

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORIS ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRAEDIA DICAM.—*Virg. Georg. IV. 5.*

VOLUME VII.]

MONDAY, JUNE 24, 1811.

(NUMBER 23.)

EDUCATION.

MRS. HUTTON respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she has taken the apartments formerly occupied by Mrs. Brooks, above the New Printing Office, where she proposes teaching young Ladies the various branches of Needle Work, the English language grammatical &c.—Such persons as are disposed to entrust their children to her care, may depend on her strict attention to their morals, as well as to their advancement in the above branches of education. Terms will be made known on application.
June 10, 1811.

FOR SALE,

AT the ETCHERIN SAW-MILLS, opposite Sillery Cove—
50 M. feet merch'ble inch Pine Boards } 20 & 40 ft.
20 M. do. 1 1/2 do. } in length.
40 M. do. 2 do. Plank }
60 M. do. 3 do. }
10 M. do. Elm Boards and Plank,
60 M. do. Oak do.
Deck Plank and Sheathing Boards, and a constant supply of well seasoned Window Stiles, Bars, Venetian Blinds, Door Frames, narrow Boards for flooring, a quantity of Spars of various sizes, and R. Oak and Pine Plank and Boards.—Also, superfine and fine Flour, cabin and common Biscuit, u

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of 1-inch Pine Boards, 1 1/2-inch do. Planks, 2-inch do. 2 1/2-inch do.
ALSO—just arrived per the Brig Malvina, from Aberdeen, a very complete assortment of patent and rib'd Web, of blue, drab, mixt and white; scarlet Comfortables, cotton and worsted Hose, &c.—being direct from the manufacturer, will be sold low—and Essence of Spruce as usual, the quality is well known—for cash.
THOS. WILSON.
Quebec, May 18, 1811. u

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, 1 1/2 inch thick, 10 to 40 feet long.
2 do. do. do.
2 1/2 do. do. do.
3 do. do. do.
Oak Plank, 1 1/2 inch to 3 inch thick,
Birch do. 1 1/2 inch to 5 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.

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.

ON Sale by the Subscriber, the undermentioned articles belonging to the estate of Patterson & Co.

20 M Pipe and Hhd. Staves,
5000 feet Red Pine, and
20000 feet of white Pine Timber.

S. HOPKINS,
St. Peter street.

Quebec, 20th June, 1811.

JAMES REID, CONFECTIONER,

No. 4, St. Joseph street, (round Mr. Durette's corner)

TAKES leave to inform the ladies and gentlemen of Quebec, that he can supply them with ICE CREAM during the season, from 10 in the morning to 10 o'clock at night—and as he procures the best Cream, he flatters himself that, upon trial, his ices will be found of a superior quality. Also, SODA WATER.
Quebec, May 13, 1811. u

UNION HOTEL.

PETRE & COWAN beg leave to inform the public that they have taken the Union Hotel, which they have fitted up in such a manner as to enable them to carry on the business of a HOTEL, TAVERN and COFFEE HOUSE.

Their furniture, of every description is entirely new; and they trust, that those who shall honor them with their patronage will find, that neither pains nor expence have been spared to make the accommodations they have to offer, in every respect, comfortable.

The strictest attention will be paid to the cleanliness of their bed-chambers, as well as to every part of the house. Dinners will be prepared for any number, on the shortest notice; and a Bill of Fare, with fixed prices, will be made out daily, shewing also the various sorts of Wine and other Liquors with their prices.

The Coffee Room will be provided with comfortable Breakfasts, and Soups every morning. Dinners, Soups and Confectionary will be sent to any part of the town. The prices charged will be as moderate as possible, and every thing furnished by PETRE & COWAN shall be of the best quality.
Quebec, May 1, 1811. u

JUST published (in an 8vo.) and for sale, at the New Printing Office and at Mr. Neilson's Book-store—

THE ACT FOR THE BETTER REGULATION OF THE LUMBER TRADE; with the Act passed in the last session of the Provincial Parliament, to continue and amend the same.

Price—3s.

Quebec, 25th April, 1811. u

FOR SALE,

AT Mr. E. P. WAGNER's, No. 21, St. Peter Street, Lower Town,
Herefordshire Cider, } in Hampers.
Bristol Ale and Porter }
Paints of different colours,
Swedes and British Iron,
Brown Stoneware, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO a few Barrels American Mess and Prime Pork.
Quebec, 24th December, 1810.

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC STAGE.

THE proprietors of the said line of Stages hereby notify the public that from the 15th instant, the Stage will start from Quebec and Montreal on Sunday morning, at four o'clock, in the place of Monday, and will continue to run twice a week as usual until the first of May or about that time; when they will run three times in a week, with covered carriages that will accommodate eight persons; drawn by four good horses, with careful drivers; and should there be at any time more passengers or baggage ready for the road, at the time the Stages start, than can go therein, there will be other horses and carriages ready to take them on in company with the stage, at the same price as those in the stage, which is six pence per mile for every passenger. Reasonable difference will be made for children according to their size. Each person allowed to carry fourteen pound weight of baggage; and for baggage over and above fourteen pound weight, will be charged after the rate of six pence per mile, for every hundred and twenty lb equal to a passenger. All printed papers, and parcels, provided they do not contain written papers or letters, will be conveyed with dispatch.

Please to apply to **JOSIAH STILES, at Quebec; THOMAS PECK, at Montreal; and PIERRE BUREAU, Ste. Anne.**

11th April, 1811. u

FO SALE,

AT the subscriber's store, No. 1, St. Joseph street, where he flatters himself that he will be able to keep a constant supply of the following articles, manufactured at the CANADA TANNERY, viz.

1100 sides black Harness Leather,
150 sides brown do. do.
500 sides black Rein do.
414 sides Seal do. do.
174 sides brown Skirting do.
160 sides brown and black Bridle do.
100 sides Leather suitable for Ship-Rigging of a superior quality,
30 hides Roof-Leather for carriage tops,
200 sides Mogozin Leather,
800 sides wax upper do.
1500 wax Calf Skins,
600 black grain do.
1700 brown sheep do. do.
200 black do. do.
78 Deer skins,
25 pair best wax Boot legs with turn down tops,
150 pair wax Boot legs,
67 pair Cordovan do.
50 Barrels of Prime American Beef.

The above articles will be sold cheap, for cash or approved credit—those who will please to favor him with their orders may rely upon having them executed on the shortest notice.

SANDFORD HOYT.

Quebec, Dec. 31, 1810. u

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

ALSO,
A quantity of 2 1/2-inch Plank.
Quebec, 29th April, 1811.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE Subscribers having enter'd into Copartnership generally with Mr. FRANCIS MULLANY, of the city of Quebec, Grocer, on or about the fifteenth day of April, 1809, the business to be carried on in his name, upon their joint account, and the said Francis Mullany (availing himself of the want of written articles of Copartnership) having lately refused to account with or otherwise satisfy or even acknowledge the said subscribers or either of them as his Copartners. They feel themselves necessitated to notify the public, that the said Copartnership will cease from and after the date of this Advertisement, and that the said Subscribers will no longer consider themselves liable for any share of the debts that may be contracted by the said Francis Mullany.

All demands upon the said Francis Mullany, on account of their said business, it is requested, may be immediately made known to the subscribers, that steps may be forthwith taken for the payment thereof the subscribers having every reason to believe that the profits of the said concern are very considerable, and infinitely more than adequate to the discharge of all demands thereon.

GORDIAN HORAN,
ABRAHAM GIBSON.

Quebec, June 13th, 1811.

FOR SALE.

For the convenience of Travellers and Seafaring Gentlemen, by the Subscriber, and which may be packed in a very small compass. PORTABLE SOUP, MOCK TURTLE SOUP and PREPARED MILK. The utility of these Articles to Travellers and Gentlemen going on Voyages, need no comment. It is enough to say that such as have already experienced the benefit and Convenience arising from them on their travels, will hardly be persuaded to embark without a supply of these Articles.

J. J. MES REID, Confectioner,
No. 4 St. Joseph Street Upper Town.
June 13th, 1811. Quebec.

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORE
No. 2, Notre Dame street, third house from the Market Place, Lower Town, close by the Neptune Inn.

THE subscriber begs leave to acquaint the inhabitants of this city and its vicinity, that he has commenced business, and has now on hand, an assortment of Wines of the best quality; West India Goods, Groceries, &c. which will be sold wholesale or retail, at very low prices, for cash. He would notice to ship-masters and tavern-keepers, that they may rely on receiving every attention, and of being served to their satisfaction, and will keep a constant supply of the best goods.

JOHN TORRANCE.

Quebec, June 6, 1811.

ROBERT CHAPMAN, Millwright, Cart and Plough maker and erector of Cranes, (a specimen of the latter may be seen on the wharf of Thomas Wilson esq.) takes the liberty of informing the merchants and others, that he will build, make and erect, as above. Any merchant wishing to erect Cranes, models will be made and sent to their Rivers, and erected in the best and strongest manner. Enquires at Mr. Olivier Corbin's, measure of Timber at the Casprie, or at Mr. George Chapman's, Clerk of the market.

June 22, 1811.

JAMES HOLLOWELL Junr. & Co. have for sale at No. 1 St. Peter street,

MUSCOVADO Sugar, Jamaica Spirits, Seal Oil, and a variety of Furs from the King's Post.

Quebec, 17th June, 1811.

JUST arrived, and for sale at LEWIS DAME's store, No. 9 St. Rock street, 450 Barrels pickled SHAD and HERRINGS, packed up for the West India market.
St. Rock, 12th June, 1811.

DESERTED

FROM the service of the Subscribers, on Saturday last, WM. GAITERS and JOHN HANLIN, indentured apprentices, the former is of a dark complexion about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, mutters a good deal when he speaks and is of about 19 years of age. The latter has a dark complexion with dark hair, and has a strong Irish accent, about 5 feet 8 inches high.

Whosoever will apprehend the said apprentices shall be paid a reward of Forty Dollars and all reasonable expenses paid. All persons are hereby warned from harbouring or employing the said apprentices, as they will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law.
HALL & GOWEN.
Quebec, May 27, 1811.

DESERTE'S,

DU magasin des Soussignés, Samedi au soir, WILLIAM GAITERS et JOHN HANLIN, apprentis, le premier a le teint noir, 5 pieds 10 ou 11 pouces de hauteur, il bégaye en parlant, et a environ 19 ans. Le dernier a aussi le teint et les cheveux noirs, il parle à l'irlandoise, il a environ 5 pieds 8 pouces de hauteur.

Quiconque arrêtera les dits apprentis recevra une récompense de Quarante Piastres et tous frais raisonnables d'frayés. Toutes personnes sont par le présent déclinées de receler ou employer les dits apprentis. Tous délinquans seront poursuivis à la rigueur.
HALL & GOWEN.
Quebec, 27 Mai, 1811.

LANDS.

THE Subscriber being concerned for the major part of the claimants or applicants for lands in the Townships of Chatham, Godmanchester, and Hinchinbrook, hereby informs such one of the persons who have claims on the said Townships and who have not already come forward with their pretensions that he will undertake and prosecute their interests therein upon the usual land commission charges.

He will also attend to such other claims or applications for lands as he shall be intrusted with. Letters post paid will be attended to.

W. F. SCOTT
Quebec Sept. 3, 1810.

NOTICE.

WE the Undersigned do hereby give notice, to all whom it may concern, that the above named W. F. SCOTT, has been duly authorised, by us, to settle the several matters and accounts respecting any Land Business, that the late Samuel Phillips and William Vondenvelden, Esqrs. or either of them transacted or undertook; the papers respecting which have been given over to the said W. F. Scott, who will upon payment of the dues thereon deliver them to those interested.

JOHN PAINTER,

Curator to the vacant Estate of the late S. Phillips, Esq.

MARIE SUSANNE VOYER,

Widow of the late W. Vondenvelden, esq.

Quebec, January 26, 1811.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, at St. Rock, SOAP and CANDLES, of a superior quality, packed for exportation.

THOMAS WEBSTER.

Quebec, 4th February, 1811.

Orders for the above articles will be taken at Mr. William Shepherd's Store No. 39, St. John Street, where a supply will be kept for the convenience of town customers.

FOR SALE.



THAT large and convenient three-story House, No. 3, Saint au matolet street, in thorough good repair, with excellent fire-proof vaults, a large lot behind, with stables, &c. From its central situation in the Lower Town, it is well adapted for any kind of mercantile business or a genteel tavern upon a large scale.—For particulars, apply to the proprietor on the premises.

Quebec, June 5, 1811.

FOR SALE.



THAT new and well finished stone House, forming the corner of St. Joe. and Couillard streets, three stories high, 60 feet in front, 50 in rear; it has two excellent fire-proof vaults, 40 feet in length, 18 in width, and 9 in height. This house is well calculated for two retail stores; there is also a back store, built of stone, two stories high, the whole of the buildings covered with tin.

Its advantageous situation for a wholesale or retail merchant is well worth the attention of those inclined to purchase, as part of the purchase money may remain on the premises for a term of years.

For more ample information apply to the proprietor on the premises.
S. HOTT.
Quebec, Feb. 18, 1811.

TO BE LET.



AND possession given on the 1st May next, the FARM HOUSE and extensive Garden at the Falls of Montmorency has excellent stabling for twenty horses, and well adapted for a tavern—

ply to the proprietors.
JOHN GOUDIE, or H. BLACK.
Quebec, March 3, 1811.

TO BE LET, FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS.



That House, situated in Champlain street, at present in the possession of Mr. SANDERL. Or, the one thereto adjoining now occupied by the subscribers as their Counting House. Also, to be let the BAKEHOUSE, situated on the same premises.

Apply to IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co.
22d April, 1811.

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



THE Second and Third Flats of the House, No. 8, Lower Town Market Place, consisting of large and well finished Rooms and Garret. Also a Kitchen on the first Flat, with a part of the Cellar to contain fire wood.

For particulars enquire of the proprietor on the premises.
JAMES ROSS.
Quebec, 4th March, 1811.

FOR SALE.

NEW hundred best French Burr Stones, landing from the Brig Salus, and thirty barrels and thirty bags best quality Coffee just arrived on board the schooner Lively, Capt. Fower, from Halifax. **BREHAUT & SHEPPARD.**
Quebec, June 3, 1811.

JUST ARRIVED—And now ready for Sale at the subscriber's store, No. 4, Palace Street:—
15 Packages of Goods of a superior quality, consisting of 4 and 7-8 Irish Linens, French cambricks, and damask table lines, Chintz furniture, and paper hangings, with an extensive variety of other choice goods too numerous to insert.—The whole having been purchased at very reduced prices for cash in London, enables the subscriber to sell them at very low prices, and positively for cash only.
C. RIVERS.

5th May, 1811.

JOHN MACNIDER & Co. have just received direct from the Manufactories, by the Providence from London, the Margaret from Liverpool, and the Neptune from Greenock; a general and well chosen assortment of woollen and linen Drapery, Hosiery and Silk Mercery, ladies and childrens Morocco and Leather Boots and Slippers, mens Boots, fine cordovan and waxed Shoes, youth's fine and strong ditto, red and black Morocco Skins.

ALSO,

Double refined Sugar, White and black Pepper,
Single ditto, Mustard, warranted good
Lyon, Sonchong & Single, Mustard seed,
Sago,
Coffee, Anniseed,
Currants, Curry Powder,
French Plumbs, Cayenne Pepper,
Soft shell Almonds, Walnut and Mushroom
Ketchup,
Nutmegs, French Olives, Capers,
Cloves, Lime Juice,
Cinnamon, White Wine Vinegar,
Ginger, Olive Oil,
Lingon, Liquid Blacking, &c. &c.
Cheese, Best old London Particular Madeira by the Pipe,
Quarter cask, or three Gallons.

The whole of the above will be sold at reduced prices for cash or short credit. Orders from town and country will meet with every attention.
Quebec, 5th June, 1811.

FOUR GUINEAS REWARD.

TAKEN away, on Monday night the 10th inst. from the Queen's wharf, belonging to the Brig Salus, Capt. James Vickers, a JOLLY BOAT 14 feet long, white bottom, black sides, with a white stroke of about one and a half inch round, shaft in the inside with turpentine, has no name on her stern and quite new.—Any person having found said Boat or can give information respecting it, will receive the above reward by applying to the captain, or
G. SYMES.

THE subscribers, in addition to their very general assortment of DRY GOODS, have just received and offer on the most moderate terms, for cash or credit—a bale well as dried Slops, direct from the maker, chiefly comprising SAILOR'S Cloths, Marseilles, &c. &c. 4 bales assorted Flannels, chiefly very fine; a ditto Toiletries and Handkerchiefs also Ruffing Chains, Soap, Spades, and other car-wheels, Tin, &c. &c.

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

June 3, 1811.

NOW landing from the Brig Lord Nelson, from Demerary, and for sale by the Subscriber, 20 Hogsheads bright Muscovado Sugar, and a few Puncheons of Rum and Molasses.
T. S. TUZO,
No. 53, Peter street.

Quebec, 17th June, 1811.

EDUCATION.—**J. COOK** respectfully informs the public, that he has taken a House in Stanislaus street, leading into John street, which will commence July 1st. where youth will be instructed in Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Merchants accounts, &c. &c. And he flatters himself that the strictest attention will be paid, both to their learning and morals.
N. B. An Evening School
Quebec, 13th June, 1811.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER FOR GREENOCK.

THE brig NEPTUNE, 167 tons register, James Neil, Master, Apply to the master, at Patterson & Grant's wharf, Left on board, a box of Goods, A. F. No. 6, not claimed.

FOR FREIGHT for St. JOHN'S Newfound-land, wanted for the Brig Friends, Capt. Letson; will be ready to load in a few days and will be dispatched immediately.
Apply to the Master on board at Messrs. IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co.'s Wharf or to **THO. S. TUZO.**
Landing from the Friends, Strong proof Jamaica Rum and a few Hogsheads fresh Lime Juice.
Quebec, June 17th, 1811.

FOR CHARTER.

To the Clyde, or to any Port in St George's Channel, to Madeira, or to any of the West India Islands.
THE good Brig HOPE, John Duncan, Master, now lying at the Subscriber's Wharf, and will be ready to load on the 12th inst. The Hope measures 186 tons per register, is well armed and manned.—
Apply to **IRVINE, LESLIE & Co.** at Montreal, or to **IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co.**
Quebec, 10th June, 1811.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

THE new schooner MARY & JANE, of about 80 tons burthen. For further particulars, apply to **JAMES M'CALLUM**, merchant of Quebec.
Quebec, May 20, 1811.

FOR SALE,

BY private contract—the schooner CANTICHE, of the burthen of 83 tons, with all her rigging and apparel.
MANTHROP & ARNOLD.
Quebec, 20th April, 1811.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE Brig COLLINGWOOD, Jas. Gilchrist, Master, of 221 Tons Measurement. For particulars apply to **ROGERSON, HUNTER & CO.**

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,

Jamaica Spirits,
Muscovado and Clayed Sugar,
Refined ditto,
Bolt Iron and Sheet Lead.
Quebec, 23d May, 1811.

FOR NEWFOUNDLAND,

THE Brig ELIZA, William King, master, is now loading at Messrs. Brabant and Sheppard's wharf, for freight or passage apply to the master on board or to

ALEX. MUNN,
Diamond Harbour.

Quebec, June 3, 1811.

FOR CHARTER

To any Port in Great Britain or Ireland.
THE fine new Ship Sir James Henry Craig of 570 tons measurement.—Apply to **IRVINE, LESLIE & Co.** at Montreal, or to **IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co.**
Quebec, 18th May, 1811.

M. YONGE respectfully acquaints his former friends and patrons and the ladies and gentlemen of Quebec in general, that during the summer months he purposes giving private lessons in Dancing at the respective houses of persons whose children require that useful part of their education. He hopes by unremitting attention to the speedy improvement of his pupils to insure to himself a continuance of public patronage.

He will receive six young gentlemen as Scholars for the Violin.

Terms for Dancing—One guinea entrance, and fifteen shillings per month.

Music—One guinea entrance, and one guinea per month.

Applications made to him at his house No. 9, Hope street, will be duly attended to.

Quebec, 21st June, 1811.

FOR CHARTER, the good ship PONY, LAND, J. F. Mathison, master, 369 tons register, will be ready to load in the course of the ensuing week.—Apply to George Symes esq. or to the master on board, lying in the Cul de sac. Quebec, 22d June, 1811.

FOR SALE.

If applied for immediately.

THE good Schooner PROVIDENCE, Adm. Ward, master, about 70 tons measurement, just arrived from Jamaica, she is well found, and ready to take in a cargo.—If not disposed of in a few days she will load for Jamaica; freight for about 200 barrels will be taken on board if offered immediately.—For particulars apply to

L. DELAMARE.

Who has on hand a supply of Jamaica Spirits, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Pimento &c.
Quebec, 23d June, 1811.

For Charter, to London, Liverpool, Clyde, Newfoundland, Lisbon, or elsewhere, as may be agreed upon.

THE fine fast sailing burthensome Brig MORTON, Andrew Hardie, master, of about 140 tons register, will be ready to take in on the 28th instant.—Apply to

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 23d June, 1811.

N. B. If the Morton is not chartered by the 28th inst. she will be a general ship for London, will take in on very moderate freight and be dispatched without delay.

W. H. & co;

Now landing on St. Andrew's Wharf, and for sale by **MOYNO & BELL,**

NEW-CASTLE Coals, Lisbon Salt, just arrived in the Ocean, Captain Patterson.—In store, Muscovado Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, a few cases Martinique Noyau, Pimento, Nails, and Paris white.

Quebec, 25th June, 1811.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

FOR sale by **WM. MILLAR**, next door to the Post Office, among which are the following, viz. Encyclopaedia Britannica, 22 vol. 4to; Hutton's Mathematical and Philosophical Dictionary, Biographical, &c. &c. Theological dictionary, Modern Gazetteer, Gray's letters from Canada, Naval and Military Memoirs, Naval Heroes, English Dictionary, Latin and English ditto, French and English ditto, Murray's school books, ditto in French, Chambers's school books and Edinburgh Almanacks for the present year. Also—wrapping paper, writing ditto, Quills, Ink-powder, Pen knives, black lead Pencils, silver and plated ditto, Blank, pocket and Memorandum Books, Children's books and a variety of other articles.

Quebec, June 17, 1811.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

DOWLING STREET, April 5.

A dispatch of which the following is a copy, has been this morning received at Lord Liverpool's office, from Lieut. Gen. Viscount Wellington.

VILLA FORMOSA, April 9

My Lord,

When I last addressed your Lordship the enemy occupied the Upper Coa, having his right at Rovina, and guarding the ford of Rapoilla de Coa, with a detachment at the bridge of Ferreria, and his left at Sabugal, and the 8th corps was at Alfayates. The right of the British army was opposite Sabugal, and the left at the bridge of Ferreria.

The militia under Gen. Trant and Col. Wilson crossed the Coa below Almeida, in order to threaten the communication of that place with Ciudad Rodrigo and the enemy's array.

The Coa is difficult of access throughout its course, and the position which the enemy had taken was very strong, and could be approached only by its left.

The troops were therefore put in motion on the morning of the 3d to turn the enemy's left above Sabugal, and to force the passage of the bridge of that town; with the exception of the 6th division, which remained opposite the 6th corps, which was at Rovina; and one battalion of the 7th division, which observed the enemy's detachment at the bridge of Ferreria.

The 2d corps were in a strong position, with their right upon a height immediately above the bridge and town of Sabugal, and their left extending along the road to Alfayates, to a height which commanded all the approaches to Sabugal from the fords of the Coa, above that town. The 2d corps communicated by Rendo with the 6th corps at Rovina. It was intended to turn the left of this corps; and with this view the light division of the cavalry under Maj. Gen. Sir W. Erskine, and Maj. Gen. Slade, were to cross the Coa by two separate fords upon the right, the cavalry upon the right of the light division; the 3d division under Maj. Gen. Picton at the ford on their left, about a mile from Sabugal; and the 5th division under Major Gen. Dunlop, and the Artillery at the bridge of Sabugal.

Col. Beckwith's brigade of the light division were the first that crossed the Coa with two squadrons of cavalry on their right. Four companies of the 95th and 3 companies of Col. Elder's casadores drove the enemy's piquets, and were supported by the 43d regt. At this moment a rain storm came on, which rendered it impossible to see any thing; and these troops having pushed on in pursuit of the enemy's piquets, came upon the left of their main body, which it had been intended they should turn. The light troops were driven back upon the 43d regt. and as soon as the atmosphere became clear, the enemy having perceived that the body, which had advanced were not strong, attacked them in solid column, supported by cavalry and artillery. These troops repulsed this attack, and advanced in pursuit upon the enemy's position, where they were attacked by a fresh column on their left, and were charged by the 1st hussars on their right. They retired and took post behind a wall, from which post they again repulsed the enemy; and advanced a second time in pursuit of them, and took from them a howitzer. They were, however, again attacked by a fresh column with cavalry, and retired again to their post, where they were joined by the other brigade of the light division, consisting of the two battalions of the 3d regiment, and the 1st casadores. These troops repulsed the enemy, and Colonel Beckwith's brigade and the 1st battalion of the 3d regiment, again advanced upon them. They were attacked again by a fresh column supported by cavalry, which charged their right, and they took post in an inclosure upon the top of the height, from whence they could protect the howi-

zer, which the 43d had taken; and they drove back the enemy.

The enemy were making arrangements to attack them again in this post, and had moved a column on their left, when the light infantry of Major-General Picton's division, under Lieutenant Colonel Williams, supported by the honourable Major-General Colville's brigade, opened their fire upon them.

At the same moment the head of Major-General Dunlop's column crossed the bridge of the Coa, and ascended the height on the right flank of the enemy; and the cavalry appeared on the high ground in rear of the enemy's left, and the enemy retired across the hills towards Rendo, leaving the howitzer in the possession of those who had so gallantly gained and preserved it, and about two hundred killed on the ground, and six officers and three hundred prisoners in our hands.

Although the operations of this day were, by unavoidable accidents, not performed in the manner in which I intended they should be, I consider the action that was fought by the light division, by Colonel Beckwith's brigade, principally, with the whole of the 2d corps, to be one of the most glorious that British troops were ever engaged in.

[Here his Lordship states that the 43d and 95th regiments, under the command of Major Patrickson and Col. Beckwith, and the 1st battalion of the 52d, particularly distinguished themselves.]

It was impossible for any officer to conduct himself with more ability and gallantry than Col. Beckwith. The action was commenced by an unavoidable accident to which all operations are liable; but having been commenced, it would have been impossible to withdraw from the ground without risking the loss of the object of our movements; and it was desirable to obtain possession of the top of the hill from which the enemy had made so many attacks with advantage, on the first position taken by the 43d regiment. This was gained before the 3d division came up.

When the firing commenced the 6th corps broke up from their position at Rovina, and marched towards Rendo. The two corps joined at that place, and continued their retreat to Alfayates, followed by our cavalry, part of which was that night at Soito. The enemy continued their retreat that night and the next morning; and entered the Spanish frontier on the 4th. They have since continued their retreat, and yesterday the last of them crossed the Agueda.

I have the honour to inclose the return of killed and wounded from the 18th of March. I am concerned to have to report that Lieutenant Colonel Waters was taken prisoner on the 3d, before the action commenced. He had crossed the Coa to reconnoitre the enemy's position, and he was surrounded with some hussars and taken. He had rendered very important services upon many occasions in the last two years, and his loss is sensibly felt.

I sent six squadrons of cavalry, under Major-General Sir W. Erskine, on the 7th towards Almeida, to reconnoitre that place, and drive in any parties which might be in that neighbourhood, and to cut off the communication between the garrison and the army. He found a division of the 9th corps at Junca, which he drove before him across the Turon and Duas Casas; and he took from them many prisoners. Captain Bull's troop of horse artillery did great execution upon this occasion. The enemy withdrew in the night across the Agueda.

The allied army have taken the position upon the Duas Casas, which Brigadier General Crauford occupied with his advanced guard in the latter part of the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo: having our advanced posts upon Gallegos and upon the Agueda. The enemy have no communication with the garrison of Almeida from whence they have lately withdrawn the

heavy artillery employed in the summer in the siege of that place.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

(Signed)

Total British loss—1 General Staff, 1 Lieut. 1 Serjeant, 15 rank and file, 8 horses, killed; 1 General Staff, 1 Major 2 Captains, 5 Lieuts, 2 Esquires, 3 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, 117 rank and file, 11 horses, wounded; 4 rank and file and 1 horse missing.

Total Portuguese loss—1 rank and file killed; rank and file wounded; 1 Lieut. Col. missing.

From the Boston Gazette of June 7.

We understand that the conduct of Commodore Rodgers in repelling and chasing the *Atala* causelessly and rashly made on the United States frigate *President* by the British ship of war "*Little Belt*" has the approbation of the President of the United States; and that the request of the Commodore for an investigation into his conduct on the occasion has not been acceded to, his known candour and honour precluding any doubt of the correctness of his statement of the circumstances of the affair. And we assert that it may confidently be expected by our naval commanders that, in supporting the dignity of our flag, they will be rewarded with the applause of the American government and nation. [Nat. Intelligencer.]

As the late battle between the United States frigate *President* and a British sloop of war is an event of a novel kind, it is not surprising that, at first, there should exist some diversity of sentiment respecting it. Unjustifiable as we consider the attack on the sloop and the slaughter of her crew, we cannot view the act of chasing as an offence. Generally speaking, it is true that a neutral ship has no right to chase—it is as much an assault as shaking your fist in a man's face, or any other act that may be supposed to have a hostile or unfriendly design. But it must be allowed that, under certain circumstances, our government might wish to communicate a friendly message to an English cruiser. In this case, the American commander must execute his mission. But if it become necessary to chase the vessel he would speak, as his chasing gives the belligerent reason to apprehend an enemy, it is his duty to adopt every possible method to make known his real character, as soon as possible.

Suppose, for instance, Commodore Rodgers had a friendly message or request to be delivered to the commander of the *Guerrier*, and sees a vessel at sea, which may be the ship he is searching for, shall he not attempt to deliver his message, because she is afraid of him? He must certainly communicate with the captain if possible, so far as respects any thing to be done on his part. He may chase—he may speak her, but he has no authority or control, over the vessel he seeks. He may be neutral, has no right to assume authority over her of any kind; HE HAS NO RIGHT TO EXPOSE HER NAME. There is one important circumstance, which though conveyed in one word, may perhaps give many, and even Commodore Rodgers himself, an entirely new idea on this subject, and yet clear and satisfactory. Our frigates correctly speaking are *commissioned ships*, but not at present *ships of war*, and have none of the rights of ships of war.

Herein has existed the grand mistake, which, in our opinion, and we do not hesitate to give it as the correct doctrine, has led to an unfounded assumption on the part of Commodore Rodgers. He once, not repeatedly, has commanded a ship of war. He undoubtedly well knew the rights and immunities of that office. It perhaps has not occurred to him that when his nation is at peace with all the world he is *divested* of his belligerent rights. He was taken for an enemy, for in every respect of man-

leaving as well as in withholding his name, he acted as one. Admit that the commander of the Little Belt first fired upon him, he fired upon a vessel conducting in every respect as an enemy. It was no insult to our flag or nation, as Commodore Rodgers first, negatively, did not conduct as a neutral ship would do and was bound to do—and positively had conducted in every respect as a belligerent, and of course not an American, would. He imposed upon the commander of the Little Belt—and succeeded in deceiving him so far as to get a shot from her, our 44 frigate poured in her thunder upon this little sloop of 18 guns and killed & wounded 30 of her crew!

It may be this transaction, sanguinary as was the result, will be considered venial by the British government; but if taken in conjunction with Mr. Madison's marked approbation, and the doctrines which now come out in the government paper, we presume they will conclude that all hopes of preserving peace with the present rulers of the U. States are futile. We pray that our forebodings may be delusive, but in bitterness of soul we confess that we are nothing in prospect at present, but war.

If Commodore Rodgers feel himself perfectly justified in his conduct towards the Little Belt, he has certainly reason to feel hurt at Mr. Madison's refusing him the customary privilege of a court of inquiry. In spite of the high rank of the President, it will be said by many, that he institutes no inquiry into the propriety of the Commodore's conduct, because he approves of any thing that wears a hostile aspect towards England, and that he chooses to encourage such steps as will widen the differences and increase the animosities already subsisting. For ourselves, we solemnly profess our belief that on this ground alone, Mr. Madison, has declined the request of a court of inquiry. This mode of *abdication* is informal, and considering the known hatred of the President to the party injured, it will have little effect in determining the character of the transaction.

Is our country prepared for war?—Our government and many of their partisans, appear to be extremely anxious for it, and to exert that, at last, it appears inevitable. Where are our preparations? Our gun-boats are stranding on our coasts, because they are unmanageable, or dashing the brains out of their crews. (*Recollect late accounts.*) We have three or four frigates. Great Britain, our "assumed enemy" has 133 vessels of war, of which 25 are ships of the line. Against these, offensive policy would be madness, and we do not require or expect it; but surely it is time to prepare for defence. It is time to give our merchants notice. To fortify our coasts and harbours. To lay heavy taxes while taxation is practicable. To borrow money while any credit remains.

The prospect of a war with England, at this time, must be particularly unpleasant to our merchants, as there is a great probability that the North of Europe will soon throw off the Gallick yoke, and of course cease to plunder us. Portugal too, the ally of England, is now open to us, and Spain, from appearances will soon be. We are joining Bonaparte, at last, when his projects are desperate, his fortune failing him, and his friends deserting him, with the glorious chance of being completely ruined, ourselves.

A Writing-Master in Islington, has contrived to carry off a young Lady-scholar, with a fortune of 20,000l. A few days before the elopement, he was asked by her Guardian, "how Miss came on with her writing?" To which the Master drily replied, "Vastly well, Sir, for I shall soon put her into joining-hand!"

Extract of a letter from Buenos Ayres, dated 24th February, 1812.

"The present system of things, we expect, will soon be entirely done away, the only obstacle to which at present is, an apprehension as to the policy England might pursue under her present engagements with Old Spain whilst that country is unsubdued. Should the Junta abolish the old Colonial Laws, or pursue any steps which would be considered tantamount to a declaration of independence, and they are not in a situation to make enemies in the present unsettled state of the province; whilst Monte Video holds out, which has nearly all the naval force at her disposal; and should they obtain the sanction of England to blockade the river, it would very much embarrass this government, which seems to act under the impression that the British government, notwithstanding its pledge and engagement with old Spain views with self complacency and satisfaction, the progress which these colonies are making towards independence—and by a profession of loyalty, and preserving an appearance of zeal for the cause of Ferdinand, hop to avert any interference on the part of the English, and at the same time furnish her with an excuse for not only declining to act in any way hostile, but that she will not permit any interruption to the commerce in which both parties are mutually interested.

"Paraguay and Monte Video are still unsubdued by this government. An expedition of 2,000 men are gone against the former, and were, by the last dispatches, within 20 leagues of Assumption (the capital) when the advanced guard of about 500 men were opposed by a considerable force and worsted, with the loss of about half their number. This is the first serious check they have experienced; but, upon the whole, this has hitherto been one of the most bloodless revolutions that will have been recorded in history. The adverse parties, with the exception of the instance just stated, have never but once met in a soldier-like manner, when the advanced guard of the Junta's troops of about 1000 men, fell in with about the same number under the general Cordova, from Potosi, the greater part of which were left dead upon the field, the troops from hence giving no quarter. This had the effect of so intimidating the other division, that the utmost exertions of their commander were unable to get them to make another stand; he himself was taken soon after, and, together with the governor of Potosi and several others, was instantly shot. This, with the exception of Liniers and his colleagues, and two merchants who were detected in a correspondence with the blockading squadron and shot in this city a few weeks ago, is all the blood that has been shed. Four were transported with the late victory. Cisneros, and about sixty of the old Spanish merchants are now under banishment to different parts of the interior, mostly at Cordova. The plan of sending the old Spanish merchants away, has proved very injurious to trade; they were the principal buyers; and not knowing how soon it may be their fate also, the example has deterred those who are left behind from employing their money in trade, and hence the great bulk of the capital lays unemployed.—General Elio arrived at Monte Video about two weeks ago, with the appointment of Viceroy to these Provinces by the Regency of Old Spain; of course he has not been received, and he is preparing all the force he can on the other side to attack Buenos Ayres.—As the forces of the Junta (which at most do not exceed 12,000 regular troops) are much divided by different expeditions into the interior, and he being an enterprising character, it may cause some serious work. This government is composed of men of good talents, and, upon the whole, possess a tolerable share of energy. They have hitherto, in their actions, proved themselves true disciples of Robespierre, by adopting the humane principle of

extirpating all enemies who have been at all formidable, and whose unfortunate lot it has been to fall into their hands.—Three spies from Monte Video were taken the other day, and I believe they will be hung in a day or two; yet every thing goes on quietly here, and such occurrences make no bustle; the trials are not public—and, after a poor object is consigned to death, execution follows so immediately, that there is not time for many spectators to collect, and very few hear of it till it is over.

"The execution of the two merchants before mentioned, took place about 2 o'clock in the morning in private, in the yard of a convent.—This mode of doing things is not exactly in unison with an Englishman's notion of jurisprudence. So much for politics,—which I have mentioned because, to the political state of the country, we must attribute, in a great degree, the unfavorable state of its trade; for until the existing political differences subside, no surplus capital will be employed—in short, nothing but the immediate consumption to supply; hence, the sales are tedious, dull, and in small amounts.—The troops which are now returning from Potosi, are destined to act against Monte Video, if Elio should not anticipate them by being on this side first, or the expedition to Paraguay meet with any farther reverse."

UNFOUNDED RUMOUR.

We presume the report received at Philadelphia, brought by a captain who left Lisbon on the 27th of April, of illuminations and rejoicings there in consequence of a Peace between Russia and England must have been on account of the complete liberation of the kingdom from French invasion, and perhaps the recapture of Badajoz, by General Beresford. We have direct accounts from London, to April 26th, and though a peace with Russia is a probable event, it was not then reported there; of course, could not be announced at Lisbon, that day.

From St. Domingo—Capt Hall who arrived this forenoon, informs that two of Christophe's generals arrived at St. Domingo, on a visit to the Governor of that place, a few days before he sailed, and stated that about the 15th of April, they had a battle with the troops of Pétion in the mountains, and defeated them with great slaughter. *N. Y. Paper, 3d inst*

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, dated April 25, received via Baltimore.

This place, and the country adjacent, are entirely free from E. troops, and the Merchants & other citizens are in high spirits, and are in expectation that Spain will ere long, be entirely freed from Frenchmen."

Extract of another letter.

"Portugal is now entirely free of the French. Prisoners are daily arriving, and Massena is said to have published a proclamation to his subjects, the Portuguese, declaring them to be unworthy of being governed by so great a king; but although he abandoned the country, he had left it desolated, ruined and destroyed, and not worth the English keeping: possession of, which is too true."

BALTIMORE, MAY 31.

COM. RODGER'S INSTRUCTIONS.

Mr. Dennis Nowland, merchant of this city, authorizes us to state, that a gentleman of honour and veracity, related to Mr. Robert Smith, declared in his presence, that the late Secretary of State had received a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, in which it was stated that instructions had been given to Com. Rodgers, to demand the impressed seaman, and if refused to use force in obtaining him.

[Ed. Rep.]

BALTIMORE, JUNE 1.

We learn from an official source that the Constellation, Capt. Hall, now lying in the Chesapeake, is ordered to hold herself in readiness to take out Joel Barlow, Wm. Loe, Consul at Bordeaux, and two other gentlemen to Paris.—She is not to sail until the United States frigate Essex arrives with Mr. Pickens our Minister at London.

This morning arrived ship Dumfries, Hancock, in 30 days from Lisbon. Capt Hancock states that the day before he left Lisbon (the 27th April) a British officer informed him, that news had arrived, that Gen. Beresford had stormed Badajoz, which he carried, but lost a great many men.

The Arts and Napoleon Bonaparte.—After the conquest of Prussia, Bonaparte took possession of all the capital pictures, and among others, of the portrait of the queen of Prussia, painted by P. E. Storchling, Esq. historical painter to the prince regent. The same picture was exhibited eight years ago at the Royal Academy, at Somerset house; it is now an ornament in the empress Louise's apartment, at Paris. The king of Prussia, dispossessed of this his favourite and valuable picture, has lately requested that he may have a copy of the one in Mr. S's collection. His Majesty's solicitude for the resemblance of his late beloved queen is truly exemplary; in fact, he saw her die broken hearted. This portrait represents the queen, near to a monument of prince Louis, who fell at the battle of Salsfeld; it is almost finished, and will be taken in a few days to the continent by Countess Neall, who was the trusty friend, and great favourite of this unfortunate heroine.—*London paper.*

JUST IMPORTED

A NEW CRIBBLING MACHINE—of the best quality, which would be an acquisition to Farmers or others.—To be seen at JOSEPH CHAMBERS' Carpenter, No. 14, St. Louis Street. Quebec, 24th June, 1811.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

- June 17.—Trafalgar, Walker, 48 days from Newcastle, to R. Ritchie, ballast.
- General Elliot, Hadly, 25 days from London, to Mure & Jolliffe, ballast.
- Dorset, Spruce, 28 days from Plymouth, to Mure & Jolliffe, ballast—Passengers, a Lady and child.
- John, McPherson, 45 days from Newcastle, to R. Ritchie, ballast—Passenger, T. Wilson.
- Speculation, Hamond, 26 days from Jersey, to Breant & Co. ballast—Ten passengers.
- Eagle, Robson, 45 days from Newcastle, to Ritchie, ballast.
- Holiday, Marshall, 14 days from St. Johns, N. F. L. to Jolliffe, ballast—Passenger, Lieut. Winslow, 4th Regt.
- Hercules, Murray, 44 days from Dundee, to J. Ross, ballast.
- Nancy, Winder, 40 days from Herington, to G. & W. Hamilton, ballast.
- 19.—Somerset Hope, Stewart, 16 days from Carbone, N. F. L. to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
- Roberta, Peas, 39 days from Newcastle, to Mure & Jolliffe, ballast.
- Miss, Rogers, 39 days from Shields, to Mure & Jolliffe, ballast.
- Oscar, Rennie, 41 days from Aberdeen, to Auldin, ballast—Co. ballast.
- Portland, Mathews, 35 days from Liverpool, to order, ballast—Five passengers.
- Mare, Leck, 46 days from Newcastle, to W. Oviatt, ballast.
- Colodons, Lyl, 15 days from Piacenza, N. F. L. to Government, cargo, Ordnance Stores—Five passengers.
- Agnes, Thompson, 70 days from Portsmouth, with convoy, to Linthorne & Jolliffe, ballast.

- New-Liverpool, Ritchie, 28 days from Bristol, to order, general cargo—Five passengers.
- Providence, Ward, 16 days from Halifax, to order, cargo, rum, sugar and coffee—Passengers, Mr. McKrig and two daughters.
- Merton, Hardie, 29 days from London, to Wm. Henderson & Co. general cargo—Five passengers.
- 20.—Britannia, Pashin 21 days from Demarara, to Irvine & Co. cargo sugar and coffee.
- Economy, Nevin, 48 days from Sunderland, to Linthorne & Jolliffe, ballast.
- Thomas, Bailey, 15 days from St. John, N. F. L. to Irvine & Co. cargo, rum, sugar and molasses.
- Polly, Knowles, 16 days from Halifax, to order, cargo, rum and sugar.
- 23.—Elias, Willis, 63 days from Plymouth, to W. Oviatt, ballast.
- Ocean, Patterson, 45 days from Lisbon, Moore & Bell, cargo, salt.
- 24.—Neptune, Major, 45 days from London, to Mure & Jolliffe, ballast.
- George, Demos, 46 days from Newcastle, to Mure & Co. ballast.

QUEBEC, JUNE 24, 1811.

Since our last we have been favored with the perusal of London papers to the 7th of May inclusive, from which we collect the following facts.

On the 6th sailed, from Portsmouth, the Minerva, frigate of 36 guns, Capt. Hawkins, having on board Mr. Foster, Ambassador to the American States; and from Cowes roads, the Essex, American frigate, with Mr. Pinkney and family on board. The convoy for North America, under the Alert, was to sail from Portsmouth on the 7th.

A letter from Lisbon of 17th April says that Lord Wellington was not pleased with the Regency, conceiving that they were very remiss in sending provision to the Portuguese army, while in pursuit of the enemy. The English commissaries are to have, in future, the direction of all provisions, forage &c. for the allied army.

Lord Fingal was to leave Dublin on the 5th of May, with the Roman Catholic petition, which was to be presented on the 13th.

By advices from Cadiz to the 24th April it appears that the French meditated some serious operations on the side of Valencia.

Advices from Lisbon to the 28th April, Lord Wellington had returned from Elvas to Almeida, where it appears that Massena was advancing in force with the view of raising the siege of that city. It is said that his Lordship had scarcely reached Elvas, when he was overtaken by a Courier from General Spencer, with dispatches, stating that Massena had crossed the Agueda, in full force, and was marching towards the Coa; that Beresford supported his line on the right; and that he appeared in such strength, that Sir B. Spencer considered it advisable to fall behind the Coa.

Gen. Blak sailed from Cadiz with 7000 men intending to combine his operations with the allied army under Lord Wellington. A part of his cavalry had routed in Zafra a considerable French corps. It is said he made 300 dragoons prisoners.

Col. Water, who had been taken prisoner by the French when reconnoitering near the Coa, has made his escape.

The British who were wounded at the battle of Barrosa are said to be doing well.

In addition to the £100,000 granted by Parliament for the relief of the suffering Portuguese, private subscriptions have been opened in London and Westminster, which were filling rapidly and liberally. The city set the example. The Duke of York was at the head of the Westminster meeting, on the occasion.

A letter has been received by a Gentleman in town, direct from Lisbon, dated 9th May. It says there was no particular news. That the allied armies were before Almeida and Badajoz, and that both places were expected to fall immediately.

On the cowardly attack on the Little Belt by Commodore Rodgers.

Erst to immortalize his obscure name,
Wild Erasmatus seized the orders brand,
And to Diane's face applied the flame,
When the world's wonder sunk beneath his hand:
For where's the power efficient to create,
When mighty mischiefs manna's dore efface.

Thus, in our days, mad Rodgers, insane, burns,
And spreads the doors of Janus' temple wide:
Like the Ephesian, for renown he thirsts,
Of fame or infamy, alike his pride:
If not a hero's, an assassin's name,
He claims immortal in the archives of Fame.
Quebec, 24th June, 1811.

On Tuesday, THOMAS COBBIN and MATTHEW BALL, Esquires, Representatives for the Borough of Three Rivers, presented to His Excellency the Governor in Chief the following Address from the Town and District:

To His Excellency Sir JAMES HENRY CRAIG, Knight of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick, and their several Dependencies, Vice Admiral of the same, General and Commander of all His Majesty's Forces in the said Provinces of Lower-Canada, and Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New-Brunswick and their several Dependencies, and in the Island of Newfoundland, &c. &c. &c.

WE His Majesty's Loyal subjects of the District of Three-Rivers, have learnt with deep regret, that your Excellency intends, in a short time, to embark for England.

This unpropitious event, which excites very great concern, affords us an opportunity, which we embrace with much satisfaction, of assuring your Excellency, of our entire gratitude for your unremitting attention to the interests and welfare of His Majesty's subjects in this Province, which have, during your Excellency's administration, been preserved, under circumstances peculiarly interesting.

In contemplating the progressive amelioration of this happy Colony, We find abundant cause to be thankful for the past, and to form the most sanguine hopes for its future improvement.

We observe, with peculiar interest, that the interior parts of the country have been greatly improved by insalubrious settlements and by new roads of great utility, through extensive forests.—That the rapid increase of our commerce and navigation is beyond the example of any other country.—That Agriculture has been encouraged by the great demand for its products; and that the Colony has also been improved by many useful public edifices; and will shortly become still more so, by the concentration of others of greater magnitude, for which provision has been lately made.

We cannot contemplate this state of unexampled prosperity, without feeling the most lively gratitude to our Gracious Sovereign, for His Majesty's paternal care and special protection to this favoured Colony, and also the obligations we owe your Excellency for those important benefits which have been attained under your Excellency's firm and enlightened administration.

On being admitted to the presence of our most beloved Sovereign, or to that of His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, we pray that your Excellency may be pleased, humbly to convey, on our behalf, the most faithful and solemn assurance of our inviolable fidelity and attachment to His Majesty's sacred person and government. Our most fervent prayers are offered for your Excellency's preservation, and we most truly hope, you may have a speedy and pleasant voyage; that your health may become improved, and that your Excellency's eminent services may receive from our most gracious, and beloved Sovereign that distinguished approbation which, in our humble estimation they so justly merit.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following Answer:—

Gentlemen,

I beg you will do me the favor to accept my best thanks for your very kind wishes, so well as for the regret which you have expressed on the event of my departure from Canada. I am proud of having merited the esteem of so numerous a portion of the inhabitants of the Town and District of Three Rivers.

I participate cordially with you in the satisfaction which is founded on such a solid basis as the progressive

tion of the Province and the diffusion of happiness among its inhabitants. Of these benefits, the unequalled progress, the unexampled increase of commerce; improvement in the culture of soil; extension of the means of communication between the parts of the Province, and the establishment of settlements.

shall ever learn with an ere pleasure, that, by your perseverence in an industrious course, under protection of an impartial administration of those laws which are the pride of our Constitution, the people of Lower Canada continue to advance in prosperity; and you may rely upon my doing, at all times, justice to the wishes of its inhabitants.

On Wednesday last His Excellency Sir James Murray, Governor General of British North America, embarked on board the *Amelia* frigate bound for England. The embarkation took place at 10 o'clock in the afternoon, and perhaps never on a similar occasion was such a ceremony better conducted, or furnished a scene more solemn and interesting. The garrison formed an unbroken line in close order, from the Chateau to the wharf, a distance of half a mile, each regiment having its colours and music in the centre of its line. The moment the carriage was brought to the door, a number of the inhabitants of Quebec, having yellow cockades in their hats (the Excellency's State colour) unharnessed the horses, and in conveying their illustrious charge to the last piece of Canadian territory he had passed, mixed in a suitable manner, triumph to the victor. As His Excellency passed on, the troops presented arms, and the bands of music played the national air. At several points, where the ranks could find footing, they interrupted by shouted cheers the solemnity that prevailed, and added the feeble, but expressive noise of pre-arranged arms, which gradually moved along the line. His Excellency was received at the wharf by the embarkation by Captain Innes, and after disembarking in an appropriate manner, the worthy gentleman who had paid him the last service he was ever to receive in this Province, he gave signs of embarrassment for the first time since his residence amongst us. His heart was full; and his calm and martial look subdued for an instant. He was not about to terminate an administration marked throughout by pure intentions and successful results, he was closing forever a long career of useful public life; he was taking leave of a whole community, whose esteem he had justly won, and looking for the last time on a few who had been his companions in arms in various quarters of the world, and particularly on one, who long since, and through many of the changes of his life, had enjoyed his entire confidence and friendship.

A salute of 19 guns from the Grand Battery gave the last farewell of the country. He was conveyed on the *frigate*, and received with yards manned in the usual manner, and a salute of 11 guns, as Vice Admiral of British North America. The shipping displayed all their colours displayed, and a transport vessel repeated the salute in a most spirited manner.

Whatever may now be said of this personage, will be spoken across the grave. We shall never fix our eyes on him again, nor can he ever more be approached by any of us. He has taken his seat in history, where his fame will rise in proportion as he shall be judged with rigor. It will be found by a thousand evidences that he united the genius of greatness with an ardent love of doing good; and possessed an association of talents seldom found in any individual. His reigning passion was to perform his duty completely and conscientiously; his favorite amusement, to confer by acts of charity the means of subsistence on the indigent, and to add to the relief of many in distressing circumstances. Every project, every act, whatever objects they might refer to, bore the

impression of this character; and if one principle of it was stronger than another, it was discoverable in a broad deep tone of benevolence, which reigned throughout the whole. His appearance and address announced a superiority which was readily admitted, because unequivocally felt; and many who from various causes had frequent access to him, sensibly experienced the magic of such an union of happy qualities.

It is to be regretted that increasing infirmity will deprive his country of any further personal services. But there are hundreds living who have served under him, and to whom he has communicated his spirit, his principles, and much of his professional experience. Such a man's usefulness long survives his earthly frame; and, in a certain sense, he may be said to live longer after death than before. He is returning to the country of great men, where, we trust, he may enjoy a few years, at least, of that holy repose, which can only be experienced at the close of a long life passed in continual service, under every climate, and often in trying circumstances; always for the advantage of every cause entrusted to him; for the satisfaction of his own sharp sense of rectitude, and for the perpetual increase of his well earned honors.

His Excellency is accompanied by Colonel Kempt, Quarter Master General, Colonel Thornton, Military Secretary, Colonel Elliot, Deputy Adjutant General, Mr. Somerville, Esq. Inspector General of Hospitals, and Captain Dunas and Lieut. McCoy, Aides de Camp. These gentlemen share largely in the regrets that have been occasioned by this event. They have been universally esteemed and admired for combining all the great qualities that can distinguish the accomplished soldier, and seem to render complete the sadness of this separation.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday last, Mr. John Macnider, to Mrs. Angelica Ross, ofillery.

TRINITY HOUSE QUEBEC,
Monday, 24th June, 1811.

THE undersigned, Registrar and Treasurer to the Corporation of the Trinity House Quebec, will receive proposals for erecting a WHARF in front of the CUL-DE-SAC, agreeable to a plan which he will exhibit, to any person inclined to contract for the same.

By Order,

Wm. LINDSAY,
Registrar &c. T. H. Q.

MAISON DE LA TRINITE, QUEBEC,
Lundi le 24 de Juin, 1811.

LE Sous-signe, Greffier et Tresorier de la corporation de la Maison de la Trinite a Quebec, recu des propositions pour la construction d'un QUAY, en face du CUL-DE-SAC, conformement a un plan qu'il montrera a aucune personne disposee a contracter pour le dit quay.

Par ordre,

Wm. LINDSAY junr.
Greffier &c. M. T. Q.

MR. YONGE informe respectueusement ses anciens amis et professeurs, et les Dames et Messieurs de Québec, en general, que pendant la saison de l'été, il propose de donner des leçons privées de danse, aux maisons respectives des personnes dont les enfans ont besoin de cette partie utile de l'éducation. Il se flate que par une attention sans relâche au prompt avancement de ses élèves, qu'il assurera la continuation de la protection du public. Il recevra six jeunes Messieurs comme élèves pour le violon.

Taux pour la danse, une guinée d'entrée et trois piastres par mois.

Pour la musique, une guinée d'entrée et une guinée par mois. S'adresser a lui a sa maison No. 9, Rue Hope, — Québec, 24^e Juin, 1811.

SALES BY AUCTION.

On TUESDAY the 25th instant, at ONE o'clock at the King's Store at St. Roch's, the following condemned Stores, belonging to Government:

A DZES, Axes, Axes, Axes, Iron Bolts, Compasses, Creepers, Chisels, Hammers, Sheet Iron, Shovels, Wheelbarrows, Planes, Spades, empty Bags, Buckets, Gauges, Window Glass, Gimble, Lamp Kettles, Paints, Hand Saws, Files, Bagging Stuff, Mattresses, Blankets, Rugs, Cloth, Candles, Lanthorns, Stoves, Bushel Iron, &c. &c.

WILLIAM BURNS,
King's Auctioneer.

Quebec, 17th June, 1811.

Tomorrow TUESDAY the 25th inst. at One o'clock and to be continued every following Tuesday at the subscriber's auction room:

SEVERAL consignments of Dry Goods of every description. Also,

10 pipes good old Madeira,
10 bags Coffee,
20 boxes yellow Soap,
18 pieces handsome Carpeting,
20 pieces Osnaburghs,

AND

For account of the Underwriters or officers interested. 2 hogheads Loaf Sugar.

THOMAS AYLWIN, Auc. & Brok.

Quebec, June 24, 1811.

On WEDNESDAY next the 26th instant, at one o'clock, at the stores, and on the Wharf of WILLIAM BURNS esq. St. Peter street:

20 packages newly imported dry goods of various kinds,

2 Pipes Prime Port Wine,
3 do. Spanish do.
2 Hhd's rich Malaga do.
3 casks Lamp black,
2 do. Negro head Tobacco,
2 new Cables, 120 fathoms each,
1 good second hand do. 100 do. (about 14 inch.)
7 coils Staple Rope, and other articles.

JONES, WHITE & MELVIN,

Quebec, 22d June, 1811. A. & B.

(J. JONES, WHITE & MELVIN will have a public sale at their Auction Room on Friday Morning next the 28th instant, to commence at 9 o'clock precisely.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, the 27th and 28th instant, at ONE o'clock, at the Subscriber's Rooms.

A VERY extensive assortment of New Goods suitable to the country and season; now landing out of the Neptune and other vessels, Teas, Nails, Glassware, and other articles.

JOHN JONES, Auc. & Brok.

Public Sales will be held at his Auction Rooms, every THURSDAY and FRIDAY. — He has a Vault and Cellar in St. Peter street to let — Loaf Sugar, Hyson and Green Teas, Lime Juice, and Mould Candles to dispose of by private sale.

Quebec, Saturday, 22d June, 1811.

VENTE PAR ENCAN.

MARDI le 25 du courant, au Magasin du Roy, a St. Roch, a UNE heure, les articles suivants condamnés, appartenant au Gouvernement:

HERMINETTES, enclumes, haches, tarières, chevilles de fer, compas, ciseaux, ciseaux, marteaux, taule, pelles, brochettes, varlopes, bèches, poches vides, seaux, gouges, vitres, vrilles, chaudières, peinture, ergolines, limon, étoffe à sacs, matelas, couvertes, drap, chandelle, lanternes, poêles, un minot de ferrailles, &c. &c.

WILLIAM BURNS,
Enc. du Roi.

Quebec, le 17 Juin, 1811.

LANDING from Craft, and For Sale by the

Subscribers—
 480 Barrels Mass and Prime Pork,
 180 ditto Superfine Flour,
 1630 ditto Pine ditto
 400 ditto Middlings,
 13 Kegs Lard,
 60 ditto Butter,
 1 Puncheon, } Hams,
 2 Tierces, }
 1 Case, }
 3 cases, } Cheese,
 4 casks, }
 45 Barrels Beef,
 700 Minots Prime Wheat.
In Store—15 tons Iron,
 1 ton Copper Bolts,
 A few Pipes L. P. Tenerife Wine,
 2 ditto Port ditto.
 100 boxes Tin,
 4 M. bushels Lisbon Salt.
At the Cove—2 M. feet Merchantable Oak,
 10 M. feet second ditto.
 30 M. feet Pine,
 500 Rods Pine Spars,
 60 M. White Oak Staves and Heading.
For Bills, cash or credit, as may be agreed upon.
JOHN MURK & CO.
 Quebec, 29th May, 1811.

FOR SALE.

BY the subscriber, at his store, Lower Town Market Place—
 400 Barrels prime Beef,
 250 do. prime and cargo Pork,
 50 Tierces Irish mace do.
 150 Kegs best Butter,
 60 ditto Lard,
 60 Boxes Chocolate,
 3000 Minots Liverpool Salt, and
 500 do. Lisbon do. for packing provisions.
C. SMITH.
 Quebec, April 22, 1811.

FOR SALE.

1800 Acres land in the Township of Storcham, in the vicinity of Quebec; Also, one share of the Union Hotel. Apply to the Editor.
 Quebec, 20th May, 1811.

THE Subscriber constituted **AGENT** and **CORRESPONDENT** for the Committee for managing the affairs of **LLOYD'S**, hereby notifies all ship Masters, Consignees of Ships, and Merchandize, and others whom it may concern, that he is authorized and instructed to take information of all losses or accidents that may occur within the Gulf and River St. Lawrence, whereby the interest of the Underwriters may, in any manner, be affected; and to make a report of the same to the said Committee and it is requested, on the behalf of the said Underwriters, that all Branch Pilots, for the River St. Lawrence, will communicate to the Subscriber all such information respecting wrecks and vessels stranded within the said River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, as may come to their knowledge, in order that future impositions be detested and sacrifices of the property belonging to the Underwriters (when such may occur) be thoroughly understood and posted as **LLOYD'S**, the subscriber being the sole channel through which any such information can be officially received at **LLOYD'S**. It is also recommended to all Ship Masters to whom vessels, or the merchandize therein laden, any accident or damage may happen, to make the most speedy report of the same to the subscriber, who, with the more able assistance of a senior professional friend, will prescribe such method of proceeding as the law and the exigence of the case may require, in order that future claims upon the Underwriters, at **LLOYD'S**, be fairly adjusted or contested according to their respective merits.

ROBT. CHRISTIE.
 Quebec, June, 1811. 21, Mountain street.

125 Barrels Prime Beef,
 117 do. Prime Pork,
 140 do. Pot Ashes,
 30 do. Cider,
 1 Chest Bohea Tea,
 1 Pipe, 1 Hhd. and 20 doz. Madeira Wine,
 380 Kegs Paint,
 A few tons Whiting.
 5,000 feet white } Pine Timber,
 6,000 do. yellow }
 48 M. Standard Staves,
 15 M. West India dressed ditto,
 About 20 packages of Dry Goods, now
 landing from the Birkby—for sale by
JAMES HEATH.
 Quebec, May 13, 1811.

LANGFORTHY & Co.

WATCH-MAKERS, at the rooms formerly occupied by Mrs. GRIFFITHS, Lower Town, have received and offer for sale a handsome assortment of Goods, in their line, which will be sold for cash, and warranted of the best qualities. Mr. L. begs leave to offer his services as a substitute for the deficiency which has long been felt in Quebec. Having received all the facilities of working immediately from London, he hopes by strict integrity and unwearied attention, to merit the public patronage. Patent lever, duplex, horizontal, l'Epine's, Godemar's repeating and common Watches, and every species of complicated Time Pieces repaired with the delicacy and accuracy they require. Those rendered useless by bad workmen, rust, fire, or other casualties, and hitherto deemed irreparable (at least in this country) will be renewed and reinstated in their original state, and their motions warranted to prove just.
 Quebec, June 3, 1811.

YORKSHIRE BOARDING HOUSE.

THE Subscribers have opened a House, No. 3, St. John street, Upper Town, for the accommodation of travellers and residents of this place, where forty gentlemen can meet with the best attendance and on the most reasonable terms. They have good Stables for Horses in their yard. The best Wines and other drinkables will be kept; two dinners will be provided at an hour that the company may appoint.—As this house is situated in the most central and pleasantest part of the Town, they flatter themselves they shall be able to give satisfaction to those who please to favor them with their custom.

J. CRAVEN & Co.

St. John street, Upper Town,
 20th May, 1811.

WILLIAM RUTHVEN, BOOK-BINDER,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received from London a complete assortment of Stationery, which he is now opening for sale at his Stationary Shop, Boade street, next to the New Printing Office, consisting in superfine, fine and common writing Paper of all sizes; drawing Paper, Quills, Pen-knives, Pencils, Rulers, sealing Wax and Wafers, Parchment, office Tape, Bibles, Testaments and Prayer-books, all sorts of Books for children from 2d. to 3s. 6p. School Books, Murray's Grammar Slips, Slates and Pencils, Ink-stands, Sand Boxes; Thermometers, Caricatures, message and visiting Cards plain and gilt, Chairs of Upper Canada, and a variety of other articles. He will execute all kinds of Binding on the shortest notice and in the most elegant manner.
 Quebec, 20th May, 1811.

Spanish Red Wine.

JUST arrived, and for sale by the subscriber, 200 Pipes Spanish red Wine, of superior quality. Also, 200 Puns. among Lowland Island Rum.
WM. OVIATT,
 4th June, 1810. Champlain Street.

THE subscriber having leased **WOLFE'S Cove**, hereby gives notice to all those who may have Lumber of any description in the said Cove, that whatever may remain after the tenth day of May next, will be subject to the same Ground Rent, as has been heretofore charged by the late Lessee.
ROBERT RITCHIE.
 February 11, 1811.

FOR SALE.

A great variety of **GARDEN SEEDS** just arrived from England, particularly turnip and radish.—Apply at **Mr. Moore's**, No. 8. South Main Street, Lower Town.—Gentlemen's gardens laid out and kept in repair in the penest manner by
J. P. HOGG.
 Quebec, 27 May, 1811.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has removed to St. John street, No. 5, Upper Town; where he intends to keep an assortment of the most fashionable and best Goods both for the town and country's consumption. Great allowances will be made to the country Merchants for cash. **JOSEPH CRAVEN.**
 N. B. Three young men that can speak the French language wanted to act as Clerks.
 Quebec—1811.

LINTHORNE AND JOLLIFFE

HAVE for Sale, Best Patent Cables and Hoses from 5 to 13 inches. An assortment of Best Patent Cordage, Anchors and Kedges from 3 to 11 Cwt, Sheathing and Scupper Nails, Sheathing Paper, 20 Barrels Prime beef and Pork 20 Do Stockholm Tar, 80 Tons assorted Bolt, Flat and Square Iron, 3 Do. Copper Bolts and Rings $\frac{1}{2}$ to 14 inch. AND
 10 M. feet refuse Oak Timber.
 Quebec, 24th December, 1810.

NOTICE.

THE Co-partnership of **STILES, AUSTIN** and **WHITNEY**, is this day, by mutual agreement, dissolved.
JOSEPH STILES,
JOSUAH WHITNEY,
MORIS AUSTIN.
 Quebec, April 18, 1811.

The business will be carried on in future by **STILES & WHITNEY**, who have at present a number of elegant Horses for sale. Also, a very handsome Carriage with a complete set of Harness and an excellent pair of Horses to be sold all together or any part, as may suit the purchasers.
STILES & WHITNEY.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE subscriber encouraged by the solicitation of a number of his friends, has taken out a Commission as Auctioneer, and begs leave to offer his services to the Public as **AUCTIONEER** and **BROKER**.—Any Gentlemen inclined to entrust their property to his care, will find him particularly attentive to their interest; and, if required, liberal advances will be made on any property deposited in his hands for sale.
FRANCOIS QUIROUET.
 Quebec, May 27, 1811.

State of the THERMOMETER, for the past week at 8 o'clock, A. M. 53, 57, 62, 68, 77, 60, 61.

Printed and published for **THOMAS CARY**, No. 8. St. Lewis street, at the **NEW PRINTING OFFICE**, No. 19, Boade street.