

# THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.  
Virg. Georg. IV. 50

VOL. V.]

MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1809.

[No. 40.

FOR SALE, AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' STORE,  
UPPER TOWN,

**T**WENTY-SIX pieces fine Irish Diaper, French Cambric, Cambric Muslin for Neck-cloths, Lutestrings and Satins black and grey, India Bandannas, black, purple, fawn & pearl grey Velveteens for Pelises, Scarlet Bombazet, Welsh & Salisbury Flannel for Childrens' Pelises, Bombazet, Bombazeen, Superfine black Cambrics and Crape, Superfine, middling and coarse Cloths, Casimeres, Patent Cord, Waist-coating, Rose & Point Blankets, a complete assortment of Hosiery & Gloves for the season, Carpeting, very fine Spun'd Cotton wick, and also for knitting and mending Stockings, Morocco Skins, Sponges, Corks, Brushes of various sorts, Chamber Oil, Pocket Lanthorns, Tea Trays, Sugar Boxes, Tea Caddies of all sizes, Bread & Knife Trays, Knives & Forks, Table and Butcher's Steels, Oil Flints, Patent Oyster Knives with guards—Stationary, Cutlery, and Glassware, a piece superfine Green Cloth, nine quarters wide made on purpose for Billiard Tables, Green Table cloths with elegant borders of various sizes, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Prints of all colors,	Ginger,
Spirits of Turpentine,	Ground do.
Oil,	Aniseed,
Lamp-Black,	Caraway Seed,
Ivory Black,	Coriander,
D & Martin's Blacking,	Carrie Powder,
Red Chalk,	Salt Petre,
Blue, yellow & red Ochre,	Isinglass,
Dutch and Rose Pink,	Sago in Grain and in Powder,
Paris white, & whitening,	Cayenne Pepper,
Red Lead,	Capers, Olives,
Fig-blue,	English Pickles,
Indigo,	Ketchup,
Japan Ink,	India Soy,
Hyson, Green, } Teas	Yellow Wax,
and So chong }	Furniture Balls,
Dble. refined Sugar,	Bloom Raisins,
Spanish juice,	Sun do.
Almonds,	Currants,
Bitter do.	Turkey Figs,
Nutmegs,	French Plumbs,
Cloves,	Candied Citron,
Mace,	Orange Peel,
Cinnamon,	Lemon Peel,
Pepper,	Lemon Chips,
Allspice,	Rice,
Mustard,	Barley,
Mustard Seed,	Oaten meal,

FRANCIS DURETTE & Co.

Quebec, 28th September, 1809.

TO THE FREE ELECTORS OF THE LOWER  
TOWN OF QUEBEC,

GENTLEMEN,

**I**MBOLDENED, by the expressed wishes, of a number of my fellow citizens, I now come forward, to offer myself a Candidate for the honor of becoming one of your Representatives, in the next House of Assembly—and, humbly to solicit your suffrages and support, at the ensuing General Election.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens,  
Your most obedient and  
Very humble servant,

Quebec, June 8. 1809. JAMES IRVINE.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE LOWER  
TOWN OF QUEBEC,

GENTLEMEN,

**I**TAKE an early opportunity of once more offering you my services, to represent you in the ensuing Provincial Parliament; and to solicit your votes and interests, in my favour, at the next General Election. At a future day I shall address you more at large, and in the meantime I remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obliged humble servt.

JOHN JONES.

Quebec, 9th June, 1809.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, QUEBEC,  
25th September, 1809.

**N**OTICE is hereby given, that from and after MONDAY, the 20th of October next, the Couriers will pass through the village of L'Assomption in their way to and from Montreal, and that Jacques LACOMBE, Esq. Postmaster, will receive and forward the Letters of that place.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

**D**OUBLE refined loaf Sugar, small loaves of four to five lbs. Wax Candles and Church Tapers; which he will sell on reasonable terms.

I O S. DELAMARE.

Quebec, 14th August, 1809

LOST OR STOLEN.

**A** SMALL BOX, about three inches square, covered with brown paper, sealed, and directed to "Mr. John Henry, care of Mr. W. Burns, Quebec," was left at the subscribers' Counting House, by Capt. Bennington, of the ship Alfred, and has disappeared. If any person has carried away, by mistake, they are requested to leave it at Mr. Burns's; if stolen, a reward of TEN GUINEAS will be paid on the conviction of the thief, by

JOHN MURE & Co.

Quebec, 26th August, 1809.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold at the subscriber's rooms on THURSDAY, the 5th October.

**A**N assortment of Goods consisting of Cloths, Flushing, Blankets, Worsted and Cotton Hosiery, white Cottons, &c. &c.

The sale will begin at ONE o'clock.

By JOHN JONES, A. & Co.  
Quebec, 23d September, 1809.

FOR SALE,

6000 Bushels of Liverpool SALT, afloat,  
5000 Bushels do. do. in store,  
160 Barrels Upper Canada FLOUR.

Apply to HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB,  
No. 22, St. Peter's Street, August 26, 1809.

Who have for sale, a few Bales of fine and superfine Woollens, fit for the United States' market, at very reduced rates.

**A**N excellent PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS having been entrusted to the Subscriber, by the patronage of the GOVERNOR of this Province, he takes this early opportunity of informing the public, that he will deliver a course of LECTURES ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, to commence with the first Monday in January next.—Those young Gentlemen who are desirous of obtaining a knowledge of this, the most agreeable and interesting of all the Sciences, will, it is hoped, avail themselves of this opportunity.

The Subscriber also gives notice that he is now enabled to admit a greater number of Pupils into his School than formerly, as he has engaged two Ushers to assist him; one of whom teaches the French language with correctness.

JOHN STRACHAN.

CORNWALL, Upper Canada, Sept. 11, 1809

Hessian Boots.

**A** FEW dozen of good quality, just received and for sale at seven dollars a pair; also, 120 doz. yarn and worsted Stockings, from 16s. to 33s. per doz.—and 200 new wheat Bags at 2s. 6d. apply to

HENRY DEAVES,

Mr. Todd's Wharf, St. Peter street.

FOR SALE.

40 M. feet Pine Timber.

20 do. feet Oak do.

20 do. Standard Staves.

Apply to

GEORGE SYMES.

Quebec, 29th May, 1809.

From the *St. James's Chronicle*, June 22.

### REFORM OF PARLIAMENT.

The following are some of several forcible passages from the letter of the Earl of Selkirk to Major Cartwright, upon this subject:

"The letter, in which you proposed to me to act as a Steward at the approaching meeting of the Friends of Parliamentary Reform, ought to have received an earlier answer; but I have not found it easy to command sufficient leisure to reply to it, in the manner which appeared to me due, both to the respectability of your character, and to the sentiments of esteem, which I know to have been entertained towards you by my father and brother.—Sensible that in many important points there is a coincidence of opinion between us, while at the same time I feel it impossible to accede to your proposal, I wish to state at some length, the motives which influence me in that determination. To Parliamentary Reform my father and brother were, as you well know, zealous friends; and all my own early prepossessions were in favour of such a measure. I saw with abhorrence the ascendancy, which unprincipled and worthless characters often acquired through the influence of corruption. I lamented the public advantages so often sacrificed to the interest of individuals. I was struck with the glaring manner in which the practice of our Constitution appeared to deviate from its theory; and I flattered myself, that if the representation of the people were put on a proper footing, these abuses would be eradicated;—that if the representation were equalized—the right of suffrage extended—the duration of Parliament shortened—bribery could scarcely be applied with effect; that the influence of corruption being removed, the real friends of the country would obtain the preference naturally due to worth and talents; and that, the House of Commons being so composed, every abuse would speedily be checked or thoroughly reformed.

"Such, Sir, were the views upon which I was led to approve the proposal of a great and radical change in the constitution of the House of Commons. I believe that through a similar train of reasoning, my father and brother had been led, as well as many other men of distinguished worth, to the same opinions.—Of the correctness of this practical conclusion, I have since seen reason to doubt—not that my feelings of abhorrence and contempt for corruption and venality have undergone any change—in these sentiments I do not fall short of those honored relatives, with whose opinions you were well acquainted; but I have had an opportunity which they never had, of seeing the practical application of those principles, from which we expected consequences so beneficial. With grief and mortification I perceived that no such advantages had resulted, as from theory I had been led to anticipate.

"I allude to the observations which I had occasion to make in the United States of America, where a system of representation is established, approaching as nearly as perhaps is practicable to the theoretical perfection at which

you aim; and where that system is combined with a general diffusion of property, of itself calculated to check, in a great degree, the force of corruption. A very short acquaintance with the legislative proceedings of America may afford conviction, that universal suffrage and frequency of election prove no bar to the misconduct of representatives; and that a political adventurer, raised to power by popular favour, is fully as likely to abuse that power, as is the purchaser of a rotten borough.

There is no ground for the idea, that in that country public affairs are managed with a higher regard to the public welfare than in our own. The Parliament of England, with all its corruptions, cannot be accused of proceedings approaching, in disgrace, to the infamous and bare faced jobs, which have been transacted in many of the Legislatures of America. It is evident to the most careless observation, that the state of public morals is there worse than in England—that political integrity is less respected—that corrupt motives have not the same degree of check from feelings of honor as they have among Englishmen. To sum up all, there is no room for comparison between the two countries in that great test of a good government, the administration of justice.

"When I consider that a country thus deficient in the most essential points of practical good government, has a Constitution framed upon the very principles, to which the advocates of Parliamentary Reform look, as the foundation of every prospect of amendment in our own, I cannot avoid the conclusion that these principles are fallacious. The reasonings which have occurred to me, as to the source of the fallacy, would lead me into too great length; but I think the observations to which I have already referred, sufficiently justify the opinion that Parliamentary Reform in England would not have the effects which its most sincere and zealous friends anticipate.

"Fully as I am impressed with the opinion that Parliamentary Reform is not the road to any practical public benefit, I am very far from thinking that there is nothing which requires Reform in our Government. I am well convinced, that there are many corruptions of the most pernicious tendency, which may and ought to be eradicated. But we have to consider, how that object is to be effected, without endangering benefits of still greater importance.

"The advocates of a radical and entire Reform have not, perhaps, fairly considered the extreme difficulty of guarding every avenue to abuse, and how often the measures which are taken for repressing it in one quarter, serve only to open for it some new channel still more pernicious. We have a Government in which, with all its corruptions, there is much essential good; though particular cases of hardships may undoubtedly be quoted, yet it would not be easy to find either in the past or present state of the world, a parallel to the great mass of public happiness, which has grown up in England, under those institutions of which we complain. The protection which our Government affords to the personal liberty of the subject, the purity of the distribution of justice, and the security, in which every man may enjoy

the fruits of his industry, are surpassed in no country in the world:—hardly can we find one that bears the least comparison to our own. Let the value of that which we possess be fairly appreciated; and then let us consider coolly, whether the blemishes of our Government are of such magnitude, as to warrant the application of remedies, which, if they do not cure, may kill."

From the *New-York Gazette*.

The application of the power of steam to the purposes of transportation, is one of the useful discoveries which will distinguish the 18th century, and will hand the names of *Livingston* and *Fulton* to the latest posterity. For though the force of steam has been long known, and they do not pretend to any share in the merit of that discovery; yet it is certain that they are the only persons who have succeeded in applying that force to the purposes of navigation, so as to be practical;—although it is certain that very many abortive attempts have been made to accomplish a desirable object. So the property of balloons are at this day very familiar to us, and a thousand efforts have been made to apply them to the service of mankind—And yet, would not a person that should discover a means of directing the course of balloons at his pleasure, be as much entitled to the credit of a discovery, as he who first discovered their power of ascension?

A desire to see the steam boat brought to its greatest perfection induces me to offer for the consideration of those whom it may concern, the following hints:

Observing how much room was wasted by the bows of the steam boat being sharp, I was led to question whether there was any advantage in that form; and from reflection as well as experiment, I am convinced there is not—I am confident that square bows like a scow, would answer the purpose, as well in respect to speed, if not better than the wedge form, which those vessels now have. The advantages of the square bows in point of convenience are so obvious, and particularly in ferry boats, that it is unnecessary to point them out.

Where a vessel is to beat to windward, the wedge form is necessary, because it is by that chiefly, that she wedges her way, if I may so express myself, through the water, it applied on a line with her course, there is no advantage in the wedge form; but on the contrary, I believe a great disadvantage. For a vessel constructed scow fashion, will slide over the water much easier than a sharp one will push through it. It is well known that a scow before the wind, will commonly sail faster than a sloop; though the sails of a scow are greatly less than the sails of a sloop, in proportion to the respective weights of the hulls.

Our Staten-Island Ferry-boats always beat the Pilot boats with a fair wind, because the former have more of the scow form; but I have ascertained the correctness of my ideas

is subject by experiment. I took two blocks of wood of the same superficies, as nearly as I could judge, and of precisely the same weight as one formed as a sharp vessel, the other as a square. I rigged them with sails exactly alike, and put them in a pond of about three hundred yards long, so that they were driven before the wind from one end to the other. The flat bottom beat the sharp "all hollow." Fish which always move in a line with the force that propels them are not generally sharp in front, not more so at least, than many animals that move on land—the Sheep's head and the shark, for instance. A boat with a bluff front going against the wind may be exposed, perhaps, to a little more resistance from the water than a sharp one; but it is not clear to me that she would be so, and though she should be, the disadvantage would be too small to be of consequence, or to counterbalance the great convenience that would result from the square form. I think it very obvious that with a wind quartering and before the beam, as the sailors say, the square vessel would have greatly the advantage; because then the sea, instead of beating against the flat side of a sharp prow, would slip under and be cut by the sharp angle of the square bow.

#### EXPERIMENTAL VACCINATION.

Under the impression of anxiety lately experienced from a number of cases of Small Pox having occurred in the neighbourhood of Boston, the Selectmen of Milton, called a special town meeting on the 8th of July, to take into consideration the propriety of a general inoculation of the Cow Pock within their town; a committee was appointed to attend to the business, and on Sunday, 16th July, an address to the inhabitants was read after divine service, by the Rev. Mr. Giles, accompanied with certificates establishing the safety of the practice, benevolently granted by a number of eminent physicians in Boston, Cambridge and Milton. They established that full confidence which could have been anticipated from the respectability of the names affixed to them, and the inhabitants cheerfully attended the inoculation, which took place on the 20th July, and followed the next days, under the care of Dr. Amos Hoibook, and attended by one Selectman and the Committee; the result of which was as follows:—

337 total number inoculated of all ages from 3 months to upwards of 70 years, being more than one fourth of the whole population of the town, and with few exceptions, the whole of the individuals liable to the small pox; with the exception of about eight cases, where the symptoms have appeared strongly marked, and necessitated the individuals to lay by, and give up their usual employment for a day or two, all the others have been so mildly affected as to have been able to attend, without interruption, to the busy and laborious calls of the season, and in 15 days from the commencement of the process, the whole was happily terminated.

It is remarkable that among that large number of both sexes and all ages, no accidental sickness has taken place during the course of their inoculation.

It is in contemplation to open a town register, into which the names of all the individuals who have gone regularly through the disease shall be recorded.

A communication of these proceedings has been made by the selectmen of Milton to the Ministers and Selectmen of the following towns, accompanied with an offer of pure matter for the use of their inhabitants, namely,

Dorchester, Roxbury, Brookline, Dedham, Needham, Medfield, Quincy, Braintree, Weymouth, Randolph, Canton, Stoughton, Sharon, and Foxbury inviting them to extend the benefit of this great blessing by the adoption of similar measures; and an opportunity now presents for the inhabitants of any place to obtain a sufficiency of matter of the best kind to commence a course of inoculation free of expence.

*From a late London Paper.*

#### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, JUNE 27 BATES v BETTLESTON.

The Plaintiff is an auctioneer and house agent residing in Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square; the Defendant a Gentleman of fortune; and the action was for a sum of 63l. 5s. the amount of commission upon the sale of a house belonging to the Defendant at Walton upon Thames, sold for 3075l.

The Defendant had paid 10l. into Court. The cause was shortly this. The Defendant had entered upon the Plaintiff's registry books a description of his house, and desired that persons applying should be referred to the premises. In consequence of the publicity given to this description in the Plaintiff's catalogue, a Mr Turner applied and was referred; and after some negotiation, in which however the plaintiff did not appear to use any personal interference, farther than by referring to the premises, Mr. Turner purchased them for 3075l. It was proved, on the part of the Plaintiff, that a card of the usual commission fees was shewn to the Defendant on his first application, and that he made no objection.

On the part of the Defendant, much stress was laid upon the excessive charge made by the Plaintiff, who, it was contended, would have been amply remunerated by the 10l. paid into Court.

A witness for the Defendant also swore he was present at one of the interviews with the Plaintiff; that no card of commission fees were shewn to the former; but that it was mutually understood the Plaintiff was to interfere no further than merely to refer applications to the Defendant, who was to take the trouble of negotiation.

The Jury found for the Plaintiff, damages 30l.

#### QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER 30, 1809.

Since our last we have been favored with London Couriers, of the 1st and 2d of August, brought by Captain Ketch, from Hull, from which papers several paragraphs will appear in our columns of this day, being all the intelligence, of any general importance,

which those papers contained. It will be seen that the British armament has had the effect of drawing off Bonaparte from Vienna. It is however to be deplored that any lost battle or armistice should have let the tyger loose. His leaving Vienna is however a proof that his late success was not of importance enough to enable him to dictate a hasty peace; and it augurs well for the continuance of the noble struggle for the recovery of the independence of Europe.

As great efforts may be expected, on the part of Bonaparte, to oppose the progress of the British, the Austrians will be enabled to renew their strength and spirits; and will have a more divided force to act against; and consequently a better chance of future success.—The British armament, equipped as it is, will certainly operate as a powerful diversion in their favor, particularly when our army, in Italy, is taken into the account. Upwards of 100,000 British troops, acting on the continent of Europe, in addition to so many formidable fleets at sea, is far beyond any thing of the kind previously to be found in the annals of the universe, and evinces the immense resources of a commercial country.

If the strength Great Britain puts forth against France, at this day, be compared with the inglorious reign of a Charles 2d, the Pensioner of Louis 14th, it will doubtless be matter of astonishment that a small island should have reached such a pitch of power. To what is it to be attributed? Solely to the enterprising spirit of the people.

Lord Gambier's trial is finished. The sentence had not appeared at the latest dates. By what we have seen of the trial we think his lordship cannot fail of a complete triumph over Lord Cochrane.

A majority of the common council of London have lately, in a public meeting, confirmed their former thanks to Col. Wardle, with additional resolves in his favor.

#### GENERAL ORDERS.

*Horse Guards, 4th June, 1809.*

The King, in consideration of the long and faithful services of the Soldiers employed in the ROYAL VETERAN BATTALIONS, has been most graciously pleased to command, that his Royal Veteran Battalions shall, when drawn up with other troops, take the Right of all regiments of Infantry, those of his Majesty's Foot Guards, and the Royal Artillery, only excepted.

By the Commander in Chief's Command,  
HARRY CALVERT,  
Adjutant General.

To Lieut. Col. ZOUCHE, Commanding  
H. M. 10th R. V. B. Quebec,

MARRIED—On Thursday, Mr. WILLIAM SHEPPARD, of Montreal, to Miss HARRIET CAMPBELL, daughter of Mr. Archibald Campbell of this city.

#### PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 27.—Schooner Admiral Coffin, Pelchat, Halifax, 24 days passage, to P. F. Calbeck, esq. in ballast—one passenger.

28th.—H. M. S. Bonne Citoyenne, W. Moun-

- vey, esq. commander, from Halifax, 22 days.  
 —Ship Dorset, Stroud, from Newfoundland, 23 days, addressed to Mr. Osborne, in ballast.  
 —Ship Venerable, Ketch, from Hull, 55 days, addressed to Mr. W. Spalding; passenger Mr. Thomas Readsell—spoke the brig Speedwell on the 7th Sept. on the banks of Newfoundland.  
 —Brig Active, Winder, stranded at Apple Island and returned to repair.  
 29—Ship Brown, Gray, from Halifax, 28 days passage, to Mr. Spalden, in ballast.

### AUSTRIAN ACCOUNT.

BERLIN, JULY 18.

The following has been made public here by the imperial Austrian Embassy.

On the 4th the enemy threw a new bridge over the Danube from the island of Lobau. The nature of the ground and an immense quantity of artillery, greatly facilitated this operation. The Imperial and Royal Army was posted on the heights behind the Rusbach, and extended its right wing to Sossenbrunn and Ragan, the left to Margraff Neusidel. The centre was at Wagram.

In the night of the 4th and 5th the enemy completed the passage of the Danube to the left bank, and very early in the morning large bodies appeared on the plain. About mid day all the points of the line of the Imperial and Royal army were attacked. The principal efforts of the enemy were however directed against the centre, with a view no doubt to penetrate it; but all his attacks, repulsed with the greatest fury and supported by his numerous artillery, among which were several batteries of heavy cannon remained fruitless. At ten at night the fire ceased.—The Imperial and Royal army had along the whole line maintained its positions, and had made a great number of prisoners, among whom were many Saxons, Badenese, Italian and Portuguese soldiers.

On the 6th, about 4 in the morning, the enemy renewed his attack with larger masses and greater fury than on the preceding day. All his efforts against the centre and right wing were without effect; the latter had even obtained such advantages that a complete victory was expected, when the enemy with fresh divisions and great superiority suddenly forced the left wing near Neusidel, and compelled it to fall back. As one flank of the Imperial and Royal army was thus threatened, his Imperial Highness the Generalissimo thought it right to order a retreat by Hamsdorf and the Sibalberg, in order to take a new position and to cover the communication with Bohemia. This retreat was accomplished in the best order, and without any remarkable loss.

The loss of the enemy on his centre and left wing was very great. We made 6000 prisoners, among whom were three generals. We also took 12 pieces of cannon with ammunition, and he was every where so reduced that he has not since endeavored farther to follow the Imperial and Royal army. Gen. Lassalle is among the enemy's dead.

The Imperial and Royal army has also a

great loss to deplore. Gens. Peter Vicsay, D'Aspre, and Vukussowitz, are past recovery. Among the several wounded are gens. the Prince of Hesse Homburg, Sutterheim, and General Paar. His Royal Highness the Generalissimo himself and the Prince of Lichtenstein, have received slight gun shot wounds, which however have had no bad consequences. For the rest the whole army displayed such proofs of courage and firmness, as to leave no anxiety for the future.

[The above bulletin has no date, nor are the head-quarters mentioned.]

VIENNA, July 6.

On the 4th the Austrian Gen. Von Weisenwolf arrived at the head quarters of the Emperor Napoleon, and in the name of the Archduke Charles proposed to treat for an armistice and preliminaries of peace. The Emperor having signified his refusal, Gen. Weisenwolf stated that the army of the Archduke Charles was still 200,000 strong; but he received for answer that the fate of that army would be decided in two days.

The foregoing is certainly an important piece of intelligence. From this it appears, that the armistice of which so much has been said, was requested on the part of the Austrians before the battle, was refused, and then was granted after it; a fact that speaks a language not to be misunderstood.

LONDON, July 8.

On Saturday dispatches were received from Ad Berkeley, and Sir A. Wellesly, brought by the Entrepreneur cutter of 10 guns, from Lisbon.

When the messenger who brought the General's dispatches left the army, Sir Arthur was within sight of Victor's army and intended to give him battle the following day. Victor's retreat was entirely cut off, and from the dispositions that were made there was every rational hope that his army would be destroyed. Sir A. Wellesly had been joined by the 40th regiment.

LONDON, July 23.

The Emperor of Austria issued a very important Proclamation at Budweis, on the 15th inst. a copy of which has been received in town. This Proclamation we understand, states, that the loss sustained by both armies, the French as well as the Austrian, had rendered the Armistice necessary, and there being no stipulations against military movements in the Armistice, every thing would be done, during its continuance, to promote the security of the Austrian Empire. Reverses are admitted to have been sustained, and are attributed to one of the Generals who commanded a division in the battle of Wagram, having suffered his troops to fall back and expose the rest. Not a word is said respecting peace.

### THE EXPEDITION.

The first and second division of the Expedition sailed early yesterday morning, and were soon clear of the Downs. Admiral Otway with the remaining division sailed at five this morning. More horses, troops and artillery, are embarking, and we have probably, by this time, on the enemy's coast, the largest force that was ever sent from the British shores at one time;

perhaps between 40 and 50,000 troops.

Three islands lie at the mouth of the Scheldt, Cadsand, Walcheren, and Schowen. The possession of these islands is necessary to all ulterior operations up the East and West Baltic, and these, we may now say, it is the object of the three divisions to attack in the first instance. Cadsand will probably be the first island attacked. The Marquis of Huntley's division of the 6th, 59th, 91st 9th, 38th and 44th regiments will attack Cadsand. The second division, under the command of Sir John Hope, is destined for the Schowen island and the North part of Walcheren. The operations against Walcheren will be committed to Sir Eyre Coote.

The Hague Gazette of the 14th inst. contains an account of the defeat of the army of Gen. Junot by the United corps of Radevosewich, Kienmayer, and the Duke of Brunswick Oels, near Bareuth.

It was reported at Dover on Saturday, that Flushing had surrendered without opposition to the British squadron, which arrived off that station on Tuesday se'night, the French having returned up the Scheldt.

An article dated from Petersburg on the 5th states that an English Squadron has made its appearance between Hochland and Cronstadt, in presence of the Russian fleet, and that a naval engagement was expected. We trust the expectation will not be disappointed. Letters from Petersburg of the 6th add, that the English Squadron consisted of seven sail of the line and twenty other vessels—and that the Russians were alarmed for the safety of Cronstadt, our ships having evinced a disposition to bombard it.

From a Gibraltar Paper of July 27, received at Philadelphia, by the Anthony Mangin.

MURCIA, July 3.—Yesterday's mail brought us the following letter, which we give here literally: MAHON, June 21, 1806.

Mr. Editor—I avail myself of the opportunity of a vessel going to sail for the coast of Spain, to impart to our beloved nation the pleasing and official intelligence which the governor of this island has just received from his Sicilian majesty, to the following purpose:

"The British and Sicilian troops, which landed on the coast of Italy, united with the intrepid natives of that kingdom who are anxious to take vengeance of evils inflicted on them by the tyrant of Europe, have obtained the greatest advantages, as they have succeeded in setting the whole of that kingdom (of Naples) against the oppressor (Murat) who tyrannized over it, and enabled many of the towns which groined under his yoke to shake it off.

"There is no city in Italy," it is further stated, "but has issued a Proclamation to urge the inhabitants to rise."—And this intelligence being so favorable to the most just cause which the Spaniards are defending, I will not let this opportunity escape, that the nation may have the joyful news, without delay. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)  
 MARTIN COSTA,  
 Captain of the *Molina*

LONDON, August 1.

The report of BONAPARTE having returned to Paris is circulated with much confidence, and seems to be entitled to credit. The unfortunate Arncliffe has rendered his presence at Vienna no longer necessary for the purpose of carrying on military operations, and he has probably availed himself of this opportunity to return to Paris. His return must of course be attributed to our expedition. He will probably hasten from Paris to the coast. It was rumoured this morning that he had arrived at Antwerp; but we could not trace the rumour to any authentic source. There were no arrivals from the Continent this morning.

For more than a century the possession of the island of Walcheren has been a favorite object with the British Government, as appears from the seventh article of the Secret Treaty of Dover, executed on the 22d of May, 1670. The introduction states, that "CHARLES (the Second), and LEWIS the Fourteenth, being mutually desirous of contributing to the happiness of their subjects, are assured, by their own experience, that the most effectual means of procuring it is by a close union and alliance between them." That a sincere friendship between France and England would give peace and happiness to mankind has been the opinion of many, but unfortunately the means adopted by CHARLES and LEWIS were not perfectly adapted to produce that happy effect. CHARLES, by this Treaty, agrees to become the pensioner of LEWIS—to embrace the Catholic Religion—and to assist LEWIS in the subjugation of Holland, as a boon for which a Commercial Treaty was to be forthwith negotiated—and the King of GREAT BRITAIN, in case of success, to have the Island of Walcheren, L'Ecluse, and the Isle of Codsand." Vide "Observations upon Mr. FOX's Historical Work," by the Right Hon. GEORGE ROSE.

AUGUST 2.

The wind continues from the South West, and as it has blown fresh it was found to be impracticable, we understand, to carry into execution the plan of stationing cutters at certain distances from the Dutch to the British coast to convey information by telegraphic signals—Had the wind been moderate we should have had in London intelligence from the Scheldt in a few hours.

A vessel, however, is come in from the Expedition. She is a victualler, and arrived at Yarmouth yesterday, after being between two and three days on her passage from the Dutch coast—She left the first and second divisions off Flushing last Saturday evening—The troops, we hear, had been embarked in the boats, and were pushing on to the point of debarkation—She heard a heavy firing about eight o'clock on Saturday evening. Admiral Gardner was about three miles to leeward, with eight sail of the line.

## GALLANT ACHIEVEMENT.

We have the pleasure to lay before the public an account of a most brilliant achievement against the Russian flotilla in the Baltic. We ardently hope that frequent opportunities may be afforded us of making Russia feel our power.

About the beginning of last month the Russian flotilla in the Baltic took up a position under a point called Pencola. Each wing of this flotilla was flanked by a rock. In this position they seemed to defy our power.—Such a defiance could not of course be brooked by British Seamen, and it was resolved to man our boats and send them in to teach the Russians more respect. The boats of the Bellerophon, Implacable, Melpomene, and Prometheus, were accordingly manned, and on the night of the 7th ult. proceeded under the command of Lieut. Hawky to attack the enemy in their strong position.—Observing our approach, the Russians poured a heavy fire from their flotilla and from the two rocks—Our gallant countrymen, however, advanced with their characteristic bravery and steadiness, disregarding the fire of the enemy and not firing a shot till the boats were close to the flotilla—then they opened upon them, boarded the flotilla sword in hand, and drove all before them. The flotilla consisted of eight gun-boats, each mounting a 32 and 24 pounder, and 46 men. Six of these were brought out and one was sunk. There were besides twelve vessels under the protection of the flotilla, laden with powder and provisions for the Russian army—these were all taken and a large ship was burnt.

We grieve to say, that Lieut. Hawky, as promising an officer as any in our service, was killed by a grape shot after he had taken one of the gun boats.—Lieut. Sterling, of the Prometheus, was so severely wounded, that he died soon after the action.—Mr. Mounency, a Midshipman, was killed.—We had in all 17 killed, and 37 wounded.

The loss of the Russians was much greater—they had 63 killed, a great number were drowned; 197 were made prisoners, of whom 51 are wounded.

YARMOUTH, AUGUST 1.

Arrived the Peggy, a victualler; left the first and second division of the grand Expedition off Flushing on Saturday evening, consisting of 800 sail; and about three miles to leeward, Admiral Gardner's squadron, consisting of eight sail of the line, who would make the first attack.

CORK, JULY 28.—The fleet of transports which we stated to have been spoken with off this harbor, arrived on Wednesday evening. It consists of 60 sail, and left Lisbon about a month back. Those transports are ordered to receive troops immediately. Several of them are hauled up close to the beach and quay at Cove, to receive horses with more convenience and facility. A division of the Drivers Corps marched out from this garrison to day for embarkation. We are yet ignorant of the precise regiments ordered for service and to embark at this port; but we understand that at least a regiment of cavalry will form a part of the force now in preparation here.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT HERALD.

THE CONTRAST.

Our English haters are incessantly harping

on the plunder made of our commerce by British commerce. —God knows we have been long enough cuffed and kicked and plundered by all the belligerents—but pray let us calmly compare facts, and then decide.

It is a notorious fact—that France has depredated on our commerce from the year 1794 to this hour, and that since Bonaparte's Berlin and Milan Decrees, her cruizers have taken, sunk or burnt, American ships wherever found on the ocean.—And it is a fact that upwards of Twenty millions of American property are now detained in France, either confiscated or as security for our good behaviour.—And it is a fact that our unoffending countrymen are stripped of their all, driven in chains to the interior, thrown naked and penniless into prisons, and there doomed to pine in misery till a malet or ransom is paid for their liberty. Will the worst enemy of England say that she has done worse than this?

It is a fact that every power, however contemptible, which has fallen under the control of Bonaparte and could equip a paltry picaroon, has pirated on the American commerce.

It is a fact that Spain, (while subject to the Corsican influence,) Holland, and his Italian tributaries, have uniformly adopted his piratical decrees against us, and have insulted and robbed us whenever opportunity presented.

It is a fact that the Danes, the amiable, quiet and lamb like Danes, (who are the objects of infinite commiseration with democrats) so soon as their cause became identified with Bonaparte's, commenced their depredations on American commerce, and are now capturing our ships by scores.

It is a fact, notwithstanding these innumerable outrages, insults and robberies, committed on us by France and her satellites, that we have a treaty of Amity and Commerce made with her Tyrant, which solemnly guarantees all the immunities of free trade and friendship!

BEHOLD THE CONTRAST.

It is a fact that Portugal, for half a century in close alliance with England, has never done us a single known act of wrong.

It is a fact that Sweden, whilst in alliance offensive and defensive with the same power, never committed an offence against us.

It is a fact that the moment the Spanish Nation raised its spear against Bonaparte, and united its destiny, or (as our French Jacobins say) "sold itself to Britain," at the same moment the Spaniards ceased to plunder our commerce, promptly released our numerous ships then waiting condemnation in their ports: and have ever since manifested the most friendly disposition towards our countrymen.

It is a fact that with England our treaty was long ago suffered to expire, and Mr. Jefferson refusing to renew it on terms even more advantageous, we have no other claims on her friendship than what her own interest, her sense of justice, or the (exploded) laws of nations provide.

THESE ARE FACTS—Now let any worshipper of Bonaparte and hater of England ponder coolly these facts, and persist in saying, if he can, that Britain is more our enemy than France?

## WAR OFFICE, AUG. 7.

98th Regiment of Foot, Ensign Joseph Killick, promoted to be Lieutenant, without purchase. H. French, Gent. to be Ensign vice Killick. R. Tatton, Gent. to be Ensign without purchase, vice L'Estrange, promoted to the 24th Foot.

## STOCKHOLM, JUNE 20.

Some English ships of war, cruising in the Gulph of Finland, have intercepted seven gun boats and 20 transports, laden with provisions for the Russian army acting against Sweden. The Russian fleet are all ready for sea, and outside of the booms at Cronstadt. Sir JAMES SAUMAREZ is afraid they will haul into the harbour when he makes his appearance.

The answer of BONAPARTE to the KING of this country was, that he would not dictate any particular measures for the new Government of Sweden to adopt; but admonished them to use all their wisdom in embracing such means as were most likely to give prosperity to their country.

His Majesty's cutter *Tilsit*, sailed with the English Messenger for the Continent.

We have not yet received any farther intelligence from the army, and must therefore suppose that no operations of any importance have taken place.

Lieutenant General COUNT SCHOMFELT has been appointed General of his Majesty's armies, and is to be entrusted with an important military command.

## LONDON PARAGRAPHS.

A Gentleman of Birmingham has suggested the employment of an indigenous material as a substitute for mahogany and other costly woods, used for furniture and the finishing of houses. The substitute which he proposes is iron. In bedsteads, the posts as well as the frame might be cast hollow; and the former might be beautifully wreathed with flowers, &c. or embossed with fanciful ornaments. Chests of drawers, bookcases and bureaux, might all be made of sheet iron. Such furniture would be cheaper than articles of mahogany nor heavier than wood, though more beautiful; and exclusive of the convenience for removal, it will afford great security against fire.

The wife of a tailor at York last week took up a large toad in her hand, through curiosity, and held it for some minutes: soon after she felt a slight pain, accompanied with swelling: it increased, and she has since been obliged to have her thumb and two fingers amputated.

During a late storm at Portsmouth, 5 tons of lead were blown in three pieces from off the middle store house, in his Majesty's dockyard, to the distance of 90 feet.

## CAPTAIN BARCLAY.

This gentleman yesterday completed his arduous pedestrian undertaking to walk a thousand miles in a thousand successive hours, at the rate of a mile in each and every hour. He had

until four o'clock, P. M. to finish his task, but he performed his last mile in the quarter of an hour after three, with perfect ease and great spirit, amidst an immense concourse of spectators. Capt. Barclay had 16,000l. sterling depending upon his undertaking.—The aggregate of the bets is supposed to be 100,000l. sterling.

## POLICE.

An incorrigible pilferer, named Wm. Bards, was yesterday brought before the Lord Mayor, for some petty theft; but on leaving the computer he had stolen a rug from the prison, which was taken upon him in the presence of his Lordship. He was sentenced to be imprisoned in Bridewell for three months, and to be whipped. He thanked the Lord Mayor for his kindness, and hoped he might have the pleasure of being whipped twice, instead of once. His Lordship granted his request for his insufferable impudence.

## BALTIMORE, SEPT. 8.

Of the deserters from L'Africaine British frigate, several were apprehended in this city by Mr. Sheriff Hunter, and committed to prison. This morning they were however discharged by Judge Scott, on the ground of their being detained without any legal commitment. A very large concourse of people assembled to wait the event.

Captain Roberts, who arrived at Philadelphia on Sunday last, in 20 days from Madeira, says it was reported that Pampeluna, in Spain, was in possession of the British forces.

## BALTIMORE, SEPT. 9.

Some violent and prejudiced persons having abused the Sheriff of this county for arresting the Deserters from the Africaine, he has made the subjoined publication:—

"On my return from Annapolis on Wednesday, I passed some men on the road, whom I supposed to be deserters. At the request of Mr. Wood, I arrested them for the purpose of having them sent to the frigate from which they had deserted. In arresting them, I performed what I conceived to be the duty of a good citizen, desirous of preventing any just cause of complaint against our government for encouraging the desertion of mariners from a foreign national vessel, sent to the United States for the express purpose of conveying hither an ambassador to negotiate with our government; a duty which I considered myself, by the laws of the land, bound to perform; and in which I have been in some measure justified by the opinion of the chief justice; for although he directed their discharge from prison, on the ground that, in his opinion, no law of this state or the United States authorized their detention in the public jail, yet he at the same time admitted, in express terms, the right of the British Consul (under whose authority I acted) to seize deserters from a British public vessel, and send them on board."

JOHN HUNTER, Sheriff.

The President's proclamation, declaring a renewal of the non-intercourse with England, the Editor of the American Citizen introduces into his paper with the following pointed and very pertinent remarks—They are gall and

wormwood to some of his former political advisers, who pretend to consider him as having apostatized from the faith; indeed, Mr. Chesnut himself says almost as much, in frankly acknowledging that he is "no democrat." His remarks however will not have the less weight with every true friend to his country, whatever may be his political character.

"Again we are afflicted with the King's Evil; I mean the evil of the "illustrious Jefferson." The ruin of the nation, already half completed, is to be entire. I wish however to be understood as passing no censure on Mr. Madison. In issuing the proclamation below, possibly he has done what his duty required. A long train of his predecessor's measures, equally conspicuous in folly and destruction, has involved both Mr. Madison and the nation in a complication of embarrassments and mischiefs from which I know not how or when it will extricate itself. But extricate itself it must. We cannot bear these things. We ought not to bear them. Detestable prejudice and more detestable malignity ought not to be nourished at the nation's expense.—The remedy is the question—War, for which we are not prepared, and which is not necessary, would augment the evil; perhaps demolish the government. We must negotiate. We must go back to the maxims and times of Washington. To a Jeffersonian departure from these maxims may fairly be ascribed all that we have suffered and are to suffer. Sinister chiefs of party and humble partisans of selfish will may rave, but the nation, which must feel, will think—will act." *American Citizen*.

The publications of some of the southern editors respecting the men that deserted from the Africaine, and the acclamations of the people, must have the effects to encourage desertion. Whether there is good policy or good usage in this, or whether it is the best way to preserve peace, the reflecting must decide.

In October last, a resolution passed the Legislature of this State, authorizing his Excellency the Governor to communicate with the Executive of Lower Canada for the purpose of counteracting the nefarious practices of a horde of counterfeiters who have for a long time infested the borders of that country, and inundated the United States with their spurious emissions. Pursuant to this resolution, Capt. Josiah Danham was appointed, to wait on Sir James Craig, the Governor General, with a letter from Governor Tichenor, relative to this important business. This gentleman has now returned, and we are happy to learn, that here is every prospect of complete success in the object of his mission.

Extract—dated Washington, Sept. 8.

"This morning Mr. Jackson with his family and suit arrived in this city. Last evening the Secretary of State received from him a letter announcing his intention of arriving at the seat of government this day, and that he would improve the first opportunity of requesting an interview, &c. The President is now expected until the last of this or the beginning of next month."

MANRUSA, June 27.

Yesterday, at six in the afternoon, we received the pleasing and positive accounts of the capture of Saragossa by our arms. Who would believe that a place taken after a siege of 69 days, by a numerous army of Invincibles could be wrested from their invulnerable clutches by a small Spanish army, composed of raw and inexperienced troops.

QUEBEC, OCTOBER 2, 1809.

Our readers, on perusal of an article in this paper, on the "Reform of Parliament" will see that the best cure, for the reformer's malady, is a trip to the United States. Lord Selkirk, however, seems to have forgot that if the American political and civil institutions fail of producing their end, the well government of the country, there are certain remedies which are occasionally applied, in aid of the constitution and laws, which indeed argue, on the part of the good citizens of those States, a consciousness of the defects of their lordship, with so much justice, points out. The remedies alluded to are certain mob insinuations; among which tarring and feathering is most peculiarly their own.

To the blessings of mob-rule, may be super-added the great benefit derived, to public order, from the loads of filth, daily poured from the presses, with which all, who dare offend, are so liberally bespattered.

Let no one be hardy enough to suppose that mobs and Billingsgate scribblers may be apt to confound the innocent with the guilty; the virtuous with the vicious; and the meritorious with the worthless. It, according to the popular maxim, the voice of the people be the voice of god, it follows that the act of the people cannot fail of being the *summum jus* of government, rule and order.

On Saturday ended the September term of the Court of King's Bench, holding criminal pleas for the District of Quebec, when the following persons were sentenced pursuant to their convictions.

*Ignace Paradis*, convicted of burglary in the dwelling house of Mr. James Ross, death. To be executed on Friday, the 13th instant.

*Mary Masille*, petty larceny, three weeks imprisonment and to be privately whipped.

*Charles Garneau, Louis Sansifaxon, Jacques Sansifaxon and Joseph Sansifaxon*, an assault upon W. Lemon, imprisonment for four months.

*François Garneau and Jean Visina*, an assault on D. Bennet and others, imprisonment, Garneau for three months and Visina for two.

Arrivals continued from page 316.

Sept. 30th—Ship Brunswick, Guest, from London, 9 weeks to Wagner & Co. in ballast—Passenger, Mr. Sclander.

—Brig Perseverance, Findlay from London, two months, to Mr. Usborn in ballast.

Oct. 2—Schooner Sally, Smith, from Halifax, 18 days passage, to Mr. Charles Loveland, in ballast.

PRICE OF BREAD—for this month, is 9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d. and 12<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>d.

The state of the Thermometer for the past week, at 8 o'clock A. M. is—42, 38, 42, 43, 49, 50, 55.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE UPPER TOWN OF QUEBEC.

GENTLEMEN,  
DEEPLY impressed with sentiments of sincere gratitude for the honor you have already done me, in choosing me as one of your Representatives in the two last Provincial Parliaments, I feel it my duty again to offer you my services in that capacity, and I therefore beg leave to solicit the favor of your votes and interest at the ensuing Election.—  
I have the honor to be,

With the highest respect,  
Gentlemen,

Your much obliged and  
Most devoted humble Servt.

J. BLACKWOOD,

Quebec, 27th. Sept. 1809.

AUX LIBRES ET INDEPENDANS ELECTEURS DE LA HAUTE VILLE DE QUEBEC.

MESSEURS,  
VIVEMENT pénétré des sentimens d'une sincère reconnaissance pour l'honneur que vous m'avez déjà fait, en me choisissant pour un de vos Représentans dans les deux derniers Parliemens Provinciaux, je sens qu'il est encore de mon devoir de vous offrir mes services, en cette capacité, et je prends en conséquence la liberté de solliciter vos voix et votre influence à la prochaine Election,

J'ai l'honneur d'être,  
Avec le plus grand respect  
Messieurs

Votre très obligé  
Et dévoué Serviteur.

J. BLACKWOOD.

Québec, 27e. Sept. 1809

### EDUCATION.

MR O'KEEFFE respectfully informs his friends and the public that he intends opening a SCHOOL, at his apartments, No. 20, St. John Street, on Monday, the 16th instant, in which will be taught—Reading, Writing, Recitation, English Grammar, Book Keeping, and a regular course of Arithmetic.

Mr. O'Keefe assures his friends and the public, that every possible exertion will be used, in the line of his profession, to render himself worthy of that encouragement which he hopes to meet with.

Terms, &c. will be made known by applying to Mr. K. at the New Printing Office.  
Quebec, October 2, 1809.

### BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, at the Subscribers' Stores, on WEDNESDAY MORNING next, the 4th instant, precisely at TEN o'clock:—

A QUANTITY of excellent OATS, in convenient lots—and, immediately afterwards, a variety of Dry Goods, to close consignments,—consisting of Calicoes, Shirts, striped Cotton, Turkey and Bengal Stripes, imitation Sheetings, Bed Tick, Stockings, Blankets, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A few Casks excellent Irish Pig Checks, a quantity of Foolscap Paper, a few Chests of Tea, and a number of other articles.

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.  
Quebec, 2d October, 1809. Auct. & Brok.

### BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, to-morrow, TUESDAY, the 30th inst., on Messrs. John Muro & Co.'s Wharf, for account of the Underwriters or others interested—

THE entire cargo of the Brig ACT. 172, Captain Winder, stranded in the River St. Lawrence, on her voyage hence to Greenock, consisting of about

7000 Bushels Wheat,  
3000 Staves and Heading, and  
Some Pine Boards.

About one half of the wheat is landed in good order, and may be seen in the stores on the wharf.  
Sale to commence at ONE o'clock.

THOMAS AYLWIN, Auct. & Brok.

Quebec, 2d October, 1809.  
On THURSDAY, the 5th instant, will be sold, at THOMAS AYLWIN'S Auction Room, the remainder of a parcel of fine old Madeira bottles, Dry Goods, &c. &c.—Sale at one o'clock.

### BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on THURSDAY MORNING next, the 4th instant, at the Subscribers' Auction Room, for the benefit of the Underwriters and others, concerned:—

THE hull of the Ship ANNA, Robert Turner, master, as she now lies, stranded or wrecked, to the Westward of Cape Breton, with the Timber Cargo, that was, or may be found on board, consisting of Oak Timber and Staves, red Pine Spars, red and white Pine Timber, Deals and Lathwood, farther particulars will be made known at the sale.

Which will commence precisely at SEVEN o'clock in the forenoon.

JONES & WHITE, Auct. & Brok.

Quebec, 2d October, 1809.

### LOST OR MISLAIN,

A VOLUME of Plays, half bound, marked 3 on the back, containing viz. Time's a tell tale, Fox Chace, Wags of Windsor, Matrimony, Farm house, Love laughs at Locksmiths, Tale of Mystery and Ways and Means—the property of Mr. Usher, of the Theatre.—Whoever will return or give intelligence where it is to be found, shall receive the thanks of the owner and a suitable reward.

STONES FOR SALE AT MR. AYLWIN'S WHARF.

ABOUT 150 Tons of Aberdeen Granite, cut and ready for building, among which are, corner Stones, a few paving Stones and Lentils for doors and windows.

Apply to CHRISTIE, BAIRD & Co. Mountain Street, 30th. Sept. 1809.

### JUST ARRIVED, AND FOR SALE.

TWO hundred Firkins this summer Butter, sweet and good, fit for the West India market, 12 Chests Shouchong Tea, containing gold, each, imported this year, fresh, 12 Chests Hyson Skin, ditto, Ladies twist Tobacco, in small Rolls, very good.

Apply to WILLIAM SMITH.

Ship Chandler & Grocer, Lower Town,  
Quebec, 14th August, 1809.

LUMBER ACT  
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

**FOR SALE.**

At the Store formerly belonging to John Munro & Co, opposite the Queen's wharf, corner of St. Peter Street.

ALL kinds ship Chandlery, Cordage assorted, Oakum, Tar, Rosin, Turpentine, Pitch, Hyson, Green, and Souchong Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Sugar in Hhds. & Barrels, Loaf, single & double do Jamaica Spirits, Grenada Rum, St. Croix do, Molasses, French Brandy, Spanish do, Hollands Gin, American do, Jamaica Shrub, Madeira, Port, Teneriffe and Spanish Wines, real Spanish Segars, Plug Tobacco in small Kegs, twist do in small casks, fine cut do, Tamarinds in small Kegs, Nutmegs & Cloves, London Brown stout in Casks of 8 to 12 doz. each, Pork, Beef, Hams, new Butter in small Kegs, made this year, yellow and sweet, Flower, Peas, Biscuit, Paint Oil, Lamp do, Paints of all colours, Ketchup, and Queen Sauces.

WILLIAM SMITH.

Quebec, 24th July, 1809.

FOR SALE, in the Subscribers' Stores, on the QUEEN'S WHARF:—

A QUANTITY of MANCHESTER GOODS—consisting of Calicoes, Gingham, Velveteens, Thicksets, Umbrellas, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Silk Thread and Twist, black silk Handkerchiefs, Lute strings and Persians, Ribbons, Galloons and Tapes, Nankeens, Jeans and Fustians, Dimity, Princess Cord, striped Cottons and cotton Shirtings, Chambrays, Hosiery, Cotton Wick, cotton Threads and Laces, Pins, Playing Cards, a few cases of fine and common HATS, IN DIA white and blue COTTONS, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs, cotton ROMALS, silk Bandanoes, &c. &c.

One case assorted GLOVES,

One do. do STATIONARY,

A quantity of well assorted WOOLLENS, consisting of coarse, middling, second and superfine Cloths, Flannels, Flushings, Coatings, Bombazettes, Callimancoes, &c.—a quantity of well assorted HARDWARE, IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, Spades, Shovels, Frying Pans, Vices, Anvils, Crowley and Blistered STEEL, Ox and Trace CHAINS—shingling, case, plank and covering NAILS—deck and spike NAILS; Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c.

ALSO—A few cases English TEA, 2 bags best Pimento, a case of Morocco Skins, one Trunk of Quills, and a quantity of Liverpool SALT.

AND—the cargo of the UNITY, from Newcastle, now landing, consisting of—  
 PAINTS, Coal Tar, Allum,  
 Oils, Cordage, Mustard,  
 Varnish, Lines & Twine, PIPES,  
 Rosin, Black Lead, Corks,  
 Copperas, Fig Blue, Window glass,  
 Lamp Black, Whitening, Grindstones,  
 Ivory Black, Paris white, Shoemakers  
 Red Lead, Chalk, Thread,  
 2 Boxes Watch Glasses, Marling and spun Yarn—SHOT, LEAD in sheets, bars and ingots; a few Hogsheads and Crates of assorted GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, and BROWN EARTHENWARE.

Liberal credits will be given to those that purchase a quantity, on approved security.

HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB.  
 30th July, 1809.

**NOTICE.**

THE Subscribers having occasion for the whole of the Beach from Pointe a Piseau to Mr. Osborne's Timber ground, and also at Wolfe's Cove, cannot permit any Rafts to be landed there but such as are deliverable to them. All others will be subject to the charge of 20s. per Crib, as fixed by law, for every twenty-four hours they remain, which will be exacted.

No person whatever has any right to sell or deliver timber of lumber of any kind on the above mentioned Beach, but the subscribers or their Agent, Mr. DANIEL GRANT, residing there, and the Cutlers are to deliver none thence but by their leave on pain of personal responsibility.—Experience renders it necessary for the subscribers also to caution purchasers against receiving Lumber from their Timber ground without previous application to themselves or Agent.

MURE & JOLLIFFE.

JOHN MURE & Co.

LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE

Quebec, 5th July, 1809.

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 iron 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.

DAVID ANDERSON & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Corderoys, Woolens assorted,

Thicksets, Hats, silk and common,

Velverets, Linen,

Quiltings, Iron,

Calicoes, Nails,

Handkerchiefs, Hoops,

Nankeens, Whiting,

Cotton Hose, Earthenware,

Ferrets &c. Blackware,

Velvet Ribbons Cordage twice laid,

Tapes &c. Bottles,

Cambrie Muslins, Flint Glassware,

Umbrellas, Copperas.

ALSO,

Cheese, Raisins, Currants, Brandy, and best London particular Madeira Wine, a few pipes of which are old and of a very superior quality.

The whole is a consignment which will be sold very low, in order to effect immediate sales.

Quebec, 5th June, 1809.

**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,**

A few Pipes of real Cogniac Brandy, if applied for soon,

Muscovado Sugar,

Fine Jamaica Coffee,

Trinidad Molasses,

White Virgin Wax,

Yellow Bees Wax,

Two Church Bells, 290 and 195 lbs.

Prime Pork,

Fine Velvet Corks.

A few Tons large size Lignum Vitae,

Patent Japan Liquid Blacking in Casks,

Pipes, Iron, &c. Ls. DELAMARE,

Quebec, 3d July, 1809.

JUST arrived and will be Sold at Thomas's Shop, a large assortment of Confectionary, consisting of Preferred Cherries, Jellies, Raspberry Jam, Clear Cake &c. The above are well worth the attention of the Public, as they will find them of a much superior flavor and cheaper than they can possibly be made in this country.

Quebec, 12th. June, 1809.

**NEW WHOLESALE COMMISSION WAREHOUSE.**

THE following Goods are partly arrived, and the remainder daily expected from London, Liverpool, and Cork for sale on commission, on reasonable terms, for produce, cash, bills, or any approved payment.—

A variety of Woolens, 7-8, 5-4, 6-4, 7-4 Flannels, Baizes, low priced Blankets direct from the Manufacturer, superfine linen Shirts ruffled with fine French Cambric, 4 4 Irish Linens in cases, from 2/6. to 5/4. per yard; superfine Bed Ticken, Russia Sheetting, Grey Holland, fine Ozaburghs, twilled Sacking, fine Campliens for gentlemen's cloaks, very low priced Yarn and Worsted Stockings, large listing Slippers for wearing over boots and shoes, low priced Glassware in hogheads assorted, Nails ditto, Iron Chains for draught and timber, small and large, Blasting and Quarry Fools of all descriptions, Staples for timber, Masons' Hammers and Smiths' Sledges assorted, common Hinges, &c. &c. new pieces of Iron Hoops purposely imported for making Cut Nails, 30 new double cased silver Watches (capped and seconds) assorted 35/ to 100/—30 to 40 pipes excellent Port Wine, 10,000 minots Salt, afloat.

ALSO,

A small quantity of Irish Sweetmeats, in neat packages for family use, consisting of well cured smoked Hung Beef, Hams and Checks, of superior quality.

HENRY DEAVES.

St Peter street, June 12th, 1809.

N. B. The Sweetmeats are arrived.

**PATTERSON & Co. HAVE FOR SALE—**

a few Bales Newcastle CANVAS.

Custom House Buildings, Quebec,

20th July, 1809.

Printed and published for THOMAS CARY, No. 3, St. Lewis Street, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, No. 19, Buede Street.