

BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the district of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Pierre Desautels, against the lands and tenements of Jean Baptiste Duquet, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said JEAN BAPTISTE DUQUET, a land situate at the cote Saint Ferri, in the seigniory of Amqui, in the last district, containing three arpents in front, by thirty arpents in depth, bounded in the front by the river Chateauguay, in the rear by the lands of lake Saint Louis, on one side by Jean Baptiste Lavigne, and on the other side by Pierre Bous, or his representative with a house and other buildings thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice that the said land and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the church door of the parish of CHATEAUGUAY, on MONDAY the TWENTY FIRST DAY of JANUARY next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known. EDWD. WM. GRAY, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a WRIT of EXECUTION issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas, in and for the district of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Therese Coutlee, Superior of the nuns of the General Hospital, at Montreal, against the lands and tenements of Nicolas Leclair, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said NICOLAS LECLAIR, a land situate on the border of the Lake Saint Louis, in the seigniory of Chateauguay, in the said district, containing three arpents in front, by twenty-five arpents in depth, bounded in the front by the said Lake Saint Louis, in the rear by ungranted lands, on one side by the lands of Nicolas Consigny, and on the other side by the land of Joachim Gendron. Now I do hereby give notice that the said land will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the church door of the Parish of Chateauguay aforesaid, on MONDAY the TWENTY EIGHTH day of JANUARY next, at TEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known. EDWD. WM. GRAY, Sheriff.

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FOR SALE.—At MONRO & BELL'S Stores. A few Barrels of excellent PASTRY FLOUR, just received from Machiche Mills.—27th June, 1810.

FOR SALE, at a very reduced price, ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND STANDARD STAVES.—Credit on the above will be given until the Fall, on approved Bills.—For particulars apply to JOHN SEXTON CAMPBELL, State Collector, Quebec, 5th July, 1810.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.—100 Puncheons Letward Island Rum, 50 Puncheons Jamaica Spirits, 50 Puna Irish do, 50 Pipes Spanish Red Wine, 31 Pipes Spanish Brandy, 20 Pieces best Cognac do, 30 Buts Sherry Wine, 10 Pieces Geneva, 19 Tierces Old Port Wine, of superior quality, each containing from 4 to 6 dozen. 67 Bbls. best Brown Stout Porter in bottles of 3 doz. 6 Casks Scotch Ale, 362 Casks Paint, 12 Tons Bar Iron assorted, 3 new Cables 10, 13 and 14 inches, with a quantity of Cordage. PATTERSON & Co. St. Peter Street, June 14, 1810.

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

BY PRIVATE SALE. VERY Cheap for Ready Money, by the piece, Superfine and coarse CLOTHS, cotton Sarjants for Bed-lies, gowns and bonnets, 50 pieces shawls, 40 pieces calico, 5 small kegs fine honey, ribbands, black velvet, a few fine fowling pieces, two dinner sets, 15 dozen Ladies Morocco slippers, &c. &c.—Apply to J.A. GRAY, Auct. & Br. who expects daily, India Silks and Silk Handkerchiefs. Quebec, 19th April, 1810.

The Subscriber has just opened for sale, at his store, No 27, Mountain street, a complete assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Linnens and Diaper Linnens Yable Cloths, Cotton, Table Linnens, Huccabucks, superfine Cambricks, and Jaconet Muslins, Serig Leno Muslin, and India buck Muslins, superfine Sheetings, Silk Stockings, fine lace and plain Hose, Dimities, Quiltings and Tollenets—A choice assortment of Family Mourning consisting of superfine Bombazines, black Jaconet, Black Book, black Mull, black Sarjants Cambricks, with a variety of other articles too numerous to insert. The whole of the above goods having been purchased with ready money, the Subscriber is determined to sell them on moderate terms positively for cash only. 7th June, No. 27 Mountain Street, C. RIVERS.

TAR—100 Barrels for Sale, by ANTHY. ATKINSON, St. Peter's Street.

CATHERINE FERLAND gives public notice, that for the support of her family, she has obtained from court a separation of estate from P. X. Boyvan, her husband, under date of the 16th June last, and that she continues the business on her own account, in that large yellow house next to the Presbytere of Beethi, & where she takes an entertainment for travellers from Quebec to Montreal, and vice versa, with the assistance of her friends, sufficiently good to give satisfaction to those who will favour her with their employ in that line. She also begs of her friends the kindness of recommending her house to travellers.—She has received goods to be sold on commission and in daily expectation of more. Assuring those persons who will trust any goods to her, that they may depend upon her punctuality in every respect.—Bourthier, Sep. 10.

FOR SALE.—A QUANTITY of Norway Pine LATHWOOD and Ash OARS.—Apply to PATTERSON, DYKE & Co. 10th April, 1810.

FOR SALE.—At the Subscribers Stores, on the Queen's Wharf, next door below Messrs. HOYLE & Co. Queen's Wharf, 26th July, 1810. J. T. HOYLE & Co.

TWENTY EIGHT Bales Superfine, Fine and coarse Cloths. 2 Boxes elegant Ribbons. 1 - - - - - Lace. 450 Dozen Silk, Cotton and Tamba wool hose. 4 Bales Flannels. 50 Crates of well assorted Earthenware. 40 Chaldons Liverpool coals. Pot and Pearl Ashes. A few thousand Staves. 50 Barrels Pork. 100 Boxes window glass, 7 1/2 and 8 1/2. 200 Kegs of white, yellow, and black paint. 30 Tons whitening. 3 Cases Mustard in lb. bottles. 30 Bags Pimento. 20 Boxes large German Glass. Apply to BENN, HEATH & Co. Quebec, 25th July, 1810.

FOR SALE.—Pine Boards 1st Quality, 2d. do. Pine Plank, 1 1/2 inch thick, 10 to 40 feet long. Also, some of the best Ash Oars 12 to 24 feet long, Spars, Lathwood, Handspikes, and other articles of Lumber, upon which a deduction of 5 per cent will be made from the market prices, for Cash. THOS. LEE, Junr. Quebec, 3d Sept. 1810. Mountain street 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.

CREDIT.—On approved Security, till 20th October next, a Consignment of Red Ticken, Sheetings, Checks, Calicoes, Shawls, Hosiery, and other Goods on low Terms, recently landed. HENRY DEAVES. Mr. Todd's Wharf, St. Peter, Street, Quebec, 26th July, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—THE Subscribers inform the Merchants, Masters of Vessels and the Public in general, that they have opened a Shipchandlery, Provision and Grocery Store, at the house No. 15, St. Peter Street, where every article in the line of business is had at the shortest notice, and they hope by their attention and industry to share a part of the Public's patronage which they most respectfully solicit. JOHN WHITE & Co. Quebec, 4th May, 1810.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—To Sail about the 25th Inst. THE fast Sailing Ship HARRIET, JAMES FOX, master, 440 Tons Register, armed with 10 guns, eighteen pounders.—For passage only, having superior accommodations, apply to the master on board, Queen's Wharf, or to Messrs. HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIB. Quebec, 4th Sept. 1810.

FOR GREENOCK.—THE fine New fast sailing Ship ANN GREEN, Captain Abrams, can take 150 tons on Freight, if applied for immediately. The Ann Green has excellent accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage, apply to Capt. Abrams on board, or to JOHN DEMPSTER. Quebec, 23d Aug. 1810.

THE PRESBOT, Capt. THOMPSON, will take a few tons on freight, if applied for immediately. MASON & MALL. Quebec, 26th June, 1810.

WANTED TO CHARTER FOR LONDON. A Vessel of 200 to 400 Tons Burthen... Enquire of JOHN MUNRO, at his Agency and Commission Office, Lower Town. Quebec, 12th Sept. 1810.

GEORGE BROWNE No. 9, Notre Dame Street Lower and No. 2, St. Joseph Street, Upper Town, has for Sale, Superior East, Madeira, Charet, Brandy, Port, Ale and Burton Beer, in Wood and Bottles, superfine, fine and coarse Woolen Cloths, double and single rose Blankets, military dress and undress Hats, gentlemen's Bows and Shoes, best London made Saddles, Bridles and Double Bits, writing paper of all sorts and of the very best quality, Silk, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery, a few single barrel fowling Pieces, double and single shot Belts, powder Flasks, Steel Chargers, Screw Drivers and Flints—ALSO—a few barrels bright Jamaica Sugar and two best white Wine Vinegar.

WHO WANTS TO CHARTER. TWO Ships of 350, to 400 tons each, for London, one of 300 to 350 tons for Liverpool and one of 150 to 300 tons for L'An Regie. Quebec, 10th September, 1810.

FOR SALE, at the Ship Yard occupied by the Subscriber, the HULL and SPARS complete of a NEW SHIP, supported with Register Two Hundred and Ninety Tons, and can be launched in less than three weeks, apply on the premises, opposite Ance des Meres. Quebec, 19th September, 1810. GEORGE CHARLES.

FOR FREIGHT or CHARTER to GLYDE.—The good Brig FAVORITE, Jas. Gray, master, will be ready in a few days to receive a cargo. Apply to JOHN DEMPSTER. Quebec, 20th Sept. 1810.

FOR GREENOCK.—To Sail about the 10th of October, the new ship DIAMOND, 371 Tons Register, John ALEXANDER MUNN, at Diamond Harbour, on board. Quebec, 27th Sept. 1810.

FOR SALE.—The Good Brig LURE SHEFFIELD, about 100 Tons measurement, under command, and expected about the 10th October, to arrive at Quebec, and to be sold by the Subscriber, at the house No. 15, St. Peter Street. Apply to JOHN DEMPSTER. Quebec, 25th Sept. 1810. L. DELAMARE.

FOR SALE, A TWO STORY HOUSE, pleasantly situated in the UPPER TOWN, St. Ursule Street, with Stabling for four Horses, &c. and a place for three Cows, a yard, &c.—Exp. terms will be given for the payment. Apply to the Printer.—16th July, 1810.

FOR SALE BY FRANS. & WM. HUNTER.—Oak & Pine, timber, spars, staves, handspikes, ash oars, soap, candles, nails, coffee, &c. &c. Quebec, 21st May, 1810.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.—50 M. Feet Pine Timber, 50 M. Feet Oak Timber, 10 M. Feet Pine Plank, 10 M. Staves.—ALSO, 100 & Pearl Ashes. WILSON, ROBERTSON & Co. Sault au Marais Street, 15th Aug. 1810.

JOSEPH CRAVH respectfully informs the Public, that he has just arrived from London, with the most fashionable assortment of Goods that ever were exposed for sale in this Province, which he will dispose of at the house lately occupied by Capt. Ruel, in Sault au Marais street. As these Goods were bought for Cash, they will be sold remarkably cheap, for ready money or good Bills on London.—Quebec, 14th June, 1810.

TO LET.—A piece of ground, near the River, fit for laying on Timber and other Lumber. ALSO—About 20 to 25 Arpents of Pasture or tillage Ground—apply to DAVID ROSS. Sillery, 24th June, 1810.

FOR SALE.—A piece of land situate at La Cardiniere near Quebec; of 11 perches in front by five arpents in depth, bounded in front by the King's highway, to the north east by Francois Gauthier, to the south west by Ant. Lortie, and in the rear by Louis Belledou. Apply to MICHEL CARRIER, Tanner, St. Roc. Quebec, 15th August, 1810.

SPANISH RED WINE. JUST arrived, and for sale by the subscriber, 200 Pipes Spanish Red Wine, of superior quality. ALSO, 200 Pipes strong Letward Island RUM. W. M. OVIATT. Quebec, 4th June, 1810.

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 others of the persons who have claims in 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 entrusted with. Letters post paid will be attended to. W. F. SCOTT. Quebec, Sept. 3, 1810.

ALL persons indebted to the Succession of the deceased THOMAS SCOTT, Esq. late Collector of his Majesty's Customs at this Port, as well as all those having any Claims against the said Succession, are hereby requested to come forward to settle the same with the Subscribers without delay.—Quebec, 6th May, 1810. WILLIAM BURNS, Executor to the last Will of THOMAS SCOTT, Esq. MATHW L'YMBURNER, & Testament of THOMAS ROBERT MORROGH, Esq. THOMAS DOUGLASS, Curator for absent Heirs.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—The Subscriber daily appointed Curator to the estate of the late ALEXANDER JOON, formerly Merchant of the City of Quebec, requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased, to make immediate payment. And all those who may be indebted, are desired to produce their accounts, in order that the affairs of the said deceased may be settled according to law. Quebec, 25th Aug. 1810. JOHN ANDERSON.

THE undersigned JOHN JONES, being duly elected, in and for the District of Quebec, Curator to the ESTATE of MA. JAMES SANDERSON, Merchant, arrived this summer from London, and hereby declared in the city of Montreal, gives this Public Notice thereof, and requires all persons indebted to the said James SANDERSON, or his principals, by mortgage, bond, obligation, promissory note, book debt, shipment, sales, commitment, or otherwise, to account for, make good, and pay the same, to him the said John Jones, and to no other person. JOHN JONES, Curator to the Estate of James SANDERSON, deceased. Quebec, 6th Sept. 1810.

ON SALE, 500 Puncheons GRENADA RUM, and JAMAICA SPIRITS of good strength and flavor, ALSO—40 Chests of Hyson Skin TEA.—Apply to Ruel's Fort, No. 8. F. EVANS.

LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE have for Sale, LAINE's best PATENT CABLES and HAWKERS from 4 to 14 inches, an assortment of Cordages, Anchors, Sheathing paper, Nails and Spikes. Quebec, August 10, 1810.

SPANISH WINES—22 pipes very excellent, for Sale on very reasonable terms, by WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co. Quebec, 6th September, 1810.

FOR SALE.—A few pipes of French Brandy & Brandy bottled of different qualities; woodcut, coloured thread, stockings, white-lace, assorted hardware in convenient cases for travellers, consisting of carpenter's tools, &c. window glass, paints, nails, iron, and a few crates of well-assorted earthenware. Quebec, 25th Sept. 1810. HENRY BLACK.

FOR SALE.—Jamaica Spirits, and L. Island Rum. Strong Fish Whiskey, Spanish Red Wine, London Particulars, &c. &c. Sherry Wine in butts and casks, Old Cognac Brandy of good strength, Strong Brown Stout in Hhds, 1500 Minib's of Ubes Salt, &c. &c. A few Tons Iron Hoops for making shingle nails. The following Goods are now landing, Irish linen, sheeting, bed ticken, calicoes, 7 1/2 and 6-4 fancy sh. wls, yarn and worked hosiery, camlets for cloaks, Olive balfenes, and strong knit gloves, for Cash or very liberal Credit on approved security. HENRY DEAVES. Quebec, 16th July, 1810.

FOR SALE, on very reasonable terms, by the Subscribers.—150 Bbls. Pot and Pearl Ashes, (an excellent lot) 10 M. Staves, which, for the convenience of purchasers, will be put on board their vessels at a reasonable expense, 10 M. Feet White Oak Timber, 8 M. do. do. Pine do. And just arrived, a very extensive Consignment of Woolens of every description. WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co. Quebec, 6th Aug. 1810.

FOR SALE. At the Subscriber's Stores No. 1, Canotarie, GENERAL Assortment of Dry Goods (of the most reasonable terms) for Cash, consisting of superfine Blacking web of an excellent quality, cotton and broad cloth, muslins, shirtings, cotton shirting, cotton lace, tin millinery, hats and wire Cords, nails and crooked nails, fish and glass wire, 30 Crates white and blue Cheesecloth, with the dip of a superior quality, Seyches, hair iron and hair steel, pipes in boxes—Fine printed cottons, a few pairs of fine blue blankets, best sugar, and a variety of other articles.—Also, A quantity of 3 and a half-inch, 3 inch, and 2 and a half inch planks and inch boards of a very superior quality, for exportation, and at low prices. THOS. WILSON. Quebec, 30th May, 1810.

ALSO, Just arrived from Aberdeen, Recovery and Jane from Liverpool an assortment of DR. YOUNG'S LUB consisting of broad superfine and second Cloth, cotton and common Stocking web, Kerseymeres, a few cases of Flannel shirting consisting of binding Tapes, Thread and Ribbons, cotton and worsted hose, Overalls, Gloves and Mitts, double-washed scarlet and fur Caps, double-napped cotton Caps, worsted drawn Guernsey Stocks, best-hatted Salt, double-glazed Cheesecloth, Hardware and Tinware and a variety of other articles, all which will be sold very low for cash. THOS. WILSON. Quebec, 30th May, 1810.

FIFTEEN CASES IRISH LINENS from 12d to 4d per yard, and Thirty Dozen fine ruffled ready made Gentlemen's shirts, just received from Belfast; the quality and workmanship excellent, from 16s 6d to 25s each. HENRY DEAVES. St. Peter Street, Sep. 19, 1810.

GEORGE BROWNE, No. 9, Notre Dame Street, has just arrived and for Sale, Ten Pipes Excellent Port Wine, warranted three years in the Casks, a few Barrels Bright Mustard, Sugar and Coffee, Hyson and Fawn skin Tea, best white Wine Whogear in Jars, containing 4, 5 and 6 gallons each, a small quantity double refined & Loaf Sugar; also a parcel Wax and Spermaceti Candles of London manufacture.—25th Sept. 1810.

JUST LANDED.—from on board the ship from Liverpool 10 CASES of HARDWARE, Consisting of Edge Tools, Files, &c. most of which suitable for Ship Carpenters use, for Sale. BENN, HEATH & Co. 13th Sept. 1810.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS, on reasonable Terms, 250 Barrels Meats of Prime Beef, 25 Barrels Cargo Pork, 107 Small Kegs Butter of a superior quality, 200 Boxes Dpt and Mould Candles, 223 do. excellent Soap, 42 small Cases, Window, Rose and Jesamine Soap, 30 Barrels Upper Canada Cheese, 51 do. pickled Herrings, 65 Boxes fresh Bloom Raisins, 1 Cask Nutmegs, 2 do. New Orleans Indigo, 6 Pipes fine old L. P. Madeira, 2 Capital Porté Pianos, A few Barrels Gun Powder. Quebec, 27th June, 1810. JONES & WHITE.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, and immediately Possession given, THAT fine and good HOUSE, at QUINCY VER DU LOUP, near the Bridge, on a large and well-situated lot, containing a large and commodious Lot of Ground, upon which are built a Handsome, well-furnished house and other buildings; there is also a garden planted with fruit trees, the whole in good order.—For particulars apply to the undersigned Proprietor, who will make the terms easy on part payment. CHARLES FORTIER. Three Rivers, 5 Sep. 1810.

A CRESCENT COVE, for Sale, several Cargoes of Oak and Pine Timber, Pine Planks, Staves of all dimensions, Masts and Spars of various sizes, Lathwood, Ash-Oars, hickory handspikes, &c. &c. Apply to F. & W. H. MURPHY, at N. B. A's Cellars and Laborers are daily at work at Crescent Cove, every facility will be afforded to ships, loading, unloading, and stowing their cargo.—LSO, For Sale on different terms, on approved bills, or in short credit, 60 to 80 M. Staves, &c. &c. Quebec, 20th Sept. 1810. F. & W. H.

The Grand Jury beg leave to thank the Court for the very learned and able charge delivered to them by his Honor the Chief Justice, at the opening of the present Session; and being strongly impressed with a conviction of the necessity and importance of secrecy, as an essential part of the duty of Grand Jurymen, do pray that they may be favoured with a copy of the Charge, or such Extract therefrom as their Honours may deem proper, and that they be permitted to publish the same.

Grand Jury Room, Wm. Burns, Foreman. 26th Sept. 1810.

CHARGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY, "To keep secret the King's counsel, your own, and that of your fellows," is one among the highest duties of your office; and to the faithful performance of this duty, you stand pledged, by the solemn and powerful obligation of your oath.

Of the antiquity of our law in this respect, no doubt can be entertained. Bracton and Britton, two of the earliest writers upon the jurisprudence of England, inform us, that in the several periods of time, in which they wrote, the oath taken by the Foreman of every Grand Jury, and repeated by every member of the Inquest, was nearly in the present form, that part of it particularly by which secrecy is required; and of the estimation in which the necessity and importance of secrecy, as required by the oath, were then held, we have unquestionable evidence in the dispute which appears by our ancient Law-Books to have existed, upon the question whether a Grand Juror who should discover the name of an accused person, or the proof adduced against him, would be guilty of Treason or Felony.

In this dispute it was acknowledged by all (Lawyers as well as others) who took part in it, that such an offender deserved to suffer the highest punishment; the contest being, not whether he ought or ought not, to suffer death for such an offence, but in what manner it ought to be inflicted, whether he should suffer death, as a Felon, or, as a Traitor.

It is true by the light of after ages this doctrine has been found to be erroneous, and the offence satisfactorily proved to be neither Treason nor Felony; yet it has been as satisfactorily proved to be a crime of great magnitude, and it is still held to be a misdemeanour of the first class, deeply aggravated by the guilt of perjury.

That as a Grand Jury you ought to be acquainted with all that relates to your institution, will be readily admitted; and as you are bound in conscience to make yourselves masters of every part of your duty, so are we equally bound to aid you in your researches, with every assistance which it is in our power to afford. No apology therefore can be necessary for any endeavours to elucidate a condition of your oath, which has been sanctioned by the constant and uninterrupted usage of many centuries, which the wisdom of our ancestors first required, and which the experience of their posterity has approved and continues to require.

It is indisputably right, that you should be apprised of the counsels which you are bound to keep secret, and of the grounds upon which secrecy is demanded. Upon these points therefore we shall proceed to lay before you some information, which, as it may be useful, we trust, will not be unacceptable.

Every living language must be subject to perpetual changes from its very nature as well as from that variety of incidents which affect all sublunary things. It is not therefore extraordinary, that the word "Counsel," in common acceptation, should have comprehended more in ancient times than it does at present. "Advice" is now the principal import of the word; formerly it implied much more—it implied not only "advice," but "purpose and design"—"consultation and the interchange of opinions"—"secrets entrusted in consultation"—and "deliberation."—That it implied purpose and design, we find from the English translation of the Psalms, "The counsel of the ungodly standeth for envy; the thoughts of his heart to all go against him."—That it implied "consultation and the interchange of opinions," we learn from the works of our great Dramatic Poet, "I hold as little Counsel with such fear, as you"—That it implied "secrets entrusted in consultation," we learn from the same Author, "They cannot keep counsel, they'll reveal"—and that it implied "deliberation," we learn from Hooker, "They all confess that in the working of that first cause, Counsel is used, reason followed, and a way observed."

Now the principles of our Constitution are such, that the King in whom centers the Majesty of the whole community is the person injured by every infraction of the public rights; he is therefore in all cases the prosecutor for every public offence, and the pursuit of every offender being thus entrusted to him alone, the purpose, design or counsel of every prosecution must necessarily be the "King's Counsel."—The duties of this important trust are however so complicated, that they cannot be executed by the King alone. He is therefore provided with a variety of officers, who are charged with the execution of many services which precede the public accusation of offenders, in the name of the Sovereign; and it is by law intended that all these officers (for the peace of society and the security of the subject) should at all times be vigilant and active, and assist their Royal master with all such information, advice, or counsel, as circumstances require for the arrest and exemplary punishment of all offenders.

It is moreover the duty of every subject to assist his Majesty to the utmost in the discharge of the important duties of his station; and it happens therefore that the Sovereign as frequently prosecutes upon "counsel" which he receives from individuals, as upon the counsel of his more immediate servants; and as he lawfully may proceed in the due course of law without the information or advice of any of his officers or of any individual, it happens also, that the King occasionally prosecutes upon his own counsel solely.

Now such again are the principles of our Constitution, that except the few cases in which prosecutions can be instituted upon Informations filed by the Attorney General, the King cannot bring offenders to judgment, or compel them even to answer to accusations preferred against them, until his "counsel" substantiated by legal evidence, are submitted to the investigation and inquiry of a Grand Jury; from hence, in the course of justice, (of which the Monarch is the fountain) it becomes unavoidably necessary, to reveal to the Jurors of the Bench all that has been discovered to the King or to his officers concerning the offence of which any man is accused before them, and this not only in reference to the accused himself, but to all his accomplices, and to all accessories, as well before as after the fact; all circumstances of suspicion, all presumptions that induce a belief of guilt, must be communicated, with all attendant facts, by which the Jury may be enabled to make a more exact and effectual inquiry, and to present the whole truth.

Where the King prosecutes without the information or advice of any of his officers or of any individual, the counsel upon which he proceeds and which he submits to the consideration of the Grand Jury, is emphatically "The King's Counsel"—and the counsels which he receives from others and adopts, which upon his part and in his name are laid in evidence before the Grand Jury through the medium of his officers, are also distinctly "The King's Counsels."—The same domination must be applied to all informations or counsels which (as it sometimes happens) are given in the first instance to the Jury by individuals who are not members of their body—for in such cases as a prosecution upon them cannot be instituted in any other than the King's name, or be continued without his approbation, the Jury act as officers of the King—on his behalf and to his use, they receive the counsel which is offered; and this counsel, therefore, must necessarily be his.

Such are the various counsels of the King to which your oath refers; and inasmuch, as of all these, whatever you adopt must become your own and your fellows, and whatever you reject must still continue to be the King's, it is evident, that the obligation to secrecy "according to your oath," in all these several respects, cannot under any circumstances be destroyed.—If you reject, it remains as before; if you adopt, a new obligation is superadded.

The counsels of the King which you adopt are (as we have just observed) your own and your fellows, but they are not solely of this description. There are many instances in which from compassion and from other motives, the accusation against the culprit is declined or delayed, until the accused, called to the Grand Inquest and bound as a member by a solemn engagement, "to leave no man unpunished," and "to present all things truly, as they come to his knowledge," feels that to be an imperious duty which he had before believed to be a matter of discretion. In these cases, it is the counsel of one or more Jurors, which is offered to the Inquest, and whether it be your own (individually speaking) or that of a fellow Juror, or Jurors, it is counsel within the scope of your oath, your oath

being "to keep secret your own counsel, and that of your fellows," without distinction of any kind as to persons or numbers. "It is moreover the duty of the Grand Jury "to counsel" upon the matters before them, that is, to consult, to interchange their opinions, to deliberate and ultimately to advise.—Your consultations, therefore, and your debates, the opinions which you respectively interchange with each other, your deliberations and advice, are all your counsels—your own, or that of your fellows, or both, and consequently all, are within the purview and literal expression of your oath.

To maintain an impeneable reserve upon all matters, begun or concluded before you, and upon every thing which in point of fact is directly or indirectly connected with them, or even thought to be so,—appears to be the only course by which an oath so comprehensive in variety and extent, can be securely and conscientiously kept.

GENTLEMEN, "It remains for us to state the grounds upon which secrecy is demanded of you; and this we shall do succinctly by enumerating the principal motives by which the law has been influenced to require it.

It has wisely concluded, that if culprits could ascertain all that is known of their crimes, conspiracies might be formed to conceal them from further detection, and to defeat inquiries which otherwise might be made with success—and where such measures should be found to be impracticable, that they themselves might escape by flight.—That on the contrary, if the evidence against the accused is incomplete, it may be safely kept under secrecy until further evidence can be obtained, and if sufficient proof can afterwards be made of the offence, an indictment may be found, and the party compelled to answer.

That if the evidence against one who is accused, should be publicly known, it might easily be determined how far it might extend to others; and having notice of their danger, confederates and accomplices might also escape from justice.—That the reputation, character and credit of all who are accused, without cause, (from hasty zeal, from malice or revenge) may suffer in the estimation of the public, if the fact of accusation be generally known; but on the contrary, cannot be injured if it be known only to those by whom the accusation itself hath been rejected.

That where Bills of Indictment are found, concealment prevents the testimony produced before the Grand Jury from being counteracted at the trial, by subornation of perjury, on the part of the persons against whom the Bills are found.

There is yet another motive which has its origin in that prevailing principle of tenderness to the accused, which distinguishes the criminal law of England from all others.—

It is the great object of this code, to secure an impartial trial for every man who has the misfortune to be accused of any crime; and it is particularly solicitous, that the public mind should not be prejudiced against him, lest the Perit Jury should partake of that prejudice, to his detriment.—Influenced by this noble sentiment, it lays the injunction of secrecy upon all Grand Jurors; who from the nature of their office, having heard evidence against the accused and nothing in his justification, can communicate to the world such facts only as may deprive him of the inestimable benefit of an unbiased Jury, which justice and humanity require.

GENTLEMEN, "The commitments of the last vacation, are numerous, but as far as facts have come to our knowledge, we are not apprised of any cases which call for particular observation at this period. Your charge therefore is general, to present all offences committed within your district from Treason to Treason; and if in the prosecution of your inquiries, you should see occasion to have resort to the Court upon any point of law, you will find us ready to give you aid, at all times.

Your researches, however, must by no means be confined to the offences enumerated in the Calendar.—Crimes of every description have their origin in the vicious and immoral habits of the people; and every means, within the sphere of your inquiries by which such habits can be fostered, are objects requiring your immediate and most sedulous attention.

GENTLEMEN, In the exercise of all the various branches of your great trust, you must not (to use the words of an eminent writer) fear to say any thing that is true, nor dare to say any thing that is false;—and let your conduct in every particular be such, that the innocent may approach the tribunal without the apprehension of danger, and the guilty leave it without complaining of injustice.

FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

LONDON Aug 11.—The 7th regiment, from Halifax, 1000 strong landed at Lisbon on the 28th ult. and was to join the army as soon as possible.

August 13.—The Carteret packet, Captain Davey, arrived on Friday at Falmouth, with a Mail from Messina, Malta, and Gibraltar. "The intelligence is of great importance—Murat has attempted to invade Sicily, and has been defeated with the loss of between three and 4,000 men. Whilst the Carteret packet was at Messina, the French camp was distinctly visible on the opposite shore of Calabria, and various opinions prevailed as to the number and real intentions of the enemy. The Carteret sailed from Messina on the 23d June, at which time a very heavy cannonade was seen and heard over the Faro point, and which continued from one p. m. till eight—the packet running out of the sight and hearing of it.—Captain Davey knew nothing of its object or result. On the 2d of July, the packet touched at Girgenti, on the S. W. side of Sicily, and there took on board a Sicilian Messenger, who had crossed the island from Palermo, with dispatches, and who reported, that the French had made an attempt to cross from Calabria to Sicily, but had been defeated, with the loss of between three and four thousand men. The Messenger also stated, that Admiral Martin had arrived at Palermo, to congratulate his Sicilian Majesty on the event."

The Argo, 43, Captain F. Warren, with the Quebec convoy, remain wind bound at Portsmouth.

Downing Street Aug. 11, 1810. A dispatch of which the following is an extract, was this morning received at Lord Liverpool's office, addressed to his lordship by Lieut. Gen. Vis. Wellington, dated Alverca, July 25. The cavalry attached to Gen. Crauford's advanced guard remained in the villages near the fort of La Concepcion till the 21st inst. when the enemy obliged it to retire towards Almeida and the fort of La Concepcion was destroyed.

From the 11th till yesterday morning, Brig. Gen. Crauford continued to occupy a position near Almeida, with his left within 800 yards of the fort, and his right extending towards Jonca. The enemy attacked him in this position yesterday morning, shortly after daylight, with a very large body of infantry and cavalry, and the Brig. Gen. retired across the bridge over the Coa.

In this operation I am sorry to say that the troops under his command suffered considerable loss. The enemy afterwards made three efforts to storm the bridge over the Coa, in all of which they were repulsed.

I am informed that throughout this trying day the commanding officers of the 43d, 52d, and 95th, regiments, Lt. Col. Beckwith, Lt. Col. Barclay, and Lt. Col. Hull, and all the officers and soldiers of these regiments, distinguished themselves. In Lt. Col. Hull, who was killed, his Majesty has lost an able and deserving officer.

Brig. Gen. Crauford has also noticed the steadiness of the 3d regiment of Portuguese Chasseurs under the command of Lt. Col. Elder. Since yesterday the enemy has made no movement. Copy of General Crauford's Report enclosed in Lord Wellington's Dispatch of July 25.

Carvelhal, July 23, 1810. My lord—I have the honor to report to your lordship, that yesterday morning the enemy advanced to attack the light division with between 3 and 4,000 cavalry, a considerable number of guns, and a large body of infantry. On the first appearance of the heads of the columns, the cavalry and brigade of artillery attached to the division, advanced to support the picquets, and Capt. Ross, with four guns, was for some time engaged with those attached to the enemy's cavalry, which were of much larger calibre. As the immense superiority of the enemy's force on the right of which the infantry of the division was posted having its left in some inclosures near the wind mill, about 800 yards from the place, and its right to the Coa, in a very broken and extensive position, which it was absolutely necessary to occupy, in order to cover the passage of the cavalry and artillery through the long defile leading to the bridge. After this was effected, the infantry retired by degree, and in a good order as it is possible in ground so extremely intricate. A position

close in front of the bridge was maintained as long as was necessary, to give time for the troops which had passed to take up one behind the river; and the bridge was afterwards defended with the greatest gallantry, though I am exceedingly sorry to say with considerable loss by the 43d, and part of the 95th regiments. Towards the afternoon the firing ceased; and after it was dark I withdrew the troops from Coa, and retired to this place: The troops behaved with the greatest gallantry. (Signed) R. CRAUFORD.

To Lord Viscount Wellington, &c. &c. Those returned as prisoners and missing were taken in a charge of the enemy's cavalry just after our cavalry and guns had begun to retire.

Names of Officers, killed, wounded, and missing. Killed—43d foot—Lt. Col. E. Hull, Capt. E. Cameron, Lieut. John Nason.

95th foot—Lieut. D. M'Leod. Wounded—Staff—Lieut. Shaw, 43d Regt. aid-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Crauford, slightly. 14th Light Dragoons—Lieut. Blatchford, severely.

1st Bat. 43d regt.—Capt. P. Deshou, T. Lloyd, and W. F. P. Napier, slightly; Capt. J. W. Hall, severely; Lieut. G. Johnstone, slightly; Lt. J. P. Hopkins, severely; Lieut. H. Hancock, slightly; Lieuts. J. M'Dearmaid, J. Stevenson, R. Frederick, severely.

52d Ditto—Major H. Ridewood, slightly; Capt. R. Campbell, ditto.

65th Ditto—Captains J. Creagh and Saml. Mitchell, severely, since dead; 1st Lt. H. C. Smith, slightly; 1st Lieut. M. Pratt, P. Riley, A. Coane, and T. Smith, severely; 2nd Lieut. G. Simmons, ditto.

Missing.—1st Bat. 95th Regt. Lieut. J. M. M'Collock, taken prisoner.

Return of the number of the killed, wounded and missing in a division of the army under the command of his Excellency Lieut. Gen. Viscount Wellington, K. B. in action with the French army, near Almeida, on the 24th July, 1810—

Head Quarters, Alverca, July 25.

Staff—1 Staff, wounded.

Royal Horse Artillery—2 horses killed; 2 horses, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.

14th Light Dragoons—1 Serjt. killed; 1 Lt. 1 rank and file; 4 horses, wounded.

16th Light Dragoons—3 horses, wounded.

1st Hussars, King's German Legion—1 horse, killed; 2 rank and file, 3 horses wounded.

1st Bat. 43d Foot—1 Lt. Col. 1 Capt. 1 Lt. 2 Serjts. 13 rank & file, killed; 4 Capt. 6 Lieuts. 8 Serjts. 77 rank and file, wounded; 1 drummer, 14 rank and file, missing.

1st Bat. 52d Foot—1 rank and file, killed; 1 Major, 1 Capt. wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

1st Bat. 95th Foot—1 Lieut. 11 rank and file killed; 2 Capt. 5 Lt. Lieuts. 1 Ensign, 1 Serjt. 54 rank and file, wounded; 1 Lieut. 1 Serjt. 52 rank and file, missing.

1st Bat. Portuguese Casadores—2 rank and file, killed; 7 rank & file, wounded; 7 rank and file, missing.

3d Ditto—2 rank and file, killed; 1 Serjt. 23 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank & file, missing.

Total—1 Lt. Col. 1 Capt. 2 Lieutenants, 3 Serjents, 29 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 1 Staff, 1 Major, 7 Captains, 12 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 10 Serjents, 164 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded; 1 Lieut. 1 Serjt. 1 drummer, 80 rank and file, missing.

N. B. One Officer of the Portuguese Casadores wounded, rank and name not ascertained.

(Signed) C. STEWART. Brig. Gen. and Adj. Gen.

LONDON, Aug. 11—15.—The Gazette of Tuesday gives an account of the capture of two vessels in the Bay of Martino, in the island of Corsica, on the 21st of June, by the boats of the Alceate and Topaze, under the directions of Lieuts. Wilson and C. Hammond; a three gun battery at the entrance of the Bay, was carried by a detachment of seamen and marines, and the guns rendered unserviceable. The enemy had several men killed and wounded; on the side of the English one man was killed and two wounded: Also, the capture, by the Minerva, sloop of war, of the Sans Peur, French felucca privateer, of one long gun and two swivels, with 39 men; out 35 days from Genoa; and the capture, by the Sparrowhawk, of L'Intrepide privateer, of Marseilles, of 6 guns and 47 men.

A reward of 500l. is offered in this Gazette for the apprehension of the person or persons who set on fire the printing house of Mr. Gillet, in Crown Court, Fleet Street, on the 29th ult. and his Majesty's pardon is promised to any one of the persons concerned (except the person who actually set fire to the premises), upon discovering his accomplices, so that they may be convicted.

The Gazette also contains His Majesty's Proclamation for proroguing the Parliament from Tuesday the 21st of August, to Thursday, the 1st November.

The following account of the terms upon which the French Government is disposed to allow a commercial intercourse, by means of neutral vessels, with this country is extracted from an official document, dated July 20.—"The licences will be granted only for such ports as are already pointed out. The licence will remain in force for six months, but shall be submitted each voyage to the inspection of the Minister of Marine, with a declaration from the master of what he has done, and the occurrences of the voyage. The licence shall be delivered gratuitously. The outward cargoes must consist of wine and French brandies, to the extent of one sixth of the tonnage of the vessel (to be ascertained by the tonnage on which she pays her duties), and the remaining five-sixths to consist, at the discretion of the shippers, of wine, brandy, gum, herbs, seed, fruit, and the produce of French manufactures, and salt, of which the exportation may not be prohibited by the regulations of the Customs. The import cargoes shall consist of timber, hemp, raw materials, iron, bark, drugs, Russia tallow, wax, linseed, fish oil, pitch, tar, potatoes, shumack, dollars, lead, minium, tin, white lead, arsenic, dried hides in the hair, waistcoat and boards. Nothing is altered in the prior regulations respecting the destination of vessels." The only objection on the part of our government (and that appears insuperable) to this schedule of articles allowed to be imported into France is, that neither British manufactures nor colonial produce are included in it.

It is stated by a gentleman lately arrived in town from Lisbon, that the desertions from the French armies have not been represented as more numerous than they really are. He confirms the account of the cruelties most impolitely practised both by the Portuguese and Spaniards upon those who abandon the standard of the enemy; and he mentions that at the time of his departure from the peninsula, a large transport was proceeding to Cork with a great number of fugitives from the camp of the enemy.

The following were the positions of the English army, which is in five divisions; the first is commanded by Gen. Spencer, and consists of about 6000 men, posted at Celorico, about 20 miles from the grand corps of the French army. The second division is at Guarda, and is about 10,000 strong, under General Cole: Guarda is 30 miles distant from the French lines. The third division is at Pinhel, and is commanded by Gen. Picton, its force is 4000 men, and is upon a line with Gen. Spencer, at Celorico. The fourth division is under Gen. Hill, who was marching from Castel Branco, to join the second division at Guarda. The fifth division, or the advanced guard, is under Gen. Crauford, and is between two of the branches of the Coa. All these divisions are posted upon or at the feet of the mountains which descend gradually into the plain, at the extremity of which Ciudad Rodrigo is situated. The general position of the French army is in the plain which extends at the feet of the mountains on which the English are encamped. It is in eight divisions; five of which are immediately before Massena, and the rest could easily be concentrated before a general engagement.

The Goldinch is arrived from Corunna, with an account that the French in that vicinity were much annoyed by a force lately landed on that part of the coast by a British squadron. An article from Alicante, of the 17th of July says: "The Consul of his Sicilian Majesty of this city, has just received from Mahon the following interesting information:—'The Sicilian Prince, Queen Carotta, which is arrived from Palermo, brought dispatches from his Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans, and instantly sailed for Cadiz. The Captain says, that on the very day he left Palermo, official advices had arrived there, bringing the agreeable news, that the combined English and Sicilian fleets had defeated and totally destroyed a flotilla of galleys, which the enemy had just collected in Calabria, in order to make a descent upon Sicily.' This article states no date, and may refer to some affair of which we were before informed. The official information received by government relates merely to the preparations making by Murat for a descent, and

to the measures adopted on the Sicilian coast for repelling him. Up to the 23d of June, our men had been constantly successful in taking or destroying all the armed vessels or transports of the enemy, which they had any opportunity of encountering.

The following is a statement of the British force at Sicily, at the latter end of June, viz. 1st Bat. 10th foot, 1st and 2d Bats. 27th, 4th and 5th, 1st Bats. 62d, 1st Bat. 51st, 1st Bat. 4th, 1st Battalion, De Rolle's, Dillon's, and Chasseurs Britanniques.

The Island of Faro, near Corfu, has been abandoned by the French, and Capt. Griffiths, of the Leonidas, has taken possession of it.

The Dey of Algiers declared war against France, on the 29th May; all English ships taken by the Algerines are to be restored immediately.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, Aug. 18.—Arr. From Quebec—Hills, Bailly, Xanthus, Fairclough; Sheldon, Jordan.

At our Corn Market, on Tuesday last, there many country buyers, and a good demand for fine Wheat; such met ready sale, and fully supported prices; but inferior qualities continue dull.—In other grain no material alteration can be noted.—Wheat, 60s. 9s. 105s. 110s. to 116s.—Barley, 28s. 30s. to 38s.—Oats, 22s. 26s. 30s. to 32s.—Beans, 48s. 52s. to 55s. Flour, 88s. to 93s. per sack.

Since last week, another large fleet has arrived at this port from the Baltic, and our docks and harbour are crowded with ships most of them under foreign flags. Forty more are said to have come into the harbour. However desirable it may be for this country to receive the Wheat, Seed, Flax, Hemp, Timber, &c. the produce of Sweden, Russia, Prussia, &c. it certainly is painful to see these articles imported exclusively by foreign vessels.

LONDON, Wednesday Aug. 15.—In the present state of Commercial affairs, nothing would be more desirable or beneficial to the mercantile world, than an opening to the Continent for our Corn produce. At present nearly all the warehouses in London are stocked with West India commodities, to which circumstance may be partly attributed the many failures that have, and are daily taking place. The terms have already been mentioned, upon which the French and British Governments are willing to permit the merchants of their respective countries to trade. But we may expect in a few days to have the answer of the French government, to the proposals of the British, which were sent over to France, by way of Ostend, the moment the negotiation of merchants had consulted the Board of Trade on the subject.

Extract of a letter from Paris, August 16, 1810.—I have just time to tell you that a decree of the 5th inst. is in circulation. It abrogates the Berlin and Milan Decrees, in relation to the importation of goods. I have no doubt but it will create as lively a sensation of your side as it has done on this.

Sugars have risen 10s. per cwt. since yesterday, in consequence of the large purchases made in that article by French Houses.

New York Sept. 7.—The British frigate Venus, with Mr. Jackson and suite on board, sailed from this port yesterday for England.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Capt. Snow, from Cadiz; sailed on the 13th August. No new important event had occurred. There had been very large importations of flour, and there was a good supply of water. The inhabitants were confident of their security. An incessant fire was kept up on the positions occupied by the French, particularly at Tocadero.

We have been presented with Cadiz prints to the 11th. They relate nothing new as having occurred in that city. The intelligence, in them, from Badajoz, is to the 5th and furnishes some particulars of the operations of the Spanish troops, under general Charles O'Donnell, against the rear of Regnier's French division which had crossed the Tagus—and Spanish Estremadura was considered free from the molestations of the enemy.

From the Exchange Coffee House Book. A letter from New York, Sept. 18, 1810, bears of a dispatch from Mr. Binkney to our Government, which he told me would be satisfactory. A new minister is appointed, and will soon be out.

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF has been pleased to appoint JOSEPH CART, Lieut. and Adjutant of Col. Hall's Bat. of Militia, by Commission bearing date 1st. August, 1810, vice John O'Brian, resigned.

QUEBEC.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1810.

We have been favored with an English paper, containing London dates to the 15th August inclusive, from which extracts will be found in another part of this paper.

On the 15th August no intelligence from Spain or Portugal of so late a date as has been received here through the United States, had reached London.

All accounts agree in stating the French force in the Peninsula at the little shore of 200,000 men. Part of Andalusia, Murcia & the whole Kingdom of Valencia, part of Catalonia, Galicia and Portugal remain unconquered. The tardiness of the operations of such a force, is the best proof of the difficulties which it has to encounter.

These difficulties seem to us to lie principally in what the French Journalists stile the obstinate character of the people, for the armies opposed to the French, if, with the exception of about 40,000 British troops, armies they can be called, do not amount to 100,000 men.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, SEPTEMBER TERM, 1810.

CALENDAR OF CONVICTIONS.

The KING, vs. Francis Xavier Chavelier, for sending a Challenge in a Letter, addressed to your Sovereign Lord the King a fine of Ten Pounds, and to give security to keep the Peace and be of good behaviour towards all the King's Subjects, for and during five years, himself in 100l. with two sureties in 50l. each, and to stand committed to the common goal of the district until the said fines be paid, and the said security given.

The KING, vs. Louis Boucher for Grand Larceny.—Sentenced to be imprisoned in the common goal of this district until the first day of the next September Term, and to be brought up on that day into Court, and to be there publicly burnt in the hand, and thereupon discharged.

The KING vs. Joseph Pater, for stealing from a dwelling House to the value of 27s. Sterling.—Sentenced to be imprisoned until the first day of March Term next, and to be brought up on that day into Court, and publicly burnt in the hand, and thereupon discharged.

The KING, vs. Francois T. Cadran, for feloniously stealing above the value of five shillings in a Shop, but not privately.—Sentenced to be imprisoned in the common goal of this district, for and during the term of Three Calendar Months from this day, and then to be discharged.

The KING, vs. John Coover, for an Assault on a Constable in the execution of his office.—Sentenced to be imprisoned in the common goal of this district, for and during the space of Two Calendar Months from this day, and then to be discharged.

The KING, vs. Charles Audi, for Assault and Battery.—Sentenced to be imprisoned for and during the space of One Calendar Month from this day, and to give security himself in 40l. and two sureties in 20l. each, to keep the peace and be of good behaviour towards the King's Subjects in general, and more especially towards Marguerite Gouveau, his wife, for one year, and to stand committed until the said security be given.

POLICE.

WEEKLY SITTINGS, Saturday, 29th September, 1810.

Etienne Croiselle dit Brindamour of Quebec, was sentenced to pay a fine of five pounds with costs, for having bought to sell again, a Tinnet of Butter, before ten o'clock in the morning, in the Lower Town Market of this City.

Pierre Louis Seguin of Quebec, Ferrer, was sentenced to pay a fine of three pounds with costs, for having seduced Pierre Chamberland Junior, from the service of William Messam, also a Ferrer of Quebec, knowing him to be his servant.

SPECIAL SITTINGS, Monday, 1st. of October, 1810. It is ordered, that during the present month, the price of the

Whiter leaf, weighing four pounds, be thirteen pence half penny, and that of the Brown leaf weighing six pounds, be six pence, and so in proportion for the half leaves.

MARKETS—QUEBEC.

Table with market prices for various goods like Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Flour, etc. Columns include item names and prices.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED. Sept. 30. Lady Jane, Smith, 7 weeks from Newcastle, to R. Ritchie, ballast. Clifford, Field, 45 days from Liverpool, to Mure & Jolliffe, ballast.

CLEARED.

Table with shipping clearance information including ship names, destinations, and dates. Columns include ship name, destination, and date.

GEORGE ARNOLD, TAILOR FROM LONDON, late Superintendent of the business of Mr. Henry M'Annelly, has the honor to inform the Public that he has taken rooms at Mr. Manthorpe's London Coffee House, where he carries on his business in all its branches, and trusts by executing the Orders of his Customers to their entire satisfaction, he will be enabled to share in the public favor.

THE Subscriber, one of the Heirs of the Estate of the late JEAN MARIE DUGAY, in his life time of Quebec, mariner, and authorized by his co-heirs to settle the affairs of the Succession, requests all persons who have any claims on the same to give them to him immediately, at his house No. 42, Campbell Street, and all those indebted to the said Succession are requested to pay to him before the 1st of November next at the latest.

SALES BY AUCTION.

On FRIDAY MORNING next, the 5th instant, at the Stores of Messrs. Hovell, Henderson & Gibb, on the Queen's Wharf, at NINE o'clock precisely, temporarily without reserve.

ELEVEN Packages of Goods, now landing from on board the ship 'The Phoenix', consisting of fine and common Cloths, white, blue, red and yellow Flannels, Ladies' (worked) silk and worsted, Hosiery, lambs wool, worsted and cotton hose, large rose and white blankets, Russet sheetings, diaper and table cloths, red milled caps, fine cambric muslins, Irish Linens, a parcel of hardware, and cutlery, points, and a variety of other articles.

On SATURDAY next the 6th instant, will be Sold, at JONES & WHITE'S Auction Room, at ONE o'clock, without reserve.

TWO Bales REAL Superior Cloths, (colors,) blue, black, coral, bottle green, and brown; 1 ditto Superior Casement, in fine and common cloths, fine super calicoes, large chintz, shawls, elegant cambric robe patterns, black lustrings, blue nankeens, striped and white cottons, white and colored threads, &c. &c.

SIX Packages of Fine Paper and Silk, consisting of 2 Bales Carpentier, Fine, Middle and Coarse Cloths, an assortment of Lace, and a variety of other articles.

On TUESDAY NEXT, the 9th instant, and to be continued every TUESDAY in the Month, and also all the TUESDAYS in the Month of NOVEMBER and DECEMBER—Precisely at ONE o'clock, each day.

SEVERAL Consignments of DRY GOODS, consisting of Cloths, Flannels, Cambrics, Casimères, Serges, Toiletttes, Hosiery, Linens, Cottons, Ticks, Thickens, Velvets, Hosiery, Carpets, Carpets, Hardware, Ropes, Raisins, Currants, Umbralls, and a variety of other articles.

A General Assortment of DRY GOODS:—On WEDNESDAY next, the 10th instant, at the Stores of Messrs. JONES & WHITE, at ONE o'clock, at TEN o'clock.

A Very extensive Assortment of GOODS, suitable for the Season, consisting of Cloths of every description, Flannels, Hosiery, Linens, Cottons, Ticks, Thickens, Velvets, Hosiery, Carpets, Carpets, Hardware, Ropes, Raisins, Currants, Umbralls, and a variety of other articles.

MISSING. a BOX, shipped on board one of the London Vessels per the July Convoy, addressed to General Drummond or his Lady. The Master, or any other person to whose care it has been committed, are requested to give immediate notice thereof to the Major of the King's Regiment, in the Jesuit Barracks, who will pay any expenses that may have been incurred.

COUR DU BANC DU ROI.

TERME CRIMINEL—SEPTEMBRE, 1810.

LE GRAND JURE prend la liberté de remercier la Cour de la Charge habile qui leur a été donnée par son Honneur le Juge en Chef, à l'ouverture de la présente Session; et étant fortement convaincu de la nécessité et de l'importance du secret, comme étant une partie essentielle du devoir des Grands Jurés, ils prient qu'on les favorise d'une copie de la charge, ou de tel extrait d'elle que leurs Honneurs jugeront à propos, et qu'il leur soit permis de la publier.

CHARGE.

MESSIEURS LES GRANDS JURÉS, Tenir secrets les Conseils du Roi, les Vôtres et ceux de vos Confrères est un des plus grands devoirs de votre office; et c'est par le solemnel et puissant lien de votre Serment que vous êtes tenus de remplir fidèlement ce devoir.

Il ne peut exister aucun doute quant à l'antiquité de nos Loix sur cet article; Bracton et Britton deux des plus anciens Jurisconsultes et la Jurisprudence d'Angleterre nous informent qu'aux différents époques des temps où ils écrivoient, le Serment pris par le Chef de chaque Corps de Grand Jurés, et répété par chacun des Membres de l'Enquête étoit à peu près dans la forme actuelle, particulièrement cette partie du Serment qui enjoint le secret: Et nous avons un témoignage irréusable de la haute idée que l'on avoit alors de la nécessité et de l'importance du secret prescrit par le Serment, dans la dispute qui suivit nos anciens livres de Loi paroit avoir traité sur la question savoir si un Grand Juré qui dévoilerait le nom d'une personne accusée ou les preuves offertes contre elle seroit coupable de Trahison ou de Felonie.

Dans cette dispute il fut reconnu par tous ceux qui y prirent part (les Jurisconsultes, comme les autres) qu'un tel coupable méritoit de subir la peine la plus rigoureuse, car la question n'étoit pas de savoir s'il devoit ou non souffrir la mort pour une pareille offense, mais elle rouloit sur la manière dont la mort devoit être infligée, savoir s'il devoit souffrir la mort comme un Felon ou comme un Traître.

Il est vrai que par les lumières des siècles suivants, cette doctrine a été trouvée erronée et il a été prouvé d'une manière satisfaisante que l'offense n'est ni Trahison ni Felonie, ni a pas été moins satisfaisamment prouvé que c'est un crime très grave et tout en ce qui est un délit de la première classe profondément aggravé par le crime du Parjure.

L'on avouera sans difficulté que comme Grand Jurés vous devez être instruits de tout ce qui a rapport à votre institution: Et de même que vous êtes obligés de vous rendre familiers toutes les parties de vos devoirs, ainsi sommes nous également obligés de vous aider dans vos recherches, de toute l'assistance qui est en notre pouvoir de vous donner: Il n'est donc nullement besoin d'apologie pour justifier vos efforts quelconques fait pour éclaircir cette clause de votre Serment, laquelle a été sanctionnée par l'usage constant et non interrompu de plusieurs siècles, a été d'abord exigée par la sagesse de nos ancêtres et a été ensuite approuvée par l'expérience de leur postérité qui l'exige encore.

Il est incontestablement juste que l'on vous fasse connaître les conseils que vous êtes obligés de tenir secrets, et les motifs pour lesquels ce secret est requis. Nous allons donc vous présenter sur ces deux points quelques informations qui parce qu'elles peuvent être utiles, ne laisseront pas, (nous l'espérons) d'être par vous agréées.

Tout langage vivant doit être sujet à des changements perpétuels, tant par sa propre nature qu'à raison de cette variété d'incidents qui influent sur toutes choses ici bas: Il n'est donc pas étonnant que le mot Conseil (en Anglois Council) ait été autrefois dans l'acceptation commune, une signification plus étendue qu'il ne l'est de nos jours. Sa principale signification de ce mot est maintenant "avis"; autrefois il signifioit beaucoup plus; il signifioit non seulement "avis", mais il signifioit aussi Propos, Dessin, Consultation, l'Echange des Opinions, Secrets confiés dans une Consultation et Délibération. Nous trouvons qu'il signifioit "propos" et "dessein" dans la Version Angloise des Pseaumes ou dans l'ancien "The Council of the Lord Standeth for ever, the Thoughts of his Heart to all Generations." C'est à dire: "Le Conseil du Seigneur demeure pour toujours, les Pensées de son Cœur (s'étendent) à toutes les Générations." Nous trouvons qu'il signifioit Consultation et l'Echange des Opinions, dans les ouvrages de Shakespeare le plus grand des Poètes Dramatiques Anglois, où il est dit "I hold a little Council with myself for you." "Je ne tiens non plus que vous de conseil avec la foible crainte." Nous apprenons du même auteur qu'il signifioit Secrets confiés dans une Consultation, car voici l'expression dont il se sert "They cannot keep Council, they'll tell all," c'est à dire: "Ils ne peuvent garder les Conseils, ils diront tout." Enfin Hooker nous apprend qu'il signifioit Délibération lorsqu'il dit "They all confess that in the working of that first Cause, Council is used, Reason followed and a way observed." "Tous reconnoissent que dans l'ouvrage de cette Cause première, le Conseil est pratiqué, la raison suivie et l'ordre observé."

Maintenant, tels sont les principes de notre Constitution, que le Roi (en qui est concentrée la Majesté de tout l'Etat) est la personne injuriée par chaque violation du Droit Public: Il est pour cette raison le poursuivant dans tous les cas, contre toutes les offenses publiques, et comme il est seul ainsi chargé de poursuivre tous les Délinquans, le Propos, Dessin ou Conseil, de chaque poursuite doit être nécessairement le Conseil du Roi. Cependant les devoirs de cette charge importante sont si compliqués que le Roi seul ne peut les remplir, et c'est pour cette raison qu'il est pourvu de divers Officiers chargés d'exécuter plusieurs Offices qui précèdent l'accusation des Criminels au nom du Souverain. Et la Loi veut que tous ces Officiers (pour la Paix de la Société et la sûreté du sujet) soient toujours vigilans et actifs et assistent le Roi leur Maître, de toutes informations, avis ou Conseils suivant les circonstances peuvent être nécessaires pour arrêter tous délinquans et les amener à une punition exemplaire.

Il est plus encore du devoir de tous les Sujets d'assister sa Majesté autant qu'il est en leur pouvoir dans l'exécution des importans devoirs de sa charge et il arrive pour cette raison que le Souverain poursuit aussi souvent par les Conseils qui lui reçoivent l'individu, que sur les Conseils de ceux qui sont plus immédiatement ses Serviteurs: et comme il peut légitimement procéder suivant la Loi sans avoir l'information ou avis de ses Officiers ni d'individus, il arrive aussi quelquefois que le Roi poursuit sur son propre Conseil seulement.

Et tels sont encore les principes de Notre Constitution qu'excepté le petit nombre de Cas où des poursuites peuvent être instituées sur des informations présentées par le Procureur Général, le Roi ne peut amener à Jugement aucun criminel ni même l'obliger à répondre aux accusations portées contre lui, jusqu'à ce que ses conseils substantiés par un témoignage n'ayent été soumis aux perquisitions et aux recherches d'un corps de Grands Jurés. Il est tout ce qui pour l'avancement de la Justice dont le Monarque est la source, il devient inévitablement nécessaire de découvrir aux Jurés de l'Enquête tout ce qui a été découvert au Roi ou à ses Officiers touchant l'offense dont un homme est accusé devant eux, et cela s'étend non seulement à l'accusé lui-même mais à tous les complices et à ceux qui ont été participant, tant avant qu'après le fait. Toutes les circonstances de soupçon, toutes présomptions qui peuvent porter à trouver de la culpabilité doivent leur être communiquées avec tous les faits qui les accompagnent ainsi qu'ils puissent faire une perquisition plus exacte et plus efficace et présenter la vérité entière.

part, c'est pour lui qu'ils reçoivent les conseils qui sont présentés et les conseils sont donc nécessairement les siens.

Les Conseils du Roi, quand vous les avez adoptés, sont vos propres conseils et ceux de vos confrères comme nous venons d'observer, mais ce ne sont pas les seuls. Il arrive souvent que par compassion ou pour d'autres motifs l'accusation du coupable est négligée ou reculée, jusqu'à ce que l'accusateur, appelé à la Grande Enquête et lié par un engagement solennel à l'ouverture de présenter qui ce soit, et à représenter toutes choses vraiment comme elles viennent à sa connaissance, s'aperçoive que ce qu'il devoit jusqu'ici être une matière de pure discrétion est devenu pour lui un devoir impérieux. Dans ces cas c'est le conseil d'un ou de plusieurs Jurés qui est offert à l'Enquête, et que ce soit le votre individuellement ou celui d'un ou de plusieurs de vos confrères Jurés, c'est un "Conseil" suivant l'intention de votre Serment; votre Serment étant de tenir secrets vos propres Conseils et ceux de vos confrères sans aucune distinction quelconque de personnes ou de nombres.

Il est plus encore du devoir des Grands Jurés de conseiller sur les matières qui sont devant eux, c'est à dire de consulter, d'échanger leurs opinions, de délibérer et finalement de donner avis; si l'avis, donc que vous consultez et vos débats, les opinions que vous échangez mutuellement entre vous, vos délibérations et votre avis sont tous de vos Conseils, c'est à dire les vôtres; ceux de vos confrères ou l'un et l'autre ensemble, et conséquemment sont tous dans l'intention et dans l'expression littérale de votre serment. Il semble que le seul moyen d'accomplir avec sûreté et en conscience un serment si varié et si étendu est de garder un silence impénétrable sur tout ce qui a été agité ou concilié devant vous et tout ce qui en matière de fait y a directement ou indirectement rapport ou paroit y en avoir.

MESSIEURS, "Il nous reste à vous exposer les motifs pour lesquels le secret est requis de votre part, ce que nous ferons succinctement en vous détaillant les principales raisons qui ont influé sur la Loi pour le requérir de vous.

Il a été agité et conclu que si les coupables pouvoient s'informer de tout ce que l'on sait de leurs crimes; il pourroit se former des complots pour les mettre à l'abri de toute découverte ultérieure, et pour rendre inutiles des perquisitions qui sans cela auroient peut-être réussi, et que dans les cas où ces mesures seroient trouvées impraticables, ils pourroient eux-mêmes se sauver par la fuite. Qu'au contraire, si les témoignages contre les accusés sont imparfaits, on peut les tenir secrets jusqu'à ce qu'il soit possible de découvrir de nouvelles preuves: Et que si l'on réussit ensuite à trouver des preuves suffisantes de l'offense, l'on peut par un indictionement, obliger le coupable à répondre.

Que si les preuves offertes contre un accusé étoient connues publiquement, il seroit facile d'établir jusqu'à quel point elles pourroient servir contre d'autres et les participants et complices informés de leur danger, pourroient aussi se soustraire à la Justice.

Que la Réputation, le caractère et le crédit de tous ceux qui sont accusés sans raison (par zèle indiscret, malice ou vengeance,) peuvent souffrir dans l'estime du Public, si le fait de l'accusation est généralement connu: mais au contraire qu'ils ne peuvent être aucunement blessés si l'accusation n'est connue que de ceux qui ont reçu l'accusation même.

Que lorsque des Bills d'indictionement sont trouvés, le silence empêche que les témoignages produits devant les Grands Jurés ne soient détruits lors du procès par subornation ou par la part des personnes contre lesquelles les Bills sont trouvés.

Il y a encore un autre motif qui doit son origine à ce principe dominant d'impartialité envers l'accusé, qui distingue les Loix Criminelles d'Angleterre parmi toutes les loix du monde.

C'est le grand objet de ce code d'assurer un procès impartial à tout homme qui a le malheur d'être accusé de quelque crime: et il est de son caractère que le Juge public ne soit pas préjugé contre lui, le peur que les Grands Jurés ne soient préjugés, à son avantage. Animés par ce noble sentiment, il enjoint le secret à tous Grands Jurés qui en vertu de leur office ont entendu les témoignages contre l'accusé et n'ayant rien entendu pour sa justification ne pourroient communiquer au monde que des faits qui pourroient le priver de l'avantage inestimable d'être jugé par des Jurés impartiaux, ce que la Justice et l'humanité requièrent.

MESSIEURS, "Les emprisonnements pendant les vacances dernières ont été nombreux, mais autant que les faits nous ont parvenus, nous ne commissions aucuns cas qui exigent des observations particulières en ce moment. Votre charge en conséquence est générale de présenter toutes les infractions commises dans votre District, depuis le simple Délit jusqu'à la Trahison, et si en faisant votre Enquête vous croyez avoir besoin de recourir à l'opinion de la Cour sur quelque point de loi, vous nous trouverez toujours prêts à vous assister.

Vos recherches ne doivent cependant pas se borner aux offenses indiquées par le Calendrier. Les crimes de toute description ont leur origine dans les mœurs vicieuses et immorales du peuple, et tous les moyens à votre portée qui les encouragent sont objets dignes de vos sérieuses et promptes attentions.

MESSIEURS, "Dans l'exercice des différentes parties de votre charge importante (pour ne servir des expressions d'un célèbre Ecrivain) vous ne devez pas craindre de dire tout ce qui est vrai ni oser dire ce qui est faux, et votre conduite à tous égards doit être telle que l'innocent puisse approcher du Tribunal sans appréhension de danger, et que le coupable s'en retire sans se plaindre d'injustice."

LONDRES, 11—15 Août.

Le détail suivant des conditions auxquelles le gouvernement François est disposé à permettre une communication de commerce avec ce pays par le moyen de vaisseaux neutres, est extrait d'un papier officiel, daté du 30 Juillet.

Les licences ne seront accordées qu'aux ports qui sont déjà marqués. La licence sera en force pendant six mois, mais sera soumise chaque voyage à l'inspection du ministre de marine; avec une déclaration du maître de ce qu'il a fait et de ce qu'il a vu dans son voyage. La licence sera délivrée gratuitement. Les cargaisons qui sortiroient doivent être de vin et d'eau de vie de France, un sixième de la capacité du vaisseau la quelle sera vérifiée par le tonnage dont il paie les droits et les cinq autres sixièmes seront à la discrétion des frégates, du vin, d'eau de vie, de gomme, d'herbes, de graines, de fruits et de produit de manufactures Françaises, et de sel, dont l'exportation n'aura pas été défendue par les réglemens des Douanes. Les cargaisons importées seront de bois, de chanvre, d'articles non travaillés, de fer, d'acier, de drogues, de suif de Russie, de cire, de graine de lin, d'huile de poisson, de bœuf, de goudron, de patates, de sucre, de paines, de plomb, d'étain, de blanc de ceruse, d'arsenic, de peaux seches, et de planches. Rien n'est changé dans les anciens réglemens concernant la destination des vaisseaux. La seule objection de la part de notre Gouvernement, (et qui paroît insurmontable,) à la cédule des articles dont l'importation est permise en France, est, que ni les manufactures Angloises ni les produits des colonies y sont inclus.

Cet article ne donne aucune date, et peut avoir rapport à quelque affaire dont nous avons déjà été informés.

L'information officielle reçue par le Gouvernement n'a rapport qu'aux préparatifs faits par Madrid, pour une descente, et aux mesures adoptées sur la côte de Sicile pour le repousser. Jusqu'au 25 Juin, nos soldats ont constamment réussi à prendre ou détruire tous les vaisseaux armés ou transportés de l'ennemi, qu'ils avoient occasion de rencontrer.

Ce qui suit est un état de la flotte Angloise en Sicile, à la fin de Juin, savoir le 1er. Bat. de 10e. d'infanterie, les 1er. et 2e. Bat. du 57e. le 1er. Bat. du 58e. le 1er. Bat. du 52e. le 1er. Bat. du 51e. le 1er. Bat. du 41e. les Bat. de Watteville, de De Rolle, de Dillon, et les chasseurs Britanniques.

Le Dey d'Alger a déclaré la guerre contre la France, le 29 Mai; tous les vaisseaux Anglois pris par les Algériens doivent être immédiatement rendus.

Extrait d'une lettre de Paris, du 7 Août 1810: "Je n'ai que le tems de vous dire qu'un décret du 3. du courant est en circulation. Il abroge les décrets de Berlin et de Milan; si fatal à l'importation des marchandises. Je ne doute pas que celle ne produise de votre côté la même sensation qu'elle a produit ici.

Boston, le 21 Sept.—De Cadix.—Le Capitaine Snow, de Cadix a fait voile le 13 Août. Il n'étoit arrivé aucun nouvel événement important. Il y avoit eu de grandes importations de farine et une grande provision d'eau. Les habitans étoient dans une grande confiance. Il y avoit un feu continuel sur les positions occupées par les Français; particulièrement à l'rocadero.

Nous avons eu des papiers de Cadix jusqu'au 11. Ils ne rapportent rien de nouveau qui se soit passé dans cette ville. Les nouvelles qu'ils contiennent de Badajoz, sont jusqu'au 5, et fournissent quelques particularités des opérations des troupes Espagnoles, sous le Général Charles O'Donnell, contre l'arrière de la division Française de Régnier, qui avoit traversé le Tage; et l'on regarçoit l'Esramadure comme débarrassée de l'ennemi.

GAZETTE DE QUEBEC.

Il a plu à son Excellence le Gouverneur EN CHEF, de nommer JOSEPH CAES, Lieutenant et Adjudant du bataillon de milite du Colonel Hale, par Commission du 1er Août, 1810; à la place de John O'Brian qui a résigné.

QUEBEC: JEUDI 27 SEPTEMBRE 1810.

On nous a fait la politesse d'un papier d'Angleterre, contenant des dates de Londres jusqu'au 15 Août inclusivement; dont on trouvera des extraits dans une autre partie de ce papier. Le 15 Août il n'étoit venu à Londres aucune nouvelle aussi récente que celles que l'on a reçues ici par la voie des Etats-Unis.

Tous les détails concourent à donner la force Française dans la Péninsule comme étant peu au dessous de 200,000 hommes. Une partie de l'Andalousie, Murcie, tout le Royaume de Valence, partie de la Catalogne, la Galice et le Portugal restent non conquis. La lenteur des opérations d'une pareille force, est la meilleure preuve des difficultés qu'elle éprouve.

Ces difficultés nous paroissent être ce que les Journalistes François appellent le caractère obtus du peuple, car les armées opposées aux Français, si toutefois, à l'exception de 40,000 hommes de troupes Angloises, on peut les appeler armées, ne se montent pas à 100,000 hommes.

COUR DU BANC DU ROI, TERME DE SEPTEMBRE, 1810.

Le Roi vs. François Xavier Chevalier, Pour avoir envoyé un cartel dans une lettre, condamné à payer à notre souverain Seigneur le Roi une amende de dix louis, et de donner des cautions pour conserver la paix et se bien comporter envers tous les sujets du Roi, pendant cinq années, lui-même pour 1000, avec deux cautions de 250 chaque, et à être tenu à la prison commune de ce District, jusqu'à ce que l'amende soit payée et les sûretés données.

Le Roi vs. Louis Boucher, pour grand larcin.—Condamné à être emprisonné dans la Prison commune de ce District jusqu'au premier jour du terme de Septembre prochain, et ce jour là à être amené dans la Cour et à être publiquement brûlé dans la main, et alors déchargé.

Le Roi vs. Joseph Poirer, Pour avoir volé dans une maison la valeur de vingt sept shillings sterling.—Condamné à être emprisonné jusqu'au premier jour du terme de Mars prochain pour être alors amené en cour et publiquement brûlé dans la main et ensuite déchargé.

Le Roi vs. François Thois Cadran, Pour avoir volé sélonnement au-dessus de la valeur de cinq shillings dans un Magazin, mais non claudement.—Condamné à être emprisonné l'espace de trois mois de Calendrier de ce jour, et alors déchargé.

Le Roi vs. John Corvair, pour assaut sur un Connétable dans l'exécution de son devoir.—Condamné à être emprisonné durant deux mois de Calendrier à compter de ce jour, et ensuite déchargé.

Le Roi vs. Charles Audi, pour assaut et batteries.—Condamné à être emprisonné l'espace d'un mois de Calendrier à compter de ce jour, et à donner sûreté de sa bonne conduite envers tous les sujets de sa Majesté en général et plus particulièrement envers Marguerite Chabreau sa femme, lui-même pour 40 louis et deux cautions de 20 louis chacun, et à rester de prison jusqu'à ce que les cautions aient été données.

POLICE.

SESSIONS HEBDOMADAIRES.—29 Septembre, 1810. Etienne Croisels dit Brindamour, de Québec, condamné à 25 avec les frais, pour avoir acheté, pour revendre, une tincture de Beurre, avant dix heures du matin, sur le Marché de la Basse Ville.

Pierre Louis Stéguin, de Québec, Fourreur, condamné à 25 avec les frais, pour avoir séduit Pierre Chamberland, Junior, du service de William Meason sous Fourreur, de Québec, le connaissant pour son domestique.

SESSION SPECIALE, Lundi 1er. Oct. 1810. Il est ordonné que durant le présent mois, le prix du pain blanc pesant quatre livres sera de vingt-sept sols, et celui du pain bis pesant six livres sera de trente deux sols, et ainsi en proportion pour les demi-pains.

Jacques Raille, de Québec, condamné à payer une amende de 5s. sterling pour avoir été trouvé ivre hier au matin dans le Faubourg St. Roch de cette Ville.

George Dawson et Benjamin Mathews, matelots engagés, condamnés chacun à 20 jours de prison pour avoir déserté du Navire London.

MARCHÉ DE QUEBEC.

Depuis Mercredi le 26 Sept. jusqu'à Mercredi 3 Octobre. Le Bœuf par lb. 20 0 6 a 0 0 —et par Bauciers..... 0 0 5

Le Mutton lb. 0 0 7 4 0 0 9 La Veau do. 0 0 7 4 0 0 9 Le Lard do. 0 0 7 4 0 0 10 Le Farine par quintal 1 7 0 4 1 10 0 Le Foin par 1000 hottes 3 5 0 4 5 0 La Paille par do. 1 9 2 3 1 15 4 Avoine par minot 0 2 6 3 0 4 6 Bois, par corde, 0 13 4 0 17 6 Bœuf au Quartier, 4d la lb. chez Mr. ANT. ANDERSON.

GEORGE ARNOLD, TAILLEUR, DE LONDRES, ci-devant premier ouvrier de Mr. Henry M'Annelly, a l'honneur d'informer le public qu'il a pris des chambres dans le Café de Londres de Mr. Manthorpe, où il suit sa profession dans toutes ses branches. Il espère qu'en exécutant les ordres de ses Pratiques à leur satisfaction, il pourra avoir part à la faveur publique.

Quebec le 4 Octobre, 1810.

LE SOUS-SIEGE, Héritier de la Succession de LE FEU JEAN MARIE DUGAY, de cette Ville, Négociateur, et autorisé par ses co-héritiers à gérer les affaires de la Succession, prie tous les personnes qui ont quelque prétention sur la dite Succession de lui présenter immédiatement à son domicile, Rue Champlain, No. 42, et tous ceux qui doivent à la dite Succession tant prêtés qu'achetés au 1er. Novembre prochain, pour tout délai.

Quebec, 21. Oct. 1810. AVO. DUGAY.

The Grand Jury beg leave to thank the Court for the very learned and able charge delivered to them by his Honor the Chief Justice, at the opening of the present Session; and being strongly impressed with a conviction of the necessity and importance of secrecy, as an essential part of the duty of Grand Jurymen, do pray that they may be favoured with a copy of the Charge, or such Extract therefrom as their Honours may deem proper, and that they be permitted to publish the same.

Grand Jury Room, } Wm. Burns, Foreman. 26th Sept. 1810. }

CHARGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY,

"To keep secret the King's counsel, your own, and that of your fellows," is one among the highest duties of your office; and to the faithful performance of this duty, you stand pledged, by the solemn and powerful obligation of your oath.

"Of the antiquity of our law in this respect, no doubt can be entertained. Bracton and Britton, two of the earliest writers upon the jurisprudence of England, inform us, that in the several periods of time, in which they wrote, the oath taken by the Foreman of every Grand Jury, and repeated by every member of the Inquest, was nearly in the present form, that part of it particularly by which secrecy is required; and of the estimation in which the necessity and importance of secrecy, as required by the oath, were then held, we have unquestionable evidence in the dispute which appears by our ancient Law-Books to have existed, upon the question whether a Grand Juror who should discover the name of an accused person, or the proof adduced against him, would be guilty of Treason or Felony.—In this dispute it was acknowledged by all (Lawyers as well as others) who took part in it, that such an offender deserved to suffer the highest punishment, the greatest being, not whether he ought or ought not, to suffer death for such an offence, but, in what manner it ought to be inflicted, whether he should suffer death, as a Felon, or, as a Traitor.

"It is true by the light of after ages this doctrine has been found to be erroneous, and the offence satisfactorily proved to be a crime of great magnitude, and it is still held to be a misdemeanour of the first class, deeply aggravated by the guilt of perjury.

"That as a Grand Jury you ought to be acquainted with all that relates to your institution, will be readily admitted; and as you are bound in conscience to make yourselves masters of every part of your duty, so are we equally bound to aid you in your researches, with every assistance which it is in our power to afford.—No apology therefore can be necessary for any endeavours to elucidate a condition of your oath, which has been sanctioned by the constant and uninterrupted usage of many centuries, which the wisdom of our ancestors first required, and which the experience of their posterity has approved and continues to require.—It is indispensably right, that you should be apprised of the counsels which you are bound to keep secret, and of the grounds upon which secrecy is demanded.—Upon these points therefore we shall proceed to lay before you some information, which, as it may be useful, we trust, will not be unacceptable.

"Every living language must be subject to perpetual changes from its very nature as well as from that variety of incidents which affect all sublunary things.—It is not therefore extraordinary, that the word "Counsel," in connotation, should have comprehended more in ancient times than it does at present.—"Advice" is now the principal import of the word; formerly it implied much more.—It implied not only "advice," but "purpose and design"—"consultation and the interchange of opinions"—"secrets entrusted in consultation"—and "deliberation"—That it implied purpose and design, we find, from the English translation of the Psalms, "The counsel of the wicked standeth for ever; the thoughts of his heart to all generations."—That it implied "consultation and the interchange of opinions," we learn from the works of our great Dramatist, "I hold as little Counsel with weak fear, as you"—"That it implied 'secrets entrusted in consultation,' we learn from the same Author, 'They cannot keep counsel, they'll tell it all';—and that it implied 'deliberation,' we learn from Hooker, 'They all confess that in the working of that first cause, counsel is used, reason followed, and a way observed.'"

"Now the principles of our Constitution are such, that the King (in whom centers the Majesty of the whole community) is the person injured by every infraction of the public rights; he is therefore in all cases the prosecutor for every public offence, and the pursuit of every offender being thus entrusted to him alone, the purpose, design or counsel of every prosecution must necessarily be the "King's Counsel."—The duties of this important trust are however so complicated, that they cannot be executed by the King alone. He is therefore provided with a variety of officers, who are charged with the execution of many services which precede the public accusation of offenders, in the name of the Sovereign; and it is by law intended, that all these officers (for the peace of society and the security of the subject) should at all times be vigilant and active, and assist their Royal master with all such information, advice, or general assistance, as circumstances require for the arrest and exemplary punishment of all offenders.

"It is moreover the duty of every subject to assist his Majesty to the utmost in the discharge of the important duties of his station; and it happens therefore that the Sovereign as frequently prosecutes upon "counsel" which he receives from individuals, as upon the counsel of his immediate servants; and as he lawfully may proceed in the due course of law without the information or advice of any of his officers or of any individual, it happens also, that the King occasionally prosecutes upon his own counsel solely.

"Now such again are the principles of our Constitution, that except the few cases in which prosecutions can be instituted in Informations filed by the Attorney General, the King is never to bring offenders to judgment, or compel them even to answer to accusations preferred against them, until his "counsel" substantiated by legal evidence, are submitted to the investigation and inquiry of a Grand Jury; from hence, in the course of justice, (of which the Monarch is the fountain) it becomes unavoidably necessary, to reveal to the Jurors of the Bench all that has been discovered to the King or to his officers concerning the offence of which any man is accused before them, and this not only in reference to the accused himself, but to all his accomplices, and to all accessories, as well before as after the fact; all circumstances of suspicion, all presumptions that induce a belief of guilt, must be communicated, with all attendant facts, by which the Jury may be enabled to make a more exact and effectual inquiry, and to present the whole truth.

"Where the King prosecutes without the information or advice of any of his officers or of any individual, the counsel upon which he proceeds and which he submits to the consideration of the Grand Jury, is emphatically "The King's Counsel"—and the counsels which he receives from others and adopts, which upon his part and in his name are laid in evidence before the Grand Jury through the medium of his officers, are also distinctly "The King's Counsels."—The same denomination must be applied to all informations or counsels which (as it sometimes happens) are given in the first instance to the Jury by individuals who are not members of their body—for in such cases as a prosecution upon them cannot be instituted in any other than the King's name, or be continued without his approbation, the Jury act as officers of the King—on his behalf and to his use, they receive the counsel which is offered; and this counsel, therefore, must necessarily be his.

"Such are the various counsels of the King to which your oath refers; and inasmuch, as of all these, whatever you adopt must become your own and your fellows, and what for you reject must still continue to be the King's, it is evident, that the obligation to secrecy "according to your oath," in all these several respects, cannot under any circumstances be destroyed.—If you reject, it remains as before; if you adopt, a new obligation is superadded.

"The counsels of the King which you adopt are (as we have just observed) your own and your fellows, but they are not solely of this description. There are many instances in which from compassion and from other motives, the accusation against the culprit is declined or delayed, until the accuser, called to the Grand Inquest and bound as a member by a solemn engagement, "to leave no man unpunished," and "to present all things truly, as they come to his knowledge," feels that to be an impious duty which he had before believed to be a matter of discretion. In these cases, it is the counsel of one or more Jurors, which is offered to the Inquest, and whether it be your own (individually speaking) or that of a fellow Juror, or Jurors, it is counsel within the scope of your oath, your oath

being "to keep secret your own counsel, and that of your fellows," without distinction of any kind as to persons or numbers.

"It is moreover the duty of the Grand Jury "to counsel" upon the matters before them, that is, to consult, to interchange their opinions, to deliberate and ultimately to advise.—Your consultations, therefore, and your debates, the opinions which you respectively interchange with each other, your deliberations and advice, are all your counsels—your own, or that of your fellows, or both, and consequently all, are within the purview and literal expression of your oath.

"To maintain an impenetrable reserve upon all matters, begun or concluded before you, and upon every thing which in point of fact is directly or indirectly connected with them; or even thought to be so,—appears to be the only course by which an oath so comprehensive in variety and extent, can be securely and conscientiously kept.

GENTLEMEN,

"It remains for us to state the grounds upon which secrecy is demanded of you; and this we shall do succinctly by enumerating the principal motives by which the law has been influenced to require it.

"It has wisely concluded, that if culprits could ascertain all that is known of their crimes, conspiracies might be formed to conceal them from further detection, and to defeat inquiries which otherwise might be made with success—and where such measures should be found to be impracticable, that they themselves might escape by flight.—That on the contrary, if the evidence against the accused is incomplete, it may be safely kept under secrecy until further evidence can be obtained, and if sufficient proof can afterwards be made of the offence, an indictment may be found, and the party compelled to answer.

"That if the evidence against one who is accused, should be publicly known, it might easily be determined how far it might extend to others; and having notice of their danger, confederates and accomplices might also escape from justice.

"That the reputation, character and credit of all who are accused, without cause, (from hasty zeal, from malice or revenge) may suffer in the estimation of the public, if the fact of accusation be generally known; but on the contrary, cannot be injured if it be known only to those by whom the accusation itself hath been rejected.

"That where Bills of Indictment are found, concealment prevents the testimony produced before the Grand Jury from being counteracted at the trial, by subornation of perjury, on the part of the persons against whom the Bills are found.

"There is yet another motive which has its origin in that prevailing principle of tenderness to the accused, which distinguishes the criminal law of England from all others.—

"It is the great object of this code, to secure an impartial trial for every man who has the misfortune to be accused of any crime; and it is particularly solicitous, that the public mind should not be prejudiced against him, lest the Petit Jury should partake of that prejudice, to his detriment.—Influenced by this noble sentiment, it lays the injunction of secrecy upon all Grand Jurors; who from the nature of their office, having heard evidence against the accused and nothing in his justification, can communicate to the world such facts only as may deprive him of the inestimable benefit of an unbiased Jury, which justice and humanity require.

GENTLEMEN,

"The commitments of the last vacation are numerous, but as far as facts have come to our knowledge, we are not apprised of any cases which call for particular observation at this period. Your charge therefore is general, to present all offences committed within your district from Treason to Treason; and if in the prosecution of your inquiries, you should see occasion to have resort to the Court upon any point of law, you will find us ready to give you aid, at all times.

"Your researches, however, must by no means be confined to the offences enumerated in the Calendar.—Crimes of every description have their origin in the vicious and immoral habits of the people; and every means, within the sphere of your inquiries, by which such habits can be fostered, are objects requiring your immediate and most sedulous attention.

GENTLEMEN,

"In the exercise of all the various branches of your great trust, you must not (to use the words of an eminent writer) fear to say any thing that is true, nor dare to say any thing that is false;—and let your conduct in every particular be such, that the innocent may approach the tribunal without the apprehension of danger, and the guilty leave it without complaining of injustice.

PROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

LONDON Aug. 11.—The 7th regiment, from Halifax, 1000 strong landed at Lisbon on the 28th ult. and was to join the army as soon as possible.

August 13.—The Carteret packet, Captain Davey, arrived on Friday at Falmouth, with a Mail from Messina, Malta, and Gibraltar.—The intelligence is of great importance.—Murat has attempted to invade Sicily, and has been defeated with the loss of between three and 4,000 men. Whilst the Carteret packet was at Messina, the French camp was distinctly visible on the opposite shore of Calabria, and various opinions prevailed as to the number and real intentions of the enemy. The Carteret sailed from Messina on the 23rd June, at which time a very heavy cannonade was seen and heard over the Faro point, and which continued from one p. m. till eight.—The packet running out of the sight and hearing of it, Captain Davey knew nothing of its object or result. On the 2d of July, the packet touched at Girgenti, on the S. W. side of Sicily, and there took on board a Sicilian Messenger, who had crossed the island from Palermo, with dispatches, and who reported, that the French had made an attempt to cross from Calabria to Sicily, but had been defeated, with the loss of between three and four thousand men. The Messenger also stated, that Admiral Martin had arrived at Palermo, to congratulate his Sicilian Majesty on the event.—Falmouth Paper.

The Argo, 43, Captain F. Warren, with the Quebec convey, remain wind bound at Portsmouth.

Downing Street Aug. 11, 1810.

A dispatch of which the following is an extract, was this morning received at Lord Liverpool's office, addressed to his lordship by Lieut. Gen. Vis. Wellington, dated Alverca, July 25.

The cavalry attached to Gen. Crauford's advanced guard remained in the villages near the fort of La Concepcion till the 21st inst. when the enemy obliged it to retire towards Almeida and the fort of La Concepcion was destroyed.

From the 11th till yesterday morning, Brig. Gen. Crauford continued to occupy a position near Almeida, with his left within 800 yards of the fort, and his right extending towards Jencia. The enemy attacked him in this position yesterday morning, shortly after daylight, with a very large body of infantry and cavalry; and the Brig. Gen. retired across the bridge over the Coa.

In this operation I am sorry to say that the troops under his command suffered considerable loss. The enemy afterwards made three efforts to storm the bridge over the Coa, in all of which they were repulsed.

I am informed that throughout this trying day the commanding officers of the 43d, 52d, and 95th, regiments, Lt. Col. Beckwith, Lt. Col. Barclay, and Lt. Col. Hull, and all the officers and soldiers of these regiments, distinguished themselves. In Lt. Col. Hull, who was killed, his Majesty has lost an able and deserving officer.

Brig. Gen. Crauford has also noticed the steadiness of the 3d regiment of Portuguese Chasseurs under the command of Lt. Col. Elders. Since yesterday the enemy has made no movement.

Copy of General Crauford's Report enclosed in Lord Wellington's Dispatch of July 25.

Carvalho, July 25, 1810.

My lord—I have the honor to report to your lordship, that yesterday morning the enemy advanced to attack the light division with between 5 and 1,000 cavalry, a considerable number of guns, and a large body of infantry. On the first appearance of the heads of the columns, the cavalry and brigade of artillery attached to the division, advanced to support the picquet, and Capt. Ross, with four guns, was for some time engaged with those attached to the enemy's cavalry, which were of much larger calibre. At the immense superiority of the enemy's force displayed itself, we fell back gradually towards the fortress, upon the right of which the infantry of the division was posted having its left in some inclosures near the wind mill, about 800 yards from the place, and its right to the Coa, in a very broken and extensive position, which it was absolutely necessary to occupy, in order to cover the passage of the cavalry and artillery through the long defile leading to the bridge. After this was effected, the infantry retired by degrees, and in as good order as it is possible in ground so extremely intricate. A position

close in front of the bridge was maintained as long as was necessary, to give time for the troops which had passed to take up one behind the river; and the bridge was afterwards defended with the greatest gallantry, though I am exceedingly sorry to say with considerable loss by the 43d, and part of the 95th regiments. Towards the afternoon the firing ceased; and after it was dark I withdrew the troops from Coa, and retired to this place: The troops behaved with the greatest gallantry.

(Signed) R. CRAUFORD.

To Lord Viscount Wellington, &c. &c.

Those returned as prisoners and missing were taken in a charge of the enemy's cavalry just after our cavalry and guns had begun to retire.

Names of Officers, killed, wounded, and missing.

Killed—43d foot—Lt. Col. E. Hull, Capt. E. Cameron, Lieut. John Nason.

95th foot—Lieut. D. M'Leod.

Wounded—Staff—Lieut. Shaw, 43d Regt. aid-de-camp to Brig. Gen. Crauford, slightly. 14th Light Dragoon—Lieut. Blatchford, severely.

1st Bat. 43d regt.—Capt. P. Deakou, T. Lloyd, and W. F. P. Napier, slightly; Capt. J. W. Hall, severely; Lieut. G. Johnston, slightly; Lt. J. P. Hopkins, severely; Lieut. H. Hancock, slightly; Lieuts. J. M'Dearmaid, J. Stevenson, R. Frederick, severely.

52d Ditto—Major H. Ridewood, slightly; Capt. R. Campbell, ditto.

65th Ditto—Captains J. Creagh and Saml. Mitchell, severely, since dead; 1st Lt. H. C. Smith, slightly; 1st Lieut. M. Pratt, P. Riley, A. Coane, and T. Smith, severely; 2nd Lieut. G. Simmons, ditto.

Missing.—1st Bat. 95th Regt. Lieut. J. M. M'Collock, taken prisoner.

Return of the number of the killed, wounded and missing in a division of the army under the command of his Excellency Lieut. Gen. Viscount Wellington, K. B. in action with the French army, near Almeida, on the 24th July, 1810—

Head Quarters, Alverca, July 25.

Staff—1 Staff, wounded.

Royal Horse Artillery—2 horses killed; 2 horses, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.

14th Light Dragoon—1 Serjt. killed; 1 Lt. 1 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded.

16th Light Dragoon—3 horses, wounded.

1st Hussars, King's German Legion—1 horse, killed; 2 rank and file, 3 horses wounded.

1st Bat. 43d Foot—1 Lt. Col. 1 Capt. 1 Lt. 2 Serjts. 13 rank & file, killed; 4 Capt. 6 Lieut. 8 Serjts. 77 rank and file, wounded; 1 drummer, 14 rank and file, missing.

1st Bat. 52d Foot—1 rank and file, killed; 1 Major, 1 Capt. wounded; 3 rank and file missing.

1st Bat. 95th Foot—1 Lieut. 11 rank and file killed; 2 Capt. 5 Lt. Lieut. 1 Ensign, 1 Serjt. 54 rank and file, wounded; 1 Lieut. 1 Serjt. 52 rank and file, missing.

1st Bat. Portuguese Casadores—2 rank and file, killed; 7 rank & file, wounded; 7 rank and file, missing.

3d Ditto—2 rank and file, killed; 1 Serjt. 23 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank & file, missing.

Total—1 Lt. Col. 1 Capt. 2 Lieutenants, 3 Serjeants, 29 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 1 Staff, 1 Major, 7 Captains, 12 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 10 Serjeants, 163 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded; 1 Lieut. 1 Serjt. 1 drummer, 80 rank and file, missing.

N. B. One Officer of the Portuguese Casadores wounded, rank and name not ascertained.

(Signed) C. STEWART, Brig. Gen. and Adj. Gen.

LONDON, Aug. 11—15.—The Gazette of Tuesday gives an account of the capture of two vessels in the Bay of Martino, in the island of Corsica, on the 21st of June, by the boats of the Alceste and Topaze, under the directions of Lieuts. Wilson and C. Hammond; a three gun battery at the entrance of the Bay, was carried by a detachment of seamen and marines, and the guns rendered unserviceable. The enemy had several men killed and wounded; on the side of the English one man was killed and two wounded: Also, the capture, by the Minerva, sloop of war, of the Sans Peur, French felucca privateer, of one long gun and two swivels, with 39 men; out 35 days from Genoa; and the capture, by the Sparrowhawk, of L'Intrepide privateer, of Marsailles, of 6 guns and 47 men.

A reward of 500l. is offered in this Gazette for the apprehension of the person or persons who set on fire the printing house of Mr. Gillet, in Crown Court, Fleet Street, on the 29th ult. and his Majesty's pardon is promised to any one of the persons concerned (except the person who actually set fire to the premises), upon discovering his accomplices, so that they may be convicted.

The Gazette also contains His Majesty's Proclamation for proroguing the Parliament from Tuesday the 21st of August, to Thursday, the 1st November.

The following account of the terms upon which the French Government is disposed to allow a commercial intercourse, by means of neutral vessels, with this country is extracted from an official document, dated July 20.—"The licences will be granted only for such ports as are already pointed out. The licence will remain in force for six months, but shall be submitted each voyage to the inspection of the Minister of Marine, with a declaration from the master of what he has done, and the occurrences of the voyage. The licence shall be delivered gratuitously. The outward cargoes must consist of wine and French brandies, to the extent of one sixth of the tonnage of the vessel (to be ascertained by the tonnage on which she pays her duties); and the remaining five-sixths to consist, at the discretion of the shippers, of wine, brandy, gum, herbs, seed, fruit, and the product of French manufactures, and salt, of which the exportation may not be prohibited by the regulations of the Customs. The import cargoes shall consist of timber, hemp, raw materials, iron, bark, drugs, Russia tallow, wax, linseed, fish oil, pitch, tar, potasses, shumack, dollars, lead, minium, tin, white lead, arsenic, dried hides in the hair, wainscot and boards. Nothing is altered in the prior regulations respecting the destination of vessels." The only objection on the part of our government (and that appears insuperable) to this schedule of articles allowed to be imported into France is, that neither British manufactures nor colonial produce are included in it.

It is stated by a gentleman lately arrived in town from Lisbon, that the desertions from the French armies have not been represented as more numerous than they really are. He confirms the account of the cruelties most impolitically practised both by the Portuguese and Spaniards upon those who abandon the standard of the enemy; and he mentions that at the time of his departure from the peninsula, a large transport was proceeding to Cork with a great number of fugitives from the camp of the enemy.

The following were the positions of the English army, which is in five divisions; the first is commanded by Gen. Spencer, and consists of about 6000 men, posted at Celorico, about 20 miles from the grand corps of the French army. The second division is at Guarda, and is about 10,000 strong, under General Cole: Guarda is 30 miles distant from the French lines. The third division is at Pinhel, and is commanded by Gen. Picton, its force is 4000 men, and is upon a line with Gen. Spencer, at Celorico. The fourth division is under Gen. Hill, who was marching from Castel Branco, to join the second division at Guarda. The fifth division, or the advanced guard, is under Gen. Crauford, and is between two of the branches of the Coa. All these divisions are posted upon or at the foot of the mountains which descend gradually into the plain, at the extremity of which Ciudad Rodrigo is situated. The general position of the French army is in the plain which extends at the foot of the mountains on which the English are encamped. It is in eight divisions; five of which are immediately with Massena, and the rest could easily be concentrated before a general engagement.

The Goldfinch is arrived from Corunna, with an account that the French in that vicinity were much annoyed by a force lately landed on that part of the coast by a British squadron.

An article from Alicante, of the 17th of July says: "The Consul of his Sicilian Majesty of this city, has just received from Mahon the following interesting information:—'The Sicilian Prince, Queen Carstar, which is arrived from Palermo, brought dispatches from his Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans, and instantly sailed for Cadix. The Captain says, that on the very day he left Palermo, official advices had arrived there, bringing the agreeable news, that the combined English and Sicilian fleets had defeated and totally destroyed a flotilla of gun boats, which the enemy had just collected in Calabria, in order to make a descent upon Sicily.' This article states no date, and may refer to some affair of which we were before informed.

The official information received by government relates merely to the preparations making by Murat for a descent, and

to the measures adopted on the Sicilian coast for repelling him. Up to the 23d of June, our men had been constantly successful in taking or destroying all the armed vessels or transports of the enemy, which they had any opportunity of encountering.

The following is a statement of the British force at Sicily, at the latter end of June, viz. 1st bat. 10th foot, 1st and 2d bat. 57th, 1st bat. 58th, 1st bat. 63d, 1st bat. 54th, 1st bat. 55th, 1st bat. 56th, De Rolle's, Dillon's, and Chasseurs Britanniques.

The Island of Faro, near Corfu, has been abandoned by the French, and Capt. Griffiths, of the Leonidas, has taken possession of it.

The Dey of Algiers declared war against France, on the 29th May; all English ships taken by the Algerines are to be restored immediately.

KINGSTON-UPON-HULL, Aug. 16.—Arr. From Quebec—Hills, Bailly, Kanthas, Fairclough; Sheldon, Jordan.

At our Corn Market, on Tuesday last, there was many country buyers, and a good demand for fine Wheat, such met ready sale, and fully supported prices: But inferior qualities continue dull.—In other grain no material alteration can be noted.—Wheat, 60s. 9s. 105s. 110s. to 116s.—Barley, 28s. 30s. to 38s.—Oats, 22s. 26s. 30s. to 32s.—Beans, 48s. 53s. to 55s. Flour, 88s. to 93s. per sack.

Since last week, another large fleet has arrived at this port from the Baltic, and our docks and harbour are crowded with ships most of them under foreign flags. Forty more are said to have come into the harbour. However desirable it may be for this country to receive the Wheat, Saff, Flax, Hemp, Timber, &c. the produce of Sweden, Russia, Prussia, &c. it certainly is painful to see these articles imported exclusively by foreign vessels.

LONDON, Wednesday Aug. 15.—"In the present state of Commercial affairs, nothing would be more desirable or beneficial to the mercantile world, than an opening to the Continent for our Colonial produce. At present nearly all the warehouses in London are stocked with West India commodities, to which circumstance may be partly attributed the many failures that have, and are daily taking place. The terms have already been mentioned, upon which the French and British Governments are willing to permit the merchants of their respective countries to trade. But we may expect in a few days to have the answer of the French government, to the proposals of the British, which were sent over to France, by way of Ostend, the moment the deputation of merchants had consulted the Board of Trade on the subject."

"Extract of a letter from Paris, August 15, 1810.—I have just time to tell you that a decree of the 5th inst. is in circulation. It abrogates the Berlin and Millin decrees, in so far as the importation of goods. I have no doubt but it will create as lively a sensation of your side as it has done on this." "Sugars have risen 10s. per cwt. since yesterday, in consequence of the large purchases made in that article by French Houses."

NEW YORK Sept. 7.—The British frigate Venus, with Mr. Jackson and suite on board, sailed from this port yesterday for England.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—Capt. Snow, from Cadix, stilled on the 13th August. No new important event had occurred. There had been very large importations of flour, and there was a good supply of water. The inhabitants were confident of their security. An incessant fire was kept up on the positions occupied by the French, particularly at Troadero.

We have been presented with Cadix prints to the fifth. They relate nothing new as having occurred in that city. The intelligence, in them, from Badajoz, is to the 5th; and furnishes some particulars of the operations of the Spanish troops, under general Charles O'Donnell, against the rear of Regnier's French division which had crossed the Tagus—and Spanish Estremadura was considered free from the molestations of the enemy.

From the Exchange Coffee House Books. A letter from New York, Sept. 18, "I am, bearer of dispatches from Mr. Pinkney to our Government, which he told me would be satisfactory. A new minister is appointed, and will soon be out."

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF has been pleased to appoint JOSEPH CART, Lieut. and Adjutant of Col. Hall's Bat. of Militia, by Commission bearing date 1st. August, 1810, vice John O'Brian, resigned.

QUEBEC.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1810.

We have been favored with an English paper, containing London dates to the 15th August inclusive, from which extracts will be found in another part of this paper.

On the 15th August no intelligence from Spain or Portugal of so late a date has been received here through the United States, had reached London.

All accounts agree in stating the French force in the Peninsula at little short of 200,000 men. Part of Andalusia, Murcia & the whole Kingdom of Valencia, part of Catalonia, Galicia and Portugal remain unconquered. The tardiness of the operations of such a force, is the best proof of the difficulties which it has to encounter.

These difficulties seem to us to lie principally in what the French Journalists stile the obstinate character of the people, for the armies opposed to the French, if, with the exception of about 40,000 British troops, armies they can be called, do not amount to 100,000 men.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, SEPTEMBER TERM, 1810.

CALENDAR OF CONVICTIONS.

The KING, vs. Francis Xavier Chénier, for sending a Challenge in a Letter, to a Justice of the Peace, to our Sovereign Lord the King a fine of Ten Pounds, and to give security to keep the Peace and be of good behaviour towards all the King's Subjects, for and during five years, himself in 100l. with two sureties in 50l. each, and to stand committed to the common goal of the district, until the said fine be paid, and the said security given.

The KING, vs. Louis Bouchers, for Grand Larceny.—Sentenced to be imprisoned in the common goal of this district until the first day of the next September Term, and to be brought up on that day into Court, and to be there publicly burnt in the hand, and thereupon discharged.

The KING, vs. Joseph Patis, for stealing from a dwelling House to the value of 27s. Sterling.—Sentenced to be imprisoned until the first day of March Term next, and to be brought up on that day into Court, and publicly burnt in the hand, and thereupon discharged.

The KING, vs. Francois T. Cadran, for feloniously stealing above the value of five shillings in a Shop, but not privately.—Sentenced to be imprisoned in the common goal of this district, for and during the term of Three Calendar Months from this day, and then to be discharged.

The KING, vs. John Cawver, for an assault on a Constable in the execution of his office.—Sentenced to be imprisoned in the common goal of this district, for and during the space of Two Calendar Months from this day, and then to be discharged.

The KING, vs. Charles Audi, for Assault and Battery.—Sentenced to be imprisoned for and during the space of One Calendar Month from this day, and to give security himself in 40l. and two sureties in 20l. each, to keep the peace and be of good behaviour towards the King's Subjects in general, and more especially towards Marguerite Gaveau, his wife, for one year, and to stand committed, until the said security be given.

POLICE.

WEEKLY SITTINGS, Saturday, 29th September, 1810.

Etienne Croiselle dit Brindamour of Quebec, was sentenced to pay a fine of five pounds with costs, for having bought to sell again, a Tinnet of Butter, before ten o'clock in the morning, on the Lower Town Market of this City.

Pierre Louis Seguin of Quebec, Frazier, was sentenced to pay a fine of three pounds with costs, for having sold under Patrick Chamberland Junior, from the service of William Messam, a Farrer of Quebec, knowing him to be his servant.

SPECIAL SITTINGS, Monday, 1st. of October, 1810. It is ordered, that during the present month, the price of the