustin, le 11e Juin. 1810.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

ON the morning of Saturday, the 14th instant, a Boat with three or more men, came about two o'clock to the Timber Ground of Mure & Joliffe, below Pointe à Pizeau, and were detected in the act of feloniously stealing and carrying away some dressed and undressed Red Pine Masts, a part whereof has been recovered in the possession of persons who state that they found them drift on the opposite side of the river, at near two miles distance from the Timber Ground.

Some Oak and Pine Timber has been lately conveyed away in like manner, from different rafts or same place, and has not yet been discovered, and of 32 dressed and undressed Masts taken away, only eleven have been found.

To deter further deprivations is the duty of every honest man, and the subscribers flatter themselves that every one in any way concerned in the Timber Trade, or in Shipping, will use their utmost endeavors to discover and bring to justice the persons who were in the aforementioned Boat; and as a further encouragement, a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS will be paid on the conviction of all or either of them, by applying to

MURE & JOLIFFE, or JOHN MURE & Co.

Quebec, July 16, 1810.

Any person giving information where any of the said Masts or Timber are now feloniously concealed, and fearing to appear as a prosecutor, will be liberally rewarded, and their names concealed, if other proof can be got.

J. M. & Co.

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

HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB.

Quebec, 10th July, 1810.

FOR SALE,

AT THE NEW PRINTING OFFICE—

- Blank Bills of Exchange,
- Bills of Lading,
- Prices Current,
- Seamen's Indentures, &c.

FOR SALE,

A PIECE of land, situated in the parish of St. Augustin, at about twelve arpents from the church running upwards, containing about two hundred and forty superficial arpents from the river to its depth, with a good wooden house thereon, a barn of 92 feet, and stabling; also divers other buildings, amounting to seven in the whole, all in the best condition. There are excellent meadows, which produce annually about 3500 bundles of hay; large fields for grazing, and a quantity of cultivable ground; two large Orchards, principally planted with Montreal apple trees; the said piece of land is newly enclosed with good cedar pickets and posts. Incontestable titles will be given and the payment will be made easy.

Another piece of land situated in the fourth range of the same seigniory, rich in timber, among which are a number of cedar trees, proper for fences and other works.

For further information, application to be made to the Subscriber, on the property.

JOSEPH SAUVAGEAU.

St Augustin, 11e Juin, 1810.

ON SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

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

FREDERICK GLACKMYER

Upper Town, July 30.

Spanish Red Wine.

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

ALSO, 200 Puns. strong Leward Island Rum, Wm. OVIATT, Champlain Street.

4th June.

TO LET.

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

THE Subscribers, being empowered to act for the Underwriters of the City of London, and Port of Liverpool, in all cases, that may come within their knowledge, on the River St. Lawrence and to take charge of vessels, where there are no authorised Agents, do hereby give notice of the same for the information of Masters of Ships and others concerned.

GEO. & WM. HAMILTON.

Quebec, June, 14, 1810.

NEPTUNE INN.

MERCHANTS and the public in general are respectfully informed that a list of the arrival and sailing of vessels, with other intelligence, will be regularly kept, and may be seen daily, at the above inn.

At the same time, the public are acquainted that the best accommodations and attendance will be furnished, as usual, at the said inn.—21st May, 1810.

**FOR SALE,**

84 Kegs Butter,  
54 Barrels prime Pork,  
20 do Cargo do.  
25,000 Standard Staves,  
Enquire of Messrs. HALL & GOWEN.  
Quebec, 16th July, 1810.

**FOR SALE,**

ON very reasonable terms, by the Subscribers—  
150 Bbl. Pot and Pearl Ashes, (an excellent lot)  
10 M. Saves, which, for the convenience of purchasers, will be put on board their vessels at a reasonable expence,  
10 M. feet White Oak Timber,  
5 M. do. Pine do. and just arrived, a very extensive Consignment of Woolsens of every description.  
**WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.**  
Quebec, 6th Aug. 1810.

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

Orders in writing left at the Office of Mr. John Munro, in the Lower Town, will be attended to.

**JAMES PATERSON.**

Quebec, the 25th June, 1810.

**LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE**  
HAVE FOR SALE,

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

**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—**

PORT Wine, best old London P. Madeira, Pico, Fayal and Spanish Wines, few Chests Hyson Skin Tea, American Leather, West India Codfish, Pot and Pearl Ashes inspected last winter, good white and green boiling Pease, about 300 barrels prime Pork, and 50 barrels prime Beef.

They expect daily about 12,000 bushels Wheat, bought on the Montreal market; superfine and fine Flour kilndried, Biscuit, Flax seed, and Staves on their wharf.

**ALSO,**

21 Puncheons old Grenada Rum,  
20 Boxes of Tin,  
40 Kegs black, red and yellow Paint now landing from on board schooner Polly, from St. Johns, Newfoundland.

**PETER BREHAUT & Co.**

Quebec, May 14, 1810.

**FOR SALE,**

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

London particular Vidonia do.  
Old Cogniac Brandy great strength,  
Strong Brown Stout in Hhds.  
1500 Minots St. Ulus Salt afloat,  
A few Tons Iron Hoops for making shingle Nails

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

**HENRY DEAVES.**

St Peter Street, 9th July, 1810

**JOS FLOWER & NICHOLAS NEWBERY**  
HAVE FOR SALE.—

A few Pieces real Rotterdam Geneva of prime quality, of last year's importation,  
Port and Madeira Wines,  
French Brandy,  
Jamaica Spirits,  
Vinegar, superfine Mustard and Pickles,  
Double refined Sugar,  
Paints of various colours,  
Anchors from 2 to 19 cwt.  
Cordage of various sizes,  
Assorted Bar Iron.  
Sheet and Plate do  
Deck, and from 6 to 20d. Nails,  
Canada Scythes,  
Plow and Timber Chains with Staples,  
Crow Bars,  
Crown Glass, 9½ by 8½ and 8½ by 7½.  
Quebec, 26th June, 1809

**FOR SALE.**

THAT commodious house and lot, N<sup>o</sup> 4, Sauli au Maire street, the property and now in the occupancy of the subscriber, who will dispose of the same on easy terms of payment, and give possession thereof

on the first day of May next. For further particulars apply to **JOHN PAINTER.**  
Quebec, July 3, 1810.

**MR. COCKBURN, Surgeon, &c. &c.**

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

N.B. A young man of respectable connections, wanted immediately to the above Business

Quebec, June, 18, 1810.

**FOR SALE,**

A QUANTITY of Norway Pine Lath wood and Ash Oars. Apply to **PATTERSON, DYKE & Co.**

**To Merchants and others concerned**

**IN THE LUMBER TRADE.**

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

**THE ACT FOR THE BETTER REGULATION OF THE LUMBER TRADE.**

Price—2s. 6d.

**LEWIS CRAMER.**

**BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,**

**BEGS** leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has commenced business in the Lower Town Market Place, and has just received by the Neptune from London, a general assortment of the best English Boots and Shoes, Ladies Spanish walking Shoes do. do. Kid and Jane Slippers, Children's Morocco Boots and Shoes and a supply of English leather which will be made up on the shortest notice.

From the experience he has had by working in the principal Cities in the United States, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give complete satisfaction and by punctuality and attention merit a part of the public patronage.  
Quebec, 1st May, 1810.

N. B. Wanted four or five Journeymen Shoe-Makers to whom the highest wages and constant employ will be given, none but good workmen need apply.

L. C.

**CRESCENT COVE.**

About two miles distant from Cap Rouge River in the Quebec side.

**NOTICE — TO MERCHANTS AND DEALERS**

in LUMBER — The Subscribers having purchased, and prepared the above Cove for the reception of Lumber of every description, recommend the same to the attention of those who may bring down Lumber for sale, and particularly to Merchants who are not provided with such conveniences as the above Cove offers in point of safety and proximity to good anchorage, where vessels can lay and load, close to the Beach, and run no risk whatever of losing their Timber. A reef of rocks projects on each side (which completely shelters the Cove from the severest storm of wind, either up or down the River) to which a boom will be affixed—cribs of staves and plank can be unloaded free of cartage expence, the Cove is of easy access, and the great risk of passing the Town with Rafts (by endeavouring to gain the Lower Cray) will be avoided. **FRAS. & Wm. HUNTER.**

Quebec, 3d May, 1810.

**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,**

At his Store, Lower Town Market Place—  
400 Barrels best prime Beef,  
300 Boxes mould and dipt Candles,  
50 Kegs fresh Lard,  
100 Boxes Chocolate,  
10 Cwt. green Coffee, and few barrels Irish, Mess and Canada cargo Pork.  
**C. SMITH.**

Quebec, May 14, 1810.

**TO LET.**

**TWO** good dry GOOD STORES, with Counting Room for each. Apply to **JAMES GRAY, Broker,**

Quebec, 3d May, 1810.