

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORIS ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. 1^o. 5.

VOLUME VIII.]

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1812.

[NUMBER 32.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

40 puncheons old Grenada rum,
39 pipes Spanish wine, superior quality,
10 do. nearly equal to Port,
12 do. Port wine,
2 do. and 1 hhd. L. P. Madeira wine,
4 do. and 1 do. Teneriffe do.
20 casks of Molasses,
300 barrels salmon and few bbbls herring for exportation,
300 cwt. tolqual cod fish,
10 barrels and 4 bags best green coffee,
100 lbs. and 80 barrels best British plantations sugars,
12 cases hyson-skin tea,
100 sides Detroit and other leather,
300 French burr-stones of superior quality,
120 casks of ashes,
700 pair ready-made ash oars,
6 thousand merchantable staves,
14 bales of cloths and cassimeres, and
73 pieces oak timber near Mr. Goudie's ship-yard.
The above will be sold low, for cash or on credit, as
agreed upon. BREHAUT & SHEPPARD,
Quebec, March 30, 1812.

NEW INVENTION.

Prince Regent Morning Drink

SUPERIOR TO SODA WATER.

JAMES REID, Confectioner, No. 5, BEAUE street,
sole inventor and proprietor, begs leave to inform
his friends and the public, that previous to his offering
the above for sale, that it has been examined and ap-
proved by the first gentlemen of the faculty and recom-
mended by them and gentlemen of the first respectability,
as safe, wholesome and restorative, that it enlivens
without intoxicating and invigorates after late hours or
long watchings, tends to promote digestion and operates
as a gentle cathartic; may be had by the doz. or single
bottle, by applying as above. Price 1s. 3d. per bottle.

QUEBEC, May 4, 1812.

HAVING examined a Drink, composed by Mr.
JAMES REID, of this city, and called by him
"Prince Regent Morning Drink," we pronounce it to
be salutary and restorative, and a proper corrective af-
ter late hours or long watchings, as it promotes digestion
and operates as a gentle cathartic or laxative.

JAMES FISHER, M. D. WM. HOLMES,
JOHN BUCHANAN.

FOR SALE,

175 barrels Prime Beef,
59 ———— Pork,
10 ———— Mess ditto,
200 ———— fine Flour,
2000 minots excellent WHEAT cribbled,
3000 lbs. Cheese,
18 cases yellow Soap,
70 Smoked Hams,
150 kegs Lard,
14 pieces of Gin,
30 Tierces of Biscuit,
6 pipes of Port Wine,
2500 feet small Oak Timber,
5 M. dressed West India Staves.

Apply to JAMES HEATH,
Queen's Wharf, 30th May, 1812.

FOR SALE,

BY the subscriber, at the house formerly occupied
by Mr. Thomas Aylwin—
Jamaica spirits, high proof and well flavored,
Lowland Island rum,
Loaf and lump sugar of a superior quality,
Window glass, 6½ by 7½—7½ by 8½—8½ by 9½.
Steel and cast iron, chamber grates with fire-irons,
Money chests, Anchors,
A quantity of soda water,
Also—4 boxes linen thread assorted, from No. 9 to 24,
8 boxes low-priced men and boy's hats.
Quebec, June 21, 1812. JOHN DEMPSTER.

THE Subscriber can accommodate about a dozen res-
pectable Gentlemen with the best private Board and
lodgings.

JAMES REID.

Quebec, May 11th, 1812.

FOR SALE,

TEN thousand feet of Black Walnut Plank and
Boards. Apply to R. DALKIN, rope-maker,
Cul-de-sac, or to Mr. D. THOMPSON, baker, Champlain
street.—Quebec, June 9, 1812.

FOR SALE a quantity of DRY INCH PINE
BOARDS:—

1½ inch Pine Planks,
1½ inch Cedar do.
2 inch pine do.
2½ inch do do.

Squared Cedar Timber, fit for exportation and
for Door and Window frames, &c.—Essence of
Spruce as usual.

12,000 Scotch Bricks.

11,000 Best fire Bricks.—For cash only.

THOS. WILSON

Quebec, 27th July, 1812.

FOR SALE BY JOHN STEWART,

A FEW large Anchors, laying on the Queen's wharf,
weight 14 to 20 cwt.

ALSO,

9000 bushels Wheat,
200 barrels Superfine dried Flour,
400 ditto fine ditto,
1000 minots good boiling Pease,
10 bales Woolens,
10 ditto Hosiery, from Aberdeen,
20 chests Single Tea,
20 puncheons Jamaica Spirits,
30 pipes Port Wine,
20 ditto Madeira and Teneriffe ditto,
10 cases fine Claret, bottled in London,
10 ditto Port Wine ditto ditto,
10 boxes London made Mould Candles,
100 casks London hot lid porter & brown Stout,
15 ditto Bell's Ale,
Cul-de-Sac, 15th June, 1812.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER:

30 pipes } very superior Port wine, } Just arrived in
28 bbbls } } the Dolphin.
Clayed and Muscovado sugar,
Strong fine flavored Jamaica spirits,
Cordage and sails,
Copper in bolt and rods, assorted from ½ to 1½ inch,
Ditto bolts and spikes.
Decr. 5, 1811. WILLIAM OVIATT.

STATIONARY.

WILLIAM RUTHVIN, Book-binder and Sta-
tioner, has just received from London, a com-
plete assortment of Stationary, and a few School Books,
which he will sell cheap for ready money, at his shop,
next to the New Printing Office.
Quebec, 25th May, 1812.

FOR SALE,

AT the ETCHEMIN SAW-MILLS, opposite Sillery
Cove—

50 M. feet merch'ble inch Pine Boards, }
20 M. do. 14 do. } 20 a 40 feet in
40 M. do. 2 do. Plank, } length,
60 M. do. 3 do.
10 M. do. Elm Boards and Plank,
60 M. do. Oak do.

Deck Plank and Sheathing Boards, and a constant sup-
ply of well seasoned Window Stiles, Venetian
Blinds, Door Frames, narrow Boards for flooring, a
quantity of Spars of various sizes, and R. Oak and Pine
Plank and Boards.—Also, superfine and fine flour,
cabin and common biscuit,
1st May, 1812.

ON SALE by the Subscriber, and just now landing
from the Brig Eliza from Dundee:—

A quantity of Refined Sugars in Loaves of 3, 8, and
11 lbs. to be disposed of in small lots for cash, also, Bed
Ticks, Checks and Stripes of various descriptions, Oz-
naburgs, Sheetings, Ravensducks, Canvas, Biscuit and
Flour Bagging of all sorts, for Cash or approved Bills
of Exchange.

THOMAS CHRISTIE.

La Canotrie, 2d, June, 1812.

THE subscribers have for sale, at New Liverpool, the
following articles—

80 M. pipe and hhd. staves,
40 M. feet merchantable pine timber,
100 M. feet white pine plank, 12 ft. long by 2½ inch
thick.

300 puncheon packs

20 M. puncheon staves for the W. I. market,
ALSO—Oak timber, oak and pine plank of various
lengths, and a variety of articles of Lumber, which they
will dispose of for cash, or approved bills, as may be
agreed upon. G. & W. HAMILTON,
Quebec, April 6, 1812.

TO LET,

AND possession given immediately, a large STORE
in St. Peter-street; also a fire-proof VAULT.—
Apply to the subscribers.

WILSON, ROBERTSON & Co.

Quebec, May 11, 1812.

FOR SALE.

4 Pipes London Market Madeira,
2 do. }
2 Quarter Casks, } Mountain and Malaga Wines,
40 doz. bottled, }
400 Minots Lisbon Salt,
12 Guns, 18 pounder caronades, new and in the best
order, with carriages, navy locks, round, langridge
and cannoner shot, &c. &c.
1½ Tons Copper Bolts, ½, ¾, 1 and 1½ inch,
2 do. flat and square iron assorted dimensions,
4 do. bolt iron, ¾, 1 and 1½ inch,
9 Bundles half inch rod iron,
10 Cwt. best Steel,
60 Casks assorted plank, board, cariole and shingle
Nails,
1 new 9 inch Cable,
7 do. 5½, 7 inch do.
1 second hand 11½ inch do. 80 fathoms
1 do. 12½ do. do. 70 do.
36 Coils small cordage, 1½ to 4 inch,
2 Bales Sheathing Paper,
10 Crates assorted Earthenware,
40 Kegs red Paint,
20 Casks Lamp Black,
2 do. Whiting,
1 Bale worsted Gloves.

The above articles will be disposed of on the most mo-
derate terms for cash, short credit or approved Bills of
Exchange, being chiefly to close consignments.

ALSO,

20M. Staves laying on the wharves,
200 Barrels fresh fine Flour, daily expected from
Portneuf Mills, and a small cargo of 8 to 10M. bushels
of Wheat, which will be ready for shipping in the course
of the Month.

COLTMANS & HALE.

Quebec, 1 May, 1812.

FOR SALE.

A New 15-inch cable, 120 fathoms,
And an anchor conformable,
ALSO—a cable, once used, 11 inches.
Apply to F. & W. HUNTER.
Quebec, October 21, 1811

FOR SALE,
BY the subscribers, at their stores, in St. Peter street,
 very cheap for cash—
 20 bales cloths, scarlet, blue, green, and grey, fit for
 [military service,

5 do. Kerseymeres, do. do. do.
 6 do. white flannels, do.
 5 do. Blankets,
 100 doz. military stockings,
 6 trunks calicoes,
 2 do. 6-4 shawls,
 4 do. pocket handkerchiefs,
 3 do. cotton shirting and striped ditto,
 50 pieces Irish dowlass,
 71 box cotton lace,
 50 doz. cotton hose,
 20 barrels Muscovado sugar,
 12 boxes Martinique liqueur, nouveau,
 Snuff, Plug and Pig-tail tobacco,
 20 coils assorted cordage,
 20 doz. English spades and shovels,
 10 bags coals,
 3 doz. gentlemen's saddles.

F. QUIROUET & Co,
 Quebec, June 30, 1812.

**QUEBEC ENGLISH COMMERCIAL
 ACADEMY.**

MR. BARBER, impressed with the liveliest grati-
 tude, for the distinguished patronage with which
 he has been honored, by the ladies and gentlemen of
 Quebec, since his establishment in this city, offers his
 sincere and unfeigned thanks; and solicits a continuance
 of that support, which has been so liberally bestowed:
 He assures them, his utmost exertions shall be used, to-
 wards the advancement of his pupils, in the various de-
 partments, of Orthography, Orthoepus, Reading, Writing,
 English Grammar, Geography, Recitation, Declamation,
 and a regular course of Arithmetic.

The strictest attention will be paid to their Morals.
 M. B. begs leave to apprise the parents and guardians
 of Canadian children, who wish them instructed in the
 English language, that they will consult their interest
 by placing them under his charge; being perfectly conversant
 in the French language, he is thereby enabled to
 facilitate their progress, and make them acquainted with
 the language in a much shorter space of time.

Terms made known at the Academy, No. 5, Conillard
 street, three doors from Mr. D. Robertson's (Baker.)
 Quebec, 13th April, 1812.

JUST PUBLISHED, by authority, at the New Print-
 ing-Office—

An Abstract of the Provincial Statutes 43d and
 52d Geo III. for the better regulation of the
 MILITIA of this Province, and of the ORDINANCE
 for quartering the Troops, and conveying effects
 belonging to Government; of which a few copies
 may be had at the said Office.

THE SUBSCRIBER HATH FOR SALE,
 20 M. feet 3-inch red pine plank, 20 to 40 feet long,
 10 M. do. do. white pine do. 20 ft. long & upwards,
 5 M. pieces 1 1/2-inch pine plank, 10 and 12 feet long,
 4 M. do. lathwood,
 5 M. standard staves,
 100 white oak wainscot logs, 14 feet long,
 2 M. feet white oak timber, inch pine boards, and other
 articles of lumber, for cash or approved bills of ex-
 change.

ALSO—Best essence of spruce.
 THOMAS LEE, Junr.
 9th May, 1812. No. 10, Mountain street.

For Sale by the Subscriber at St. Rocks:
SOAP and CANDLES of a superior quality,
 boxed for Exportation.

THOMAS WEBSTER
 Quebec, 23d May, 1812.

JUST arrived per schooner Mary Joseph, and for
 sale, two hundred and sixty barrels pickled Her-
 ring, prepared for the West India Market.

Also—the schooner MARY JOSEPH, Ceverin Le
 Blanc, master—burthen per register, forty-two tons,
 with all her rigging, sails and apparel, as she now lays
 in the Cul-de-sac. For further particulars, apply to
 BREHAUT & SHEPPARD.
 Quebec, July 13, 1812.

FOR LIVERPOOL, the good Brig DOR-
SET, burthen per register 310 tons, Tho-
 mas Davies, master, will be ready in the course of this
 week to take in, on freight.—The Dorset will be dis-
 patched in all this month, having already a great pro-
 portion of the cargo engaged.—For freight or passage,
 (having good accommodations) apply to Capt. Davies, at
 the Queen's wharf, or to
GEORGE SYMES,
 Quebec, 4th August, 1812.

WHO HAS FOR SALE
 Liverpool Salt, ulfloat,
 30,000 ditto Bricks,
 Earthenware, Cheese, Cordage, &c.
 A choice assortment of Irish linen, from 2s. to 6s.
 6d. per yard.

FOR CHARTER.
TO any Port of Great Britain or Ireland
 or to any admissible port on the Continent, the good
 Brig CONCORD, burthen 148 tons register measure-
 ment. Apply to **JOHN GOUDIE, Jun.**
 Quebec, 3d August, 1812. St. Roch's

FREIGHT FOR LIVERPOOL, the new Brig
HENRY, James Cannon, master, burthen
 per Register 147 tons; stands A 1 at Lloyd's, is
 now taking in and will be ready to sail in 14 days.
 For freight or passage apply to
HUGH SANDERSON & Co.
 Queen's Wharf
 Quebec, 4th August, 1812.

FOR LONDON,
 The new Ship FAME, Capt. Sievwright,
 now completing her loading at Sillery
 Cove, and will sail with first convoy for England;—
 Having a large Cabin and good accommodation, would
 take a few passengers or a family. Apply to the Cap-
 tain on board the ship or at Linthorne and Joliffe's
 Counting House,
 Quebec, 4th August, 1812.

FREIGHT FOR BELFAST.
 Per the fast sailing, armed and coppered
 Brig GOLDEN FLEECE, ARTHUR RUSSEL, Master, the
 Golden Fleece has a great part of her cargo now on
 board and will sail with the first convoy. For particu-
 lars apply to
IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co.
 Quebec, 4th August, 1812.

Freight wanted for 100 Bbls. Ashes to Leith, apply
 as above.

FOR St JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND the
 fast sailing coppered Brig SPECULATOR,
 D. Doraz, master, carries six guns and is suffi-
 ciently manned, will take on Freight thirty or
 forty tons—apply to the Captain or
BREHAUT & SHEPPARD.
 Quebec, 4th August, 1812.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
 THE Ship CONTEST, John Beyer master,
 will sail with the first Convoy. She has
 good accommodations for passengers. Apply to
 the Captain on board, at the Queen's wharf, or to
J. W. WOOLSEY & Co.
 Quebec, 27th July, 1812.

FOR CHARTER,
 The fine new Brig JANE MONTGOMERIE,
 167 tons register; launched last May—
 stands A 1 at Lloyd's, and is well calculated for a
 wheat cargo. She is now ready to commence
 loading. Apply to the captain, on board, at Mrs.
 A. Munn's wharf, or to
WILSON, ROBERTSON & Co.
 Quebec, July 27, 1812.

WANTED TO CHARTER.
 A good tight and strong vessel, of about
 100 tons register, to go and take a Cargo of Cod-fish in
 Gaspe for the Mediterranean, calling at Gibraltar for
 orders. Apply to **BREHAUT & SHEPPARD.**
 Quebec, June 16, 1812.

FOR CHARTER,
 The fine fast-sailing brig DOROTHY
 COOK, of 210 tons burthen. Apply to
 Cal-de-sac, July 21, 1812. JOHN STEWART.

FOR CHARTER,
TO LONDON, LIVERPOOL OR THE CLYDE.
 THE New Ship GOUDIES, burthen per
 register 360 tons, full built, and copper
 fastened, with ports sufficient to take the largest class of
 masts, and is now ready to commence loading,—for fur-
 ther particulars apply to J. GOUDIE, jun. or the Cap-
 tain on board.
 Quebec, 13th July, 1812.

WANTED.
 TWO VESSELS to load with Lumber for
 London or to a port in the English Channel.
 Apply at **LINTHORNE & JOLIFFE'S.**
 Quebec 20th July, 1812.
 To be Sold, a ship's Long Boat, 20 feet in length, 7
 feet 8 inches in breadth, strong built—apply as above.

FOR CHARTER,
 To any port in Ireland, or the north-east
 coast of England—the good snow GRATITUDE, John
 Chadd, master, burthen per register 250 tons, now ready
 to take in her cargo.—For further particulars, apply to
 the master, on board, or to
COLTMANS & HALL.
 Quebec, June 22, 1812.

TO BE LET, and possession given immediately,
 A House in St. John street. For particulars
 apply to the Editor,
 Quebec, June 23, 1812.

TO LET, and possession given immediately, or
 for sale, the Maxon House of St. Roch, with all
 its Dependencies—easy terms of payment will be
 given to the Purchaser, on applying to
PETER BREHAUT.
 Quebec, June 23, 1812.

ANY Genteel Family wishing to enjoy a
 Summer residence in the Country, can be
 accommodated with a good House, a Garden and
 Pasture ground for a horse and a cow, by applying to
 the EDITOR.—Quebec, 9th June, 1812.

THREE Rooms to let—Apply to the Editor,
 May 1, 1812.

To let and possession given 1st May,

THAT large two-stories-high House, with
 Vaults, and a large Store, adjoining the
 House, at present occupied by Francis Boucher, Esq.
 South-an-Matelot Street. For further particulars apply
 to the proprietor,
ROBT. RITCHIE, Secr.
 Quebec, 27th April, 1812.

To let and possession given 1st May,

THAT large and commodious House, No. 6,
 Mountain-street, Lower Town, with excel-
 lent Cellars, Stabling, &c. at present occupied by Mr.
 JAMES ROBERTSON, merchant—Apply to
ELIZABETH FRASER, No. 9, Garden-street.
 Quebec, April 15, 1812.

To let and possession given 1st May,

THAT large and elegant Stone Building, with
 out-houses and garden, pleasantly situated
 in Ste. Famille-street, near Hope Gate.—For further
 particulars apply to the proprietor,
JOHN GOUDIE, Jun.
 Quebec, 2d March, 1812.

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,
 130 barrels sugar,
 70 puncheons Jamaica spirits,
 31 ditto Leeward Island,
 100 barrels rosin,
 40 ton assorted flat iron,
 10 ton best staple cordage, from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2,
 12 coils hawser laid, from 3 1/2 to 5 1/2,
 10000 feet white pine timber,
 And a small quantity of Portland Madeira wine
 in quarter casks.
J. G.

THE Subscriber having taken that handsome and commodious House lately occupied by Mr. John Campbell, at St. Rocks, adjoining the Ship-yard of Mr. John Goudie, begs leave to inform the public in general that she can accommodate a number of gentlemen with Boarding and Lodging, having rooms fitted up in the most commodious manner for that purpose, who has also for sale, all kinds of Spirituous liquors & Groceries of all kinds, and good Stabling for Horses.

ELIZABETH BROWN.

Quebec, August 3, 1812.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

A Handsome CURRICLE and HARNESS, which is constructed to move as a Gig, or Tandem. Likewise a fine tou'd finger Organ; two barrel Organs and one of Clement's best patent Pianos, enquire of the PRINTER.

Quebec, 4th August, 1812.



FOR SALE.
FOUR GIGS, lately imported in the Lord Wellington;—to be viewed at Pierre Garneau's, 3 Angel street, St. John street.

Enquire of the Printer, or No. 13, St. Peter street, Quebec, 28th July, 1812.

FOR SALE.

336 Pouches,
205 Bayonet Belts,
203 Pouch Belts,
75 Firelock Slings, the property of Major General SHANK.—Application to be made to Quarter-Master FRASER, Canadian Regiment.

ON SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

10 M. feet of Oak Timber, and
3 M. feet white Pine ditto,
now lying at Sillery Cove.

JONES, WHITE & MELVIN.

Quebec, 20th June, 1812.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

10 lbs. first quality London particular } Just arrived
West India Madeira, } in the Isabel
6 pipes } London market Madeira, } is from London.
6 lbs. }
30 pipes Gaerney port wine,
Superior port wine in pipes and lbs.,
Clayed and Muscovado sugar,
Cables and cordage of all sizes,
Anchors from 1 to 30 cwt.
Sails of various sizes,
Copper in rods assorted from 1/2 to 1 1/2 inch
Ditto in bolts and spikes. WILLIAM OVIATT.

Quebec, July 6, 1812.

MISSING.

SAID to be shipped, in Montreal, from on board the brig TYGER, from Leith, in one of the river craft, bound from Montreal to Quebec, a package containing about a hundred weight of boxed hair, marked S (in a diamond) Q. Whoever has any knowledge of the said package, on applying to the subscriber, will be paid all reasonable charges.

JOSEPH STILSON.

Quebec, 20th July, 1812.

LANDING, and for Sale by the Subscribers.—From ship Diana, Captain Quincey, from Jamaica, 101 Puncheons Spirits—From Brig Diana, Capt. Wallace, from Bristol, 141 Puncheons Leward Island Rum, and 50 tons Bar-iron.

In Store—4 M. Bushels Wheat,
3 M. Barrels Flour,
400 Barrels Pork,
100 Kegs Butter, &c. &c.

9th July, 1812. JOHN MURE & Co.

THE COMMITTEE for managing affairs at LLOYD'S having recently signified to the subscriber their wish that his correspondence should be continued as heretofore, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given that all communications from Consignees. Ship-masters, branch Pilots, for the river St. Lawrence, and others, in any-wise interesting the Underwriters, will be attended to, and punctually transmitted as usual to Lloyd's by every mail for Europe, whether by packets, ships of war or merchant vessels.

Quebec, May 9, 1812. ROBT. CHRISTIE.

BY AUTHORITY.

The following NOTIFICATION is made to the public by order of His Excellency the Commander of the Forces.

AN ARMY-BILL OFFICE has been established by His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, of which JAMES GREEN, esquire, has been appointed Director, and LOUIS MONTIZAMBERT, esquire, Cashier, who have accordingly given due security; the Director, himself in £5000; and his two sureties in £2500 each; and the said Cashier himself in £1000, and his two sureties in £500 each, for the faithful performance of the trust reposed in them.

This Office is now opened at the Court House, and from thence, by order of His Excellency, an issue of Army Bills has been made, consisting of Bills of Twenty-five Dollars, Fifty Dollars, One Hundred Dollars, and Four Hundred Dollars each, signed by His Excellency as Commander of the Forces, by the Director, and by the Military Secretary, made payable to the bearer on demand at the Army-Bill Office, in Government Bills of Exchange at the current rate of Exchange, or in cash, at the option of the Commander of the Forces, with interest.

His Excellency has directed an issue to be made from the said Office of Army-Bills of Four Dollars each, payable to the Bearer on demand, in cash, which Bills of Four Dollars each will be signed by the Director of the said Office, the Cashier, and the Military Secretary only.

The whole of these Bills are now deposited in the Military Chest, from whence they will be issued in payment of whatever demands there may be on the Com-mandary General, or Pay-master General, on account of the Public Service.

By the Act passed during the last Session of the Provincial Legislature, to facilitate the circulation of these Bills, it is declared, that they shall be receivable in payment of all public debts and duties, and that a tender thereof shall prevent arrest, and stay execution upon the person and property of the debtor, for five years from the date of the Act; by the same Act it is made felony without benefit of Clergy, to forge the said Bills. The Act grants the sum of £15,000 yearly to defray the interest upon the said Bills, which is to be paid to the holders of them in Cash, whenever they are presented at the Army Bill Office for payment in Bills of Exchange.

And further provides for the payment in Cash, by the Receiver General, of such of the said Bills as remain unpaid at the expiration of five years from the date of the Act.

Such persons as may be desirous of lending Specie to Government, upon the security of such Bills, will receive in lieu thereof, upon application to the Army Bill Office, for that purpose, Army Bills to the amount of the sum lent.

Army Bill Office, 6th August, 1812.

Quebec, August 6th, 1812.

GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, announces with great satisfaction to the Troops under his command, the capture of Fort Michilimackinac on the 17th July last, by a detachment of the 10th Veteran Battalion, aided by a party of Canadian V-yageurs, led on by some gentlemen of the North West Company, the whole under the command of Captain Roberts. This service has been effected in a manner highly creditable to Captain Roberts and the officers and men employed upon the occasion, and without the loss of a man.

The Commander of the Forces takes great pleasure in also announcing to the troops, that the enemy under Brigadier General Hull have been repulsed in three attacks made on the 18th, 19th and 20th of last month, upon part of the garrison of Amherstburg, on the River Canard, in the neighbourhood of that place; in which attacks His Majesty's 4th Regiment have particularly distinguished themselves. In justice to that corps, His Excellency wishes particularly to call the attention of the Troops to the heroism, and self-devotion, displayed by two privates, who being left as sentinels when the party to which they belonged had retired, contrived to maintain their station against the whole of the enemy's force, until they both fell, when one of them, whose arm had been broken, again raising himself, opposed with his bayonet those advancing against him, until he was overwhelmed by numbers. An instance of such firmness and intrepidity deserves to be thus publicly recorded, and His Excellency thinks that it will not fail to animate the Troops under his command with an ardent desire to follow so noble an ex-

ample, whenever an opportunity shall hereafter be offered them.

MILITIA GENERAL ORDER
HEAD QUARTERS,—CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS.
Quebec, 3d August, 1812.

In consequence of the arrival of a reinforcement of troops for this command, His Excellency the Governor General is pleased to dispense for the present and after the 12th inst. the Battalions of the Quebec Militia from Garrison Duty.—The very satisfactory report which has been made to His Excellency of the zeal and spirit manifested by the officers and men in volunteering in the most patriotic and disinterested manner to share the duty of this garrison with His Majesty's Regular Forces, has afforded the Governor General the most lively gratification, and confirmed the opinion which he was always disposed to entertain of their determination to defend bravely their Country, and in imitation of their veteran Fathers, evince by deeds, the loyalty they profess. By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,
X. LANAUDIÈRE,
Dep. Adj. Gen. of Militia.

From the Alfred, a London paper of the 24th June.

Government is said to be in possession of letters that have passed between Bonaparte and Bernadotte, disclosing the relations of the respective powers they represent.

The French Ruler, as an ultimatum, before he determined on prosecuting hostilities against Sweden, wrote to the Crown Prince, offering to restore Pomerania, Finland and the estates of Bernadotte in France and Italy, on the condition that the latter would co-operate with him in accomplishing his designs in the North. He, in the same communication, reminded Bernadotte of his early friendship, and of his recent obligations.

The answer was short and decided. "With regard to Pomerania, the chance of war may again restore it to me. With respect to Finland it is not yours to bestow. As to the property assigned to me in France and Italy I calculated on its surrender, when I became a Swede. You advent to our early friendship. We have fought side by side; and for any talent we have shewn, or valour we have displayed, we are amply rewarded; you with the Crown of France, and I with the sceptre of Sweden. On the matter of obligation, I need only reply, that the motives of gratitude are pretty equal."

The court of Petersburg having indicated some uncertainty as to the sincerity of Bernadotte, he ordered authentic copies of this correspondence to be presented to Alexander; and the delivery was to be accompanied with the inquiry, if the Emperor were not then perfectly satisfied of the adherence of the Crown Prince to all the genuine interests of the Northern States.

MOST DREADEFUL CATASTROPHE.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne, May 26.

Yesterday, one of the most terrible accidents on record, in the history of collieries, took place at Felling, near Gates-head, Durham, in the mine belonging to — Brandling, Esq. the member for this place, which was the admission of the district for the excellence of its ventilation and arrangements. Nearly the whole of the men were below, the second set having gone down before the first came up, when a double blast of hydrogen gas took place, and set the mine on fire, forcing up such a volume of smoke as darkened the air to a considerable distance, and scattered the immense quantity of small coal from the upper shaft. In the calamity ninety men and boys perished, the remains of eighty-six of whom are still in the mine, which continues unapproachable. Meetings are to be called at Newcastle and the neighbourhood, to raise subscriptions for the widows and orphans of the sufferers.

From a late London paper.

OLD BAILEY, FRIDAY, MAY 15.

TRIAL OF JOHN BELLINGHAM for the murder of The Right Honourable SPENCER PERCEVAL.

About ten o'clock Sir James Mansfield, Baron Graham, and Mr. Justice Grose, entered the Court; they took their seats on each side of the Lord Mayor, and were accompanied by the Duke of Clarence, Marquis Wellesley, the Recorder, and almost all the Aldermen of the city of London. Besides the Duke of Clarence and the Marquis Wellesley, many distinguished persons were in court. The crowd was so immense, that no distinction of rank was attended to, and many Members of the House of Commons were, therefore, obliged to mingle in the throng. Among the most prominent of the Members were Lord Leveson Gower, Sir Francis Burdett, General Gascoyne, Mr. William Smith, Mr. Vernon, (son of the Archbishop of York) &c. There were also present a great number of Ladies, allied by the most intense curiosity to behold the assassin, and to hear what he might urge in defence or in palliation of his atrocious act.

At length Bellingham appeared, and advanced to the bar with a firm step, and quite undismayed. He bowed to the Court most respectfully, and even gracefully. The impression that his appearance made, accompanied as it was by this unexpected and unnatural fortitude, it is impossible for us to describe. A mute horror seemed to sit upon every countenance in the silence of the first few minutes; but the miserable cause of it looked altogether unconscious of the effects he had produced. He was dressed in a light brown surtout coat, and striped yellow waistcoat; his hair plainly dressed, and without powder.

Before the prisoner was called upon regularly to plead,

Mr. Alley rose, and said, he had to make an application for the postponement of the trial. That application was founded upon statements, which went to show that the prisoner could be proved to be insane, if sufficient time were allowed for witnesses to appear in his favour.

Mr. Alley was here interrupted by the Attorney General. He objected to the mode adopted by the Counsel for the prisoner in making his objections. This was certainly not the proper time for making speeches. The first stage of the proceeding was, according to all practice, the pleading of the prisoner to the indictment.

Mr. Garrow agreed entirely with the Attorney General. He spoke after the most mature consideration; and he was of opinion that there was, in fact, but the one course which the Court could suffer upon this occasion.

Mr. Alley was about to reply, when he was told by the Court that they would not hear him. An application of this nature never was made before. How did the Court even know, until the prisoner pleaded, he had Counsel?

This point being thus ruled, the indictment was read, which contained three counts, and in the usual form charged the prisoner with the murder of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval.

Whilst the indictment was reading, the prisoner listened with the greatest attention; and when the question guilty or not guilty was put to him, he spoke shortly to the following effect: "My lord—Before I can plead to this indictment, I must state, in justice to myself, that by the hurrying on of my trial, I am placed in a most remarkable situation. It so happens, that my prosecutors are actually the witnesses against me. All the documents on which alone I could rest my defence, have been taken from me, and are now in possession of the Crown. It is only two days since I was told by Mr. Litchfield, the Solicitor of the Treasury, to prepare for my trial; and when I asked him for my papers, he told me that they would not be given up to me. It is, therefore, my Lords, rendered utterly impossible for me to go into my justification, and under the circumstance in which I find myself, a trial is absolutely useless. The papers are to be given to me after the trial, but how can that avail me for my defence? I am, therefore not ready for my trial.

The Court, however, insisted that he should plead to the indictment; and then, in a subdued tone of voice, he said, "Not guilty: I put myself upon God and my country."

Mr. Attorney General, then rose and said, that, in answer to what had fallen from the prisoner by way of complaint, he had to state, that when the papers were applied for, although they were refused, copies of them were offered, and he was told that, they themselves should be given to him at the trial.

Mr. Garrow confirmed this statement.

Mr. Alley—My lords, it is now my duty, according to the instructions I have received, to make a regular application to you for a postponement of this trial. However unpleasantly I may feel myself situated,—however disagreeable to one's honorable emotions it may be,—I yet will never shrink from my duty; and I now, therefore, have to contend that the jury ought not to be sworn in this case, if I can produce affidavits that the prisoner at the bar is not competent to rational actions, that he is not in a state to meet this charge *injuria*. The affidavits which I have, state, that whatever the appearance of the prisoner may be,—however plausible that appearance, he has been known by the deponents to be insane for years. The name of the person making the affidavit is Anne Bellet, who states, that she was in Southampton, in Hamt, when she heard of this dreadful business, and that she instantly hastened up to London; that she arrived only yesterday, and has not had time to apprise many persons of the trial, who, to her knowledge, could be material witnesses for the prisoner; that, in particular, one Captain Barker could prove material facts, tending to show his insanity; that she herself has no doubt but that the prisoner was in a deranged state of mind for a long time previously to the murder. The other affidavit was from one Mary Clark, of Newgate-street, stating, that ever since the prisoner came a year ago from Russia, he was not of sound mind. Upon these affidavits he grounded his application for postponing the trial. It was needless for him to enforce this application by any arguments. He was quite confident that it must be the wish of every person, from the highest to the lowest, connected with the administration of justice, to allow the plea of insanity, if it could be justly and fairly proved. He hoped, therefore, that time might be granted, that it might be seen whether those material facts to which the affidavit of Anne Bellet alluded, would be substantiated or not in evidence. In justice to himself and his Learned Friend, Mr. Reynolds, who was with him in this defence, he had to say, that it was only yesterday evening he received his instructions, and that neither of them had any personal intercourse with the prisoner.

Mr. Garrow denied that even this was the proper stage of the trial for the speech in defence from the Learned Counsel. This same thing was attempted in the case of the King v. Arnold, but the Court refused the application. He was sorry that the defendant's Counsel should have chosen this particular time for making his speech.

Mr. Alley would not press his argument until the affidavit was read by the Clerk, though he believed the constant practice of the Court was on his side.

The Recorder said, that the practice of the Court was not as it was stated by Mr. Alley. The affidavit ought first to be read alone.

The affidavit was then read, and

Mr. Attorney General argued against the application. If in the case of the meanest individual, the Court could grant the application upon such an affidavit as the present, then he called upon them to grant it now; but he was confident, and it was on the very face of the affidavit, that the whole thing was trumped up as a contrivance to delay the administration of justice. These persons, who swore the affidavits, must have been selected with the view to impose a false belief upon the Court, and to baffle for a time the dread purposes of justice; and if the application were granted, a grosser violation of justice could not in his opinion be practised; but who was this woman of Southampton, and this Mrs. Clark; or what did they say? The prisoner had been resident for four months in London before he perpetrated this act of murder. He was in the midst of a family. He was known to multitudes, and known, as it appeared, as a person of no little sagacity, and of very masculine understanding. Why were not some of the persons who had thus known him in London called upon for affidavits, instead of these women, about whom no one knew any thing? What reasons were there even in these affidavits, alleged for a belief in the prisoner's insanity? There were none; and again he should say, that those affidavits were a mere flimsy contrivance to defeat the ends of immediate justice. He begged the Court to recollect the manner in which the prisoner had just addressed the Court; and to recollect, also, the studious anxiety which his Counsel betrayed to prevent him from addressing their Lordships. In that address their Lordships would see, as he saw, irresistible grounds for refusing an application founded on insanity. If the Counsel for the prisoner pretend that he is insane, why did they not apply to the best judges in such a case—to the great medical men conversant in that malady—to ascertain the fact? The Court might

rely upon the judgment of men who were in the constant intercourse with persons labouring under insanity, who had experience and knowledge upon that most delicate subject; but the Counsel for the prisoner did not call upon medical men; they thought, it seemed, the affidavits of these two women quite enough for their purpose. The Court, however, would see the folly and the contrivance of this attempt, and treat it accordingly.

Mr. Alley replied,—He asked no indulgence from the Court; all he wanted was justice and the exercise of their judicial discretion. It was asked by the Attorney General, why not bring forward medical men? In answer he had to say, that he and Mr. Reynolds recommended an application to the two Gentlemen most conversant with insanity in this country; and that one of them stated the impossibility of his being able to attend this day, and that the other returned no answer. It was next asked, why not produce those who were best acquainted with the prisoner for the last four months? The shortness of the preparatory time for trial was an answer to that question; it was only the evening before that he received his instructions.

Their Lordships consulted a few moments, and Sir J. Mansfield delivered the opinion of the Court. He said the Court would be most willing to grant this application, if it had been made upon grounds which stated particular material facts which could not be brought forward in evidence for the defence of the prisoner on account of the absence of witnesses; but there were no such grounds laid. The affidavits spoke about his being established at Liverpool,—his having been in Russia, &c.; but they were altogether silent as to any material fact in the prisoner's favour. On the contrary, his having been established at Liverpool,—his having transacted business in Russia, must create a presumption that he was then, and until the last two years, when he returned, of perfect sound mind. As to the manner in which he spent his time since,—how he was employed, who were his companions and connections,—the affidavits were entirely silent. But the question was not whether he was once in such a state as to have done any outrageous act of insanity, but whether at the time charged in the indictment he had a sufficiency of understanding to make him answerable for the act he had committed. Every word in the affidavits might be perfectly true; at the same time that it was as clear as day light, that at the time of this deed he was in a sound state of mind. The Court refused the application.

The Jury now began to be sworn; but on the Crown challenging the first person who was named,

Mr. Alley contended, that the Crown had no right to challenge, without stating cause or no cause.

Mr. Garrow would by no means consent to such a practice. The Crown had the right of challenge generally. The Court were of the same opinion; but Mr. Alley persisted in denying, that it was the practice of the Criminal Court.

The Recorder insisted that it was the practice of the Court during all the time he had known it.

Sir James Mansfield.—That's enough; Mr. Alley must know the practice of the Court, and I beg he will observe it in this as well as in any common case.

Mr. Garrow.—I defy the Learned Gentleman to state one single case of such practice. Will he make his professional character on the assertion of the existence of such practice?

Mr. Alley—I never knew it otherwise.

The right of general challenge, without stating cause, being established, the Crown challenged seven persons peremptorily, and the following jury was at length sworn:—

Abraham Lee	William English,
Daniel Heywood	John Banks,
Thomas Whittington,	Charles Russell,
John Kennington,	James Osborne,
Thomas Juggins,	James Keating, and
Lee Waters,	George Grayton

Mr. Abbott then opened the pleadings, and the Attorney General addressed the Court and the Jury to the following effect:—It is my melancholy and painful duty to state to you the details of the horrid murder for which the prisoner at the bar stands charged. That murder was committed upon a man, whose every act, whose whole life, was such as to have guarded him from such a fatal outrage; it was committed against a man of such pure christian virtue, and such exalted charity, that I am convinced, if enough of life were left him after the infliction of the deadly wound, his last breath would have been poured in a prayer to the Almighty God to pardon

the wretched creature who had directed it against his heart. This, however, Gentlemen, is not the time for the considerations of those virtues which adorned the nature of that great and good man. Whatever they were, they are now torn from us; their memory alone remains to console us. But it is not in justice even to his memory.—It is not for vengeance, nor through resentment, that I now apply to you against the prisoner; I forget for an instant, and do you forget, also, that it was he who lifted the arm of an assassin against Mr. Perceval's life—it is to satisfy the public justice of the country,—it is to protect the public from being open to the perpetration and the disgrace of these horrible and detested crimes, that I sized here as the prisoner's public accuser. As to the prisoner's general life and manners, I have nothing to do with them. I have to do with no part of his conduct, except whatever is connected with the act for which he is arraigned; and, therefore, I shall go over only so much of his life as those transactions happened in which led to his fatal resentment. The prisoner at the bar, Gentlemen, acted as a merchant, and was considered of such perfect and sound understanding, that he not only conducted his own affairs, but was selected by others for the conduct of theirs. Some three or four years ago he was entrusted with a commission to Russia by a house somewhere in the north. The commission was of considerable importance, and he went to Russia. He was not long in Russia, when, either justly or unjustly, he complained of the conduct of the Russian Government, to Lord G. L. Gower. It is unnecessary for me to detail the particulars of the conduct of which he complained; but it is sufficient to say, that his complaint was neglected by Lord Gower. He then came back to England, and returned to the pursuit of his mercantile affairs. So sound was he in mind, that he found persons ready enough to avail themselves of his abilities and experience in business. It entered, however, into his head, that this Government was bound to take cognizance of his case, and to remunerate him for the losses he pretended to have sustained from that of Russia. He therefore applied to Ministers, who, according to their usual practice in such cases, had the grounds of his application examined; but it appearing from this examination that his claims had no foundation in justice, they were not further attended to. He then had recourse to another contrivance: he drew up a petition to Parliament, in the hope that he might interest a sufficient number of Members to support his claims. Several Members seeing those claims unreasonable and unjust, shifted the thing from themselves, and he at length applied to the Minister to obtain his countenance to his petition, as it being a money one, without that countenance it would not be successfully introduced to the House. Mr. Perceval, governed by those principles of justice which always guided his conduct, refused the prisoner, that moment the desire of revenge seems to have entered into and to have engrossed his heart; from that moment he seems to have conceived his resentment, and to have marked out his victim. He has been resident in London for the last four months, and the latter part of that time appears to have been spent in preparations for his horrible purpose. He bought a brace of pistols and ammunition. He got his arms ready, and appears to have watched his best opportunity. He informed himself of the time when Mr. Perceval usually went to the House of Commons; he had an alteration made in his dress, by getting an inside pocket on the left side of his coat for the convenience of containing his pistols. On the day when the horrible deed was perpetrated, he placed himself at the entrance of the lobby in such a situation as was best calculated to commit the crime he had in view, and also to elude the possibility of prevention; there he waited the arrival of his victim, and just as he was passing, he discharged his pistol at him. The effect of this shot was the instantaneous death of Mr. Perceval. You will hear, Gentlemen, the details of this tragical event from the witnesses; and you will then have to decide, whether the prisoner at the bar be or be not a murderer—whether he be or not answerable for this horrid act. You will not, however, consider the act in an aggravated point of view—as the murder or assassination of the eminent Mr. Perceval—but you will judge of it as if it had been committed upon the meanest man amongst us; and you will judge of it, therefore, on its abstract nature, unsurrounded by all those accidental circumstances which belong to it, as against such a man as Mr. Perceval. As to the fact, that will be put beyond the most distant doubt; and it remains,

therefore, for me only to allude to that attempt—that foolish and vain attempt—which has been made to day to impress upon your minds an idea or conviction of the prisoner's insanity. Let us, then, consider the question of insanity a little. Here is a man, who, like others, has been always equal to the conducting his own affairs; who has always had the management of his own concerns. We see no interference of any part of his family to deprive him, as an insane person, of that management. We see him not only left in the management of his own business, but even selected to conduct the business of others. We see him, through his whole life, without the least blemish in his understanding; and what colour, therefore, have we now to say, or to pretend, that he is not *compos mentis*—that he is not an accountable being? Those who make the affidavits are unable to deny that he has not been in the management of his own affairs and those of others. Undoubtedly, if it could be proved that the prisoner had no mind, no imputation could be made against him in law, because the imputation presupposes mind in the person against whom it is made. If it could be proved, that there was an absence of mind at the time that he committed this act, nothing could lie against him; but today I am to learn, the extraordinary wickedness of the act is the very reason why the perpetrator of it should not be answerable for it. Gentlemen, I will put a case:—Suppose it had pleased Almighty God to have arrested the assassin's hand, just as he was about to inflict the fatal blow, and that Mr. Perceval had been thus miraculously spared to his country; if, on the morning of the day in which he had been thus snatched away from the perpetration of his meditated murder, he had made his will, and that the validity of that will was afterwards disputed in a Court of Justice, on the ground of insanity; I ask, would any Court allow the legality of such a plea?—Would not the general habit of his mind, the rationality of his general conduct, outweigh every consideration of insanity attaching to this one act? Would it not be said, and said fairly, that his whole life being rational, it was not right to conclude this act to be irrational because it possessed an atrociousness which the mind of man, in the highest flight of its wickedness, would scarcely dare to conceive,—an atrociousness which would be conceived to be possible merely because it existed?—Are we to conclude, in fact, the prisoner to be mad because he has done an act of madness? If so, Gentlemen, this very atrocious and extraordinarily wicked act carries with it its own defence; and we may do what we please against the justice of the country, provided our conduct be sufficiently daring, and boasts an atrocity beyond the wickedness of common life. The question then is simply this: whether a person like the prisoner at the bar, be at the time of the commission of his act, capable of distinguishing between right and wrong. If he be so capable, then the law is, that he is answerable for his act, and criminally responsible for it. I think it necessary here to distinguish between that civil derangement which excludes a man from the management of his property or his affairs, and that madness which renders a man criminally unaccountable to the law. A person may be in the first situation, and yet not in the second. The administration of his affairs may be taken from him by the law; and yet he may have still the power of judging between right and wrong in criminal cases, and be therefore answerable for his criminal act. This is the law as laid down by all our best and wisest writers, and as preserved immemorially in the practice of our Courts. Indeed, all the cases which I remember speak this doctrine; but there are two cases more prominent than the rest, and these I shall quote to you." The learned gentleman then went into a detail of the King v. Arnold, and the case of Lord Ferrars. In the first case Arnold was accused of the murder of Lord Onslow, in

1783; and the defence set up was that Arnold was out of his mind, and several witnesses proved that he was to a certain extent incapable even from his childhood; every act of his life shewing a deficiency of understanding, and that he was not capable of managing either other people's affairs or his own. But it was proved that he had taken up a causeless resentment against Lord Onslow—had made preparations for the deed; and it was held by the Judge, that notwithstanding his deficient understanding, if he was capable of distinguishing between right and wrong, he was clearly answerable. The Jury found him guilty accordingly. In the other case, Lord Ferrars was accused of the murder of Mr. Johnson, his steward. He had taken up an unfounded suspicion against him, and had resolved upon putting the unfortunate man to instant death. He made preparations, sent for him to his house, put every other person out of the way, took him into a private room, and shot him. It was proved that he was frequently insane; that many of his relations had died insane; that his Solicitor was so convinced of his insanity, that he refused to act for him. Medical men swore he was insane; his relations declared that they would have taken out a commission of lunacy, but were afraid of their motives being misrepresented. His Peers, all the Peers of the kingdom declared with one consistent voice that he was guilty, and he was executed. These cases the Attorney-General applied to the present, maintaining, that if even insanity in all his other acts had been manifest, yet the systematic correctness with which the prisoner contrived the murder of Mr. Perceval, shewed a mind, at the time, capable of distinguishing right and wrong. Here there was no deficiency, as in the cases he had cited; and therefore he must insist, that if the Jury thought with him, they must find a verdict of guilty.

(To conclude in our next.)

UPPER CANADA.

PROCLAMATION.

The unprovoked declaration of War, by the United States of America, against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and its dependencies, has been followed by the actual invasion of this Province, in a remote frontier of the Western District, by a detachment of the armed force of the United States. The officer commanding that detachment, has thought proper to invite His Majesty's Subjects not merely to a quiet and unresisting submission, but insults them with a call to seek voluntarily the protection of his Government.—Without condescending to repeat the illiberal epithets bestowed in this appeal of the American Commander to the people of Upper Canada, on the administration of his Majesty, every inhabitant of the Province is desired to seek the confutation of such indecent slander, in the review of his own particular circumstances; where is the Canadian subject who can truly affirm to himself that he has been injured by the Government in his person, his liberty or his property? Where is to be found, in any part of the world, a growth so rapid in wealth and prosperity, as this Colony exhibits?—Settled not thirty years, by a band of Veterans, exiled from their former possessions on account of their loyalty, not a descendant of these brave people is to be found, who under the fostering liberality of their Sovereign, has not acquired a property and means of enjoyment superior to what were possessed by their ancestors. This unequalled prosperity could not have been attained by the utmost liberality of the Government, or the persevering industry of the people, had not the maritime power of the mother country secured to its colonies a safe access to every market where the produce of their labor was in demand. The unavoidable and immediate consequence of a separation from Great Britain, must be the loss of this inestimable advantage;—and what is offered you in exchange? to become a territory of the United States, and share with them that exclusion from the ocean which the policy of their present government enforces—you are not even flattered with a participation of their boasted independence, and it is but too obvious, that once exchanged from the powerful protection of the United

Kingdom, you must be re-annexed to the dominion of France, from which the Provinces of Canada were wrested by the arms of Great Britain, at a vast expense of blood and treasure, from no other motive but to relieve her ungrateful children from the oppression of a cruel neighbor: this restitution of Canada to the Empire of France, was the stipulated reward for the aid afforded to the revolted Colonies, now the United States; the debt is still due, and there can be no doubt but the pledge has been renewed as a consideration for commercial advantages, or rather for an expected relaxation in the tyranny of France over the commercial world.—Are you prepared, inhabitants of U. Canada, to become willing subjects, or rather slaves, to the Despot who rules the nations of Europe with a rod of iron?—if not, arise in a body, exert your energies, co-operate cordially with the King's regular forces, to repel the invader, and do not give cause to your children, when groaning under the oppression of a foreign master, to reproach you with having too easily parted with the richest inheritance of this Earth.—a participation in the name, character and freedom of Britons.

The same spirit of justice, which will make every reasonable allowance for the unsuccessful efforts of zeal and loyalty, will not fail to punish the defalcation of principle: every Canadian freeholder, is by deliberate choice bound by the most solemn oaths to defend the Monarchy as well as his own property; to shrink from that engagement is a treason not to be forgiven: let no man suppose that if in this unexpected struggle, His Majesty's arms should be compelled to yield to an overwhelming force, that the Province will be eventually abandoned; the endeared relation of its first settlers, the intrinsic value of its commerce, and the pretensions of its powerful rival to repossess the Canadas, are pledges that no peace will be established between the United States and Great Britain and Ireland, of which the restoration of these Provinces does not make the most prominent condition.

Be not dismayed at the unjustifiable threat of the commander of the enemies forces, to refuse quarter should an Indian appear in the ranks.—The brave bands of natives which inhabit this Colony, were, like his Majesty's subjects, punished for their zeal and fidelity by the loss of their possessions in the late colonies, and rewarded by his Majesty with lands of superior value in this Province: the faith of the British government has never yet been violated, they feel that the soil they inherit is to them and their posterity protected from the base arts so frequently devised to over reach their simplicity. By what new principle are they to be prevented from defending their property? If their warfare from being different from that of the white people is more terrific to the enemy, let him retrace his steps—they seek him not—and cannot expect to find women and children in an invading army; but they are men, and have equal rights with all other men to defend themselves and their property when invaded, more especially when they find in the enemies camp a ferocious and mortal foe using the same warfare which the American Commander affects to reprobate.

This inconsistent and unjustifiable threat of refusing quarter for such a cause as being found in arms with a brother sufferer in defence of invaded rights, must be exercised with the certain assurance of retaliation not only in the limited operations of war in this part of the King's Dominions but in every quarter of the Globe, for the national character of Britain is not less distinguished for humanity than strict retributive justice, which will consider the execution of this inhuman threat as deliberate murder, for which every subject of the offending power must make expiation.

ISAAC BROCK,

MAJ. GEN. AND PRESIDENT.

Head Quarters, Fort-George, 22d July, 1812.

By Order of His Honor the President,

L. B. GLEGG, Capt. A. D. C.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

YORK, July 25, 1812.

Yesterday at an early hour, His Honor ISAAC BROCK, Esquire, President, administering the Government of Upper Canada, and Major General Commanding His Majesty's Forces therein, arrived at this place from Fort-George; and accompanied by a numerous suite, proceeded to the Government Buildings at 4 P. M. when he opened the present extra Session of the Legislature, and delivered the following Speech to both Houses:—

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The urgency of the present crisis is the only con-

sideration which could have induced me to call you together at a time when public as well as private duties elsewhere, demand your care and attention.

But Gentlemen, when invaded by an enemy whose avowed object is the entire conquest of this Province; the voice of loyalty, as well as of interest, call aloud to every person in the sphere in which he is placed, to defend his country.

Our Militia have heard that voice and have obeyed it, they have evinced by the promptitude and loyalty of their conduct, that they are worthy of the King whom they serve, and of the constitution which they enjoy: and it affords me particular satisfaction, that while I address you as Legislators, I speak to men who in the day of danger, will be ready to assist not only with their Councils, but with their arms.

We look, Gentlemen, to our Militia as well as to the Regular Forces, for our protection; but I should be wanting to that important trust committed to my care, if I attempted to conceal (what experience the great instructor of mankind, and especially of Legislators has discovered) that amendment is necessary to our Militia Laws to render them efficient.

It is for you to consider what further improvements they still may require.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

From the history and experience of our Mother Country, we learn, that in times of actual invasion or internal commotion, the ordinary course of Criminal Law has been found inadequate to secure His Majesty's Government from private treachery as well from open disaffection, and that at such times his Legislature has found it expedient to enact Laws restraining for a limited period, the liberty of individuals in many cases where it would be dangerous to expose the particulars of the charge, and although the a total invasion of the Province might justify me in the exercise of the full powers reposed in me on such an emergency, yet it will be more agreeable to me to receive the sanction of the two Houses.

A few traitors have already joined the enemy, have been suffered to come into the country with impunity, and have been harboured and concealed in the interior; yet the general spirit of loyalty which appears to pervade the inhabitants of this Province, is such as to authorize a just expectation, that their efforts to mislead and deceive, will be unavailing.—I am convinced I am authorized to protect and defend the loyal inhabitants from their machinations is an object worthy of your most anxious deliberations.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I have ordered the public Accounts of the Province to be laid before you, in as complete a state as the annual period will admit; they will afford you the means of ascertaining to what extent you are enabled to providing for the extraordinary demands occasioned by the employment of the Militia, and I doubt not, but to that extent, you will cheerfully contribute.

Honorable Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

We are engaged in an awful and eventful contest. By unanimity and dispatch in our Councils, and by vigour in our operations, we may teach the enemy this lesson—that a country defended by FREE MEN, enthusiastically devoted to the cause of their King and Constitution, can never be conquered.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23, 1812.

At the Court at Carleton House, the 23d June, 1812.

Present—His Royal Highness THE PRINCE REGENT. Whereas His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, was pleased to declare, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, on the 21st day of April, 1812, that if at any time hereafter, the Berlin and Milan Decrees shall

by some authentic act of the French Government, publicly promulgated, be absolutely and unconditionally repealed, then, and from thenceforth, the Order in Council of the 7th January, 1807, and the Order in Council of the 26th April, 1809, shall, without any further order, be, and the same are hereby declared, from thenceforth, to be wholly and absolutely revoked.

And whereas the Charge d'Affaires of the United States of America, resident at this Court, did, on the 20th day of May last, transmit to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, a copy of a certain instrument, then for the first time communicated to this Court, purporting to be a Decree passed by the Government of France, on the 20th day of April, 1811, by which the Decrees of Berlin and Milan are declared to be definitively no longer in force in regard to American vessels.

And whereas His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, although he cannot consider the tenor of the said instrument as satisfying the conditions set forth in the said order of the 21st April last, upon which said Order were to cease and determine, is nevertheless, disposed on his part, to take such measures as may tend to re-establish the intercourse between the neutral and belligerent nations, upon the accustomed principle: His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, is therefore pleased, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Privy Council, to order and declare, and it is hereby ordered and declared, that the Order in Council bearing date the 7th January, 1807, and the Order in Council bearing date the 26th April, 1809, be revoked, as far as may regard American vessels, and the cargoes being American property, from the 1st day of August next.

But whereas, by certain acts of the Government of the United States of America, all British armed vessels are excluded from the harbours and waters of the United States, the armed vessels of France being permitted to enter therein, and the commercial intercourse between Great Britain and the said United States is interdicted, the commercial intercourse between France and the United States having been restored, His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is pleased hereby further to declare, in the name and on behalf of His Majesty, that if the Government of the said United States shall not, as soon as may be, after this order shall have been duly notified by His Majesty's Minister in America to the said Government, revoke, or cause to be revoked, the said acts, this present order shall, in that case, after due notice signified by His Majesty's Minister in America to the said Government, be thenceforth null and of no effect.

It is further ordered and declared, that all American vessels and their cargoes being American Property, that shall have been captured subsequently to the 20th of May last, for a breach of the aforesaid Order in Council aforesaid, and which shall not have been actually condemned before the date of this Order, and that all ships and cargoes as aforesaid that shall hereafter be captured under the said orders, prior to the 1st day of August next, shall not be proceeded against to condemnation till further orders, but shall, in the event of this order not becoming null and of no effect in the case aforesaid, be forthwith liberated and restored, subject to such reasonable expenses on the part of the captors, as shall have been justly incurred.

Provided that nothing in this order contained respecting the revocation of the orders herein mentioned, shall be taken to revive wholly or in part the Orders in Council of the 11th Nov. 1807, or any other order, not herein mentioned, or to deprive parties of any legal remedy to which they may be entitled under the Order in Council of the 21st April, 1812.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent is hereby further pleased to declare in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, that nothing in this present order contained, shall be understood to preclude His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, if circumstances shall so require, from restoring after reasonable notice, the orders of the 7th January, 1807, and 26th April, 1809, or any part thereof to their full effect, or from taking such other measure of retaliation against the enemy, as may appear to His Royal Highness to be just and necessary.

And the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury, His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, the Lords Commissioners of Admiralty, and the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein as to them may respectively appertain.

JAMES BULLER.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 23.

On the 14th inst. at noon an express arrived at Harrisburg, with a letter for Governor Snyder, from General John Kelson, dated Erie, July 9, informing the Governor that the British were masters of the lake, that the suspicious and hostile movements on the Canada side; the invitations and forces held out to those on this side of the Lake and the removal into Canada of the Sandusky tribe (300) had excited so much apprehension that he, the General, had embodied three companies of Militia including the Erie Light Infantry company, and that Gen. Licoek having written to the President of the United States, in answer to a memorial from Erie, had declared his inability to furnish arms, &c. for the Militia, it was hoped the Governor of Pennsylvania would take the necessary responsibility and issue the necessary orders to enable the Militia to defend their homes and firesides.

QUEBEC, AUGUST 11, 1812.

We have been enabled to select some extracts from a London paper of the 24th of June, the latest received; the selections will be found in our columns.

We know not whether to rejoice at, or to deplore, the event of the abrogation of the Orders in Council. The American government, we much fear, is too far entangled with France, to have it in their power to retrace their steps, unless the Eastern States have weight enough to make the assent be felt. The rescinding the Orders in Council will certainly give additional strength, to their demands for peace. So far the Proclamation of the Prince Regent is undoubtedly a happy circumstance, as it cannot fail to operate as a powerful weapon in the hands of the Federalists; and may help to give effect to their conventions and other measures, for putting a stop to the progress of the war, by producing a change of men. Farther than this, except in marking a conciliatory disposition on the part of Great Britain, the repealing of the Orders in Council, in the present state of things, can be of no importance. War being declared, by the United States, something stronger than any such Orders in Council will be requisite on the part of Great Britain. Something that will cause her to be felt by the power that has so rashly cast away the olive-branch to take up the sword. If the repeal of the Orders in Council should fail of bringing the American government to a proper sense of the precipitate step they have taken, we must look to energy to produce the object, for obtaining which concession has failed.

With much satisfaction we find that Mr. Canning's motion, in favor of the Catholics, has been carried by a majority in the house of commons; and we trust that the intended motion of Lord Wellesley, in the upper house, will have a like result. This we fervently wish for the sake of unanimity in the United Kingdoms, which the times loudly call for.

From Upper Canada we have nothing new since our extra sheet, unless it be the proclamation of General Brock, and his speech, at the opening of the session of the Upper Canada Legislature. Documents that breathe a spirit suitable to the occasion.

Does Governor Hull suppose that British subjects would abandon the protection of a British government to submit to a mob rule? They have but to look to Baltimore for the kind of power by which they would be governed, could they think of such a change. There they would find all the atrocities of a mobocracy; scenes scarcely to be surpassed in Revolutionary France. There they would find a number of respectable federalists who had taken shelter in a prison, from the fury of the mob, dragged two by two, from that prison, which the mob had forced, and treated with every species of cruel brutality. And for what? Because they had dared to contribute to the defence of a Federal printing-office, which had been re-established, after having been previously destroyed by the populace, because it was not in the French interest.

It may be said that mobs, at times, do mischief in England. It is true, but they are always soon suppressed; and protection is promptly afforded to the objects of their vengeance. Nothing like this was the case at Baltimore, the mob had been masters for many days; and so continued to the last.

DIED—On the 1st inst. at Chambly Lieutenant M'GHEE, of the Royal Artillery, aged 25 years.

Extract of a letter dated Oporto 4th July, 1812.

"By accounts received this day, it appears that the Fort at Salamanna was taken on the 27th ult. in consequence. Lord Wellington was left at liberty to pursue his ulterior operations."

Suggestion—Would not carriages for transporting troops be as eligible in this country as in Europe?

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

- Aug. 4.—Ship Nautilus, Watson, 41 days from Barbadoes, with troops.
 —Ship Royalist, Clark, 41 days from Barbadoes, with troops.
 —Bark Thetis, Brown, 41 days from Barbadoes, with troops.
 —Brig Jane, Sunley, 41 days from Barbadoes, with troops.
 —Ship Ann, Scott, 41 days from Barbadoes, with troops.
 —Ship Harford, Smith, 41 days from Barbadoes, with troops.
 —His Majesty's Ship Miperva, Captain R. Hawkins, from Barbadoes, with convoy—seven transports with the 1st battalion of Scotch Royals.
 —Brig Crawford, McNear, 53 days from Greenock, to Irvine & Co. cargo rum, sugar & Goods—passengers James Rigger and John Giespe.
 —10—Ship Betsey, Troop, 37 days from Plymouth, to J. Ross & Co. ballast.—sailed under convoy of His Majesty's Ship Rosamond, Captain D. Campbell, for Quebec, parted company with the Rosamond in long 25. W.—Intelligence, the outward bound convoy with the Savage weighed from Bic on Monday last, the 3d August.
 —Brig Royal Oak, Parker, 50 days from Newcastle, to W. Oviatt, ballast.
 —Brig Czarina, Dwver, 35 days from Oporto, to Mauro & Bell, ballast.

DIED—On Friday last, of an Apoplexy, The Hon. JACQUES PERRAULT, one of the members of the Legislative Council for this Province, and Seigneur of Riviere-Ornelle.

POST OFFICE.

A Mail for HALIFAX will be closed on Monday next, the 17th instant.

THEATRE.

On WEDNESDAY Evening, the 12th instant, IN HONOR OF THE DAY, will be presented, a **DRAMATIC OLIO.**

Consisting of Music, Recitation, and Dancing.

- "He is but half a subject."
 "Who in the zeal and duty for his monarch,
 "Feels not his breast glow for his Prince's welfare."

Preceding the Olio will be performed the celebrated Comedy of

SPEED THE PLOUGH.

The Evening to conclude with an entertainment called **A DRAMATIC OLIO.**

Or, *the Prince and Old England for ever.*

SALESBY AUCTION.

On TUESDAY next, the 18th inst. at the Subscriber's Auction Room—At ONE o'Clock.

A Very General Assortment of Dry Goods, ALSO,

- 1 Pipe, } Excellent Old Madeira Wine, clear
 2 Hogsheads, } samples may be seen previous to
 2 Qr. Casks, } the sale.
 1 Hogshead Leaf Sugar in small lots.

THOMAS AYLWIN, Auc. & Broker.

Quebec, 11th August, 1812.

On THURSDAY next, the 13th inst. at ONE o'clock, without reserve.

AN extensive and general Assortment of DRY GOODS suited to the Country and Season, the chief part lately arrived.

ALSO,

- 20 Barrels Flour.
 10 Casks assorted Nails.
 20 Boxes window Glass.
 20 Gross empty Wine Bottles.
 20 Pieces Oznaburg and Sheetings.
 10 Pieces Sail Cloth, and a variety of other articles.

11th Aug. 1810. Wm. HENDERSON & Co.

TO LET.

And immediate possession given, **THREE ROOMS** on a first floor. Enquire Palace Street, No. 13—11th August, 1812.



The armed Ship **LORD WELLINGTON**, for London, now loading at Mr. Aylwin's Wharf, has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will sail in about three weeks. Apply to Captain Mitchell on board or to

HENRY BLACK.



SHIP MARINER, coppered and completely armed, Lane Cable, master, for Portsmouth, has excellent accommodation for passengers and will sail first convoy.



Brig **DIANA** for Greenock, will take a few tons on freight, if offered soon. Apply as above.

N. B. London bottled Porter, a few groce of empty wine Bottles, and a complete assortment of Irish Lino. Quebec, 3d August, 1812. H. B.

DIRECT FOR LONDON, with first convoy.

THE remarkable fast sailing Brig **XENOPHON**, James Birnie master, burthen 354 tons, coppered and armed with 8 carriage guns, small arms, and men an-averable, has room for a few tons of goods, and good accommodation for passengers—Apply to the Captain on board, at Messrs. Irvine, Macnaught & Co's wharf. Quebec, August 10, 1812.

FOR LONDON, to sail with convoy in September.

THE Ship **ISAAC TODD**, Capt. Smith, register 350 tons, armed with 12 eighteen pound Carronades, and a proportionate number of men; will be ready to take freight on the 15th instant, and has elegant accommodations for Passengers.—For further particulars apply to her Commander on board or to **J. HALLOWEL, Junr. & Co.** Quebec, 11th August, 1812.

FOR SALE, by the Subscribers, a Consignment of **MILITARY SASHES** of different sizes & colors. Wm. HENDERSON & Co.

11th Aug. 1812.

LOST, from among the baggage landed from one of transports lately arrived, a **DEAL BOX**, of about six feet, four or five inches in length; two feet eight in breadth; and about fourteen inches in depth, with one lock; containing a Mahogany Bedstead and many other articles.—Whoever will give such information at this Office, as will lead to the recovery of the said Box, will be handsomely rewarded. Quebec, August 9, 1812.

FOR SALE, a capital strong **CURRICLE**, in thorough repair, built in London expressly for this country; made to go with a pair or single horse; with head and driver's seat, both made to take off at pleasure. Together with a set of **HARNES** complete for a pair abreast or tandem—Apply to the Editor. Quebec, August 11, 1812.

FOR SALE

TWO Tons Corkwood suitable for fisheries. Apply to **HUGH SANDERSON & Co.** Queen's wharf, July 21, 1812.

FOR SALE AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STORES.

TWO Hundred and Fifty puncheons Jamaica Spirits and Leeward Island Rum.

100 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar,

5000 Barrels fine, middlings and rejected Flour,

160 Barrels Pork,

120 Kegs Butter,

70 do. Lard,

6 Bales Leather,

6 Casks Bees Wax,

50 Tons Iron,

4 Tons Copper in Bolts,

4 Pipes old L. P. Teneriffe Wine,

4 M. anots Lisbon Salt,

100 M. Staves,

40 M. feet Oak Timber,

30 M. Deals,

100 Fathoms Lathwood,

100 Masts and Bowsprits—AND

20 Pieces of ship cannon with carriages.

ARMY BILLS preferred to Cash.

JOHN MURE & Co. Quebec, 5th Aug. 1812.

On SALE by the Subscriber, at his Store, at the House of THOMAS WILSON, Esq. near the Canoterie,

FIFTY-FIVE hogsheads Porter, 34 casks Ale and Porter in bottles, a quantity of Dunlop Cheese of superior quality, 4 casks Birnie's Liquid Blacking in bottles, a few bales well assorted broad and narrow Woolen Cloths, Cassimeres, Cords, &c. an extensive assortment strong worsted Stockings of Aberdeen manufacture, all sizes, well adapted for the Military—Cotton Stockings for men and women, a bale of assorted Mitts, Guernsey Jackets &c. coloured Threads No. 8 to 16—a case fashionable London made Coats, Vests & Trowsers, Diapers, Imitation Silk & Cotton Shawls, Calicoes and Cotton Wrapper, Cotton Shirting striped and plain—a valuable collection of English Books—also, Account Books ruled and plain—and a few portable writing Desks.

THOS. CHRISTIE.

Quebec, 25th May, 1812.

THOMAS HORSMAN and Co. Palace Street, return their sincere thanks to the Public for the encouragement they have received in their new establishment and beg leave to observe that, agreeable to their expectations they have received by the *Rachel*, from London, a large supply of all such Medicines as are used in practice, accompanied with Patent Medicines and every other article connected with their line of business, a few of which they beg leave to particularise, as follows:

- | | |
|---|---|
| Coxwell's Lemon Acid, | Isinglass, |
| Marsden's do. do, | Salop, |
| Pouffret Cakes, | Tapioca, |
| Durable Ink, | Jamaica Pepper, |
| Godfrey's Cordial, | Long Peppers, |
| Lip Salves, assorted, | Cummin's Seeds, |
| Steer's Opidiloe, | Caraway Seeds, |
| Oxley's concent. Essence of }
Jamaica Ginger. } Anniseeds, | Mace and Nutmegs, |
| Duffy's Elixir, }
Dawson's Lozenges } For }
Paregoric, do. } coughs }
Tolu, do. } & colds, }
Whitehead's Ess. Mustard, }
Do. Pills do. }
Anderson's Pills, }
Hooper's do. }
James's Analeptic do. }
British Oil, }
Salt of Lemons, }
Milk of Roses, }
Essences assorted, }
Court Plaster, }
Tooth Brushes, }
Do. Powders, }
Dalby's Carminative, }
Stoughton's Elixir, }
Turlington's Balsam, }
Oil of Lavender, }
Lemons, do. }
Peppermint, }
Almonds, }
Cinnamon, Cloves and }
all essential Oils, }
Boxes of Saigo in Powder, }
Ditto in grain, }
Arrow Root, }
Tamarinds, } | Castor Oil,
Quicksilver,
Oil of Vitriol,
Aqua Fortis double,
Gum Arabic,
Trigacanth or Dragon
Prussian Blue,
Annatto,
Vermilion, best kind,
Mineral Green,
Patent Yellow,
Verdigris,
Ivory Black,
Shell Lac,
Pumice Stone,
Paint Brushes, different }
sizes, }
Varnish, do. }
Camel hair Pencils, }
Spirits of Wine, }
Black Sealing Wax, }
Do. Varnish, }
Bees Wax, }
Copal Varnish, &c &c }
&c. } |

All of which will be sold wholesale or retail at reduced prices. Physicians' prescriptions carefully prepared.

T. H. & Co. beg leave to inform Masters of vessels that their Medicine Chests will be repaired or new ones supplied on the shortest notice and in the best and the cheapest manner.—Quebec, May 26th, 1812.

FOR SALE,

FIFTY thousand standard STAVES, by the subscriber, ROBERT RITCHIE, Quebec, June 1, 1812.

FOR SALE—A quantity of Dry 1 inch Pipe Boards, 1 1/2 inch Pine Planks, 1 1/2 inch Cedar ditto, 2 inch Pine ditto, 2 1/2 inch ditto, ditto.

ALSO—10 thousand feet of squar'd Cedar Timber, fit for exportation and for door and window frames, &c. and Essence of Spruce as usual, for cash.

THOMAS WILSON.

Quebec, 1st June, 1812.

Spring Fashions,

AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S WHOLESALE STORE, No. 4, PALACE-STREET.

CRIVERS respectfully informs his friends, that he is just arrived from London, and daily expects the ship *Lord Wellington* to arrive, which sailed from London the 7th April. On her arrival, he will immediately expose for sale, the most splendid and unique assemblage of fashionable goods ever offered for public inspection—the description of his goods embraces the most luxuriant effusion of Oriental and British taste.

The subscriber ventures to say that, for superiority of taste and quality, his goods stand unrivalled; and, with regard to prices, he feels confident that those who please to honor him with a call, will be convinced of the moderate terms upon which he conducts his establishment, and he flatters himself will insure a continuation of those favors and preference he has hitherto been so long accustomed to receive.

To state the articles separately, would half fill the paper, but a more particular account will be given in the paper, on their arrival, and assures the public it will be advantageous to wait for the arrival of his goods.

Quebec, May 18, 1812.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

- 1 ten-inch cable,
- 1 nine do. do.
- 3 eight-inch hawsers,
- 2 seven do. do.
- 2 six do.
- Cordage of all sizes, new and twice laid,
- 50 barrels of whale oil,
- 120 do. fine flour, for cash or short credit.

MICHAEL COLTMAN,

Quebec, Dec. 16, 1811. No. 43, St. John-street.

PUBLIC SALES,

JONES & MUNRO, will have public Sales at their Auction Room every THURSDAY as usual and as heretofore advertised.

They have to dispose of by private Sale, 100 Madras Pipe packs, a suit of new Sails fit for a ship of 350 to 400 tons, Muscovado Sugar, single and double refined Sugar, Nankeens, white and blue Cottons, Silk Bandana Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Cotton Shirting and Cambrics, 3 Pot-ash keels, for cash or short credit upon approved Notes or Bills of Exchange.

JONES & MUNRO, Auctioneers & Brokers.

Quebec, 14th May, 1812.

FOR SALE BY LINTHORNE & JOLLIFE,

Choice old London port, Madeira wine in pipes & hhds. Best do. market do. do. do. & do. Ditto India do. do. do. do. & do. Ditto London particular Tenerife do. do. & do. 10 barrels prime Beef, 10 ditto do. Pork, inspected May, 1812. Anchors from 15 to 20 cwt. Kegs and Grapnels from 50 to 150 lbs. Sheathing Paper and Oakum, Cables of 14 and 11 inches, Hawsers of 7—6 do. new and twice laid, Cordage new and twice laid from 2 to 6 inches, Soft Rope, Sail Twine and Needles, Sheet Lead, Spikes, Blister and Shear Steel, 50 M. standard Stoves, laying at Montreal, 50—do. do. do. Sillery, Red pine Spars in the rough and dressed from 10 to 18 inch An assortment of white pine Masts 16 inches and upwards, well calculated for the private trade. Ash Oars and red pine Lathwood, 2000 feet red pine Timber, 2000—white—do. } laying at Point Levis, 400—Oak do. }
And an assortment of best patent Cordage, now landing from the Brig George's Adventure, Capt. Revely
Quebec, 16th June, 1812.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT one hundred barrels Pot-ashes, just now passing inspection. WM. BURNS, Quebec, June 1, 1812.

Also—250 barrels prime beef, inspected a few days ago, and 20 thousand staves, assorted.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

JUST received and for Sale at the Book-Store, No. 7, St. Lewis Street, several hundred Volumes of very valuable BOOKS, and a general assortment of Stationary. Also, a few Reams very good Wrapping Paper. Quebec, 8th June, 1812.

LOST

ON Sunday morning last a CASE with six LIX. KEYS. Whoever will bring the Case to the Editor of this paper will be handsomely rewarded. Quebec, 27th July, 1812.

GEORGE BROWNE, No. 2, St. JOSEPH STREET, UPPER TOWN, HAS FOR SALE—

Pink and white sparkling Champagne, of first quality, Superior Port, London Particular Madeira, Claret, Real Cogniac Brandy, London Brown Stout, Burton Beer, Taunton Ale, and Herefordshire Cyder, in casks and bottles;

Double and single refined, clayed and Muscovado sugar; gunpowder, hyson, single, and hyson skin teas; West India coffee, Florence oil, in cases containing 12 quart-bottles; English pickles, in cases containing 6 bottles; white wine vinegar, in jars from 3 1/2 to 4 gallons; Wedgwood's queens-ware, in crates each containing a complete dinner-service; best London made saddles, bridles and double bits; military hats, with feathers, &c. complete; gentlemen's boots and shoes; patent duck, pidgeon, and snipe shot; powder-drums, shot-belts, screw-drivers, steel chargers and flints; a few pieces low-priced woollens and rose blankets.

The wares may be had in quantities not less than a dozen, the price, ale, &c. not less than four dozen.

Quebec, August 26, 1811.

CROWN & ANCHOR HOTEL,

No. 9, foot of Mountain-street, Lower Town.

COOPER & HAMMON beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that on the first day of May next they will open the above house, for the accommodation and entertainment of parties, on business or amusement.—Having a number of beds, gentlemen can be well provided with board and lodging.—An Ordinary will be on table every day at 2 o'clock.

Relishes, Welch Rabbits, &c. &c. served up at the shortest notice; and as they are determined to provide the very best viands and liquors of every description, in their power; they humbly solicit a share of the public patronage to their new establishment, which they endeavor to deserve by moderate charges, and quick attention to the orders of their customers.

Quebec, April 5, 1812.

FOR SALE,

AL JOHN WHITE & Co.'s store, St. Peter-street, Lower Town—

- 10 doz. real Martinique noyeau,
- 1 do. castor oil,
- 30 boxes London pickles,
- 5 do. West India do.
- 20 do. fish-sauce,
- 2 pipes real cogniac brandy,
- 400 boxes red herring,
- 40 barrels do. do.
- 50 hhds. seal, cod and whale oil,
- 150 kegs Upper Canada butter,

Port and Madeira wine in bottles, Jamaica spirits, molasses, gun-powder, hyson, souchong and green tea, loaf and Muscovado sugar, with every article in the grocery and ship chandlery line. The whole of which will be sold low for cash or short credit.

Quebec, Dec. 16, 1811.

BY the Subscribers, SOAP and CANDLES for sale—Soap by the quintal at 6d per pound, Candles, by the box, 1 shilling per pound, for cash only, at the manufactory, near the Artillery Barracks,

THOMAS RICHARDS, ANDREW M'CAMBRIDGE.

Quebec, 19th July, 1811.

State of the THERMOMETER, for the past week, at 8 o'clock, a. m. 62, 62, 66, 64, 60, 60, 61.

Printed and published for THOMAS CARY, No. 3 St. Lewis street, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 19, Beade street.