

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORIS ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PÆLIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. 1^{re}. 6.

VOLUME VIII.]

MONDAY, MARCH 23, 1812.

[NUMBER 19.]

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

WANTED for His Majesty's Service, the under-mentioned quantity of STONE, viz.

- 200 Toises of Cape Rouge Stone,
- 100 Do. of Ange-Gardien Paving do.
- 40 Do. of do. Quoins,
- 10 Do. of Pointe aux Trembles Stone.

To be delivered on the Beach at St. Roch's, at the periods and in the proportions following, viz.

40 Toises of Cape Rouge; 20 Toises of Ange-Gardien Paving; 10 Toises of Ange-Gardien Quoins; and 2 Toises of Pointe aux Trembles Stone, in the month of May next, and the same proportions continued to be delivered every successive month until the whole of the above quantities shall be completed.

Sealed Proposals from Persons willing to furnish the above Stone, will be received at this Office on or before the 10th day of April next, to be endorsed "Proposals for Stone" and directed to the Commissary General, Commissary General's Office, Quebec, 23d March, 1812.

CONTRAT DU GOUVERNEMENT.

Ou a besoin pour le SERVICE DE SA MAJESTÉ, de la quantité de PIERRE sous-mentionnée, savoir:

- 200 Toises de Pierre du Cap Rouge,
- 100 Do. Do. de l'Ange-Gardien à Paver,
- 40 Do. Do. Do. Coins,
- 10 Do. Do. de la Pointe aux Trembles.

Pour être livrée sur la grève, à Saint Roch, aux temps et proportions suivants—sçavoir,

40 toises à paver du Cap-rouge, et 20 toises idem de l'Ange-Gardien, 10 toises de Coins de l'Ange-Gardien, et 2 toises de Pierre de la Pointe aux Trembles, dans le mois de Mai prochain; et les mêmes proportions seront continuées à être livrées tous les mois consécutifs, jusqu'à ce que les quantités ci-dessus soient complétées.

On recevra des propositions cachetées, des personnes disposées à fournir la dite Pierre, à cet office, le ou avant le 10me jour d'Avril prochain, à être endossées "Propositions pour de la Pierre" et adressées au Commissaire Général.

Office du Commissaire Général, }
Quebec, 23e Mars, 1812. }

Court of Vice Admiralty, } CYRUS FAY, Promoveat,
Lower-Canada. } F. A.

WRECK, supposed to be the Earl of Marchmont.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given that, in virtue of a Commission of Appraisement and Sale, issuing from His Majesty's Court of Vice Admiralty, in and for the Province of Lower Canada, in pursuance of a perishable monition, to me addressed, I will, on THURSDAY, the 26th day of March, instant, at the Neptune Inn, Lower Town at one o'clock, proceed to the Sale of the said wreck, and then and there, adjudge the same to the best bidder as she now lies or lately lay, on the high and open seas, near the island of Basque together with her cargo on board, her tackle, apparel and furniture, without prejudice to the persons interested in the said Wreck, in order that the proceeds thereof may be lodged in the Registry of the said Court, to the end that all persons interested in the said wreck, having already, or that may hereafter, have any legal claim against the proceeds thereupon may receive the same by the further order and decree of the said Court. By order of the Court,

JOHN CAMPBELL, Marshal
Court F. A.
Quebec, 21st March, 1812.

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

DR. J. FLAGG,

SURGEON DENTIST, FROM BOSTON.

RESPECTFULLY acquaints the ladies and gentlemen of Quebec, that in compliance with repeated invitations, he has been induced to devote a short time to the practice of his profession in this city.

Dr. FLAGG transplants teeth; cures ulcered teeth, and cases them from pain without drawing; fastens those that are loose; mends teeth with foil or gold, to be as lasting and useful as sound ones, and without pain in the operation;—Makes artificial teeth, and secures them in an independent, lasting and serviceable manner.

Sews up harelips, and fixes gold roofs and palates, greatly assisting the pronunciation and the swallow.

Regulates children's teeth from their first cutting, to prevent fits and fevers; and extends the jaw with ease to receive their due proportion of teeth, should they be inclined to irregularity.

Extracts teeth, roots, and stumps, that have been despaired of, with so little pain to the patient, that no one can want confidence after once submitting to a trial; cures the defect from teeth, and restores them to whiteness and soundness, without saws, files, acids, and such abuses as have shamefully crept into the profession, and which have destroyed the confidence of the publick.

From the experience and success which Dr. FLAGG has had in the several branches of his profession above enumerated, he hopes to deserve the confidence and patronage of the publick, as his practice has been uniformly guaranteed by the Faculty.

UNION HOTEL, March 9, 1812.

TO CONNAISSEURS IN ENGRAVINGS.

THE advertiser has received by the last importations, an elegant assortment of ENGRAVINGS, worthy the attention of gentlemen, that are admirers of the fine arts, comprising a choice assortment of the latest productions of the first artists, amongst which is one complete copy containing twenty-one superb colored Engravings of the Royal Family, which may be viewed at Mr. Stuck's Union Tavern—Several elegant boxes of Reeves' Colours for drawing, and some dozens of Ladies very curious fine Cotton Stockings, which for the accommodation of purchasers, he offers by the dozen or half dozen.

J. JONES.

Quebec, 14th March, 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.

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 Quebec; 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,

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
- 2 dozen table butter, in small kegs for family use,
- 2 hogsheds and 20 barrels Muscovado sugar,
- 100 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 & cannister shot, &c. &c.
- 1½ tons Copper Bolts, 2, ½, 1 and 1½ inch.
- 3 do. flat and square Iron assorted dimensions.
- 6 do. bolt Iron, 3, ½, 1, and 1½ inch.
- 9 bundles half inch Rod Iron.
- 10 cwt. best Steel,
- 50 casks assorted plank, board, carrels & shingle Nails,
- 4 cases Sheet Iron,
- 50 boxes Tin Plates,
- 1 new 9 inch Cable,
- 7 new 5½ 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,
- Durham 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, lying at the parish des Ecureuils, 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 that 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.

MR. McALLISTER, Surgeon Dentist, with the most grateful feelings towards his friends and the public, begs leave to solicit their future countenance.

Mad. Desmoulins's Boarding House, }
Quebec, 23d Feb. 1812. }

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 Chateaufort 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

MARGARET BLACK.
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 Chateaufort 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 bon eau. Pour plus amples informations s'adresser à

MARGARET BLACK.
Quebec, 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

a 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, MACNAUGHT & Co.
Quebec Feb. 6, 1812.

NOTICE.

GENTLEMEN, CIVILIANS AND MILITARY:

THE undersigned has a large assortment of bleached Caribon-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 Glosings.

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 Cogniac 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 queens-ware, in crates each containing a complete dinner-service; best London made saddles, bridles and double bits; military hats, with feathers, &c. complete; gentlemen's boots and shoes; patent ducks, pidgeon, and snipe shot; powder-flasks, shot-belts, screw-drivers, steel chargers and flints; a few pieces of low-priced woollens and rose blankets.

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

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

JOSEPH FLOWER,
NICHOLAS NEWBERRY,
JAMES CAPPER.

Quebec, 18th December, 1811.

TO LET.

AND POSSESSION GIVEN ON THE 1st MAY NEXT,
THAT large and convenient STORE with two excellent Vaults, fronting the Cal-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, 3d February, 1812.

AUBERGE DU NEW-NEPTUNE.

Le soussigné prend la liberté d'offrir ses remerciemens aux Negocians, ainsi qu'au public en général, pour l'encouragement qu'on lui a donné à la basse ville; et les informe respectueusement que sa maison, autrefois connue sous le nom de la MAISON ROUGE, sur le chemin de Lorette, près de l'Hopital Général, est, à présent, bien arrangée en Chambres de Dinee 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 convenables.

PIERCE LONNERGAN

Chemin de Lorette, le 18me de Novembre 1812.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

- ONE ten lach Cable
- 1 nine do. do.
- 3 eight inch Hawsers
- 2 seven do. do.
- 2 six do.

Cordage of all sizes new and twice laid.
30 barrels of whale Oil.
120 do. Fine Flour, for cash or short credit.
MICL. COLTMAN
Quebec, Dec. 16th. 1811.—No. 43 St. John Street.

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

Quebec 16th Dec 1811.

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

JOSEPH CRAVEN.

Upper Town, No. 3 St. John street,
Quebec, 15th July, 1811.



RAN AWAY from the Subscriber on the 5th inst, WILLIAM HUNTER, an indentured Apprentice. All persons are forbid employing or harboring the said Apprentice, on pain of being prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law.

G. STANLEY.

Quebec, 9 March, 1812.

SIR—A Strayed, on Saturday last, a young DOG, 4 months old, of the New-Foundland Breed, white, with brown spots, who ever will bring back said dog and deliver him to Quarter Mr. FRASER of the Canadian Regt. will be handsomely rewarded.

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

Mr. C. also acquaints the public that he is lately appointed sole Agent for the sale of the celebrated *Aromatic Lozenges* of **STEELE**, 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, compiled up for their exclusive perusal, by **E. SENATE, M.D.**

Mr. C. is also appointed by the Chevalier **RUPERT** 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,
- Aluminous chalybeate water,
- Anderson's pills, [et,
- Analeptic pills, James',
- Aromat. vinegar, Henry's,
- Arrow root, fr. Berrouda,
- Aromat. lozenges of Steel,
- Barkley's Itch 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,
- Dumblie ink for marking linen,
- Essences, generally ass'td.
- Eau Medicinale d'Husson for the gout,
- Elleme's Ambroya lotion,
- Do. mouth-powder,
- English's Scotch pills,
- Erbugo root candied,
- Fuller's earth,
- Godfrey's cordial,
- Gold Beater's skin for cuts
- Leaf, [&c.
- Gowland's lotion for the skin,
- Hallan's antibilious pills,
- Hudson's bleaching liquid for removing stains from tables, linen, silks, &c.
- Hoggar'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,
- Marsden's Lemonade,
- Milk of roses for softening and beautifying the skin,
- Madder for dyeing,
- Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, true Cinnamon, & spices in general,
- Norris's drops, for coughs,
- Nankeen dye and Scott's blue,
- Oil of Cinnamon and essential Oils in general,
- Orange flower water,
- Orchella for dyeing purple,
- Oxley's concentrated essence of Jamaica ginger,
- Opodeldoc, Steers', and liquid for sprains &c.
- Pomphret cakes,
- Peppermint Lozenges,
- Prussian blue,
- Pearl barley,
- Rose pink,
- Roach's embrocation for the whooping cough,
- Robbard's balsamic elixir,
- Shunach for dyeing,
- Soft Soap, (English)
- Sandwell's issue plaster,
- Sago in grain & cannisters,
- Salt of lemon,
- Salop powder,
- Scented Soap, assorted,
- Sugar candy, white & brown,
- Spanish Liquorice,
- Do. do. refined in bottles,
- Tooth brushes and powder assorted,
- Tyce's antiscorbutic drops,
- Tamarinds,
- Tapioca,
- Universal Cerate,
- Vesicator,
- Vermicelli,
- Whitehead's Essence Mustard, do. Pills, & Cerate, for rheumatism,
- Willis' ointment for the itch, do. embrocation,
- Welch's female pills.

Quebec, August 26th, 1811

From Bell's Weekly Messenger of December 2.

CATHOLIC CONVENTION ACT.

The proceedings in Ireland are matter of interest and anxiety not merely to the Catholics of Ireland, but are immediately connected with Constitutional principles, and to comprehend in their analogies and consequences, if not in their immediate bearings, the common interests of the United Empire. The religious denomination of Catholic is apt to divest us of all interest in proceedings of which the Catholics are nominally the sole objects. But let it be remembered, that the present question is not merely between Protestant and Catholic, as to the preference of their respective religions, but between all denominations of subjects and Government, as to the extent and limits of the popular part of our Constitution. The main security of the British Constitution is the right of petitioning the Legislature under any real or imagined grievance. Any thing which should narrow and restrict this right, and still more, any thing the direct effect of which is entirely to take it away, is a proportionate diminution or destruction of our common rights and liberties.

All Governments are founded, either in fact, or in a fiction, the utility of which gives it the authority of a fact, upon a compact between the people and their governors, in which the former give up all their force and will, all their power and independence to Government; that is to say, they make an absolute sacrifice of the greater part of it, and they consent to exercise the remainder in certain forms and shapes assigned and marked out by the Constitution. It is a first principle of the British Constitution that it is founded upon a compact of this kind. The will and independence surrendered are vested in the King and two Houses of Parliament. The liberty reserved is in such meetings of the people as may be necessary for the purposes of petition and remonstrance with these branches of the Legislature. The people have reserved to themselves this right, and every declaratory Act of Parliament, every resolution of one or both of the two Houses upon constitutional points, not merely recognises, but expressly and ostentatiously repeats this right in the people. Every right, however, is necessarily limited by its utility, or, rather, is necessarily confined and narrowed when it reaches that extreme point, in which it becomes mischievous instead of useful. The right of petitioning is founded in, and deduced from, the general analogies of the Constitution; the right of petitioning is necessarily limited by the principles common to all Governments. It is necessary to the safety of every Government that the power and will of the Governors should not be overawed and overwhelmed by standing popular assemblies. No Government could support itself for a year, if every demagogue, or professor of eloquence and the cure of impediments, could come forward every year, and call a meeting to petition Government to dissolve itself. The fact, or the fiction, on which Government is founded, allows or supposes one primitive and original popular assembly and common suffrage; it allows or supposes that the Government was constituted in such assembly, and that, being thus constituted, it became thereafter a fundamental rule and establishment; that is to say, what we emphatically call a Constitution. After such a Constitution is formed, issued, and established, there is, and there must be, an end of all such primitive and original assemblies. Their revival *in ipso facto* the resumption of popular power, and the extinction and termination of the delegation of Government. Whatever tends to restore them, tends to restore anarchy, and to dissolve society.

Such, therefore, are the extents and the limits of petitioning in popular Governments. The right belongs to the Constitution, in so far as it is necessary and salutary for the purposes of reminding Kings of their duty, and Parliaments of their trust. The right stops at that point where its exercise would endanger the permanence or the weight of Government; that is, where it would have no other purpose but to revive the original anarchy, and, instead of becoming the Petitioner and humble Remonstrancer and Memorialist, would feel its own strength, and dictate and command instead of supplicating and representing.

Let us now apply these principles to Ireland. It must not be concealed, that England has but too often given the Irish cause of complaint, and that the leniency of that Kingdom has been too frequently considered, and administered, rather in the spirit of a paternal farm of the Minister of the day, than as a sister and equal Kingdom.—The Irish have felt and re-

sented this neglect and mal-administration.—They have therefore frequently availed themselves of their strength and of some lucky opportunities, to assume a posture of some menace. It has therefore become a standing point of policy in the British Cabinet to watch them very closely, and to put them under greater checks and restrictions than is deemed necessary to employ in England. Hence, from jealousy on the one part, and from the pride of a people who consider themselves as our brethren and equals on the other, have arisen the alienation and repulsion on both sides. A difference of religion in the majority of the native Irish has still further widened this unpleasant separation. Some of the English Ministers have availed themselves of it as an argument for the system of rigour and jealousy which they have deemed it necessary to adopt. Under all these circumstances, we say, the English Government has been apprehensive of trusting the Irish people too far; and, under this jealousy, have restricted their right of petitioning, and put many direct and indirect checks on their popular Meetings.

One of the most effectual of these checks is the Act which is termed the Convention Act.

This Act consists of three main clauses,—the one of which enumerates the pretexts under which popular Meetings have been called, and the mischiefs which may arise to the safety and establishment of Governments from such tumultuary assemblies. The second clause prohibits all such Meetings, all choice of Delegates, &c. upon any pretext whatever. The third clause enacts, that nothing contained in this Act shall be construed to extend so as to take away, or in any way impair, the subject's undoubted right of presenting a Petition to Parliament.

Now it will be immediately seen that the last Clause of this Act opens a means of pretext, and, in fact, nearly renders the former words of no distinct import or legal precision. This, in fact, is the main hinge of the defence of the Catholics. There are evidently two questions for the Jury upon this Act,—the first is, the proof of the fact of such an individual having been a Member of such an Assembly as is generally comprehended in the Act. The second is, whether such an Assembly does not fall within the third Clause of the Act, which allows the usual popular and constitutional Meetings for the purpose of petitioning Parliament.

Upon the first fact, Dr. Sheridan was acquitted. It does not appear that the Juries have as yet determined upon the second. If no Meetings are holden as lawful but such as are convened by the Sheriff or Coroner, upon the Requisition of the Freeholders, which we presume to be the law in Ireland as in England, there cannot, we apprehend, be a doubt, but that the Catholic Meeting, not having been so convened, is within the prohibition and penalty of the Act. But if it be left to the discretion of the Jury to ascertain what was the purpose of the Meeting,—whether it might not be with the design of Petitioning Parliament, we should, under these circumstances, anticipate their full acquittal. The issue, therefore, is upon this single point,—whether the same forms obtain in the lawful Meetings of Freeholders for Petitioning of Parliament in England or Ireland, or whether the Irish have it generally and unconditionally; if of the latter be the case, the Jury will then have to determine, whether the Petitioning of Parliament be the real cause, or the pretext of the Catholic Meetings.

Upon the whole, the Convention Acts, we think, were injudicious Acts, because the Common Law was strong enough to suppress tumultuous Meetings, without new Statutes; and, though Ministers might have justly prosecuted the Catholic Delegates at Common Law, it has an appearance of harshness and odium to bring them under the severity of new Statutes.

IRELAND.

DUBLIN, November 21.

Five persons apprehended on the Lord Chief Justice's warrant, were this day to stand their trial for an alleged breach of the Convention Act; their names are Henry Edward Taffie, Thomas Kirwan, Edward Sheridan, John Joseph Burke, and John Breen.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, Nov. 21.

This day at half past ten o'clock, the Judges took their seats upon the Bench; and Dr. Sheridan, one of the alleged Catholic Delegates, was called upon his trial; and the following Juries answered to their names, and appeared in the Jury-box:—

1. Benjamin Geale, Esq.—2. Peter Digges Latouche, Esq. sworn.—3. John Roche, Esq. objected to by the Crown.—4. John Lindsay, Esq. ditto.—5. Bartholomew Maziere, Esq. ditto.—6. Leland Crosswaite, Esq. sworn.—7. John Orr, Esq. sworn.—8. Richard Darling, Esq. objected to by the Crown.—9. John Dunne, Esq. sworn.—10. William Hutton, Esq. objected to by the Crown.—11. Thomas T. Frank, Esquire, ditto.—12. Francis Beggs, Esq. ditto.—13. Alexander Jeffray, Esq. ditto.—14. John Pepper, Esq. sworn.—15. Patrick Marsh, Esq. objected to by the Crown.—16. Richard Geobegan, Esq. ditto.—17. William Sparrow, Esq.

Upon the book being handed to Mr. Sparrow, Mr. Burrowes objected to Mr. Sparrow, as being an Orangeman.

The Chief Justice declared, that was no legal objection.

Mr. Burrowes then proceeded to make his challenge against Mr. Sparrow, that, as an Orangeman, he had malice against all Roman Catholics, and, of course, against the traverser.

The first two of the Jurors, who had been sworn, Benjamin Geale, Esq. and P. D. Latouche, Esq. were appointed to try the challenge; and Mr. Sparrow was sworn to give evidence.

The chief justice observed upon the novelty of a man being sworn to give evidence against himself; but if both sides assented to it, the Court would not interfere.

Mr. Burrowes stated, that he had made a fair appeal to the Counsel for the Crown to have Mr. Sparrow sworn, in order to shew that he belonged to a society hostile to the religion of the traverser.

Judge Day—If the man acknowledges that he has taken an unlawful oath, and an oath dangerous to society, as the oath of an Orangeman, he may subject himself to be indicted.

The Chief Justice—He cannot be examined to make himself infamous in society. I will not object, however, to any proper question.

Mr. Sparrow was sworn—18. Robert Orr, Esq. objected to by the Crown.—19. Thomas Meade, Esq. ditto.—20. R. Williamson, Esq. ditto.—21. Thomas Jameson, Esq. ditto.—22. Thomas Prentice, Esq. ditto.—23. N. Wade, Esq. ditto.—24. John Hutton, Esq. sworn.—25. W. Humphreys, Esq. objected to by the Crown.—26. James Chambers, Esq. ditto.—27. William Ward, Esq. ditto.—28. James Jackson, Esq. ditto.—29. Robert Armstrong, Esq. sworn.—30. Edward Clibborn, Esq. sworn.—31. Charles M'Kernan, Esq. objected to by the Crown.—32. Thomas Richardson, Esq. ditto.—33. Charles Pentland, Esq. sworn.

Of the above, 22 were put by, by the Crown; and none by the traverser.

Another account states, that John Hamilton, Esq. made the 12th Juror.

The Attorney-General addressed the Jury to the following effect:—

"I congratulate you, Gentlemen of the Jury, that the long expected day of justice has at last arrived; and am sanguine that the result of this day's proceedings will frustrate the designs of treason, and give a check to the disguise of faction and folly.—The case itself lies in a narrow compass, both with respect to the law and the fact; it is, however, connected with such a variety of matter, that I must trespass upon your patience much longer than I could wish. I hope the issue of it will restore our peace, allay the discontents, and abate the ferment which prevails in this country. Treason and disaffection, Gentlemen of the Jury, have been but too successfully exerted, in influencing the minds of the Roman Catholics of Ireland; and the project of a convention was detailed in resolutions of a certain aggregate meeting, assembled in this city on the 9th of July last. The aggregate meeting sprang from a Resolution of a Committee, which, for 18 months, had acted a distinguished part, under the name of the General Committee of Ireland. When I talk of treasonable views bottomed in treason and rebellion,—let me not be misunderstood. A great proportion of Roman Catholics are loyal and amenable to the laws; and look with alarm and dismay at the unwarrantable and false proceedings which have taken place in the name of the Roman Catholics of Ireland. I do declare, that a great proportion of them are loyal, and take no part in their projects; some of them are misled, and are dupes, and made the instruments of designs which they would abominate if they were to know them. Young men, in particular, of ardent minds, have engaged in those political pursuits with no less criminal object; they merely desire to raise themselves to notice, and to make speeches. Some of these speeches are most dangerous and unwarrantable; the work of

United Irishmen, labouring for a separation of this country from England. Others are made merely for the gratification of vanity; the authors not seeing that they are acting adverse to the public peace, and contrary to the success of that very Catholic Emancipation they pretend to be the advocates of. I will now call your attention to the Resolutions of the aggregate meeting of the 9th of July. Here the Attorney-General read the Resolutions as follows:—

First—"That, being impressed with the unalterable conviction of the undoubted right of every man to worship his Creator according to the dictates of his own conscience, we deem it our duty thus publicly and solemnly to declare our decision, that no Government can inflict any pain, penalty, or privation, for obeying that form of Christian faith which in his conscience he believes to be right.

Second—"That we again petition the Legislature for a repeal of the laws affecting the Catholics of Ireland.

Third—"That in exercising our undoubted right to petition, we will adhere to the ancient forms of the Constitution, &c.

Fourth—"That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the penal laws, and make a report of the same within one month; (all of which were carried unanimously.)

"That the Committee to be appointed to prepare petitions to Parliament do consist:—

"First—Of Catholic Peers and eldest sons of Peers and Catholic Baronets.

"Second—Catholic Prelates.

"Third—Ten persons chosen from the counties, and the survivors of the Delegates of 1792 to form an integral part of these ten.

"Fourth—Four persons from each county in Ireland; (such resolution was likewise carried unanimously.)

These resolutions were merely to throw dust into the eyes of loyal Catholics. Fully aware of the law they were about to offend, they professed obedience to it while they were actually disobeying it. Observe, they appoint Managers to conduct Catholic affairs until a new Committee is elected; an interim Government was appointed, not confined to a Petition to Parliament, but to manage Catholic affairs generally. By the Constitution, the management of the public affairs is entrusted to the lawful Government of the country; but this is a disdain of all Government, and such proceedings are hostile to Government. It is said, that an assembly so constituted would not act contrary to the peace and tranquility of the country; but a few respectable loyal men in such an assembly, could be no guarantee for its conduct; the intemperate men, in all such meetings, govern the rest. This Committee took its rise from the last. Look what their proceedings had been. Their language had been so seditious, treasonable, and indecent, that their Press, wicked and daring as it had been, was alarmed, and would not venture to insert some parts of their speeches; but left chasms and blanks in their paper for that which they dared not tell. Every Catholic of respectability felt himself scandalized by such wicked and dangerous proceedings. Every loyal man was calling out against such barefaced sedition. Government was blamed for not interfering. In February, however, they were about to terminate their sittings: a circular letter was issued from the Committee, to call a renunciation of itself: then, and not before, Government interposed, not by a measure against law; it merely signified to the Magistrates throughout Ireland, that the intended elections were against statute law, and should be prevented. This had the desired effect; for a time it was abandoned. Several respectable Members of the Committee, who had left it, however, went back to it, believing, perhaps, the existence of it was useful to the cause; their presence was a restraint upon the rest, and the Committee was not interfered with until the close of their sittings. The meeting of the 9th of July was composed of some of the Members who had been guilty of the greatest excesses. It is impossible not to conceive, however, that there was a portion of well-meaning men amongst them. It was then held out to the loyal Catholics of Ireland, that their attention was merely called to the petition; and for that purpose, it was necessary to elect a Catholic Convention; but see what the substance of the petition is, which was made a *pretence* of assembling this Convention. In order to shew what little deliberation is necessary to frame a petition, I will state to you what the state of the Catholics was in the year 1775, and what it is now. (Here the Attorney-General went into a statement of what the penal laws were at that period, and their gradual repeal; and what the restrictions were which still continue.) Let it not be understood, that I mean to speak lightly of those matters,

I acknowledge, the repeal of them are laudable objects for men of rank and talents to pursue: but what is the object of the petition? These restrictions can be expressed in a narrow and confined compass. Persons capable of reading and writing could form a petition at once, and without difficulty; and, therefore, to talk of collecting a national convention together for the purpose, is an imposition upon common sense. Their petition has been again and again presented to parliament.—It has been discussed by Parliament,—and has never been rejected for want of form. Why has it, therefore, been now thought necessary to summon a convention to deliberate upon it; to call a convention of 500 persons, to act in the capital, day after day, and month after month? Because there is a rebel party, and a party of United Irishmen at work; and who now endeavour to effect by artifice, what they could not do by force, in 1798 and 1803. They may have an object in calling a national convention; because such desperate, wicked, and factious persons, always sway such assemblies. How was this convention to act, but by the example of that Committee out of which was to spring what rules or orders were to govern them? Our Parliament cannot meet but by the order of the King, and cannot sit a moment longer than he pleases; but this Convention, self-created, has no law but its own discretion. Such an assembly can never be tolerated under any form of government. This is no contest between the Government and the Catholics,—I deny it: it is a contest between the law and the violation of the public peace. Government would be unable to stand, if it was obliged to submit to such things. The Press says, the right to petition is attacked; it is no such thing. Because Government stops a national convention, can it be said, they stop petitioning? Because the Catholics cannot have a Parliament of their own, do they complain of not having the right to petition? The Attorney-General then adverted to the origin and necessity of the Convention Act, which, he contended, was to prevent *Delegation*: the Magistrate was directed to disperse them, without waiting to ascertain whether their purpose was legal or illegal, at the moment when he saw them acting under or for a delegation. The present indictment, he stated, to be framed on the second section of the Act. The only ground of cavil is, that they met, not under a *pretence* of petitioning, but for its purpose. He then went into an ingenious argument, that the word *pretence*, as used in the statute, does not intend a *false pretence*; but the claim, the plea, the assumption of petitioning, for the purpose of some other object. Where the Legislature intends the term in the sense for which the delegates have contended, it always so expresses it; as in the Statute against obtaining money under *false pretences*. The 32 Hen. 8. uses the word *pretence*, in its indefinite sense, where it is described as a plea to a title. There are *true pretences*, as well as *false pretences*. The 30 Car. 2. is conclusive on this point. This is a preventing statute; its title is very like that of the Convention Act; it forbids more than ten persons presenting a petition; and it uses the word *pretence* in the same sense, as a claim, a plea, an assumption of actual petitioning for some other purpose. A delegated Assembly overawing the Legislature, is unlawful, whether it meet to petition or not. Nothing can better shew the intention of the Convention Act, than its exceptions; it excepts the elections into Parliament, and the Houses of Convocation. (Judge Day observed, that such a saving was unnecessary.) The Attorney-General proceeded to infer from the exception in the Act, that the people have still the right of petitioning, if they choose to petition in the legal and accustomed way, as the people of England, who made a stand for their rights, are contented to do. The Catholics of England, he said, are as great and as noble as those of Ireland, and lie under grievances; yet they have not delegated to petition. The Parliament alone have a right to do away the Test Act: they have not thought it right to repeal it; and the question rests with them only. If the Catholics of Ireland think they can attain their object by force, whoever of them makes the attempt is a traitor to his allegiance. They here among them several orators, who, active as they are, do not yet think that the time is come."

A Police Constable proved, that a meeting took place in Liffy-street Chapel; that Dr. Sheridan had been in the Chair; and that five delegates were elected to the General Committee of the Catholics of Ireland.

Mr. Huddleston proved, that an aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Ireland took place in Dublin on the 9th of July, 1811; that this aggregate meeting had resolved, that the Counties of Ireland, and the Parishes of Dublin, should send a certain number of delegates to the General

Committee; that the resolutions of that day were published in some papers; and that the *Dublin Evening Post* had altered the resolutions.

Cross examined.—He admitted that so early as the month of March he had voluntarily entered into a correspondence with Sir Charles Saxton, under Secretary at Dublin Castle.

Here the case on the part of the Crown closed: and as it was past six o'clock in the afternoon, the Court adjourned until 10 the following morning.

(To be concluded in our next.)

CIRCULAR LETTER.

COPY OF A CIRCULAR TO GENERAL OFFICERS COMMANDING DISTRICTS, AT HOME AND ON STATIONS ABROAD.
Horse Guards, Nov. 8, 1811.

I have received the Commander in Chief's commands, to request your earnest attention to a branch of the service placed under your direction, from which his Royal Highness expects, that the most essential benefits will be derived, as well to the discipline of the Army at large, as to the conduct of the individuals of whom it is composed. I allude to the establishment of Military Chaplains, and the duties which attach to them.

You will have been apprized of the liberal footing on which his Majesty has been pleased to place these Officers, by assigning to them the pay and allowances of a Major; and his Royal Highness entertain no doubt, that their conduct will universally prove them worthy of this distinction (for they have been selected, with the utmost care and circumspection, by the first Prelates of this country); and that they will, from all persons, receive that respect which is so justly due to their rank and profession; but it is to Officers holding command, to whom it is his Royal Highness's wish most particularly to recommend them; and in order to give full efficacy to their labours, it is necessary that the General Officers should personally enforce the regulations which are established for the performance of the religious duties of the Army.

It is the Commander in Chief's command, that the Chaplains shall visit the Sick and the Hospitals of their respective divisions or garrisons, at least twice in each week, and diligently perform the requisite duties therein; that divine service shall be performed each Sunday; and his Royal Highness particularly enjoins, that more men shall not be assembled for that purpose at a time, than the voice can reach (a precaution very necessary to insure the attention of the soldier), but that the Chaplain shall perform the service successively to the different corps of his division; and his Royal Highness desires, that the service may close with a short practical Sermon, suited to the habits and understandings of soldiers. To this last part of the service the Commander in Chief attaches much importance, as being in conformity to the custom of the Established Church, and more than ever required at the time, which is peculiarly marked by the exertions and interference of sectaries of various descriptions.

I have the honour to be,

Your most obedient humble Servant,
HARRY CALVERT, Adjut. Gen.

(Signed)

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

The very fast sailing ship *Fair-American*, capt. Hobson arrived at Boston in 26 days from Cadiz, from whence she sailed on the 27th Jan.

By this arrival we have the most flattering news of the success of the Allies against the French in that part of Spain.—It will be recollected by our readers, that the *Treaty*, which arrived at Boston some time since, from Algiers, passed Tarifa on the 20th Dec. It appears, that this French force, after having bombarded the fortress for some days, succeeded in making several breaches, when they attempted to carry it by storm.—In this attempt they were repulsed with considerable loss, by the British garrison, consisting of about 2000 men, under the command of Col. Skerret. Several other unsuccessful attempts were afterwards made to gain possession of Tarifa, until about the 7th of January, when finding they could not accomplish their object, and having suffered much from the inclemency of the weather, they struck their tents and beat a retreat.—In this retreat they were pursued by the British garrison, who attacked them—and fortunately at the same moment they were attacked in the rear by General Ballesteros, with about 5000 Spanish troops, who had, by a circuitous route, come upon them very unexpectedly, both to the British and French, in this critical situation.

the French were COMPLETELY ROUTED AND DEFEATED, with the loss of all their baggage, artillery, &c.

We also learn by this arrival, that on the morning of her sailing, news was received in Cadiz, that Gen. Hill, with 13,000 men, was advancing upon Seville, and that he had approached very near to that place, which being garrisoned but by about 8000 men, it was expected he would be able to take it—in which case it was thought he would come down upon the rear of the French troops investing Cadiz, and it was very sanguinely expected by the Spaniards that they should soon be able to wrest that part of their Country from the hands of their cruel invaders.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

London dates to January 11, represent, that a new war on the continent appeared to be rising—that the Emperor of Russia, while he was negotiating with every prospect of success for a peace with Turkey, had ordered a levy of 100,000 men to reinforce his armies, and that Bonaparte had followed it with a rival order for calling 120,000 conscripts of the year 1812; and farther that the latter had been making preparations in the interior of Poland for annoying Russia, while the works and magazines formed at Dantzig seemed to designate it for a grand naval and military station, whence to overawe the north. Bonaparte, it was said, had opened several ports to a limited trade with England, Colonial produce in Hamburg, under sequestration since 1810, had been confiscated and sold to pay duties and charges. The price of bread was lowered in England on new year's day. Sir Evan Nepean was going out gov. of Bombay. Notice had been given in Parliament, of a motion to be made the first Tuesday in March for a repeal of the Union with Ireland. Distressing accounts had been received from the Baltic of dreadful ravages by tempests among the shipping.

All the recent advices from Europe concur in rendering it very probable that before this time, a peace has been settled between Russia and Turkey; and it is probable that hostilities will soon commence between Russia and France.

The latest letters from England, state that that nation is in high animation, as to the result of their glorious struggle.

LONDON, December 2, 1811.

At length we have the pleasure to state that Ministers have received the official account of General Hill's gallant affair. At two o'clock yesterday afternoon, Capt. Hill, nephew to General Hill, arrived in a chaise and four at the Earl of Liverpool's office, with the dispatch from his uncle. He has been at sea ever since the 6th of last month, having experienced heavy gales off Cape Finisterre, followed by dead calms. He brings the details of the very gallant action. No British Officer was killed, and only six wounded. The brave 90th regiment distinguished itself in an eminent degree.

We rejoice to state, that the exertions of our army were crowned with much greater success than was, in the first instance, reported. The enemy lost upwards of 2,000 killed, wounded, and taken prisoners. The magnitude of their loss, compared with the trifling amount of ours, justly excites the most exulting feelings; and will teach the enemy, if he could have needed another lesson, to make a proper estimate of the British military character.

The remainder of Girard's army which fled to the mountains with their wounded General, have been since captured by the Spaniards under Morilla, so that this corps, composed, according to Renaud's account, of the flower of the French army, has been completely annihilated.

General Renaud, the late Governor of Ciudad Rodrigo, has arrived at Plymouth.

PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, November 12, 1811.

104th Regiment of Foot.—To be Lieutenants, without purchase.—Ensign L. Besserer, Ensign Thomas Leonard, Ensign C. D. Rankin, Ensign Samuel Rigby, Ensign J. B. M. Sutherland, Ensign Alexander Campbell, Ensign H. N. Morrison, from the 5th Foot. Ensign Andrew Playfair, from the 3rd Foot.—To be Ensigns.—Ensign Darby Mibony, from the 4th West India Regiment, vice Besserer; James Gray, Gent. vice Leonard; Edward Wentworth Solomon, Gent. vice Rankin; Thomas Miles, Gent. vice Rigby; Sharpland Graves, Gent. vice Sutherland; John Macdonald, Gent. vice Campbell.

10th Royal Veteran Battalion.—Quarter-Master Creighton Irwin, from the 6th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Stanton, placed on the Retired List.

Brevet.—To be Major-Generals in the Army, in Spain and Portugal only.—Colonel James Kempf, of the 1st Foot; Brigadier-General W. Borthwick, of the Royal Artillery.

Staff.—Colonel Edward Macdonnell, late Dep. Barrack-Master General in Canada, to be Quarter-Master-General to the Forces serving in North America under the command of Sir George Prevost, vice Colonel Kempf.

War-Office, November 19, 1811.

8th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Bernard Clark, from the 2d Garrison Battalion, to be Lieutenant, vice Gardiner, who exchanges.

104th Ditto, Captain Jacob William Rogers from the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion, to be Captain of a Company, vice Christian, appointed to the 1st Royal Veteran Battalion; Ensign George Cross, from the Royal Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant, without purchase.

War-Office, December 10, 1811.

64th Regiment of Foot, Lieutenant Ralph Johnson, from the 8th Foot, to be Captain of a Company, by purchase, vice Munro, whose appointment his not taken place.

Captain Edward Currie, of the 90th Foot, to be Major in the Army; Capt. John Squire, of Royal Engineers, to be do.

Major George Thesiger, of the Nova Scotia Fencibles, to be Deputy Barrack-Master General to the Forces in Canada, vice Lieutenant Colonel M'Donnell, resigned.

War-Office, December 21, 1811.

Canadian Fencibles.—Ensign Alex M'Millan, to be Lieutenant, vice Lowen, promoted to the Nova Scotia Fencibles.—To be Ensigns.—Pierre Gamelin, Gent. vice Grant, promoted;—De Lorimiere, Gent. vice Stephenson, cashiered; Rd. Olivier, Gent. vice M'Millan; John De Hertel, Gent.

French Conscription.—French papers have arrived, in a series, from the 11th to the 24th inst.—The most important article which they contain is a Decree, expedited in an extraordinary sitting of the Conservative senate on the 20th, for calling out 120,000 men of the conscription of the year 1812; applicable to the young men born between the 1st of Jan. 1792, and the 31st of Dec. in the same year. No special cause is assigned for this great augmentation of the French standing army; but besides the ordinary succession of our class of conscripts to another, and the immense waste of the Spanish war, there are again rumours of designs against Russia, which will no doubt, acquire some degree of confirmation from this levy.

A READING of those parts of the Statute 31st Geo. III. cap. 31, (called in this province "THE CONSTITUTION") which relate to a House of Assembly.—

1. In each of the provinces of Upper and Lower Canada there shall be a House of Assembly.

2. The first convocation of a House of Assembly shall occur before the expiration of the year 1792.

3. A House of Assembly shall be convoked once in every twelve months, and, if the exigency require it, more frequently.

4. Convocation of the House, shall be made by the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government—thereunto by instrument under His Majesty's sign manual authorized, and shall be performed by instrument in His Majesty's name, under the great seal of the Province.

5. Previous to the election of members to serve in the first House of Assembly, a proclamation by the Governor thereunto by instrument under the sign manual authorized, shall issue, dividing the province into districts, counties and townships, assigning the limits of those divisions, and declaring the number of representatives to be chosen by each.

6. Previous to the election of members to serve in the first House of Assembly a Returning Officer in each of those divisions shall be appointed.

7. The powers of such Returning Officer shall not endure beyond two years after this act.

8. Writs for Elections shall be issued by the Governor within fourteen days from the convocation of the Assembly—and on the occurrence of vacancies, writs of election

shall, within six days after the fact is made known at the writ of election office, issue to supply such vacancies.

9. Writs of Election shall be directed to the Returning Officer, and shall be returnable within fifty days from their date.

10. The election of Representatives shall be by a majority of the votes of the electors.

11. The number of members to serve in each Parliament held in Upper Canada shall not be less than sixteen, and in Lower Canada not less than fifty.

12. No person is eligible to serve in Parliament who is not arrived at majority, and who is not a British subject. Nor is any person eligible who is a member of the Legislative Council, or a minister of religion, or attainted of treason or of felony, or disqualified by any act of Parliament.

13. The time and place of holding each session of the Assembly shall be fixed by the Governor, thereunto by His Majesty authorized, and shall be announced by due public notice.

14. The decision of all matters discussed by the House of Assembly shall be by a majority of the votes of the members present.

15. When it happens that on each side of the question the numbers are equal, the speaker shall give his vote, and the decision shall be by the majority thus procured.

16. The prorogation of the Assembly shall be made by the Governor, thereunto by His Majesty authorized.

17. The duration of each Assembly may extend to four years from the date of the writs of election, but not longer.

18. The dissolution shall be made by the Governor, thereunto by His Majesty authorized.

19. And may be made by him whenever he judges it expedient.

Quebec, 12th March, 1812.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

OF
LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

MARCH—1812.

MONDAY, 16.—A Petition of *Jacques Lacombe*, praying for leave to build a *Tall Bridge over the River l'Assomption*, and a petition of divers inhabitants of the Village of l'Assomption, in opposition thereto, were brought up, and referred to Special committees.

A Bill to defray the expences of the *Members of the House of Assembly*, was presented from the committee appointed to prepare the same; read the first time, and ordered for the second reading on Monday.

A Petition from the inhabitants of *St. Paul's Street*, in the *Lower Town*, praying for the opening of a *Street* adjoining the same, was brought up and referred.

A Bill to repeal the Ordinance for preventing *Accidents by Fire*, was reported from a Special committee, read the first time, and ordered for a second reading to-morrow.

The special committee on the petition from the *Ratchers of Montreal*, reported against the interposition of the Legislature thereon, under present circumstances.

It was resolved that the House should go into committee of the whole, on Thursday, to consider of the expediency of amending the Act to provide temporary *Houses of Correction* in the several districts of this province.

The House then went into committee on the Bill to authorize *Jacques Morin* to build a *Bridge over the Bras St. Nicholas*, in the county of *Devon*, and the Order of the Day on the said Bill, was pronounced to Saturday.

The Order of the Day on the motion to persist in the amendments of the *Alien Bill*, was also postponed till to-morrow.

It was then resolved that the order of the day for the House to go into Committee on amendments reported by the Special Committee to the *Militia Bill*, should have the preference over the other orders of the day; and the House accordingly went into the Committee; which after sitting some time, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

TUESDAY, 17.—The House was engaged during the whole sitting, in Committee, on the *Militia Bill*.

WEDNESDAY, 18.—A Bill to repeal the Act for repairing and amending the ancient *Castle of St. Lewis*, was reported from a Special Committee, and read for the first time.

The House then went into Committee on the amend-

ments to the *Militia Bill*, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

The Committee to whom was referred the petition of *John Anderson* and *J. Graves*, complaining of the incompetency of the Court of King's Bench, for the District of Quebec, in certain causes, reported the information which they had obtained.

FRIDAY, March 30.—The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of *E. N. Lambert Dumont*, Esquire, praying authority to erect Locks or Sluices between Isle Jesus and the Parish of St. Eustache, reported that Mr. Dumont declined prosecuting the object of his Petition for the present Session.

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of *Jacques La Combe*, Esqr. praying authority to erect a Bridge over the River l'Assomption, reported that the said *Jacques La Combe* not having given due notices at the Church door of l'Assomption, as required by the Rules of the House, the House could not proceed further on the subject matter of his Petition.

A Petition of divers inhabitants of the River Jesus, against the erecting of Locks in the said River was presented to the House.

A Petition of divers Mechanics of the city of Quebec, praying to be incorporated into a society, under the name of the Quebec Mechanical Benevolent Society, and under similar rules and restrictions as the Quebec Benevolent Society, was presented to the House and referred to a special Committee.

A Bill for better regulating the Common of Saint Joseph de Maquinongé, was presented to the House, read a first time and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole on the report of the special Committee appointed to prepare the necessary amendments to the Militia Act, and having gone through the whole, and made several amendments, the House resumed, and the report was ordered to be received on Monday next.

Saturday 31.—The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of *James Strothers* and *Robert Gilmore*, reported a Bill to establish a House of Industry in the city of Montreal; and the same was received and read for the first time and ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

The Committee to whom was referred the Petition of divers Branch Pilots for and below the harbour of Quebec, reported on the subject matter of the said Petition.

A Bill to continue the Act to provide for the maintenance of good order on Sundays and Holydays in the Country Parishes of this Province, was presented, read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The bill to repeal an Act for repairing and ameliorating the ancient Castle of St. Lewis, and to apply certain sums of money for the purposes therein mentioned, was ordered to be read a second time on Tuesday next.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the Bill from the Legislative Council, to continue the Acts for the better preservation of His Majesty's Government, and on the amendments reported thereto by a special committee, and having passed several resolutions, they were reported to the House, and the question of concurrence thereon was ordered to be put on Tuesday next.

QUEBEC, MARCH 23 1812.

The late advices from the continent of Europe, as well by the mail from England as by arrivals in the U. States direct from the continent, furnish the most cheering hopes, as to the eventual success of the war in the Peninsula. The capture of Ciudad Rodrigo; the raising of the Siege of Tarifa; the subsequent defeat of the besieging army; the various and important successes of the Guerilla; of which we find numerous details in the English papers; together with the advance of General Hill upon Seville and the continued defence of Valencia, are events of the most flattering nature. To these must be added the reported peace between the Russians and Turks; and the prospect of employment being given to the French arms in the North, by the former.

The capture of Ciudad Rodrigo not only greatly adds to the security of the borders of Portugal, but gives command to the allied armies, to a considerable extent, in the very heart of Spain, Ciudad Rodrigo being in the same latitude with Madrid.

The Irish delegates have lately gained an important

triumph; a protestant jury, after upwards of twenty challenges by the crown officers, having given a verdict in favor of delegation. This event has not, however, relaxed, in the least, the energy of government, Lord Fingal and Lord Newville having been arrested at a meeting subsequent to the trial; also two printers. These things, in these times, are by no means pleasant. Supposing the Catholics to be right in their object, that of obtaining the same civil privileges as their protestant brethren, it by no means follows that a mode savouring of a menace, is the right, or a justifiable mode, of applying for that object. It appears to be under this latter impression that the government is at present principally opposed to their claims. The age of bigotry and religious prejudice is unquestionably now at an end. Therefore, if the Irish adopt regular, legal and constitutional measures only, for the accomplishment of their object, we look upon success not to be very distant; notwithstanding the late exchange, between England and Ireland, of their military corps; an exchange that must serve, however, in a very great degree, to keep down any refractory spirit that might be disposed to show itself.

We are extremely sorry to see, by the English papers, that robberies and even murders have reached an alarming height in the capital. An alteration in the police for the prevention of such enormities, appears to be loudly called for.

Nothing new has reached us, since our last, under the head of American politics, except the filling up of the sum of the loan. It is fixed at eleven millions, redeemable in twelve years. As far as the completion of Congressional acts go, so far resolutions are followed up for strengthening the United States; but how far these will be carried into effect, and when, in the execution, are other questions. But supposing the acts of Congress to be fully executed; for a nation to strengthen itself in the present state of the universe, is to do no more than what what might be expected from common prudence. It does not follow that aggression or war must necessarily be the result. However, when a neighbouring power arms, it becomes all who are in danger to be equally on their guard. Nothing tempts hostility so much as weakness.

Our readers have lately seen much of earthquakes in the United States. It appears that they have not been confined to those countries. We have heard of some shocks having been felt in Upper Canada, some have also been felt on the continent of Europe and in some parts of England.

MR. CARY.—SIR,
You will oblige me by inserting the following answer, to the *Verges* which appeared in your last *Mercury* under the signature, *Quiz*. I am, truly yours,
A SUB.

TO QUIZ.

Iterum, iterumque monedo!
Be not appall'd, poor Quiz! though brimstone rise,
To price unheard of,—let these hints suffice,
"Not all the Brimstone spew'd forth from *Veauve*,
"Or *A-na's* jaws, could ever yet remove,
"The punning prudence of a *fishy* mind,
"To *mangy Metaphor* so strong 'twas 'd!"
Thy misery, poor Quiz! is rooted there,
And of a perfect cure, I much despair.

QUI PRO QUO.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to grant a Licence to *F. C. DUVERT*, Esqr. to practice Surgery and Medicine in this Province.

A paragraph in the *Times* of the beginning of January says that transports were to sail for Canada towards the end of March with two regiments, for the relief of the 41st and 49th; these two latter being destined for Portugal.

MONTREAL, March 16.

Extract of a Letter from a respectable House in New-York, to a Gentleman in this city, dated March 3d, CIUDAD RODRIGO, 20th Jan 1812.

"I have the pleasure to inform you that Ciudad Rodrigo was taken by storm at 8 o'clock last night. There were two breaches practicable, one of which was assailed by General Picton's division and the other by General Crawford's, whilst General Pack made a false attack on the other side of the town. There was very considerable resistance made to Gen. Picton's division, but Gen. Crawford found the other breach, though not so wide, yet more practicable, as the enemy's attention had been called off from that quarter by Gen. Pack's feat, Gen. Crawford and Yauclieur are wounded.—We

have not lost many men.—The French Governor of this place and the whole of the garrison that escaped our bayonets are prisoners.—Marmont is still in motion.—As he hears of this event, he will naturally make a retrograde movement.

We learn from the most respectable authority that the President frigate, after her encounter with the *Little Belt*, was so shattered and disabled, that she cost the American government nearly 14,000 dollars, to put her in a fit condition for sea. To put the best color on this shameful affair, the Court of Inquiry sedulously avoided cross questioning the witnesses, as to the state of the ship after so unequal a conflict.

Montreal Herald.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

A *Describer* and A *well meaning Mash*, &c. were put in type for this paper; but from their coming to hand rather late they are unavoidably postponed to our next. For want of room, new advertisements having filled the place intended for them.

THEATRE.

AMATEUR PLAY.

By desire of Major-General GLASGOW, Colonel BRUNNEN, and the Officers of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers,

On THURSDAY, the 2d April, will be presented, by the Officers of the Garrison, the favorite Comedy of

MANAGEMENT ;

With the force of the

PRIZE.

Or, 2—5—3—8.

QUEBEC ASSEMBLY.

THE next Assembly will be on THURSDAY, the 9th April.—23d March, 1812.

MISSING.

SUPPOSED to have been got from the Post-Office by mistake, seven copies of the *London Star*, from 2d to 30th Decr. last.—It is requested that the person whose possession they are, will send them to the Mess House Canadian Regiment.—25th March, 1812

NOTICE.

THE friends and customers of the Subscriber, as well as the public in general, are respectfully informed, that he will have ready before the opening of the season, five handsome covered Calèches finished with English materials, three of which remain unsold; also a second hand Curricule and Calèche. The above articles may be had compleat with or without harness

JOSEPH STILSON, Saddler,

Quebec, 23d March, 1812

POST OFFICE.

A MAIL for ENGLAND, via Halifax, will be closed on WEDNESDAY, the 1st. April, 23d. March, 1812.

SADDLERY.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that having regularly served an apprenticeship and acted as foreman, for several years, to Mr. Joseph Stilson, Saddler, of this city, he takes the liberty of offering his services to the public in that line of business. He will commence on the first of May ensuing at the house No. 53 in St. John Street.

GEORGE POTTS.

Quebec, 23d March, 1812.

AVIS

LES amis et pratiques du soussigné, aussi bien que le public en général, sont respectueusement informés qu'il aura prêts, avant l'ouverture de la saison, cinq belles calèches couvertes, faites de matériaux anglais, dont trois sont pos vendues; aussi un cabriolet et une calèche qui ont servi. On peut avoir ces voitures complètes, avec, ou sans harnois.

JOSEPH STILSON Sellier.

Quebec, 23 Mars, 1812

SALES BY AUCTION.

STURCH'S UNION TAVERN, in St. John Street.
To-morrow, **TUESDAY EVENING, the 24th inst.**
will be sold, by **THOMAS CARY, to commence precisely at SEVEN o'Clock.**

THE following assortment of goods, consisting of a variety of elegant Boxes of Colors, different in size, a superb collection of Engravings of the first class, amongst which is a complete set of elegantly finished Engravings of the Royal family, taken from the original paintings of the most eminent modern Artists.—Also, several dozens of ladies very fine Cotton Stockings; and a few dozens of very fine men's Rib'd Cotton Hose, a complete assortment of the first quality of Cotton Lace, Cloak Laces, Veils, &c

Quebec, 23d March, 1812.
T. CARY will have his day sale at his Auction Room To-morrow at One o'Clock, as usual; and on Friday the 27th at the same hour, among other articles will be sold a collection of Books.

ADVERTISEMENT

By Auction will be Sold, on **TUESDAY the 24th day of MARCH** instant, and following days, at the House, No. 1., St. John's Street, the following moveable property and effects, belonging to the Estates of the late Jonathan Eckartard Elizabeth his wife, deceased.

To-wit:—
ALL the Stock in Trade of the deceased, consisting in about 18,000lb. Plug Snuff, 5 Hogheads of Leaf Tobacco, a quantity of Plug and Twist, do. Flour mill, Saws, Boxes, Casks, Brass wire, Oil of Rodum, and other articles.

As also all the Household Furniture belonging to the said Estates, consisting in mahogany dining and card tables, side board, grand Royal Patent Forte Piano, a small do. Secretary and Book Case, Sophia prints, looking Glasses, an Eight day Clock in a mahogany case, a mahogany four post and other bedsteads, oil cloths, Brussels and other carpets, a polished Register Stove, a quantity of fashionable plate, gold and silver Watches, Books, Kitchen utensils, feather beds, Mattresses, sheets, blankets, counterpane, table and bed linen, and two boxes, four cows, two oxen, poultry, half covered calash, two carioles, sleighs, harnesses, and farming utensils.

Sale to be in at **ONE o'clock.**
Quebec, 4th March, 1812.

J. BELANGER, Not. Pub.

On **TUESDAY** next, the 24th. inst at the **NEPTUNE INN, Lower Town,** for account of the Underwriters or others concerned—At 12 o'clock precisely.

THE Hull of the Snow Providence, formerly Henry Gateshill, master, of 284 57-94 Tons Register measurement, with her lower Masts, and Standing Rigging, as she now lays or did lay stranded in Saint Anne's Bay.

Also—All her running Rigging, Sails, Stores and materials, of which an Inventory is taken, and may be seen at the Subscriber's Counting House, the day previous to the Sale.

AFTER WHICH.

The Cargo of said vessel, consisting of
74 pieces Oak Timber,
144 do. red Pine do.,
34 red pine spars,
5 white pine hand masts,
182 pieces Lath wood,
621 pieces Staves,
42 deals, and 589 Ash Oars.

Any information respecting the above vessel may be had by applying to capt. Gateshill, at the Union Hotel.

LOUIS DELAMARE,
Auctr. & Broker.

Quebec, 17th March, 1812
Will be Sold, at the Subscribers' Stores, on **THURSDAY** the 2nd April—At **ONE o'Clock** a nextensie assortment of Dry Goods, among which will be 69 pieces of Lady's Pellisse and 200 do. By **JONES & MUNRO.**
Quebec, 23d March, 1812.

THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WAS pilaged from the subscriber's pocket, last evening at the Circus in this city, a **RED MOROCCO POCKET-BOOK,** containing about 6,300 DOLLARS in Bank Notes all of the Troy Bank, and principally Notes of Ten Dollars each, which were never soiled by use, and divided in small packages in the Bank form, the amount of each package being marked with a penon the paper that bound them together.

Also a Note of hand, signed by Sam. Storer, for Twenty Two Dollars, payable to Ebenezer Webb, or order, dated at Troy, (time not recollected) together with several papers, consisting of Memorandums and a Map of Lake Champlain copied with a pencil.

The above Reward will be given to any person who will apprehend the Villain, so that I can regain my property, and he be brought to justice, or one hundred and fifty dollars for either. Should any suspicious person pass, or offer to pass any Money of the above description, it is requested he may be apprehended at my expense and responsibility.

Montreal, March 13, 1812 **ANDES JONES,**
N. B. The Subscriber will for the present reside at Mr. Samuel Hedge's Tavern, where any information requisite may be lodged with him or Mr. Hedge, or with the Printer of the Canadian Courant.

Editors of papers in the Canadas and the States adjoining, are requested to give the above a place in their respective Publications, by which they will confer a kindness on the subscriber—A. J.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL papers belonging to **FITZJAMES,** late captain Enright, 10th R. V. B. in the possession of the public are to be sent to his house, St. John street, next door to Mr. Craven's store.

N. B. The names of such gentlemen who do not return them will be given to his Law Agent in London, **FITZJAMES, Lord Loftus & E. W.**

Quebec, March 20, 1812.

TO LET, AND POSSESSION GIVEN FIRST MAY



THAT large and elegant stone Building, with outhouses and Garden, pleasantly situated in Ste. Famille street, near Hope Gate. For further particulars apply to the proprietor.

JOHN GOUDIE, Jun.

Quebec, 2d March, 1812.

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,
180 barrels Sugar,
70 puncheons Jamaica Spirits,
31 ditto Leward Island,
100 barrels Rozin,
40 ton assorted flat Iron,
10 ton best staple Cordage from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2,
12 coils hawser laid, from 3 1/2 to 5 1/2,
10000 feet white pine timber,
And a small quantity of Port and Madeira wine in quarter casks **J. G.**

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

FOR SALE,
AT the **ETCHEMIN SAW-MILLS,** opposite Sillery Cove—
50 M. feet merch'ble inch Pine Boards, }
20 M. do. 1 1/2 do. } 20 x 40 feet in
40 M. do. 9 do. Plank, } length.
60 M. do. 3 do. do.
10 M. do. Elm Boards and Plank,
60 M. do. Oak do.

Deck Plank and Sheathing Boards, and a constant supply of well seasoned Window 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, calup and common biscuit,

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

30 pipes } very superior Port wine, }
28 hhd. } } Just arrived in
Clayed and Muscovado sugar, } the Dolphin.
Strong fine flavored Jamaica spirits,
Cordage and suils,
Copper in bolt and rods, assorted from 1/2 to 1 1/2 inch,
Ditto bolts and spikes.
Decr. 5, 1811. **WILLIAM OVIATT.**

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have just received, per the **DOLPHIN,** captain Seivwright, 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 prime 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, 4 1/2, 5, 6 and 7; ten cases of fine goods, comprising chintzes, shawls, cambrics, &c.; 3 trunks India Goods, 2 trunks of fine mourning goods, &c. &c.

ALSO ON HAND:

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

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec November 25, 1811.

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 respectfully to inform 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 sinceres remerciemens à leurs amis et au public, de l'encouragement qu'ils ont eu jusqu'à présent, et les informant qu'ils ont reçu par les dernières arrivées de Londres, un assortiment general des plus beaux Draps superius, cassimires, 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, Saultau Matelot street:

20 pipes old L. P. Madeira in hhd. qr. casks or in bottles by the dozen.
Also—a few puncheons Jamaica spirits.
Quebec, August 19, 1811.

FOR SALE.

By private contract—
The schooner **CATCHE,** of the burthen of 57 tons, with all her rigging and apparel.
MANTHROP & ARNOLD.
Quebec, 20th April, 1811.

UNCLAIMED.—A Small Box of Cloths, by the Brig Dolphin, Captain Sievewright, from London, (direction defaced,) the owner may have them upon proving property and paying charges, by applying to **LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE.**
Quebec, 1st March, 1812.

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.

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, lamp-black, coppers, black-lead, rosin, grindstones, paints, linseed 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 casks 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 duly appointed Curator to the Estate of the late William Thompson, Shoe-maker, 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 McCAMBRIDGE.

Quebec, 13th July 1811.

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.

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

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

FOR SALE.

A New 12-inch cable, 120 fathoms,
 And an anchor comfortable,
 ALSO—a cable, once used, 11 inches.
 Apply to F. & W. HUNTER.
 Quebec, October 21, 1811.

TO LET.

THAT large House, and dependencies in Saint Peter Street, now occupied by
JONES WHITE & MELVIN.
 Quebec, 27th Jan. 1812.

TO BE LET.

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

AT the Subscribers' Warehouses—FOR SALE.

104 barrels best Superfine Genesee Flour,
 360 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, ½, ¾, 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 hds. old L. P. Teneriffe wine,
 3 M. minots Lisbon Salt,
 A few casks Allum.
 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 595 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.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE

A CONSTANT supply of the following articles,—
 viz.—
 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, supposed by Connoisseurs to be the first Wine in Canada,
 10 pipes do. do. Prime Fort,
 2 do. excellent Sherry,
 1 do. do. Buccella,
 20 casks Hibbert's Brown Stout, 3 doz. each,
 5 do. real English Vinegar,
 40 chests fresh Single Tea,
 20 do. do. Hyson Skindos,
 12 do. do. Souchong do.
 10 do. do. Hyson do.
 6 do. do. Bohem 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.

FOR SALE

60 Kegs Butter,
 500 Barrels Flour,
 99 do. Pot-Ashes,
 100 do. Beef,
 56 do. Pork, apply to

4th Nov. 1811. JAMES HEATH.

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,

800 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.

A quantity of 2½ inch Plank.
 Quebec, 29th 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, Cassimeres, 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, South-Port street, in the Lower Town, Quebec.
 July 12, 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.

LES SOUSSIGNE'S viennent de recevoir, par le Dolphin, Capitaine Scivwright, de Londres, les articles suivants, qu'ils vendront, à bon prix, pour argent comptant, lettres de change, ou à crédit approuvé.

5 Pipes de vis à'Oporo, de la première qualité, de l'année 1801,
 15 Do. do. Prime, d'une excellente qualité,
 40 Fatailles de grosse bière de Londres de Hibbert,
 20 Caisnes d'Alc de Benton,
 10 do. de ciré blanche,
 20 Quarts de vinaigre de la première qualité de 30 pi-
 lons chaque.
 20 Tonnes de fer,
 2 Do. de cuivre rouge pour doubler,
 20 Caisnes de tôle de Canada.—Aussit,
 14 Do. d'épingles, No. 4, 4½, 5, 6 & 7,
 19 Do. de marchandises fines, consistant en indiennes des Indes, Shawls, Baptistes, &c.—4 Valises de marchandises des Indes, 2 valises de marchandises pour le deuil, &c. &c.—Aussit, en leur magasin,
 25 Caisnes de Thé Anglois,
 10 Do. Souchong,
 6 Do. Hyson, et un assortiment très-étendu de lainage, et marchandises seches de toute sorte.
 Un Piano perpendiculaire par Stoddard,
 Un do. horizontale par do.
 lesquels seront vendus considérablement plus bas que le prix d'achat. WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.
 Quebec, 25e Novembre, 1811.

State of the THERMOMETER, for the past week,
 at 8 o'clock, A. M. 28, 12, 3, 10, 27, 31, 18.

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