

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORE ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. iv. 5.

VOLUME VII.]

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1811.

[NUMBER 45.]

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY:

LONDON.
THIS Society was instituted in 1804; it is composed of professing Christians of all denominations; its object and exclusive object is to promote, in the largest practicable extent, the circulation of the Holy Scriptures, both at home and abroad; its funds are raised by collections, donations, and annual subscriptions, and its business is conducted by a Committee of thirty six Lay-men, six of whom are Foreigners residing in London or its vicinity; half the remainder are Members of the Church of England and the other half members of other denominations of Christians.

This Institution has received unexampled encouragement from all ranks and denominations in the British Empire, and the names of many of the most distinguished characters both in Church and State, are to be found in its records; its operations and success have been very great, far beyond the most sanguine expectations of its warmest friends; it has also given rise to many similar associations, not only in the British dominions, but also in various other parts of the world, which either co-operate with it, or are patronized and assisted by it, while they all look up to this as the Parent Society.

The establishment of this British and Foreign Bible Society will undoubtedly form a distinguished era in the annals of the nineteenth century. It is to the honor of our native country, to have produced a religious institution, the utility of which has received the most ample and gratifying acknowledgements both at home and abroad; an institution, founded on a principle so simple, so intelligible, and so unexceptionable, that persons of every description who profess to regard the Holy Scriptures as the proper standard of faith, may cordially and conscientiously unite in it, and in the spirit of true Christianity, harmoniously blend their common endeavours to promote the diffusion of divine truth over all the earth.

The Subscriber, who is a Member of the above mentioned Society, and acting as agent for it in this Province, takes the liberty of inviting the Friends of Divine Truth in this city and its neighbourhood, to give it their countenance and aid by contributing according to their good will and ability toward the support of its funds. Subscriptions for the above purpose will be received by Mr. W. MULLAN, next door to the Post-Office, and by Mr. CALIN CAMPBELL, at the head of the steps leading to Chumplain street; where any person wishing more full information on the subject, may have a reading of the Society's summary account of their proceedings so far as hitherto.

The names of the Donors and Annual Subscribers, are published every year along with the Society's annual report, with their several names annexed.

The Subscriber would also take this opportunity of informing the public, that the Committee of the British and Foreign Bible Society, have placed at his disposal, a number of Bibles and Testaments in English, ditto in Gaelic, and New Testaments in French, for sale at low prices, or gratuitous distribution, according to the circumstances of the applicants.

Quebec, 14th Octr. 1811. FRANCIS DICK.

BOOK-KEEPER.

A YOUNG Man of considerable experience and unexceptionable character, who will be discharged in a few days, solicits employment in the above line. Respectable references can be given. Please address X, care of the editor. — October 21, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS on Monday evening last, 28th October instant, at the Quebec Theatre, an apprentice boy of mine, received from a sailor apparently intoxicated a Piece of Gold instead of a fifteen penny piece, if the person that committed this mistake will call on the undersigned, the piece of gold will be returned to him for fifteen pence and the charges of this advertisement.

JAMES REED,

Quebec, 31st Oct. 1811.

Confectioner.

CANARY WINE.

NOW landing from the brig *Termina*, captain Marshall, and for sale by LINTHORNE & JULLIFFE—100 pipes London particular and best cargo Tenerife wine. Quebec, Oct. 24th, 1811. 3 u

FOR SALE.

Applied for immediately—All the Tools and Materials left from the building of the ship *Aberdeen*—consisting of a large shed, steam, blocks and falls, ring and set bolts, reaming irons, iron wedges, crow-bars, augers, cross-cut saws, pipe kettles, shovels, ribband and other nails, ribbands, short blocks, stage and other plank, treenails, wedges, &c. &c. For particulars, apply to JOHN HENDRY, St. Rocks; or PETER LITCH, Cannoterie, Quebec, Oct. 26, 1811. 3

TO BE SOLD.

FOR cash a fine toned patent PIANO, by Clementi; a fine toned hand-ORGAN with accompaniments—a finger Organ, either for church or chamber—an excellent HACKNEY for saddle or harness, price ten guineas. Either of the instruments if not sold, may be hired for six months. 21st Octr. 1811. 4

GEORGE ARNOLD & Co. Tailleurs, de Londres, font leurs sincères remerciemens à leurs amis et au public, de l'encouragement qu'ils ont eu jusqu'à présent, et les informent qu'ils ont reçu par les dernières arrivées de Londres, un assortiment général des plus beaux Draps superflus, cassimires, patrons de vestes, florentines de soie pour vestes, &c. &c. qu'ils travailleront, dans le dernier goût, et avec expedition, à leur maison le LONDON COFFEE HOUSE, No. 13, rue Sous le Fort, dans la Basse Ville. Quebec, le 12 Juillet, 1811. 17

FOR SALE.

A PIECE of LAND, situated in the parish of St. Augustin, at a small distance from the church, containing about two hundred and forty superficial arpents, with a good house, barn, stables and other buildings thereon erected. Also another piece of wood land in the fourth range of the same seigniority. For further particulars apply to

JOSEPH SAUVAGEAU.

Quebec, 21st October, 1811.

FOR SALE.

One large cable, Standing rigging for a brig, Four large sails, and one anchor. ALSO—North Shore furs, seal-oil, and salmon, 40 boxes mould candles, } in shipping order, 40 boxes yellow soap, } By JACOB POZER. Oct. 21, 1811. u

TAKE NOTICE.

HAVING been desired by Capt. Thomas Sciffe, of the Ship *Birkby* to our address, to Store thirteen Bales Dry Goods, shipped by Messrs. Houghton & Benson of Liverpool, consigned to Mr. Stephen Mansland, landed from the *Birkby*, 23d Oct. in good order.

The above goods being so encumbered. This advertisement is to give notice to Mr. Mansland, or his agent, that Friday evening, owing to the great height of tide the greatest part of the bales were wet in our stores. That after a survey on the above, we have, by such advice, had the bales opened and our best done for the preservation of the whole, at the proprietor's expense, he or his residence being unknown, he is therefore desired to take the earliest steps for the safety of his property.

BREHAUT & SHEPPARD.

Quebec, 4th Nov. 1811. 11

P. L. S. No. 1 and 2—2 cases, R. C. & Co. 1 a 7—7 bales, M—Eighteen bundles shovels;

The above goods, landed from the ship *Clifford*, capt. Field, from London, are in the subscribers' warehouse, and will be delivered to the Consignees when called for, on paying expenses. JOHN MURE & Co. Quebec, October 10, 1811.

FOR SALE.

AT the ETCHEMIN SAW-MILLS, opposite Sillery Cove—50 M. feet merchantable inch Pine Boards, } 20 a 40 feet in } 20 M. do. 1½ do. } length. } 20 M. do. 2 do. Plank, } 60 M. do. 3 do. } 10 M. do. Elm Boards and Plank, } 60 M. do. Oak do. } Deck Plank and Sheathing Boards, and a constant supply of well seasoned Window Stiles, Bars, Venetian Blinds, Door Frames, narrow Boards for flooring, a quantity of Spars of various sizes, and R. Oak and Pine Plank and Boards.—Also, superfine and fine flour, cabin and common biscuit.

PRIME BEEF FOR SALE.

TO be delivered in all September, 3 hundred barrels. And now on hands 80 to 100 barrels fresh Ashes, Pine Timber, Staves and Lathwood.

HENRY DEAVES

July 22d, 1811. 17

THE Subscribers have for sale on the lowest terms, for cash, approved credit, or Bills of Exchange—3 pipes very superior Port Wine, supposed by Connoisseurs to be the first Wine in Canada.

10 pipes do. do. Prime Port, 2 do. excellent Sherry, 1 do. do. Buccella, 20 casks Hibbert's Brown Stout, 3 doz. each, 5 do. real English Vinegar, 40 chests fresh Single Tea, 20 do. do. Hyson Skindo, 12 do. do. Souchong do, 10 do. do. Hyson do, 6 do. do. Bohen do.

English Pickles, Sauces, Oil, &c. &c. ALSO—just received by the Morton, from Liverpool, a very general assortment of Hardware, comprising almost every article in that line, viz. Saddlery, Cutlery, Jewellery, patent Ovens, Parlour and Kitchen Grates, Iron, English and real German Steel, Shingle Nails, Shovels, Spades, Axes, Anvils, Vices, Horse Shoes, Stiplex, Bandage for which, &c. &c.—Have on hand, as usual, a most extensive assortment of Dry Goods, part of which have just been received by the Concord, Manique, Adonis, and other vessels.

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 2d September, 1811.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

WHEREAS between the hours of 12 on Monday night, and one on Tuesday morning, the Mill advertised for sale by Messrs. ANTHONY ATKINSON & Co. on the River Masquinongé was discovered by the sawyers therein, to be on fire, who on seeing the danger, called the persons in the dwelling house: These approaching the mill, saw a person with a fire crossing the log-boom, but thinking it was an inhabitant coming to assist, they proceeded to the fire, and after one minute, or two, not perceiving any taking more of him, went to see if he had fallen into the river, when he was discovered by the men to go off towards the woods; from which, and existing circumstances, it is concluded that the premises were intentionally set on fire. For the discovery of the person, or persons, therein concerned, the above reward will be given, or a proportion thereof to any one who shall give any information, so that the incendiaries may be brought to justice. Quebec, 19th September, 1811. 8

WANTED TO CHARTER.

A ship of 150 to 250 tons—

Apply to the subscriber.

W. OVIATT.

October 14, 1811.

FOR SALE

A complete suit of rigging for a Ship from 300 to 350 Tons of an excellent manufacture, which will be sold cheap for cash or approved bills.

ALSO—A few Anchors from 3 to 15 Cwt. a to 15 lb. Cables, 4½ Tons of Oakum, and an excellent set of Dead eyes for a ship of 450 Tons.

A. ATKINSON & Co.

Quebec, 7th Oct. 1811.

FOR LYNN.

The ship HENRY, DRYDEN.

Of about 400 tons register, will be ready to sail in about a fortnight, has room for a few tons of freight, and can accommodate a few passengers. Apply to the master, on board, at Wolf's Cove, or to PATTERSON, DYKE & Co. Quebec.—October 7, 1811.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO HULL.

The brig MYRTLE, 220 tons register, captain Poppewell, will load here or at Three Rivers—Apply to MICHAEL COLTMAN, No. 43, St. John street.

ALSO, for sale, new and twice laid cordage, on the lowest terms.

Quebec, September 23, 1811.

FOR LONDON.

The fast sailing ship LORD WELLINGTON, now loading at Montreal, (will be down here in the course of a few days) intended to sail positively with the October convoy—For freight, apply to HENRY DEAVES.

Quebec, September 23, 1811.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

The new schooner MARY & JANE.

Of about 80 tons burthen. For further particulars, apply to JAMES MCCALLUM, merchant of Quebec.

Quebec, May 20, 1811.

FOR SALE.

By private contract—

The schooner CATCHE, of the burthen of 87 tons, with all her rigging and apparel.

MANTHORN & ARNOLD.

Quebec, 20th April, 1811.

A VENDRE.

UNE TERRE située dans la Paroisse de St. Augustin, à une petite distance de l'Eglise, contenant environ deux cents quarante arpents de terre en superficie, avec une bonne Maison, une Grange, des Etables et autres bâtiments dessus construits. Aussi une autre terre à bois dans le quatrième rang de la même Seigneurie.

Pour plus amples informations s'adresser sur les lieux à JOSEPH SAUVAGEAU.

21st October, 1811.

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.

BOARD AND LODGING.

MRS. CLIFFORD respectfully informs the public that she can, at present, accommodate five or six gentlemen, at her Boarding House, opposite the Neptune Inn.—28th October.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber:—

100 Sides British Sole Leather,

25 Sides Wax Leather,

12 Kip Skins.

G. STANLEY.

Quebec, 26th August, 1811.

FOR SALE.—BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

500 Cwt. of prime dried COD FISH.

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 7th Oct. 1811.

NEW SHIP FOR SALE.

Of about 470 tons register (or to be chartered for London) to be launched at Montreal the 25th inst.—Apply to HENRY DEAVES.

August 5th, 1811.

FOR CHARTER TO LONDON.

THE fine new Ship HARRISON, William Prior, Master, burthen per Register 719 tons, will be ready to load in eight days. For terms apply to DAVID ANDERSON, & Co.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR STORES.

18 Bales of Woollen, (assorted)

50 Casks of Hardware,

35 Boxes of Tin Plates, 1 cwt. ea.

35 Boxes of Sheet Iron, a cwt. ea.

20 Tons of bolt iron, assorted sizes,

20 Bundles Iron Rods.

Canoterie, 15th July, 1811.

Received per

Birkby, Al-

bin, and Ru-

sel from Li-

verpool, and

Margaret from

London.

JAMES HALLOWELL junr. & Co. have for sale at No. 1 St. Peter street,

JAMAICA Spirits, and a variety of Furs from

the King's Posts, and Salmon in tierces.

Quebec, 17th June, 1811.

THE Subscriber intending to go to England the

ensuing fall, offers for sale the valuable and

convenient property that he now occupies, consist-

ing of the Wharf, Cellars that will contain about

300 puncheons of Rum, Stores on the ground floor,

that will contain 10,000 Minots of Wheat, Stores above

that will store 25,000 minots of Wheat, a conven-

ient dwelling House, with cellars under the same,

and a Counting House adjoining, with two iron

closets fixed in a thick stone wall, fire proof. For

particulars apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

OBADIAH AYLWIN.

Près de Ville. 3d September, 1811.

FOR SALE by the Subscribers—

65 puns, Jamaica spirits,

16 bds,

44 tierces, } SUGAR, } just arrived from

12 barrels, } Jamaica in the Be-

5 tons copper in bolts, } resford, capt. Mills.

15 tons flat, square and bolt iron,

2 tons alum,

1109 barrels flour.

300 do. cargo pork,

80 boxes tin,

400 red pine spars,

20 M. staves and heading,

20 boxes Castile soap,

3 pipes L. P. Teneriffe wine,

2 do. port wine, &c. &c. &c.

July 17, 1811.

JOHN MURE & Co.

E. P. SEGUIN,

FURRIER, No. 7, Fabrique street, begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public in general, for past favors, and informs them that he has a large assortment of the most fashionable Trimmings, Caps, Muffs, and short Tippets for sale. He has also, the necessary materials for making up the same to the taste of his customers; which can be done with dispatch and neatness. He keeps on hand, a constant supply of Gentlemen's Fur Caps, Mitts and Gloves. Also, a very large assortment of Fur Caps and Mitts sold by the dozen, at a very low price for cash or short credit.

Quebec, September 7, 1811.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the Subscriber intends Petitioning the Legislature, the ensuing Session, for an Act authorising him to Build a TOLL BRIDGE over the River MONTMORENCY, below the Falls.

Quebec, 11th Sept. 1811.

JOHN GOUDIE.

WANTED.—At St. Patrick's Hole, near Quebec, a Gang of SHIP-WRIGHTS, to undertake the building a ship of 400 Tons, by the Ton; they will be paid by instalments as they proceed, and every encouragement will be given them. Apply on the premises or to Messrs. RICH, COLLINS & Co. Montreal.

Quebec, 2d, September, 1811.

FOUR pipes Brandy, just received and for By JOHN TORRAN

Quebec, 30th September, 1811.

FOR SALE FOR BILLS OF EXCHANGE

TWO or three Cargoes of LUMBER, now 1 Portneuf, feet of the Richelieu, consisting and pine timber, spars of different kinds and deals, staves, lathwood, handspikes, oars, &c. assorted to suit purchasers, and will be delivered ships from the wharf and ponds free of every ex-

ALSO, AT QUEBEC:

6 pipes of best old London Por. Madeira

13 do. do do market do, } Wis

6 do. Mountain, } Will be

1 do. Muscatel, } ed of at

Four bales of woollen gloves, } ed pri

Few coils of small cordage and hawsers } close e

Crockery ware incrates assorted, } ments.

Mustard in kegs and boxes,

Lumpblack and paints,

ALSO,

The good schooner FANNY,

75 tons per register, and 2 years old, now 1

Portneuf, complete in stores and rigging

payment will be made easy to the purchaser.

JOHN COLTMAN &

Quebec, 19th August, 1811.

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

THE subscribers having entered into copartnership with Mr. FRANCIS MULLAN, city of Quebec, Crocer, on or about the 5th of April, 1809, the business to be carried on in his upon their joint account, and the said Francis M (availing himself of the want of written articles of partnership) having lately refused to account otherwise satisfy or even acknowledge the said subscribers or either of them as his copartners. The themselves necessitated to notify the public, the said copartnership will cease from and after the date of this advertisement, and that the said subscribers no longer consider themselves liable for any share debts that may be contracted by the said Francis M.

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

GORDIAN HORA

ABRAHAM GIBSON

Quebec, June 13, 1811

Quebec, 25 June, 1811.

Mr. CARY,

I noticed in your last paper a truly ridiculous advertisement, announcing a dissolution of Copartnership which never existed, signed by two obnoxious persons, named Horan and Gibson, I disclaim having any concern with such sort of Gentry—insert this in your next Mercury, and you will do your humble servant,

FRANCIS MULLAN

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS FOR SALE

A CONSTANT supply of the following articles

viz.—

From 1 H. to 30 M. first quality Pine Boards,

— 1 H. to 15 M. second do. do.

Pine Plank, 1½ inch thick, 10 to 40 feet long,

2 do. do. do.

2½ do. do. do.

3 do. do. do.

Oak Plank, 1½ inch to 3 inch thick,

Birch do. 1½ inch to 5 inch thick,

Ash Oars, 12 to 24 feet long,

Ready-made do. 12 to 24 do.

ALSO,

Sawing, Shingles, Norway pine and spruce

Pine Timber, and other articles of Lumber, upon a

deduction of five per cent will be made from the

ret prices, for cash.

ALSO—Best Essence of Spruce,

THOMAS LEE, Junr.

Mountain street, No

Quebec, May 25, 1811.

N. B. The subscriber is also provided with con-

craft and boats for carrying the above articles of lum-

on board vessels, &c. when requested.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of one inch Pine Boards,
1½ inch do. Planks,
2 inch do.
2½ inch do.

ALSO—Just arrived per the brig Malvina, from Aberdeen, a very complete assortment of patent and ribbed Web, of blue, drab, mixt and white; scarlet Comfortables, cotton and worsted Hose, &c.—Being direct from the manufacturer, will be sold low.—And Essence of Spruce as usual, the quality is well known—for cash.

THOS. WILSON.

Quebec, May 18, 1811.

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

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

JOHN TORRANCE.

Quebec, June 6, 1811.

JUST ARRIVED, AND FOR SALE, BY
LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE,

THIRTY pipes Teneriffe Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks,

10 Pipes of choice old London particular Madeira wine,
10 do. best London Market ditto,
10 do. best India Market ditto,

in pipes, hogsheads and quarter casks,
10 do. prime old Port Wine,
Sails, cables and rigging for a ship of 300 tons,
Do. do. do. brig of 150 do.

4 Bales low priced Cloths,
2 Cases do. do. Hats,
Patent Cables from 4 to 15 inches,
Anchors from 2 to 20 cwt.
Patent, common, twice laid and bolt Rope,
Patent and common canvass,
Oakum,
Sail Twine,
Shenking Nails, and Paper,
Nails from 6 lb. to 20 lb. per M.
Spikes 5 to 9 inches.

10 crates well assorted Earthen ware,
150 pair ready made Oars, 42 to 20 feet.

150 M. Standard Staves,
10 M. feet refuse Oak, and
200 red pine spars dressed and ready for shipping.

Quebec, 1st July, 1811.

GEORGE ARNOLD & Co.
TAYLORS and HAT MAKERS from LONDON,

RETURN their sincere thanks to their Friends and the Public, for the encouragement they have hitherto received, and inform them that they have received by the late arrivals from London, a General Assortment of the best Superfine Cloths, Casimeres, Vest Patterns, Silk Florentines for Waistcoats, &c. &c.—All of which they will make up, in the most fashionable manner, and with dispatch, at their House the *London Coffee House*, No. 13, Soule Fort streets, in the Lower Town, Quebec.

July 12, 1811.

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

ALSO,
A quantity of 2½ inch Plank.
Quebec, 20th April, 1811.

Le soussigné aura à vendre, au commencement de la saison, des Carioles demi-convertes et ouvertes, hautes et basses, qu'il vendra à des prix raisonnables pour argent comptant ou à court crédit.

1er Nov. 1811.

JOE. STILSON.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE at the CONTRACTOR'S Stall, opposite the entrance to the Market Hall, best fresh BEEF at 4d. per lb. by the quarter, and 4½ in small quantities.
Quebec, September 30, 1811.

FOR SALE.

THAT truly valuable Estate on the River Masquinongé being about eight Miles distant from River du Loup, & nearly as far from the Village of Masquinongé, consisting of 2000 Acres of good Land, with some pine & many other sorts of timber. There are many sugaries thereon from which great Revenues are annually received. There is an excellent Saw-Mill, with several pair of Saws, and chest of tools. This Mill is able to saw from 50, to 60 M. pieces of Plank annually, as the supply of water is constant. Also a very commodious dwelling House, well furnished, with five rooms on the ground floor, and roomy cellars. The furniture to be at the option of the purchaser, at a fair valuation. Also a large pot-Ash Manufactory with four Kettles, and Furnaces, Tubs, and other requisites. The building is of excellent Workmanship, and is 40 feet by 50. There is likewise a Bridge of 190 feet in length, in very good repair and about 60 Acres of the land are farmed, and has at present abundant crops thereon, with Horses, Carts, Harness, and many other conveniences too numerous to mention.

The whole will be sold cheap for cash, or approved bills, and the terms known by applying to ANTHY. ATKINSON & Co. here, or to Mr. HENRY WILSON, on the premises.

Quebec, Aug. 26, 1811.

FOR SALE.

ONE Hundred Thousand Feet merchantable well squared White Pine Timber, laying at Sillery and Wolfe's Cove, for which, payment will be accepted in Bills of Exchange on London, or credit given, as may be agreed.—Apply to

ROBERT RITCHIE

St. Peter street, 5th August, 1811.

FOR SALE.

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

C. SMITH.

Quebec, April 22, 1811.

JUST landed from on board the ship Winchester, from Liverpool, and for sale by the subscriber—
2 cases China, containing an assortment of elegant fashionable Tea-sets.

—ALSO—

A grand Piano Forte, additional keys and pedals by [Clementi]

A new patent Square, do do by do.
3 ditto do do do by Tomkison.

A few pieces elegant Brussels, Venetian and Kidderminster floor and stair Carpeting.

HE HAS ON HAND:

Muscovado sugar in hhds. and barrels, coffee in barrels, barrels and bags; pimento, shelled almonds, capers, Malaga and Muscatel wines, claret,

Superfine and fine flour,

A few barrels prime pork,

Butter,

Hogshead,

Mould candles

} put up for exportation.

The above will be sold for cash or approved bills of exchange, at the current exchange.

LOS. DELAMARE.

Quebec, August 30, 1811.

WINES.

FOR sale at the Subscribers stores, Upper Town
40 Hhds. Spanish Wine and a few Pipes Port Wine both of excellent quality.

GEO. & WM. HAMILTON.

Quebec, 15th July, 1811.

FOR SALE, at MORISON'S COOPERAGE, No. 25, Sault au Marais street:

20 pipes old L. P. Madeira in hhds. qr. casks or in bottles by the dozen.

Also—a few puncheons Jamaica spirits,
Quebec, August 19, 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 or short credit, at the manufactory, near the Artillery Barracks,

THOMAS RICHARDS,
ANDREW M'CAMBRIDGE.

Quebec, 13th July, 1811.

LANDS.

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

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

W. F. SCOTT.

Quebec Sept. 3, 1810.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN PAINTER,

Curator to the vacant Estate of the late

S. Phillips, Esq.

MARIE SUSANNE VOYER,

Widow of the late W. Vondenvelden, esq.

Quebec, January 16, 1811.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, he has just received by the Margaret and other ships from London and Hull, a general assortment of fashionable Goods, which will be open and for sale for cash, on Wednesday next.

JOSEPH CRAVEN.

Upper Town, No. 3 St. John street,

Quebec, 15th July, 1811.

NOW landing from the Hope, Captain Newcombe from Bristol, and for sale by B. P. WAGNER, No. 11, St. Peter street,

Real Cognac & Styre Cyder,
Rich Herefordshire do.

Taunton A/c Bristol strong Beer,
And Brown Stout Porter,

Best White Wine Vinegar, in jars from 3½ to 6½ gallons each.

Brown Stone Ware in Crates,
Tin Plates H and I C

Britt hand Swedish Iron,
Paints of all colours and Spanish Brown,

Also—six Pipes L. P. Madeira Wine of superior quality and flavour.

Quebec, 8th July, 1811.

HART & Co. next the Intendant's Palace, HAVE

FOR SALE:

VINEGAR of good quality, 1s. 6d. per gallon, by the puncheon; earthen ware in crates; essence of spruce in hhds. half hhds. kegs and boxes; glassware; earthen; bone; oyster; a Grist Mill on advantageous terms.—Also, damaged pot or preil ashes bought or re-manufactured, storage on low terms.

30th August, 1811.

FOR SALE, by the subscriber—Jamaica spirits, a few pipes superior Port wine, cordage.

WM. OVIATT, St. Peter street.

October 14, 1811.

IRISH CATHOLICS.

Important Intelligence extracted from the Dublin papers.
ARREST OF THE CATHOLIC DELEGATES.

DUBLIN, August 9.

After a week's defiance of the government, during which period the Roman Catholic Convention, in their speeches, their resolutions and their paragraphs, have denied its power, opposed its ordinances, and ridiculed its measures, the proof is now given, that the proclamation was no idle rant. Some persons who put themselves forward either as Delegates or Electors, are arrested; and it is now to be seen whether the law is strong enough to protect its own enactments.

The conventional Constituents, or Members, we know not yet which, who were present at the election in Liffey-street Chapel were this morning apprehended by the Magistrates of the head Police Office—Their names are as follows:

Dr. John Joseph Burke of Granby row,

Dr. Breen, of Abbey-street.

Henry Edmund Taaffe, Esq. Banker of Lord French's Bank, in Dominick-street.

Gregory Scurllog, Esq. Merchant of Dominick-street.

Thomas Kirwan, Esq. Merchant of Abbey street.

These five Gentlemen were brought before the Chief Justice of the King's Bench, on the charge of either being elected Delegates, or being present at the election, and aiding or assisting therein, at Liffey-street Chapel, on the 31st of July, 1811—when, as we understand, they entered into sufficient bail.

Thus the question is brought to an issue; and it is now to be enquired of by the country, whether the proclamation of the government can enforce the enactment of the legislature; or whether the proceedings of the convention are to be justified by quirks and quibbles. For the result of this enquiry, the state reposes sufficient confidence in the loyal integrity of a Dublin Jury, to repose its cause in their hands. The informations have been regularly taken before the Chief Justice and the warrant granted thereon: the case will come before the Grand Inquest of the city of Dublin; to which, notwithstanding the prejudication of counsellor Scully, the established Religion and Constitution of the Empire will be fearlessly confided. From this high tribunal it will pass to the petit jury; and from these the delegates may forward it, if it shall please them, to the House of Lords. Vainly now may the counsel orators talk of informations and ex officio, and the apprehension of juries. The government has no fear:—the government will do its duty, neither intimidated by the threats nor prevented by the clamours of faction.

(Patriot.)

AUGUST 10.

From the Dublin Evening Post.

THE ARREST OF CATHOLIC GENTLEMEN.

We shall first proceed to detail what occurred yesterday, and then offer some observations on the serious, and we may truly say fearful subject.

Early in the forenoon of yesterday, Henry Edmund Taaffe, Esq. partner in the bank of Lord French & Co. and Mr. Kirwan, merchant, of Abbey-street, were arrested, under a warrant from Lord Chief Justice Downes, for acting as delegates; and Doctors Breen and Burke, and Mr. Scurllog, merchant, were also arrested for acting as electors of delegates to the Catholic committee. These gentlemen having been brought in custody to the house of the Lord Chief Justice, and Mr. Carmichael having attended on the part of Mr. Kemmis, Crown Solicitor, the gentlemen so in custody required Mr. Carmichael to state to the Chief Justice, that they had been arrested without any previous information, that they were desirous of having an opportunity of advising with counsel as to the conduct they should pursue—and that time should be granted to them until this day for that purpose.

Mr. Carmichael said he would communicate what was so desired, to the Chief Justice, and having gone upstairs, returned in a few minutes with the Chief Justice's answer, which was, that he could not give such time. They then desired Mr. Carmichael to ask the Chief Justice if it was his intention to commit them to prison in case they did not then procure bail. Mr. Carmichael having again retired, returned soon after, and mentioned to them that the Chief Justice had desired him to say, if bail was not given, he would then commit the persons in custody to prison. Bails were afterwards entered for £1000, and two sureties for £200 each.

Upon the bail being entered, Mr. Kirwan addressed the Crown Solicitor's Clerk, Mr. Carmichael, in the following words—

"Sir—I would wish to have a copy of the information

on oath, under which I have been arrested, and am now detained, as I understand the law entitles me to the same."

The Chief Justice replied—"It is not usual to give it; you will take legal advice, and if you are entitled to it, the person you employ will obtain it in a lawful way."

Mr. Taaffe made a similar application, and received the same answer.

We heard Mr. Taaffe declare, that he did not consider this extraordinary act of power so much a Catholic question as a violation of the subject's right generally—and with this view, he would defend himself by every means pointed out by the law and constitution.

The following Extract is from a writer in the American papers, who signs WALLACE. As it comes home to our bosoms it may be read with interest.

Such is the faint sketch of the impression we should be able to make on our enemy on the Ocean. But the Land will more imperiously command our attention. Canada must be incorporated with the American government.—That is an event which our brethren in that quarter ardently desire. The waters of the Mississippi and St. Lawrence are assigned by Nature to the American empire. If the United States pursue the ambitious politics of European governments, and waged war for territory and ultimate safety, the possession of Canada would of itself be a sufficient inducement for hostility. Canada is essential to the security and interests of the American people, whose sons are daily flocking to its territory. It is not for glory; it is not even for security, that America enters into hostility; she wishes only to pursue a lawful trade, and protect the persons and property of her citizens. But when her unambitious disposition is taken advantage of to load her with contumely, scorn and contempt; when her independence is assaulted, and her meekness and moderation are at last exasperated into rage, let her enemies beware. She will make war terrible to them, and will seek indemnity for the sacrifices she is obliged to sustain. To make a powerful and durable impression on land, regular troops will be required. I advocate no such rash and chimerical project as to send a tumultuary militia to be murdered in Canada. No one has more deference for the American militia than I have; it is the guardian of our soil, and the most efficient force in case of sudden invasion; it is brave and loyal; but but from its nature never designed for distinct or continued service. To employ it in large bodies in such service, would be a wanton waste of human blood. The safety of America, and the immediate security of our North Western frontiers, call loudly for Northern troops of the line. England is systematizing assassination among the savage tribes, and again preparing to let loose those "HELL-HOUNDS OF SAVAGE WARFARE" upon us. It is time that the "non" which G. Britain has arrogantly said she holds over our backs, was snatched from her hand. By the possession of Canada, she is enabled to form alliances with the barbarians, furnish them with ammunition and implements of death, and at a moment's warning, instigate them to commence an indiscriminate butchery of the men, women and children, residing in our frontier settlements.

The political advantages that would be derived to the United States from the incorporation of Canada with our government are incalculable. The St. Lawrence waters an immense tract of fertile territory within the boundaries of the United States.

The affections of the people are alienated to the point where their interests are concentrated; and the English, by their municipal regulations, will be enabled to disturb and embarrass a considerable portion of the citizens of this government. Canada is rapidly increasing in wealth and population, and this increase principally results from emigrations from the Northern and Eastern States. Of what avail is it that our population is doubling every twenty years, and wealth, sciences and the arts, increasing in the same geometrical proportion, if they tend but to augment and render more formidable a powerful and warlike neighbour? Like the Phoenix, we should prepare the materials of wealth and power merely to add to the splendour of our funeral pile!

Europe should be banished from America.—The Atlantic is a wide and eternal barrier between the two continents. Let her confine herself with her kings and nobles, and all the trappings of royalty, to her own shores. We have purchased and driven out France and Spain from the South and West—the North calls upon government for equal security. The war now forced upon us will afford a favorable opportunity to make

an impression on the Englishmen in Canada; the Americans there are already with us in sentiment; and on invasion, would be with us in exertion. The Frenchmen in Canada feel themselves slaves, and abhor their masters, Catholics are persecuted by Englishmen; in America, all religions are equally covered by the broad and beautiful mantle of TOLERANCE. The accession of Canada will add wealth, power, security, and grandeur to the American empire. Policy requires, right demands, retaliation prompts, that all the inhabitants on the waters of the St. Lawrence should be fraternized with the United States. America abhors TYRANTS; she will spurn them one and all from her soil.

PORTUGAL.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Santa Olalia, July 1.

His Excellency Marshal Beresford acquaints the army, that in pursuance of the sentence of a Council of War, confirmed by his Excellency on the 27th ult. five soldiers of the Militia regiments of Evora, Lagos, and Beja (here their names are given) have been shot, for the atrocious crime of repeated desertion in the time of war. His Excellency also acquaints the army, that the benignity of His R. Highness has been induced to spare the sentence of death to which two other soldiers of the same regiment were condemned, exchanging it for perpetual degradation in Africa. His Excellency declares how much he feels on being obliged to confirm sentences of such a nature; but such is the scandalous example which has been given by the regiments of Militia of the Alentejo, by numerous and repeated desertions, that he is henceforward determined not to pardon any of the individuals belonging to the said regiments, who by desertion abandon their colours; being false to their God, traitors to their august sovereign, and thus shamefully withdrawing from the defence of their individual liberty, and that of their country.

His Excellency also ordered, that all the other individuals of the above regiments, who have been taken up as deserters, should be present, as accomplices, at the mournful execution of their comrades, in order that, deeply reflecting on the enormity of their conduct, the sight of such an example might fill them with detestation for their crimes. At the same time the incomparable goodness of His Royal Highness, dispensing with their being brought to trial, orders them to be returned to his service, hoping that the impression of such an example will for ever prevent them from exposing themselves to a like fate, and that by future good conduct they will wash away their disgrace, and render themselves worthy of his Highness's favour; but such of them as are to be drilled into the infantry of the line, as from age, figure, and strength, are fit for that service.

His Excellency cannot omit remarking, that he had generally observed, with great astonishment and displeasure, a want of patriotism and public spirit among the inhabitants of the province of Alentejo. His militia have deserted, and must er much diminish the quota, through the absolute inactivity, ignorance, and want of zeal of the colonels, captains, and other officers, who have totally failed in performing their duty. The magistrates, officers of the ordnance, and other individuals, have neglected the recruiting for the line, and the furnishing of all those supplies which their country demands of them; so that, were they not Portuguese, his Excellency would be induced to believe them disloyal. His Excellency has conveyed to the Royal Presence information of this selfishness and want of zeal in the inhabitants of this province, especially acquainting his Highness of the gross ignorance which prevails, from the colonel of the militia, to the private in the ranks, who are without the smallest instruction or discipline; while from the neglect of all the authorities belonging to the militia and ordnance, deserters live at their homes in tranquility, and the completion of the corps cannot be accomplished.

His Excellency must here observe, that the regiments of militia of Alentejo are very different in point of numbers and regularity, and though they come from a remote, distinct province, yet they have taken a part in the defence of the province of Alentejo with very different qualities of energy and patriotism. His Excellency is sorry it being compelled to make known to his Highness a truth; but it is necessary it should be known, for the confusion of those authorities who neglect their duties; and his Excellency is anxious that their future conduct may remove from the public mind that impression, which this

pressure is calculated to produce with regard to those who are the subjects of it.
(Signed)

MOZINHO, Adj. Gen.

CADIZ, June 16.

The following accounts have been received from a respectable quarter relative to the present situation of our beloved sovereign Ferdinand VII. Notwithstanding the machinations of the Tyrant and his worthy confident Talleyrand to corrupt the virtues of our King, the monarch comports himself with so much dignity and intemperance, that Talleyrand himself treats him with the utmost respect, and dares not to be seated in his presence. Some time since he introduced to his Majesty certain females, whom he called ladies, pretending that they were of his family, and two of them danced before his Majesty, and presented him with some flowers, which they had brought with them. Talleyrand asking him which of the two he preferred, he answered with dignity—"they both dance well." The private life of our monarch is exemplary, and he is as much esteemed in France as Napoleon I. The latter has been so negligent in paying the pension he had allotted him, that his Majesty was obliged to sell his horses, and reduce the expenses of his table.

All that has been said about his marriage and adoption is false—most false. In short, the virtues and noble character of our King render him every day more worthy of our love, and all the efforts we can make in his cause and our own.

COPENHAGEN, July 29.

A foreigner of the name of Sommerfeldt, who has twice been ordered by his Majesty to quit the Danish Kingdom and Provinces, and to be transported over the borders, has nevertheless had the audacity to return again, and his Majesty himself met him on the evening before the last at three quarters past ten o'clock, and caused him to be arrested in the Royal Palace of Amalienburgh. He was armed with three pistols, two of which were loaded with bullets, and he was taken from thence to the citadel of Fredericksborg. His Majesty has, on this occasion, appointed a special court, under the presidency of Major General Ton Lorentz, who are directed to examine, with the strictest care and diligence, by what means the said Sommerfeldt has again returned into his Majesty's states, the reason of his having privately entered into the Royal Palace, &c.

NORTH OF EUROPE.

By the subjoined article we are induced to believe that Sweden still makes a struggle; not for her rights, for they unexpectably have been long relinquished; but, almost for preservation from that state of misery and privation which has overwhelmed the continent of Europe; from which as she is in a great degree severed by the Baltic, we should be glad to see her likewise separated from community of suffering.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 8.

According to the latest, and we believe the best information from Stockholm, it appears that the French minister there has been defeated in his attempts to govern Sweden.

It is confidently reported, that after a long and fruitless conference with the minister for foreign affairs, M. Alquier had recourse to the Crown Prince, of whom he possessed an audience. Though nothing has transpired as to its object, the visible ill humour and vexation which the French minister has evinced ever since, speak sufficiently to his disappointment.

Bonaparte is said to have demanded of the King of Prussia the surrender of Silisia, or the fortress of Colberg and Grandtitz. The demand was instantly and indignantly rejected; his Prussian Majesty replying, that he would sooner risk the consequences of a war, unequal as the contest must now be, rather than give up Silisia, or his best strong holds. Couriers were, it is added immediately sent off to St. Petersburg, and to the Russian general on the Polish frontiers, who had in consequence advanced with his army to co-operate with the Prussian troops. The King of Prussia at the same time commended the command of his army on general Blucher, who distinguished himself so eminently in the last war.

This able general immediately issued orders to collect the Prussian army, strengthened Colberg and Grandtitz, and enabled them to stand a long siege, while, with the rest of the troops he fell back towards the Russian army, in order to effect a junction with it more speedily.

The French troops which were on the coast have marched for Germany. The conscription is enforced with great severity in Germany, and the condition of men of all ranks is deplorable.

LONDON, September 25.
THE KING.

Windsor-Castle, Sept. 24.—His Majesty had some sleep in the night, and is much the same as he was the day before yesterday.

His Majesty's meals are now served up with the same regularity and manner as when he was first affected with the malady, and he eats with a very good appetite.

LONDON GAZETTE, Sept. 17.—A dispatch of which the following is a copy, was yesterday received at the Earl of Liverpool's office, from Gen. Lord Vane, Wellington, dated Fuentetaja Gualdo, Aug. 31.

"The enemy have made no movement of any importance since I addressed your Lordship on the 11th. On that evening a detachment, consisting of about one thousand two hundred infantry and cavalry arrived at Gata, which is on the south side of the mountains which separate Castile from Estramadura and on the following morning they surprised a small piquet in St. Martin de Prehjo, under lieutenant Wood of the 11th dragoons, whom they made prisoner with ten men, and went off that evening to Moralejo, and the next morning to Monte Hermoso."

GALLANT ACTION.

And capture of one of the enemy's large praams, in the presence of Bonaparte.

The cause of the incessant firing on the French coast, is now ascertained to be an engagement between the Naïad, three sloops, and a cutter, and seven large praams, each as large as a frigate, eleven gun brigs, and other small craft, 21 in all. The following letter gives an account of the engagement.—We took the port admiral in his praam, but he afterwards ran off. However we took another, and brought her away.—Bonaparte saw the engagement, he was in a boat with Marshal Ney.

"Dover, Sept. 22.—The Naïad frigate has just anchored abreast of the Castle, with one of the large Boulogne praams with French colours under the British, which she took after a severe action. The praam appears a very long low ship, and they say has very heavy metal. She appears as long as the frigate, and is not much damaged in her sails and rigging. Bonaparte was present it is said. The flotilla, seventy sail strong, was out the first day, and Bonaparte engaged to see the frigate behave so cool and determined, sent out six praams to take the Naïad, and this was the cause of the terrible firing that we have heard here. Lord Temple is gone off to the frigate to learn particulars. Bonaparte's being present will make this action memorable."

Extract of another Letter.

"During the latter part of the engagement, the French Admiral and the rest of his fleet, made towards the harbour of Boulogne, which so enraged his imperial Majesty, that he ordered the guns of the batteries to be turned on the invincible flotilla, to drive them to sea again, but it had no effect; for as the French Commodore said, 'Their master sent them out to fight men, but they found devils.'"

"Dover, Sept. 23.—The praam which was at anchor off Dover this morning, was one of seven sail of do, and eleven sail of brigs and schooners, twenty-seven in the whole, which were sent out to take the Naïad; and so confident were they of success, that they brought a pilot to convey the frigate to Havre de Grace, or Cherbourg. The engagement the first day was at long shots, but the second day these vessels being selected were sent out. Three shots were fired from the French batteries, it is said by Bonaparte himself at his own vessels to make them engage closer, when the French Admiral, seconded by the large praam, came very close; but having lost a number of men, his fire was silenced, and his colours hauled down. The captain of the praam taken, gallantly ran down between the Naïad and the French Admiral; and either by design, or accident, boarded the frigate, she being filled with picked soldiers, under a most galling fire of musketry, attempted to carry the Naïad by boarding; but being repulsed, she was boarded in her turn and taken. The French Admiral who had commenced firing again, was again silenced, and struck; but owing to the praam being lashed fast to the Naïad, he effected his escape. She has twenty long brass guns (thirty-eight pounders) cast to throw shot farther than any other ordnance, and a crew of 300 men, sailors and soldiers. The French own to have seven killed and wounded; the Naïad has two killed and fifteen wounded. The loss of the others is not yet ascertained.—The French must have suffered very severely; and the upper works of their admiral

were shot clear away, and several others much damaged. Bonaparte, who was on shore at first in the batteries, was afterwards rowing about in a new long boat, painted green. The firing was the most tremendous which has been heard along shore for some years past.

"Five o'clock A. M.—The Naïad frigate has just arrived, and brought in a French praam of twenty guns. It is reported that Bonaparte and Admiral de Winter were on board the vessels when the attack was commenced; but they prudently got on shore."

Sept. 24.—Capt. Carteret's account of this action will appear in this night's Gazette. It was a most gallant one, and not less welcome to our tars by its being fought in sight of Bonaparte.

A very brilliant affair has been achieved by the Thames frigate and Cephalus sloop, having taken from under the batteries near the coast of Naples 11 gun-boats, one armed felucca and 14 merchant vessels, without the loss of one man!

Reports of the Capture of Ciudad Rodrigo.

The admiralty have received the following important extract from the Journal of the Express Packet, from Gibraltar to England.

August 30, 1811. lat. 36. 34. n. Long. 8. 9. n. Cape St. Vincent. N. N. W. distant 2 leagues, at 4 p. m. spoke his Majesty's ship Sealflower out 2 days from Lisbon, having a passport under convoy bound to Cadiz; Lieut. Stewart informed me that Lord Wellington had attacked and carried Ciudad Rodrigo.

A WATERING-PLACE STORY.—That romantic watering-place, Seaton Carew, has already been the scene of an adventure as curious as it is laughable. A gentleman who had arrived in the course of the day, took up his quarters at Mrs. Goldbraith's, the person that keeps the principal lodging-house in the village, and where a number of families had previously taken up their abode. On the gentleman retiring for the evening, he was shown into a bed-room; but before he had fallen asleep, a lady who had formerly occupied the same chamber, and had not been apprized of the change, entered it. Unconscious of who was there, she sat down to read, and afterwards undressed. The gentleman in the mean time was awake, and shewed no disposition either to alarm the lady, or acquaint her with her mistake. On putting out the candle and going into bed, she was, however, sensibly surprised with the awkwardness of her situation. The gentleman seized his fair victim with the ardour of a *Legallover*, but was speedily undeceived in his object by the cool intrepidity of our heroine's resistance. She threatened to alarm the house if he did not desist from his rude embraces, and he reluctantly complied, upon condition of having one *quick* kiss of her fair lips. The condition was granted; but instead of fulfilling his contract, he bit her lip, and she was then suffered to retreat. Naturally alarmed at being in this state exposed, she intended immediately to leave the house, but, upon the suggestion of Mrs. Goldbraith, that that step would immediately detect her, she consulted her female friends, who all resolved to place a patch on their lips. The gentleman, on his arrival the next morning at the breakfast-table found himself completely out-witted, as he could not then fix on any lady, every one seeming to have a sore lip. He, in revenge, however, communicated the story to the gentlemen; but such was the effect contrary to what he intended, that both they and the ladies determined to send him to *Conventry*, which threat they put in execution at the dinner-table, and he was obliged immediately to decamp with mortification and disgrace.

A singular circumstance in the present annals of military ardour occurred a few days ago. A father, his two sons, and two nephews, valiant Hibernian heroes, five in number, voluntarily, with one voice and joint consent, enlisted into the 17th Regiment of Light Dragoons, now lying at Maidstone, in Kent, under orders for foreign service.

A terrible transaction occurred some time ago, at Norfolk, in America. Some dispute taking place between Messrs. Boden (some say Boudinot) and Meyers, merchants, of that place, the latter attempted to cane the former in the market-house, when Boden seized a cleaver and gave him a blow which severed his head almost in two. Mrs. Meyers being carried home in that condition, his son in a rage loaded his pistols, ran to the house of Boden, and shot him dead.

From a late London paper.

Some ship-letters have been received from Cadiz, which by no means tend to relieve us from the anxiety we have felt for the fate of that fortress. The ground of our apprehension is the numerous spies and adherents of the French party within its walls. Joseph, with the title of King, is destitute of all regal authority in Spain. The advices state that all orders issued by him are counteracted by the Marshals Victor and Soult in the South, Marmont and Bessieres in the North, and Macdonald and Suchet in the East. The contributions are levied through out the country with unrelenting severity, and the frequent applications of Joseph to alleviate the oppression have been treated with neglect, if not with insult. Through the same channel we learn, that the quarrels between Napoleon and his unfortunate brother were accompanied with so much acrimony on the one hand, and importunity on the other, that at last the former insisted that Spain should never be mentioned to him. Joseph, it is said, broadly proposed that the French armies should be withdrawn to the North of the Ebro, and that from thence the Emperor should treat with the Regency of Cadiz as to the future destiny of the Kingdom.

RAY OF CADIZ, JULY 10.—Since I informed you in my last of the transports sailing to Ayamonte, to take on board General Blake's army, we have learned the failure of his attempt on Nickle, which we understand was owing to his want of heavy artillery. The city of Cadiz for the present does not appear as a beleaguered place, as the French and English are very polite to each other, and are communicating daily by flags of truce. The other day a circumstance occurred, which entitles the enemy to some credit. A flag of truce came in, accompanied by a letter and a bag of dollars, requesting it might be delivered to a French officer, prisoner in Cadiz. The bag was not even sealed; but on it was written, to be delivered by an Englishman, which was accordingly performed. One prisoner in the hands of the French are well treated, and want for nothing; but the poor Spaniards are very badly off, and experience much severity. The enemy have at different periods fired from their batteries, but they have as yet done us no mischief. Marshal Soult was on his way to Seville, but finding that Blake took a different road, he returned to his former position, leaving a small division in that neighbourhood.

By the last accounts from the North, we learn that Count Gottorp remained at Tonningen on the 18th ult. All his movements were watched, and it would be impossible for him to escape from the imprisonment into which, too confidently depending on the honour of his sovereign, from the heroic generosity of his own heart, he unfortunately involved himself. His future destination was not known, but it was reported that he would be sent to Sunbia.

CURIOUS PHENOMENON.—On the 19th of July, about twelve o'clock at noon, says a Dublin paper, the following remarkable appearance shewed itself near Mount Congreve:—

"Although the day was calm and very sultry, yet, at that point of the river, at the extremity of the Long Reach, there arose a violent whirlwind, which caused the water to be ruffled, and the waves to roll uncommonly high. The commotion, after a few minutes, produced a whirlpool, whose diameter nearly equalled the breadth of the river, which carried the water to a great height in a perpendicular line, and rendered the bottom of the river plainly visible to the spectators. It was fortunate that no boats came within the grasp of the whirlpool, in whose bottom they would have inevitably been entombed, for the assistance of sails and the playing of oars could have availed them nothing. The fishermen, that were at some distance in the small boats, were so much alarmed, that they dropped their employment, and with all possible speed sought the banks of the river, where they remained until the wind ceased, and the phenomenon vanished."

A most extraordinary robbery was committed on Thursday evening last, on Honslow Heath, by a single foot pad, who stopped the coach of Surgeon Morris, of Marlborough street, in which were himself and the two Miss Somerville, of the above place. The fellow had no weapon but a large clasp knife, which he thrust into the coach, and swore he would stab Mr. Morris if he made the least hesitation in delivering his money. He gave him two five pound notes and four shillings. The ladies were all the time in the greatest agitation, for fear the fellow should

commit some barbarity, and hold their money out, begging he would take it, and go about his business. But he had no sooner done with the gentleman than he removed their apprehensions, by saying, "Nay, ladies, don't be frightened, I never did the least injury to a woman in my life, nor never will, damme; as for your money keep it, to yourselves, all that I ask from you is a kiss apiece, if you grudge me that, I'm sure you are neither sensible nor good-humoured." He then took his leave very civilly, declaring that it was the first robbery he ever committed, and should be the last. He had spent all his money, he said, very foolishly, and that sum would carry him to his friends, and then he should have plenty. The whole transaction lasted near five minutes, yet no passenger came up. There was a footman behind the coach, but no attempt was thought of at the time, owing to fright, for having the fellow secured. He was a lusty well made man, near six feet high, dressed in a blue jacket, and had the Irish accent.

During the time Mr. Sadler's Balloon was filling at Hackney, an immense number of swallows pitched upon the church and steeple, seemingly much amazed at the movement of so large a machine as the Balloon. As soon as it was launched, the shouts of the people alarmed the birds—they all instantly took flight and followed it; some lodged on the top, and others on the car, which were caught by Mr. Sadler and Mr. Paget.

Last week a respectable and wealthy farmer, residing near Norwood, Surrey, and who is remarkable for keeping a large quantity of corn by him, desired his labourers to remove a large wheatrick. The men had, however, no sooner got on the roof, than it gave way, the inside having been almost totally devoured by rats; and they were precipitated to the ground, amidst it is supposed, not less than 5000 of those vermin, the greater number of which unfortunately made their escape.

A Correspondent who has tried several experiments for cleansing damaged hay from the deposits left by water where the land was flooded previous to mowing, recommends the method of rolling, both for cheapness and effectually answering the intended purpose. After the hay is made, it must be put in waffles, and a heavy roller passed over it repeatedly well shaking and removing it between each rolling. It is better if the operation be performed in a fine warm day; and the more horses attached to the roller, the more effectually it will be found to answer.

On Thursday evening a woman, with a child in her arms of six months old, jumped overboard from a boat alongside the Intrepid hulk, lying in Hamoaze, and sank immediately. They soon after came to the surface, and again sank. On the alarm being given, several of the crew of the *Seydlitz*, being of war, who were on board the hulk, sprang overboard with all their clothes on, and dived in search of them. The woman was soon rescued, and a brave seaman (a black man,) grasped the child, who was sinking fast under the boat, brought it to the surface, and both the woman and child were speedily recovered from the effects of the immersion.

Two gentlemen, the one of whom left France on the 25th ult. and the other as late as Sunday last, say that the experiment of procuring saccharine matter from beet root, to rival our colonial productions, had wholly failed; the quantity extracted being insufficient to compensate for the expences attending the growth and process. One hundred weight of the vegetable yielded only four pounds of sugar and three of molasses.

QUEBEC, NOVEMBER 11, 1811.

Since our last, London dates have been received to the 25th of September, and Lisbon to the 15th of the same month. Nothing of any moment has occurred on the continent. The measures of Bonaparte in sending an overwhelming force to the Peninsula, do not appear to be realized either in effect or in prospect. He dare not put forth all his strength at one extreme, the fear of being disturbed at the other; and while he keeps at a distance from the seat of war himself, there is no great danger of an end being speedily put to hostilities by decisive strokes on the part of his generals, even should they have it in their power; because dependent officers are seldom very anxious to terminate their command. This is an inference that may be drawn from the history of all wars. It can-

not be expected that the army of any country should wish for peace; hence the prolongation of hostilities must ever be their object; and hence, while Napoleon continues to absent himself from the seat of war, no great battles must be expected. This reasoning may serve to calm the apprehensions of all who may dread the speedy subjugation of the peninsula. If the northern powers can but create diversion enough to keep alive suspicion or apprehension, in the mind of the ruler of France, so as to prevent his crossing the Pyrenees in person, they may perhaps do more for Spain and Portugal, than they would be able to effect by open and declared war.

We are extremely sorry to find, by the late papers, that the state of Ireland is not so tranquil as we could wish, government having arrested some of the gentlemen who have attended the late public meetings, in the teeth of the Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant, for putting a stop to those meetings; which, however, neither the proclamation nor the arrests can effect.

In order that our readers may understand the point at issue, between the government and what is called a general committee of the catholics, we will briefly state the case. In the 33d year of His Majesty's reign, an Act was passed, by the Irish Parliament, called the Convention Act, for preventing "the election or appointment of unlawful assemblies, under pretence of preparing or presenting public petitions or other addresses to His Majesty or the Parliament." On this Act is founded the late Proclamation of the Lord Lieutenant, for dispersing those delegates who form the Committee, for meetings having a direct tendency to endanger the peace and tranquility of the state, at least so says the Proclamation.

The plea of the delegates is, that they do not meet "under pretence of preparing and presenting petitions," but for the strict and sole purpose of preparing and causing to be presented a petition or petitions. Further they say, and have resolved, That the right of petitioning secured by the Bill of Rights, is recognized by the 4th and last clause of the Convention Act, in the words following, "Provided also, that nothing herein contained, shall be construed in any manner to prevent or impede the undoubted right of His Majesty's subjects, in this Realm, to petition his Majesty, or both Houses, or either house of Parliament, for redress of any public or private grievances." On the strength of their interpretation of the Act, the Committee is determined to persevere. The issue between the Irish government and them will come before a Jury. Notwithstanding the very powerful arguments daily urged against it, we confess, in our own part, that we should be happy were all pretence for clamour done away, by granting the Catholics, who they claim as their rights; with the exception of the objection of their clergy to the King's Veto, on the appointment of their bishops; to which the clergy at one period willingly assented, though they have, lately been so far misled by certain violent spirits, as to retract their former good disposition. By the Veto we understand of the King to their choice of any particular Bishop. Without such power being reserved to His Majesty, their Bishops might become the creatures of Bonaparte; for if the Pope is to become his instrument, bishops of the Pope's appointment or nomination may justly be deemed as subordinate instruments of the Sovereign who is paramount. To refuse the King of England a negative on such appointment is to rob him a less power than is or has been possessed by almost all Sovereigns on the continent of Europe.

On the victory of the *Naiad*, off Boulogne, Late a *Naiad*, proud of King, No omen e'er;
When strait her fair form he resolved to open;
Seven prizes then dispatches to make her his prize,
Not doubting their efforts success would soon bring;
But the sea-nymph disdainful his suit brave refused,
The ocean declar'd not under his sway;
Then of his seven bravest the boldest he chose,
Her captive, the price of prostitution to rove
To the land then, Napoleon, confine thy dread reign,
And leave to Britannia the rule of the main,
Quebec, 11th November, 1811.

On Monday evening last, between the hours of five and six o'clock, the Kiln of the Daulery at Beaufort was discovered to be on fire, which in a short time was consumed. By the timely exertions of Messrs. Dudgeon, De Salaberry, La Gorgendiere, Van Felsom, the curé of the parish, and other persons of the neighbourhood, the other buildings were saved. How the fire

originated, has not been rightly ascertained, but it is supposed to be occasioned by the negligence of the people employed about the Distillery.

We are happy in announcing to the public, that Lady JAY was, on Thursday morning, safely delivered of a son, at the Castle of St. Lewis, and that her ladyship is as well as can be expected.

His Excellency Sir George Prevost has been pleased to dismiss from His Majesty's service, Lieut. (of militia) F. G. GIBSON, of the parish of St. Mary, New Beauce; the said Gibson having been convicted in a Court of Justice, of having assisted a soldier of the Canadian Fencible Regiment to desert.

MARRIED.

On Thursday last, by the Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Quebec, the Revd. SALTER JENOLPHAT MOUNTAIN to Miss ANNA MARIA SCOTT, of this city. On Friday, Mr. WILLIAM MASON, merchant, to Miss EMILY TUGGSON, born of this city. At Montreal, on the 29th ult. Dr. R. J. KIMBER to Miss ALOLLINA BERTHELET, of that place.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 8.—Lord Sheffield, Duhamel, 51 days from Madras, to C. Hunter, cargo wine.
—Good Intent, Dubord, 7 days from Gaspé, to the master, cargo fish and oysters.
—Peggy, Smith, which was on shore at Berthier, came up.
On the 5th inst. Captain Dow, of the brig Friendship, outward bound, came up from Crane Island, where he was under the necessity of running the vessel on shore, after having lost her anchors and cables.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Tomorrow, TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at ONE o'clock, and to be continued every following Tuesday at the Subscribers' Auction Room,
SEVERAL consignments of Dry Goods of every description.
ALSO
3 pipes } excellent Port Wine,
5 cases }
1 hoghead double refined sugar,
50 quintals dried Codfish,
50 boxes yellow Soap,
2 boxes Tumbler,
1 Iron Chest,
THOMAS AYLWIN, Auct. & Brok.
Quebec, 11th Nov. 1811.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant, at ONE o'clock, at JONES, WHITE & MELVIN's Auction Room—
A GENERAL assortment of Dry Goods suitable for the season.
ALSO, 100 barrels best Montreal Apples, 50 barrels Cyder, 7 hogheads bright Muscovado Sugar, Twist & Cut Tobacco, Pitch &c. &c.
LIKEWISE, for account of the Underwriters and others concerned, 24 barrels damaged Pot and Pearl Ashes, 1 Anchor, 1 Cable, and other articles.
Quebec, 11th Nov. 1811.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant, at ONE o'clock, at JONES, WHITE & MELVIN's Auction Room, for account and benefit of the Underwriters and others concerned:
THE Lumber Cargo of the brigantine BARDALBANE, James McFarlane, late master—consisting, agreeable to Bills of Lading, of
86 pieces oak timber,
203 do. pine do.,
376 deals,
100 ash oars,
3024 pieces staves and heading. Part of the above has been landed, and now lies at Wolfe's Cove, the remainder is on board the said brig, as she now lies, wrecked at New Liverpool near this city.
Quebec, Nov. 9, 1811.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant, at ONE o'clock, at the subscribers' Auction Room, St. Peter street, in the Lower Town, for account and benefit of the Underwriters and others concerned:

THE hull, masts, and yards, standing and running rigging, sails, cables, provision stores, and other materials of the SHIP AMERICA, of about 566 tons, register measurement; as she now lies wrecked at or about Wolfe's Cove, near this city.

—ALSO—

The LUMBER CARGO now on board the said ship America—consisting, agreeable to Bills of Lading, of
248 pieces oak timber,
50 do. red pine do.,
34 do. pine masts,
17 white do.,
6616 pieces 12-foot deals,
3048 do. lathwood,
3334 do. oak staves and heading.
JONES, WHITE & MELVIN, A. & B.
Quebec, Nov. 9, 1811.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, the 14th & 15th inst. at ONE o'clock, at the subscribers' Rooms:
A VERY extensive assortment of New Goods suitable to the country and season, just arrived: Teas, Sugar, Nails, Glassware, 30 boxes mould candles, 50 cases sheet-iron, and other articles.
JONES & MUNRO, Aucts. & Brok.
Public sales will be held at their Auction Rooms every THURSDAY and FRIDAY.—They have Leaf Sugar, Hyson and Green Teas, Lime Juice, and Mould Candles to dispose of by private sale.—A Vault and Cellar to let in St. Peter street.
Quebec, 11th Nov. 1811.

PAR ENCAN.

Sera vendue, MERCREDI prochain, le 13me du present, à UNE heure, à la chambre d'encan de JONES, WHITE & MELVIN, pour le compte des assureurs et autres interessés.
La cargaison de Bois de construction, du brigantin Bredalbane, James McFarlane ci-devant capitaine, consistant, selon le connoissement, en
86 pieces de Chêne,
203 pieces de Pin,
376 Madriers,
100 Rames,
3024 Douves, &c.
Une partie des articles est débarquée au Foulon, le restant est abord le dit brigantin, comme il se trouve échoué à New Liverpool, près de cette ville.
Quebec, 9th November, 1811.

PAR ENCAN.

Seront vendus, MERCREDI prochain, le 13me du present, à UNE heure, à la chambre d'encan des sous-signés, rue Saint Pierre, à la Basse Ville, pour le compte des assureurs et autres interessés:
LES coq, mats, vergues, aubans, voiles, cables, vivres, et autres matériaux du navire AMERICA, d'environ 566 tonneaux de registre, comme il se trouve échoué au Foulon, près de cette ville.
—AUSSI—
La cargaison de Bois de construction, abord le dit navire America—consistant, selon le connoissement, en
248 pieces de chêne,
50 do. de pin rouge,
34 mats de pin rouge,
17 do. de do. blanc,
6616 madriers de 12 pieds,
3648 pieces de bois à lates,
3334 douves de chêne.
JONES, WHITE & MELVIN,
Quebec, 9 November, 1811. Enc. & Court.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that His Excellency having thought proper to remove the obstacles in Craig's Road, the Stage will commence running as soon as the frost and snow will admit of it.

JOSIAH STILES.

Quebec, 11th Nov. 1811.

FREIGHT TO LONDON

Wanted for the new, strong built, fast sailing Schooner WILLIAM HENRY of 130 Tons, Captain ATHERTON, to sail in a few days. Ashes will be taken at 5 Guineas per Ton and 5 per cent Primage, if a sufficient quantity is ordered and applied for immediately.

LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE.

Quebec, 11th Novembre, 1811.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber begs leave to return thanks to his friends and the public in general for the very liberal patronage he received, during the time his health permitted him to carry on his former occupation, PAINTING. Having now sufficiently recovered from his indisposition to offer his services again to the public, he respectfully solicits a renewal of that support which it will be his constant endeavor to merit.

MOSES PIERCE.

N. B. On hand, and for sale, a quantity of fancy and common Chairs, which are ready for painting, according to the taste of the purchasers.
Quebec, October 14, 1811.

THE subscriber will have for sale, at the beginning of the Winter season, half covered and open Carriages, high and low Runners, to be sold cheap for cash or short credit.
JOS. STILSON,
1st November, 1811.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

1100 feet merchantable oak, near Mr. Gaudy's,
150 barrels fresh prime beef, inspected by Lamontagne,
300 do. do. salmon, fit for exportation,
400 quintals dry West India cod fish,
20 casks molasses,
rum, biscuit, and flour,
300 casks pot and pearl ashes,
500 minois peas,
1000 do. flax-seed, clean for exportation,
280 French burr-stones,
23 pipes Spanish red wine of best quality,
8 do. port wine do. do.,
30 barrels and 12 bags good green coffee,
20 boxes hyson-skin tea, and 150 sides sole-leather,
ALSO—14 bags cocoa, 15 chaldron Canal coals, and a few crates earthenware, arrived per Biraby.
BREHAUT & SHEPPARD.
Quebec, October 21, 1811.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the citizens of Quebec, and the public in general, that he was on his departure to re-establish the Line of Stages from Quebec to Boston, but meeting with some respectable men that came through the roads, by Craig's Road, since the late violent storm of wind who report, that there is a vast quantity of timber blown into the road; not less than seven hundred trees, between the river St. Francis and St. Giles; to remove which would be too great an undertaking for the subscriber alone; and, though he is very anxious, yet will be obliged to abandon the pursuit unless some generous citizens should, in their wisdom, point out some method of removing the difficulty.
And oblige the public's
Most humble servant,
JOSIAH STILES.
Quebec, Nov. 4, 1811.

GOVERNMENT BILLS FOR SALE.

PROPOSALS stating the rate of Exchange at which Persons are willing to take the same, will be received at this office, and an immediate answer returned.
Office of Ordinance,
Quebec, 4th Nov. 1811.

FOR SALE

200 Kegs Butter,
300 Barrels Flour,
99 do. Pot-Ashes,
100 do. Beef,
36 do. Pork; apply to
JAMES HEATH.
4th Nov. 1811.

Cap. Atherden

Undersigned
To be inserted
twice more,
5

2

4

2

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2

FOR SALE.

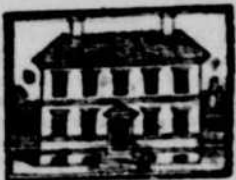


inclined to purchase. For further particulars, apply to the subscribers, on the premises.

SIMS & BRAND.

Quebec, October 14, 1811.

FOR SALE.



mercantile business or a genteel tavern upon a large scale.—For particulars, apply to the proprietor on the premises.—Quebec, June 5, 1811.

FOR SALE.



two retail stores; there is also a back store, built of stone, two stories high, the whole of the buildings covered with tin.

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

For more ample information apply to the proprietor on the premises. S. HOYT.

Quebec, Feb. 18, 1811.

TO LET, seven good APARTMENTS on one floor in the Lower Town.—Apply to the EDITOR. Quebec, 26th August, 1811.

TO BE SOLD

A PROPERTY, on the St. Foy Road, about four miles distance from Quebec, consisting of two Dwelling Houses and upwards of twenty acres of Land. For particulars apply to the EDITOR.

FOR SALE.

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

- 1100 sides black Harness Leather,
- 150 sides brown do. do.
- 500 sides black Rein do.
- 414 sides Seal do. do.
- 174 sides brown skirting do.
- 169 sides brown and black Bridle do.
- 100 sides leather suitable for ship-rigging, of a superior quality.
- 30 hides roof-leather for carriage-tops,
- 200 sides Mogozin leather,
- 800 sides wax upper do.
- 1500 wax Calf skins,
- 600 black grain do.
- 1700 brown sheep do. do.
- 200 black do. do.
- 78 Deer skins,
- 25 pair best wax boot-legs with turn down tops,
- 150 pair wax boot-legs,
- 67 pair Cordovan do.
- 50 barrels of prime American Beef.

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

Quebec, December 31, 1810.

MR. COCKBURN, Surgeon, Apothecary and Man midwife, No. 3, Ruade street, corner house above Prescott gate, leading to the Union Hotel, respectfully informs the faculty and public in general, that he has lately received, from Apothecaries' Hall and the first Druggists in London, by the Hope, capt. Haigh, a very general, extensive and complete assortment of DRUGS AND MEDICINES of the best quality, together with every article connected with the Drug business; also, a great variety of patent and other popular and highly-approved Medicines, &c. which not being generally known in this country, he begs leave here to particularize.

Mr. C. also acquaints the public that he is lately appointed sole Agent for the sale of the celebrated *Aromatic Lozenges* of SYKEL, for the cure of nervous and other diseases, peculiar to females, arising from debility and relaxation of the system, of which he has at present a quantity on hand, together with a few books (being the tenth edition) of a Treatise on Female complaints, sealed up for their exclusive perusal, by E. Senape, M. D.

Mr. C. is also appointed by the Chevalier RUSPINI his sole Agent in Quebec, for the sale of his valuable Medicines, a small assortment of which he has on hand and shortly expects a larger and fresh supply, of which he will apprise the public on their arrival.

Mr. C. here, with gratitude, begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the unexpected, kind and liberal countenance which he has experienced from the inhabitants of Quebec and its environs, in the different branches of his profession, &c. and trusts, by his unremitting attention, to merit a continuance.

PATENT MEDICINES, &c.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| Almonds, bitter & sweet, | Lip salves, assorted, |
| Aluminous chalybeate wa- | Lee's pills, |
| Anderson's pills, (ter, | Marsden's Lemonade, |
| Analeptic pills, James', | Milk of roses for softening |
| Aromat. vinegar, Henry's, | and beautifying the skin, |
| Arrow root, fr. Bermuda, | Madder for dyeing, |
| Aromat. lozenges of Steel, | Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, |
| Barclay's Itch ointment, | true Cinnamon, & spices |
| British oil, | in general, |
| Brazil wood for dyeing &c. | Norris' drops, for coughs, |
| Ching's lozenges for worms | Nankeen dye and Scott's |
| Cott's pills, | blue, |
| Court-plaster, | Oil of Cinnamon and es- |
| Cassia buds, | sential Oils in general, |
| Coxwell's concrete acid | Orange flower water, |
| of lemon-juice, | Oreochella for dyeing purple |
| Castile soap, | Oxley's concentrated es- |
| Candell's balsam of honey, | sence of Jamaica ginger, |
| Cough drops, Jehu's, | Opodeldoc, Steeri's, and |
| Camel-hair pencils, | liquid for sprains &c. |
| Corn plaster, | Pomphret cakes, |
| Dawson's lozenges for | Peppermint Lozenges, |
| coughs, &c. | Pomegran blue, |
| Daff's elixir, | Pearl barley, |
| Dulby's vermifuges for | Rose pink, |
| complaints in children, | Rosch's embrocation for |
| Durable ink for marking | the hooping cough, |
| linen, | Robbards' balsam elixir, |
| Essences, generally ass'd, | Shinich for dyeing, |
| Eau Medicinale d'Huison | Soft Soap, (English) |
| for the gout, | Sandwell's issue-plasters, |
| Ellenac's Arabian lotion, | Sage in grain & canisters, |
| Do. mouth-powder, | Salt of lemon, |
| English's Scotch pills, | Salop powder, |
| Erings root candied, | Scented Soap, assorted, |
| Fuller's earth, | Sugar candy, white and |
| Gadfee's cordial, | brown, |
| Gold Beater's skin for cuts | Spanish Liquorice, |
| —Leaf, [&c. | Do. do. refined in boxes, |
| Gowland's lotion for the | Tooth brushes and pow- |
| skin, | ders assorted, |
| Hallam's antibilious pills, | Tyce's antiscorbutic drops |
| Hudson's bleaching liquid | Tamarinds, |
| for removing stains from | Thapsia, |
| tables, linen, silks, &c. | Universal Cerate, |
| Hooper's pills, | Verditer, |
| Honey, fine strained, | Vermicelli, |
| Indigo, | Whitehead's Essence of |
| Isinglass, | Mustard, do. Pills, do. |
| Jessit's drops, | Cerate, for rheumatism, |
| Ivory black, | Willie's ointment for the |
| Lake drop, | itch, do. embrocation, |
| Lavender water in bottles | Welch's female pills, |
| of different sizes, | |

Quebec, August 26th, 1811.

GEORGE BROWNE,

No. 2, St. JOSEPH STREET, UPPER TO

HAS FOR SALE—

Pink and white sparkling Champagne, of first Superior Port, London Particular Madeira, C. Real Cognac Brandy, London Brown Stout, Burton Beer, Taunton Ale, and Herefordshire in casks and bottles;

Double and single refined, clayed and M sugar; gunpowder, hyson, single, and by teas; West India coffee, Florence oil, in case ing 12 quart-bottles; English pickles, in case ing 6 bottles; white wine vinegar, in jars from gallons; Wedgwood's queens-ware, in crates taining a complete dinner-service; best Lom saddles, bridles and double bits; military feathers, &c. complete; gentlemen's boots a patent duck, pigeon, and snipe shot; powe shot-belts, screw-drivers, steel chargers and few pieces low-priced woollens and rose blank

The wines may be had in quantities not less the porter, ale, &c. not less than four dozen. Quebec, August 26, 1811.

THE Subscriber takes the liberty of infor

Friends and the Public in general, that continues to carry on the BOOT & SHOE ING, opposite the Roman Catholic Church has also received per the Margueret and His ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in his line ing of Calf and Seal Skins, Morocco of all Cordovan, Wax and Hebian Boot Legs, men's best made Boots.—Lady's Kid, jame, and Nankeen Boots and shoes of the best Sole Leather, square travelling Trunks, a maker's Tools of all kinds, which he will do cheap and on the most reasonable terms, ready money only. GEORGE STA

Quebec, 18th July, 1811.

THE Subscriber continued A GENT AN

RESPONDENT for the Committee for ing the affairs at LLOYD'S, hereby notifies Masters, Consignees of ships, and Merch and others whom it may concern, that he is sized and instructed to take information of a or accidents that may occur within the Gulf, ver St. Lawrence, whereby the interest of derwriters may, in any manner, be affected to make a report of the same to the said Com and it is requested, on the behalf of the derwriters, that all Branch Pilots, for the R Lawrence, will communicate to the Subscr such information respecting wrecks and vessels ed within the said River and Gulf of St. La as may come to their knowledge, in ord future impositions be decreased and sacrifice property belonging to the Underwriters (who may occur) be thoroughly understood and p Lloyd's, the subscriber being the sole channel, which any such information can be officially ed at Lloyd's. It is also recommended to a Masters to whose vessels, or the merchandise laden, any accident or damage may happen, the most speedy report of the same to the a ber, who, with the more able assistance of professional friend, will prescribe such me proceeding as the law and the exigency of t may require, in order that future claims up Underwriters, at Lloyd's, be fairly adjusted and according to their respective merits.

ROBT. CHRIS

Quebec, June, 1811.

21, Mountain

State of the THERMOMETER, for the per at 8 o'clock, A. M. 31, 38, 39, 38, 38, 41.

Printed and published for THOMAS CARY St. Lewis street, at the NEW PRIN OFFICE, No. 19, Ruade street,