

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRELIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

VOLUME VIII.]

TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1812.

[NUMBER 28.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, June 15, 1812.

WANTED for the supply of His Majesty's Forces in Lower Canada, fresh BEEF, of good quality, for the period of eight months, to commence on the 1st of September next, ensuing, and to be delivered at the following Posts:

Quebec, about.....3000 pounds daily,
Three Rivers..... 400
Montreal.....1000
Chambly..... 200
William Henry..... 300
St. Johns..... 100

Proposals from persons, willing to furnish the same, for each Garrison separately, and for Quebec and Montreal any part thereof, in quantities not less than 500 pounds daily, will be received at this Office, on or before the 24th July next.

To be paid for in cash, or Government Bills, at 30 days sight, at the rate of exchange at which Government Bills are negotiated in this Office, at the option of the Commissary General.

Security will be required for the due performance of the contract.

GOVERNMENT CONTRACT.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Quebec, 15th June, 1812.

WANTED for the supply of His Majesty's Forces, about two thousand Barrels fine FLOUR, to be delivered on the King's wharf, Quebec, on or before the 1st September next, subject to inspection, and warranted to keep good and sound twelve months after delivery. Security will be required.

Payable in cash or Government Bills, at 30 days sight, at the rate of exchange at which Government Bills are negotiated at this Office, at the option of the Commissary General.

Tenders will be received at this Office, on or before the 1st July next.

NEW INVENTION.

Prince Regent Morning Drink.

SUPERIOR TO RODO WATER

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

QUEBEC, May 4, 1812.

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

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

The Subscriber can accommodate about a dozen respectable Gentlemen with the best private Board and lodgings.

JAMES REID.

Quebec, May 11th, 1812.

THE Subscribers have just received from London per Lord Wellington, an elegant and fashionable assortment of Goods in their line, consisting of Ladies' Maids', and Children's white, drab, black, brown and fawn coloured Beaver Hats and Bonnets, fashionably trim'd with Feathers—Gentlemen's best Beaver Hats, Silk and Beaver waterproof ditto, white and black Leghorn ditto, glaz'd Leather ditto, servants' livery Cordies of best quality—boys' fine black Hats, drab and green under ditto—Leather Hats of all kinds—Staff-officers' Hats trim'd complete, scale Loops, staff Cockades and Feathers for ditto—New Military regulation Caps, full trim'd with gold Chains, Tassels, gilt Plates &c. &c. Also a few rich Embroidered Staff Epaulets, with Cuffs and Collars to match—children's Shoes of all descriptions, Hatters' Trimmings of all kinds—also about 400 dozen of mens' plate Bodies, 100 ladies' ditto, 100 youths' ditto, together with a general and large assortment of Hats of their own manufacturing—the whole of which they offer for sale at reduced prices for cash or approved credit. Orders from town or country will have every attention paid to them and put up on the shortest notice.

HALL & GOWEN.

Quebec, 11th June, 1812.

FOR SALE,

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

FOR SALE.

A handsome Billiard Table. Apply to the Editor.—Quebec, 23d June 1812.

FOR SALE AT THE STORES of the SUBSCRIBER,
No. 2, Notre Dame street, Lower Town,

22 chests Hyson,
20 ditto Hyson Skin and Single }
10 ditto Souchong } TEA,
6 caddies Gun Powder }
5 lbs. single and double refin'd } SUGAR,
10 lbs. & 20 barrels muscovado }
120 boxes Candles,
170 ditto Soap and 500 lbs. Castile ditto,
20 lbs. Spanish Wine,
8 tierces Rice,
20 barrels Barley,
20 ditto Oat Meal,
3 ditto Indian,
155 kegs and 7 barrels Butter,
3100 lbs. American Cheese,
Double Gloucester and Pine Apple ditto,
42 kegs Honey,
110 rolls Pig-tail, 2 kegs ladies twist }
32 kegs Plug } TOBACCO,
1 tierce and 2 barrels smooking }
20 reams writing } PAPER,
80 ditto wrapping }
4 hhd. Lime Juice,
A few boxes fresh Lemons,
Beef, Pork and Bacon Hams,
Madeira, Port, Teneriffe, Malaga and Sherry Wines,
Raisins, Almonds, Currants, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Olive Oil, Cotton Wool, &c. &c.

JOHN TORRANCE.

Quebec, 18th May, 1812.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER :

30 pipes } very superior Port wine, }
28 hhd. } } Just arrived in
Clayed and Muscovado sugar, } the Dolphin.
Strong fine flavored Jamaica spirits,
Cordage and sails,
Copper in bolt and rods, assorted from 3/4 to 1 1/2 inch,
Ditto bolts and spikes.
Decr. 5, 1811.

WILLIAM OVYATT.

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

A quantity of Refined Sugars in Loaves of 3, 5, and 11 lbs. to be disposed of in small lots for cash, also, Bed Ticks, Checks and Stripes of various descriptions, Oz-naburgs, Sheetings, Ravensducks, Canvas, Biscuit and Flour Bagging of all sorts, for Cash or approved Bills of Exchange.

THOMAS CHRISTIE.

La Canotrie, 2d. June, 1812.

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

80 M. pipe and hhd. staves,
40 M. feet merchantable pine timber,
100 M feet white pine plank, 12 ft. long by 2 1/2 inch thick,
300 puncheon packs

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

G. & W. HAMILTON.

Quebec, April 6, 1812.

TO LET,

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

WILSON, ROBERTSON & Co.

Quebec, May 11, 1812.

FOR SALE.

4 Pipes London Market Madeira,
2 do.
2 Quarter Casks, } Mountain and Malaga Wines,
40 doz. bottled, }
400 Minots Lisbon Salt,
12 Guns, 18 pounder coronades, new and in the best order, with cartridges, navy locks, round, langridge and cannoner shot, &c. &c.
1 1/2 Tons Copper Bolts, 1/2, 3/4, 1 and 1 1/2 inch,
2 do. flat and square iron assorted dimensions,
4 do. bolt iron, 3/4, 1, 1 1/2 and 1 3/4 inch,
9 Bundles half inch rod iron,
10 Cwt. best Steel,
60 Casks assorted plank, board, cariole and shingle Nails,
1 new 9 inch Cable,
7 do. 5 1/2, 7 inch do.
1 second hand 1 1/2 inch do. 80 fathoms
1 do. 12 1/2 do. do. 70 do.
36 Coils small cordage, 1 1/2 to 4 inch,
2 Bales Sheathing Paper,
10 Crates assorted Earthenware,
40 Kegs red Paint,
20 Casks Lamp Black,
2 do. Whitening,
1 Bale worsted Gloves.

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

ALSO,

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

COLTMANS & HALE.

Quebec, 1 May, 1812.

FOR SALE.

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

On *S.A.L.E.* by the Subscriber, at his Store, at the House of THOMAS WILSON, Esq. near the Canoterie.

FIFTY-FIVE hogsheads Porter, 21 casks Ale and Porter in bottles, a quantity of Dunlop Cheese of superior quality, 4 casks Birnie's Liquid Blacking in bottles, a few bales well assorted broad and narrow Woolen Cloths, Cassimeres, Cords, &c. an extensive assortment strong worsted Stockings of Aberdeen manufacture, all sizes, well adapted for the Military—Cotton Stockings for men and women, a bale of assorted Mitts, Guernsey Jackets &c. coloured Threads No. 8 to 16—a case fashionable London made Coats, Vests & Trowsers, Diapers, Imitation Silk & Cotton shawls, Calicoes and Cotton Wrapper, Cotton Shirting striped and plain—a valuable collection of English Books—also, Account Books ruled and plain—and a few portable writing Desks.

THOS. CHRISTIE.

Quebec, 25th May, 1812.

THE subscribers have received per the Morton and other late arrivals, and offer for sale on very moderate terms for cash or approved bills of exchange—75 puns, strong and well-flavored Jamaica spirits, 8 pipes of old and excellent port wine, 50 casks best white wine vinegar, 10 hhd's, refined sugar, 50 casks Hebbert's brown stout, 50 boxes tin plate, 50 iron chests assorted sizes, 20 tons of iron, 50 barrels of F and FF gunpowder in ton, and half barrels, 6 ton of shot assorted, 50 jugs best linseed oil, 10 cases best sallad ditto, 20 cases wax and spermaceti candles 50 lbs. each, 10 cases white wax, 5 ditto sealing do. 6 do. wafers,

ALSO—a most extensive and general assortment of DRY GOODS, comprising almost every article suitable to the country and season, amongst which is a consignment of elegant fancy silk goods.

WILM. HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, May 25, 1812.

For Sale by the Subscriber at St. Rocks:

SOAP and CANDLES of a superior quality, boxed for Exportation.

THOS. WEBSTER.

Quebec, 23d. May, 1812.

STATIONARY.

WILLIAM RUTHVIN, Book-binder and Stationer, has just received from London, a complete assortment of Stationery, and a few School Books, which he will sell cheap for ready money, at his shop, next to the New Printing Office.

Quebec, 25th May, 1812.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

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

BREHAUT & SHEPPARD.

Quebec, March 30, 1812.

TO MERCHANTS.

A YOUNG man of considerable experience and respectable connexions solicits employment as BOOK-KEEPER in a Mercantile House.—The most satisfactory references, for ability, integrity and general character can be given. Please address L. D. (under cover) care of the editor,

Monday, 6th April, 1812.

THE SUBSCRIBER HATH FOR SALE,

20 M. feet 3-inch red pine plank, 20 to 40 feet long,
10 M. do. do. white pine do. 20 ft. long & upwards,
5 M. pieces 1½-inch pine plank, 10 and 12 feet long,
4 M. do. lathwood,
5 M. standard staves,
100 white oak wainscot logs, 14 feet long,
2 M. feet white oak timber, inch pine boards, and other articles of lumber, for cash or approved bills of exchange.

ALSO—Best essence of spruce.

THOMAS LEE, Junr.

No. 10, Mountain street.

9th May, 1812.

FOR SALE,

AT the ETCHEMIN SAW-MILLS, opposite Sillery Cove—

50 M. feet merch'ble inch Pine Boards, } 20 a 40 feet in
20 M. do. 1½ do. do. } length,
40 M. do. 2 do. Plank, }
60 M. do. 3 do. 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 Sashes, 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,

1st May, 1812.

QUEBEC ENGLISH COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

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

The strictest attention will be paid to their Morals.

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

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

FOR SALE, at MORISON'S COOPERAGE, No. 25,

Sault au Matelot-street;

20 pipes old L. P. Madeira in hhd's, qr. casks, or in bottles by the dozen.

Also—a few puncheons Jamaica spirits.

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

ALSO,

A quantity of 2½ inch Plank.

Quebec, 29th April, 1811

JOHN DARLING, (TAILOR.)

RETURNS his most sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement he has received since he commenced business in this city, and most respectfully informs his former Customers, his Friends, and the Public, that he has removed to the house formerly occupied by John Yule, in the Lower Town, where he has a choice assortment of FASHIONABLE GOODS per the Courier, from London, which he will continue to make up in the most fashionable manner, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

Quebec, 3d June 1812.

NOTICE!!!

ALL persons are hereby forbid to trust any Wife, or ELIZABETH BRITTON, on my account, as I will pay no debts contracted by her.

WILLIAM BRITTON.

Quebec, 13th June, 1812.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MONEY LENT on pledge at No. 4, St. Genevieve street, on the Cape.
Quebec, 17th June, 1812.

FOR SALE by the Subscribers, at their stores on the King's Wharf and Timber Grounds at St. Roc's and below Point à Pizeau:—

30 M feet of merchantable Oak Timber,
25 M feet of white Pine do.,
20 M feet of red Pine do.,
100 M standard Staves,
40 M Stave ends,
16 M Deals,
1800 prs. Ash Oars,
130 red Pine Spars,
A few Masts and Bowsprits,
350 red Pine deck Deals,
200 — 3 & 4 inch Oak Plank,
100 fathoms of Lathwood,
90 M feet 2d quality Oak Timber,
10 M Refuse Deals,
A few barrels-Pitch, Rosin, Turpentine and Tar,
3 Coils of Dog-ropes,
A patent 14 inch Cable,
57 prs. Dead-eyes, Iron Strapped, Chains and Boly,
70 Boxes Tin,
80 Cwt. Copper in Bolts and Nails,
1 Anchor 13 Cwt, 0 qr, 25 lbs,
2 tons Hoop Iron,
A few pipes L. P. Teneriffe Wine,
70 barrels cargo Pork,
3000 minots Lisbon Salt,
2000 barrels Flour, } Partly in store and the remain-
400 ditto Pork, } der daily expected from above.
12 M bushels Wheat, }
40 hhd's and tierces Jamaica Sugar.

They will also shortly have for sale a cargo of Jamaica Rum—Also another of Sugar, Molasses and Coffee.

The timber grounds and houses at St. Roc's are under the care of Mr. F. Robitaille, Ship-builder, who can supply Ship masters or others with any of the articles there, on a short notice, and he will point out where masts, timber and other articles brought there are to be placed, and the charge for ground-rent,—another person will attend at the Cove, in charge of the boats and ground for hauling up, to whom persons wishing to let rafts on the beach or lots adjoining, any where betwixt Point à Pizeau and Messrs. Patterson, Dyke & Co's beach, will apply for leave.

JOHN MURE & Co.

Quebec, June 5, 1812.

FOR SALE BY JOHN STEWART,

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

ALSO,

9000 bushels Wheat,
200 barrels Superfine dried Flour,
400 ditto fine ditto,
1000 minots good boiling Pease,
10 hales Woolens,
10 ditto Hosiery, from Aberdeen,
20 chests Single Tea,
20 puncheons Jamaica Spirit,
30 pipes Port Wine,
20 ditto Madeira and Teneriffe ditto,
10 cases fine Charot, bottled in London,
10 ditto Port Wine ditto ditto,
10 boxes London made Mould Castles,
160 casks London bott'd porter & brown SNG,
75 ditto Bell's Ale,
Cal-de-Sac, 15th June, 1812.

EDUCATION.

G SPRATT, who has recently arrived from England, respectfully informs the inhabitants of this city, that he proposes opening an Academy for the instruction of a few young Gentlemen and Ladies. To enable him to pay a proper attention to his pupils and facilitate their improvement, his number will be limited to twenty-five. Parents and guardians, who may be disposed to entrust their children to his care, may rest on the strictest attention being paid both to their improvement and morals, and such it is hoped will be speedily their application, as no greater number can be admitted. His plan of Education will embrace Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Composition, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geography and Mathematics, together with the Latin and Greek languages. The Academy will open on Monday, June 29, 1812. For terms and admission, apply at the room of the Academy, in St. Famille street, corner of St. Joseph street, Upper Town.
Quebec, June 22, 1812.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

A good tight and strong vessel, of about 160 tons register, to go and take a Cargo of Cod-fish in Gaspe for the Mediterranean, calling at Gibraltar for orders. Apply to **BREHAUT & SHEPPARD**.
Quebec, June 16, 1812. u

FREIGHT TO LONDON.

The brigs **MORTON** and **KANGAROO**, are now loading for London, and will take freight on very moderate terms. Apply to
WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.
Quebec, June 8, 1812. u

WANTED—

A vessel of about 130 tons register, to load a cargo of red pine and deal, at the harbour of Mattan. A liberal freight will be given. Apply to
WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.
Quebec, June 8, 1812. u

FOR CHARTER.

To *Liverpool, Clyde, Bristol, or to any Port in St. George's Channel or Ireland*—the fine brig **ELIZA**, Wm. Wroughton, master,—will be ready to commence loading in a few days. For further particulars, apply to the captain, on board, at Mr. Wilson's wharf, or to **WM. HENDERSON & Co.**
Quebec, June 8, 1812. u

FOR CHARTER.

To *Leith, Clyde, or Liverpool, or any other Port in Great Britain or Ireland, or any admissible Port on the Continent*—the good brigantine **BREDALEBANE**, 210 tons register measurement, 1 M^r Farlane, master—she has excellent accommodations for passengers. Apply to the master, on board, or to
JONES, WHITE & MELVIN.
Quebec, June 9, 1812. u

WANTED to charter—a vessel of about 150 tons register (A 1, at Lloyd's) to load a cargo of wheat, for Gibraltar. Apply to
WILLIAM HENDERSON, & Co.
Quebec, 25th May, 1812. u

FOR SALE OR CHARTER

The good Schooner **INDUSTRY**, 84 Tons measurement, will carry upwards of 700 Barrels, just arrived from Halifax, and will be ready to receive a cargo on board in a few days. The **INDUSTRY** was completely fitted out this Spring and will require no additional expense to be sent to sea or employed in the river trade, for which she is well calculated.—For further particulars apply to Capt **Frs DUMONT**, on board, or to
LOUIS DELAMARE,
Quebec, 25 May, 1812. u

FOR SALE OR CHARTER—

The good brig **AMELIA**, 140 tons measurement, built last year of the best materials. She is well adapted for a wheat vessel, or for the Newfoundland trade, and will be ready to take in a cargo in a few days.—apply to Capt. Moore, on board, at St. Andrew's wharf, or to
LOUIS DELAMARE.
Quebec, Ma. 18, 1812. u

FOR GREENOCK.

The well-known and fast-sailing coppered ship **AURORA**, capt. McDonald—will be ready to receive on board a cargo in a few days and be dispatched immediately. She has excellent accommodations for passengers, and is, in every respect, a desirable vessel for a wheat or other cargo. Apply to
JOHN DEMPSTER.
Quebec, May 18, 1812. u

FOR SALE,

The good new BRIG, now building at New Wicklow Cove, opposite to Diamond Harbour, and will be ready to launch in the month of June.—For particulars apply on the premises, or to Messrs. **ROGERS & Co.** Lower Town.
Quebec, May 1, 1812. u

FOR CHARTER OR FREIGHT—the last sailing snow **LITTLE BELT**—Apply to capt. James Wilson, on board, at St. Andrew's wharf, or to
JACOB POZER.

N. B. Two-thirds of the above vessel is offered for sale on reasonable terms of payment; or barter for liquors, &c. or merchandize.
J. P.
Quebec, May 25, 1812. u

FOR CHARTER,

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

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

TO BE LET, and possession given immediately; Apartments in a house in St. John street. For particulars apply to the Editor.
Quebec, June 23, 1812. u

FOR CHARTER.

To London, Liverpool, Clyde or any other Port in Great Britain or Ireland, or to any admissible Port on the Continent—The good Brigantine **DUNDEE**, Robert Anderson, master, of 174 Tons Register Burthen. Apply to Capt Anderson on board or to
WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.
Quebec, 2d June, 1812. u

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO LONDON.

The good Brig **KANGAROO**, register 167 tons, for which vessel a clever Mate is wanted.—All demands against said Brig are requested to be sent in to the subscribers, who will hereafter order all her necessities themselves.
Wm. HENDERSON & Co.
Quebec, 2d June, 1812. u

TO SELL OR LET, the House lately occupied by the Subscriber—the terms will be easy. For particulars apply to him on the spot.
P. A. DE BONNE.
La Canardiere, 13 Juin, 1812. c

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

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

To let and possession given 1st May,

WHAT large two Stories-high House, with Vault, and a large Store, adjoining the House, at present occupied by *Francis Boucher, Esqr.* Saulx-au-Matelot Street. For further particulars apply to the proprietor,
ROBT. RITCHIE, Senr.
Quebec, 27th April, 1812.

To let and possession given 1st May,

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

To let and possession given 1st May,

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

WHO HAS ALSO FOR SALE,

130 barrels sugar,
70 puncheons Jamaica spirits,
31 ditto Lecward Island,
100 barrels rosin,
40 ton assorted flat iron,
10 ton best staple cordage, from 1½ to 2½,
12 coils hawser laid, from 3½ to 5½,
10000 feet white pine timber,
And a small quantity of Port and Madeira wine in quarter casks.
J. G.

LANDING at the subscriber's wharf, from on board the brig **Resolution** and schooner **Providence**—
High proof Jamaica spirits,
Strong well-flavored rum,
Molasses,
Bright Muscovado sugar, in hhds, and bbls,
Green Jamaica coffee in hhds, barrels and bags,
Pimento, a few Cases Noyeau and other Martinique Liqueurs of the first quality, the whole of which he will dispose of on reasonable terms.

ALSO FOR SALE,

THE good Schooner **PROVIDENCE** 67 Tons measurement per register, will carry 600 barrels, she is well adapted for the River Trade or to send to Sea having been fitted out at a considerable expense this Spring, her standing and running rigging as also the sails are new, for further particulars and terms of payment apply to
LOUIS DELAMARE,
St. Andrew's Wharf.

Who has on hand, Fine Flour, Cordage, Turpentine, Pipe and Pancheon Packs, Hoops, &c.
Quebec, 25th May, 1812.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT one hundred barrels Pot-ashes, just now passing inspection.
WM. BURNS.
Quebec, June 1, 1812.
Also—250 barrels prime beef, inspected a few days ago, and 20 thousand staves, assorted. u

BOOKS AND STATIONARY,

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

FOR SALE,

175 barrels Prime Beef,
50 — — — — — Pork,
10 — — — — — Mess ditto,
200 — — — — — fine Flour,
2000 minots excellent WHEAT cribbled,
3000 lbs. Cheese,
18 cases yellow Soap,
70 Smoked Hams,
150 kegs Lard,
14 pieces of Gin,
30 tierces of Biscuit,
6 pipes of Port Wine,
2500 feet small Oak Timber,
5 M. dressed West India Staves,
Apply to **JAMES HEATH,**
Queen's Wharf, 30th May, 1812.

FOR SALE BY LINCOLN & JOLLIFFE,
Choice old London port, Madeira wine in pipes & hhds,
Best do. market do. do. do. & do.
Ditto India do. do. do. do. & do.
Ditto London particular T. veride do. do. & do.
10 barrels prime Beef,
10 ditto do. pork, inspected May, 1812.
Anchors from 1½ to 20 cwt,
Kedges and Grapnels from 50 to 150 lbs,
Sheathing Paper and Oakum,
Cables of 14 and 11 inches,
Hawsers of 7 — 6 do. new and twice laid,
Cordage new and twice laid from 2 to 6 inches,
Bolt Rope, Sail Twine and Needles,
Sweet Lead, Spikes, Blister and Sugar Steel,
50 M. standard Staves, laying at Montreal,
50 — do. do. do. Sillery,
Red pine Spars in the rough and dressed from 10 to 18 inch
An assortment of white pine Mast 15 inches and upwards,
well calculated for the private trade

Ash Oars and red pine Lathwood,
3000 feet red pine Timber, }
2000 — white — do. } laying at Point Levie,
400 — Oak do. }
And an assortment of best patent Cordage, now landing from the Brig George's Adventure, Capt. Reaveley.
Quebec, 16th June, 1812.

TO BE RAFFLED, 28th June, 1812, at the Union Inn, a fine young MARE, rising seven, with a complete set of plated English HARNESS, never above ten times used, also a large commodious new CALASH with a cover to it, quite entire and good, only built last fall.—Mare valued £30—Calash £30—Harness £10—The Subscription paper to be found at this Office and at the Union Inn—each subscriber four dollars—to be paid at throwing.—Quebec, 11th June, 1812.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, MAY 9, 1819.
(Transmitted by Sir E. Pellew.)

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP VICTORIOUS,
Port St. George, Lissa, March 3.

Sir,—On the 16th ult. I arrived off the Port of Venice; the weather was very foggy at the time, and continued so to the 21st, which prevented me reconnoitering the port. At half past two o'clock p. m. a large ship with two more brigs and two sloops in the same direction. All sail was made in chase. At four o'clock I made the Weazle's signal to prepare for action; at this time I was convinced that the ship seen was one of the enemy's line-of-battle ships, proceeding from Venice to the port of Pola in Istria. The enemy were sailing in a line of battle, with the two gun-boats and one brig a-head, the other two brigs in a line astern.—At half past two o'clock a. m. I perceived that one of the enemy's brigs dropped astern, and that the line-of-battle ship had shortened sail to allow her to close again. I hailed the Weazle, and ordered Captain Andrew to endeavour to pass the Victorious, and if possible to bring the brig a-stern of the Commodore to action, in hopes of inducing him to shorten sail, which had the desired effect. At a quarter past four o'clock, his Majesty's brig Weazle commenced the action with the two brigs. At half-past four we commenced action at the distance of half-pistol shot with the line-of-battle ship, neither ship having fired a single shot until that time. At five we perceived a brig to blow up; at day-light I perceived the Weazle in chase of the brigs, the gun-boats not in sight. I recalled her, as she did not appear to close with the chase. We were at this time in seven fathoms water, off the Point of Grado, and I was fearful we might want assistance from her, in case either of the ships had got on shore on the bank. Capt. Andrew, on being recalled, placed his brig very judiciously on the bow of the line-of-battle ship, within pistol shot and in that situation he gave her three broadsides. The enemy for nearly the last two hours had been rendered perfectly unmanageable, and had kept up a very slow fire, and that chiefly from two guns on the quarter-deck; her mizen-mast fell over her side about a quarter before nine o'clock. At nine they hailed us, and said they had struck; I sent on board Mr. Peake, the first Lieutenant, to take possession of her. I found the squadron we had engaged consisted of two gun-boats, the Mameluke brig of 10 guns, and Jena and Mercure of 18 guns each, with the Rivoli of 74 guns, bearing the broad pendant of Commodore Barre, the Commander in Chief of the enemy's forces in the Adriatic. From the length of the action, and the smoothness of the water, the loss of men, and the damages on both sides, I am sorry to say, have been very great indeed, neither ship having been above half-musket shot distance from each other during the whole of the action, which only ceased at intervals, when the ships were hid from each other by the fog and smoke, and were not even able to see the flashes of each other's guns.

I feel great satisfaction in saying that the conduct of Commodore Barre, during the whole of the action, convinced me I had to deal with a most gallant and brave man, and, in the manoeuvring his ship, a most experienced and skilful officer. He did not surrender his ship till nearly two hours after she was rendered unmanageable, and had 100 killed or wounded; his Captain and most of his officers either killed or wounded. By the return, you will perceive, Sir, that our loss too has been very severe. I have to regret, as well as the service, the loss of two very fine young men, Lieuts. Thomas H. Griffiths and Robert S. Ashbridge, of the royal marines, who were mortally wounded early in the action, with many other brave and good men, both seamen and marines. The conduct of the officers has been throughout highly meritorious, both during the action, and also in securing the masts of the ships, in the very bad weather we met before we gained the port of Lissa. Having received a contusion from a splinter early in the action, for some days afterwards I have been deprived nearly of my eye-sight; all which time the exertions of Mr. Peake, my senior lieutenant, prevented my inability from being any detriment to the service. The Rivoli, in crossing the Gulph of Fiume, lost her fore and main masts; but by the exertions of lieutenants White and Coffin, who had charge of her, she was brought safe into the port of Lissa under jury-masts. I feel particularly indebted to Captain Andrew of the Weazle, for his exertions during the action, and also for the assistance he gave to the Rivoli afterwards. I have sent inclosed a copy of his letter, reporting to me his conduct, and that of his officers and crew, during the night of the action. He particularly mentions his senior lieutenant, whom he strongly

recommends to the notice of the commander in chief. The numbers of the wounded, and the severity of the wounds, have caused Mr. Baird, the Surgeon, and Mr. O'Meara, the only assistant on board, very great fatigue. The conduct of Mr. W. H. Gibbons, and Mr. John J. Keeling, master's mates, deserves notice. The conduct of Capt. Stevens, of the royal marines I cannot avoid mentioning, and that of Mr. Crawford, the master, was perfectly to my satisfaction. During the whole of this severe action not a single explosion took place on board, or a single man hurt, either through carelessness or accident; both the officers and men, for their steady and cool conduct deserve every credit. I have sent herewith the returns, as far as I have been able to procure, of the killed and wounded on board the Rivoli. I landed a great number of the wounded prisoners in Istria, having sent a flag of truce to the Town of Pirang, to request the commandant of that port would send off boats to receive them, which accordingly he did. I have sent the remainder of them from this port in a schooner to Spalatro, in Dalmatia. When we commenced the action, the Victorious had only 506 persons actually on board, 60 of whom were in the sick list; but most of the sick were able to assist in the action. The Rivoli had on board 862 persons at the commencement of the action.

I have the honor to be &c.

(Signed) JOHN TALBOT,

Capt. of the Victorious,

To C. Rowley, Esq. Capt. of the Eagle & }
senior officer in the Adriatic. }

Extract from the St. Vincent Gazette of the 2d May.

VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

After all the misfortunes which the Island of St. Vincent has felt, a still greater lay in reserve, in the dreadful eruption of the mountain of La Soufriere; an eruption of which the first symptoms and their terrible effects are beyond all description. The following are a part of the details, which are all that we could learn, of this appalling event.

On Monday last a violent explosion was heard in the mountain, which was immediately followed by an immense column of thick and sulphurous smoke, spreading in volumes round the crater; when the latter, on a sudden, vomited an immense quantity of volcanic matter. The surface of the ground was immediately covered with cinders, presenting the most alarming aspect; and the noise which issued from the bowels of the mountain threw all the country round into the most frightful consternation. But this is not all; a precise idea must, if possible, be given of a scene still more appalling. The eruption continuing with redoubled violence, Thursday night and yesterday morning, presented at the same moment, one of those terrible and sublime aspects of which the imagination can form no idea. The mountain was all in flames, and from every part, in the midst of the most frightful noise, vomited immense sheets of fire, ignited stones, and even enormous fragments of rocks; which, in falling, caused the most dreadful ravage among the cattle straying in the country; while from its yawning sides were precipitated torrents of burning matter.

A feeble idea may be formed of the heat and intensity of this terrible fire, when it is known that a thick volcanic shower fell, for several hours, on every part of the island, accompanied, at intervals, by violent convulsions of earthquakes; by the fall of rocks thrown up from the mountain; and by all the destructive effects of the burning lava. The light of the flames which issued from the mouth of the crater afforded a spectacle of the most imposing nature; and the fiery stones, which rose to the clouds, had the appearance of so many rockets. The vivid and animated fires which inflamed the atmosphere of the mountain, connected with the formidable roar, with which the thunder of the heaviest artillery bears no comparison, resembled, in their appearance and noise, those which are some times seen and heard in a tempest, when at its height; and the sky was so obscured by thick clouds of smoke, that it was yesterday almost dark until ten o'clock.

Our terror increasing in proportion as the perspective around us became more and more terrific, added a new degree of horror to the horror of the scene. The whole island was in a state of trepidation, and the inhabitants, struck with a mortal panic, abandoned, with precipitation the houses, in order to seek some distant asylum. Yesterday, towards mid-day, the wind blew from the south-east, the sun re-appeared, and the sky, at last, became clear. We learn that the violence of the eruption has considerably diminished; but the habitations,

to windward and leeward, are all covered with cinders and liquified matter.

We have not yet been able to learn the extent of the damage done; nor the number of the unfortunate persons that have perished. The principal rivers of the island, those particularly within the influence of the volcano, are all dried up. The vegetables, serving as provisions, are within the space of several miles, entirely destroyed; and the Savannahs on the windward and leeward parts of the island, are covered with ashes and withered substances, to such a degree, as to afford no further pasture to cattle.

This then is the moment for employing the most efficacious means of applying a remedy to the ills at all times occasioned by such deplorable disasters; and we have the confidence to believe that the legislature will hasten to take all the measures that will most efficaciously favor the importation of provisions sufficient for the wants of the inhabitants.

Information is just received from the Post d'Owney, it appears that this part of the island presents nothing but objects of horror and desolation. The vast black house which was built there is overcast; and the chain of mountains to windward is separated in two, vomiting torrents of lava, which have, in their passage, consumed every thing on the sides of the mountain; and have killed the valleys, to the depth of several inches. A volcanic substance, resembling the scoriae thrown from forges. The noise of the explosion was so terrible, in this part of the island, that it is almost impossible to form an idea of it, without combining all that is terrific in the impetuous howling of the winds, the roaring of the wrathful sea; the noise of cannon, and peals of rolling thunder, confusedly mixed together.

Since the above was written, accounts have been received that the eruption had, in a great measure, subsided; and that nothing further was apprehended from its effects.

MR. JOHN RANDOLPH TO HIS CONSTITUENTS.

To the Freeholders of Charlotte, Prince Edward, Buckingham, and Cumberland.

FELLOW CITIZENS—I dedicate to you the following fragment. That it appears in its present mutilated state is to be ascribed to the successful usurpation which has reduced the Freedom of Speech in one branch of the American Congress to an empty name. It is now established for the first time, and in the period of your representation, that the House may and will refuse to hear a member in his place, or even to receive a motion from him upon the momentous subject that can be presented to Legislative decision.—A similar motion was brought forward by the Republican minority in the year 1798, before those modern inventions for stifling freedom of debate had been discovered. It was discussed as a matter of right and was abandoned by the mover in consequence of additional information [the correspondence of our Senators at Paris] laid before Congress by the President. In "the regal terror" the Father of the Sedition Law had not the hardihood to prevent the liberty of speech, much less the right of free debate on the floor of Congress. This invasion of the public liberties was reserved for self-styled Reactionaries, who hold your understandings in such contempt with flatter themselves that you will overlook their every outrage upon the great first principle of free government in consideration of their professions of tender regard for the privileges of the people. It is for you to decide whether they have undervalued your intelligence and spirit, or whether they have formed a just estimate of your character. You do not require to be told that the violation of the rights of him whom you have deputed to represent you is an invasion of the rights of every man among 80% of every individual in society. If this abuse be suffered to pass unredeemed—and the people alone are competent to apply the remedy—we must bid adieu to a free form of government forever.

Having learned from various sources that a declaration of war would be attempted on Monday next, with closed doors, I deemed it my duty to endeavor, by any exertion of my constitutional functions, to arrest this heaviest of all possible calamities, and avert it from our happy country. I accordingly made the effort of which I now give you the result, and of the success of which you will already have been informed before these pages can reach you. I pretend only to give you the substance of my unfinished argument. The glowing words—the language of the heart—have passed away with the occasion that called them forth. They are no longer under my con-

oul. My design is simply to submit to you the views which have induced me to consider a war with England, under existing circumstances, as comporting neither with the interest nor the honor of the American people, but as an idolatrous sacrifice of both, on the altar of French rapacity, perfidy and ambition.

France has for years past offered us terms of undefined commercial arrangements, at the price of a war with England, which hitherto we have not wanted firmness and virtue to reject. The price is now to be paid. We are retired of holding out; and following the example of the nations of continental Europe; entangled in the artifices, or awed by the power of the destroyer of mankind; we are prepared to become instrumental to his projects of universal dominion.—Before these pages meet your eye, the last republic of the earth will have enlisted under the banners of the tyrant and become a party to his cause. The blood of American Freemen must flow to cement his power, to aid, in stifling the last struggles of afflicted and persecuted man; to deliver into his hands the patriots of Spain and Portugal, to establish his Empire over the ocean and over the land that gave our forefathers birth; to forge our own chains!—And yet, my friends, we are told as we were told in the days of the mad ambition of Mr. Adams, "that the finger of heaven points to war." Yes the finger of heaven does point to war. It points to war, as it points to the manions of eternal misery and torture—as to a flaming beacon warning us of that vortex which we may not approach but with certain destruction. It points to desolated Europe and warns us of the chastisement of those nations who have offended against the justice and almost beyond the mercy of Heaven. It announces, the wrath to come upon those who ungrateful for the bounty of providence, not satisfied with peace, liberty, security, plenty at home, fly, as it were, into the face of the Most High and tempt his forbearance.

To you, in this place, I can speak with freedom, and it becomes me to do so; nor shall I be deterred by the evils and the snares of those who hold as "foolishness," all that avows not of worldly wisdom, from expressing fully and freely those sentiments which it has pleased God, in his mercy, to engrave upon my heart.

These are no ordinary times. The state of the world is unexampled. The war of the present day is not like that of our revolution, or any which preceded it, at least in modern times. It is a war against the liberty and happiness of mankind. It is a war of which the whole human race are the victims, to gratify the pride and lust of power of a single individual. I beseech you, put it to your own bosom how far it becomes you as freemen, as christians, to give your aid and sanction to this impious and bloody warfare against your brethren of the human family. To such among you, I say each there be, who are in capable to motives not more dignified and manly than they are injuriously wise, I would make a different appeal. I adjure you by the regard which you have for your own security, property, for the liberties and inheritance of your children, by all that you hold dear and sacred, to interpose your constitutional powers to save your country and yourselves from a calamity the issue of which it is not given to human foresight to divine.

Ask yourselves if you are willing to become the virtual allies of Bonaparte? are you willing, for the sake of annexing Canada to the Northern States, to submit to that overgrowing system of taxation, which sends the European labourer supplicating to bed? to maintain by the sweat of your brow armies at whose hands you are to receive a future master? Suppose Canada ours. Is there any one among you who would ever be, in any respect, the better for it?—the richer—the freer—he happier—he more secure? And is it for a boon like this, that you would join in the warfare against the liberties of man in the other hemisphere, and put your own in jeopardy for it? Is it for the nominal privilege of a licenced trade with France that you would abandon your lucrative commerce with G. Britain, Spain and Portugal, and their Asiatic, African and American dependencies—in a word, with every region of those vast continents? That commerce which gives a vent to your tobacco, grain, flour, cotton; in short, to all your native products, which are denied a market in France.

There are not wanting, men so weak as to suppose that their approbation of warlike measures is a proof of personal gallantry, and that opposition to them indicates a want of that spirit which becomes a friend to his country; as if it required more courage and patriotism to join in the acclamation of the day, than steadily to oppose one's self to the mad infatuation to which every people and all governments have, at some time or other given way. Let

the history of Phocion, of Agis and of the Witts answer this question. My friends, do you expect to find those who are now loudest in the clamor for war, foremost in the ranks of battle? or is the honor of this nation indissolubly connected with the political reputation of a few individuals, who tell you they have gone too far to recede, and that you must pay with your ruin the price of this consistency—My friends, I have discharged my duty toward you; lamely and inadequately, I know, but to the best of my poor ability. The destiny of the American people is in their own hands. The net is spread for their destruction. You are enveloped in the coils of French duplicity; and if, which may heaven in its mercy forbid, you and your posterity are to become hewers of wood and drawers of water to the modern Pharaoh, it shall not be for the want of my best exertions to rescue you from the cruel and abject bondage. This sin, at least, shall not rest upon my soul.

JOHN RANDOLPH, of Roanoke.

May 30th, 1812.

From the London Morning Chronicle of May 22, 1812.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Lord Castlereagh brought up by order of the house, a copy of the letter written by lord Grenville Leveson Gower to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, respecting the statement of the assassin Bellingham, the letter bearing date the 17th May, 1812. Ordered to lie on the table.

CHANGE OF MINISTERS.

Mr. Stewart Wortley moved, pursuant to notice the day before, to submit to the house a motion for an address to the Prince Regent, praying his R. H. to take such measures as may be best calculated to form a strong and efficient administration. He stated that he was anxious, in the first place, to prevent, by the interposition of the house, the complete formation of a ministry then forming under circumstances that left no room to doubt their incompetency to carry on the affairs of the country. The previous question was moved on the part of the ministry. On a division—

For.....170
Against.....174

Majority against ministers...4

Mr. Wortley's question was then carried without a division.

A motion was read from the chair that the Resolution of the house be laid before H. R. H. the Prince Regent, by such members of the house as were of the Privy Council. The house divided—

For.....174
Against.....176

Majority against it... 2

It was afterwards moved that the address be carried up by the mover and seconder, Mr. Wortley and lord Milton, which was agreed to without a division.

The Editor of the Morning Chronicle says—We pledge ourselves to the truth of the following important fact:

On Tuesday last the American minister communicated to the ministers a despatch which he had received from the American minister at Paris, containing the formal renunciation, by the French government, of the Milan and Berlin decrees, as far as regards America; and which document of renunciation is dated as far back as April, 1811. This official notification was made by the French government to the American minister, in consequence of our Declaration, that whenever these decrees should be repealed, our orders in Council should also cease. This paper, which probably did not exist, and was perhaps ante-dated, now comes, however, substantiated to our Government, and, therefore, the orders in Council must stand repealed as far as concerns America.

A correspondence has taken place between the Earl of Liverpool, the Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Canning. It appears that the two latter refused to join the Administration from a difference of opinion respecting the Catholic question and the conduct of the war in the Peninsula. Lord Wellesley wishing to extend the scale of warfare.

By the Anholt bag of yesterday, we have ad-

vice from various situations in the Baltic; and from Gottenburg, as late as to the 16th instant. We have public journals by the same opportunity.

A messenger had arrived at Stockholm from St. Petersburg, who it is said, was the bearer of a favorable answer to advantageous propositions from Great Britain and Sweden, under which these three powers were to unite in a defensive league for their common security.

A letter from the Swedish side of the Sound (Holmsund) mentions that Sir James Saumarez was hourly expected, and that he was to transmit a proposal to Denmark, to which an unequivocal answer was to be required.

From the New York Columbian of June 20, 1812.

WAR DECLARED.

This important intelligence is received by this morning's mail, and by an express to General Bloomfield, commander of the troops and defences in and near the harbour of New York.

We do not learn that any formal manifesto or proclamation has been issued, but may expect it without delay.

The following extract is as particular on the subject as any thing we have seen.

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated June 17. "The die is cast—the Senate of the U. States have this day decided the question, after ten days debate, by a majority of 19 to 13. War, therefore, is inevitable. The house have passed a bill for issuing Exchequer bills, so there will be no need of direct taxes.

In consequence of the above event the following General Orders have been issued this morning.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters, New York, June 20, 1812.

General Bloomfield announces to the troops that war is declared against Great Britain, by the United States.

By order, B. H. MACPHERSON,

Aid-de-Camp.

Gen. Bloomfield, gen. Stevens, col. Williams, col. Scuyler and a number of other military officers, went on board the President, this day at noon, and the Argus is under weigh, and signals have been flying on board the commodore; but no arrangements or orders have transpired. Salutes were fired from one of the forts and the President, in honor of the General.

AN ACT

Declaring War between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof and the United States of America and their Territories.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That WAR be and the same is hereby declared to exist between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof, and the United States of America and their territories; and that the President of the United States be and he is hereby authorized to use the whole land and naval force of the United States to carry the same into effect, and to issue private armed vessels of the U. States commissions or letters of marque and general reprisal, in such form as he shall think proper, and under the seal of the United States, against the vessels, goods, and effects of the government of the same United Kingdom of G. Britain and Ireland, and the subjects thereof.

Approved, JAMES MADISON,
June 18, 1812.

It is to be regretted that the undecision and delay of Congress has procrastinated the declaration of war (the issuing of letters of marque and reprisal) until our legislature, which terminated a tedious and unusually protracted sitting yesterday, should have adjourned.—An express, which left town this morning, will not reach Albany in time to prevent their dispersion. And as their time expires on the first of July, the members elected for the next legislature, if any, must be convened by his excellency the governor.

The United States frigates Congress and United States, brig Argus, from the Delaware, arrived at Sandy Hook yesterday, in consequence of orders from government. The British frigate Belvidere, and Sloop of war Tartarus were on the fishing banks when the above vessels were in sight; and on observing them, we learn that they stood off.

Gazette.

Washington City, June 18.

The Senate of the United States have been sitting with closed doors the whole of the two last days. It is understood that before their adjournment yesterday (at half past 4 o'clock) the proposition said to have been made by the House of Representatives finally PASSED the Senate by a majority of several votes. It is said that various modifications of the measures of the house had been previously proposed and negatived.

A message was on Tuesday received in Congress, from the President, transmitting the declaration of the British Government lately published, as officially notified to our *Chargé des Affaires* at London, by the British Government, together with Mr. Russell's note thereon to the British Secretary for foreign affairs. The note is of considerable length, and goes into a full examination of the principles of that instrument.

The public proceedings of Congress, for some days past, have been rather uninteresting (and we on that account the less regret the necessity which compels us again to defer a detail of them) with the exception of the Bill authorising an issue of treasury notes.

This bill was considered in committee of the whole in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, and opposed at some length by Mr. Randolph, and also by Mr. Tallmadge and Mr. Kay, and supported by Messrs. Cheever, Nelson and M'Kim. A motion made by Mr. Randolph to strike out the first Section of the bill, and negatived by a large majority; and the bill was ordered to be read a third time.

The bill was yesterday accordingly read a third time, and on the question of its passage was opposed by Messrs. Slow, Gold and Pitkin; and supported by Messrs. Wright, Bibb, Mitchell, M'Kim and Cheever, and was passed by a vote of 33 to 43.

Official intelligence had been received at Landserona, that actual hostilities had commenced between Russia and France: that Bonaparte was on his way for St. Petersburg, with an army of 400,000 men, and that the Russians were making great preparations to give him a *severe* reception. The whole of Prussia had been taken possession of by the French.

France is so confident of war with Russia that she has given orders for capturing the ships of her intended enemy.

TRADE WITH FRANCE.

A notification from the Treasury was on Monday made public, in answer to an application from the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the East India Company, by which we learn that permission will be given for the exportation of tea to France, in vessels of not less than 100 tons burthen. Bonds to be given in double the value of the teas shipped, to prove the landing of the teas in France, by affidavit of the Master of each vessel, and certificate of a neutral Merchant, resident at the port where the teas may be landed. Permission to continue in force for six months.

NEW YORK, JUNE 22.

Yesterday morning the frigates *President*, *Com. Rodgers*; *U. States*, *Com. Decatur*; *Com. Ross*, *Capt Smith*; sloop of war *Hornet*, *Capt Lawrence*, and brig *Argus* all sailed from this port on cruise.

(This American Squadron got to sea about half past 4 P. M.)

We understand the Commodore received his instructions yesterday morning, by an Express from the Secretary of the Navy.)

MONTREAL, JUNE 27.

Since our last, we have received advice that another British vessel, with British property on board has been seized on Lake Ontario by the Americans. The meaning of all this surely cannot be mistaken.

We are happy to announce that the armed vessel the *Roy George* on Lake Ontario has been completely manœuvred, and is now fully prepared to command respect in that quarter, essential to the protection of Upper-Canada.

DEED.—In Upper Canada, Mr. PETER FORTIER, aged 24 years. He was cruelly murdered in his bed, during the night, together with two other persons, by the Indians. The young gentleman who has thus early

fallen a victim to the ungovernable and blood thirsty character of the savages, was a son of Mr. P. M. FORTIER, now resident in this city, and formerly Lieutenant, commanding one of His Majesty's vessels on the Lakes, a service in which he was engaged during 22 years.

QUÉBEC, JUNE 30, 1812.

Since our last we have been, we confess, surprised not a little, by an act of the American government, bearing all the features of the most infatuated perversity. It is no less an act than a pointed and unqualified declaration of war against Great Britain. And this without any thing like a justifiable plea, from the government, not of a military, but of an agricultural and commercial people; a people whose habits are any thing but those of a soldier.

All the steps of the American government, for some years past, have clearly evinced a determined and persevering enmity to the peace and prosperity of the people they were appointed to rule over; until, at length, in direct opposition to the disposition of that people, they have adopted measures to wrest from their hands the plough and the ledger; and in their place, to force on them what they have been unused to, the musket and the sword. And this without being able to convince their minds of the necessity of a change so unsuited to their habits; because it is impossible that the mind of any man capable of reasoning for himself, can be impressed with such conviction. To plunge a people into the horrors of war, requires for its justification no less a plea than one of the most impetuous and unavoidable necessity. A plea that should carry conviction with it without a possibility of its being questioned. But, far from this being the case, the leading men of that government have acted under an over-ruling influence diametrically opposite to the interest and wish of their country. We much fear that French gold has been a powerful incentive to their letting slip the dogs of war, because we cannot account for the act on any rational principle. As to all their violent declamations against the British government, they are nothing more than means employed to bend the people to their purposes; and to cover their own selfish views.

Should the people of the U. States consider it to be their duty, however opposite to their wishes and opinions, to embark in a war against G. Britain, because such has been the pleasure of their rulers; and should they, at any time, undertake to invade the Canadas, we cannot doubt, at a moment, but the inhabitants of these provinces will do their duty; not from a principle of obedience to their rulers only; but from a conviction that they have a cause of their own; a cause that will, from every impulse, as well private as public, call up all their energies to defend it. Their homes, their altars, their lands, all that is dear and dear to them will be at stake.

The chivalric spirit of the American government reminds us strongly of the colonnelling inclination of squireheadship.

"Which made some take him for a fool,

That knives do work with, call'd a fool."

The clattering band of British strength will, we trust, before many months are over their heads, restore those democracy to their senses, and convince them how much they have suffered by French intrigue and French gold.

By our columns it will be seen of how much importance the loss of Mr. Perceval has been to the British administration, they having sunk from the support of a numerous and commanding majority, in the house of commons into a minority, on the question of an address to the Prince Regent, praying His Royal Highness to be pleased to appoint a strong and efficient administration. It is thought that Lord Wellesley and Mr. Canning will come on, on their own terms, and not the whig party. If so, energy will still be the system. The dissatisfaction of Earl Wellesley, indeed, has principally arisen from a persuasion that the war was not conducted with all the requisite vigour to give it complete success.

Bellingham, the atrocious assassin of Mr. Perceval has been hanged.

It will be seen by our list of arrivals that a french squadron is said to be out and that it has destroyed from 30 to 40 of our merchantmen. This is an event, if true, to be regretted; but some losses, in so long a war, we must expect. All that the French navy dare undertake is now and then, a predatory cruise, and then take shelter in port. The sea is wide, and it is not an easy matter for our ships of war to fall in with them, as they doubtless employ every manœuvre to baffle them in a pursuit. The American war will unquestionably enable the french

ships to become bolder, as much of our force will be called off from their coasts.

QUÉBEC, 27th JUNE, 1812.

To the Editor of the *Quebec Mercury*.

Sir—I have seen, with some degree of surprise, an intimation in your last number, which is calculated to mislead the public mind as to the real state of our Marine Establishment on the Lakes. So far from this branch of service being neglected it is in the most perfect state of equipment and preparation, and as decidedly superior to that of the enemy, on the Lakes of Upper Canada, as the British Navy is on the Atlantic.

The whole of the *Marine* on both Lakes has undergone a thorough repair, and two new Ships of War added to the list. All the vessels are armed with new Ordnance of the most improved construction, and a strong detachment selected from the Newfoundland Regiment (who have been accustomed to the naval service) and embarked on board the vessels to place them on the war establishment.

That our enemies will take every opportunity of misrepresenting us is what we have reason to expect; and that individuals should be found amongst ourselves, capable of spreading false reports, which have a tendency to heighten the insolence and encourage the detestable spirit of the enemy, while they are calculated to drain the just hopes and confidence of the loyal inhabitants of these Provinces in their own Government, is a circumstance much to be regretted.

AN OFFICER.

We are happy to be set right with respect to the strength of our marine establishment on the lakes; but our satisfaction would have been enhanced had the officer evinced penetration and liberality enough to have discovered better motives for our objection. We must, at the same time, be permitted to express our regret that, notwithstanding our superior strength, the captures in question should have been made by a power so much our inferior.

EDITOR.

The following extract of a letter received from Montreal, will serve to show the honourable and spirited exertions made by the Militia of that place, to meet the attempts that our new enemy may make upon them; we hail it as a pledge and as a specimen of a determined resolution, throughout the Militia of this Province, to defend to the utmost, the important interests which the good of all of us have at stake, in the present Contest.

It is highly gratifying to know that the Governor Chief intends being with us in the beginning of the week as I think he will be pleased with the zeal of the Militia.—I expect that in the course of the next week three hundred of the first Battalion will be in uniform and ready to receive arms.—The other four Battalions I understood preparing to follow the example, and to have good expectations of our being able to furnish for this City and Island, twelve hundred men of good strength and confidence, for the defence of the country.

We are happy to see our young men of the third Battalion of Quebec Militia, come forward with alacrity to qualify themselves for the defence of the country, in case the enemy should be daring enough to leave their habitable houses to court danger in the Canals. Should at any time be thus enterprising, they will find that Canadians have not degenerated; and that they will be received in a manner to make them repent of their temerity. If English and French be considered as natural enemies, Canadians and Yankees are not less so.

A notification is posted up in the streets from the Police office of this city, requiring all subjects or citizens of the United States or persons claiming citizenship in the United States, to leave the city of Quebec by twelve o'clock tomorrow (Wednesday) and the District of Quebec, by Friday, 12 o'clock.

We understand that an indulgence to the extent of five or twelve days, is and will be granted to such as have business to settle, on their finding approved security.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Writers, who put us to the expence of postage, must excuse us, if we pay no attention to their productions.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

- 23—Watson, J. Roper, 35 days from Whitehaven, to G. & W. Hamilton, in ballast.
- 24—Brig Isabella, T. Scott, 56 days from Plymouth, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. general cargo. 8 passengers.
- 25—Ship Friends, Stephenson, 35 days from Gibraltar, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. in ballast.
- 27—Ship Isabella, Downey, 7 weeks from London to —ballast.
- 28—Wanbeck, Wotton, 36 days from Lisbon, to J. Davison Esqr. ballast.
- Brig Malvina, Smith, 20 days from Portsmouth, to Auldjo, Maitland & Co. ballast.—Intelligence, a Squadron, had got out of France and destroyed from 30 to 40 sail of Merchant men in Lat. 48. N. and 14 Long W.
- Ship Hannah, Mathison, 35 days from Newcastle, to Linthorne & Jolliffe, ballast.
- Brig Admiral Rowley, Howard, 20 days from Carbonniere, to Linthorne & Jolliffe, ballast.
- 30—Flora, Rony, 38 days from Aberdeen, to Auldjo, Maitland & Co. ballast.
- Ship Mary, Henderson, 42 days from Portsmouth, to J. Stewart, ballast—sailed under convoy of H. M. ship Savage, 24 vessels in company, 4 transports with troops—parted convoy in lon. 40 W.
- Brig Ceres, Paxton, 37 days from Whitehaven, to Irvine, Macnaught & Co. ballast.
- Ship Perseverance, Spence, six weeks from Portsmouth, to Patterson, Dyke & Co. ballast, sailed with the Savage.
- Brig Speedy, Silly, 14 days from Fortune Bay, to Menro & Bell, ballast.
- Brig Devon, Butterfield, 21 days from St Johns, Newfoundland, to J. Colman & Co. cargo rum, molasses, oil, &c.—passengers 22 men, women and children.
- Brig Good Intent, Roxby, 7 weeks from London, to W. Oviatt, ballast.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 24th June, 1812.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR has been pleased to appoint THOMAS COFFIN, PIERRE IGNACE DAHLER-SOULT, and DAN EL MURRAY, Esqrs. Commissioners for erecting a Common Gaol, with its Dependencies, in the District of Three Rivers.

Also, BENJAMIN NICOLAS DOUCET, Esq. to be Treasurer and Clerk to the abovementioned Commissioners.

Mr. PIERRE FLORENT BAILLARGE' has been duly appointed Road Treasurer for the City of Quebec; and the Public are required to take notice accordingly.

PERAULT & GREEN, Clerks, Peace.

SAND STORM—AT SEA!

Account of a storm of Sand and Ashes at sea, on board the ship *Whar Oak*, from the River Oronoke, arrived at Portsmouth, N.H. lat. 42, 48. N. long 60, 27. W. on the 1st of May, 1812.—No land in sight.

At 8 o'clock in the morning, the horizon assumed a thick or brassy appearance, and shortly after there began to fall a Sand, of a dark grey colour, which continued to decrease in the size of the grain of sand until it became a very fine substance, similar to ashes. It continued until 3 P.M. when it almost ceased. In the height of this most uncommon storm, at about 9 o'clock we sat breakfast by the light of a candle, and it was so dark that there was obliged to be kept a light in the binnacle, as it was impossible for the man at the helm to see the compass—and directly after obliged to wear ship and stand back to the Southward, as we judged it impossible for the men to stand in it, it appearing so much thicker to the northward of us.—The rigging and blocks were all filled with this rain of sand, so that it was with difficulty we could start a brace, and we judge that it fell as much as one inch in depth on the ship's deck.

Any person doubting this statement can by applying to the printer at Portsmouth, see some of both the sand and ashes and we the undersigned are willing to testify that they were obtained in the manner above specified.

WM. STOCKER,
JOHN BASDEN.

Brigadier Gen. Bloomfield, of the U. S. army is Governor of New-Jersey, and Chancellor of the State!

The democrats used to pretend to be afraid of a consolidated instead of a federal government. But one thing is principle when their friends are concerned, and another when they are not!

Extract from the Resolves passed at a Democratic meeting at Richmond, Virginia.

"Resolved, That we have viewed with high feelings of resentment the various wrongs of the government of France, by repeated and numerous spoliation on our commerce, arrestations and imprisonments of our seamen; by haughty perfidious and contemptuous disregard of our remonstrances and demand of justice; and especially that the recent burnings of our ships on the high seas by an armed Squadron, and at a moment too when she promised a pause in her hostilities and a reparation for her wrongs, reflect disgrace upon the government that would submit to them; that they call for but one sentiment in our bosoms—a spirit of vengeance; and that, unless the negotiation now pending should speedily eventuate in an honorable adjustment of these aggressions, we trust that our government will, in due season, mete out the same measure to France which they are about to mete out to Great Britain."

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, TO-MORROW, at ONE o'clock, at FRs. QUIROUET & Co.'s Auction Room, for account of the Underwriters &c.

TWO Cases Ladies fashionable White, Black, and Brown Beaver Hats and Bonnets. Gentlemen's fine and coarse hats, silk Umbrellas, &c.

ALSO,

A few Barrels of excellent Corn Beef, and a General Assortment of DRY GOODS.

Quebec, 30th June, 1812.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on THURSDAY next, the 2d July at the Subscribers', at ONE o'clock:

A General Assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable to the season.—ALSO, 12 Hhds. Muscovado Sugar, 20 Jars Vinegar, 30 Boxes Glass, 10 Hampers Porter, 100 Bolts of round Bars of Iron, 20 Casks Nails, 4 Casks G. saws.

And for Account of the Underwriters, 9 Boxes sh. Iron damaged and landed out of the *Vonholts*, capt. Lee, from Bristol.

JONES & MUNRO.

Quebec, 29th June, 1812.

FOR SALE,

BY the subscribers, at their stores, in St. Peter street, very cheap for cash—

20 bales cloths, scarlet, blue, green, and grey, fit for (military service,

5 do. Kerseymeres, do. do. do.

6 do. white flannels, do. do.

3 do. Blankets,

100 doz. military stockings,

6 trunks calicoes,

2 do. 6-3 shawls,

4 do. pocket handkerchiefs,

3 do. cotton shirting and striped ditto,

50 pieces Irish dowlax,

1 box cotton lace,

50 doz. cotton hose,

20 barrels Muscovado sugar,

12 boxes Martinique liqueur, noyeau,

Snoff, Plug and Pig-tail tobacco,

20 coils assorted cordage,

20 doz. English spades and shovels,

10 bags corks,

3 doz. gentlemen's saddles.

F. QUIROUET & Co.,

Quebec, June 30, 1812.



FOR LIVERPOOL.—The good Brig SENTON, Isaac Scott master, burthen per register two hundred and thirty ton, is now ready to take in, on freight, on moderate terms, has good accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to Capt. Scott, at the Queen's wharf, or to

GEORGE SYMES.

Quebec, 29th June, 1812.

POST OFFICE.

A Mail for England via Halifax will be closed on Monday next, the 6th July, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE,

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

JOHN DEMPSTER.

Quebec, June 21, 1812.

RUMOURS OF WAR.

ON that account the Subscriber will dispose of the large assortment he has on hand, which consists mostly of articles purchased far below first cost, at remarkably reduced prices for

CASH ONLY.

From the 1st day of July next he will discontinue giving credit, and he earnestly requests all persons indebted to him, particularly those whose accounts are due above a twelve month, to pay immediately.

F. DURETTE.

Quebec, 25th June, 1812.

N. B. He will hereafter keep a constant supply of articles necessary for the MILITARY.

WANTED TO CHARTER, a Vessel of about 200 tons register, to load Staves for Portugal.—Apply at

LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE'S.

Quebec, 30th June, 1812.

FOR LONDON, the fine Ship WILLIAM AND ALFRED, capt Martin, of 350 tons register, and coppered, with elegant and commodious accommodation for passengers, will sail for London about the 10th July, or with first convoy, for England.

For passage only apply as above, or to Capt. Martin, on board the ship at Sillery Cove, where she is now loading.

THE Brig SUPERB will take freight for any of the Windward West India Islands. If not applied for immediately, she will take freight for St. Johns Newfoundland—Apply to the Captain on board at the Brewery wharf, or to T. S. TUZO.

Quebec, June 24, 1812.

ON SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

10 M. feet of Oak Timber, and

3 M. feet white Pine ditto,

now laying at Sillery Cove.

JONES, WHITE & MELVIN,

Quebec, 29th June, 1812.

JUST landed from the *Oxenhope* from Hull, and for sale by the subscriber,

68 coils Cordage, 8 tons hoop Iron, 20 bags Nails, 18 bundles Shovels, and an Anchor of about 15 cwt, stocked and hoop'd complete.

WILLIAM BURNS,

Quebec, 29th June, 1812.

DEBARQUES du *Oxenhope* de Hull, et à vendre par le sous-signé, 68 rouleaux de Cordage, 8 tonneaux de Fer à cercles, 20 sac de Cloux, 18 paquets de Pêles, et un Ancre d'environ 15 quintaux juelle et cercle complete.

WILLIAM BURNS,

Quebec, 29 Juin, 1812.

A SITUATION WANTED

AN English FARMER, a single man, is desirous of taking charge of a Farm in any part of this province. He can produce good recommendations. Has a thorough knowledge of the various branches of Agriculture, Cattle, &c. He has resided seven years in the United States. Application to be made at this Office—if by letter, address, post paid, to "A B, New Printing Office," which will meet immediate attention.

June 29, 1812.

TO LET,

A THREE stalled stable and Coach House, Enquire of the Editor.

Quebec, June 8, 1812.

PUBLIC SALES.

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

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

JONES & MUNRO, Aucrs. & Brokers.
Quebec, 14th May, 1812.

LANDING from the Ship *Annora*, on the Queen's Wharf and for Sale by the Subscriber a quantity of excellent large **COALS**.

JOHN DEMPSTER.

Quebec, 25th May, 1812.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE.

A CARGO of from 7 to 8000 bushels of wheat, will be ready for shipping in a few days—Also 350 bbls. fine flour lately inspected, Approved bills of exchange will be taken in payment. Apply to

W. HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, May 25, 1812.

FOR SALE.

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

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

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

THOMAS WILSON.

Quebec, 1st June, 1812.

Spring Fashions,

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

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

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

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

Quebec, May 18, 1812.

New & Fashionable Toy Warehouse.

JUST arrived by the Ship *Lord Middleton*, from London, a complete assortment of Toys, a choice selection of printed Linens for gowns and furniture of a superior quality, Hosiery, gentlemen's Webb Drawers, men and women's Gloves and Mitts, fashionable ladies Strain Hats; Ribbands, Silk Parasols and Umbrellas, Muslins, Cambrics, Laces, Combs, Hair Brooms, Brushes, elegant Hearth Brooms, ladies fashionable Shoes, childrens Half-Boots and Shoes, childrens Books, in English and French, Scissors, Italian glass Paintings Gilt Frames, Looking Glasses, Green and Curtes Patent liquid shoe Blacking, German flutes, fifes, Reeves water Colour Paints, best Poland Starch, Blue, Raisens, Currants, best Durham Mustard, Spices, &c. &c. for sale by the Subscriber, at his house in Sault-au-Matelot street, Lower Town.

JOHN CHILDS.

Quebec, May 9, 1812.

THE subscribers **HAVE FOR SALE**, the following articles, on very reasonable terms—

- 10 pipes old and excellent Port wine,
- 30 casks London porter, containing 4 doz. each,
- 30 gr. casks best English vinegar, 50 galls. each,
- 40 chests fresh English singletta,
- 8 do. do. hysondo,
- 8 crates of plates and dishes,
- 10 tons of bar iron, 5 do. of Crawley and German steel,
- 10 cases sheet-iron, 50 casks assorted nails,
- Staples, horse-shoes, fixing-pans, spates, shovels, axes, anvils, vices, coach-springs, axletrees, carpenters' squires, saddlers', coopers' and shoemakers' tools of all kinds, &c. &c. — **ALSO.**
- 150 doz. ready-made lawsuit or wheat bags,
- 500 catoons flavored, 30 cwt. Cod-fish,
- Pickles and fish sauces of all kinds, Japaned ware, and Cutlery, an assortment of Dry Goods, as usual, comprising almost every article in that line.

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, April 20, 1812.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

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

MICHL. COLTMAN.

Quebec, Dec. 16, 1811.

No. 45, St. John-street.

GEORGE BROWNE,

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

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

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

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

CROWN & ANCHOR HOTEL

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

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

Relishes, Welch Rabbits, &c. &c. served up at the shortest notice; and as they are determined to provide the very best viands and liquors of every description, in their power; they humbly solicit a share of the public patronage to their new establishment, which they will endeavor to deserve by moderate charges, and quick attention to the orders of their customers.
Quebec, April 5, 1812.

FOR SALE,

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

- 10 doz. real Martinique noyau,
- 7 do. castor oil,
- 30 boxes London pickles,
- 5 do. West India do,
- 20 do. fish-sauce,
- 2 pipes real cognac brandy,
- 400 boxes red herrings,
- 40 barrels do. do,
- 50 lbs. seal, cod and whale oil,
- 150 kegs Upper Canada butter,

Port and Madeira wine in bottles, Jamaica spirits, molasses, gunpowder, hyson, souchong and green tea, loaf and Muscovado sugar, with every article in the grocers and ship chandlery line. The whole of which will be sold low for cash or short credit.
Quebec, Dec. 16, 1811.

BY the Subscribers, **SOAP AND CANDLES** for sale — Soap by the quintal at 6d per lb. Candles, by the box, 1 shilling per pound, for cash or short credit, at the manufactory, near the Artilley Barracks,

THOMAS RICHARDS,
ANDREW M'CAMBRIDGE.

Quebec, 13th July, 1811.

For Sale

TWO good **WORK HORSES**. Apply at the **QUEBEC COFFEE HOUSE**, St. John street, 23th May, 1812.

State of the THERMOMETER, for the past week, at 8 o'clock, A. M. 60, 65, 60, 56, 58, 61, 58.

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