

# THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORIS ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRAELIA DICAM.  
Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

VOL. VI.]

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1810.

[No. 33.]

## JOHN MURE & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

80 Pipes and 40 Hogsheads Teneriffe Wine just landed from the *Mary Ann*, Capt. Lawrie, direct from Oratava,  
30 Puncheons Jamaica Spirits,  
50 Barrels Jamaica Sugar,  
3 Hbds. Leaf Tobacco,  
100 Boxes Tin, 500 Barrels Flour,  
1000 Bushels Pease, a few Bales Sole Leather,  
10000 Bushels St. Ubes' Salt,  
60 Cwt. Copper Bolts,  
A few Bolts Bleached Canvas,  
Single Tea, Hoop Iron,  
20 Barrels Pork,  
50 M. Feet of Pine Timber,  
30 M. Feet of 1st & 2d quality Oak Timber  
100 M. Staves, 10 M. Deals, and  
500 Red Pine Mats.  
Cul-de-Sac, Quebec, Aug. 8, 1810.

**GEORGE BROWNE**, No. 9, Notre Dame Street, has just arrived and for sale—

100 Reams Paper assorted of most superior quality,  
10 Pair of best double Rose Blankets,  
And also for sale, a few Cases excellent Claret in French Bottles.  
13th Aug 1810.

## Board and Lodging.

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

## FOR LONDON,

To sail about the first of September,

**THE** good ship *MERMAID*, 370 tons, armed with 18 guns, JOHN DODS, commander.—For passage only, having excellent accommodations, apply to the commander on board, at Irvine's wharf, or to Messrs. J. MURE & Co.

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

**GEO. & WM. HAMILTON.**

Quebec, June, 14, 1810.

## FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

on reasonable Terms, 270 Barrels Mess and Prime Beef,  
25 Barrels Cargo Pork,  
107 Small Kegs Butter of a superior quality,  
200 Boxes dipt and Mould Candles,  
223 do. excellent Soap,  
41 small Cases, Windsor, Rose and Jesamine Soap,  
30 Barrels Upper Canada Cheese,  
50 do. pickled Herrings,  
65 Boxes fresh bloom Raisins,  
1 Cask Nutmegs,  
2 do. New Orleans Indigo,  
6 Pipes fine old L. P. Madeira,  
2 Capital Forté Pianos,  
A few Barrels Gun Powder.

**JONES & WHITE.**

27th June.

## JOS. FLOWER & NICHOLAS NEWBERRY

HAVE FOR SALE.—

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

## FOR SALE,

**JAMAICA** Spirits and L. Island Rum,  
Strong Irish Whiskey, and Spanish red Wine,  
London particuar Vidonia do.  
Old Cogniac Brandy great strength  
Strong Brown Stout in Hbds.  
1500 Minots St. Ulus Salt afloat,  
A few Tons Iron Hoops for making shingle Nails.

The following goods are now landing, Irish Linnen, Sheetting, Red Ticken, Callicoes, 7-8 and 6-4 fancy Shawls, Yarn and Worsted Hosiery, Camlets for Cloaks, Olive Bafferies and strong knit Gloves, for Cash or very liberal Credit on approved security.

**HENRY DEAVES.**

St Peter Street, 9th July, 1810.

## FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

50 puns. Irish Spirit,  
50 Pipes Spanish Red Wine,  
50 Puncheons Jamaica Rum,  
20 Pieces best Cogniac Brandy,  
31 Pipes Spanish do,  
10 Pieces Geneva,  
6 Casks Scotch Ale,  
362 Casks Paint,  
12 Tons Bar Iron,  
15 Boxes containing an assortment of Beaver, Willow and Japanned Hats.

**PATTERSON & Co.**

11th June, 1810.

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

Good accommodations for horses: and good horses and carriages to accommodate customers.

**JOSIAH STILES.**

Quebec, May 14, 1810.

## TO IMPROVE THE BREED OF HORSES, IN THE VICINITY OF QUEBEC.



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

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

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

**JOSIAH STILES.**

Quebec, 17th March, 1810.

## CHEVALIER D'EON.

In the vast range of biographical history, from the earliest period down to the present time, there never, perhaps, has been found a combination of events so remarkable—an assumption of character so various, and in many cases directly opposite, as in the life of this most extraordinary personage. After having sustained for the first fifty years, and in the most distinguished manner, the characters of a scholar, a soldier and a statesman, we suddenly and unexpectedly find M. D'Eon assuming the dress, and apparently with great reluctance submitting to be taken for a woman; and it is not till upwards of thirty years afterwards, that, on his death-bed, are verified, beyond the possibility of doubt, his claims to the personal as well as mental distinctions of a man. As some account of the principal events which have marked the life of this mysterious being, may not be unacceptable to the public, the following brief sketch is submitted, and its authenticity may be relied upon:—

“ Charles Genevieu Louis Auguste André Timothe D'Eon de Beaumont, was born at Tonnerre, in Burgundy, on the 27th October, 1721, of an ancient family. He received his education at the college Mazarin, in Paris. At the death of his father he was patronized by the Prince of Conti, and was presented by Louis XV. with a Cornetcy of dragoons.

In the year 1755, he was employed under the Chevalier Douglas, in transacting a negotiation of a most delicate and important nature at the Court of St. Petersburg, which by their means was reconciled to France.

“ The Chevalier at the time of his first coming over to England, was captain of dragoons in the French service, and Secretary to the Duc de Nivernois, in which character he behaved so much to the duke's satisfaction, that that Nobleman upon his departure for France, got M. D'Eon appointed in his room. In this situation he remained, until superseded by the Count de Guirchy.

“ From this period until the death of Louis XV. M. D'Eon continued to reside in England, destitute it is true of any official character, but honoured with the notice and friendship of the most distinguished persons in this country.—And here we enter upon a circumstance of D'Eon's life now rendered as mysterious in its origin, as it is wonderful in its successful concealment for so many years. Some faint rumours had spread at various preceding periods, that M. D'Eon was a woman, and in addition to certain feminine appearances in his voice and person, still stronger surmise was indulged, especially at Petersburg, on account of the total indifference, and even aversion to all affairs of gallantry constantly exhibited by D'Eon towards the females of that voluptuous court; where amorous intrigue is well known to have mixed itself on most occasions with political events.—Not that the manners or deportment of M. D'Eon were either harsh or forbidding towards women, but the extreme caution with which he always avoided any private or particular intercourse with them,

gave strength to the doubts excited as to his sex. And other circumstances concurring (the detail of which our present limits forbid) at this time to place the sexual claim of D'Eon, as a woman, on the most absolute footing of proof both in France and England, he assumed the female dress, and from the year 1777 down to his death was universally regarded as a woman. The first few years after this metamorphosis were passed by M. D'Eon in France, where, if the merits of the newly established *Demoiselle* are to be estimated by the reception she met at the Court of Louis XVI. and the expressions of esteem made to her by almost every person in the kingdom—she was deserving of the highest praises. About the year 1785, M. D'Eon returned to England, where he resided ever since.

“ In the year 1777, we find such strong doubts entertained of his sex as to produce wagers to a large amount, and a curious trial before Lord Mansfield.”

It is now evident that the fraud of the Gambling Policies was the result of a direct conspiracy, to which the Chevalier himself must have been a party. On the above trial it was sworn by M. de Morande and M. le Goux, on the testimony of *ocular demonstration*, that the Chevalier was a female.—He affected to quarrel with M. de Morande for the discovery, but finally acquiesced in the falsehood, and put on the female habit. The verdict on the case tried was afterwards set aside, upon the act requiring an *interest* in cases of assurance for life. But many thousand pounds were paid by gentlemen, who considered the debts as *debts of honor*. It now becomes a question, whether in point of honor the sums ought not to be refunded, as we presume there is no *prescription* in debts of honor.

Since the year 1778, little has been heard of the Chevalier. The French revolution, fatal to many establishments, deprived him also of a pension granted by Louis XV. and confined by his successor. For a few subsequent years, the sale of part of his effects, and the profits of a public fencing exhibition in various parts of the United Kingdom, enabled M. D'Eon to subsist with decency, but the increasing weight of age and infirmities, rendered him incapable of these exertions, and for many years past he has been struggling with poverty and distress.

For these two years past M. D'Eon scarcely ever quitted his bed, though it was only within these few months that he has laid aside the pen. His health gradually grew weaker, and at length an extreme state of debility ensued, which terminated in his death on Monday se'night, about 10 o'clock. It was not till after his decease that Madame Cole, the old and respected friend of the Chevalier, whose fortunes, or rather misfortunes, she had shared for many years, on performing the last sad office to her friend, of laying out the corpse, found it was that of a man! After the first surprise had subsided, the discovery was the next morning communicated to some of the Chevalier's in-

timiate friends, who judged that it would be proper to ascertain all points relative to this singular occurrence; and accordingly on Wednesday last, in the presence of the Rev. Elize, who had attended the Chevalier in his last illness, Mr. Wilson, the professor of anatomy, Mr. Ring and Mr. Burrel, two respectable surgeons, Sir Sidney Smith, Hon. Mr. Littleton, the Hon. Mr. Douglas, Mr. Hoskins, a respectable solicitor, Mr. Richardson, Bookseller, Cornhill—the body was examined, and proved beyond a doubt by the certificate of Mr. T. Copeland, the surgeon, to be a male. That all doubt of the identity of the person might be removed, some persons of the first respectability were called upon, who gave their positive testimony that the person then before them was the same who had always passed for the Chevalier or the Chevaliere D'Eon. M. D'Eon has left two if not three nephews, of the name of O'Gonman, related also, we believe, to the noble family of Thomond, in Ireland. None of those gentlemen are however in England at this time.

The body of this extraordinary character has undergone not only the anatomical inspection of the whole faculty, but also of many hundreds of the most distinguished Curiosity of the metropolis. Strange to say, the female visitants have exceeded those of the other sex as three to one. His Highness the Duke of Gloucester, and several other persons of distinction, were among the latter. It lies in a handsome oak coffin, covered with black cloth, and a black velvet cross on the lid, at the house of Mrs. Cole, in New Millman-street, to whose benevolent kindness and attention, the Chevalier was indebted for the principal comforts of his latter days. A cast was taken from the face on Friday. It is proposed to inter the body in St. Pancras Church-yard the day after to-morrow. The Chevalier had completed the 84th year of his age.

The declaration now made of the sex of this generally supposed female character, is likely to give rise to several actions for the recovery of sums unjustly paid by various underwriters on the faith given to a certificate, after an examination of surgeons, 30 years ago; several of these duped paymasters being still alive to reclaim such sums, and many of the *payees* also remaining in existence to answer such demands of re-payment.

It may be remembered, that immediately after this pecuniary speculation was decided, the Chevalier assumed the female habit, which, to keep up the imposture, was worn to the day of his death. [English Paper.

## MR. PITT.

The following anecdote of this celebrated Minister, which does so much honour to his memory, is from Mr. Rose's Pamphlet just published:—

“ In alluding (says Mr. Rose) to the embarrassed state of Mr. Pitt's finances, it is due to his memory from the Author, who was never separated from him, either in personal affec-

of political attachment, from his first entrance into public life, to almost the very latest hour of his existence, to state a circumstance with respect to pecuniary matters infinitely to his credit.

"Early in 1789, when the nation was in a state of despondency respecting the health of our beloved Sovereign, and a change in the Administration was thought extremely probable, it occurred to several Gentlemen of the first respectability in the city of London, that Mr. Pitt, on quitting office, would be in a situation of great embarrassment, not only from some debts which he had unavoidably incurred, but as to the means of his future subsistence. They felt the strong impression, in which the nation participated, of his great virtues, as of his eminent talents; and they were sensible, in common with their country, of the value of those services to which his life had been hitherto devoted, particularly to those commercial interests in which they were deeply engaged. Under this impression, a certain number of merchants and ship-owners met, and resolved to raise the sum of a hundred thousand pounds, to be presented to him as a free gift—the well-earned reward of his meritorious exertions; each subscriber engaging never to divulge the name of himself, or of any other person contributing, in order to prevent its being known to any one excepting themselves who the contributors were. The only exception to this engagement of secrecy, was a respectable Baronet—[Note. Sir Robert Preston, then Member for Dover, who gave many proofs of kindness and attachment to Mr. Pitt, but never asked a single favour of him; who being still living, no further tribute of justice can be paid to him]—who was deputed to come to the Author, to learn in what manner the token of esteem and gratitude (as it was expressed) could be presented most acceptably to Mr Pitt; whose name was to be as carefully concealed from Mr. Pitt as the others.

"Highly flattering as the offer was, and reasonable as the act would have been (proceeding from a set of Gentlemen whose motives must have been pure and disinterested, not only in such an unequivocal mark of regard for a falling Minister, but from the mode of carrying their object into effect), the Author entertained doubts of Mr. Pitt's accepting the proffered bounty, and therefore thought it right to apprise him of the intention. This occasioned a long discussion on the subject, which ended in Mr. Pitt expressing a positive and fixed determination to decline the acceptance of the liberal and generous offer; a determination that nothing could shake; for when it was urged that it could never be known to him who the subscribers were, and that they were men whose fortunes put them out of all probability of ever soliciting the smallest favour from him, his reply was, "that if he should, at any future time of life, return to office, he should never see a Gentleman from the city without its recurring to him that he might be one of his subscribers."

"His positive determination was communicated by the Author to the Baronet before alluded to, which put an end to the measure;

and in a few days after, Mr. Pitt, in conversing about his future plan, told the Author he had taken a fixed resolution to return to the Bar, and to apply unremittingly to that profession, in order to extricate himself from his difficulties, and to secure, as far as he should be able, the means of future independence."

### LAW REPORT.

#### COURT OF KING'S BENCH, FEB. 24.

KING v. PERRY AND LAMBERT.

This was an information against the Defendants, filed by the Attorney General, for a Libel upon his Majesty, which appeared in the Morning Chronicle, of which Mr. Perry is Proprietor, and Mr. Lambert the Printer, of Oct. 2, 1809.

The libellous paragraph, the subject of the information, was as follows:—

*"What a croud of blessings rush upon our minds, which might be bestowed upon the country in the event of a total change of system. No Monarch indeed, since the Revolution, will have so fine an opportunity as the Successor of George the Third of becoming nobly popular."*

The ATTORNEY GENERAL, in his address to the Jury (which was a most respectable Special Jury) laboured much to shew the libellous and malicious aim—the disloyal and dangerous tendency of the above paragraph. He was willing to concede to the press all its constitutional liberties and ancient privilege: he wished it to have that which alone it could lay claim to in law and common sense—a moral, manly, regulated liberty; not breaking forth to invade private character, or to propagate notions of licentiousness and disorder; but to give effect to, and communicate the benefit of free discussion on every subject, moral, political, and religious. The press had a right to canvas the conduct of the Government of the country, and the various acts of any administration, provided it governed itself with decency, and an inviolable regard to truth: but the libel, of which he had now to complain, was not a writing of that description which the press had an authority to produce.

It was a most malicious and malignant insinuation against his Majesty, charging him, by obvious and crafty implication, of interposing himself between his people and their best interests, and cutting off from them those political advantages which were to be deemed blessings. Its aim was to disparage the person and government of the King; to break the link of allegiance between the Sovereign and his Subjects; to alienate from him the affections of his people; to sow discords, and make the people look forward to the commencement of those blessings (which in truth they already enjoyed) to the reign of his Majesty's successor. The Learned Gentleman dwelt very powerfully upon the malignity of this libel, and expressed that he had no doubt but the Jury would pronounce the Defendants Guilty.

Mr. PERRY stood forward in his own de-

fence, and addressed the Jury, from the floor of the Court, in a very acute, able, and eloquent speech. He appealed to his whole life for his impartial conduct of the daily press—for the patriotism and loyalty of his sentiments, and his attachment to the best interests of his country. He endeavoured to prove, with very great acuteness, the innocent meaning of the paragraph in question, and pointed out to the Court and Jury other parts of the same Paper, in which certain loyal and respectful passages were addressed to his Majesty, which precluded the libellous and malicious construction put upon this innocent paragraph by the Attorney General. Mr. Perry spoke a full hour.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL replied in a speech of great length.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH addressed the Jury in a most eloquent and impressive manner:—  
"It was for them to consider what meaning the paragraph would *bona fide* bear; what was its rational and honest import?—Was it meant as a calumny against his Majesty's government and person—intended to cherish animosities, and relax the affections of the people towards his Crown and Authority; or was it an innocent, honest, well meant imputation of error upon a system of national councils which the defendants deemed to be wrong—That no subversion or demolition of system was meant by the words "total change of system" in the imputed libellous paragraph was apparent from the adjoining sentence, in which the defendants hail and anticipate the blessing to be derived to the country from the continuance of the Monarchical system. All that the defendants seemed to contemplate was political change in the subordinate arrangements of government.

"That it was the undoubted right of every subject to give a critical, and, as it were, historical opinion, on the political system and administration of every Government.—That by the Liberty of the Press and Opinion, which was interwoven in the very frame of the Constitution,—not written perhaps in any Statute, but legible and deducible by necessary analogy from the whole body of the Law; that from this liberty, every man had an undoubted right to impute *honest Error*—error of judgment, to every personage, however high his rank; inasmuch as such imputation could in no way be a personal injury; every creature necessarily partaking of the fallibility of our Common Nature.

"That the contrary opinion would render all History a libel; that the best, as well as the worst of Kings, had fallen into erroneous conceptions of Foreign and Domestic Policy; that a fair criticism, and a reasonable judgment, unmingled with personal disrespect or of undutiful acrimony—imputing only error of judgment, and not corruption and partiality; in plain words, a judgment of the system; and not a calumny of the person, that all this was allowed by the first rights of our nature, and recognized by the Constitution.—There was one Being alone who could not err, and to impute error to whom, as a crime both against his and our own nature,

was punishable by human and divine laws; but no King could have a prerogative not to err; and therefore no subject was necessarily guilty of an injury in imputing such error to him."

The Foreman of the Jury stood forward, and after a short consultation with the rest of the Jury, performed his duty in the Acquittal of the Defendants in a manly manner.

The Attorney General, in a voice of evident professional disappointment, withdrew other records for the same paragraph.

*Letter from Sir FRANCIS BURDETT to his Constituents, the Electors of Westminster.*

In answer to the Letter, addressed to him, and signed by twenty five Inhabitant Household-ers, Electors of Westminster, in the name of the Meeting, held in Palace yard, on Thursday last, the 17th instant; and which was presented to Sir Francis Burdett, by the High Bailiff, pursuant to the unanimous Resolutions of that Meeting.

TOWER, April 20, 1810.

Sir Francis Burdett presents his respectful compliments to the High Bailiff of Westminster, and transmits to him his Answer to the Letter of the Electors of that City, which he did him the honour to present to him this morning.

*Arthur Morris, Esq. High Bailiff for the City and Liberties of Westminster.*

TOWER, April 20, 1810.

GENTLEMEN,—If any thing could increase, or confirm, the constant resolution of my life, never to betray the confidence you have placed in me, it is the kindness and affection, which your Letter of the 17th instant testifies to me; and the wisdom, and propriety of your conduct, at the late Meeting.

A scrupulous adherence to the Common Law of this Land, and the wise provisions of the ancient Statutes, declaratory of that Law, which, together, form what I understand by the Constitution, raised our Country to an unexampled height of happiness and prosperity; and, in an exact proportion to the invasion and neglect of them, has the Country declined.

In defence of these Laws, and this Constitution, I smile at any privation, to which, personally, I may be subjected, thinking, as I do, that, life cannot so well, and so happily, because it cannot be so honourably and usefully expended, as in defence of this our best inheritance, and in the maintenance of the good old cause, for which Hampden died in the field, and Sydney and Russell on the scaffold.

Laws, to be entitled to respect and willing obedience, must be pure—must come from a pure source—that is, from common consent, and through an uncorrupt channel—that is, an House of Commons, freely elected by the People. Moreover, they who pay the reckoning ought to examine, and controul the account; and the only controul the people can have, is by a fair Representation in Parliament. The necessity of obtaining this check, by a Constitutional Reform, is now acknowledged by all, except those who, contrary to law,

have possessed themselves of a property in the House of Commons, by whom this Land, this England—

—this dear, dear Land,  
Dear her reputation though the World,  
Is now lead'd out—

Like to a tenement, or pelted farm;  
England, bound in with the triumphant sea,  
Whose rocky shore beats back the envious surge  
Of wat'ry Neptune, is now bound in with shame,  
With inky blots, and rotten parchment bonds.

*K. Richard, Act. II. Scene I.*

From this foul and traitorous traffic, our Borough monger Sovereigns derive an immense revenue, cruelly wrung from the hard hand of honest labour. I do, however, now entertain an ardent hope, that this degraded and degrading system, to which all our difficulties, grievances and dangers are owing, will at length give way to the moderate, but determined, perseverance of a whole united people.

MAGNA CHARTA, and the old Law of the Land, will then resume their empire—freedom will revive—the Caterpillars of the State, coiling themselves up, in their own, naturally narrow, sphere, will fall off, and perish—property, and political power, which the Law never separates, will be re-united—the King, replaced in the happy, and dignified station, allotted him by the Constitution—the people, relieved from the bitterest of all Curses, the Curse of Cæsar—that of being the Servants of Servants—and restored to their just, and indisputable Rights.

To effect these great, important and necessary purposes, no exertions of mine shall ever be wanting; without their attainment, no efforts of mine can avail.

The people of England must speak out—they must do more—they must act; and if, following the example of the Electors of Westminster, they do act, in a firm, and regular manner, upon a concerted plan—ever keeping the Law and Constitution in view—they must finally succeed, in recovering that, to which they are legally entitled—the appointment of their own Guardians, and Trustees, for the protection of their own Liberty and Property. They must either do this, or they must inevitably fall a sacrifice, to one, or the other, of the most contemptible factions, that ever disgraced this, or any other country.

The question is now at issue; it must now be ultimately determined, whether we are benighted to be slaves, or be free. Hold to the Laws—this great country may recover; forsake them—and it will certainly perish.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble Servant,  
FRANCIS BURDETT.

*To the Electors of Westminster.*

LONDON, June 5.

The intelligence brought by the Gottenburg mail has created an unusual sensation of alarm among all commercial men. The hope that Sir James Saumarez had mistaken the tenor of his instructions, however, in some degree allayed their fears. In order to

ascertain this important point, a deputation of merchants were this day to apply to the Board of Trade. Had our government intended that the Swedish ports should be formally blockaded, there is no doubt but the usual notice of this intention would have been given to the ministers or consuls of foreign powers. Such a notice was published in the Gazette, when the blockade of several of the French ports took place; but has not hitherto made its appearance with respect to the Swedish harbours. So much alarm had been excited at Gottenburg, by the measure adopted by Sir James Saumarez; that several respectable merchants came in the Packet, for the purpose of obtaining a proper understanding on the subject. To a question put to Sir J. Saumarez by the American Consul, "whether Americans coming or going direct, with their own produce, would require licenses?" he replied, "that he considered the regulations as meaning to exclude all vessels indiscriminately, unless they were provided with licenses." We fear, that should Sir James have rightly interpreted his instructions, this measure will prove a fresh source of contention with America, at a time when the most amicable settlement was expected to take place.

*Traveller.*

Several passengers were brought on shore to Hastings, on Sunday, from a vessel in distress in the Offing. The vessel proves to be one from Dieppe. These passengers state, as the latest rumours when they sailed, that the new bride proposed for Ferdinand VII. is a daughter of Lucien Bonaparte; that accounts had been received of an insurrection having lately taken place at Naples.

FRANKFORT, (GEM.) July 7.

The Indians are likely to be troublesome on our frontiers. The prophet has been very busy in his endeavours to stir up the Indians against the whites. The last dates inform us, they were in a measure pacified, but the prophet was to hold another war council, when it is probable we shall know the result of their determination. The executive of the United States has ordered a company of regulars to Vincennes, to watch their movements.

Extract of a letter from a British Officer in Portugal.

"With respect to the Portuguese troops, all will agree in expressing their surprise at the improvement made in their appearance, between the time we left their country and our return to it. There are few battalions in this army, in point of outward show, superior to them, and they are daily improving. How far they can be brought to fight, as they are naturally not over-courageous, remains to be seen. A battalion of them is added to two English ones in a great number of our brigades.

"It has been thought, by some wise people, that our difference of religion would be the greatestbane to us here, and that we

should every day be more detested by this bigotted people. Now it has turned out quite the contrary. At first they were sadly afraid of us, and used to run away from us as from mad dogs; but latterly they have become quite reconciled, and look at the ceremonies of our church, which by the way are not forced very intrusively upon their notice, with curiosity and even satisfaction, as finding something like Christianity among the heathens. They are uniformly kind to us, and like our soldiers, who, disgusted with the treatment they met with in Spain, are grateful for the difference, and behave remarkably well to them.

"We have a number of Spaniards attached to our Commissariat, with mules, &c. They are a very different race from the Portuguese, —in appearance wonderfully superior; and, if they had a leader, equal to any thing as soldiers. The very first glance tells you whether a peasant you meet is Spanish or Portuguese.

It is not more than 20 years since the first bale of Cotton was exported from America to England. Then, by our importations, the balance of trade with England was greatly against us. Now, by our increased exports, and diminished imports, (from domestic manufactures) the balance is probably greatly in our favour.

#### LONDON ADVERTISEMENT.

*New Musical Instrument, on which one person can play duets.*—Any one either playing the German Flute or Flageolet, may, by the book given, teach themselves in half an hour, and make delightful harmony. The patentees engage to teach or cause to be taught, any lady or gentleman to play duets in that time.—Messrs. Bainbridge & Wood respectfully offer to the Nobility, Gentry, and the public, their new invented Patent Double Flageolet, which for variety of harmony, and simplicity of fingering, surpasses any thing of the kind ever before invented. By a new stop key, it can be played as pleasantly as a single flageolet, possessing all the advantages of Bainbridge's patent apertures, and his other inventions, whereby the fingering is regular like the German Flute, all others requiring cross fingering, by which the performer is so liable to make false notes. This double Flageolet has the advantage of tuning the unions. It is totally different from any other maker's, as the second is not made by keys. Those that play but very little on the flute or flageolet, can soon amuse themselves by playing duets, for they have but one line of music to read.

Extraordinary coincidence in the lives and deaths of two Gentlemen and two Ladies of Norfolk, whose decease was recently recorded in the *Bury and Norwich Post*:—Mr. Jury and Mr. Elliott, lately residing in and near South Walsath, married two sisters on the same day; these Ladies both died on the same day, one at five o'clock in the morning, and the other at five in the afternoon; and the same day, viz. the 10th inst. ceased the

existence of their two husbands, the first at five o'clock in the morning, and the other at five in the afternoon.

**EXTRAORDINARY FAMILY.**—Andrew Pearce, a very industrious man, who works at Messrs. Hare and Son's floor cloth manufactory in Bristol, was married Jan. 20, 1801, to Hannah Taylor, by whom he has had fourteen children, in little more than six years, with a speedy prospect of a further increase to the family.—The children consist of three boys, born October, 1801; two boys, October 3, 1802; one boy and a girl, July 1803; two boys, May 13, 1804; one boy and a girl, February 14, 1805; one boy and a girl, January 14, 1806; and one boy, November 16, 1807.

**REMARKABLE SUICIDE.**—On Thursday Mr. Lyon Levi, a diamond merchant, of about 50 years of age, precipitated himself from the top of the Monument, and was literally dashed to pieces. Mr. Levi attended to several appointments in the City about eleven o'clock, and transacted his usual business; and at twelve obtained admission to view the Monument. He walked several times round the outside of the iron railing before he sprang off, and in falling, the body turned over and over before it reached the ground. When near the bottom it came in contact with one of the griffins which ornament the lower part of the building. A porter, with a load on his back, narrowly escaped the body of the deceased, which fell a few paces from him in Monument-yard. It is said, that two days ago Mr. Levi visited the Monument, and continued at the top for some time. Mr. Levi has left a wife and eight grown up children.

A youth of 19, son of Mr. Alton, farmer, of Bastord, near Nottingham, a few days since went into the house at tea-time for his usual refreshment, and when his mother asked what he should prefer, he replied, "I have one more job to do, and I will come in again;" at the same time taking an anxious look at the whole family, who were sitting in the room. He then walked out, and immediately hung himself in one of his father's back sheds.

#### On the use of Tar for Cattle swelled by eating Clover:

Cows are frequently seized with violent swellings, from having been imprudently allowed to eat clover when wet. An egg shell full of tar is recommended to be immediately put down the creature's throat. It has proved a safe and certain cure in several instances, and is found to have the effect of laying the swelling in a few minutes. A cow belonging to a gentleman near Arundel, had so prodigious a swelling, that it was supposed she could not live five minutes but was, on the application of the tar, unexpectedly and completely recovered.

#### PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 7.—*Mingrove*, Pearson, 82 days from

Hull, to Patterson & Co. general cargo—Four Passengers.

- Britannia*, Brown, 8 weeks from Newcastle, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
- 8—*Howe*, Pentreath, 63 days from Penzance, to order, ballast.
- Romney*, Reed, sailed 5th June from London, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
- 9—*Perseverance*, Twentyman, 74 days from Liverpool, to Patterson & Co. cargo salt and coals.
- 10—*Betty*, Hunter, 8 weeks from London, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
- Favorite*, Wilson, 71 days from Whitehaven, to Hoyle, Henderson & Gibb, ballast.
- Rover*, King, 11 weeks from Newcastle, to J. Colman & Co. ballast.
- Fairfield*, Morice, sailed 6th June from Aberdeen, to Auldjo, Maitland & Co. ballast—four passengers.
- Britannia*, Horsbrough, 12 weeks from London, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
- Christopher*, Knagg, 84 days from Whitby, to Lintorne & Jolliffe, ballast.
- Mary*, Peacock, 11 weeks from Newcastle, to Mure & Jolliffe, ballast.
- Bachelor*, Wait, 9 weeks from Aberdeen, to Irvine, McNaught & Co. ballast.
- Jean*, Sangver, 11 weeks from Peterhead, to Wagner & Ritchie, ballast.
- Hardys*, Foster, 11 weeks from Newcastle, to W. Oviatt, ballast.
- Flora*, George, 7 weeks from Bristol, to J. Colman & Co. ballast.
- Venerable*, Dye, 8 weeks from Hull, to Mure & Jolliffe, ballast.
- Cygnat*, Thomson, 13 days from Halifax, to J. Mure & Co. ballast.
- 11—*Hope*, Struter, 12 weeks from Bristol, to B. P. Wagner, cargo sundries.
- Peggy*, Cuthbertsen, 12 weeks from London, to Lintorne & Jolliffe, ballast.
- Hope*, Fenwick, 9 weeks from London, to ———, ballast.
- Reprisal*, Jones, 9 weeks from Leith, to Lintorne & Jolliffe, ballast.
- Hope*, Henderson, 9 weeks from Aberdeen, to J. Stuart, ballast.
- Brothers*, Edmond, 9 weeks from Hull, to Mure & Jolliffe, ballast.
- Bell*, Carlisle, 81 days from Liverpool, to Benn, Heath & Co.
- Milburn*, Jackson, 68 days from Newcastle, to D. Anderson, ballast.
- Martha*, Dunn, 11 weeks from Belfast, to Irvine, Macnaught & Co. cargo goods, —one passenger.
- Defiance*, Blake, 11 weeks from Maryport, to J. Mure & Co. ballast.
- Hercules*, Scott, 12 weeks from Newcastle, to W. Oviatt, ballast.
- Harpooner*, Davie, 11 weeks from Whitby, to Mure & Jolliffe, ballast.
- Omnium*, Johnston, 9 weeks from London, to Flower & Newberry, ballast.
- Rocket*, Andrews, 51 days from Oporto, to Monto & Bell, ballast.

- 18—Boyton, Ferson, 8 weeks from Cork, to Irvine, Macnought & Co. ballast.
- Belona, Dewar, 12 weeks from Newcastle, to Patterson, Grant & Co. ballast.
- Hero, McCaull, 12 weeks from Greenock, to order, cargo goods and coals.—Five passengers.
- Eliza, Sker, 3 months from Newcastle, to Patterson & Co. ballast.
- Aid, Knushan, 8 weeks from Plymouth, to Murr & Jolliffe, ballast.
- Harmony, Carwen, 13 weeks from Liverpool, to G. & W. Hamilton, general cargo.
- Hope, Jamison, 67 days from Aberdeen, to Auldjo, Matland & Co. ballast.
- Mary, Mainland, 10 weeks from London, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
- 13—Expedition, Brown, 84 days from Sunderland, to W. Jackson, cargo Sundries.
- Lively, Ritchie, 87 days from Belfast, to Patterson & Co. cargo goods—9 passengers.

On the 17th June, the ship Harpooner took up nine persons belonging to the William & Agnes, William Funic, Master, which foundered at sea.

Sailed, on Friday, His Majesty's Ship Spitfire, with a numerous homeward bound convoy.

### QUEBEC, AUGUST 13, 1810.

We have been obligingly favored with a Swansea paper of the 13d June, received by the Flora, from Bristol, containing London dates to the evening of the 20th. Parliament was to be prorogued the next day, and Sir F. Biddell and Gale Jones to be liberated in the evening. A grand procession of the Baronet's friends was to accompany him from the Tower to his house, with flags, ribbands &c. For the protection of the capital from tumult, a considerable force of regulars was stationed in the vicinity, all the volunteers were ordered under arms, and the whole of the police was to be employed.

Advices from Lisbon had been received to the 3d, and from Cadiz to the 16th. It was expected that Massena, at the head of his army of between 70 and 80,000 French, would shortly attack Lord Wellington. The British were in high spirits and confident of success, on the occasion. A French officer of the Legion of honor had gone over to the British. He is said to have been Secretary to the French General, Victor.

Advices were received in England of His Excellency Sir J. H. Craig's Proclamation, subsequent to the imprisonments in this country; and of the sailing of the 8th Regiment for Quebec.

Letters from France say that Bonaparte had refused to grant any more licences for the exportation of Grain, because the British government refused to receive brandies and wines.—More troops were about embarking for Portugal.

Mrs. Clarke has published a work under the title of the Rival Princes, in which she charges Col. Wardle and Major Dodd with involving her into the prosecution of the Duke of York, by making use of the Duke of Kent's name, who, they stated would remunerate her with a present of £5000

and an annuity of £400 per annum. This exposure, it is said has produced a resolution from the officers of the Royal Artillery, that they cannot any longer, with propriety, associate with Major Dodd as an officer or a gentleman. The Duke of Kent is wholly exculpated from any knowledge of the plot in which his name was used.

The last Gothenburgh mails contradict the report that the island of Aland and the town of Tornes were to be restored to the Swedes. German papers say, that the British Admiral in the Baltic had demanded that Gothland and the Swedish fleet should be put into our hands, until the expiration of the war. The answer is not given. A probability is mentioned of a change in the cabinet of Russia, hostile to the dependence of that country upon France. Bonaparte and his new Emperor had returned to Paris.

The operations of the French against Cadix are greatly embarrassed by the incessant attacks of the Patriots in the interior, who cut off their communications, supplies, &c. Similar causes impede the progress of the French in the other parts of Spain.

The French now capture American ships wherever they meet them. If this be not declared war we know not what is.

The English government, it is said, had come to a final determination on the subject of an exchange of prisoners of war. It is reported, that the French have retired from Barcelona and the other fortresses in Catalonia, towards the French frontiers, with all the booty they could collect.

The Duke of Cumberland was recovering fast; he had been able to go abroad.—The hopes of the safety of Mungo Park had been strengthened by the last advices from Sierra Leone.

The subject of privilege has been again under discussion in the House of Lords, when the Duke of Norfolk and Lords Erskine and Stanhope declared themselves pointedly against it.

Cobbett has been found guilty of a libel, for having published that the German Legion was kept for the purpose of flogging the British, &c. He pleaded his own cause, but it would not do.

A number of American vessels had arrived at Liverpool with grain and other produce, and many others daily expected.

The following regulation respecting the army has been recently adopted. If any agent, paymaster or clerk of any garrison, regiment, troop, or company shall unlawfully withhold for the space of a month, the pay of any officer or soldier (cloaths and all other just allowances being first deducted) after such pay shall have been received; or if any officer having received their soldiers' pay, shall refuse to pay each non-commissioned officer or soldier their respective pay, when it shall become due, and it can be proved before a court-martial, every such offender shall be discharged from his employment, and shall forfeit to the informer, on conviction, £100; and the informer, if a soldier (if he demands it) shall be discharged from the service.

Since our last, by extraordinary research and great exertion, four Americans and three Canadians have been arrested and lodged in gaol, on suspicion of being concerned in the brutal attack on the person of young Loignon, of the parish of Saint Nicholas. His

Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to issue a Proclamation offering one hundred pounds reward, for the discovery of the offenders, and particularly of the principal offender.

From the present very extensive commerce of the province, and the peculiar nature of the Lumber trade, which unavoidably brings among us a number of strangers, as well as of natives, inmates of the woods, beings scarcely humanized, offences must necessarily arise, which, perhaps, might not be felt in a confined and unmercantile society; but which society might possibly be exposed to far greater calamities.

\* We are led to these remarks from having very lately read, with a smile, of regretted times, which, if the picture be true, would lose nothing in a comparison with those of fabled Arcadia and the golden age. Those times, we presume, must have been when Canada was an appendage of the French government; a period when the inhabitants had only to contend against the incessant attacks and depredations of various hordes of savages, to say nothing of their hostilities with the English. But these evils, it seems, were peace and security compared with the disasters arising from an extended and lucrative commerce.

We shall, we hope, not be misunderstood. It is not our intention, by any means, to justify disorders. All we mean to say is that some will unavoidably be incidental to an increased population, an enlarged trade, and a consequent intercourse with uncivilized characters, connected with that trade. The remedies are, vigilance to prevent offences; added to activity to discover, and energy to punish offenders; none of which, we trust, will be wanting.

On Wednesday three young lads of the name of Miller, Brown and M'Carthy were unfortunately overtaken in a canoe, in the river St. Charles. The two first perished. The last was taken out of the water senseless; but by timely medical assistance he was restored to animation. He suffered greatly in the recovery as is, at all times, the case.

### DIED,

On Saturday the 28th ult. Capt. J. GETHINGS, of the Royal Newfoundland Regt.

On Monday last, Mr. JAMES GROSSMAN, Sergeant at Arms of the L. C.

On Friday morning the 10th inst. Lieut. Col. SUTHERLAND, late of the Royal Newfoundland Regt.

State of the Thermometer, for the past week, at 8 o'clock, A. M.—60, 64, 68, 72, 71, 60, 62.

THE Examination of D WILKIE'S School, respecting their progress for the last six months, will take place on Wednesday first, and commence nine in the morning, when all concerned and those who wish to encourage education, are requested to attend. Aug. 13.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

On the Morning of WEDNESDAY next, the 15th instant, without reserve, at JAMES GRAY'S Auction Room, at NINE o'clock; FIFTEEN packages of India and European Goods, just landed, which will be particularised in hand bills.  
13th August.

FRIDAY next, the 17th instant, without reserve, at the stores of Messrs. HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB, on the Queen's Wharf, at ONE o'clock;

A Very complete assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the season; also, a variety of excellent Ironmongery, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Shot, Paris White, Glass and a great variety of other articles.  
15th August.

JUST arrived, in the Hope, from Bristol, and for sale by the Subscriber, No. 21, St. Peter Street:

White, Red and Yellow Paint,  
Spanish Brown ditto, suitable for House painting, paying ships' bottoms, &c.

Bristol Ale and Porter, in hampers of 3 doz.  
Herefordshire Cyder, in ditto, of the most superior quality and flavor, well known from last year's importation.

Swedish and British Iron,  
Bristol stone ware,

Brit Vinegar in jars of 3, 4 and 5 gals. each,  
Tobacco Pipes, ALSO,

A few Barrels Prime and Meas Up. Canada Pork.  
B. P. WAGNER.

Quebec, 13th August, 1810.

## FOR SALE,

TWENTY-EIGHT Bales Superfine, Fine and Coarse Cloths.

3 Boxes elegant Ribbons.  
1 Lace.

450 Doz. Silk, Cotton and Lambs wool hase.  
4 Bales Flannels.

50 Crates of well assorted Earthenware.  
40 Chaldron Liverpool Coals.

Pet and Pearl Ashes.  
A few thousand Staves.

50 Barrels Pork.  
100 Boxes Window Glass, 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

100 Kegs of white, yellow, and black Paint.  
50 Tons Whiting.

3 Cases Mustard in lb. bottles.  
30 Bags Pimento.

20 Boxes large German Glass.  
Apply to BENN, HEATH & Co.

Quebec, 25th July, 1810.

## WANTED TO CHARTER,

A Vessel of the first class, of 200 to 250 Tons, to take a cargo of Wheat to Cork or Milford for orders, and proceed thence either to Bristol, Liverpool or the Clyde.

PATERSON, GRANT & Co,  
13th August.

GEORGE BROWNE, No. 9,  
Notre Dame Street, wants to

Charter two Ships of 350 to 400 tons each, to load for London; and one of 300 to 350 tons for Liverpool.

12th August.

## FOR SALE,

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

## GEORGE BROWNE,

No. 9, Notre Dame Street—HAS FOR SALE,

OLD Port Wine, in casks of 6 doz. each,  
London Brown Stout, in do. do.

London Particular Madeira,  
Real Cogniac Brandy,

Wedgewood's Ware, in crates containing a complete set,

English Bar-Iron, Rods and Hoops,  
Superfine, fine and coarse Woolen Cloths and Blankets,

Siik, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery, best London military and other Beaver Hats, an assortment of Saddlery, Wine-bottles and best Velvet Corks, a few double and single barrel'd Fowling Pieces, Powder-Flasks, Shot-Belts, Flint, &c. &c. which Goods are of the best manufacture and quality.

Quebec, July 7, 1810.

WILLIAM SHEEHY, Breeches maker,  
No. 14, St. Lewis Street, has just received, in the Brig Stamford, from Liverpool,

a quantity of prime military Buck and Doe Skins, which he will make up in the best manner, for ready money, he has also received a quantity of gloves assorted.

Quebec, 4th June, 1810.

W. HENDERSON, T. GIBB and J. T. HOYLE,  
HAVE established a mercantile concern;

and offer their services at Quebec and Montreal as general COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AGENTS, &c. under the firm of

J. S. THEODORE HOYLE & Co,  
N. B. As J. T. H. & Co. propose to transact business on commission exclusively, they hope that their total and undivided attention to the affairs entrusted to their care will give satisfaction, and in order to save extra commission on consignments, &c. intended for public Auction will include that branch into the general plan of their business.

Quebec, July 23, 1810.

Office on the Queen's Wharf.

## NEPTUNE INN.

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

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

FOR SALE BY E. W. HUNTER—  
OAK and PINE TIMBER, SPARS,  
Staves, Saws, Nails, Coffee,  
&c. &c.—Quebec, 21st May, 1810.

## FOR SALE,

THE SUBSCRIBER, AT ST. ROCKS,  
Soap and Candles.

THOMAS WEBSTER  
Quebec, 7th Dec. 1809.

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

100 Puncheons Rum,  
20 Barrels sherry Wine,

19 Tierces old Port Wine of superior quality, each containing from 4 to 6 dozens,

67 Barrels best brown stout Porter in bottles,  
15 Tons Cannel Coal,

2 New Cables 10 & 13 inches,  
1 Bale of Woollens assorted,

Several Packages of Hardware, Jewellery, Watches, &c. all which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

## —ALSO—

Eighty barrels Pot and Pearl Ashes.  
PATTERSON & Co.

St. Peter Street, 4th June, 1810.

## FOR SALE,

AT a very reduced price, one hundred thousand standard Staves.—Credit on the above will be given until the Fall, on approved Bills.—For particulars apply to

JOHN SAXTON CAMPBELL.  
Steve Culler.

Quebec, 9th July, 1810.

BY private Sale, for ready money, real Holland Gin, London Bottled Porter and Ale, in glass Bottles ditto, in Stone ditto Paints and a variety of other articles cheap.

Apply to JAMES GRAY.  
Quebec, 11th June, 1810.

LE Sous-signé vient de débaler, et a à vendre, à son magasin, N. 22, rue de la montagne.

Un assortiment complet de marchandises sèches, consistant en nappes de différentes sortes, toile ouvrière, baptiste superfine, mousselines assorties, toiles, bas de soie, bas unis et dentelés, baxin, frappé, toilenetes.—Un assortiment pour le deuil consistant en bombazine superfine, bombazette, mousselines et baptistes noires, avec une grande variété d'autres articles.

Les articles sus-mentionnés ayant été payés en argent le sous-signé les vendra à des prix raisonnables, pour argent comptant seulement.

C. RIVERS.  
No. 22 Rue la montagne.

1er. Juin 1810.

LES sous-signés ont à vendre les articles suivants, qui se débarquent actuellement du BRITANNIA, capitaine Oldis, de Liverpool, savoir—100 tonnes de romme, 20 pipes de vin de Sherry, 19 tierçons de vieux vin d'Oporto, d'une qualité supérieure, contenant depuis 4 jusqu'à 6 douzaine chacune, 67 quarts de la meilleure grosse bière, en bouteilles, 15 tonneaux de charbon de Cannel, 2 cables neufs de 10 et 13 pouces, 1 balot de linaige assortie, plusieurs tuitailles, &c. de claincaillerie, bijouterie, montres, &c. qui seront vendus à des prix raisonnables.

AUSSI, 20 quarts de portace et pearlac.

PATTERSON & Co.  
Rue St. Pierre.

4 de juin.

**THE DRAMA.**

Extract of a letter from Montreal:  
 "Our Theatre, in consequence of Mr. Bernard's visit, has been crowded every night; and on the evening of his benefit some hundreds were disappointed of seats at an early hour. This gentleman has given an entire new coloring to what has been termed comic acting—he has convinced us of the difference between a natural humour and buffoonery; the laugh at his performance of Nipperkin has scarcely yet subsided. A subscription is on foot for a new Theatre, in order to ensure from the Monus of the Drama a yearly visit."

**THEATRE—TUESDAY, AUG. 14.**

**FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.**

**M. R. BERNARD**, one of the Managers of the Boston Theatre, and formerly of Covent Garden, respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Quebec and its vicinity, that he means to offer a course of Comic Lectures, interspersed with Songs, under the title of

**VARIETY, or**

**SHOOT FOLLY AS IT FLIES.**

Many of the Pieces intended for the above Evening are from rare and valuable MSS. and the remainder from the most pure and published authors. In the course of these Lectures, Mr. B. will personify **TWENTY COMIC CHARACTERS**—a few Characters, and many curious Quizzes, whose follies and defects may perhaps find a safer remedy from a harmless laugh than a lecture of severity. "The mirror shall be held to Nature—Virtue shall wear her own form, and Vice her own image."

**IN TWO PARTS.**—Address to the Audience, on the subject of **VARIETY.**—*Coleman, sen.*—Moral Tale; The Three Warnings, or Death and the Farmer.—*Mrs. Thrax.*—Recitation; The Benevolent Jew: to conclude with a Song—*Didden, jun.*—Comic Tale; The Newcastle Apothecary, or a new way to kill a Patient.—*Coleman, jun.*—Comic Lecture; on Faults, including the Faults of Young Maids and Misses, Young Wives and Old Husbands.—*Mrs. Lachald.*—Musical Rhapsody; Scandal in Folio, or Life is like a Country Dance.—*Didden, sen.*

**PART SECOND**—Comic Story; The fat single Gentleman, or Modern Punning.—*Coleman, jun.*—Dramatic Vision, The Court of Aheaps, in which will be recognized the Characters of Lord Ogleby, Lord Foppington, Falstaff, John Moody, &c. &c. by the celebrated *Norris.*—Humorous Sketch; The Razor seller, or a Bad Bargain.—*Peter Pindar.*—Comic Poem; the Miraculous Medicine, or a Cure for a Scold.—*Sir R. Steele.*—True Story; The History of Johnny Gilpin, shewing how he rode a race by himself, and won it.—*Cowper.*—Song; to conclude with a Musical, Humorous, Fanciful, Allegorical description of an Auctioneer, who will offer for sale, the following desirable articles, viz. Honor, Patriotism, and Consent.

Admittance one dollar—to begin at half past 7.

**WANTED,**

A S MATE on board the Schooner *Beaver*, a person who can act as pilot in the river between Quebec and Montreal.—Liberal wages will be given.

July 23, 1810. **J. T. HOYLE & Co.**

**TO LET.**

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

**JOHN MACNIDER & Co.**

No. 10 Fabrique Street.

**HAVE** just received by different vessels from London, Liverpool, Bristol and Greenock, a well chosen and extensive assortment of Goods, consisting of

- Superfine Broad Cloths,
- Common do.
- Flushings,
- the Bersymer's,
- Tostanettes,
- Flannels,
- Salisbury do.
- Baizes, Swanskin
- Rose and Point Blankets
- Scotch Carpeting,
- Durants, Callimancoes,
- Bombazettes,
- Bombazettes,
- Shalloons, Serges,
- 4 4 Irish Linens from 3s. to 7s. 6d.
- 3 4 and 8 4 Irish Diaper,
- 4 Cotton do.
- 5 4 to 16-4 Table Cloths,
- Towels, Counter panes,
- Quilts, Osnaburgs,
- Brown Holland,
- Bed Tick,
- Printed Cottons,
- Furniture do.
- Blue & red Flate do. do.
- Chintz, Gingham,
- Fabblie, printed Quilts,
- ings, for Vests,
- Dimties,
- Furniture do.
- Black Nankeen,
- Blue & Buff Stript do.
- Black Jern, Fustians,
- Granduroes, Thicksets,
- Corduroys, Silk and Cotton Velvets,
- 7 8 and 4-4 Cotton Shirts,
- ings,
- 4-4 & 6-4 do. Cambrics,
- do. do do Twilled and Striped.
- Demy French Cambrics, from 15s. to 30s.
- 4-4 Jacquet Muslin, and
- 4-4 Hair Cord do. for Gentlemen's Cravats,
- 4-4 Jubilee do.
- 6-4 Laced, striped, spotted and plain Lenox.
- Worked Gown patterns
- Gold embroidered do.
- Imitation India do.
- Gown trimmings,
- Bandeaus,
- Womens and Children's wot'd Cap Patterns.
- An elegant assortment of Ribbons,
- Cotton Laces,
- White, Black, Green, Blue, Grey, pink and Bazarren Sarjanets,
- White, Black, & Brown cuttins,
- Black Modes,
- Black Silk Florentine,
- Black Persia Taffety, & Lustrings,
- Black & Coloured Barce
- lona Handkerchiefs,
- Large Silk Shawls,
- Italian Cambrics and Sarjanets,
- ditto broad and narrow
- Crapes,
- Shawls of every description,
- Mens, womens, & childrens Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosi,
- Ditto do. Gloves,
- Threads & sewing Silks,
- Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
- Silk Parasols,
- Stationary,
- Harry, and Highlander
- Cods,
- Pinz 4 to 7,
- Needles,
- Sickels, Curry Combs,
- Knitting Pins,
- Table Knives & Forks,
- Desert do.
- Carvers to match,
- Packet and Pen Knives,
- Tunic Table Spoons,
- Giribets,
- Crook cut Saws,
- Grates, & fire Irons,
- Buttoms,
- Shingle, Plank, & Covering Nails,
- Tacks, sheet Iron,
- Tin 1 & 2 x.
- Men's strong and dress
- Shoes,
- Ladies Leather and Morocco do.
- do. do. Boots,
- do. do. do. White Kid Shoes
- Children's Leather & Morocco Boots, & Shoes
- Red and Black Morocco Skins,
- Paste Boards,
- Hyson, Sou hong, Twanky & Single Teas,
- Single and dble refined Sugar,
- Muscetle and Sun Raisins,
- Turkey Figs,
- French Plumms,
- Currants,
- soft shell Almonds,
- Butter do. Nutmegs,
- cloves, Mace, Cinnamon,
- Ginger, Isinglass, white and black Pepper, Mustard Seed, Sage, Arrow Root, Anniseed, C.
- Grandar Seed, Curry powder, Mustard, Walnut & Mushroom Ketchup,
- French Olives, Capers,
- India Soy, essence of An-

- chovie, Pickles
- Light & Dark Fig Blue,
- Poland March,
- Dutch & Rose Pink,
- Indigo,
- Shaving Boxes,
- Cloth, Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes.
- Reg Stones,
- Cod Line, Hambro & Salmou & Sail Lines,
- Hemp & Bright,
- Day & Martin's real Japan Blacking,
- Spyring & Marada's pure Limon Acid,

**ALSO,**

30 Hhds. very best London Brown Stout,  
 20 Tons flat, square, bolt, and rod Iron,  
 20 chests fresh Hyson Skin Tea.  
 The whole of the above will be disposed of at moderate prices for Cash or approved Credit.  
 Quebec, 11th June, 1810.

**FOR SALE,**

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

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

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

**JOSEPH SAUVAGEAU.**

St Augustin, 11e. Juin, 1810.

**A VENDRE.**

**U**NE terre située dans la paroisse de St. Augustin, à environ douze arpens de l'église en montant, contenant environ deux cents quatante arpens en superficie à prendre depuis le fleuve en gagnant la profondeur; sur laquelle sont construits une bonne Maison en bois, une grange de 92 pieds, avec une écurie et des étables et divers autres bâtiments, au nombre de sept en tout, dans le meilleur ordre. Il y a d'excellentes prairies qui produisent annuellement environ 3500 boites de foin, de grands pâturages et une quantité de terre labourable; 2 grands vergers complantés la plus grande partie en pomniers de Montréal; la dite terre clôturée en neuf en bons piquets et perches de cedre. Il sera donné un titre incontestable, et des facilités pour le payement.

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

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

**JOSEPH SAUVAGEAU.**

St. Augustin, le 11e Juin. 1810.

**FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD**

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

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

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

**MURE & JOLLIFFE, or JOHN MURE & Co.**

Quebec, July 16, 1810.

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

**J. M. & Co.**

**THE SUBSCRIBERS** have received by different Ships from London, Liverpool and Glasgow the following **GOODS**, which they have **FOR SALE** at their **STORES** on the **QUEEN'S WHARF**, on the lowest terms for Cash or approved Credit, Oznaburghs, 9-8 Scots sheeting, Drogheda Linens, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 Irish Linens, brown Irish linen, half bleached ditto, printed calicoes, furniture ditto, jeans and fustians, cotton shirting 7 8 4-4, cotton Cambrics 9-8, 6-4, black ditto ditto 9-8, 6-4, Carduoy and Velvets, bed ticks, white cotton romals, India nankeens, cotton Saranets, Chambrays, Morocco skins, coarse and fine cloths, kerseymeres, Fluhings, flannels and baizes, furniture dimities, brown Hollands, silk and cotton umbrellas, silk modes and satins, ditto saranets, ribbons and galloons, velvet ribbons, cotton ferreting, ounce threads, coloured ditto, Holland tapes, striped muslins, hair cord ditto, clear ditto, spotted ditto, men's and boy's hats, silk and beaver ditto, Leghorn ditto, willow ditto, writing paper, quills, slates, earthenware, paints of all colours, copperas, nail; rod, bolt and bar iron, gun powder, patent shot.

**HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB.**  
Quebec, 10th July, 1810.

**FOR SALE,**  
**AT THE NEW PRINTING OFFICE—**  
Blank Bills of Exchange,  
— Bills of Lading,  
— Prices Current,  
— Seamen's Indentures, &c.

**FOR SALE**

In the Subscribers Stores on the Queen's Wharf,  
10 Stoves,  
5 tons Lignum Vite,  
1 cargo of New Castle Coals,  
4 new Cables,  
12 Anchors,  
A quantity assorted Cordage,  
Paints, Oil, Varnish and Lamp-black,  
Fig Blue, Mustard, Whiting, Black Lead,  
Lead, Shot and Gun powder,  
Wrapping Paper, Bottle Corks, and Crowley Steel,  
A quantity of Woolen Cloth,  
3 casks Cutlery, and a variety of other articles.  
**JN. THEO. HOYLE & Co.**  
Queen's Wharf, July 23, 1810.

**FOR SALE,**

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

**TAKEN,**

**BY** mistake, sometime past, from a Room in Quebec, an eye Glass, set in silver, the owner's name is on the rim, it was in a morocco case. The person in whose possession it may be is requested to return it to the Editor of this paper.  
Quebec, 23d July, 1810.

**TO MERCHANTS.**

**A** YOUNG Gentleman who has just arrived from London, wishes to engage himself in a Counting House of respectability. He has always been used to the Timber Business; but would prefer a situation in the Counting House.

Not being versed in the Canada Trade, salary for the first six months no object. Apply to the Editor.  
Quebec, July 27, 1810.

**NOTICE,**

**ALL** persons who have had goods shipped per Francis, Captain Hutton, from Liverpool, are hereby notified that they are arrived in the Snow New Liverpool, now discharging at Messrs. Munro & Bell's Wharf, and will be delivered to the Consignees on their producing bills of lading and paying freight for same to the subscribers.  
**GEO. & WM. HAMILTON.**  
Quebec, July 30, 1810.

**ON SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.**

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

**FREDERICK GLACKMYER**  
Upper Town, July 30.

**Spanish Red Wine.**

**JUST** arrived, and for sale by the subscriber, 200 Pipes Spanish red Wine, of superior quality.  
**ALSO,** 200 Puns. strong Leward Island Rum.  
**WM. OVIATT,**  
4th June. Champlain Street.

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

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

**N.B.** A young man of respectable connections, wanted immediately to the above Business  
Quebec, June, 18, 1810.

**FOR SALE.**

**A** ANCHOR 17 Cwt. and a 17 inch CA. BEE full length,—apply to Capt. F. J. N. on board the ship **HECET**, or to  
**J. T. HOYLE & Co.**  
Queen's Wharf, Aug. 6, 1810.

**THE** Subscribers, **SMITHS** and **FARRIERS**, just arrived from London, beg leave to offer their services to the citizens of Quebec, whom they humbly hope will give them a share of their work, which they trust will be found executed in such a manner as to insure their future favors in the various branches of Smiths and Farriers work.

**MARTIN CHILDS,**  
**EDWARD MUCKLE.**  
Lower Town Market Place,  
Quebec, 15th May, 1810.

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

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

**C. RIVERS,**  
1st June, No: 22 Mountain Street,

**FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—**

**M**ERCHANTABLE Pine Boards, well seasoned,  
1 1/2 Inch Pine Plank,  
2 do. do. do.  
2 1/2 do. do. do.  
Lathwood,  
White Ash Oars, and other articles of Lumber, for the delivery of which enquire at **THOS. LEE, jun.'s** office, La Montagne street.  
**THOS. LEE, Jun.**  
**N. B.** Good articles of Merchandize will be taken in barter for the abovementioned articles of Lumber, at a reasonable advance.  
Quebec, 14th May, 1810.

3  
**FOR LIVERPOOL,**  
 THE good Brig ANN, Edmund Varley, master, will sail ~~on the 20th August~~ For freight or passage apply to **BENN, HEATH & Co.**  
 July 30, 1810.

4  
**FOR GREENOCK,**  
 THE new Ship POMPEY, David Cowen, Master, will sail in about a month hence.—For freight or passage apply to **ROGERSON, HUNTER & Co.**  
 No. 6 Mountain Street.  
 Quebec, 20th July, 1810.

4  
**FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER**  
 to the East or West of Scotland, if applied for immediately, a good stout vessel of 114 tons register, now ready to load.  
 Enquire of **PATTERSON & Co.**  
 St. Peter Street, 23d July.

3  
**FREIGHT FOR CLYDE,**  
 THE New Ship JANE, Robert Wilson, Master, daily expected from Montreal, and bound to Greenock, could take about 100 to 200 tons of Goods on Freight;—The Jane has already one half her Cargo on board, and will be ready immediately on her arrival at Quebec to receive any goods that may offer.—Application to be made to Mr. **DAVID MUNN**, at Montreal, or to **IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co.**  
 Quebec, 19th July, 1810.

2  
**FOR SALE,**  
 THE good Schooner CHANCE, just arrived from Jamaica and Halifax 98 Tons measurement, carries 1000 Barrels, is well found, and will be unloaded in a few days; if not sold immediately, she will take in freight for Halifax.—Apply to Capt. **WILKIE**, on board, at the Wharf occupied by the Subscriber, or to **L. DELAMARE.**  
 Quebec, 5th August, 1810.  
 For Sale on board, high proof old Jamaica Spirits, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee and Lignum Vita.

14  
**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—**  
**PORT Wine,** best old London P. Mader ra, Pico, Fayal and Spanish Wines, few Chests Hyson Skin Tea, American Leather, West India Codfish, Pot and and Pearl Ashes inspected last winter, good white and green boiling Pease, about 300 barrels prime Pork, and 50 barrels prime Beef.  
 They expect daily about 12,000 bushels Wheat, bought on the Montreal market; superfine and fine Flour kilndried, Biscuit, Flax seed, and Staves on their wharf.  
**ALSO,**  
 21 Puncheons old Grenada Rum,  
 20 Boxes of Tin,  
 40 Kegs black, red and yellow Paint now landing from on board schooner Polly, from St. Johns, Newfoundland.  
**PETER BREHAUT & Co.**  
 Quebec, May 14, 1810.

**TO BE LET,**  
 AND possession given immediately—the second and third stories, together with a part of the garden of the house No. 5, Notre Dame Street, near the Lower Town Market, containing a large store for dry goods. Apply to the Editor of this paper.  
 Quebec, July 28, 1810.

6  
**FOR SALE,**  
 THAT commodious house and lot, N<sup>o</sup> 4, Sauls au March street, the property and now in the occupancy of the subscriber, who will dispose of the same on easy terms of payment, and give possession thereof on the first day of May next. For further particulars apply to **JOHN PAINTER.**  
 Quebec, July 3, 1810.

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

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

**THE** Subscriber having obtained a Commission as Culler & Measurer of Timber, masts, Spars &c. (& being free from other engagements at this time) offers his services to Gentlemen in the Lumber business, and he will take charge of Landing & Shipping off Timber &c. from any place within the Port of Quebec—He is in possession of a Convenient Cove near Mr. Oviatt's, together with the needful Horses, &c. where he will take charge of Timber & Staves, & see them shipped off at less expence than can be done on the North Side.  
 Orders in writing left at the Office of Mr. John Munro, in the Lower Town, will be attended to.  
**JAMES PATERSON.**  
 Quebec, the 25th June, 1810.

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

*To Merchants and others concerned*  
 IN THE  
**LUMBER TRADE.**  
 Just published, in an 8vo. and for sale at the **NEW PRINTING-OFFICE,**  
*THE ACT FOR THE BETTER REGULATION OF THE LUMBER TRADE.*  
 Price—2s. 6d.

**LEWIS CRAMER,**  
**BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,**  
 BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has commenced business in the Lower Town Market Place, and has just received by the Neptune from London, a general assortment of the best English Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Spanish walking Shoes do. do. Kid and Jane Slippers, Children's Morocco Boots and Shoes and a supply of English leather which will be made up on the shortest notice.  
 From the experience he has had by working in the principal Cities in the United States, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give complete satisfaction and by punctuality and attention merit a part of the public patronage.  
 Quebec, 21st. May, 1810.  
 N. B. Wanted four or five Journeymen Shoe-Makers to whom the highest wages and constant employ will be given, none but good workmen need apply.  
 L. C.

**CRESCENT COVE,**  
 About two miles distant from Cap Rouge River on the Quebec side.  
**NOTICE—TO MERCHANTS and DEALERS in LUMBER.**—The Subscribers having purchased, and prepared the above Cove for the reception of Lumber of every description, recommend the same to the attention of those who may bring down Lumber for sale, and particularly to Merchants who are not provided with such conveniences as the above Cove offers in point of safety and proximity to good anchorage, where vessels can lay and load, close to the Beach, and run no risk whatever of losing their Timber. A reef of rocks projects on each side (which completely shelters the Cove from the severest storms of wind, either up or down the River) to which a boom will be affixed—cribs of staves and plank can be unloaded free of cartage expence, the Cove is of easy access, and the great risk of passing the Town with Rafts [by endeavouring to gain the Lower Cove] will be avoided. **FRAS. & Wm. HUNTER.**  
 Quebec, 3d May, 1810.

**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,**  
 At his Store, Lower Town Market Place—  
 400 Barrels best prime Beef,  
 300 Boxes mould and dipt Candles,  
 50 Kegs fresh Lard,  
 100 Boxes Chocolate,  
 10 Cwt. green Coffee, and few barrels Irish, Mess and Canada cargo Pork.  
**C. SMITH.**  
 Quebec, May 14, 1810.

**TO LET.**  
 TWO good dry **GOOD STORPS,** with a Counting Room for each. Apply to **JAMES GRAY, Broker,**  
 Quebec, 3d May, 1810.