

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.
Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

VOL. VI.]

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1810.

[No. 2.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY GEN'L OFFICE,
QUEBEC, DEC. 20, 1809.

WANTED, for the supply of His Majesty's Forces in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c. &c.—

To be delivered on the King's Wharf, at Quebec, on or before the **FIRST DAY OF JUNE** next ensuing—

Two thousand and eighty five Barrels Mess and Prime Pork :

Which must be cured, packed, inspected and branded in the manner directed by law; the bungs covered with tin, and warranted to keep good and sound for twelve months after the day of delivery.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "*Proposals for Pork*," for the whole or part of the above supply, in quantities not less than one hundred barrels, will be received at this Office, on the **TWENTIETH** day of **FEBRUARY** next.

JAMES GREEN,

Actg. Dep. Com. Gen.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

- 5 Pipes good Port Wine,
- 5 do. old London P. Madeira,
- 1 Pipe, 1 Hhd. and 1 Qr. Cask L. M. Madeira,
- 11 Pipes good Fayal Wine,
- 40 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
- 100 Sides Leather,
- 2 Casks Seal and 3 Cod-fish Oil,
- 300 Cwt. Cod-fish, caught this year,
- 15 Puncheons Rum,
- Few Hogsheds Spanish Wine,
- White and Green boiling Pease,
- 70 Bbls. fine Flour,
- Flax-seed and Liverpool Salt.

PETER BREHAUT & Co.

Quebec, Dec. 11, 1809.

FOR SALE,

400 Bbls. Prime Beef,

in compleat order for shipping.

WILLIAM SMITH.

Lower Town, Nov. 6, 1809.

JUST ARRIVED, AND FOR SALE,

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

Apply to WILLIAM SMITH.

Ship Chandler & Grocer, Lower Town.

Quebec, 14th August, 1809.

TO BE SOLD,

BY private Sale at the Subscriber's Stores, No. 1, Canoterie, a very extensive assortment of **DRY GOODS**, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash—Consisting of flushing cloths, Duffels, Coatings, Baizes, flannels, Strouds, Calicoes, Shawls, Red Caps, Cotton, Worsted and Silk Hosiery, Dimities, Nankeens, Quiltings, Corderoys, Velvets, Yarn, Men and Women's Beaver Gloves, Mitts, Cotton shirting, Irish Linens, Threads, Thread and Cotton Laces, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes and half Boots, Shoe binding, Buttons, Tape, Bobbins, Pins, Needles, Gingham, Furniture Callicoe, Ladies Umbrellas, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hats, Olive Oil, Putty, Milk pans, Japan ware, Pipes, Beer & Wine, Cotton Threads, Ivory, Horn & Ladies Combs, Table and Pen knives, Cheshire and Cheddar Cheese, Nails, Spikes, Cross cut and Hand Saws, Frying Pans, Spades and Shovels, Metal Teapots, 100 Boxes Glass of all sizes, 100 Crates of white and blue Crockery ware, 25 Casks of single and double first Glass, &c. Bar and Rod Iron, Steel, Scythes and Sickles, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. The whole must positively be sold.

THOMAS WILSON.

He has also received lately per the **FAVORITE** from Aberdeen, Susannah from London, and Martin from Liverpool—A complete assortment of elegant and fashionable Hosiery, Gentlemen's and Sailors' cotton and striped night Caps, Superfine Cloths and Casimeres, patent Pantaloon Web, Ladies and Gentlemen's Comfortables, large Shawls, Gingham, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cotton wick and Cotton Thread in Balls, Single and double Tin in Boxes, and a quantity of other articles—Likewise, a few Thousand of **INCH BOARDS** of the best quality, from Kamouraska and St. Anne's.

Quebec, 21 June 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FOR SALE—

A quantity of excellent Port Wine in bottles—ALSO, imitation Russia Sheeting, Sail Cloth, strong Sacking, Cotton Bagging and Ozuaburgs, Cotton Shirting striped and plain, Bed Tick, Threads white and coloured—10 dozen printed Shawls—a bale of Carpeting—10 Hearth Rugs, Aberdeen Stockings of various sizes from 11s. to 28s. per dozen—100 pair strong Shoes for men and 50 pair for children—40 reams of Foolscap and wrapping paper, a few portable Writing Desks, and a quantity of bar Iron square and flat assorted—likewise an extensive assortment of broad and narrow Woolen Cloths, which will be sold cheap.

CHRISTIE, BAIRD & Co.

Mountain Street, 20th Sept. 1809.

ON SALE.

ON moderate terms, seventy one Pun. strong **JAMAICA SPIRITS.**

E. EVANS.

No. 8, Rue Sous le Fort, 24 Dec. 1809.

JOS. FLOWER & NICHOLAS NEWBERRY
HAVE FOR SALE.—

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

TO MERCHANTS AND TRADERS.

THE extensive and valuable **WATER LOT**, of about 270 feet in front, situate under Cape Diamond, between Mr. Irvine's and late Mr. Leister's wharfs, is for sale or to let, upon a building lease, similar to Mr. Young's for building the Queen's wharf; also the other Ship Building Lots, &c. as advertised in the last Mercury.—Enquire of Mr. AN. TROBUS, at Three Rivers. Quebec, 15th Nov. 1809.

NOTICE.

ANY persons having **BOOKS** to dispose of fit for a Circulating Library, are requested to apply to **THOS. CARY.** Quebec, 1st January, 1810.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, AT ST. ROCKS.

Soap and Candles.

THOMAS WEBSTER.

Quebec, 7th Dec. 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber having, on the 28th ultimo, been duly appointed Curator to the vacant Estate of the late **ROBERT FLETCHER**, Esquire, deceased, requests all persons having claims on the said Estate to forward them to him duly authenticated for adjustment; and also, that all persons indebted to said Estate do come forward and pay him.

He further requests such persons as may have Property in their hands belonging to the said vacant Estate to notify it to him at his Agency and Commission Office, Rue sous-le-fort.

JOHN MUNRO.

Quebec, 1st November, 1809.

We give the following as we received it, though with some repugnance, because we think the picture, in some of its parts, much overcharged. We could have wished that the name of the French traveller, from whom the Extract is said to be taken, had been given with it.

MR. CARY,

SIR—In No. 51 of the Mercury I observe extracts from a late publication about this country. It seems we are not known in England. But see what *la mère patrie* says of her transatlantic children.

A French gentleman, who travelled in America not long ago, has published a *Bulletin*, from which I beg leave to make the following transfers.

"Among them (meaning the C—) I am persuaded there are not ten men of polite literary attainments, whose minds have been embellished—who are capable of appreciating the merits of a Descartes and Newton, a Mallebranche and a Locke, a Buffon and Linnæus; who can feel the homage due to the eloquence of a Bossuet and a Massillon, or relish the charms of genius, sentiment and nature, in Corneille and Racine, Fenelon and Voltaire.

"The C— being all of base extraction and without any other motive in going to this corner of the world than to seek their fortunes—they were naturally illiterate, ignorant and rude; qualities inherited and preserved by their descendants. In fact the present race seems to have degenerated from their ancestors; they are rude, envious, interested, avaricious and presumptuous. They are insensible yet given to raillery; caustic yet practised in dissimulation; notorious romancers; and their ignorance exceeds all human credibility.—They, without exception, prefer a gun to a pen; a pettianger to a desk.

"In their private parties there is no delicacy—all is grossness and noise and uproar. The standard of individual merit is first a man's riches, and secondly his rank. Virtue and talents obtain no respect. The cities abound with tipping houses—at every cross street one sees those places of riot and intoxication crowded day and night, finding a market for their pilferings and solacing their cares with tobacco and brandy. The Catholic religion prevails. The Judiciary branch is a chaos of never ending chicanery. It is the cave of Trophonius, from which no one who has once entered, ever comes out cheerful. Going to law is going to the devil. Vanity is a passion that is to be found wherever there are human beings; but I know no part of the globe where it is so prominent a feature of the moral character as here. The men are always frank and generous, the women never old, nor the girls ever ugly, *crudas judæus*. Disensions between whatever sex are generally a war of words. Both women and men will exchange with one another the most opprobrious language and then be reconciled. Sometimes indeed a quarrel between the men terminates *à la Mendoza*; they strip and maul each other, but that is all. One has a sword duel among the C—. A *sautoiment* prevails in the familiar conversation of domestic life. It is never *you*, but always *toe* and *thou*. It has however no particular force. It is the

habble of *Lucas* talking to *Mathurin*; or that of *Babet* wantoning with *Perrette*. It owes its origin to the base birth, the vulgar manners, and low discourse of the first colonists.

"The C— likewise choke themselves in talking of the illustriousness of their families, and the amiable moral qualities of a crowd of relations whom they never visit; and when one of the family dies, it is customary for all the rest, down to the seventh degree, to go in mourning. They are the greatest egotists in the world. Their conversation is eternally about themselves.—They are vulgarly familiar with their equals, insolent to their superiors, cruel to their servants and inhospitable to strangers.

"The truth is, the C— are devoid of moral energy—If stimulated to activity it can be only by the spring of their motions, INTEREST.—Did we not, some years ago, see them catch the flame of liberty—form themselves into assemblies, and sing in concert the French hymns that celebrate the rights of man? and a little after that did they not shrink back into their shells? As a counter part to this picture of our C— it may be urged that they have often wished to be restored to their ancient government and become Frenchmen—I insist that in this desire they were guided only by personal interest.—Yes! in pursuing their interest they are without rivals or competitors—whoever would dupe a C— on this score must rise very early."

Please insert this and you may have more of my

MEMORANDUMS.

Montreal, 1st January, 1810.

* This is impossible—Editor.

From the Connecticut Mirror.

The leaders of the democratic party in this country, have often been charged with having felt a strong attachment to France, not only at the outset of the Revolution, when she held out the pretence of being in pursuit of a free and just government, but through all the future bloody stages of its progress, even down to the present period, when the nation has become bound down to the most distressing slavery. This attachment has been asserted to proceed, not from a real love of rational liberty, for the French have long since turned their backs upon every pretence to it, but from a sympathetic affection for revolution—a hatred of all established society. Whenever these gentlemen have thought proper to reply at all to this charge, it has been done in a curious manner. Instead of meeting it fairly, and putting its merits at issue, we are gravely told, that the Federalists are *British partizans, Tories, &c. &c.* and this goes for a satisfactory answer. Now, whether those men who fought the battles, and directed the councils of their country, during the war of Independence, are Tories, or not—or whether these patriots who planned, formed, and established the Constitution of the United States, were friends to it, or not—seems not to be immediately connected with the enquiry, whether our leading democrats have been from the beginning, and still are, blindly attached to Revolutionary France.

If the democrats of this country do not love France, because she is at war with all established society, and is aiming at universal empire, let it be asked for what trait in her character is it that they do love her? When the nation first rose to overturn the old monarchy, and professed a determination to set up a republic on its ruins, an enthusiastic mind might easily have wished them abundant success. But, a few short years, sufficiently unfolded the plans of the great Revolutionists, and shewed them to have nothing less in view, than the formation of a free government for the nation.—They had proceeded but a little way in their tremendous career, before it was perfectly apparent, that their plans of national aggrandizement, were altogether more extravagant, and gigantic, than had ever entered the wild and ambitious imagination of Louis the XIV. And although all the predictions which discerning men made of the catastrophe have been realized, and far more than realized, yet nothing that has happened, has proved sufficient to wean the affections of their friends in this country. They loved Mirabeau, Marat and Danton, Robespierre and Barrere, with sincerity and fervor—and they appear to love Bonaparte as heartily, as they did all the others put together.

Whether this will be denied, or avowed, is not absolutely certain. Some of the more wary among the party, will not own it to be true. Duane, and the Irishmen generally, will however, if they know what truth is, at once declare, that they wish well to Bonaparte, because he wishes ill to Great Britain—and they pray devoutly for his success, because he is striving to destroy that nation. [It ought here to be distinctly stated and understood, that there are many, very many honorable exceptions to this general rule respecting the Irish—and that a very respectable minority of the natives of Ireland in this country, have the most marked abhorrence and detestation of the tyrant of Europe.] Our own countrymen are more prudent, and when taxed on this subject, will resort to evasion, and perhaps, if pressed too closely, will force out a denial. At the same time, among a considerable number of natives who ought to have been born in Ireland, now and then one is led astray by the sincerity and violence of his attachment, and will pretty fairly confess the truth—will do all but fall down on his knees and worship the irresistible *Emperor of Europe*; and probably they would even do that, if it were not for an unconquerable antipathy they feel for the attitude. When avowals of this kind are distinctly made, they ought to be particularly noticed, because a discovery of the real sentiments of the party will lead us to a discovery of their objects.

At Worcester, in Massachusetts, is a newspaper called the *National Aegis*—a paper probably not much known out of its neighborhood, but, still entitled to some notice as being established under the eye and patronage of the late Lieut. Gov. of that state, *Levi Lincoln*. In a number of that print, dated Oct. 11th, 1809, is the following paragraph.

"THE USURPER."

"It is the common practice among those, who style themselves federalists, to stigmatize

Bonaparte as a usurper. They have as much right to use the one name as the other, but they are not at all right in the application of either. It is quite as consistent to cast the reproach of illegitimacy upon the ruler of France, as to dignify the disciples of discord with a title of honor and peace. Prejudice may rail, but candor will reason, and reflection will convince that there is not a prince in Europe, whose authority rests upon a more legitimate foundation than that of the French emperor. Others owe their crowns to the accident of birth, a claim, the validity of which, we, as republicans, must always deny; Bonaparte is only indebted to his own valor and abilities; his services earned him the confidence of the people, and by the consent of that people has he assumed a station, for which nature seems to have intended him. Shall Americans then call him a usurper, who was elevated by the nation, while they affect respect for knaves and blockheads whom chance has made kings, and who disgrace the thrones they sit upon by their vices and incapacity! The supposition is absurd. Away then with a clamor that arises only from envy and malignity! Have done with epithets which only belittle their authors! Bonaparte is no usurper, and we will venture to add no tyrant. The ambition, to which man is prone, has led him to conquer. He was furnished with the means, and tempted by opportunity. His views have been enlarged and his system will yet prove the glory and salvation of Europe. Humanity has been his companion and generosity has attended his victories. Every nation which he subdues he places in the path of improvement. Ancient evils are eradicated—inveterate superstitions are discarded—petty tyrants crushed, and true philosophy encouraged. In fine, however well we may be persuaded that he has frequently used means, which the end can hardly justify, we are constrained to acknowledge that his policy is truly noble, and that posterity will pronounce him the consummate statesman as well as the invincible hero."

This paragraph, it seems, has proceeded from the fact, that Federalists have the effrontery to call Bonaparte an *Usurper*; and the writer appeals to *candor* to say, whether Bonaparte's claim to the authority which he possesses, is not more legitimate, than that of any Prince in Europe to the crown he wears. To prove that it is so, the writer makes use of the following logic. "Others," says he, "owe their crowns to the accident of birth, a claim, the validity of which, the republicans, must always deny: Bonaparte is only indebted to his own valor and abilities;" The force of this argument may be exhibited in the following manner. All men, who inherit property from their ancestors, owe their possessions to the accident of birth—the thief, the burglar, and the highway robber, owe the property which they plunder, entirely to their own valor and abilities. And the democrats, one and all, are challenged to shew the difference between the cases.

But says the *Ægis*—"Shall Americans then call him a Usurper, who was exalted by the nation, while they affect respect for knaves and blockheads, whom chance has made kings and who disgrace the thrones they sit upon by their

incapacity." In reply to this sentence, we might call upon the writer to prove the truth of one or two remarks contained in it. In the first place, that Bonaparte was exalted to his imperial throne by the French nation; and in the next place, that Americans "affect respect for knaves and blockheads whom chance has made Kings." But, does the validity of a man's title to an inheritance, depend upon his being wise or unwise? If an estate is legally cast even upon an absolute idiot, it is absolutely his, as much as it would have been, had he possessed the wisdom of Sir Isaac Newton. And it is something new in law, that a man of sense has a legitimate right to rob a weak man of his property, merely because he is weak. This, however, is the true import of the doctrine laid down; and to suppose any other, is declared by this writer to be absurd.

The paragraph then proceeds to declare, that "Bonaparte is no usurper, and the writer 'ventures to add, no tyrant'—" "The ambition," he says, "to which man is prone has led him to conquer. He was furnished with the means, and tempted by opportunity." A more extraordinary justification for crimes, was never conceived, than is here laid down. Had Stephen Burroughs, or any culprit whose period in the state prison had expired, been in pursuit of an apology for a life of villany, he could not have desired more latitude than is here, in very gentle terms, furnished to Bonaparte. "That ambition to which man is prone led him to conquer. He was furnished with means, and tempted by opportunity."

There has probably not been a murderer from the time of Cain downwards—not a midnight robber, who after having plundered his neighbor's habitation, sets fire to it, consigns both that, and the family to destruction, but might have said—"I was led on by passions to which man is prone—I was tempted by a fair opportunity—and perpetrated the deed." Admit this as a justification of crimes, and this world would become a field of blood. None but the most unprincipled, none but those who are hardened in depravity, would have the assurance to advance such sentiments as these.

This writer then says—"His (Bonaparte's) views have been enlarged, and his system will yet prove the salvation of Europe. Humanity has been his companion and generosity has attended his victories. Every nation which he subdues he has placed in the path of improvement." If the history of the world, for the last fifteen years, had left us any new cause for astonishment, surely the inhabitants of this country might fairly experience it, at reading the above remarks in an American Gazette. But let the passage be examined. "Bonaparte's system will yet prove the salvation of Europe." What is his system? A total disregard of the rights of nations, and of individuals—a cruel and unrelenting tyranny at home, and conquest and slaughter abroad—dauntless ambition—a disregard of the means he uses to accomplish his end—a contempt of all morality public and private—the violation of treaties—the wanton butchering of millions of his fellow beings, at the shrine of his pride, and vengeance—the scourging of France, and the desolation of the surrounding

nations—these are the outlines of this man's system—who would willingly deluge the earth with tears and blood, merely to gratify an insatiable lust of power and dominion.

"Every nation," says this paragraph, "which he subdues, he has placed in the path of improvement." On the catalogue of conquered nations, which have experienced the blessings of this modern improvement, are Holland, Switzerland, Italy and Prussia: and Austria, Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, and Spain, appear in the high road to the same species of amendment. For the purpose of ascertaining the exact amount of benefit which these nations have reaped by French conquest, in addition to all the common accounts which have reached us, we should like to make some enquiries of the thousands of widows and orphans, of the bereaved families, and broken hearted parents, brothers and sisters, which the bloody ambition of this human fiend has made. Let the imagination wander to the ruined cities, the deserted villages, the barren fields, and the fettered conscripts, and mark the footsteps of French improvement which the nations of continental Europe exhibit. Fifty years of prosperity, will scarcely be sufficient to repair the mischief, both political and moral, which this single man has brought upon that miserable quarter of the globe.

As the consummation of this writer's folly or worse than folly, we are told that—"HUMANITY HAS BEEN BONAPARTE'S COMPANION, AND GENEROSITY HAS ATTENDED HIS VICTORIES." It would seem difficult to imagine, how any mortal could think it worth while, to ascribe to Bonaparte these two traits of character. If he has been found utterly destitute of any particular characteristics, they are without doubt *humanity* and *generosity*. How can a man be called *humane*, who has without any provocation, or cause of quarrel, slaughtered more human beings, than any other tyrant since the days of Julius Cæsar? How can *humanity* or *generosity* belong to a man, whose delight is in tormenting his fellow men, whose ears are delighted with dying groans, and whose eyes wander with transport over fields of blood, and heaps of slain?

This, however, is talking in terms too general. It happens that the world are in possession of some well authenticated instances of this man's *humanity* and *generosity*, which it may be well to bring afresh to the public mind. When Bonaparte was on his Egyptian tour, he progressed in his travels as far as the town of Jaffa, in ancient Palestine. This town he stormed and took, and after considerable slaughter, a body of Turks to the number of 3300, who had fled to the Mosques for security, surrendered prisoners. Finding himself encumbered with the care and support of such a body of men, after three days, Bonaparte ordered them to march to a rising ground near Jaffa, where a division of French troops were drawn up. As soon as the Turks had reached the spot, a signal was given, when the French troops fired upon these unsuspecting wretches, and by the musquetry and grape, and the application of the bayonet to a few who were wounded but not killed by the firing, every

man of them was butchered. To the honor of General Kleber who was present, it ought to be mentioned, that he strenuously remonstrated against this horrid transaction, but without any effect. Bonaparte's humanity, in cold blood, butchered every man of these unarmed captives, rather than be at the trouble to support them, or exercise generosity enough to dismiss them.

Whilst he remained at Jaffa, many of the French troops became diseased, and were sent to the hospitals. Finding it also inconvenient to be hampered with the sick of his own army he ordered food to be administered to them which was of a quality better than usual, BUT HAD OPIUM MIXED WITH IT IN SUCH QUANTITIES, THAT FIVE HUNDRED & EIGHTY OF HIS SICK SOLDIERS PERISHED BY THE POISON.

Here are two out of perhaps hundreds of instances, of the *humanity* and *generosity* of this idol of Democracy. Let the people of this country take warning by experience, and mark the men who are endeavoring to introduce this species of humanity into this country. The great object of the leaders of this party, at the present time, is—**TO PLUNGE US INTO A WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN, AND TO ALLY US TO FRANCE. LET THE UNITED STATES BEWARE!**

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE KING D. HILL.

This was a prosecution for an assault against the defendant, by Catherine, the wife of Nicholas Duggan. The prosecutor keeps an eating house in the Old Bailey; the defendant is an attorney. About ten o'clock on the night of the 18th of August, the defendant, with a friend of his, and a Sheriff's Officer, adjourned, after the fatigues of the day, to Mr. Duggan's refectory, to take some refreshment; and Mr. Hill, who was rather in liquor, called for a bason of soup, which was served to him; he called for bread, two slices were served to him, but he insisted on French bread, and could not take his soup without it. He was told there was none in the house, and that it was too late to get any at the baker's. On taking the nutritious liquor, he either thought it a little too strong of the water, or in some other respect not properly to his taste, he signified his disapprobation, by spilling the rejected mess over the table-cloth. He then made a motion at the *sidobar* for more soupe. Mr. Duggan told him he had eaten his soupe: when Mr. Hill called her by every name in the vocabulary of the Old Bailey, except *gentlewoman*; struck her with his fist on the side of her head; and told her not to dare to speak to him, or he would knock her brains out. Mrs. Duggan then took the cloth from the table before him, and carried it into the bar. He forced open the bar door, rushed in after her, seized her by the throat, and threatened to trample upon her.—Her husband interred. He struck at him too, and with a stick he had pulled out of the bar, broke two squares in the window. A watchman, named Elliott, then passing, was called, and Mr. Hill was

given in charge to him. He told the watchman he was a rascal, illustrating his opinion by a blow or two. He was, however, after first paying his reckoning, conveyed to the watch-house, and next morning before the Lord Mayor, who referred the subject to this Court.

Four other witnesses corroborated the particulars of the case; but the Sheriff's Officer, who was with Mr. Hill, swore he saw Hill strike no blow, and that if he had struck any he must have seen it. He said also, that Duggan had called Mr. Hill an informing rascal, raised a mob round him, and was forcing him out into the street. The jury, however, gave credit to the evidence for the prosecution, and found Hill guilty; and the Court sentenced him to a fine of 10*l.* which he paid in Court, and was discharged.

RIOT AT OMAGH.

Extract of a letter from Enniskillen, Aug. 15.

"I hasten to inform you that I am compelled to alter my course, in consequence of the state of the country about Omagh, where, last Saturday, a terrible affray occurred between a party of the Limerick militia and the Orangemen of that town, in which, of the latter, three have been killed, and seven desperately wounded.—The Orangemen are said to be the aggressors—they were parading in the *insignia* of their order, before Sir J. Stewart's house, when those men, who had volunteered into the line, were marching unarmed into town from Sirabane, wearing green branches in their hats—the Orangemen immediately called them rebels—upon which, the militiamen rushed into the barracks, where another regiment of militia lay, who, on the preceding 12th of July, had likewise had a party dispute with the same class of people, and were now doubly enraged at this fresh insult offered to their brother soldiers—the volunteers immediately received arms (a sergeant is accused of having furnished ammunition,) and, upon the Orangemen returning into town from Sir John Stewart's the aforesaid execution took place. It is said, that they fired from the windows of the barracks. The artillery were now called out by Sir John, and some pieces of ordnance placed before the gates; all the yeomen of Aughacloy, &c. assembled, and at length the militia were compelled to surrender. On marching the prisoners to gaol, it is said, some of the Orangemen wounded them with their bayonets. To day I met a body of the Enniskillen Dragoons in full march to Omagh, and it is reported, that the country people had risen in support of the militia, and that the troops were then marching to save the Orangemen from destruction. How far this last part may be founded in fact I cannot say; I should hope it is not true; at all events it is a bad business, and what may be hourly expected to happen, so long as party disjunction are countenanced, and not at once put down with a strong and firm hand, and those who are fighting their country's battles, supported against the locusts of the land."

LONDON, OCT. 10.

We have inserted in a preceding column

the trial of some of the patriot Schill's officers. They were tried by a Military Commission, under one of the laws made during the existence of the barbarous French Calendar, and were sentenced to be shot as robbers, though they surrendered by capitulation, under the assurance that their lives should be spared.—They were executed at Wesel on the 17th ult.

NOVEMBER 10.

Expectations are entertained in France that the Americans will make common cause with France and the Northern Powers against this country. The following observations are extracted from a recent number of a periodical work published at Paris, *the political part of which is under the direction of the Senate* :—

"In fact, the peace with Russia is but the happy prelude to that which is about to unite all the Northern flags, like a fasces, against that flag which pretends to keep them all in a state of humiliation. It is beyond doubt that Sweden will treat with Denmark, with Prussia, and obtain from France, oblivion of the past. On their side, the United States approximate as much as possible, the Powers of the North, by bringing as a first guarantee of their amicable dispositions, the re-actment which has been produced by the conduct of England towards them. Their Ambassador to Russia is arrived at Copenhagen. **THE AMERICANS DO MORE—THEY HAVE REJECTED THE ENGLISH MINISTER, MR. JACKSON.**

"Every thing then induces us to believe, that by supporting nobly the contest in which they are engaged by honor and a well understood interest, the Americans will not lose sight of the memorable words addressed to them by his Majesty the Emperor of the French, through the medium of his Minister for foreign affairs—that the intentions and motives of that Monarch will be judged, as well as the acts of which he makes mention; and that conformably to the *wise advice* and useful *encouragement* contained in it, the English will soon find in the North of the two Hemispheres, a long chain, by which their vessels will be stopped, and their pride rebuked.

NOVEMBER 12.

Rumours.—That Bonaparte is to be divorced from his present wife, and to marry the daughter of the King of Saxony, who has arrived at Fontainebleau—that Ferdinand VII. had been poisoned—that his royal parents, not receiving their *allowance* from the French Court, were indebted for their support to the loans and gifts of individuals.

The French Emperor has ordered all the effects of Gen. Monnet, late commander at Flushing, to be sequestered. He made a brave resistance, but Napoleon pardons no defeat. It must be victory or death. Death in defeat or afterwards.

The Captains of the French ships destroyed by the British at Basque Road, have been tried. One has been sentenced to death: one to two years imprisonment, and another to a milder punishment.

The letter from Mr. Champagny to General Armstrong will arrest the serious attention of our readers. It may be considered as the ultimatum of Bonaparte, as it respects a settlement with this country. We must take the ground he prescribes with regard to England, or he will continue that war.

against us, which we have been tamely suffering for several years. It contains the most audacious violations of truth, that we have ever witnessed in any state paper—it is an insult to the understandings of our government, as it resounds the principles it advances, too gross and palpable to be considered genuine, did we not know our degraded standing in the Emperor's mind.—We intend a more particular discussion of this, too barefaced to be called hypocritical paper, in our next.

CONGRESS.

Mr. Giles, reported the following bill, which was read, and passed to a second reading.

A BILL to prevent the abuse of the privileges and immunities enjoyed by foreign ministers within the United States.

Be it enacted, &c. That if any foreign ambassador, minister, or other person, entitled to enjoy within the United States the privileges and immunities of a foreign minister shall have committed, or may hereafter commit, any such act as by the laws and usages of nations would justify the president of the United States in ordering such offending ambassador, minister, or other persons as aforesaid out of the district of Col. or out of the territories of the United States; or in sending him home to his sovereign, or to some place or territory within his sovereign's jurisdiction; in every such case where the president of the United States shall deem it proper and expedient to exercise his constitutional authority, in either of these respects, he shall be, and is hereby authorized and empowered to cause a warrant to be issued and signed by the secretary of State, directed to any civil officer of the United States, authorized to serve process, or any military officer under the authority of the United States, commanding him to provide for, and enforce the departure of such ambassador, minister, or other person offending as aforesaid, taking the due precautions to avoid improper or unnecessary violence in executing such a warrant. And all officers civil and military, under the authority of the United States, are hereby required and enjoined to be obedient to such warrant. And in case any officer, civil or military, to whom such warrant shall be directed, shall fail, refuse, or unreasonably delay to execute the same, every officer so offending shall be deemed guilty of high misdemeanor, and shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, before any court of the United States having cognizance of the offence.—*Provided*, that the fine shall not exceed dollars, nor the imprisonment be for a longer time than years.

There are several articles in the British papers respecting intended negotiations for peace between France and England. These are rather indices at present of the wishes and plans of the opposition—but it is not unlikely that a negotiation may be continued; and if it should be, it would probably prove successful.

The London papers contain several reports of the marching of large bodies of French troops into Spain, French papers, say, that Soult's army at the time of the battle of Talavera, consisted of 70,000 troops, and ought to have cut off the retreat of the English.

In the Paris Moniteur, the conduct of the French Generals respecting the battle of Talavera, is condemned. The English are complimented.

SURGEONS HALL, April 20, 1809.

In presence of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh appeared DAVID McLAUGHLIN, esquire, of Quebec, North America, and being examined concerning his knowledge of Anatomy, Principles and Practice of Surgery, Chemistry, Pharmacy; Institutions of Medicine, Practice of Medicine, Materia Medica and Obstetrics, was found qualified for the honor of a Diploma.

Extract from the Minutes of the Royal College, by W. BALDERSTON, Clerk.

It has long been a desideratum with the possessors of the Cape of Good Hope, to promote an extensive intercourse with the numerous tribes which inhabit the Southern districts of the vast peninsula of Africa. On this subject we have been favored with a letter, of which the following is an extract.

"Cape of Good Hope, March 28, 1809.

"I entertain some expectation of filling in on the coast with the party sent by his Lordship (Lord Caledon) into the interior. They had penetrated, in Dec. so far as lat. 25, and long. 21, so that there is every hope of their having by this time reached some of the Portuguese settlements. The information which they have already sent down is interesting. The country which they have passed through is rich and fertile, with numerous rivers, all of which invariably bend their courses to the west. The tribes which they have met with are peaceably inclined, and it appears not unlikely that they may in time be brought to some kind of intercourse or trade with this settlement, a circumstance which I conceive would be most beneficial to them, in spite of all that Voltaire has written, whose Hottentot angels in a wild state, were certainly fictions of his own brain. The camel has been seen, but it is not mentioned whether wild, or bearing merchandise from some distant quarter. All this you will no doubt in a short time hear the particulars of, as any information communicated by Lord Caledon on this subject, will soon be spread over London. Some ships of different animals have been sent down but none very curious."—*London paper.*

EPIGRAM.

To a musician of the Theatre, occasioned by oranges, apples, &c. being thrown at him.

FAM'D Orpheus play'd with so much skill,
The very trees he mov'd his sad;
But you, my friend, perform so ill,
You bring the fruit about your head.

SUICIDE.

A Surgeon in respectable practice, in partnership with his brother at Chertsey, put a period to his existence on Wednesday morning, by drowning himself in a ditch at the skirts of that town. He arose earlier than usual in the morning, and dressed himself in clothes which had been left off some years, and in two hours after he was found in the ditch quite dead, and his neck was stuck in the ground near the spot. The usual methods to restore suspended animation were resorted to in vain. The deceased had been for some days disturbed in his mind in consequence of his having given his opinion that a deceased man, who was killed at Chertsey a month since, did not meet his death by the blows he had received, when it was afterwards given in evidence by Surgeons from London, that such blows had occasioned the death of the man, and the verdict of *Died by the*

visitation of God was reversed by a second Jury, who found a verdict of *willful murder.*

PROPERTY TAX.

Return to an Order of the Honourable House of Commons, dated the 8th day of June, 1809, for an Account or Estimate of the *Nett Assessment of the Property Tax*, for the years ending 5th April, 1807, 1808, and 1809, respectively:

Anno ending 5th April, 1807, 11,299,930l.

Anno ending 5th April, 1808, 11,345,350l.

Anno ending 5th April, 1809, 11,359,219l.

For the year ending 5th April, 1807, the above account is made out from actual returns, except from the department of the War Office.

For the year ending 5th April, 1808, returns from 218 Surveyors's districts have been received; from which it appears that the assessments on trade and professions have decreased: So that on the whole a diminution of duty may be computed, to the extent of 72,000l. nearly in the assessments by Commissioners for general purposes; but which is overbalanced by the deductions of duty in other Departments.

For the year ending 5th April, 1809, returns from 25 Surveyors' districts have been received; the result from which is more favorable than in the year preceding, at the rate of 4 1-6th per cent. increase, and will therefore warrant an estimate to the amount of that year. The remainder of that year, except in the article of Duty on Dividends, is likewise computed on the amount of the preceding year, from the same sources, for want of returns.

Office for Taxes, June 13, 1809.

Profane Swearing Punished.—We copy the following article from the *Argus of Western America*, a democratic paper printed at Frankfort, (Ken.) of the 1st October. The same paper adds, that both the persons presented are democratic lawyers.

"We of the grand jury empannelled, &c. for the circuit of Shelby, in the name and by the authority of the commonwealth of Kentucky, upon our oaths do present ISHAM TALBOT, esq. for profane cursing on the 19th day of Sept. 1809, in the town of Shelbyville, before the door of Isaac Waikins's tavern, using the words, "God damn Mr. Jackson;—the President ought to dismiss him and have him kicked from town to town until he is kicked out of the country, God damn him." Contrary to, &c.

"We also present WM. W. COOKE, esq. for profane cursing, on the, &c. in the town of Shelbyville, before the door of Isaac Waikins's tavern, using the words, "God damn Timothy Pickering—be ought to be hung." Contrary to the act of assembly, &c. EXTRACT, &c.

Attest, J. CRAIG, Clerk."

INTERESTING TO MARINERS.

William Thompson, of Brooklyn, publishes that he has tried the following experiment, and doubts not it would be the means of preserving the lives of such of our seafaring people as should be so unfortunate as to be obliged to abandon their vessel and trust their lives to the boat.

A 14 feet boat, with an empty puncheon lashed to the riding of the boat on the inside, will float with four men in it when full of water, and in that case may be bailed out. He is of opinion, that one puncheon to a ton, or 4 puncheons to a 20 feet long boat, will float with 16 men in like manner. In the above case a boat may live in the sea without danger of turning bottom up.

ARCHITECTURE OF COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

[From *Bell's Weekly Messenger*, Sept. 4.]

The exterior architecture of Covent Garden Theatre is now sufficiently completed to warrant us in making some observations on the style and character of the building. Our limits will not allow us to say much; but we shall endeavour to explain those principles of science, by which alone such a building ought to be judged—*Rationem artis intelligent docti in lecti sentiant voluptatem*—Every one alike feels the beauty of this work of art; and it is but justice to the Architect, to prove that the approbation of the eye is borne out by that of the mind.

Mr. Smirke, jun. the Architect, has selected, and upon very just grounds of preference, the Doric style of architecture, which in majesty, simplicity, and strength, so much excels the others. If it be objected that the Doric order is of too severe a style for theatric structures, it must be remembered that the proper character of a national theatre should be that of a school of morality, in which instruction is conveyed through the medium of pleasure. The Doric, moreover, is the only pure Greek architecture of which any perfect examples remain; and there is, moreover, a necessary connection in the mind between Grecian architecture and the Grecian Drama.—Greece was the common mother of both.—Taking moreover every other circumstance into consideration, such as the actual area on which the building stands, and the quality of the houses by which it is surrounded, it may be a matter of doubt whether, by any possibility, it could have admitted another style. The Corinthian and Ionic orders are never displayed with effect but in vast buildings and solitary grandeur.—The Doric falls more into the level of common life, and is only in a greater and more tasteful degree what our private dwellings are, or ought to be.

The front of the theatre occupies one half of that side of Bow street nearest to Covent Garden; and, upon our first approach, we are struck with the astonishing breadth and majestic simplicity of the building.—The Portico in the centre of the building is of the same proportions as those in the Portico of the Temple of Minerva at Athens; and the characteristics of Greek architecture are preserved in the other parts of the front—the columns of the Portico, we believe, with the exception of those at St. Peter's Rome, and those in the Temple of the Acropolis, are the largest of any existing building in Europe.

We observe that the rusticated work, which is more familiar to the eye as having the appearance of lines in score and which is in truth a modern corruption, has been judiciously omitted by the architect, who was doubtless aware of their effect in destroying the simplicity of a building, by distracting the eye, and diverting its attention from the main features.—The mouldings on the exterior of the building, the architraves round the windows, in short every part, are correct examples of Greek arms and purity.—In the lower part of the front arcade extends from one end to the other, and there is no decoration introduced which does not add to the general effect and character of the whole. The front of the building is terminated at each end

by two pilasters, and the figures of Comedy and Tragedy are placed in niches between them.—It is worthy of remark, that there is a breadth of plain surface under each niche, by means of which the effect of the figures is very much assisted.—The *Basso relievo*s in front are each about forty-five feet long, and are executed with the same relief as those in the Temple of Minerva, which were the work of Phidias.—The projection of the most prominent figure not exceeding three inches, they have a peculiar effect from the plain surface behind them, and, being slightly indented, harsh shadows are avoided. They thus form a part of the general character and prevailing simplicity of the structure, and constitute a modest decoration and delicate enrichment.

Under the Portico, in the same relief as the other *basso relievo*s, the King's Arms are introduced.—The main walls of the theatre, which are about one hundred feet in height, and of a proportionate thickness, rise considerably above the other parts of the front, and arched openings have been judiciously introduced, by which the chimnies are concealed, and the water is discharged from the great roof.—In the other fronts of the building all architectural decoration has been omitted, but the same flowing lines, the same exactness of proportions, and purity of parts.—the same noble simplicity, and character of severe grandeur, is preserved throughout.—The building is entirely insulated, but a communication has been preserved between Hart street, and Bow street, and the Piazas in Covent-garden.

But is a work conducted upon principles, having said thus much, having praised the Architect, not only for his taste and genius, but for his knowledge of the rule, and strict conformity to it, it is but justice to the public not to cover him with indiscriminate eulogy; but to apply the rule, as well where it apparently makes against him, as where it is in his favour.

Ought not the ENTABLATURE in the front of the building to have been one *unbroken line*? Ought it to have been divided into compartments? In this style of building, the Doric order, nothing is admissible for the mere purpose of ornament.—Every thing must have an immediate or presumable reference to utility.

According to this principle, the entablature is supposed to be the strap or vinculum, by which the parts are bound together.—Now it is evident that this idea necessarily involves unity and continuity.—There is no strength in a cord thus minutely snapped. This division, moreover, was not necessary for the purpose of comprehending the figures of the *basso relievo*s.—According to all existing reliques of the pure Greek Doric, they might have been introduced in the interstices of the Tryglyphs.—Division always takes from effect.—It belongs to ornament but not to simplicity.

There is one peculiar praise which belongs to this building.—IT IS THE ONLY EXISTING REMAINDER OF PURE GREEK ARCHITECTURE, uncorrupted by Roman or Gothic appendages.—It is filled up as it were from the remaining shell of the Acropolis at Athens.—Mr. Smirke has caught from the Temple of Minerva the general idea; the proportions, the parts, the finishing, are all Mr. Smirke's own; in a word, it is a building of which Athens would not have been ashamed, and which England, therefore, may be reasonably proud of. Like every true work of art, it does not command attention by its mere mass; the effect is purely given to it by the art, the harmony, the mind of the workman.

The mass, the brick and mortar, and all that was done by the trowel and the plane, belong to Mr. Copeland; the order and effect, the *mens agitant molem*, to Mr. Smirke, jun. It

is he that has lifted the mass into lightness, and like the Atlas in the fable, carries it with majesty and simplicity on his shoulders.

QUEBEC, JANUARY 8, 1810.

We have little or no news, of any import, from Europe or elsewhere, to communicate since our last. Whatever may be the language and apparent efforts of the high handed ruler of France, to shut out the trade of Great Britain, from the continent of Europe; those efforts are evidently more specious than real; or his weight with the European powers is far from adequate to his object. It is probable that both these causes operate to defeat his paper inhibitions. Certain it is that, in despite of Edicts, and in the teeth of open hostility, trade goes on, between Great Britain and the continent, to a very considerable extent.

Such is the state of the world that nations ever feel their dependence on, and the necessity of help from each other, even at the moment that, with an uplifted sword, they are striking at each others vitals. What can appear more paradoxical than the intelligence of the arrival, in England, of 240 sail from Russia, with Russian produce; or of Great Britain's continuing her licences to vessels to trade with France; at a period when she is at open and inveterate war with those two powers, and when the latter professes to have in view nothing short of her annihilation? What is the inference to be drawn from these data? Not that Napoleon, but that Commerce governs the world; and that the power of a great commercial and maritime people is founded on a basis much more durable than that which depends, principally, on the military character of a single individual, whose fragile existence is ever precarious, and may be of very short duration.

Between G. Britain and the U. States, an insurmountable barrier to a treaty, seems to be inevitably fixed, at least for some time to come. This state of things will necessarily give rise to much experiment, and many projects, before the American government can come to a decision, as to the line of conduct they are to adopt. Congress, accordingly, is labouring and heaving under many convulsive throes. From its obstetric doctors, the chairmen of the different committees, we may soon expect to learn symptoms, in some degree indicative of what species of birth may eventually be expected. If it were not too presumptuous to dare to peep into the womb of time, one might venture, in some degree, to anticipate the features which will be first developed. They will doubtless consist in an elaborate display of all that ammunition of abstract rights and principles, which weak nations, who possess freedom enough to enjoy the full use of their pens and tongues, and who have nothing else for it, discharge, with all the thunder of verbal warfare. A warfare that ends, as it begins, in words. Or should it be attended with any acts, they will, as all their acts hitherto have operated, eventuate in their own punishment and suffering.

Extract from *Le Canadien*, No. 53, faithfully translated.—

"If the Court of St. James wishes to pre-

serve Canada, of which there can be no doubt, it should neglect no measure having a tendency to that object. Not only it ought not to endeavour to anglify the province, but on the contrary, it ought to encourage a Canadian education.* Thus far the extract.

Mr. Gray, in his letters from Canada, says, and truly says, the great mass of the Canadians can neither read nor write. This then is the kind of education, or rather no education, recommended by *Le Canadien*, as necessary for the preservation of the province to the British government. If we are well informed of the character of the king of Great Britain, as well as of the genius of the British government, it is the pride of both to preside over, not ignorance, but knowledge.

An uneducated colony cannot be worth the expence of protection, because it must be comparatively unproductive, as well to itself as to the country protecting it. Where there is a want of information there must necessarily be a want of enterprise, and commerce must inevitably languish. And without an extended trade, of what value can a colony be to such a country as Great Britain? Where too there is a want of education there is ever a want of principle; and, consequently, the requisite integrity for procuring confidence in trade.

If these premises be admitted, as to the benefits of education generally, it will scarcely be contested by any person of the least candour, that, where the intercourse must be with a people, both in Europe and America, whose language and whose habits are English, a preference should be given to that language and to those habits, particularly by a British colony.

If an English education be dangerous, how happens it that there is so much zeal in Great Britain for their king, government, and country? How happens it that the inhabitants of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the West Indies and the other British colonies, upon all occasions, evince so much attachment to the government of which they have the happiness to form a part?

A Canadian education! What is it? A minus applied to the human mind, a pressure for keeping down thought; a Circean cup for charming reason asleep.

As to any views of conquest, on the part of the U. States, they have already more territory than they can well keep together. Any addition must be only a more extended source of distraction and division.

The *Canadien*, whenever it finds it suitable to its object, calls in the example of Great Britain, particularly in its pleas for the liberty of the press. Now, of what is it the English complain? Why, that the example of Great Britain has not sufficient weight in this country. And so happens, that that very liberty of the press, thus predicated on the example of G. Britain, is claimed by the *Canadien*, for the purpose of opposing her weight in the province.

We, the week before last, received from Three Rivers, for publication, an account of funeral expences, for burying a stranger, which, as usual, are heavy enough. But if we knew the profession,

trade, or calling, which did not love to grasp, we would hold it up to the world as a Phoenix. The sight of landlords, tailors, bakers, and butchers' charges, now adays, would almost induce man, unshod, naked and unfed, to lie down and die, and thus his quietus make, of cold and hunger. But that the dread of that certain something after death, an undertaker's bill, puzzles the will, and rather makes us bear those ills we have, than fly to others, which we know are worse.

There is indeed one other motive for clinging to life, and that is the satisfaction of having a bill of one's own, by way of set off, against the many ills, alias bills, that life is heir to. O! there is infinite consolation in a *quid pro quo*.

On the continual thefts of the *Canadien* from English writers:

Cease, cease, vain fools, your idle toil,
Your fruitless pilferings resign;
Why so much labour and turmoil,
Our pearls to cast thus before swine?

We have received a letter, in French, from River du Loup, containing a note to Mr. Bedard, signed *Diogenes*, which was intended for publication, in the *Canadien*; but not having been inserted in that paper, the writer has sent it to the Mercury. Its substance is, that in case the house of Assembly should pass any extravagant Resolve for disqualifying the Judges from a seat therein, he the writer, on some day that the house shall be most full, proposes going there with a lantern; and on being asked *Quid queris?* What he is seeking? His answer, like that of the Philosopher, whose name he has assumed, will be *Hominem quero*. That he is in search of a man.

Seek a man in our house of Assembly! What a breach of privilege!

BLACK BEETLES.

The following is not only a certain method of destroying Black Beetles or Cockroaches, but one that is neither attended with much trouble or expence—Strew the kitchen and other places frequented by them with common red waters; which they eat with great avidity, and which from the lead they contain, will, in a short time, destroy them all. This must be done every night, just before the family retires to bed, and repeated till no more beetles remain. A quarter of a pound of waters is, in general, sufficient to complete their destruction. Care should be taken to remove every article of food out of their way.

In Virginia, a certain Mr. Usher was saved from being killed in a duel by two Spanish milled dollars which were lodged in his waist coat pocket. The ball of his antagonist struck the dollars and rebounded. It is strange that a man who had a spare dollar should be concerned in a duel.

[*Anti-Monarchist.*]

Our southern brethren have many advantages over the eastern men in fighting duels. They can procure the hard cash to line their pockets. Here we have nothing but a miserable paper currency, which will not stop the force of a ball.

[*Ibid.*]

MARRIED,

On Saturday, Lieut. R. P. SKINNER, Roy.

al Newfoundland Regt. to Miss HARRIET M'DONALD, of this city.

DIED,

On Wednesday, Mr. PETER SMITH ROBERTSON, of the house of Wilson and Robertson.

The state of the Thermometer, from Sunday, the 31st ult. at 8 o'clock, A. M. is 19, 18, 2, 18, 33, 6, 12, 10, -4.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, without reserve at JAMES GRAY'S Auction Room, on THURSDAY next 11th inst.

A VERY general assortment of broad and narrow Cloth, Wooled Stockings, Socks, 50 doz. Holland Tapes, Threads, Sewing Silk, Velvet Binding, Calicoes, Mullins, and a variety of articles just received from New York and Boston.

Sale will begin at ONE o'Clock.
Quebec, 8th Jan. 1810.

FOR SALE,

ON reasonable terms, by the Subscriber, No. 7, St. Peter street, for ready money, short credit or Bills of Exchange—

25 Puncheons strong and high flavoured Jamaica SPIRITS,
10 Chests Hyson Skin TEA, of a superior quality;

LOAF SUGAR in small lots for families,

LIVERPOOL SALT,

A few Bottles LIQUEURS, 2 Japanned Dressing Boxes and a Tea Service of China.

JOHN JONES.

Quebec, 3d January, 1810.

AN EVENING SCHOOL will be opened by the subscriber, on Monday, the 15th instant, in the house, N^o 45, Champlain street, opposite the house of Mr. John Yule, baker, for teaching Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. Hours of attendance from half past six to nine o'clock, every evening, Sundays excepted. Terms four dollars per quarter; for further information enquire next door to the Post Office.

WILLIAM MILLAR.

Quebec, 8th January, 1810.

NOTICE

THE Sale that was to have taken place to-morrow, at JONES & WHITE'S Auction Room, is postponed until FRIDAY next, the 12th and to be continued, at same place, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant.

Quebec, 8th Jan. 1810.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL quantity of remarkable fine old Cogniac Brandy, originally intended for the Island of Jamaica—and recommended, as being far superior to any ever imported.—Price Twenty Shillings per Gallon.

THOMAS AYLWIN.

Quebec, 20th November, 1809.

MR. JOHN HAMMERTON, formerly of M. H. Ham, County of Northumberland, England, who left there some time ago for this country, will, upon application to the Subscribers, heartily recommend to his great advantage.

DAVID ANDERSON & Co.

NOTICE,

THE Subscriber hereby intimates that he will be accountable for no debts contracted by any of the crew of the Galliot Leith, now laid up in the Cul-de-Sac, for the winter.
JOHN WILSON, Master.
 Quebec, 14th, Dec. 1809.

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

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

JOHN STRACHAN.
 CORNWALL, Upper Canada, Sept. 11, 1809

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—

- 4 Pipes excellent Port Wine,
- 20 Pipes Teneriffe do.
- 50 Tierces Rice,
- 13 Hogheads Leaf Tobacco,
- 2 Tons Copper in bolts,
- 9 Chests Singlo Tea,
- 1700 Bushels prime Wheat,
- 110 do. Pease,
- 50 M. feet of square Pine Timber,
- 20 M. feet of do. Oak,
- 15 M. feet of second quality do.
- A few Cords of Lathwood,
- One 7 inch patent Cablet,
- A few coils Cordage,
- 40 Bolts bleached Canvas,
- And a few chaldrons of Coals.

JOHN MURE & Co.
 Quebec, 9th Dec. 1809.

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

Quebec, 19th. June, 1809.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

- 20 Boxes No. 1, Tin Plates,
- 10 do. 1 x do.
- 10 do. D x
- 40 Boxes Plate Iron,
- 39 Bundles (L) Blister Steel,
- 10 Faggots T. Crowley Mellington Steel.
- A few Bales Sail Canvas.

PATTERSON & Co.
 Custom House Buildings,
 Quebec, 29th Nov. 1809.

FOR SALE,

AT the Subscriber's Agency and Commission Store, a quantity of American **CHEESE**, of a superior quality, a few Boxes **Window Glass**, **Salmon Twine**, and a few **Herring Nets**.

ALSO.
 Two Cases Cotton and Cambric Umbrellas.
JOHN MUNRO.
 Quebec, 15th Nov. 1809.

FOR SALE.

40 M. feet Pine Timber.
 20 do. feet Oak do.
 20 do. Standard Staves.
 Apply to **GEORGE SYMES.**
 Quebec, 29th May, 1809.

FOR SALE.

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

ALL kinds ship Chandlery, Cordage assorted, Oakum, Tar, Rosin, Turpentine, Pitch, Hyson, Green, and Souchong Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Sugar in Buds, & Bagels, Loaf, single & double do, Jamaica Spices, Grenada Rum, St. Croix do, Molasses, French Brandy, Spanish do, Hollands Gin, Amaretto do, Jamaica Shrub, Madeira, Port, Teneriffe and Spanish Wines, real Spanish Segars, Plug Tobacco in small Kegs, twist do in small casks, fine cut do, Tamarinds in small Kegs, Nutmegs & Cloves, London Brown stout in Cases of 8 to 12 doz. each, Pork, Beef, Hams, new Butter in small Kegs, made this year, yellow and sweet, Flower, Peas, Biscuit, Paint Oil, Lamp do, Paints of all colours, Ketchup, and Cheese Sauces.
WILLIAM SMITH.
 Quebec, 24th July, 1809.

BUREAU DU DEPUTE COMMISSAIRE GEN. QUEBEC, 20e. DECR. 1809.

ON A BESOIN, pour fournir aux troupes de Sa Majesté dans la Nouvelle Ecosse, le Nouveau Brunswick, &c. &c.—

A être delivrés sur le Quai du Roi, à Quebec, d'ici au PREMIER JOUR de JUIN prochain—

De deux mille quatre-vingt cinq quarts de Lard,

Lesquels seront salés, empaquetés, inspectés et étampés en la manière prescrite par la loi, les bondes couvertes en tautle, et garantis pour se conserver bons et sains durant douze mois à compter du jour de la livraison.

Les offres scellées, endossées, "Propositions pour du Lard," pour le tout ou partie de la quantité ci-dessus, n'étant pas moins de cent quarts, seront reçues à ce Bureau, le 20e. jour de FEVRIER prochain.

JAMES GREEN,
A. Dip. Com. Gen.

A VENDRE PAR LES SOUSSIGNES.

- 20 Boîtes de Fer blanc No. 1,
- 10 do. do do 1 x
- 10 do. do do D x
- 40 Boîtes de fer en feuilles,
- 39 Paquets d'acier (L.)
- 10 Fagots d'acier de T. Crowley Mellington, et quelque Balles de toile à voiles.

PATTERSON & Co.
 Quebec, 29e Novembre, 1809,

LES Soussignés ont à vendre une quantité d'excellent Vin de Port en bouteilles, aussi de la joie de Russie imitée, toile à voile, grosse toile et Osabourgs—Cotton à chemises rayé et uni—Coutils, Fil blanc et de couleur, 20 douzaines de Shawls peints, une Balle de tapis et tapis de foyer, Bas d'Aberdeen de différentes grandeurs de puis 11s. jusqu'à 28s. par douz. 100 paires de souliers forts pour les hommes et 20 paires pour les enfans, 40 Rames de papier à écrire et à enveloppe, quelques Bureaux portatifs et une quantité de fer en barres, quarrés et plattes, assorties; Aussi un assortiment étendu de draps larges et étroits qui seront vendus à des conditions raisonnables.
CHRISTIE, BAIRD & Co.
 Rue la Montagne,
 Québec, le 20 Septembre, 1809.

A VENDRE,

PAR LE SOUSSIGNE, A ST. ROCH.
Du Savon et de la Chandelle.
THOMAS WEBSTER.
 Québec, 23e. Nov. 1809.

A VENDRE,

PAR vente privée aux Magazins du Soussigné No. 1, à la Canonerie.—Un assortiment très étendu de marchandises sèches qu'il vendra à des prix raisonnables pour argent comptant, consistant en Fluffings, Draps, Duffils, Bèzes, Flannelles, Indiennes, Shawls, Bonnets rouges, Bas de coton, de laine, et de soie, Bazins, Nanquins, Frappés, Corderoyx, Velours, Laines, Gants de Caïster pour hommes et pour femmes, Cotton à chemises, Toiles d'Irlande, Fil, Dentelles de fil et de coton, Sculiers et Bottines pour les Messieurs et les Dames, Attaches de souliers, Boutons, Gallons, Cordonsnet, Epingles, Aiguilles, Gingham, Indiennes à meubles, Parasolles de Dames, Ombreaux pour les Messieurs et les Dames, Huile d'Olive, Mastic, Vaisseaux de fer blanc pour le lan, Pots &c, vernis, fés, Pipes, Bouchons pour le Vin et la Bière, Fil de coton, Peignes d'Yvoire et de Corne, et pour les Dames, Couteaux de table, Canifs, Fromage de Cheshire et cheddar, Cloux, Fiches, Godenards et Egohines, Poêles à frire, Pêles et Bêches, Theyères de métal, 100 caisses de verres de toute grandeurs, 100 Paniers de Fayance blanche et bleu, 25 quarts de verres &c. simples et doubles, Fer en barres et en baguettes, Acier, Faux et Faucilles et une variété d'autres articles trop longs à mentionner. Il faut que tout soit positivement vendu.

THOS. WILSON.

Il a aussi reçu dernièrement d'Aberdeen par le *Favourite*, de Londres, par le *Suzanna* et de Liverpool par le *Martin*, un assortiment complet de Bas élégans et à la mode, Bonnets de nuit de coton et barrés pour les Messieurs et les Matelots, Dais et Cafimires superbes, Culottes à patentes fines au métier, *comfortables*, pour les Dames et Messieurs, grand Shawl, Gingham, Mouchoirs de poche, Cotton à mèches et Fil de coton en pelottes, Fer blanc simple et double en caisses, et une quantité d'autres articles.

AUSSI quelques milliers de Planches d'une pouce de la meilleure qualité, venant de Kamouraska et de Ste. Anne.
 Québec, 21e. Juin, 1809.

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