

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

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

VOL. VI.]

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1810.

[No. 38.]

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Leases of the Pews and Seats in the Cathedral, having expired on the 28th day of last month, notice is hereby given, that all persons who are desirous of renewing them, are requested to pay the rent due for the present year, to the Rev. S. J. MOUNTAIN; who will attend at the Cathedral, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, between the hours of 11 and 12 of the clock in the forenoon, from Friday next, to Friday the 28th instant, both days included, for the purpose of receiving it. Notice is also given that the arrears of rent for the last year, are required to be paid at the same time; and that in failure of such payment, the Pews and Seats upon which they are due will immediately be otherwise disposed of.
Quebec, Sept. 11, 1810.

ALL those having claims by accounts or otherwise against the late Colonel JOHN M'DONELL, of Scotchmoun, deceased, are hereby requested to produce the same duly authenticated to the subscriber, his eldest son and heir at law, for payment, or to the Rev. Alexander M'Donald, Catholic Missionary of Glengarry, Upper Canada.
MILES M'DONELL,
Montreal, August 18, 1810.

DESERTED,

FROM the ship FOUNTAINE, on Tuesday, the 10th Sept. at Port-au-Fort, WILLIAM SMITH, 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, dark complexion, short light hair, and CHARLES WHITE-HEAD, about the same age, 5 feet 4 inches high, very stout, dark complexion, short brown hair. Whoever will apprehend them so that they may be brought to Justice, shall receive a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS each.

TO BE SOLD

AN excellent gig or saddle HORSE, seven years old, warranted perfectly sound.—Lowest price, TWENTY POUNDS. Enquire of the Editor.—Sept. 17.

LOST.

A SKIFF BOAT, green painted with a white bottom, about 18 feet long, marked with LIVERPOOL, of Blyth, Richard Hodgson, master, was taken from the ship early on Thursday morning. Whoever will find the said boat and deliver her on board the ship now lying the uppermost in Wolf's Cove, will receive a reward of EIGHT DOLLARS.
RD. HODGSON

Sept 17, 1810.

DEP. COMMISSARY GEN'L OFFICE,

QUEBEC, Sept. 7, 1810.

WANTED for the supply of His Majesty's Forces quartered in Lower Canada; FRESH BEEF of a good quality, for the period of six months, to commence from the 1st day of October next ensuing, (if practicable) to be delivered at the following Posts, viz.
Quebec, - - - about 5800 pounds daily,
Montreal, - - - do. 900 do.
Chambly, - - - do. 130 do.
St. John, - - - do. 90 do.
Three Rivers, do. 300 do.
William Henry, do. 180 do.

The Commissaries at each post will furnish the Contractors with the exact quantity required on each issuing day.

Sealed Proposals from persons willing to furnish the same, for each Garrison separately, stating the lowest terms per pound, with the names of their Securities for the due performance of the Contract, will be received at this Office on or before the 20th of September inst.

EDWARD COUCHE
Dep. Com. General.

BUREAU DU COMMISSAIRE GENERAL

Quebec, 7e Septembre, 1810.

ON a besoin, pour les Forces de Sa Majesté dans le Bas-Canada, du Bœuf frais, d'une bonne qualité, pour le terme de six mois, à commencer, s'il est praticable, le premier jour d'Octobre prochain, à être livré aux endroits suivans, savoir:

A Québec environ 2800 livres journallement.
Montréal ditto. 900 - ditto.
Chambly ditto. 130 - ditto.
St. Jean ditto. 90 - ditto.
Trois Rivières do. 300 - ditto.
Wm. Henry do. 180 - ditto.

Les Commissaires, à chaque endroit, informeront les Contracteurs de la quantité qui sera requise chaque jour de livraison.

On recevra à ce Bureau, le ou avant le 20me de Septembre présent, des propositions cachetées, de chaque personne disposée à fournir le dit bœuf, pour chaque garnison séparément, en constatant le plus bas prix par livre, avec les noms des Cautionnaires qui devront garantir l'accomplissement du Contrat.

EDWARD COUCHE,
Dép. Com. Génl.

FOR SALE BY J. & W. HUNTER.—

OAK and PINE TIMBER, SPARS, Staves, Soap, Candles, Nails, Coffee, &c. &c.—Quebec, 21st May, 1810.

FOR SALE.

PINE Boards 1st quality, 2d. ditto,
Pine Plank, 1 1/2 in. thick, 10 to 40 feet long.
2 - - - 10 - - -
2 1/2 - - - 10 - - -
3 - - - 10 - - -

Also, some of the best Ash Oars 12 to 24 feet long, Spars, Lathwood, Handspikes, and other articles of Lumber, upon which a deduction of 5 per cent will be made from the market prices, for cash.

THOS. LEE, Jun.

Quebec, Sept. 3, 1810. Mountain street.
N. B. The subscriber is also provided with convenient craft and boats for carrying the above articles of lumber on board vessels, &c. when requested.
T. L.

PATTERSON & Co. have just imported and FOR SALE.

TWENTY Pipes superior old Port Wine, Scotch Ale and London Porter, in Hampers of 3 a 4 dozen.

St. Peter street, 9th Sept. 1810.
FREIGHT wanted to LONDON for 60 Barrels Ashes.

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.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

50 puns Irish Spirits,
50 Pipes Spanish Red Wine,
50 Puncheons Jamaica Rum,
20 Pieces best Cogniac Brandy,
31 Pipes Spanish do.
10 Pieces Geneva,

6 Casks Scotch Ale,
362 Casks Paint,
12 Tons Bar Iron,
15 Boxes containing an assortment of Beaver, Willow and Japanned Hats.

PATTERSON & Co.
11th June, 1810.

not to come out.

THEATRICAL.

MR. BERNARD. Manager of the Boston Theatre, returns his best acknowledgments to his friends and the public in general, for the favor and sanction he has received during his short professional visit.—He begs leave with great pleasure to assure the lovers of the *Drama*, that he means to fit up a very handsome temporary Theatre for next Spring and Summer, with appropriate Scenery, Music and Machinery, and will bring only such performers as shall grace the cause by their private worth, as well as public talent.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
on reasonable Terms, 270 Barrels Mess and Prime Beef,
25 Barrels Cargo Pork,
107 Small Kegs Butter of a superior quality,
200 Boxes dipt and Mould Candles,
223 do. excellent Soap,
42 small Cases, Windsor, Rose and Jesamine Soap,
30 Barrels Upper Canada Cheese,
50 do. pickled Herrings,
65 Boxes fresh bloom Raisins,
1 Cask Nutmegs,
2 do New Orleans Indigo,
6 Pipes fine old L. P. Madeira,
2 Capital Forté Pianos,
A few Barrels Gun Powder.

JONES & WHITE.

27th June.

NOW landing from the *BRITANNIA*, Olds master, from Liverpool, and for sale by the subscribers viz:
100 Puncheons Rum,
20 Butts sherry Wine,
19 Tierces old Port Wine of superior quality, each containing from 4 to 6 dozens,
67 Barrels best brown stout Porter in bottles,
15 Tons Cannel Coal,
2 New Cables 10 & 13 inches,
1 Bale of Woollens assorted,
Several Packages of Hardware, Jewellery, Watches, &c. all which will be disposed of on reasonable terms.

—ALSO—

Eighty barrels Pot and Pearl Ashes.
PATTERSON & Co.
St. Peter Street, 4th June, 1810.

JOHN MURE & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE.

80 Pipes and 40 Hogsheads Taweriff Wine just landed from the *Mary Ann*, Capt. Lawrie, direct from Oratava,
30 Puncheons Jamaica Spirits,
50 Barrels Jamaica Sugar,
3 Hhds. Leaf Tobacco,
100 Boxes Tin, 500 Barrels Flour,
1000 Bushels Pease, a few Bales Sole Leather,
3000 Bushels St. Ubes' Salt,
60 Cwt. Copper Bolts,
A few Bolts Bleached Canvas,
Single Tea, Hoop 1 on,
20 Barrels Pork,
50 M. Feet of Pine Timber,
30 M. Feet of 1st & 2d quality Oak Timber,
100 M. Staves, 10 M. Deals, and
500 Red Pine Masts,
Cul-de Sac, Quebec, Aug. 3, 1810.

From a late London paper.

Lately, within a week, four new Ships of the line have been added to the Navy, the *Queen Charlotte* of 120; the *Impregnable* of 90; The *Conquestadore* of 74; and the *Conqueror* of 74 guns. The launch of the *Queen Charlotte*, at Deptford, brought immense crowds from the Metropolis. The show on the occasion was of the most splendid nature, surpassing a Venetian gala.

Ghost of a Dog—The following whimsical story is from a Dublin paper:—A circumstance, attended with curious, but we fear, fatal consequences, has lately occurred in this city. A child, belonging to an old woman, who lives in Wine-tavern street, was some time since scratched by a dog, who, from residing in the neighbourhood, used occasionally to visit her apartment. Although the injury done was very trivial, the mother viewed it as such a flagrant breach of hospitality, that nothing would satisfy her but the offender's life. A positive refusal to this awfultribution being made by the owner, she applied to a Magistrate for an order for his execution; which having obtained, he was suspended over the Coal-quay wall, and, having hung a considerable time, was cut down, and dropped in the river. Some friends of the deceased, however, contrived to take the body away privately; and having placed it in hot ashes, poured spirits and milk down the throat; applied bottles of hot water to the soles of the feet, and adopted other means recommended for restoring suspended animation, their efforts so far succeeded, that the dog was, in about three weeks, able to run about as usual. The first use he made of his new animation, was to see his old friends; but having run into the old woman's apartments, as he was wont to do, she was so terrified, having believed him dead, that she fell into fits, and now lies so dangerously ill that fears are entertained for her life.

Longevity—A Dublin paper of May 10, has the following paragraph:—A few days ago, two old men went on board a Whitehaven vessel as *George's* quay to purchase coal. One of them had a little boy by the hand, apparently about three or four years old. "This (observed the captain) is your grand son, I suppose."—"Nay (replied the former) he is my son."—"Your son!"—"Yes, and that old fellow there another of my sons; but there is a difference of seventy years in their ages?" This turned out to be the fact—the father is a *hundred*; and, about four years ago, he married a girl of *twenty-two*, by whom he had this youngest child!"

An experiment of lenses and reflectors is about to be made at one of the light-houses at Gloucester by Mr. Cunningham of this town. It is said if this experiment is satisfactory and the plan should prevail throughout the United States, it would save 30,000 dollars a year to the nation.

The boat in which Sir Francis Burdett left the Tower, was provided by his father-in-law

Mr. Coultts, the banker, who met him at the tower steps. His determination to avoid the procession was known only to a few individuals, among whom were Lord Moira and the duke of Norfolk. The members of the Westminster committee were totally ignorant of his intention, and none of them, it appears, had any communication with him on Thursday forenoon.

FROM BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

TRIAL OF MR. WILLIAM COBBETT.

This case came on to be tried before the Right Hon. Lord ELLENBOROUGH, at Westminster Hall, at nine o'clock on Friday morning.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL stated, that the libel having been published so long ago as July 1809, some reason would be expected for the cause having been so long delayed. Mr. Cobbett living at such a distance, and taking advantage of his just right of deferring his pleadings, the cause was brought forward at the earliest period that the forms of the Court would admit.—Threatened with invasion, it was thought proper that a certain portion of the population of England should be trained to arms. In 1798, Lord Castlereagh brought in his bill, by which the Local militia might be called out for 90 days. When the Cambridgeshire militia was called out, some disaffected persons in the Isle of Ely caused them to mutiny, and it was found necessary to call in the military in the neighbourhood, and five of the ringleaders were sentenced to receive 500 lashes, part only of which they received.—The German Legion, who were thus called in, is composed of a body of brave men, who, when Hanover was overrun, quitted the country, and, entering into his majesty's service, have conducted themselves with bravery. Mr. Wardle, in a motion in the House of Commons, had proposed to disband the German Legion against which Mr. Huskisson offered sufficient reasons. A paragraph soon after appeared in *The Courier*, which he would read.

"The mutiny amongst the Local Militia, which broke out at Ely, was fortunately suppressed on Wednesday, by the arrival of four squadrons of the German Legion Cavalry from Bury, under the command of General Ackland. Five of the ringleaders were tried by a Court Martial, and sentenced to receive 500 lashes each, part of which soon after they received on Wednesday, and a part was remitted. A stoppage for their knapsacks was the ground of complaint that excited this mutinous spirit which occasioned the men to surround their officers, and demand what they deemed their arrears. The first division of the German Legion halted yesterday at Newmarket, on their return to Bury."—*Courier (Ministerial) Newspaper, Saturday, June 24, 1809.*

With this paragraph, as a text to a sermon, had Mr. Cobbett read his paper.

The Attorney General then read the alleged libel, the chief point of which is as follows.

"Well done, Lord Castlereagh! This is just what it was thought your plan would

produce. Well said, Mr. Haskisson! It really was not without reason that you dwelt, with so much earnestness, upon the great utility of the foreign troops, whom Mr. Wardle appeared to think of no utility at all. He little imagined that they might be made the means of compelling Englishmen to submit to that sort of discipline which is so conducive to the producing in them a disposition to defend the country, at the risk of their lives. Let Mr. Wardle say, whether the German soldiers are of no use—Five hundred lashes each!—Aye, that is right! Flog them—flog them—flog them! They deserve it, and a great deal more. They deserve a flogging at every meal time. "Lash them daily, lash them daily." What, shall the rascals dare to mutiny, and that too, when the German Legion is so near at hand! Lash them—lash them—lash them!—They deserve it. O, yes; they merit a double tailed cat. Base dogs! What, mutiny for the sake of the price of a knapsack! Lash them!—Flog them!—Base rascals! Mutiny for the price of a goat's skin; and then upon the appearance of the German Soldiers, they take a flogging as quietly as so many trunks of ties! I do not know what sort of a place Ely is; but I really should like to know how the inhabitants looked one another in the face, while this scene was exhibiting in their town. I should like to have been able to see their faces, and to hear their observations to each other at the time.—This occurrence at home will, one would hope teach the loyal a little caution in speaking of the means, which Napoleon employs (or rather which they say he employs) in order to get together and discipline his conscripts."

The jury would observe with how much reproach Mr. Cobbett mentions the word "loyal." He would not suffer it to be believed that Napoleon would use such means to raise an army.—He not only rendered it a vehicle of attack on this country, but as a defence of the Emperor of France; he would not permit the country to believe the tyranny of Bonaparte. So that the author meant to represent that the treatment of Ministers was as tyrannical as the chaining together the conscripts of France. Whatever the author had to allege, he would be patiently heard. He had considered the paper attentively, and could give it no character but that which he ascribed it to be.

Mr. Cobbett rose to address the Court and Jury in his own defence. He would be as short in what he should say, as justice to himself would allow him. The Inquisitors of Spain, he said, clothed those who were just going to the stake, with garments that made them look like so many devils, and painted them with hellish colours, so that the people might think them objects that were not fit to live. As for himself, he wished the Jury to put no other construction on his words than what they fairly imported.—The question before them was of motive and intention; and if they believed them, they would believe any thing. But before he went further, he would notice one or two of the calumnies that had been sent forth against him. They could not have walked the streets without observing placards on the walls, which described him to be exactly the opposite to what

he was. He was distinctly charged by one person, who received a pension of £2000 per annum, in some expressions at the foot of a caricature, being one of a set of pictures designated as being illustrations of the life of William Cobbett with having accepted £4000 as his loyalty was established, to write and print against reform, which it stated he had received from Lord Sidmouth.—On the 11th inst. he wrote to Lord Sidmouth, to know if there were any foundation for such a charge, and his Lordship returned for answer that "it was wholly groundless." He held his Lordship's letter in his hand. A set of liars much similar to these to whom he alluded, led by way of preparation for the present attack, pursued him in newspapers, placards, and in every manner they could suggest, to vilify and degrade him. The flogging charges against him were of a vague and loose nature. The information stated him to be an ill-disposed and seditious person, and did what he had done from hatred of his Majesty and Government. That was saying that the intention was evil; that he meant to injure his country. He denied that he had availed himself of the distance at which he lived from town to keep off the present trial; on the contrary, he was anxious that it should come on with all possible dispatch.—He had not made use of the word 'loyal,' as a term of reproach; and the Jury, if they had been accustomed to read, must know the truth of what he said, except when claimed as a sort of exclusive loyalty. Every one must know his meaning to be by that word an ironical application to those hypocrites, who affected loyalty or any thing else. The Attorney General knew the whole paragraph to be satirical;—a criticism on Lord Castlereagh's Bill, the mischief from which he had been very forward in anticipating. But, oh; says Lord Castlereagh, you cannot mean me, you must mean the King—"speaking of flogging, you cannot mean me." Why, by and by if a Minister were pelted in the street with mud, we should be told the mud was thrown at the King, and not at the Minister. There was nothing in the paper to obstruct the King, or to excite dislike against the Government. If the information had said, he had intended to attack Lord Castlereagh, he should admit the fact.—The forced construction on his words was obvious, he was ridiculing the measure, and in saying 'flog them,' he meant nothing more than a ridicule of Lord Castlereagh. The use made of Bonaparte's treatment of his soldiers, was to make the treatment of the Local Militia a warning to Ministers to desist from that measure.—Were we never to complain of soldiers being ill treated? If we were to see a soldier flogged to death, was no tongue, no pen, to move in his defence? The object was to ridicule the measure so as to cause the practice to be done away for the future. A young fellow, with a smock frock, sentenced to five hundred lashes for mutiny! But this was not a mutiny—a squabble about a marching. He had told Lord Castlereagh, that by that measure he had just made these men soldiers enough to dislike labour, and yet not soldiers enough to cease to be labourers.

The man who meant to excite dissatisfaction

in the army, would not have taken such open measures as had been imputed to him; he would have proceeded more secretly and insidiously. If every passage that is written were to admit of such forced constructions as had been put upon his paper, the press must be silent, or writers would have to confine their columns to the praises of men in power. The employment of the German troops was that circumstance which had excited his indignation; to see those foreigners brought to superintend, or perhaps inflict punishment on misled young men who had been concerned in the squabbles at Ely, excited indignation in his bosom more than the punishment itself. Our ancestors had always disliked foreign troops; almost every body disliked them, and surely that dislike could not be construed into any thing Jacobinical.

There were no fewer than four or five German Generals who were of the British Staff, and one of whom even commanded an English general. Since the year 1785 this force has increased from 24, to 34,000 men. We had 34,124 foreigners, four generals, four lieutenant generals, and 19 colonels. There was also a Frenchman, of the name of Montalembert on the Staff in Sussex, and two Frenchmen at a dock-yard in Wales—that was directly against the law. Both the Acts of Parliament, by which German troops are allowed to be in England, were in truth, merely acts of Indemnity, for the Declaration of Rights and other statutes had declared the holding places of trust by foreigners, either civil or military, illegal. There are no less than 773 German officers in our service, and including foreigners of other nations, there were 1509 foreign officers in our pay. Of the number of foreign troops in our service, not more than four or five thousand men had been enlisted in this country—many of the 34,000 had been even enlisted in Spain—taken out of prison there, having been in Dupont's army! Why then were these men brought to superintend the lashing the backs of his own countrymen? It had been asserted that the German troops had behaved bravely at the battle of Talavera. He knew the contrary to be the fact. He had a letter from an officer of the Horse Artillery, Lieutenant Frederick Reed, an officer high in government, in the office of Ordnance, in which it was asserted that from the cowardice of the German legion, some English regiments would have been cut off, if the 9th had not come to their assistance. This was confirmed to him by several officers who had slept at his house in Botley, after their arrival in England. A German officer of the name of Landreth had indeed seized a standard, and endeavored to rally his countrymen, but it was found impossible. With respect to their conduct in quarters, he was himself able to form some estimate, as he lived in the neighborhood where they were quartered. But he would first read a document, which would show what had been their conduct even in Germany: (Mr. Cobbett then read a letter from the Archduke Charles to the duke of Brunswick Oels, reproaching the excesses committed by his corps in Saxony)—These were the very

men now in our pay. On their landing in England they were quartered in the Isle of Wight where they committed every species of brutal excess—from whence they were sent to Ireland on account of their enormities. They had even been accused of committing two murders. A landlord who had refused them liquor had been attacked by them with swords, in his own bar in the most ferocious manner: and the terror of the inhabitants of Newport exceeded any thing that had been seen in this country—At Guadaloupe, the 60th regiment we were told had run away. The depot of that regiment was at Lympington, and was filled up principally with foreigners, and vagabonds taken from our gaols, whence they were shipped off to the 60th regiment in the West Indies, where they had an opportunity of shewing their bravery—by running away. Under these impressions he had written the article in question, and he trusted that the jury would see that it could arise from no evil intention, but from the irritation of his feelings alone. He wrote the article from no bad motives. Every advantage he possessed was prospective—all his prospects, his property, his publications, even the very trees he planted, all depended on the continuance of his majesty's government. His prospects denied the assertion. He could not be so stupid, so senseless, or so absurd as to desire the overthrow of the Government under which he lived. He called on the jury to make his case their own, and if they did that he was sure they would acquit him.

The Attorney General thought Mr. Cobbett would have better consulted his interest, if, instead of the defence he had made, he had admitted, as the other defendants had, that he had published a libel, instead of adding to it by the scandal he had uttered in his defence. He was not a constant reader of Mr. Cobbett's Register; but it had not fallen in his way to see many publications which should lead him to believe that Mr. Cobbett was a man "more sinning than sinned against."

Mr. Cobbett in defending himself had displayed the taste and style of the alleged libel. But as to the evil intentions imputed to him for that publication, he treated that as a mere trifle—as to any wickedness of intention that was quite out of sight. It would be of no consequence to any one of what opinion Mr. Cobbett might be; but he the Attorney-General, would ask the jury, had Mr. Cobbett merely offered an opinion on this subject? He would ask the jury, was there any thing like discussion in the paper? Did Mr. Cobbett in that paper, seem to think there was any wiser course than that adopted by the Legislature—did he think it would be the wiser course to wait the arrival of the enemy, ere the people should be trained to arms? or did he wish to prevent the people from submitting to any measure of that sort? It must be remembered that this paper appeared after a legislative measure had been passed by which a military force had been embodied, and after a mutiny had taken place, for which punishment had been awarded, although a part of that punishment had been remitted; the object then of Mr. Cobbett, must have been

again to light up the flame of discord, by holding out that the German legion was brought for the purpose of flogging our soldiers, who were forced into the army by measures more tyrannical than those of Bonaparte. (The Attorney General read several passages from the libel, on which he commented with very great acrimony.) What could Mr. Cobbett mean but to reproach and taunt the Local Militia for having submitted to be flogged? Did he not mean to ridicule them for being so dastardly? Surely he did, and meant also to excite the people of Ely to rescue the soldiers from the punishment of the law.—Could any man of common-sense doubt that he meant to reproach the people of Ely for having patiently witnessed that scene? One word he must say on the scandal which Mr. Cobbett had cast on the gallant German Legion. That among 12,000 men, some might have misconducted themselves he would not deny; but he could maintain there never was a military corps in this kingdom of whom there was so little complaint, or so little cause of complaint.

The question before the Court and Jury was not, however, on the merits or demerits of the German Legion; the question for the jury to decide was, whether that mischievous paper which had been read had it not in view to hold up these brave men to obloquy and contempt, and to excite in the minds of the military disobedience and resistance, and in those of the people at large of this country, a disposition to discontent and disaffection.

Lord Ellenborough observed, that the question was, whether the publication that had been read, was of the noxious tendency imputed to it. The defendant had stated that he laboured under great calumny—whether that was the fact he knew not? but the jury, he was sure, would consider the defendant as a man whose character or situation was totally unknown to them.—The defendant had stated, that this, in his opinion, was a mere squabble about a marching guinea, but how that could be otherwise considered than as an act of mutiny, his Lordship was at a total loss to discover. The defendant had laid his claim to discuss the utility or propriety of employing foreign troops. Every individual had a right in temperate terms to offer his opinion of the policy or expediency of any public measure. And no person could, he would have questioned a temperate and qualified discussion of that subject. No person in the situation he filled, could have objected to that discussion. But it was the intention that was principally to be looked at, and how was it to be collected?—by a fair consideration of the import of the publication, which if it imported mischief, must be intended to mean mischief. His Lordship read a paragraph of what Mr. Cobbett had said in his defence, respecting this subject; that seemed to convey an idea that the employment of the foreign troops had been with a view to punish the British army. If it had been doubtful whether those observations were intended to have been the meaning, they might take his own words—"I should not have said so much of the German Legion if they had not been brought to flog the backs of my own

countrymen." What was the probable effect of such a publication? Had it not a tendency to loosen all the links and ties of military subordination? Must he not have been understood to have intended that? Another passage went to this: "As many cruelties are committed by you here, as by Bonaparte." This was the scope of the publication; and it rested with the jury to say, whether the publication was that of a man whose zeal had overstepped his discretion, or whether it was not calculated to loosen those bonds of society by which the country was held together, and to excite animosity, so as to come under the well merited description of a seditious libel. His Lordship, for his own part had no hesitation in stating it, with full confidence, his decided opinion, that the paper was a most seditious libel.

The jury consulting together, shortly returned a verdict without going out of Court, finding the defendant—GUILTY.

Court of King's Bench—Monday, July 9.

MR. COBBETT.

This being the day on which the Court was to pronounce its judgment on the above defendant, the avenues at a very early hour were all crowded, and the throng so unusual and prodigious that the Chief Justice was obliged to order the avenues to be cleared, it being with the most extreme difficulty, that the prisoners could contrive to get into the body of the Court.

At length they appeared, and the Attorney-General prayed the judgment against Wm. Cobbett, T. C. Hansard, John Budd, and Richard Bagshaw.

Mr. Justice Grose first addressed the prisoner, Cobbett: he signified to him that he was convicted of a most foul and wicked libel—A libel, the tendency of which was, to create dislike of their duty to the Local Militia of the country, and disgust to our service in the foreigners employed therein, and through them to bring disgrace on the Government, and to paralyze the energies of the State. The learned judge observed, that the opportunity and the season that the defendant had selected were those when an enemy, the most ferocious, was at the very moment threatening our shores; an enemy whose military government had laid prostrate the surrounding States, and who marked his way with spoliation and plunder; yet this was the enemy who was staid by the prisoner to use his soldiers better than the soldiers of this country were used, and whose Government was compared with the Government of this country, and asserted by him to afford more comforts and protection to its soldiery than were afforded to the soldiers of this country. The malignancy of this poison was therefore considerably increased by the time and the season when it was spread throughout the nation—Defendant had a fair, patient, and impartial trial, he had the fullest opportunity of removing from the minds of the jury any doubts that they might entertain, if any doubts they could have of the guilty and detestable libel that he was charged with.—But the defendant neither did nor could exculpate himself in their

eyes, and they decided upon him with proofs most convincing of the foulness and wickedness of his guilt. If it could not be imputed to him that his objects were only to distract the Government and to embarrass the State, then it could not be denied that objects, if not as dangerous, at least as base, could not be removed from his intentions, namely, that of writing libels for the degenerate purposes of base and unworthy lucre and profit. This then, itself, was an offence of the deepest die, and such as the Court was imperiously called upon to visit with a heavy hand.

It was much to be lamented that a man who had the experience of the defendant, should, after all that passes in life, so constantly before his eyes, grow worse, and as he increases in years, increase in malignity. It was also lamentable that the numerous examples made of libellers had no effect upon him: but that knowing the fatal consequence of such conduct, he still perseveres in spreading the poison of most destructive malignancy through the nation. A check must be put to such mischief, the State must be governed, the army must be satisfied that their fellow-citizens are satisfied with them, the foreigners in our service must not be traduced when they are labouring in common with the whole of our military system to support the dignity and protect the safety of the empire, and the military system must not be moved to a disgust of the service in which they are employed. For these reasons the Court holds itself called upon to exert its authority this day. The learned Judge then adverted to the libel, noticing the most prevailing features of it, and then in an emphatic manner proceeded to pass the following:

SENTENCE ON WM. COBBETT.

"The sentence of the court is, that you, William Cobbett, do pay a fine to the King of 1000l. that you be imprisoned in his Majesty's goal of Newgate for the space of two years; that at the expiration of that period, you enter into a recognizance to keep the peace for seven years, yourself in the sum of 3000l. and two sureties in the sum of 1000l. each. And further that you be imprisoned still that recognizance be entered into, and that fine paid."

His Lordship then proceeded to pass the sentence of the Court on the other three prisoners: T. C. Hanford to be imprisoned in the King's Bench prison three months, and to give security to keep the peace—himself in 400l. and two securities in 200l. each.

Budd and Bagshaw were sentenced each to two months imprisonment in the same place.

LONDON, July 3.

General Sarrazin was on duty when Napoleon and his new Emperess were at Boulogne. After viewing the fortifications, and every thing interesting in the town, they went to the heights to take a peep at the ocean. The Austrian princess had a telescope in her hand, and observing a vessel cruising at some distance, she inquired what it was, and was informed that it was an English vessel. Perceiving five others in the harbour, she asked what they were, and was told that they belonged to the

emperor. She then asked why the five vessels did not go and take that belonging to the enemy? At this moment Bonaparte, who had shewn a restless impatience, could restrain his feelings no longer, but snatching the glass out of her hand, exclaimed in the French language, with great impetuosity—"Because the wind is not fair!"

MR. EDITOR,

We, most of us, agree in opinion with regard to the advantages to be expected from an extended and growing commerce; but commerce sir, you know, has its boundaries and modifications, essentially necessary to be attended to, in order to make it truly valuable. If, for instance, a famine prevailed in the land, I would call that the best commerce, which would most effectually contribute to bring in the staff of life. In the present state of things here, where every necessary article of life bears such unusual and enormous prices, (and taking into consideration our present scanty harvest) I would ask, what advantage are we to expect from the exportation beyond seas, of the little corn we have? If I am answered that the advantage therefrom will be the relief of the mother country, or any of her faithful allies, I would observe, that the mite so thrown by us into that scale of wants, would scarcely be felt, while we have, in consequence, difficulty in procuring bread to eat. If gain to the individual exporters be the object, I would ask, whether the welfare of three or four individuals ought to be placed on a level with that of the thousands who must necessarily suffer in consequence.

In the hope that the subject may meet with due and timely consideration by the gentlemen at the helm, I remain yours, &c.

A CITIZEN.

Quebec, 9th September, 1810.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 11—John, Bibbins, 10 weeks from Liverpool, to J. Colman & Co. cargo salt and earthenware,—passenger Mr. Nichols.
—Baltic Trader, Hutchon, 31 days from Portsmouth, to J. Colman & Co. ballast,—passengers, 13 seamen for a new ship.
—Free Briton, Young, 86 days from Portsmouth, to Mure & Jolliffe, ballast—Passengers, Thomas Ridon, esq. son, and servant, Capt. John Dean, 98th regt.
—12—Adventure, Simpson, 68 days from Liverpool, to Linthorne & Jolliffe, ballast.
—Twilight, Twadden, 10 weeks from Liverpool, to Jones & White, general cargo.
—William & Mary, Robson, 69 days from London, to Mr. Morrough, ballast.
—Wansbec, Watou, 70 days from London, to Mr. Ritchie, ballast.
—Isabella, Patrick, 64 days from Port Glasgow, to order, ballast.
—Blenheim, Philip, 54 days from London, to Flower & Newberry, ballast.

—Fame, Haswell, 9 weeks and 2 days from Shields, to Patterson & Co. ballast.
—Neil Malcolm, Menzies, 60 days from London, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
—Heart of Oak, Thompson, 65 days from London, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
—13—Lord Middleton, Jackson, 63 days from Newcastle, to W. Oviatt, ballast.
—William, Curry, 11 weeks and 4 days from London, to Linthorne & Jolliffe, ballast.
—Æolus, Aircy, 70 from London, to J. Colman & Co. ballast.
—Beatrix, Wood, 12 weeks from London, to J. Mure & Co. ballast.
—14—Hearn, Marchand, 7 weeks from London, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
—Friend, Brodick, 7 weeks and 4 days from London, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
—Hope, Henry, 50 days from Greenock, to Irvine, Macnaught & Co. ballast.
—Sanderson, Sanderson, 12 weeks from London, to Patterson, Dyke & Co.—Passengers, Capt. Hare, 98th regt. and other officers and recruits for the different regiments.
—Friendship, Smith, 15 weeks from London, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast—Three passengers.
—Diana, Robson, 2 months from Dundee, to order, ballast.
—Renown, Smith, 17 days from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to J. Painter, cargo Molasses.
—London, Patton, 53 days from London, to order, ballast.
—15—Speedy, Sily, 21 days from Little Bay, Newfoundland, to Monro & Bell, ballast.
—Trafalgar, Williamson, 6 weeks and 3 days from Guadaloupe, to Flower and Newberry, cargo sugar and rum.

London Advertisement.

Just published, a Treatise upon the Art of Flying, by Mechanical Means alone, with a Section and a Plan of a Flying Car with wings to it. By Thomas Walker, portrait Painter, Hull.

"There be three things which are too wonderful for me, yea four, which I know not: the way of an eagle in the air," &c. Solomon, Proverbs, chap. xxx. v. 18, 19.

No one has ever been able to account for birds flying upwards, as they frequently do, in the angle of sixty or seventy degrees; and the very fundamental principle by which birds are enabled to fly is a mystery in nature, the solution of which has hitherto bid defiance to the philosophers in all ages. In the above Treatise this phenomenon is clearly explained and demonstrated, upon which natural flying is effected; and instructions given how to produce the same effect by a man sitting in a car, and working a pair of artificial wings with a lever; also directions for making a pair of small wings of paper, invented by the author, which will fly across a room, in demonstration of the essential principles discovered by him.

QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER 17, 1810.

London dates have been received since our last a day later than in the preceding week. They add nothing to our stock of information. We may every hour now look for something of importance from Portugal. Would to heaven that the whole army under Lord Wellington were British! as things are we will hope for the best.

In our columns of this day will be found the trial and sentence of W. Cobbet, for a libel. Cobbett, as a writer, may be aptly compared to a furious charioteer, who without caution or consideration, drives over every thing and every person that comes in his way. We are of opinion, however, that his sentence will have the effect of compelling him to rein in his pen a little for the future. John Gale Jones has also been convicted of a libel. These verdicts clearly prove that the British Government may, with confidence, put its trust in an English Jury, where there is ground for conviction and punishment.

The mercantile world, in England, has lately undergone considerable alarm by the stoppage of a number of commercial houses, for considerable sums; but by timely assistance and support of the directors of the bank of England, and other principal banking houses and Merchants, credit has recovered its stability. By a little indulgence, in point of time, both principal and interest will be fully paid by the great houses who caused the alarm, they having ample means. The public funds had, for a time, been very unsteady, in consequence of the shock given to credit, but they latterly had not only recovered their steadiness but were comparatively improved.

Captain Williamson, of the brig *Trafalgar*, who arrived on the 15th inst. from Guadaloupe, brings intelligence that, on the 21st ult. in lat. 38. lon. 56; he picked up, on part of a wreck, a man of the name of *Enos Antonis*, belonging to the schooner *Dispatch*, from New York to Gibraltar, which upset in a gale of wind on the 8th, and all hands supposed to be lost except Antonia and two others; who also got on part of the wreck and were seen, by him, three days after the accident, to be taken up by a brig, which unfortunately did not discover him at the time. Antonia was delicious when taken up by Capt. Williamson. He is not yet perfectly recovered. The space of time he continued on the piece of wreck was 13 days, during which period, in this very perilous situation, his support being only a timber of the deck, he often slept.

Our readers will recollect that last year Capt. Mounsey, of H. M. S. *Bonne Citoyenne*, on his way to Quebec, captured the French ship of war *Furieuse*, of double the size and crew of the *Bonne Citoyenne*. For this signal service, we hear that His Majesty has been pleased to advance Capt. Mounsey to the rank of Post Captain, and to give him the command of the *Furieuse*, together with a gold medal commemorative of his distinguished victory.

We hear that some of our lads of spirit have lately distinguished themselves, by displacing, in the night, the steps from the doors of some of the houses, in town; we are persuaded that such deeds have their origin in nothing but the wantonness of

the moment, arising from the fumes of wine. But how would our bucks feel should their glorious fun have the result of breaking the neck, limbs or even nose of any one coming out, in the night, from a house thus stripped of its doorsteps.

State of the Thermometer, for the past week, at eight o'clock, A. M.—64, 55, 62, 50, 48, 49, 46.

ARRIVALS CONTINUED.

- Sept. 15—H. M. S. *Bonne Citoyenne*, Capt. O'Connor, 9 weeks from Portsmouth, with three vessels under convoy.
- Gallant Schemer, Mordry, 10 weeks from London, to Patterson & Co. ballast.
 - Russia Company, Cole, 59 days from London, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
 - Pomona, Woods, 52 days from London, to J. Colman & Co. ballast.
 - Arethusa, Greig, 54 days from London, to Flower and Newberry, ballast.
 - Rose, Fearson, 11 weeks from London, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
 - 16—Alexander, Price, 55 days from London, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
 - Harmony, Brown, 65 days from London, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
 - Cato, Stinklater, 68 days from Dublin, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
 - 17—Maids, Marshall, 8 weeks from London, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
 - Chatty, Seagar, 24 days from Newfoundland, to J. Blackwood, Montreal, ballast.
 - Lioness, Rochester, 2 months from London, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.
 - Timothy Castle, Hann, 72 days from Newcastle, to ———, ballast—one passenger.
 - Renovator, Davidson, 68 days from London, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast.

We are sorry to learn that the following vessels have been wrecked on their passage from this port to Europe, viz

- The Porter, Dyon, on the island of Anticosti, cargo Lumber loaded by Messrs. Irvine & Co. Unity, Oliver, on the coast of Labrador, cargo Staves, loaded by Messrs. Mare & Co, The crews are saved.

DIED.

On the 11th July, at Kingston, (U. C.) Mr. JOHN HUBERT RADEMAKER, formerly a Confectioner, in this city.

LAUNCHED—Yesterday, from the yard of Mr. Finch, the large ship *EMPEROR*.

THEATRE.

MR. ROBERTSON'S NIGHT
ON TUESDAY, the 18th Sept. 1810, will be presented, the favorite Comedy of
THE MAN OF THE WORLD,
OR THE THREE BORN BUTCHER.
Sir Pertinax M'Sycophant—Mr. Mills,
Egerton—Mrs. Usher.
To which will be added the Farce of the
WEATHERCOCK.

Trisium Fiddle } BY OFFICERS
O'Fiddle } OF THE
Suffin } GARRISON.

FIFTEEN CASES IRISH LINENS.
FROM 12d. to 6/8 per yard; and thirty dozen fine ruffled ready-made gentlemen's Shirts, just received from Belfast; the quality and workmanship excellent, from 16/6 to 25s each.
HENRY DEAVES.

St. Peter Street, Sept. 17, 1810.
Who has for sale, a complete wrought iron Chest, manufactured in Bristol, just landed.

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, on the Queen's Wharf, for the benefit of the emigrants,

A **PIECE** of a Cable 80 fathoms long.
G. & W. HAMILTON,
Agents for Underwriters.

On **MONDAY** the 24th inst. will be sold at their Rooms, a very general assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Corduroys, Thick sets, Toillanets, Cotton and Worstead Hose, Irish Linens and Sheerings, Dowlas, Plattilas, and two Bales of Carpetting.

ALSO,
7 casks of Cutlery, consisting of Knives and Forks of a superior quality, Pen Knives, Razors and Scissors, and a variety of other articles.

Sale to begin at **ONE** o'clock precisely, Quebec, 17th September, 1810.

To-morrow, **TUESDAY** the 18th inst. at the Auction Room of THOMAS CARY, at **ONE** o'clock:

A **QUANTITY** of Household Furniture, A consisting of Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Bedsteads, Bedstead-Sophas, Curtains, Chest Drawers, Stoves, Dressing Glasses, Tea China, Glassware, Kitchen utensils, &c.

ALSO,
A good Carriole, with a set of Harness, Saddles and Bridles, an assortment of Merchandize, Blankets, and a variety of other articles of every description.

Quebec, 17th September, 1810.

On **THURSDAY** next, the 20th, inst. at JAMES GRAY'S Auction Room, without reserve, at **ONE** o'clock:—

FIFTEEN Packages of Fall Goods just arrived.

Quebec, 15th Sept. 1810.
J. G. will have Public Sales, at some place and hour, every Monday & Thursday in October, and every Thursday in November.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS IN THE MONTHS OF **OCTOBER, NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER** NEXT.

PUBLIC Sales will be held at the Store of JOHN JONES on every **FRIDAY**, in the months of October, November and December, for the purpose of disposing of 50 packages of Dry Goods, belonging to the vacant Estate of a Merchant deceased.

Sale will begin at **ONE** o'clock each day. Quebec, 16th September, 1810.

JUST arrived, in the Hoop, from Bristol, and for sale by the Subscriber, No. 21, St. Peter Street:—

White, Red and Yellow Paint,
Spanish Brown ditto, suitable for House painting, paying ships bottoms, &c
Bristol Ale and Porter, in hampers of 3 doz.
Herefordshire Cyder, in ditto, of the most superior quality and flavor, well known from last year's importation,
Swedish and British Iron,
Bristol stone ware,

Best Vinegar in jars of 2, 3, 4 and 5 gals. each,
Tobacco Pipes, ALSO,

A few Barrels Prime and Me. s. Up Canada Pork,
B. P. WAGNER,

Quebec, 13th August, 1810,

IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE, at the Stores on their wharf—
 75 Puncheons and Hhds. Jamaica Spirits,
 50 Puncheons St. Vincent and Grenada do.
 20 Pipes L. P. Madeira OLD Wine,
 20 Pipes Teneriffe do.
 Old Port Wine of superior quality, in packages of 6 dozen each,
 10 Hhds. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
 A few Casks of Hams and hung Beef, Irish and Canada cured.
 100 Boxes Soap,
 200 Boxes mould Candles,
 Covering, Plank and Shingle Nails,
 Square, flat and round Iron,
 A few Carron Stoves, double and single, and Bath stoves,
 Camp Ovens,
 18 Packages Writing and wrapping Paper,
 Cordage 1/2 to 3 inch, and
 A few small Anchors.
 Quebec, Sept. 15, 1810.

DESERTED.
FROM the Ship HOPE, on Thursday evening, the following seamen—**NICHOLAS MOWBRAY**, about 5 feet high, stout made, with light hair and eye-brows, about 23 years of age; and **ABRAHAM HARD**, about 5 feet 5 inches high, brown complexion, and dark brown hair, aged about 24 years. They are both Swedes though the first speaks very good English, but the latter very indifferent. They carried off the Ship's Jolly Boat, with a white bottom, and the name of John Turner on the inside of the stern, and on the outside, "Hope of South Shields." Any person bringing back both or either of the said seamen to the Subscriber, shall receive a reward of **TWELVE POUNDS** for each of them; and all expences will be paid for the recovery of the boat.
JOSEPH FENWICK,
 Master of the said Ship Hope, lying at Mr. Oviatt's Cove, on the South side of the river.
 Quebec, 15th September, 1810.

GOODS UNCLAIMED.
LANDED from the HARRIET, Captain Fox, from Liverpool, and consigned to order—
 1 GH [in a diamond] D. No. 1—one Bale,
 SP, 1 a 18—eighteen Casks,
 A C, 25 a 29—five do.
 H, 30 a 31—two do.
 S, 32 a 33—two do.
 O [in a diamond] 34—one do.
 SP, 1 a 9—nine Crates,
 I C, 1 a 9—nine do.
 O [in a diamond] 1—one do.
 W, 1 a 24—twenty four Casks.
ALSO,
 A quantity of Goods consigned to **WILLIAM ASHTON**, landed at Montreal and Quebec, per Harriet, Adonis, Friendship, Aurora and Russel.
 The said Goods will be delivered on producing Bills Lading and paying freight and expences.
HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB,
 Quebec, Aug 16, 1810. *Quebec & Montreal.*

JONES & WHITE—Will have Public Sales on Wednesday the 15 & 26 September and every Wednesday and Sunday during the months of October and November next.
QUEBEC, 11 August, 1810.

FOR CHARTER,
TO London, Liverpool, Cork, or the Clyde—The good Brig **MORTON**, Wm. JACK, master, Burthen 147 tons, will be ready to take in a cargo in a few days.
 Apply to **Wm. HENDERSON & Co.**
 Quebec, 17th Sept. 1810.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.
THE new Ship **EMPEROR** laying at the Queen's wharf. **ABRAM BOUND**, Master. Admeasures per Register 600 tons, and mounts 12-12 pound guns.
 A Charter will be taken to any port in the United Kingdom, or any of the West India Islands in the possession of Great Britain.—If not chartered on or before 20th inst. will commence loading as a general ship for London. Apply to
HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB.
 at Montreal or Quebec.
 Queen's wharf, 17th Sept. 1810.

FOR CHARTER,
TO ANY PORT IN GREAT-BRITAIN,
THE Schooner **BEAVER**, 111 tons Register Measurement, **JOHN PERKELL**, master.—If not chartered on or before 10th October, will commence loading at Montreal, as a general vessel, for LIVERPOOL or LONDON, as freight may offer.—Apply at Montreal to **Hoyle, Henderson and Gibb**, or to **J. T. HOYLE & Co.**
 Queen's Wharf, 17th Sept. 1810.

FOR CHARTER,
TO Clyde, Liverpool or Belfast—the Brig **HOPE**, of 136 tons per register, **M. Henry**, master.
ALSO,
THE Brig **SEVERN**, of 147 tons per register, **John James**, master.—Apply to **IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co.**
 Quebec, Sept. 15, 1810.

LANDING on the Wharf occupied by the subscriber, from on board the Brig **JANE & MARY**, from Martinique,—Bright Muscovado Sugar & Rum.
FOR SALE the new, fast sailing Brig **JANE & MARY**, about 100 tons measurement. If not sold immediately, will take in freight for St. JOHNS, Newfoundland, or HALIFAX.
L. DELAMARE.
 Quebec, Sept. 10, 1810.

GEORGE BROWNE, No. 9, Notre Dame Street, wants to Charter two Ships of 400 tons each, to load for London; and one of 300 to 350 tons for Liverpool.
 12th August.

JUST received, and for sale, at the Wharf occupied by the Subscriber,—**S. Vincent and Demarara Rum, Muscovado Sugar and Coffee.**

ALSO FOR SALE,
THE good Schooner **MARY**, just arrived from the West Indies, 92 tons measurement,—a burthensome, full-built vessel, will answer the River Trade and may be fitted out for sea at little or no expence.
LOs. DELAMARE.
 Quebec, Aug. 20, 1810.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
TO sail about the 25th inst. the fast sailing ship **HARRIET, JAMES FOX**, master, 440 tons register, armed with ten guns, 18 pounders. For passage only, having superior accommodations, apply to the master, on board, at the Queen's wharf, or to **Messrs. HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB.**
 Quebec, 10th Sept. 1810.

FOR SALE
THE good Schooner **MARY**, 60 tons measurement,—a burthensome, full built vessel, not four years old, will answer the River trade and may be fitted out for sea at no Expences; if not sold immediately, she will take in freight for Halifax or Newfoundland, apply to the Subscriber on board said vessel, at the King's wharf.
M. T. CALLBECK.
 Quebec, 3d. Sept. 1810.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER
TO the East or West of Scotland, if applied for immediately, a good stout vessel of 114 tons register, now ready to load.
 Enquire of **PATTERSON & Co.**
 St. Peter Street, 23d July.

WANTED TO CHARTER FOR LONDON,
A GOOD stout Vessel of 2 a 300 tons burthen.
PATTERSON & Co.
 St. Peter street, 27th August.

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

FOR SALE,
THE good Schooner **CHANCE**, just arrived from Jamaica and Halifax 98 Tons measurement, carries 1000 Barrels, is well found, and will be unloaded in a few days: if not sold immediately, she will take in freight for Halifax.—Apply to **Capt. WILKIE**, on board, at the Wharf occupied by the Subscriber, or to
L. DELAMARE.
 Quebec, 5th August. 1810.

For Sale on board, high proof old Jamaica Spigits, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee and Lignum Vite.

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THE subscriber solicits the attention of the public to the following articles, for they will be sold at very reduced prices, and as cheap as they can be bought at Auction so as the duty and commission can be saved—for cash, or approved credit until the 15th October next, viz.—

Fashionable printed Calicoes, 10d per yd. & up'ds.
do. furniture do. 13d do. do.
do. striped and checked pink Gingham, 14d per yard,
do. 6-4 pink, black and lilack striped mull Muslin, only 8s. the gown pattern,
do. 6-4 Muslin Robe Dresses, rich, from 12s. to 25s. piece,
do. sprig'd ditto,
Cambric Muslin 6-4 wide, from 2/4 to 5/6 yard,
Ditto 9-8 : : 10s. to 3s.
Jaconet Muslin 4-4 for cravats, 4s. yd. & upwards
Ditto 9-8 wide 2/10. yard,
Black Jacconet 6-4 do, black Cambric Muslin, Cambric, pink, yellow, blue, drab, olive, &c.
Corded Dimities, Quiltings, Waistcoats,
Black and olive cotton Velvets,
Spanish Swansdown, Flannels and Baizrs.
Felt Cloth and Salisbury Flannel, Cotton Diaper, Tapes, Bobbins, and imperial sewing Cotton, Threads, London Quality Binding, Silks, Ribbons, and Waist Ribbon,
Calimancoes 12 yd. Stuffs and Bombazettes,
Shawls, Romals, and black silk Handkerchiefs,
Silk Handkerchiefs, fashionable colors,
Cotton Shirting, and white Calicoe, from 14d yard upwards,
Do. Counterpanes 8 4, 9 4, 12 4 and 13 4,
Coverlids, Cotton Hose, women's 2s. to 3/10,
Silk Hose 15/6. do.
Men's black silk Hose, and silk Gloves,
Men's worsted Hose 21d to 3s. pair,
Haberdashery, Umbrellas,
Essences of Roses, Lemon, Burgamot, &c.
Windor Soap Washballs, Pomatum & hair powder
Bayle's improved Blacking 6d. cake,
Combs, Tooth and Nail Brushes 7 1/2d. piece,
Red string Quills, receipt Books, red and black Ink Powders,
Fashionable hanging Paper and Bordering,
Red and black Sealing Wax,
Ledger, Journal and Waste Books,
London made Boots and Shoes for men,
Ladies' kid, Morocco and dog skin Shoes & slippers
Saddles and Harnesses,
Silk and Beaver Hats, fashionable, very cheap,
Boys' Hats and Shoes,
Rose Blankets 13 4, 12 4, 10 4, and 8 4.
Buttons, Yorkshire Carpeting,
Superfine and coarse Cloths, all colors,

ALSO—A variety of other articles, too numerous to insert here, which will positively be sold cheaper than in any other store in Quebec.
JOSEPH CRAVEN,
Quebec, August 24, 1810.

GEORGE BROWNE, No. 9, Notre Dame Street, has just arrived and for sale—

200 Reams Paper assorted of most superior quality,
80 Pair of best double Rose Blankets,
And also for sale, a few Cases excellent Glass in French Bottles.
13th Aug 1810.

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME Grey MARE, rising 7 years old.—Enquire of the Editor.
Quebec, 27th August, 1810.

MISSING.

TWENTY Bundles of Steel, shipped from London on board the CATHERINE, capt. Tait, marked A/A No. 1 & 20. Whoever has received them will have the goodness to deliver them to Messrs. GEO. & WM. HAMILTON, Quebec, or to the subscriber, at Montreal.
ALEX. ADLISON.
3d Sept. 1810.

GEORGE BROWNE,

No. 9, Notre Dame Street—HAS FOR SALE,
OLD Port Wine, in casks of 6 doz. each,
London Brown Stout, in do. do.
London Particular Madeira, //
Real Cogniac Brandy, //
Wedgewood's Ware, in crates containing a complete set,
English Bar-Iron, Rods and Hoops,
Superfine, fine and coarse Woolen Cloths and Blankets,
Silk, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery, best London military and other Beaver Hats, an assortment of Saddlery, Wine bottles and best Velvet Cocks, a few double and single barrel'd Fowling Pieces, Powder Flasks, Shot-Belts, Flint, &c. &c. which Goods are of the best manufacture and quality.
Quebec, July 7, 1810.

BY private Sale, for ready money, real Holland Gin, London Bottled Porter and Ale, in glass bottles, ditto, in wine ditto Paints and a variety of other articles cheap.
Apply to JAMES GRAY.
Quebec, 11th June, 1810.

LES sous-signés ont à vendre les articles suivants, qui se débarquent actuellement du BRITANNIA, capitaine Oldis, de Liverpool, savoir—100 tonnes de romme, 20 pipes de vin de Sherry, 19 tierçons de vieux vin d'Oporto, d'une qualité supérieure, contenant depuis 4 jusqu'à 6 douzaines de chaque, 67 quarts de la meilleure grosse bière, en bouteilles, 25 tonneaux de charbon de Cannel, 2 cables neufs de 10 et 13 pouces, 1 balot de laine assortie, plusieurs tuitales, &c. de châncellerie, bijouterie, montres, &c. qui seront vendus à des prix raisonnables.

AUSSI, 80 quarts de potace et perlaee.
PATTERSON & CO,
4 de juin. Rue St. Pierre.

LE sous-signé vient de débaler, et à vendre, à son magazin, N. 22, rue de la montagne.

Un assortiment complet de marchandises sèches, consistant en nappes de differentes sortes, toile ouvrée, baptine superfine, mousselines assorties, toiles, bas de soie, bas unis et dentelés, bazin, frappe, velinets.—Un assortiment pour le dent consistant en bombazine superfine, bombazette, mousselines et baptines noires, avec une grande variété d'autres articles.

Les articles susmentionnés ayant été payés en argent le sous-signé les vendra à des prix raisonnables, pourvu qu'il soit comptant seulement.

C. RIVERS,
No. 22 Rue la montagne.
1er. Juin 1810.

Board and Lodging.
MRS. CLIFFORD respectfully informs the public that she can furnish good accommodations to a few persons, at No. 9, St. Nicholas Street, near Palace Gate,
13th August, 1810.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER, AT ST. ROCKS,
Soap and Candles,
THOMAS WEBSTER
Quebec, 7th Dec. 1809.

WILLIAM SHEEHY, Breeches maker, No. 14, St. Lewis Street, has just received, in the Brig Stamford, from Liverpool, a quantity of prime military Buck and Doe Skins, which he will make up in the best manner, for ready money, he has also received a quantity of gloves assorted.
Quebec, 4th June, 1810.

FOR the better accommodation of the public, strangers in particular, the subscriber has opened a Tavern near St. John's Gate, Quebec, in the house formerly occupied by col. Glasgow—where the best attention will be paid to those who please to favor him with their custom.

Good accommodations for horses: and good horses and carriages to accommodate customers.
JOSIAH SPILES.
Quebec, May 14, 1810.

TO IMPROVE THE BREED OF HORSES, IN THE VICINITY OF QUEBEC.



THE Subscriber has taken great pains to procure a suitable stud Horse, called the Young Sweep Stakes; which will stand at his stable (near St. John's Gate) this season, for the small sum of ten shillings per leap.

The Young Sweep Stakes is a seven-eighth blooded horse, sired by an imported horse, called the Old Sweep Stakes, his dam a three fourth blooded mare, from Long Island, his colour a dark bay, he is rising fifteen hands high, remarkably well proportioned; and for beauty, strength, and speed, will vie, perhaps, with any horse ever raised in America.

The subscriber has, at present, a number of elegant horses, fit for the saddle or harness; among which there is a pair of mares sired by Bajant, an imported horse; and a third sired by a full blooded horse, called Bull Rock; and another, sired by the Young Sweep Stakes; with a number of other valuable horses, all which will be sold as cheap as possibly can be afforded, as the subscriber is anxious to improve the breed of horses in this country.
JOSIAH SPILES.

Quebec, 17th March, 1810.

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

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

THE Subscriber having obtained a Commission as Culler & Measurer of Timber, masts, Spars &c. (& being free from other engagements at this time) offers his services to Gentlemen in the Lumber business, and he will take charge of Landing & Shipping off Timber &c. from any place within the Port of Quebec—He is in possession of a Convent Cove near Mr. Oviatt's, together with the needful Horses, &c. where he will take charge of Timber & Staves, & see them Shipped off at less expence than can be done on the North Side.

Orders in writing left at the Office of Mr. John Munro, in the Lower Town, will be attended to.

JAMES PATERSON.
 Quebec, the 25th June, 1810.

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

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—
PORT Wine, best old London P. Madeira, Pico, Fayal and Spanish Wines, few Chests Hyson Skin Tea, American Leather, West India Codfish, Pot and Pearl Ashes inspected last winter, good white and green boiling Pease, about 300 barrels prime Pork, and 50 barrels prime Beef.

They expect daily about 12,000 bushels Wheat, bought on the Montreal market; super fine and fine Flour kilndried, Biscuit, Flax seed, and Staves on their wharf.

ALSO,
 21 Puncheons old Grenada Rum,
 20 Boxes of Tin,
 40 Kegs black, red and yellow Paint now landing from on board schooner Polly, from St. Johns, Newfoundland.
PETER BREHAUT & Co.
 Quebec, May 14, 1810.

ON SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.
A FEW new and elegant FORTE PIANOS, a Spanish Guitar, a Harp Lute, a few excellent Violins, with the latest collection of Music. All of which, being from the maker, will be sold cheap.
FREDERICK GLACKMYER
 Upper Town, July 30.

FOR SALE,
JAMAICA Spirits and L. Island Rum, Strong Irish Whiskey, and Spanish red Wine,
 London particular Vidonia do.
 Old Cogniac Brandy great strength,
 Strong Brown Stout in Hhds.
 1500 Minots St. Ulus Salt afloat,
 A few Tons Iron Hoops for making shingle Nails.

The following goods are now landing, Irish Linen, Sheeting, Bed Ticken, Calicoes, 7-8 and 6-4 fancy Shawls, Yarn and Worsted Hosiery, Camlets for Cloaks, Olive Baffeties and strong knit Gloves, for Cash or very liberal Credit on approved security.

HENRY DEAVES.
 St. Peter Street, 9th July, 1810.

TO LET.
TWO good dry GOOD STORES, with a Counting Room for each. Apply to **JAMES GRAY**, Broker, Quebec, 3d May, 1810.

FOR SALE,
A QUANTITY of Norway Pine Lath wood and Ash, apply to **PATTERSON, HEATH & Co.**

M. R. COCKBURN, Surgeon, &c. &c. No. 3, Buede Street, Respectfully informs the Faculty and Public in general, that he has just received by the JUBILEE, from LONDON, a complete and general assortment of Medicines of the first quality; together with every article usually connected with the Drug Business, as Essential Oil and Essences, Dye Stuffs, Spices &c. Arrow Root, Tamarinds, Honey &c. &c. Cox's (original and only) pure concrete of Lemon Juice, also an assortment of the most popular patent Medicines.

N. B. A young man of respectable connections, wanted immediately to the above Business
 Quebec, June, 18, 1810.

FOR SALE,
A PIECE of land, situated in the parish of St. Augustin, at about twelve arpents from the church, running upwards, containing about two hundred and forty superficial arpents from the river to its depth, with a good wooden house thereon, a barn of 92 feet, and stabling; also divers other buildings, amounting to seven in the whole, all in the best condition. There are excellent meadows, which produce annually about 1500 bundles of hay; large fields for grazing, and a quantity of cultivable ground; two large Orchards, principally planted with Montreal apple trees; the said piece of land is newly enclosed with good cedar pickets and posts. Incontestable titles will be given and the payment will be made easy.

Another piece of land situated in the fourth range of the same seignior, rich in timber, among which are a number of cedar trees, proper for fences and other works.

For further information, application to be made to the Subscriber, on the property.
JOSEPH SAUVAGEAU.
 St Augustin, 11e. Jun, 1810.

To Merchants and others concerned
IN THE
LUMBER TRADE.
 Just published, in an 8vo. and for sale at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE,
THE ACT FOR THE BETTER REGULATION OF THE LUMBER TRADE.
 Price—2s. 6d.

FOR SALE,
TWENTY-EIGHT Bales Superfine, Fine and Coarse Cloths.
 2 Boxes elegant Ribbons.
 1 Lace.
 450 Doz. Silk, Cotton and Lambs wool hose.
 4 Bales Flannels.
 50 Crates of well assorted Earthenware.
 40 Chaldron Liverpool Coals.
 Pot and Pearl Ashes.
 A few thousand Staves.
 50 Barrels Pork.
 100 Boxes Window Glass, 7 1/2 and 8 1/2.
 200 Kegs of white, yellow, and black Paint.
 50 Tons Whiting.
 3 Cases Mustard in lb. bottles.
 30 Bags Pimento.
 20 Boxes large German Glass.
 Apply to **BENN, HEATH & Co.**
 Quebec, 25th July, 1810.

CRESCENT COVE,
 About two miles distant from Cap Rouge River on the Quebec side.

NOTICE — TO MERCHANTS AND DEALERS
 in LUMBER.—The Subscribers having purchased, and prepared the above Cove for the reception of Lumber of every description, recommend the same to the attention of those who may bring down Lumber for sale, and particularly to Merchants who are not provided with such conveniences as the above Cove offers in point of safety and proximity to good anchorage, where vessels can lay and load, close to the Beach, and run no risk whatever of losing their Timber. A reef of rocks projects on each side (which completely shelters the Cove from the severest storm of wind, either up or down the River) to which a boom will be affixed—cribs of staves and plank can be unloaded free of cartage expence, the Cove is of easy access, and the great risk of passing the Town with Rafts [by endeavouring to gain the Lower Cove] will be avoided. **FRAS. & Wm. HUNTER.**
 Quebec, 3d May, 1810.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
 At his Store, Lower Town Market Place—
 400 Barrels best prime Beef,
 300 Boxes mould and dip Candles,
 50 Kegs fresh Lard,
 100 Boxes Chocolate,
 10 Cwt. green Coffee, and few barrels Irish, Mess and Canada cargo Pork.
C. SMITH.

Quebec, May 14, 1810.
ON SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,
 120 Tons Liverpool Salt,
 50 Chaldrons Newcastle Coal,
 60 ditto. Cinders,
 25 ditto Grinds'ones,
 100 Boxes Tin,
 26 Faggots Steel,
 60 Bbls. Pot Ashes.
PATTERSON & Co.
 St. Peter Street, 20th Aug. 1810.