

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PÆLIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. IV. 6.

VOLUME VIII.]

MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1812.

[NUMBER 9.]

JUST PUBLISHED,

REPORTS OF CASES argued and determined in the COURT OF KING'S BENCH,

For the DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, in the province of Lower Canada.

By G. PYKE, esq. Barrister at Law.

FOR HILARY TERM, 50th GEO. III.

Printed for the reporter, and sold at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE; and at J. Brown's bookstore, Montreal.

[Price—five shillings.]

The subsequent numbers will be published as speedily as possible.

FOR SALE AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' STORES,

- 4 pipes old London particular Madeira,
- 5 do. London market do.
- 3 do.
- 2 quarter casks } Mountain and Malaga wines,
- 40 dozen bottled } Choice table butter, in small kegs for family use,
- 2 hogheads and 20 barrels Muscovado sugar,
- 60 minots Lisbon salt, clean and of choice quality,
- 12 GUNS, 18-pounder carronades, new and in the best order, with carriages, navy-locks, round, Land-gridge & canister shot, &c. &c.
- 1½ tons Copper Balts, ½, ¾, 1 and 1½ inch.
- 3 do. flat and square Iron assorted dimensions.
- 6 do. bolt Iron, ½, ¾, 1, and 1½ inch.
- 9 bundles half inch Rod Iron.
- 10 cwt. best Steel.
- 80 casks assorted plank, board, carole & shingle Nails.
- 4 cases Sheet Iron,
- 50 boxes Tin Plates,
- 1 new 9 inch Cable,
- 7 new 3½ a 7 inch ditto.
- 1 second hand 11½ inch ditto, 80 fathoms,
- 1 ditto 13 do. ditto 70 ditto.
- 36 coils small Cordage 1½ a 4 inch.
- 2 bales Sheathing Paper,
- 10 crates assorted Earthenware,
- Darham Mustard in boxes and kegs.
- 45 kegs red Paint,
- 25 casks Lamp Black,
- 2 ditto Whiting,
- 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,

THE good Schooner FANNY, of about 70 tons register, two years old, and complete in sails, rigging, &c. as she now lays in the river Portneuf.

AND,

THE Schooner MAGDALENE, of 35 tons register, laying at the parish des Ecuries, near the river Jacques Cartier—Terms of payment will be made easy to the purchaser.

JOHN COLTMAN & Co.
Quebec, 27th February, 1812.

GEORGE B. FILLMORE, late master of the Band of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment, respectfully begs leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of the Town and vicinity of Quebec, that his engagement with that regiment is now expired and that he will, from the first of March next, commence teaching the Piano or Harpsichord in Quebec and hopes that any ladies or gentlemen who will entrust their children to his tuition will reap every advantage from the attention he will always pay them.

N. B. Mr. Fillmore tunes and repairs instruments at the shortest notice.
Quebec, 27th Feb. 1812.

M. McALLISTER, Surgeon Dentist, with the most grateful feelings towards his friends and the public, begs leave to solicit their future countenance. *ad. Desmoulin's Boarding House,*
Quebec, 23d Feb. 1812.

FOR SALE by J. HITCHCOCK,
6000 weight fine American Butter in small firkins.
8000 wt. Cheese—lower than usual.
24th February. u

LOST,
ON Sunday the 16th inst. in the afternoon, between Quebec and Charlesbourg, a regimental straight Sword, with a bullion sword knot, nearly new. Whoever will bring it to the Editor of this paper, will be handsomely rewarded.
Quebec, 24th Feb. 1812.

WANTS A PLACE,
A YOUNG MAN who will engage at Montreal or Quebec, has a perfect knowledge of Book-keeping, Shipping, Commission Business, and both languages, who can produce excellent recommendations.—A letter addressed to J. P. at the Montreal Post-Office will meet immediate attention.

A BESOIN D'UNE PLACE,
UN JEUNE HOMME qui s'engagera à Montréal ou à Québec; il entend parfaitement la tenue des livres, les affaires de commerce et d'agence; il a une connoissance des deux langues, et il peut produire les meilleures recommandations.—Une lettre adressée à J. P. au Bureau de la Poste à Montréal recevra une attention immédiate.

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND for sale at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE—THE SINCERE CATHOLICK'S COMPANION, third edition; to which is added the DOUAY CATECHISM, 17th February, 1812.

NEW NEPTUNE INN.
THE subscriber avails himself of the present opportunity to tender his best thanks to the merchants and public in general for the encouragement he received in the Lower Town; and he respectfully informs them that his house, formerly known by the name of the Red House, on the lower or Lorette road, near the General Hospital, is at present well fitted up and stocked with liquors and other requisites, particularly ball and supper-rooms, for the accommodation of parties, and others, who may be pleased to favor him with their custom to whom every attention will be paid on the most reasonable terms.

PIERCE LONNERGAN.
Lorette Road, Nov. 18, 1811.

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

FOR SALE, at MORISON'S COOPERAGE, No. 25, Sault au Matelot street:
20 pipes old L. P. Madeira in hds. gr. cases or in bottles by the dozen.
Also—a few puncheons Jamaica spirits.
Quebec, August 19, 1811. u

FOR SALE,
By private contract—
The schooner CATICHE, of the burthen of 87 tons, with all her rigging and apparel.
MANTHROP & ARNOLD.
Quebec, 20th April, 1811.

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

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER;
30 pipes } very superior Port wine, } Just arrived in
28 hds. } Clayed and Muscovado sugar, } the Dolphin.
Strong fine flavored Jamaica spirits,
Cordage and sails,
Copper in bolt and rods, assorted from ½ to 1½ inch,
Ditto bolts and spikes.
Decr. 5, 1811. WILLIAM OVIATT.

FOR SALE,
AT THE FETCHEMIN SAW-MILLS, opposite Sillery Cove—
50 M. feet merchantable Pine Boards, }
20 M. do. 1½ do. } 20 a 40 feet in
40 M. do. 2 do. Plank, } length.
60 M. do. 3 do. }
10 M. do. Elm Boards and Plank,
60 M. do. Oak do.

Deck Plank and Sheathing Boards, and a constant supply of well seasoned Window Siles, Bars, Venetian Blinds, Door Frames, narrow Boards for flooring, a quantity of Spars of various sizes, and R. Oak and Pine Plank and Boards.—Also, superfine and fine flour, cabin and common biscuit.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING THE WINTER ROADS.
THAT the WINTER ROADS be kept free from slopes, cabots, &c. agreeable to the 60th section of the Road Act, passed in 1796, and the 11th section of the Road Act, passed in 1799, and that the 22d, 23th, and 24th sections of the General Regulations of Police, be strictly observed, also that no person do carry or cart away any snow from the streets of this city or suburbs, without leave of the Surveyor of Roads, under the penalty of the law.

By order of the Magistrates,
JOHN BENTLEY, Road Sur.
Quebec, Nov. 27. 1811.

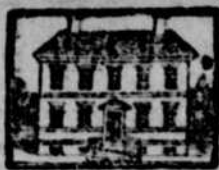
NOTICE.
THE subscribers have just received, per the DOUVE, Captain Selwright, from London, the following articles, which they will sell very low, for cash, bills of exchange, or approved credit—

- 5 pipes very superior Port wine, vintage 1804,
- 15 ditto prior ditto, of an excellent quality,
- 40 casks of Hibbert's brown stout.
- 20 cases of Benton ale,
- 10 cases white wax,
- 20 casks of superior vinegar, containing 30 galls. each,
- 20 tons of iron, of very suitable sizes,
- 2 do. of copper ditto for ship building,
- 20 boxes of tin plate,
- 20 do. of Canada iron plate. Also, 4 cases of pins, No. 4, 5, 6 and 7; ten cases of fine goods, comprising chintzes, shawls, cambrics, &c.; 4 trunks Ladies Goods, 2 trunks of fine mourning goods, &c. &c.

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

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.
Quebec November 25, 1811.

TO BE LET, and possession given on the 1st May next.



THAT new dwelling house, at present occupied by Mrs. C. A. Young, situated near the Chateau and opposite to the Union Hotel, three stories high, with a coach-house and stables, &c. adjoining, having also a good cellar, in which is a well of excellent water. Particulars may be known by application to

Quebec, Feb. 21, 1812.

A LOUER, et la possession donnée au 1er de Mai prochain,



CETTE maison neuve, à présent occupée par Madame C. A. Young, située près du Chateau et vis-à-vis de l'Hotel de l'Union, à trois étages, avec une remise, étables, &c. aussi une bonne cave contenant un puits de très bonne eau. Pour plus amples informations s'adresser à

MARGARET BLACK.

Québec, 21 Février, 1812.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET,



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

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

fire-proof vault.

Immediate possession will be given of the whole premises, except the store—and of the store, on the first day of May next.—Application to be made to

IRVINE, MAGNAUGHT & Co.

Quebec Feb. 6, 1812.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN, CIVILIANS AND MILITARY:

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

WILLIAM SHEEHY.

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

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 3½ to 6½ 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, pigeon, and snipe shot; powder-flasks, 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 29, 1811.

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

JOSEPH FLOWER,
NICHOLAS NEWBERRY,
JAMES CAPPER.

Quebec, 18th December, 1811.

THE SUBSCRIBER duly appointed Curator to WILLIAM THOMPSON, senior, interdicted for insanity, gives NOTICE to all persons indebted to the said William Thompson, to pay the said Curator within one month from the date, and all persons who have any claims against the said William Thompson are also requested to give in their claims, so that they may immediately be settled.

GEORGE STANLEY.

Quebec, 20th January, 1812.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscribers assignees of the Estate of Messrs. Benn, Heath & Co. of this city merchants, shall pay a second dividend to all such creditors as shall have produced and substantiated their claims on the 15th day of March next, at which period they hope to be able to close all the accounts and make the said dividend the last.

JOHN MURE,
JOHN JONES.

Quebec, 15th January, 1812.

N. B. The above has no reference to any business transacted by Mr. Heath since last spring.

AUBERGE DU NEW-NEPTUNE.

LE sousigné prend la liberté d'offrir ses remerciemens aux Négocians, ainsi qu'au public en général, pour l'encouragement qu'on lui a donné à la base ville; et les informe respectueusement que sa maison, autrefois connue sous le nom de la MAISON ROUGE, sur le chemin de Lozenc, près de l'Hôpital Général, est, à présent, bien arrangée en Chambres de Dance et à Souper, et pourvue de boissons et autres articles nécessaires pour des parties, ainsi que les particuliers, qui voudront le favoriser de leur pratique, auxquels on donnera toutes les attentions requises, sur les termes les plus raisonnables.

PIERCE LONNERGAN.

Chemin de Lozette, le 18me de Novembre 1812.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

ONE ten Inch Cable

ONE nine do. do.

THREE eight Inch Hawasers

TWO seven do. do.

TWO six do.

Gordage of all sizes new and twice laid.

50 barrels of whale Oil.

120 do. Fine Flour, for cash or short credit.

MICL. COLTMAN.

Quebec, Dec. 16th. 1811.—No. 43 St. John Street.

FOR SALE.

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

TEN doz real Martinique Nojau,

7 do. castor oil,

30 boxes London pickles,

5 do. West India do.

20 do. Fish sauce,

8 pipes real cognac brandy,

400 boxes red herrings,

40 barrels do. do.

50 Hhds. seal cod and whale oil,

150 kegs Upper Canada butter

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

Quebec 16th Dec 1811.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, he has just received by the Margaret and other ships from London and Hull, a general assortment of fashionable Goods, which will be open and for sale for cash, on Wednesday next.

JOSEPH CRAVEN.

Upper Town, No. 3 St. John street,
Quebec, 15th July, 1812.

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

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

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

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

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

Almonds, bitter & sweet,
Aminous chalybeate water,
Anderson's pills, (ter),
Analeptic pills, James',
Aromat. vinegar, Henry's,
Arrow root, fr. Bermuda,
Aromat. lozenges of Steel,
Barelay's Iich ointment,
British oil,
Brazil wood for dyeing &c.
Ching's lozenges for worms
Cott's pills,
Court-plaster,
Cassia buds,
Coxwell's concrete acid
of lemon-juice,
Castile soap,
Cudell's balsam of honey,
Cough drops, Jebb's,
Camel-hair pencils,
Corn plaster,
Dawson's lozenges for
coughs, &c.
Duffy's elixir,
Dalby's carminatives for
complaints in children,
Durable ink for marking
linen,
Essences, generally ass'd.
Eau Medicinale d'Huison
for the gout,
Elleme's Amboyna lotion,
Do. mouth-powder,
English's Scotch pills,
Eringo root candied,
Fuller's earth,
Godfrey's cordial,
Gold Beater's skin for cuts
— Leaf, (&c.
Gowland's lotion for the
skin,
Hallam's antibilious pills,
Hudson's bleaching liquid
for removing stains from
tables, linen, silks, &c.
Hooper's pills,
Honey, fine strained,
Indigo,
Isinglass,
Jesus's drops,
Ivory black,
Lake drop,
Lavender water in bottles
of different sizes,

Lip salves, assorted,
Lee's pills,
Marshden's Lemonade,
Milk of roses for softening
and beautifying the skin,
Madder for dyeing,
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves,
true Cinnamon, & spices
in general,
Norris' drops, for cough,
Nauken dye and Scott's
blue,
Oil of Cinnamon and es-
sential Oils in general,
Orange flower water,
Orchella for dyeing purple
Oxley's concentrated es-
sence of Jamaica ginger
Opodeldoc, Steers', and
liquid for sprains &c.
Pomphret cakes,
Peppermint Lozenges,
Prussian blue,
Pearl barley,
Rose pink,
Rouch's embrocation for
the whooping cough,
Robbards' balsamic elixir,
Shumach for dyeing,
Soft Soap, (English)
Sandwell's issue plaster,
Sago in grain & cannisters,
Salt of lemon,
Salop powder,
Scented Soap, assorted,
Sugar candy, white and
brown,
Spanish Liquorice,
Do. do. refined in boxes,
Tooth brushes and pow-
ders assorted,
Tye's antiscorbutic drops
Tamarinds,
Tapioca,
Universal Cerate,
Venditer,
Vernicelli,
Whitehead's Essence of
Mustard, do. Pills, do.
Cerate, for rheumatism,
Willis' ointment for the
itch, do. embrocation,
Weich's female pills.

Quebec, August 26th, 1811.

TROTTER'S LIFE OF MR. FOX. (CONTINUED.)

MR. FOX DINES WITH BONAPARTE.

"On the 1st Vendémiaire (Sept. 23), another levee was held, at which Mr. Fox was present. The ceremony was similar to that of the former levee. It was usual to invite those presented at a former one to dinner on the subsequent one. Mr. Fox on this occasion, therefore, dined with the First Consul. I recollect well his returning in the evening to the Hotel de Richelieu; he said Bonaparte talked a great deal, and I inferred at the time, that he who ingrossed the conversation in company with Mr. Fox, debarred himself of much instruction, and did not feel his value sufficiently. Mr. Fox, however, was pleased, or I may say amused. After dinner, which was a short one, the Consul retired, with a select company, to Madame Bonaparte's apartments in the Tuilleries, where the rest of the evening was spent. Mr. Fox appeared to consider Bonaparte as a young man who was a good deal intoxicated with his success and surprising elevation, and did not doubt of his sincerity as to the maintenance of peace. He manifested some irritation against a part of Mr. Pitt's Ministry, as having instigated and been privy to plots against his life, particularly that of the infernal machine, and actually named one individual whom he reproached with having aided it—the late Mr. Windham. Mr. Fox did every thing to discharge the mind of the First Consul from such an idea, as far as his own positive contradiction, and as his belief, strongly expressed, could go.—Bonaparte spoke a good deal of the possibility of doing away all difference between the inhabitants of the two worlds, of blending the black and the white, and having universal peace. Mr. Fox related a considerable part of the evening's conversation with which he was certainly much diverted; but he had imbibed no improved impressions of the First Consul's from what passed."

The following is another extract from Mr. Trotter's book:—

"Some time after the levee, we dined at M. Talleyrand's, at Neuilly; we went between six and seven, but did not dine till eight. The dinner hour at Paris had become ridiculously late, and as in London, in fashionable life, resembled more the Roman supper, than what accords with the modern term dinner. M. Talleyrand was at Malmaison transacting business with the First Consul, and the dinner waited for him. Every thing was in a profuse and elegant style. M. Talleyrand and Madame sat on the sides of the table; the company, amounting to between 30 and 40 (and this I believe did not much exceed the ordinary daily number), were attended by almost as many servants, without any livery. Behind Madame Talleyrand's chair two young blacks, splendidly habited in laced clothes, were placed. The Master of the feast devoted himself to a few distinguished persons around him; on them he bestowed his most chosen and precious wine, and to them he directed all his conversation.

"Several Emigrés and Ex Nobles who had made their peace with Government, and were desirous of advancement, or sought relief or compensation under the new regime, were at the lower end of the table. They were little noticed, or if I said were altogether neglected, I should be more correct. As I sat near some of them, I was filled with concern for their altered state; those who have never had an elevated station in life do not feel, comparatively speaking, half the stings and arrows of outrageous fortune, when calamity and misfortune fall upon them. The Duc d'Uzeze, formerly one of the first and most ancient Peers of old France, was close to me; he was now a humble and distressed individual, divested of title and property, and seeking, at the table of the Minister for Foreign Affairs under the Consular Government, for notice and assistance. He had come to Neuilly in a hired one-horse cabriolet, without a servant or companion.—He was of a genteel, prepossessing, and rather youthful appearance, and seemed to bear his change of fortune with an admirable degree of philosophy and good humour, and was even playful upon his own situation, and spoke of the splendour and elevation of others without rancour or envy. I could have imagined myself, after the battle of Brundicium, sitting at a Roman table, Julius Cæsar triumphant, and the exiles returning, and permitted to become guests of the triumphant party.

"The company was mixed. A young Naval Officer sat at the foot of the table. Mr. Hauterive, of the department of Foreign Affairs, was near me; he was

sensible, unaffected, and well informed, of plain but conciliating manners; he seemed a man of integrity and sincerity—estimable qualities in a courtier. M. Raslerer also was there, several officers, two or three physicians, and a few English and other foreigners.

"In the evening Madame Talleyrand's circle commenced. The corps diplomatique flowed in, and the Minister, the whole remainder of the evening, transacted business with them, taking one aside at one time to one room, and another to another. Count Cobenzel, the Nestor of the band, was there. Each member of the corps looked "unutterable things." The interests of nations were thus discussed beside a picture or chimney-piece; and I could not but admire the dexterity and attention of M. Talleyrand. The Prince of Saxe Weimar took his leave this evening of Madame, on his return to Germany; a pleasing young man, promising to be respectable and good, if his rank did not harden his heart, and pride beset its best avenues! The Abbate Casti, author of "*Gli animali Parlanti*," added to the interest of the evening assembly; he was eighty years of age, his face was white, and his figure inclined with age, but he was vivacious, talkative, and gay. Admiral Bruys, a very animated little man, who, is, I think, since dead, proud of his daughter, a very young girl, who danced imitatively; Russian, German, Italian Nobles, and their spouses, and many polite and agreeable French people, continued to come in and diversify the scene. Madame Talleyrand maintained a good deal of state, and was attended, on entering the drawing room, by two young females, elegantly dressed in white, and burning frankincense as she advanced.

"Mr. Fox alternately conversed or played at cards, always easy and always animated; he who, in the retirement of St. Ann's Hill, appeared devoted to a rural and philosophic life, so entirely as if he had never moved in the political sphere, now was the polished and accomplished gentleman, speaking French, Italian, or Spanish, admired by all as much for the amiability of his character and manners, as he had long been for the splendor of his talents.—As the weather continued extremely hot, the entertainments of the Minister for Foreign Affairs were very agreeable in the country; and the drive, on returning to Paris in these charming serene nights, was very often not the least agreeable part of the excursion. The day after this dinner, and henceforth, we dined frequently at Neuilly.

"Madame Bonaparte's drawing-room succeeded; it was held in the lower apartments of the Tuilleries. The ceremony was short, cold, and insipid; Madame, the disparity of whose age and appearance from that of the First Consul, was ill concealed by a great deal of rouge, sat at the head of a circle of Ladies, richly habited. Bonaparte, after they had paid their compliments, came from an interior apartment, went round to the circle, said a few words to the Ladies, and retired. Mr. Fox staid but a short time; having paid his compliments to Madame, there was nothing interesting for him in this State affair. This Lady was spoken extremely well of at Paris, her humanity and disposition to befriend were allowed by all; and it was said, that whenever she could, she interfered to alleviate the distresses, and procure pardon for those who had incurred the displeasure of Government. It was considered, that whatever had been the errors of her earlier days, she had redeemed them by the many good actions she had performed, and from thence a sentiment of respect had been generated which softened envy, and gave a sort of dignity to her, very advantageous to her high station.

"Mr. Fox seemed to think extremely well of her. As she loved plants and understood botany, he found it agreeable to converse with her on this elegant and interesting subject. She had enriched Malmaison by a very fine and choice collection of plants, and it is fair to presume, that she who, raised to a throne, employed herself in acts of humanity, and in this innocent and delightful pursuit, possessed no common mind. It was said in Paris, however, at this time, that Madame Bonaparte had been nearly disgraced several times; but that the brothers of the First Consul supported her, on the expectation that if he had no issue of his own, some of their children might succeed him; so that a divorce was probably in Bonaparte's contemplation from the moment that he saw a prospect of making the Government permanent and hereditary.

"As this time an invitation was sent to Mr. Fox from Miss Helen Maria Williams. She requested the pleasure of his company to an evening party, and to express how much this honour would gratify her, wrote that it would be a "white day" thus distinguished. Some of Mr.

Fox's friends wished him to decline this invitation altogether, from apprehension of giving a handle to ill nature and calumny. He, however, always the same, disdaining the fear of suspicion, and unwilling ungraciously to refuse an invitation earnestly pressed, did not agree with them, and went for a short time. I mention this circumstance, because it proves how unwilling he was to give offence or pain, as also how much he soared above common party views. He was aware that he might be misrepresented and blackened for going to Miss Williams's Conversations, as much as he had been for admitting Mr. A. O'Connor to his presence; but he despised slander, was not anxious for place, and was too benignant to slight with contempt and scorn the request of an accomplished female, whose vanity, as well as a natural admiration of so great a man, were deeply concerned that he should grant it.

"A very interesting dinner, to which Mr. Fox was at this time admitted, brought vividly to recollection the horrors and excesses of the revolutionary times. M. Perregaux, a Banker, noted for his wealth, integrity, and politeness, requested Mr. Fox, and several of his friends to dine with him; he was a man advanced in years, of a noble presence, and most agreeable frankness of manners. The company was select and pleasing. M. Perregaux, by his good sense and consummate prudence, had escaped the very worst times of Robespierre. It was, however, still a matter of wonder to himself how he had escaped. He had seen his friends daily fall around him, and having a small country house at Passy, a short distance from Paris, he retired there to avoid being in the midst of accumulated horrors, and often, in a calm day or evening, heard distinctly the *chop* of the guillotine."

MR. FOX'S PREPARATION FOR DEBATE.

I may be asked, what were his preparations for debate? I answer—None! I have often known him, when a debate was expected of importance, pursuing his usual studies, the day before, in poetry, history, botany, or natural history; his conversation was the same; his walks, and his inspection of his little farm, were unchanged, nor, as far as came within my observation, did he abstract himself from his family, or ordinary society, an hour, or a moment, for any preparation, when great debates were impending.

His dispatches were compositions nothing inferior to his orations, and, I believe, quite *suæ generis* in England, he mentally composed before they were committed to paper, when he wrote or dictated them with great facility. They, as well as his orations, I think, were digested in a few moments of silent rapid reflection, and they then gave him no further anxiety. His memory was so exquisitely powerful, that it supplied him with every subject he required for study; and when other men were obliged to recur to books, he had to apply to the sources of his mind, and proceed in his argument or composition.

MR. FOX'S LETTERS.

Mr. Trotter has included in his Book several letters written by Mr. Fox on literary subjects, which are the most important part of the publication.

MR. FOX'S OPINION OF CICERO.

"I know of no better, nor indeed scarce of any life of Cicero, than Middleton's. He is certainly very partial to him, but, upon the whole, I think Cicero was a good man. The salutary effect of the burning of his houses, which you mention, is indeed too evident. I do not think quite so ill of his poem upon Cæsar as you do, because I presume he only flattered him upon the points where he really deserved praise; and as to his flatteries of him after he was Dictator, in his speeches for Ligarius and Mærcellus, I not only excuse but justify, and even commend them, as they were employed for the best purposes, in favor of old friends, both to himself and the Republic. Nay, I even think that his manner of recommending to Cæsar (in the *pro Mærcello*) the restoration of the Republic, is even bold and spirited. After all, he certainly was a man liable to be warped from what is right, either by fear or vanity; but his faults seem so clearly to have been infirmities, rather than bad principles, or bad passions, that I cannot but like him, and, in a great measure, esteem him too. The openness with which, in his private letters, he confessed himself to be ashamed of part of his conduct, has been taken great advantage of by detractors, as an aggravation, whereas I think it a great extenuation of his faults. I ought to caution you against trusting to the translations in Middleton—they are all vile, and many of them unfaithful.

"If your sister does not understand Latin, you should translate them for her yourself; I do assure you, my dear

air, it always gives Mrs. F. and me great pleasure to hear from you, and especially when it is to inform us that you are well and happy.—Your's ever,
"C. J. F."

(To conclude in our next.)

ALBANY January 24, 1812.
CORPORATION PROCEEDINGS,
OF JANUARY 20.

Decidedly opposed, as we are, to the politics of our Corporation, yet we shall never deny them the meed of approbation, when, in our humble opinion, they may act upon principles, and from motives which deserve to be considered in the hearts of a free people. In adopting the resolution which accompanied the following report, they have shown themselves superior to groundless fear, village prejudice, fanatical superstition, and desperate intolerance; and for this, they are entitled to the thanks of all whose minds are as independent of the shackles of ignorance and bigotry, as their hearts are free from the spirit of persecution.

We gratify the feelings of friendship, as well as those which flow from a sense of public duty, in mentioning, that we understand the report is from the pen of our learned and ingenious Recorder, to whose head and heart every candid reader must acknowledge it does the highest credit. And it may not be amiss to add, to Mr. Charles R. Webster, belongs the honor of having introduced the resolution, which gave rise to this ingenious and interesting document.

The Law Committee, who were directed by a resolution of Monday last, to report to this Board "their opinion, whether all public shows and Theatrical Exhibitions are not contrary to good order and morality, and therefore ought to be discontinued,"

Respectfully Report,

That the subject referred to your committee, has received all the attention and consideration which the shortness of time allotted to them would permit—That with a view to its complete development, your committee have carefully examined the Charter, and the several Statutes of this state relating to this city, and have not been able to discover any authority conferred on this board to regulate or suppress amusements of the description mentioned in the resolution. They are therefore of opinion, and do report, that this board cannot legally interfere by any ordinance or resolution, either in permitting, regulating, or restraining Theatrical Exhibitions in this city. That it is not intended, however, by this report, to derogate from the just powers of this board, in suppressing or punishing any breach of the peace. Although this opinion, as your committee conceives, embraces all that was necessary to be enquired into—yet, as they are further directed by the resolution to report, whether (in their judgment) "all public Shows & Exhibitions are not contrary to good order & morality," It becomes necessary (in obedience to the directions of this board) to submit in this report, the opinion of the committee, with the reasons upon which it is founded. The committee are fully aware that society are dividing with regard to the utility of Theatrical Exhibitions—but conceiving that an honest difference of opinion may exist on a question of so great importance, they cannot believe that an expression of sentiment on the present occasion, (especially as it is made a duty) will be viewed as impertinent or improper.

To expect, however, that any thing new or interesting can be added to a subject which has exhausted the talents and ingenuity of the Poet, the Orator, the Philosopher, and Divine, would be vain. Ever since the Drama has engaged the attention of the world, it has alternately been condemned and applauded, by different classes in society. While some have declared it to be "the friend of humanity and virtue;" others have condemned it as "the fell friend which wins us to its embraces, only to destroy us." Amid opinions so various and opposite, the committee have proceeded with caution in forming a conclusion satisfactory to their own minds, and from the materials which have fallen within their reach, they hesitate not now to say, that it is their clear and decided opinion, that a well regulated Theatre, supported by the respectable portion of society, so far from being contrary to good order and morality, most essentially contributes to correct the language, refine the taste, ameliorate the heart, and enlighten the understanding.

That in forming this opinion, your committee have traced the origin of the Theatre as far as it can be ascertained, its progress and present state. Although the precise

period is unknown, in which Theatrical exhibitions first became the subject of attention, yet it is certain that it is of very early date, and long before the commencement of the Christian era. The Theatre is spoken of in the time of the Apostles, (Acts xix. 29.) and Clark, and other commentators on the bible, remark, that the Apostles met with Theatres in all the great cities of the heathens and gentiles, and even according to Scott, in *Juda* itself, where they preached the Gospel. Should it then be objected, that the Theatre is opposed to the principles of the Christian religion, is it not a little wonderful that a total silence should exist in the sacred writings, on a topic so highly important?—that not a single passage should be found reproaching or condemning Theatrical exhibitions, the persons who visited them, or the actors who performed? Nay, when it appears that St. Paul (who was so well acquainted with the writers of Comedy that he made frequent quotations from their works, and in particular, that celebrated maxim—"Evil communications corrupt good manners," which he borrowed from the Thais of Menander, a well known Athenian Dramatic Poet) never adverts to Theatrical entertainments as improper or injurious. The Greeks had at the time a splendid Theatre at Ephesus, and yet the subject never called the attention of the Apostles, nor claimed any particular regard from them as being dangerous to the true interests of religion. Is it not then fair to infer that the Theatre, in itself, is an innocent recreation, divested of those terrible weapons which are to desolate the church, and to make her a howling wilderness on earth?

It may not here be amiss to take a short view of the rise and progress of the Theatre in Great Britain; the country from which we have principally emigrated, Stage performances, it is said, were there first introduced by the Clergy, to enforce some scriptural doctrine or particular virtue. In the Universities, under the shape of some agreeable allegory, our first parents, Adam and Eve, with good and bad Angels, were frequently personated on the stage; afterwards whole passages of scripture, and histories from the old testament, were represented, and Moses, Job, Solomon and other pious personages, were introduced as performing those parts which sacred history had assigned them. From the University these performances became general, and it was not till after some time that the public taste was corrected, and these performances justly excluded from the stage. In the time of Oliver Cromwell, the usurper, during the fanaticism which then so generally prevailed, all Theatrical exhibitions were prohibited; but after the restoration of Charles II. they were renewed, and Humiliations that from one extreme the nation fell into another. For the rigid affected piety of the puritans, was substituted the excessive libertinism and immorality of a profligate Court, until the good sense of the nation revolted at the danger, and drove from the stage the gross and obscene performances which had disgraced it; and to the honor of posterity be it spoken, the plays which were so dissolute have sunk into oblivion, and the titles of them are now scarcely recollected. From this time the Theatre became more chaste, and the public sentiment more refined; and the stage is now in Great Britain, what it ever ought to be, a mirror in which nature is represented as she is, freed from the grossness and vulgarity which had formerly obscured it—an useful school where men and manners are justly portrayed and delineated.

An examination into the acts of Parliament of Great Britain, will show that the government, so far from thinking stage performances immoral or irreligious, that they expressly sanctioned them from the earliest times: Nay, the Kings and Queens of England, and many of their pious prelates, have frequently attended them in person, and though admitted in full communion with the church by receiving the sacrament, have never deemed it a violation of their religious duties, to which they had so solemnly pledged themselves, to attend the exhibition of a well written play. The first act of Parliament, on the subject of the Theatre, that ever was passed, was in the reign of Elizabeth, (and is to be found in 39 Eliz. ch. 4.) which prohibits players, unless authorised, from performing—the next is 3 James I. ch. 21. which prohibits players from profaning the Lord's name on the stage. 1. Car. I. ch. 1. prohibits acting on the Sabbath. 12 Ann St. 2. c. 13. allowed players, under certain restrictions, to perform. 10 Geo. II. ch. 28. prohibits new plays from being performed without license; and it is not a little curious to observe, that this act originated in mere political motives; the morality of stage perform-

* The text which furnished the very able declamation, against Theatres, on Sunday last.

ances forming no part of the inducements which led to its passage. This act was occasioned by a farce called the *Golden Rump*, which had been brought to the master of a Theatre in Lincoln's Inn fields, who, upon perusal, found it was designed as a libel upon the government, and communicated it to the House of commons, and on the 20th of May, 1737, the bill was brought in, and was passed with such dispatch, that on the 8th of June it was ready for the royal assent, (1 vol. select speeches by N. Chapman, page 179) 25 Geo. 2. ch. 30. authorises Theatres to be licensed, and some acts in the present reign to the same effect, and these are all the acts of parliament on the subject.—None of these show that the government prohibited stage performances, though they undertook to regulate them; and it is to be observed, as well worthy of remark, that in the passage of an act of parliament, the clergy have their full share in legislation; (Archbishops and Bishops being members of the House of Lords.) Here, then, we find another strong evidence of pious Divines, from the earliest ages, encouraging and protecting stage performances—they certainly could not have deemed them contrary to good order and morality, or they would have suppressed them altogether.

Having examined the legislative acts of Great Britain, let us now turn our attention to the opinions of its great, pious and learned men.

"A Tragedy," says that chaste and elegant writer, Addison, "is the noblest production of human nature, and is capable of giving the mind one of the most delightful and most improving entertainments."

"Phys," says the same writer, "cherish and cultivate that humanity which is the ornament of our nature—they soothe affliction and subdue the mind to the dispensations of Divine Providence. In all polite nations, therefore, the Drama has met with public encouragement."

Gibbon, the author of that stupendous work, "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," speaking of Theatrical exhibitions in capital cities, pronounces them "a pure and elegant school of taste and of virtue."

The celebrated Rev. Hugh Blair, whose piety and science were equally venerated and admired, in a series of Lectures which he wrote on the subject of the Drama declares *Tragedy* to be a "high and distinguished species of composition;" that "in its general strain and spirit, it is favorable to VIRTUE." He adds "Though Dramatic writers may sometimes, like all other writers, be guilty of improprieties, though they may fail of placing virtue precisely in the due point of right, yet no reasonable person can deny *Tragedy* to be a moral species of composition. This celebrated writer is equally explicit with regard to *Comedy*. He remarks: "*Comedy*, as a satirical exhibition of the improprieties and follies of mankind, is very moral and useful—there is nothing in the nature or general plan of this composition, that renders it liable to censure. To polish the manners of men, to promote attention to the proper decorum of social behaviour; and above all, to render vice ridiculous, is doing a real service to the world. Many vices might be more successfully exploded by employing ridicule against them, than by serious attacks and arguments." Speaking of the plays of Shakespeare and of Ben Johnson, he observes; "that neither of them can be accused of immoral tendency," and that among other plays, the *Comedy of the Provoked Husband* "would do honor to any stage." He concludes with observing, that however exceptionable were the plays of Coogreve, Farquhar, &c. "that a sensible reformation had begun to take place in English Comedy, and that the modern plays justly deserve the praise of being innocent and moral."

Samuel Johnson, that giant of literature, whose works do equal credit to his head and heart, and whose piety and sincerity were never called in question, was of opinion that from Shakespeare alone "might be collected a system of civil and economical prudence," that he was "the Poet of Nature that held up to his readers a faithful mirror of manners and of life," and he rapturously exclaims

"When learning's triumph o'er her barb'rous foes,
First reared the Stage, immortal Shakespeare rose."
"Did scene diffuse form the rising age,
"And truth diffuse her radiance from the Stage."

Johnson traces the origin of Comedy to the works of Homer and *Eclogues*, and calls it "a pleasing and innocent mirror of human life."—And condemns in the strongest terms those combinations which are sometimes formed against actors "as acts of fraud and cruelty." In his life of *Gay*, he treats with ridicule and contempt the opinion that the *Beggar's Opera* contributed to the encouragement of vice. On the contrary he mentions

that the celebrated Swift commended this play "for the excellence of its morality—as a piece that placed all kinds of vice in the strongest and most odious light."—And Johnson adds "nor is it possible for any one to imagine that he may rob with safety because he sees Macheath reprieved upon the stage."

Hume, the writer of the history of England, composed a number of spirited and well written essays, and one of them on the subject of "Tragedy" exhibits a great knowledge of human nature and a just conception of the utility of the Drama.

If we refer to the opinions of the ancients we find them almost unanimously (there being but one or two solitary exceptions) bearing testimony to the utility of theatrical exhibitions, that their proper office was "to touch and mend the heart." It was from the stage that Cicero caught the animated manner of composition and elocution, to which he owed his fame and immortality. The renowned city of Athens boasted of its magnificent and splendid Theatre, and expended enormous sums in support of their celebrated tragic poet Sophocles. The wise law-giver of Athens, the virtuous Solon, frequented plays till his old age prevented him. And Plutarch observes, that plays were useful to polish the manners of the people and to instil into their minds the principles of morality and virtue. Socrates, Terence and Menander, even the patriotic Brutus and the mighty Caesar paid particular attention to the Theatre, and applauded its utility.

Many very pious and judicious persons, supposing that the performances of a well regulated Theatre contribute to the good order of society, deem it an instructive academy for the young, wherein they may see the manners of the world without incurring its dangers. Accordingly we find divines and other worthy men who preside over our colleges and Seminaries of learning, cherishing and supporting stage performances among the pupils committed to their charge. But why should your committee multiply authorities? Can there be a stronger evidence of the justice of their arguments, than the fact that notwithstanding all the opposition with which the Drama had to contend, it has maintained its influence in every polished nation in the world, and has obtained that rank and station in civilized society that bids defiance to all opposition. And indeed what entertainment, what pleasure so rational as that which is afforded by a well written and well acted play, by which the mind may at once receive its fill of improvement and delight. The Drama as has been well observed imitates by narrative, rises into actual existence, kindles into life and is the very story it would represent. Its scenes give a finished display of life and manners. They exhibit in the most amiable dress, all the dignity which manly virtue gives to the human character, and the honor and happiness with which it rewards its possessor, while at the same time are contrasted with this, the turpitude and deformity of vice in its most hideous shape. Here we behold Tyranny exposed and gibbeted in effigy—guilty ambition traced through all her labyrinth—causing, crooked hypocrisy, with all her cunning and duplicity, stripped of her mask and exposed to the public eye—wily despair, detected and punished—Here teachery, sublimity, pride, lust, avarice, revenge, with all the exorbitant passions, licentious follies, ridiculous whims and stupid ideas, are exposed, examined, judged, tried and condemned, while the most refined and exalted principles of humanity, honor, worth, probity, benevolence, friendship, clemency and compassion, with all the other amiable virtues, are incultured with all the powers of oratory and force of reason. So that all may see and admire the excellent and amiable beauties of the one, and detest, loath and abhor the shocking scenes and deformities of the other. Nay it has been asserted upon very good authority, that one play alone, the tragedy of the *Gamster*, has done more to reclaim the giddy and thoughtless, from that seductive, abominable and ruinous vice, than any other single cause.

That the stage may be, and often is perverted to improper purposes cannot be denied. But what institution is there, however useful or excellent, which has not been abused. Yet the evils of the Stage are not without correction—a polite and rational audience will abandon that theatre which is abandoned by prudence or good sense. A bad or immoral play can never be repeated. The thunder of disapprobation will be hurled against its offenders by an indignant audience, who, if they should refuse to support the Drama, it must of itself fall into disrepute. This is the only proper corrective in the opinion of your committee—and while this remains

there is no danger from the abuses of the Theatre. Public laws when violating public opinion, will never be executed nor obeyed and must consequently become the subject of odium or contempt. Vain then would it be to direct the penalties of the law against an institution so strongly riveted in the public estimation, and so well supported by the opinions of wise and pious men. The committee therefore submit for consideration the following resolution.

Resolved, That the board cannot legally interfere, nor would it be expedient for it to pass any laws regulating or restraining theatrical exhibitions in this city.

A Division being called, and the question taken on the preceding resolution, it was carried in the affirmative, in the manner following, to wit:

Affirmative.	Negative.
Mr. Hervey,	Mr. Brown,
Mr. Vedder,	Mr. Webster,
Mr. Frotter,	Mr. McMillan, S.
Mr. Lewis,	
Mr. Eversten,	
Mr. Jenkins,	
Mr. Hansen,	
Mr. Steele,	
Mr. Shepherd,	
Mr. Van Vechern,	10.

From the Boston Patriot.

RESPECTING THE CANADAS.

Geography is a useful part of knowledge. The first objects ought to be to become well acquainted with the country in which we live—the second those countries most contiguous to us. The British Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, are of the second description—Being neighbors to us, we feel more interest in their situation, than we do in countries more remote. Indeed the crisis appears to be approaching, when the United States will be more interested in that country, than they have been heretofore.

The Canadas are divided into two provinces, called Lower and Upper Canada. At the present time, the population amounts to about four hundred thousand; about two thirds of which is in Lower Canada. Probably, about seven eighths of those people are descendants of the old French Canadians—a small part of the population of Upper Canada, descended from the same stock—a great portion of the Upper province, is from the United States.

Quebec is the capital of the Lower Province—it is situated in latitude 46, 53; longitude 70, 10 from London. The foundation of it was laid in the year A. D. 1608, by Samuel de Champlain.

The position of the ground on which it stands is admirably calculated for a large city. It is on a point of land, which projects into the river St. Lawrence, and is formed by that river and the river St. Charles. The upper town, which stands on the termination of the Plains of Abraham is 380 feet above the level of the river St. Lawrence, and the ascent is almost perpendicular. The river, at this point, is only one mile wide, and the batteries completely command it. The distance from the St. Lawrence to the St. Charles, where the fortifications are erected, is about half a mile, and on the Plains of Abraham, ten miles to the south west, from one to two miles. From the fortifications to the point of land, formed by the junction of the two rivers, is one quarter of a mile, and on this ground stands the city of Quebec.

The ridge of land south west from the fortifications on the St. Lawrence, called the Plains of Abraham, are about the same height as the upper town of Quebec. On this memorable ground, fell the gallant Wolfe and Montcalm. In an attempt to storm this fortress, likewise fell, the brave and intrepid *Montgomery*. The population of Quebec and its suburbs is estimated at about eleven thousand. The river St. Lawrence is navigable for ships of three or four hundred tons, as far as Montreal, a distance of about five hundred miles. This wonderful river is connected with, and formed by the waters of Lakes George, Champlain, Ontario, Erie, St. Clair, Huron, Michigan, Superior, and the numerous streams which fall into these Lakes, many of which have their sources in small lakes, not enumerated. A distance of about two thousand miles from the Capes of St. Lawrence to the south west. Excepting the rapids in the river between Montreal and Lake Ontario, the Falls of Niagara, between Huron and Ontario, and the Falls of St. Mary between Huron and Superior, these extensive inland waters are navigable for ships of almost any burden. These obstructions might be removed by

locks and canals, at a trifling expence, compared to the advantages which would be produced.

The immense country lying on these waters possesses a fertile soil, and the best climate for the health and happiness of man. In the free use of the waters, the United States, now have a deep interest. The States of Vermont, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the Territories of the U. S. west of Ohio, are bounded on them. More than a million of people, at the present moment, reside on these waters, and more than one half of them are citizens of the U. States; and the country is capable of a larger population of the United States.

How important then to the U. States, is the possession of the Canadas, and this great outlet!

The inhabitants of this valuable and extensive country, never can, and never will live without this privilege. They will justly say, the God of Nature has given it to them, and they must have the enjoyment of it; and they will further say, our government, if they will not secure it to them, they will obtain it themselves, or join the nation in the possession of it. All these considerations ought not, and would not induce our government to invade those provinces, without a necessary and justifiable cause. But if the nation to which these provinces belong, continue the wrongs, which a number of years have been practised, and refused friendly negotiation to restore to us our rights, we shall be justified by the law of nations, to obtain them by force. By this means, we can obtain ample and complete indemnification for the wanton injuries we have received.

A REVOLUTIONARY OFFICER.

Newtown, 19th January, 1812.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

The following is His Excellency the Governor in Chief's reply to the Address of the Legislative Council, which appeared in a supplement to our last.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council:

I heartily thank you for your loyal Address, containing sentiments so highly honorable to yourselves, and so truly gratifying to me. I receive, with peculiar satisfaction, the assurance of your cordial co-operation in those measures which at this juncture are so essential for supporting the honor and dignity of His Majesty's Crown, and the safety of this part of His Dominions. It shall be my constant endeavor to fulfil the expectations you have formed of my administration of this government, satisfied that I shall at all times experience your ready aid in my discharge of its important duties.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY—1812.

MONDAY, 24—A Committee was appointed to enquire into the expediency of repairing the law for repairing and ameliorating the ancient Castle of St. Lewis.

TUESDAY, 25—A petition of Mr. John Molson, praying for an exclusive privilege to navigate STEAM BOATS between Quebec and Montreal, was brought up, and referred to a special committee.

Mr. Bourdages introduced, upon leave, a Bill for continuing the ALIEN ACT.

A Petition of Francis Gigon, praying for an exclusive privilege for an improvement in the manner of working batteaux, &c. was brought up, and referred to a special committee.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Address reported by the committee, in answer to His Excellency's Speech and passed the same with amendments.

WEDNESDAY, 26—Messengers were appointed to wait upon His Excellency the Governor in Chief, to know when he would be pleased to receive the House with its Address.

The House went into Committee on the MILITIA ACT, and being resumed, a Resolution was reported, purporting that the said Act as it now exists, requires amendments. It was confirmed by the House, and a Committee of Nine was appointed to report by Bill or otherwise, the amendments they might deem necessary to be made to the Act.

SATURDAY, 29—This day, at two o'clock, the House went up to the Castle of St. Lewis with the following Address—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR GEORGE PREVOST, Baronet, Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New-Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Islands of Prince Edward and Cape Breton and their several Dependencies; Vice Admiral of the same, Lieutenant General and Commander of all His Majesty's Forces in the Provinces of Lower and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and New-Brunswick and in the Islands of Cape Breton, Newfoundland, and the Bermudas, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency:

WE, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Commons of Lower Canada, in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to return Your Excellency our humble thanks for your Speech, at the opening of the session.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, having been most graciously pleased, on behalf, and in the name of His Majesty, to appoint Your Excellency Governor in Chief of the British American Provinces, is an additional mark of the paternal solicitude for the welfare of his Canadian Subjects, which we have on all occasions experienced, and for which we feel truly gratified, and Your Excellency having hastened to assume the Administration of this Province, without waiting the arrival of your Commission, calls forth our best thanks.

We sincerely lament with your Excellency the continued suffering of our venerable and beloved Sovereign, and altho' we have felt no diminution of that anxious care which has so eminently distinguished his long reign, our most ardent wishes would have been highly gratified since the reins of Government have passed into the hands of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by any favorable information upon the interesting subject of His Majesty's health.

We participate with equal pride and satisfaction in the congratulation of your Excellency on the brilliant achievements which have taken place in the delivery of Portugal and for the rescue of Spain from the tyranny of the Chief Ruler in France. We offer in humble thankfulness, to the great Sovereign of the universe, our grateful acknowledgements for these events and for having permitted British valor to be the means of dispensing his benefits to those unfortunate nations.

Amidst the wondrous changes that mark the present age, we have viewed with awful anxiety, altho' remote spectators, the scenes of horror that desolate Europe, and whilst our mother country so pre-eminently protected by nature, has had her political existence involved in the fate of surrounding nations, we feel a proper sense of gratitude for having been enabled, undisturbed hitherto in the habitations of our fathers, to view without alarm, the distant storm, but whose lowering aspect seems now to threaten this peaceful and happy region.

Should the wise measures and magnanimous conduct of the Prince Regent, fail to operate a change in the unfriendly disposition and hostile character of the government of the United States, sensible as we are that it will require no common energy to withstand their effects and perform the important duties which will devolve upon us, we confidently assure your Excellency, that in the loyalty, unanimity and zeal of his Majesty's Canadian subjects, you will find resources under the protection of divine Providence, fully adequate to the crisis.

We beseech your Excellency to be persuaded, that viewing these circumstances, we will use our utmost care and vigilance in securing the Colony from open invasion or insidious aggression: we will give our attention to those acts which your Excellency regards as essential to the preservation of his Majesty's Government, as by law happily established in this Colony, notwithstanding the repugnance we might feel from an improper use of one of them and the bad effects which might have resulted there-

from to his Majesty's Government, had it not been for the unshaken fidelity of his Majesty's loyal Canadian subjects, and their conviction of the goodness of his Majesty's government, and the transient inconveniencies which from the common fate of human things are inevitable: we can however assure your Excellency, that the confidence we place in your Excellency, diminishes considerably our fears of the use which might hereafter be made of this Act. And your Excellency may be persuaded, we shall regard it as a most fortunate opportunity to manifest our attachment to his Majesty's Government, and our gratitude for the benefits we have experienced by granting to his Majesty such supplies as may be suited to the exigencies of the times, and as will enable his loyal Canadian subjects, to show their zeal for his Majesty, in repelling any sudden attack made by a tumultuary force, and effectually to participate in the defence of their country, against a regular invasion at any future period.

The amelioration of the internal communications throughout the Province, the increase of commerce and the encouragement of agriculture shall also meet our early and serious attention, and we shall endeavour to adopt such measures as will convince the inhabitants of every part of the Province of our solicitude and that of the Government, for their comfort and welfare.

The statement of the Provincial revenue of the Crown and of the expenditure for the last twelve months shall be duly attended to: and your Excellency may rely on such liberal supplies as may be found requisite to meet the pressure of the times and those services connected with the security of the Province.

The splendid political and exalted moral virtues exercised by our fellow subjects in Great Britain and which have firmly secured the Empire against the machinations of our implacable foes cannot but increase our disposition to follow their example by displaying our zeal and unanimity in supporting and strengthening His Majesty's Government at this eventful period for the preservation of that most excellent form of government conferred on us by a great, a free, and an enlightened people.

The circumstances of the times imperiously call upon us to express to your Excellency our readiness and that of our constituents, to meet whatever events may arise out of them without fear of the result, and though we deprecate war with our neighbours as an evil to be avoided, if practicable, with due regard to the honor and interest of the mother country, yet on no other terms have we the most distant wish that an accommodation should take place.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following reply—

Gentl. men of the House of Assembly:

I return you my thanks for this loyal address. Your expressions of attachment to His Majesty's person and government, of gratitude to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and of zeal for the public service afford me the best hopes, that nothing will be wanting on your part to co-operate in those measures which I shall deem necessary for the safety of this province, and in my endeavors to secure the continuance of the peace and tranquility of its inhabitants.

I feel obliged to you for the assurances you have given me of your attention to those acts which I have considered to be essential for the preservation of His Majesty's government, as by law happily established in this Colony, at the same time, I cannot but regret that on this occasion you should have thought it expedient to advert to any proceedings which have taken place under any one of those Acts, and I earnestly recommend to you, as the most effectual means of ensuring tranquility to the Province, and of evincing your zeal for the Public Good, to direct your attention solely to the present situation of Affairs, and I shall hope and expect from you, so much of your confidence as

shall give firmness and effect to the legal administration of the Government, and thereby enable me to promote the Welfare and Prosperity of this Country, and to maintain entire the Rights, the Honor and Dignity of His Majesty's Crown.

QUEBEC, MARCH 2. 1812.

Much local matter having come forward, at a late day, from our correspondents, we are precluded from making any remarks, in this number on the state of politics, for want of room.

MR. CARY.

Your insertion of the following, I am induced to think may be of use, as it, at all events, breaches the sentiments of the majority that constitute the society of Quebec, 29th February.

MANLIUS.

Est proprium stultitia aliorum cernere vitia, sollicito morum.

CICERO.

To the author of certain anonymous lines

Sir—The specimen you have given, of your poetic genius, and the publicity attempted to be given, to your lucubrations, mark you at once, to be possessed both of a malignant mind and a bad heart. The man who reduces the character of others, merely by hints, indirect expressions, and insinuations, evinces his having a poor, a petty and grovelling soul; but he, who, assassin like, shrouded and enveloped in darkness, aims a deadly blow at the peace, happiness and reputation of individuals, is an object of a different description; and one who deserves to be held up to the execration and abhorrence of society at large. In the one instance there is a mode, an opportunity left of demanding, at least an explanation, and if unsatisfactory, seeking redress; but in the other there is no hope, no prospect of satisfaction, the anonymous writer shoots from his dark and secret hiding place the barbed arrow of calumny; and though the individuals aimed at, may be clad in all the armour of virtue; and though the malignant shaft may fall harmless; and however those acquainted with them may know how futile and vain the assassin's aim, yet the deadly poison is eagerly imbibed, and slain too eagerly sought after by the human mind; it widely diffuses and disseminates, even to a large, much less a circumscribed society, its baneful effects; it can deform the most harmless and innocent actions, to the most depraved and unworthy; it can wound and lacerate, according to the degree of malignance, hatred and malice that even the Propagator feels, for the object or objects meant or supposed to be meant by the cowardly and distant writer, for

"Slander, that worst of poisons, ever finds

"An easy entrance to ignoble minds."

You, Sir, have the consoling and gratifying satisfaction of having used your best endeavors to set at work the active and subtle poison; you find, like, hugging yourself in fancied security have attempted to rouse the vilest and most malignant passions of the mind. You have sought, even through one who ranks high amongst us, fool as you have proved yourself, to instil the working of your depraved and vile imagination; and thus give currency to your labours. To that person is due our thanks for the dignified contempt and proper rejection of your anonymous epistle; it marks a propriety of thinking and a justice of action which calls both for our admiration and respect; for true it is,

Companitur orbis

Regis ad exemplum:

And however, heretofore, such productions might have been tolerated, yet the high example that has been shewn us, will in future, I trust, discourage any attempt at insidious calumny or open slander; it must doubtless have the effect of curbing the licentious pen and checking those infamous effusions, destined, not for moral purposes or improvement, but propagated solely with the view of disturbing the harmony and unanimity of society, and rousing every latent, malignant and base passion of the mind.—I now leave you, hoping the foregoing will introduce a train of reflections, far different from what you have been accustomed to indulge in.

MANLIUS.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury.

Quebec, 29th Feb. 1812.

SIR,

Having met with a short Copy of Verses, which it seems are understood to have been written by the

author of "the Quebec Fashionables," and to be the same to which you refused admittance in one of your late papers. I cannot suppress a wish to expostulate with the writer, through you, upon the misapplication of his distinguished talents.

I agree with you, Sir, as to the poetical merit of those lines, and as to what you have very correctly called, their "abstract moral tendency;" but I wish this ingenious person had attended to your subsequent remarks; and had been induced by them entirely to suppress his production.

It may be very fairly questioned, whether satire, even in its most legitimate form, deserves the approbation of the wise, and good: but without entering upon the discussion of the general question, it may safely be assumed, that under particular circumstances, it cannot be applied without producing more mischief than advantage: and such, (as you have observed,) are the circumstances of this very limited society.

In London, the ridicule, or the indignation that is directed against a favourite amusement, a fashionable folly, or a prevailing vice, would unhappily apply to such numbers, that particular persons could not, at least with any certainty, be known to be pointed at, but here, (not to say any thing of satire directly personal,) where the habits of life, the favourite pursuits, and even the engagements, of every individual, are so distinctly known, satire, though it may affect to be general in its expression, can hardly fail to be particular in its application.

Even if it were taken for granted that such satire were justly directed; what hope could reasonably be entertained, that it would be productive of good?

A writer possessing the ability of him, whose attention I wish to obtain, if he have not much experience, must yet be sufficiently acquainted with the human heart, to know, that vice is not to be corrected, nor folly to be disco-ntenanced, by strongly irritating the feelings, and rousing the resentment of self love. Pride will forbid the one, and vanity the other. Perhaps he may be more disposed to attend to the opinion of a Poet (himself not entirely averse from satire,) than to mine. Let him listen then to the admirable Cowper.

*Yet what can satire, whether grave, or gay?
And where are its sublimer trophies found?
What vice has it subdued? whose heart reclaimed
By vigour, or whom laugh'd into reform?
Alas! Leviathan is not so tamed.
Laughed at, he laughs again: and stricken hard,
Turns to the stroke his adamantine scales,
That fear no discipline of human hands.*

But there is another point of view in which the objection to satire, in a society constituted as this is, strikes me with peculiar force. In England, abounding in men of abilities and learning, it is extremely difficult to fix upon the author of any production, so long as he wishes to conceal himself; and therefore no opinion can be formed, without great doubt and hesitation, concerning him. But here, the case is entirely different. As there are few, who can be supposed to be capable of composition of this sort, the persons who feel themselves aggrieved, will naturally turn their thoughts to one or other of those few; and look upon him with suspicion and dislike, at least, if not with resentment, and with hatred. The offended persons may, nevertheless, and certainly in many cases will, be mistaken in their conjectures; and he who is innocent of the offence, will thus unjustly suffer all its consequences. This alone, as it appears to me, ought to be sufficient to restrain every reflecting man, from indulging a vein of satire, in such a community as ours.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

SENEC,

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury.

I had great pleasure lately in hearing our Lord Bishop preach, few or perhaps none ever excelled him in the Pulpit, and therefore it is to be regretted that he should seldom gratify those who have the happiness of being

under his pastoral care, with his very instructive, moral and edifying discourses.—It is still more to be mentioned, that his most excellent Sermons (being so few should not, on every occasion, be published, as thereby thousands might profit by the perusal of them, they being replete with as sound and complete a doctrine of morality as ever was conceived or uttered by man.—Should his Lordship commit them to the Press, he would confer a benefit on many who have not the opportunity of hearing them preached though probably they might, and would lose in the closet, much of that energy and perspicuity with which they are delivered, by so able and accomplished an orator. But still all his sermons are so excellent, and inculcate such moral and religious sentiments, that I believe the public in general would reap great pleasure and satisfaction from seeing them in print. His Lordship's sermon, last Sunday, in which he took occasion twice to address himself, in the most pathetic, solemn and impressive manner, to those lately confirmed by him, is particularly interesting—I therefore humbly submit these hints to the determination of his Lordship's superior judgment and Mr. Editor Yours

Quebec, 27 Feby.

A SUBSCRIBER.

Provincial Secretary's Office,
Quebec, Feb. 21, 1812.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to appoint CHARLES OGDEN, esq. Advocate, Attorney and Counsel for the province of Lower Canada.

ALEXANDER ELLIOTT, esq. do. do. do. for the do. do.

AN EPIGRAM

In answer to a mild and gentle admonition, inserted in the last Quebec Gazette.

*Impertinent Puppy's name rather hard,
For a gently reproving tho' innocent bard;
Yet harder I deem it, to call my verse Judge,
The donor no doubt is an adequate reward.*

MARRIED—On Monday last, ROBERT CHRISTIE, esq. Barrister at Law, to Miss MONIQUE O. DOUCET, of this city.

DIED—On Saturday, the 22 ult. Mr. J. L. HARBOUR of this city.

On Saturday last, suddenly, captain J. PATTERSON, commander of the government schooner St. Lawrence. Lately, at Montreal, Mr. JOSEPH FINCH, of the Field Train Dept.

The price of BREAD, for this month, is 10½d & 13d.

POST-OFFICE.—A mail for ENGLAND, via Halifax, will be closed on WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY the 3d instant, at ONE o'clock, at the Auction Room of THOMAS CARY.

A quantity of good household Furniture, a Carriole, Harness, an assortment of dry Goods, Scales for weighing gold in bulk, ivory handle knives and forks, and a great variety of other articles

Quebec, 2d March, 1812.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 3d instant, at ONE o'clock, at the Subscriber's Auction Room

500 Minots Liverpool Salt.

10 Boxes Chocolate.

20 Boxes Mould Candies,

AND.

A general assortment of dry Goods.

THOMAS AYLWIN, A. & B.

Quebec, 2d March, 1812.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING:

First insertion—6 lines and under..... 2s. 6d.

7 lines to 10..... 3s. 4d.

Upwards of 10 lines... 4d. per line.

Subsequent insertions—Quarter price.

Advertisements, unaccompanied with directions, are inserted until forbid, and charged accordingly.

FOR SALE,

AT THE NEW PRINTING-OFFICE—

THE Provincial Statutes—Tables of fees allowed, at present, to the different officers of the Court of King's Bench—blank Bills of Exchange—ditto Bills of Lading—Prices Current—Seamen's Articles—blank Declarations for the King's Bench, &c. &c.

Books, Pamphlets, Circulars, Handbills, Cards, &c. &c. printed in the best manner, and with dispatch. March 2, 1812.

TO BE LET,

FOUR Rooms with a Store over head, near the Custom House. Enquire of the Editor. Quebec, 29th February, 1812.

Ten Guineas Reward!

STOLEN—On Friday last, between the hours of two and three o'clock, a GOLD HUNTING WATCH—box cover and glass, capped & jewelled, no maker's name, No. 839, 2 gold seals with crests, hair chain gold mounted; also a gold key with a topaz stone.—The above reward will be given to any person giving such information as will lead to the detection of the thief or thieves—apply to the Editor of this paper. March 2, 1812.

£100 Douceur.

A GENTLEMAN who has served in the army and is the son of an Officer who served in this country the whole of the American war; will give the above Sum to any Lady or Gentleman, by whose influence he could obtain a Civil or Military employment in this Province. The strongest recommendations will be given and the most honorable secrecy observed. Please address "Z. under cover, care of the Editor, Quebec, 2d March, 1812.

QUEBEC ASSEMBLY.

THE next ASSEMBLY will be held on THURSDAY the 12th March, in lieu of the 27th instant, as advertised in the last Quebec Gazette. Quebec, Feb. 24, 1812.

TO LET,

AND POSSESSION GIVEN ON THE 1st MAY NEXT, THAT large and convenient STORE with two excellent Vaults, fronting the Cul-de-sac, at present occupied by Messrs. Sims & Brand as a Ship Chandlery and Grocery; the situation of the place deserves the attention of any person wanting a place for that purpose. For particulars apply to the Subscriber No. 44 Champlain street,

JOHN PATTERSON.

Quebec, 2d February, 1812.

AT the Subscriber's Warehouses—FOR SALE,

104 barrels best Superfine Genesee Flour,

560 do. fine do.

100 do. white winter Wheat,

127 kegs prime Butter,

90 barrels Pork,

12 tons bar Iron,

1 patent Cable, 14 inch,

4 tons Copper in rods, 2, 2½, 1, & 1½ inch,

A few cwt. copper Spikes and Nails,

3 double Jack Screws,

116 boxes Tin, assorted marks,

24 do. Castile Soap,

A few pipes and hnds. old L. P. Tenerife wine,

3 M. minots Lisbon Salt,

A few casks Alum,

4 chests Single Tea, — Also—

20 M. feet of merchantable Oak timber,

30 M. feet second quality do.

17 M. feet square white pine,

50 M. Staves and Heading, 60 M. Stave ends,

12 M. second quality 2½ inch Deals,

1400 pairs White Ash Oars—600 Hickory hand-spikes, and the Ship AMERICA of 566 tons register, as she now lies stranded in Wolfe's Cove, with her rigging, sails, and materials, landed and in Store.

For Cash, Bills, or on Credit, as may be agreed upon,

Dec. 10th, 1811. JOHN MURE & Co.

TO LET.

THAT large House, and dependencies in Saint Peter Street, now occupied by

JONES WHITE & MELVIN,

Quebec, 27th Jan. 1812.

FOR SALE
 60 Kegs Butter,
 300 Barrels Flour,
 99 do. Pot-Ashes,
 100 do. Beef,
 36 do. Pork; apply to
JAMES HEATH.
 4th Nov. 1811.

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

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

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

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

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

- 1 case morocco skins,
- 3 cases glassware,
- 20 barrels bright muscovado sugar,
- 3 cases tea,
- 20 quarter barrels gun-powder,
- 2 casks shot,
- 1 ton musket balls,
- 5 tons pig, bar and sheet-lead, a few coils cordage,
- 1 6½-inch hawser,
- 5 anchors.—Quebec, Nov. 14, 1811.

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

THE Subscriber duly appointed Curator to the Estate of the late William Thompson, Shoemaker, gives notice to all persons indebted to the said William Thompson, to pay to the said Curator, within 1 month from this date; and all persons who have any claims against the said Estate are also requested to give in their claims so that they may be settled.
THOMAS RICHARDS.

Quebec, 29th January, 1812.

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

Quebec, 19th July 1811.

LE Soussigné Curateur dument élu en Justice, à **WILLIAM THOMPSON**, senior, interdit pour cause de démence, donne **AVIS** à tous ceux qui sont endettés au dit William Thompson de payer le dit Curateur sous le délai d'un mois au plus tard, et tous ceux à qui le dit William Thompson est endetté, sont aussi requis d'en donner avis au dit Curateur immédiatement, afin que les dites dettes soient liquidées.
GEORGE STANLEY.
 Québec, 20^e Janvier, 1812.

WANTED.

TWO LADS, of about 14 years of age, as Apprentices to the **PRINTING BUSINESS**.—If well acquainted with the English language and of good character, they will meet with encouragement.—Apply at this Office.
 27th January, 1812.

TO BE SOLD.

A Property, on the **St. Foy Road**, about four miles distance from Quebec, consisting of two dwelling Houses and upwards of twenty acres of Land. For particulars, apply to the **EDITOR**.
 Quebec, 20th Feb. 1812.

FOR SALE FOR BILLS OF EXCHANGE:

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

ALSO, AT QUEBEC:

- 6 pipes of best old London Par. Madeira
- 13 do, do do, market do.
- 6 do, Mountain,
- 1 do, Muscatel,
- Four bales of woollen gloves,
- Four coils of small cordage and hawsers
- Crockery ware incrates assorted,
- Mustard in kegs and boxes,
- Lampblack and paints,

WINE,

Will be disposed of at reduced prices to close consignments.

ALSO,
The good schooner FANNY,

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

JOHN COLTMAN & Co.

Quebec, 19th August, 1811.

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

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

FOR SALE.

A New 15-inch cable, 120 fathoms, And an anchor conformable,
 ALSO—a cable, once used, 11 inches.
 Apply to **F. & W. HUNTER.**

Quebec, October 21, 1811.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE

A CONSTANT supply of the following articles,—
 From 1 H. to 30 M. first quality Pine Boards,
 — 1 H. to 15 M. second do. do.
 Pine Plank, 1½ inch thick, 10 to 40 feet long,
 2 do. do. do.
 2½ do. do. do.
 3 do. do. do.

Oak Plank, 1½ inch to 3 inch thick,
 Birch do. 1½ inch to 3 inch thick,
 Ash Oars, 12 to 24 feet long,
 Ready-made do. 12 to 24 do.

ALSO,

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

ALSO—Best Essence of Spruce,
THOMAS LEE, Junr.
 Mountain street, No. 10.

Quebec, May 25, 1811.

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

THE Subscribers have for sale on the lowest terms, for cash, approved credit, or Bills of Exchange—

- 3 pipes very superior Port Wine, supplied by Condors to be the first Wine in Canada,
- 10 pipes do, do, Prime Fort,
- 2 do, excellent Sherry,
- 1 do, do, Bucella,
- 20 casks Hibbert's Brown Stout, 3 doz. each,
- 5 do, real English Vinegar,
- 40 chests fresh Single Tea,
- 20 do, do, Hyson Skin do,
- 12 do, do, Souchong do,
- 10 do, do, Hyson do,
- 6 do, do, Bouca do,

English Pickles, Sauces, Oil, &c. &c.

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

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 2d September, 1811.

NOTICE.

MR. YONGE informs his friends that the report of his retiring from his professional duties is malicious and totally void of truth. It will be ever Mr. Yonge's ambition to be found deserving of the liberal patronage which he had hitherto experienced in Canada, and to consider it as his future home.

27th January, 1812.

FOR SALE,—BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
 200 Cwt. of prime dried COD FISH.

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 7th Oct. 1811.

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

ALSO.

A quantity of 2½ inch Plank.

Quebec, 20th April, 1811.

GEORGE ARNOLD & Co.

TAYLORS and HABIT MAKERS from LONDON,

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

July 18, 1811.

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

OBADIAH AYLWIN,

Près de-Ville, 3d September, 1811.

AVIS.

LDOLPHIN, Capitaine Seivwright, de Londres, les articles suivants, qu'ils vendront, à bas prix, pour argent comptant, lettres de change, en à crédit approuvé.
 5 Pipes de vin d'Oporto, de la première qualité, de l'année 1813,
 15 Do. do, Prime, d'une excellente qualité,
 40 Futailles de grosse bière de Londres de Hibbert,
 20 Caisses d'Ale de Benton,
 10 do, de cire blanche,
 20 Quartis de vinaigre de la première qualité de 30 gal-
 lons chaque,
 20 Tonnes de fer,
 2 Do. de cuivre rouge pour doubler,
 20 Caisses de tulle de Canada.—Aussi,
 4 Do. d'épingles, No. 4, 4½, 5, 6 & 7,
 10 Do. de marchandises fines, consistant en infirmeries des Indes, Shawls, Baptistes, &c.—4 Valises de marchandises des Indes, 2 valises de marchandises pour le deuil, &c. &c.—Aussi, en leur magasin,
 35 Caisses de The Anglois,
 10 Do. Sonchong,
 6 Do. Hyson, et un assortiment très-varié de liqueurs, et marchandises seiches de toute sorte.

Un Piano perpendiculaire par Stoddart.
 Un do. horizontale par do.
 lesquels seront vendus considérablement plus bas que le prix d'achat. **WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.**
 Quebec, 25e Novembre, 1811.

State of the **THURSDAY**, for the past week,
 at 8 o'clock, A. M. 6, 20, -12, -2, 5, 0, 1.

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