

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

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

VOL. VI.]

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1810.

[No. 25.]

TO BE LET, and ENTERED UPON IMMEDIATELY,

THE New WHARF in the Basin of the River Chaudière, two hundred feet in front by two hundred feet in depth with beach room on both sides for laying Rafts, also the right of keeping Rafts in the inside basin of the said river where vessels may load with safety and convenience; there are five houses on the said premises.

G. & W. HAMILTON.

Quebec, 18th June, 1810.

THE Subscribers, being impowered to act for the Underwriters of the City of London, and Port of Liverpool, in all cases, that may come within their knowledge, on the River St. Lawrence and to take charge of vessels, where there are no authorized Agents, do hereby give notice of the same for the information of Masters of Ships and others concerned.

GEO. & WM. HAMILTON.

Quebec, June 14, 1810.

MR. COCKBURN, Surgeon, &c. &c. No. 3, Basile Street, Respectfully informs the Faculty and Public in general, that he has just received by the JUBILAE, 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 Oils and Essences, Dye Stuffs, Spices &c. Arrow-Root, Tamarinds, Honey &c. &c. Coxwell'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 13, 1810.

WANTED

As an apprentice to a genteel business. An active boy of about 12 or 14 years, who understands both languages—Apply at this Office.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on TUESDAY, the 26 Inst. at WILLIAM BURNS'S Auction Room: a very extensive assortment of Dry Goods, and a variety of other articles.

Sale to begin at ONE o'Clock.

Quebec, Monday, 18 June, 1810.

Salt.

ONE hundred tons for sale.

BENN, HEATH & Co.

No. 51, Saint au Muelot street.

Theatre.

THE performance announced for Wednesday is postponed to TUESDAY, the 26th Inst.



DESERTED.

FROM James Reid, Confectioner, in Saint John Street, JAMES CHAFFIN, an indentured Apprentice to James Reid. He calls himself a Genoese, is about thirty years of age, his height about five feet five inches, speaks broken French and English, has black hair, and is of a dark complexion, his lips are large—He acted as Cook on board the Ship Bruce, now in this port, commanded by Capt. Bardon. All persons are hereby warned under the penalty of prosecution from harbouring or employing the said Chaffin and to any person who will apprehend him a reward of FIVE POUNDS will be given by the Subscriber, JAMES REID.

Quebec, 19th June, 1810.

CEUTA.

The following is a copy of the terms on which Ceuta is occupied by the British troops:—

"The two great allied nations of Great Britain and Spain, in order to increase the security of the important fortress of Ceuta, without diminishing the strength of the Spanish armies in the Peninsula, have agreed to introduce into that garrison a regiment of British troops, the command of which is confided to Major General Prozer. Intimately as the two Powers are united, it will be the constant care of the auxiliary force to co-operate with the Government of Ceuta in defence of the place, and to repel the enemy, should he dare to attack it.—The cause and the interest are the same, and the efforts will all be directed to the same object. The religion, laws, usages, and customs of the place shall be scrupulously respected. The residence of the British, in conjunction with the Spanish troops, whilst it will ensure to King Ferdinand VII. and to his successors, that part of his dominions, will afford the inhabitants, without any additional cost or expense, the tranquil possession and enjoyment of all private property. The British troops will conduct themselves conformable to those sentiments of sincere friendship which actuate

the two nations; but should any of them, contrary to expectation, forget their duty, satisfaction and redress will be afforded, upon complaint. The troops, during their stay, will be provided with every article for their subsistence and maintenance from this garrison or other places. Whatever they may purchase of the inhabitants of Ceuta shall be paid for with ready money. The quarters which it may be necessary to take from the inhabitants, for the accommodation of Officers shall be paid for monthly, or otherwise, as may be agreed upon with the owners, or shall be directed by his Excellency the Governor. And lastly, when circumstances in the Peninsula shall take such a favorable turn, that the presence of the British troops become no longer necessary, they will return to this garrison, leaving the Government and the inhabitants of Ceuta as satisfied with their conduct, as they themselves will be happy to have contributed to the safety of that fortress.

(Signed) "COLIN CAMPBELL,

"Major-General Commanding in Chief,"

"Head-quarters, Gibraltar, March 21, 1810.

The *Horatio* frigate has, we are happy to state, captured a French frigate off Brest, laden with naval stores and specie for the Isle of France. There is reason to hope, that this will be as valuable an acquisition to the capture, as the prevention of the captured vessel's voyage will be distressing to the enemy. She had just quitted the harbour when the *Horatio* fell in with her. An action of one hour and twenty minutes is said to have ensued; when the enemy struck, and has been since brought into Portsmouth. Her arrival in that port is announced in the following extract of a letter from on board the *Constantia* transport, dated Motherbank, March 14:—

"The *Horatio* frigate has just arrived off the Needles, with a prize, also a French frigate, which she captured off Brest, after an action of an hour and twenty minutes. The French frigate is laden with naval stores, and had on board 100,000 dollars; she was bound to the Isle of France.

Mr. H. Cavendish died worth one million two hundred thousand pounds; seven hundred thousand of which are bequeathed to Lord G. Cavendish, two hundred thousand to the Earl of Besborough, and the remainder in legacies to other branches of the Devonshire family.—He was the largest holder of Bank Stock in England,

FROM BELL'S MESSENGER.

VALUE AND IMPORTANCE OF GUADALOUPE.

The acquisition of Guadaloupe renders its value and importance objects of interest—Acquisition is not always indeed synonymous with gain—The value, however, of National Conquests must not be rested solely on the mercantile value of the subjects acquired. National reputation, as we have repeatedly said, is national strength, and whatever adds to our character, adds to our defensive force,—confirms our friends, facilitates our alliances, and awes our enemy.—There are indeed many examples in history in which nations have stood upon their ancient repute when all former props were gone,—such was Venice, and the small relic of the Roman Empire in the hands of the Pope and Church—There was something venerable around them from age, it not for virtue, which induced all the nations of Europe to respect them, and but for the French Revolution they would have remained to the present time.

The importance of Guadaloupe may be considered in two points of view;—its absolute value, and its relative value. The first is its value in itself.—The latter is its value as connected with the objects of war, of the means of peace.

With respect to the absolute value of Guadaloupe, it may be summed up in two words,—it is a Sugar Island.

Upon this point it may very justly be urged that the English market is already glutted with Colonial produce, and that all the Continental vents are shut up,—that under this state of things the price of such produce is still much below the fair return of the capital employed, and that the English planters, therefore, are still under the alternative of either abandoning their plantations, or of continuing them without profit—That even the interference of Parliament has not been able to remedy this evil,—and that the very attempt has been made at the expense of the agricultural interests of the Mother Country, and amounts in fact therefore rather to division and distribution of the evil between the planters and the farmers, than to an absolute relief of the planters—That under these circumstances the bringing of the produce of Guadaloupe into the English market, is to render nearly certain the ruin of the English planter,—is to throw them back from that better state, in which the relief of the legislature has raised them, and finally is to augment the quantity of Colonial produce so as to render it all a mere drug.—That no distillation will be sufficient to carry off the excess thus acquired.—That with the simple exception of Jamaica, Martinique and Guadaloupe produce more sugar and coffee than all the English islands put together.

All this is very true, and it is impossible to answer it—But it must be considered on the other hand, that in taking Guadaloupe for ourselves we have taken it from the French, and that though we have a glut of Colonial produce, they are in the most extreme want of it.—It becomes therefore a question, whether

it be worth our while to incur the inconvenience of the excess, in order to inflict upon them the evil of the want?—It is absurd, indeed, to attach so much value to this want of Colonial produce, as to expect from it the compulsory submission of the French Emperor; but as every distress adds to the general weight, it is certainly of some value to cut the enemy off from even these colonial luxuries.—In candour, however, it is perhaps necessary to acknowledge that the absolute and present value of Guadaloupe is not a pinch of snuff; that it only adds to our embarrassment with respect to the relief of our own planters, and is effectually no additional distress to the enemy with respect to his Colonial supply, in as much as no vessel from Guadaloupe has for a long period been able to reach the Mother Country—The British Navy held it in complete blockade.

We come now, therefore, to the next question, its relative value,—its value as it affects the objects of the war, and adds to the stock by which we may procure a peace.

Ships, Commerce, and Colonies, according to the acknowledgment of the French Chief, must be necessary to France in peace—No nation can live eternally on spoil, and every nation must pay very dearly for its comforts who can only procure them through the trade of others. Ships, Commerce, and Colonies, therefore, will have a real and solid value for France; and whenever the Emperor Napoleon turns his thoughts to negotiation, he will not forget the value of these,—he will purchase them at their full worth, and exchange upon equivalents—If England, therefore, have them to give, she has a fund, a stock, for the market of negotiations, and with such a fund, duly managed, may procure some valuable exchanges. France has several scattered parts and detached members which she may sell, if we have wherewithal to buy them—The richer we are when we go to negotiation the better.

Thus, for example, France will have three possessions, which she does not consider essential to her interests to retain, which her Government, therefore, may negotiate away, if we have an equivalent to give them in exchange.

These are Portugal, Hanover, and the Indemnity to the King of Sicily.

With respect to Portugal, if Cadiz can be maintained, and Lord Wellington can perform his pledge in any degree, however slight,—it he can even maintain an harassing warfare against the French, and when driven from one point can re-appear, by means of our navy and transports, at another,—if Lord Wellington, we say, can do this, and in any way prevent the final and complete subjugation and annexation of Portugal, till the period of negotiation, under these circumstances, Portugal may become one subject of Treaty and of Exchange, and perhaps with the Cape of Good Hope, Martinique, and Guadaloupe, we might procure the re-admission of the House of Braganza,—and though we confess such policy is what we should not recommend, as its only tendency would be to continue the Continental System, by protracting our connection with a weak Ally, for whom we

can do nothing, and who can do nothing for himself;—nevertheless, England might well be justified in effecting the restoration of the Prince of the Brazils, if it could be done on terms so cheap,—and by a sacrifice so utterly valueless, as that of French West India Islands.

As to Hanover, we would not for our own parts give a brass farthing for its recovery, but the Minister, at the time of negotiation, be he who he may, will perhaps find it necessary to procure its restoration.—A West India Colony may here likewise be of use—Guadaloupe may be of little value in itself, yet would it purchase half a dozen Hanovers. In the late war Russia insisted very strongly on an indemnity to the King of Naples and Sicily, and it was one of the terms in agitation upon the mission of Lord Yarmouth—We do not well see why this should be now maintained,—when a King has fairly lost his kingdom in battle, we do not see upon what principle he can have any claim to indemnity.—But if something must be given to him, a West India Island would facilitate the business, and procure him a Grand Ducy or the Rent Charge of it for the lives of himself, his Queen, and Children.

Neither will it follow of course that, because Guadaloupe is of no value in war, it will neither be of any value in peace, if in peace we should retain it—Circumstances will then have totally varied—The glut of Colonial Produce in the English markets arises from the shutting of the Continental markets—In peace there will be markets enough for all the colonial produce produced in all the islands—The possessors of those islands, therefore, will have so many valuable gardens and vineyards, the produce of which they may sell to their own advantage to all the European Nations—Now, as the greatness of England can only be led by her commerce, every thing that tends to uphold our commerce, upholds in the same proportion our greatness—Nations must ever be progressive, and commerce must keep pace with population, upon the same principle that the increasing family of an individual trader requires increased means and increased business—We can therefore see no reason why Guadaloupe should in any event be abandoned, unless it be an equivalent upon a Negotiation for Peace.

WEST INDIES.

BRIDGE-TOWN, BARBADOES,

March 3. Brigadier-General Gledstanes, Quarter and Barrackmaster General, arrived here on Wednesday (by way of Martinique) from Guadaloupe, where he had been on the late Expedition. He now has the command of the troops here; and Brigadier-General Maclean that of the Garrison of St. Ann's. Major General Brodrick, Governor of Martinique, arrived there on the 26th ult. Sir George Beckwith still remains at Guadaloupe, and it is not supposed he will leave it before his Majesty's pleasure is known—the Head-quarters of the army are however now virtually established here, at

all the details of the service pass to the Commander of the Forces through the Heads of Departments and the Military Secretary's Office, again established in this island.

MARCH 6. Another French frigate *tantan* left our squadron at Guadaloupe, by appearing off there and then adroitly giving them the slip. On Wednesday night last, a vessel of this description, of large class, was close off Point a Patre, and sent her boat in, which actually reached the shore and landed the crew without suspicion of danger, until warned of it by out sentry's "all's well;" when they made off, leaving one of their party, who fell into our hands, and gave the first notice of this second frigate's narrow escape.

MARCH 10. We have not until now had any authentic accounts of the surrender of the Island of St. Eustatius to his Majesty's arms, as stipulated for on the reduction of Guadaloupe; this, however, was communicated by Sir George Beckwith in General Orders on the 26th ult. in which the Commander of the Forces expresses "the highest satisfaction in announcing to the Army, that by the surrender of St. Eustatius to the 21st inst. the power of France is extinguished in the West-Indies, and the assurances held forth after the reduction of Martinique at the close of the last campaign, completely fulfilled. On this occasion," continues this Order, "it will be a pleasing reflection to the troops employed by his Majesty in this part of the world, that for the first time in the annals of the British Empire, such an event has been produced by their honourable exertions in the service of their Country."

Upon the surrender of St. Eustatius, the Commander of the Forces has been pleased to appoint Brigadier General Barrow, Military Commandant of that Island; and in his absence to nominate Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, of the 25th regiment, to the command.

MARCH 18. However a contrary opinion had been formed, it now appears that the inhabitants of Guadaloupe are as well disposed towards their new masters as those of Martinique, a no less conformable and orderly disposition being as strongly manifested by the former, as that which has uniformly prevailed among the latter; both islands evincing a consciousness of, and gratitude for, the happy amelioration of their condition.—On the 7th inst. Sir George Beckwith gave a grand dinner at Basseterre, Guadaloupe, to all the principal Naval, Military, and Civil characters of the island, including upwards of eighty persons of distinction, among them the Council and all the Public Functionaries. The dinner was given *à la Française*, and served in that style, but the decorations of the room were truly British; the wainscoting and ceiling being covered with our triumphant flags, the Royal Standard conspicuously spread over the centre. The only toasts by Sir George were, "The King," and "Prosperity to the Island of Guadaloupe;" and, on the part of the French visitors, "The General and Admiral."

During dinner, the band of the Royal York Rangers played occasionally; and at eight o'clock the company separated, evidently made happy by their entertainment.

The French frigate that lately looked into Guadaloupe, and so privately made off without being seen after sending a boat ashore, appears, had on board the intended successor of the late Captain General Etouff, together with his Staff and a new Prefect, and 200 troops for the Garrison of that Island. Bonaparte, appreciating the merits of this happy escape in a due ratio with that of the valiant Jerome's, whom he made a King for defying us to catch him, will at least reward the disappointed Captain General with the rank of Marshal, if not with a Dukedom—this being an exploit, all things considered, no less meritorious.

The Admiral has information that a French squadron of ten sail of the line and fifteen frigates were ready to sail for the West Indies from Toulon, with troops on board, to attack Martinique; and to throw succours into Guadaloupe; I think the report a very probable one; and if they have the good fortune to escape our blockading squadron off Toulon, we may soon expect to see them; but, although we have direct information from Guadaloupe up to the 24 instant, no mention whatever is made of this intelligence. Our letters of that date state the arrival at Basseterre on the 6th of Major General Carmichael, in the *Nayade* frigate, from Fort Royal, and that he is to have the command of the *Point à Pitre* district of that island. The same letters mention that Major General Hallop embarked on the 15th, on board the Peruvian sloop of war, on his return to the government of Trinidad, touching in his way at Martinique.

OLD ENGLAND.

The value of the I. and we live in fairly appreciated.

Mr. Walch, the American, after having delineated the genius and disposition of the French Government, and the depressed and miserable state of the people under their Imperial Chief, thus paints the condition of Old England.

Whatever may be the representation of those who, with little knowledge of facts, & still less soundness or impartiality of judgment, affect to deplore the condition of England, it is nevertheless true, that *there does not exist, and never has existed elsewhere, so beautiful and perfect a model of public and private prosperity; so magnificent, and at the same time, so solid a fabric of social happiness and national grandeur.* I pay this just tribute of admiration with the more pleasure, as it is to me in the light of an atonement for the errors and prejudices, under which I laboured on the subject, before I enjoyed the advantages of personal experience. A residence of nearly two years in that country, during which I visited and studied almost every part of it, with no other view or pursuit than that of obtaining correct information, and I may add, with previous studies well fitted to promote my object, convinced me that I had been egregiously deceived.

I saw no instances of individual oppression, and scarcely any individual misery, but that which belongs, under any circumstances of our being, to the infirmity of all human

institutions.—I witnessed no symptoms of declining trade, or of general discontent.—On the contrary—I found there every indication of a State engaged in a rapid career of advancement. I found the arts and spirit of commercial industry at their acme;—a metropolis opulent, and liberal beyond example;—a cheerful peasantry, well fed and commodiously lodged;—an ardent attachment to the constitution in all classes, and a full reliance on the national resources. I found the utmost activity in agricultural and manufacturing labours;—in the construction of works of embellishment and utility; in enlarging and beautifying the provincial cities.—I heard but few well founded complaints of the amount, and none concerning the collection of the taxes. The demands of the State create no impediment to consumption, or discouragement to industry. I could discover no instance in which they have operated to the serious distress or ruin of individuals.

The picture which Mr. W. gives of France, is the medal reversed.

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

It has lately been said in Parliament, that when the case of John Horne was before the House, in 1774, the great characters of that day, Mr. Fox, Mr. Burke, Mr. Dowdswell, and Sir George Saville, did not deny the power of the House to imprison &c. In reply to this, it may be observed, that in Mr. Horne's case there was no doubt expressed about the power of the House to imprison; therefore, the question of privilege did not come into debate. In 1777 it did; and then the great characters mentioned in the House opposed its exercise, as we find by the Parliamentary debates, from which the following is an extract.—Feb. 26, 1774.—"The Printers were called for, and proof made that the orders for their attendance were left at their respective houses. As they did not appear, a motion was made to take them into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, for contempt of the Order of the House. This was opposed, as vindicating a matter bad in itself, and impolitic in the present situation of affairs, when every violent exercise of power met with the detestation of all good men; that those powers of the House to punish had been usurped by the House at times when they were principally made use of to preserve the independence of it from the crown, and at a time when the short duration of Parliaments made that power less dreaded than the present. The short answer was, that the House having made the Order, it must be vindicated. For the question 160, against 17."

A ludicrous circumstance occurred a few evenings since in Oxford-street. A chimney-sweeper's boy got into a butter basket, at a cheesemonger's door, and fell asleep; one of his companions in a joke shut down the lid and fastened it. Two thieves passing along shortly after, and conceiving the basket to be filled with butter or eggs, carried it away to a public house in the neighbourhood, to divide the spoil, when lo! instead of a rich

booty, out sprung the young night of the brush. The rogues, as may be expected, made a precipitate retreat on his unexpected appearance.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.

The following is the Attorney's General's opinion upon Sir Francis Burdett's arrest:—

QUEST.—The Sergeant at Arms attending the House of commons, having, in the execution of his warrant, been resisted, and turned out of Sir Francis Burdett's private dwelling house by force, your opinion is desired, whether in the execution of this warrant he will be justified in breaking open the outer or any inner door, of the private dwelling house of Sir Francis Burdett, or of any other person in which there is reasonable cause to suspect he is concealed, for the purpose of apprehending him. And whether he may take to his assistance a sufficient civil or military force for that purpose, such force acting under the direction of a Civil Magistrate. And whether such proceedings will be justifiable during the night as well as the day time?

OPINION.—"No instance is stated to me, and I presume that none is to be found, in which the outer door of a house has been broken open under the Speaker's warrant, for the purpose of apprehending the person against whom such warrant issued, then being therein. I must, therefore, form my opinion altogether upon cases which have arisen upon the execution of writs or warrants issued from other Courts, and which seem to fall within the same principle.

"I find it laid down in *Semayne's case*, 5 Co. 91, that where the king is a party, the Sheriff may break open the defendant's house, either to arrest him or to do other execution of the King's process, if otherwise he cannot enter. So, if the defendant be in the house of another man, the Sheriff may do the same but he cannot break into the house of the defendant in the execution of any process at the suit of an individual. This distinction proceeds, as I apprehend, upon the greater importance of enforcing the process of the Crown for the public benefit, than that of individuals for the support of their private rights. Reasoning from hence, I should think that the Speaker's warrant, which had issued to apprehend a man under sentence of commitment for a breach of privileges of the house of commons, might be executed in the same manner with criminal process in the name of the King, inasmuch as those privileges were given to the House of Commons for the benefit of the Public only; and the Public are interested in the due support of them. If the act had been done, and I were asked whether it could be defended, I should say that it could; but where it is previously known that the execution of the warrant will be resisted by force, and if death should ensue in such a conflict, the officer who executes the warrant would stand justified or not, as the breaking of the house may be held lawful or unlawful. I feel myself obliged to bring this under his notice, leaving him to judge for himself, whether he will venture to act upon my opinion, which has no direct authority in point to support it, but rests upon reasoning from other cases, which appear to fall within the same principle. Should the Officer resolve to break into the house, if it be found necessary, he must be careful first to signify the cause of his coming, and make request to open the door, and not use any force until it appears that those within will not comply; and he should be assured that the party whom he seeks to apprehend is within the house. For the purpose of executing the warrant, he may take with him a sufficient force, of such a description as the nature of the case renders necessary. If he has reason to apprehend a degree of resistance, which can only be repelled by a military force, he may take such force with him; but in this case it will be prudent to take with him also a Civil Magistrate.

"I do not think it advisable to execute the warrant in the night.

"The officer should understand, that when Sir Francis Burdett has once been arrested, if he afterwards effects his escape, or is rescued, his own house, or the house of any other person into which he retreats, may be broken, for the purpose of retaking him.

V. GIBBS."

Lincoln's Inn, April 8.

HOLLAND.

Private letters from Amsterdam express the utmost alarm and anxiety for the future fate of the oppressed inhabitants of Holland, which all the fair promises of Bonaparte cannot remove. It is stated, that while a regard for the independence of that country is professed by the French government, every port and creek is filled with French soldiers and French custom-house officers. Not a less force than twenty thousand men now occupies the ports of Holland. Their headquarters are at the Hague. It is suspected to be the present policy of Bonaparte to oppress the Dutch so grievously, that they may at last beg the incorporation of their country with France as a favor. French privateers swarm on the coast of Holland, looking out for prizes from England. They have of late been but too successful; a number of ships having been carried into the Dutch ports, &c. as prizes; one of them with upwards of 20,000, sterling, in gold bullion, &c. The Dutch papers are principally filled with congratulatory addresses from the Chief Magistrates and Constituted Authorities to King Louis, on his return from Paris.

DOWNING STREET, MAY 4.

The King has been pleased to appoint Vice Ad. Sir John Thomas Duckworth, K. B. to be Governor and Commander in Chief of the Island of Newfoundland.

LONDON, MAY 6.

Yesterday another mail arrived from Gottenburgh with letters and papers to the last instant. Notwithstanding the apparent impediments to trade, from public regulations, the Swedes manifest the best disposition to maintain their commerce with this country. Some anxiety is expressed in the letters lest any hostile attempt should be made by the powerful fleet sent to the Baltic, which will render it impossible to preserve an amicable intercourse with Great Britain.

The packets sailed from Gottenburgh on Tuesday last. On Sunday last one of our line of built ships, a frigate, and a cutter anchored in the Back Roads. Their appearance excited no alarm, and were no fears entertained for the safety of the British in Sweden. Some of the vessels that arrived under convoy of the *Alexandria* on the 23d, had begun to unload.

From Stockholm, a letter of the 26th ult. contains in the postscript, the following:—"A very unexpected Edict has just been issued by Government and according to which, one vessel will be allowed to discharge her cargo direct into Sweden, but all goods must henceforth be regularly loaded and examined at our custom-house, without which, no fresh clearances can be granted." The letter then

adds:—"This is a circumstance which cannot fail of proving very prejudicial to trade, as besides securing additional charges, it will also occasion considerable detentions."

We received yesterday French papers to the 30th ult. from which we are informed that their Majesties left Compeigne at seven o'clock in the morning of the 27th, and intended to continue their journey on the next day as far as Cambray, proceeding along the canal, which was finished, to St. Quintin. On the 29th, their Majesties, it was stated, would reach the castle of Lachen; and on the 30th would arrive at Antwerp.

These papers communicate, that on the 6th of April, a person was apprehended at the castle of Valenciennes, calling himself Charles Leopold Baron de Koli, and assuming the character of Minister from his Britannic Majesty to Ferdinand VII. It appears he had introduced himself to the latter with a variety of documents, supposed to be obtained from the English government, and with a proposal for the escape of the Spanish Monarch, for whom he stated a squadron was in waiting in Quiberon Bay. Ferdinand himself is stated to have been the informant; and Baron de Koli remained in close confinement in the castle of Valenciennes, for further examination. It is further stated in these papers, that the Spanish Princes had been giving grand entertainments in honor of the Emperor's marriage; and they also contain a copy of a letter from Ferdinand VII, in which he earnestly solicits that Bonaparte will confer upon him the honor of appointing him his adopted son.

A sloop of war has arrived from the Mediterranean, but the letters by this opportunity, assisted as we are by the Dutch and French papers, leave affairs in the south of Spain in a situation of obscurity. Whether Malaga be evacuated, and whether the vicinity of Cadiz be yet molested by the invaders, are matters of importance regarding which we have no satisfactory assurances.

From the Glasgow Commercial Advertiser, of the 9th May, 1810.

MAY 4th.—The *Espoir*, French Chasse Marée, from Bayonne, laden with Gun Powder, Rosin &c. arrived at Plymouth on Tuesday, prize to the *Amelia* Frigate.

MAY 9th.—A Vessel, it is reported, has been spoken with, off Plymouth, the Master of which is said to have stated, that the *Amelia*, 44, Honorable Capt. Irby, had fallen in with a French Frigate of the largest class, near the coast of France; and, after a severe, well contested and bloody action (both Frigates being dismasted), the *Amelia* succeeded in capturing the French Frigate.—The prize, it is added, was left in tow of the *Christian VII*, 74, Captain Sir J. S. Yorke.

A simple means of promoting the growth of young Fruit Trees.

[By the Rev. Mr. GERMANHAUSEN.]

SPREAD FLAX straw, or the refuse of flax after it has been combed, on the soil contiguous to the trunks of the trees, as far as the roots extend; by this process their growth as well as their fertility will be remarkably increased.

This wealthy clergyman communicates an instance of the effect which was produced by the experiment. "I had, says he, an old plum tree, which being in a languishing state, in a grass field, I treated it as above directed; the same season it acquired new bark, and for years afterwards produced larger and better tasted fruit. The young shoots also

which formerly grew up around the stem, were prevented from sprouting forth, because the refuse of the flax excluded the access of air to the trunk, and imparted additional nutriment to the roots."

GLASGOW, May 9.—The London papers repeat the report of the *Amelia* having captured a French frigate off the coast of France, but add no further particulars.

TO MR. JOHN BENTLEY,

Sir—While I am lost in admiration at the brilliant display of superior education shewn in your profound answer to the complaint which my unfortunate ignorance drew from me, I cannot but thank you for the extreme good nature with which you close your eloquent and truly classic note, by telling me "that you will take care that my spleen shall not be excited in future by any such like omission!" Was anything wanting to prove your superiority in point of education, that luminous sentence would be sufficient. But you have, it seems, claims of a higher nature; you are fortunate enough to have become acquainted with a beautiful Norman Seaport *Patois*, imported into this country, which being afterwards mixed with the barrack language of the troops, sent out and since that sprinkled with no small number of Anglicisms, is still, by the Philo-gallic inhabitants of Canada, denominated *French*; and as such, by super-educated, good natured Johns, swallowed with avidity. You are right—and I have no doubt, find great pleasure from it; but you will permit me still to be stubborn, and to differ from you so far, that that though it may condemn me "to pass my hours unpleasantly without the knowledge of it," I shall persist in my ignorance and be contented with the language in which Milton wrote and Chatham spoke.—In short, with the language of this country, which can, at present, be no other than English; and which, I trust, will ever be fully sufficient for one who is proud in the title of

AN ENGLISHMAN.

QUEBEC, JUNE 18, 1815.

Since our last we have been favored with British papers to the 9th Ul. They contain nothing of importance from the continent of Europe, except accounts of the arrivals of British reinforcements at Lisbon; and of a formidable British fleet in the Baltic, which may be considered as a set off against the French land forces that line the shores extending to that neighbourhood. The power of shutting in is a match for the power of shutting out at any time.

Napoleon, by the last advices, had set off with his youthful bride for Antwerp, to see some ships of war launched. It is certainly very good of that monarch to build vessels for Great Britain. Indeed there are two alternatives. If it be not their fate to add to the strength of the British navy, it will doubtless

be that of rotting in port or going to the bottom of the sea.

According to appearances, the coupling of the culture of France with the outlet of Austria has had the effect in some degree, of softening the ferocity of the former, there having been, by the last accounts, every prospect of the establishment of a cartel between the United Kingdom and France for an exchange of prisoners. As Napoleon's alliance with the ancient royal families of Europe will no doubt calm any apprehensions he may have previously had as to the permanence of his sceptre, it will, we are persuaded, render him more tractable and reasonable in his intercourse with other powers.

The English papers continue to be filled with the utmost freedom of discussion on the much agitated subject of the privileges of the House of Commons. An address, Remonstrance and Petition has been presented to the house from the Livery of London, the electors of Westminster and freeholders of Middlesex against their late proceedings. The one from the Livery of London prays the discharge of Gale Jones and Sir Francis Burdett, and that all the orders, declarations and resolutions of the house against them, may be expunged. They also pray for a reform of Parliament. Opposed to this a number of the Liverymen have published a counter declaration in favor of the proceedings of the house. The petition from the county of Middlesex was rejected by the house, on account of its offensive language. Another meeting of the Freeholders was in consequence, called, to see what might be found necessary to be done, under the circumstances of the case.

The Coroner's jury who sat on the body of one of the persons killed by the military, on their return from the tower, at the time of Sir F. Burdett's committal, found a verdict of wilful murder against a life-guard's man unknown.

Mr. Yorke who cleared the gallery of the house of commons, and who was, in consequence, rejected by the electors of Cambridge, and whose windows were broke by the mob, is appointed by the King to preside at the Admiralty board, as successor to Lord Mulgrave, who is appointed Master-General of the Ordnance.

All the Fruit trees in the lower part of the province have suffered so severely by the frost, that scarcely a leaf appears on any of them.

At length we feel the Sun, though what wind there is, is still easterly. In which quarter it has continued, with only five or six days variation, since the 10th of May; and was the prevailing wind from the 5th of March up to that period. As the sun is just now very powerful it is hoped that a speedy change for the better, will take place in the aspect of the country.

We could have wished that the *Englishman*, who appears in our columns of this day, had

excepted from his general charge of *Patois* speakers, the educated part of the Canadians whose French is admitted to be superior to that of the greater part of the Provincials of France, if we except the Anglicisms which have been unavoidably interwoven with the language, since the conquest.

On Mr. Bentley's plea of inadvertence and recrimination of spleen, we must be permitted to observe that he seems to have totally lost sight of the Englishman's postscript, in his first letter, where, with justice, he says that he is only one of many who had been treated in the same way. The truth is, that we hear daily complaints from the English, of notifications in the French language, which they do not understand, particularly from the criers in the streets. When it is considered that the greater part of those notifications are interesting to the troops as well as to the English inhabitants, we must be allowed to pronounce that it is neither fair nor right that they should be in the French language only, particularly when it is considered that the far greater part of the Canadians are born British subjects. But unfortunately the evil is cherished, and then made a plea for its perpetuity.

ARRIVED,

June 17—Speedwell, Chanley, 43 days from Liverpool, to J. Hunter, cargo salt, rum, &c.

—Alpha, Moor, 14 days from Prince Edward Island, to J. Stuart, cargo sundries.

State of the Thermometer, for the past week, at 8 o'clock, A. M.—57, 56, 53, 56, 64, 64, 70.

SENTIMENTAL ANECDOTE.—From a Swedish Paper.—A circumstance has recently taken place at Vablon, the capital of Dalecarlia, in Sweden, which might figure with advantage in a novel. In working to establish a new communication between two shafts of a mine, the body of a miner was discovered in a state of perfect preservation, and impregnated with vitriolic water. The body was quite soft, but hardened on being exposed to the air. No one could identify the individual; it was only recollected that the accident by which he had been thus buried in the bosom of the earth had taken place 50 years ago.—All inquiries as to the name of the sufferer had already ceased, when a decrepid old woman, leaning on crutches, slowly advanced towards the corpse, and knew it to be that of a young man, to whom she had been promised in marriage half a century ago. She threw herself on the corpse, which had all the appearance of a bronze statue, bathed it with her tears, and fainted with joy at having once more beheld the object of her affections on this side of the grave. It is easier to conceive than to trace the *concord* afforded by this couple: the one buried 50 years ago, still answering all the appearance of youth, while the other, weighed down by age, evinced all the fervency of youth a

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

- June 12—Brig Hawk, Buchanan, 5 weeks from Belfast, to Patterson & Co. cargo salt—passengers, one man and four children.
 —Schooner William, Cobb, 43 days from Kingston, Jam. to Monro & Bell.
 —Unity, Le Brun, 13 days from St. John, Newfoundland, to P. Brehaut & Co. cargo wine, oil and nuts.
 —Danlop, Stevenson, 32 days from Glasgow, to Mr. Lindsay, cargo dry good—31 passengers.
 —15—Ann, Varley, 39 days from Liverpool, to Benn, Heath & Co. cargo rum and salt—one passenger.

MARRIED—On Thursday, Captain M. S. PEARSON, of the ship Hercules, to Miss E. RICHARDSON, of this city.

SALES BY AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY next, the 19th, 20th and 21st inst. at ONE o'clock each day:

TWO hundred Packages of DRY GOODS, well assorted and of this Spring's importation.

ALSO.

- 6 Pipes excellent Port Wine,
 15 Crates Queen's Ware,
 13 Casks Copperas,
 15 Cask Denbigh hire Herrings,
 1 Case fashionable Straw Bonnets,
 10,000 Tiles, lying on the Cape Diamond Brewery wharf.

THOMAS AYLWIN, A. & B.
 Quebec, 18th June, 1810.

At the Stores of Messrs. JOSHUA WHARFON & Co. St. Peter Street, on FRIDAY the 22d instant, without reserve, by JONES & WHITE, at ONE o'clock:

A VERY complete assortment of Goods, now landing from on board the Wellington, Capt. Hewitt, from London, consisting of superfine and coarse Cloths, fine white Flannels, Baizes, large Chints Shawls, a capital assortment of Colours, India white Cottons, Bandanna Handkerchiefs, Romels, striped Cottons, men and women's fine cotton Hose, beaver Gloves, Sheerings, Irish Linens, Cambric Muslins, and a great variety of other articles which being a Consignment, must be sold without reserve.
 19th June, 1810

On SATURDAY, the 23d instant, without reserve, at JONES & WHITE's Auction Room, at ONE o'clock:

A N extensive and general assortment of Dry Goods, Ironmongery, Groceries & Liquors, as will be more particularly described hereafter.
 19th June, 1810.

On TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at the house of Miss BARLEY, St. John Street, near the gate, at ONE o'clock:

ALL her household Furniture and other effects.

THOS. CARY, A. & B.
 16th June, 1810.

On FRIDAY, the 22d instant, at No. 16, St. Lewis Street, at ONE o'clock:

A QUANTITY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, belonging to an officer about leaving the province, consisting of tables, a sideboard, chairs, carpets, bedsteads, curtains, stoves and pipe, a grate, a desk, a gold and white breakfast set, Dessert set and Sandwich tray, a red and white breakfast set, a dinner sets blue and white, double plated dish covers, glassware, a patent Lamp, urn, casters, candlesticks, knives and forks, kitchen utensils, and a variety of other articles.

ALSO.

Two horses, a half covered calèche with its furniture, horse furniture, saddles, bridles, tandem and cart harness, a cart, about 75 doz. cyder, a few books and maps, a tent, and various other effects.

THOS. CARY, A. & B.
 16th June, 1810.

On FRIDAY, the 22d instant, on the Wharf occupied by the Subscriber, at ONE o'clock.

MUSCOVADO Sugar, Coffee, Pimento, Jamaica Spirits, Molasses, well assorted Crates of Earthenware, Pitch, Tar and Turpentine and a variety of other articles.

L. DELAMARE, A. & B.

On THURSDAY, the 18th, there will be a further Sale on the same Wharf, particulars will be expressed in Handbills.
 Quebec, 18th June, 1810.

FOR SALE BY JOHN STEWART,

- 20 Pipes Prime old Port Wine,
 14 Sout do.
 1 Butt fine old Sherry ditto.
 10 Pipes } Spanish ditto.
 10 Hogshead }
 5 Pipes real Cogniac Brandy,
 7 Cases fine old Claret
 Old L. P. and Brazil Madeira, London bottled Porter and Brown Stout, Bell's Ale, English Cyder and Perry in hampers,

—ALSO—

- 3000 Minots Pease,
 300 Barrels Prime Beef,
 100 ditto ditto Pork,
 17 Bales India Nankeens,
 10 ditto ditto Currahs,
 50 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
 5 ditto Souchong ditto
 20 ditto Hyson ditto
 1000 Feet Pine Timber,
 Quebec, 16th June, 1810.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

- COFFEE in barrels,
 Pimento in bags,
 A few cases of Shetland Hose,
 Nails in casks and boxes, various sizes,
 A few Coils Prime Cordage, from 1 1/2 inch to 3 inch tock,
 Black and White Paints, and Corks in bags,
 5000 Winch. Bushels Wheat ready clean'd,
 Superfine and fine Flour,
 White Pease good Boilers,

MONRO & BELL.
 Quebec, 15th June, 1810.

THEATRE.

Positively the last Night.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 20, 1810 will be presented a favorite Comedy, in five acts, called the

RIVALS.

To which shall be added, a Farce, in two acts, called the

CITIZEN.

[Particulars in bills.]

FOR SALE, BY

EDWARD HEATHERINGTON

At his House, No. 2, St. Joseph Street—
 Near St. John Street—

A LARGE and beautiful assortment of Hanging Paper and Bordering of the newest patterns,
 Camel Hair Pencils, Lamp dry Verdigris,
 Fuchs do. Blue Verditer,
 Miniature do. English Pink,
 Elept drawing Paper, Dutch do.
 Fine French Green, Rose do.
 Olympian do. Oil
 Glue, Crown Glass cut to all dimensions.
 4th June.

NOW landing from the BRITANNIA, Olds master, from Liverpool, and for sale by the subscribers viz:

- 100 Puncheon 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.

FOR NEWFOUNDLAND OR HALLIFAX.

THE Schooner DORCHESTER, of about 125 tons burthen, will be ready to take in, in a few days hence—For freight or charter apply to the subscriber.

MATHÉW LYMBURNER.

6th June, 1810.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

TO the Clyde or Liverpool, the fine ship MARY, capt. Trotter, burthen 355 tons register. Apply to

BENN, HEATH & Co.

St. Peter Street, 28th May, 1810.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL.

THE brig BRITANNIA, Olds master, only 6 months old, and now laying at Messrs. Monro & Bell's Wharf, will have room for a few tons of goods; if applied for immediately to

PATTERSON & Co,
 St. Peter Street, 4th June, 1810.

JOHN MACNIDER & Co.

No. 10 Fabrique Street,

HAVE just received by different vessels from London, Liverpool, Bristol and Greenock, a well chosen and extensive assortment of Goods, consisting of

Superfine Broad Cloths, Common do.
Flushings,
Kersymers,
Toilettes,
Flannels,
Salisbury do.
Baizes, Swankins,
Rose and Point Blankets.
Scotch Carpeting,
Durants, Callimaucers,
Bombazettes,
Bombazettes,
Shalloons, Serges,
4 4 Irish Linens from 3s. to 7s. 6d.
4 4 and 3 4 Irish Diaper, Cotton do.
5 4 to 16 4 Table Cloths,
Towels, Counterpanes,
Quilts, Omburgs,
Brown Hollands,
Bed Tick,
Printed Cottons,
Furniture do.
Blue & red Flute do. do.
Chinix, Ginghams,
Famille, printed Quilts, for Vests,
Dimities,
Furniture do.
Black Nankeen,
Blue & Buff Striped do.
Black Jean, Fustians,
Grandduell's, Thicksetts,
Corduroys, Silk and Cotton Velvets,
7-8 and 4 4 Cotton Shirtings,
4-4 & 6-4 do. Cambrics, do. do. Twilled and Striped.
Demy French Cambrics, from 15s. to 30s.
4-4 Jaconet Mullin, and 4-4 Hair Cord do. for Gentlemen's Cravats.
4-4 Jubilee do.
6-4 Laced, striped, spotted and plain Leno.
Worked Gown patterns,
Gold embroidered do.
Imitation India do.
Gown trimmings,
Bandeaux,
Women's and Children's work'd Cap Patterns.
An elegant assortment of Ribbons.
Cotton Laces,
White, Black, Green, Slate, Grey, pink and Mazareen Saranets,
White, Black, & Brown Satins,
Black Modes,
Black Silk Florentine,
Black Peiza Tiffetys, & Lustrings,
Black & Coloured Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Large Silk Shawls,
Italian Cambrics and Saranets,
dits broad and narrow Crapes,
Shawls of every description,
Mens, womens, & childrens Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery,
Ditto do. Gloves,
Threads & sewing Silks,
Silk and Cotton Umbrellas,
Silk Parasols,
Stationary,
Harry, and Highlander Cards,
Pins 4 3 to 7,
Needles,
Sickels, Curry Combs,
Knitting Pins,
Table Knives & Forks,
Desert do.
Carvers to match,
Pocket and Pen Knives,
Tutanic Table Spoons,
Gimblets,
Cross cut Saws,
Grates, & fire Irons,
Buttons,
Shingle, Plank, & Covering Nails,
Tacks, Sheet Iron,
Tin 1 & 1 x.
Men's strong and dress Shoes,
Ladies Leather and Morocco do.
do. do. Boots,
do. White Kid Shoes,
Children's leather & Morocco Boots, & Shoes,
Red and Black Morocco Skins,
Paste Boards,
Hyson, Souchong, Twanky & Single Teas,
Single and double refined Sugar,
Muscatelle and Sun Raisins,
Turkey Figs,
French Plumbs,
Currants,
soft shell Almonds,
Butter do. Nutmegs,
Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon,
Ginger, Isinglass, white and black Pepper, Mustard Seed, Sago, Arrow Root, Annie Seed, Coriander Seed, Curry powder, Mustard, Walnut & Mushroom Ketchup,
French Olives, Capers,
India Soy, essence of An-

chovies, Pickles,
Light & Dark Fig Blue,
Poland Starch,
Dutch & Rose Pink,
Indigo,
Shaving Boxes,
Cloth, Shoe and Scrubbing Brushes.

Rag Stoner,
Cod Liner, Hambro' do.
Salmon & Sail Twine,
Hemp & Bristles,
Day & Martin's real Japan Blacking,
Spyring & Maraden's pure Lemon Acid,

ALSO,

30 Hhds. very best London Brown Stout,
20 Tons flat, square, bolt, and rod Iron,
20 chests fresh Hyson Skin Tea.
The whole of the above will be disposed of at moderate prices for Cash or approved Credit.
Quebec, 11th June, 1810.

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

JUST received and for Sale by the Subscriber, at his house, next door to the Post Office, an assortment of Books and Stationary, among which are the following, viz. Superfine plated Bibles, Common do. New Testaments, Josephus's works, Stackhouse's History, Bibliotheca Sacra, new Theological Dictionary, a new and elegant edition of the Scots Worthies, French Dictionaries, Grammars & Spelling Books, English do. do. Domestic Encyclopedia, Johnson's Poets, Life of Fox, &c. &c. — Gentlemen's Red and Black Pocket Books, Ladies Etui Cases, Purse, Memorandums, and Needle Cases, a great variety of Black Lead Pencils, Red and Coloured do. Cake Paints, Hair Pencils and a number of other articles.

Also, E. Lesslie's much approved of Genuine Black Ink Powder, wholesale or retail.
WM. MILLAR.
Quebec, 9th June, 1810.

A VENDRE.

UNE terre située dans la paroisse de St. Augustin, à environ douze arpents de l'église en montant, contenant environ deux cents cinquante arpents en superficie à prendre depuis le fleuve en gagnant la profondeur; sur laquelle sont construits une bonne Maison en bois, une grange de 20 piquets, avec une écurie et des étables et divers autres bâtiments, au nombre de sept en tout, dans le meilleur ordre. Il y a d'excellentes prairies qui produisent annuellement environ 3500 bottes de foin, de grands pâturages et une quantité de terre labourable; 2 grands vergers complantés la plus grande partie en pommiers de Montréal; la dite terre est en neut en bons piquets et perches de cedre. Il sera donné un titre incontestable, et des facilités pour le payement.

UNE autre terre située dans le 40 rang de la même Seigneurie, richement boisée, sur laquelle il y a un nombre de cédres propres à faire des clôtures et autres ouvrages.
Pour plus amples informations s'adresser au Soussigné sur les lieux.

JOSEPH SAUVAGEAU.
St. Augustin, le 11e Juin, 1810.

WANTED.

A CLERK who is well acquainted with the town. One that can give satisfactory reference, will hear of a situation, by enquiring of the Editor of this paper.

NOTICE,

THERE are a considerable number of Packages landing from on board the Brig WELLINGTON, Captain Hewitt, from London, now lying at the King's wharf, that were shipped to order by SEXTON, TAYLOR & Co.—The Consignees are requested to call with authority for said Goods, immediately, otherwise they will be stored at their expense.
Quebec, 11th June, 1810.

BISCUIT and Flour Bagging on Sale by THOS. CHRISTIE, No. 23 Notre Dame street, Lower Town.
Quebec, 6th June, 1810.

FOR SALE.

60 Barrels Pork,
20 Puns. strong Jamaica Spirits,
140 boxes Glass, assorted sizes,
25 do. English Candles,
8 Tons best staple Cordage,
50 Chaldrons Liverpool Coals,
A few packages Dry Goods.
Apply to BENN, HEATH & Co.
11th June. St. Denis street.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS:

50 puns. Irish Spirit,
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,
36a Casks Paint,
12 Tons Bar Iron,
15 Boxes containing an assortment of Beaver, Willow and Japanned Hats.
PATTERSON & Co.
11th June, 1810.

FOR SALE,

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

DE la grosse Toile à Sac à Biscuit et Farine, à Vendre par THOS. CHRISTIE, No. 23, Rue Notre Dame, à la basse ville.
Quebec, 6 Juin, 1810.

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 SALE,
4 Tons Lignum Vitæ,
1000 feet Mahogany,
9 Bags Pimento.

ALSO, the good Brig MARGARET, with her tackle, apparel and rigging, all new last November, burthen per register 97 tons, carries 140 tons dead weight, only 2½ years old.—For particulars apply to Captain Crookshank, on board, at Paterson, Grant & Co's Wharf, or to

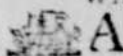
JOHN COLTMAN & Co.

4th June.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO CLYDE,

 THE new ship — 260 tons burthen, Charles Anthonier, master, will be ready to take in her cargo in ten days, — apply to
JAMES RESS & Co.
Quebec, May 28, 1810.

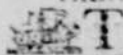
WANTED TO CHARTER.

 A VESSEL from 300 to 400 Tons burthen, to load for a Port in Ireland.—Apply to

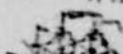
JOHN DEMPSTER,

Quebec, 30th May, 1810.

FREIGHT FOR GREENOCK.

 THE new Brig MARGARET, Henry Pearson, Master, will take a bout 100 Tons on Freight, if offered immediately.—Apply to F. & W. HUNTER.
Quebec, 7th May, 1810.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

 THREE good vessels of 150 to 300 tons register, each—One to load for London, one for the East Coast of Scotland, and the other for Greenock.—Apply to
F. & W. HUNTER.
Quebec, May 28, 1810.

FOR LONDON.

 THE Brig MAGDALEN, Capt. Beatson, a fine coppered Brig, of 212 Tons Register.—For Freight apply to the Subscribers.

JOHN MURE & Co.

Quebec, 2d May, 1810.

Who have for Sale.

A Cargo of Prime WHEAT, ready for shipping.
N. B. Capt. Beatson can accommodate a few Passengers.

FREIGHT FOR LIVERPOOL.

 THE Brig ORIENT, Ogden Brown, Master, will take about 50 Tons on Freight, if offered within 20 days.

AND,

FOR CHARTER TO LIVERPOOL OR LEITH.

 THE Brig MINERVA, Walter Bennett, Master, burthen per Register 154 Tons.—Apply to
WHITFIELD & COATES.
Queen's Wharf, 7th June, 1810.

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OFFICE

Quebec, 16th May, 1810.

WHEREAS a Petition has recently been presented to His Excellency the Governor in Chief on the behalf of the Heirs of Alexander Ellice, Esquire, praying that a patent may issue for the LANDS which they claim in the Townships of GODMANCHESTER and HINCHINBROOK. Public Notice is hereby given to all Persons (if there be any) who have claims and pretensions to either or any of the lands marked by the Petitioners under any Location Certificate or otherwise, to file the same in the Office of the Clerk of the Executive Council on or before the first DAY OF AUGUST NEXT, and all Persons are hereby notified, that upon the 1st Day of September following a Grant will be made to the Heirs of the late Alexander Ellice, Esquire, of all and every the lands prayed for by them, for which no claim or pretension shall be so filed.

By Order of His Excellency the Governor in Chief in Council,
(Signed) HERMAN W. RYLAND.

(See Supplement.)

BUREAU DU CONSEIL EXECUTIF.

Quebec, le 16. Mai, 1810.

VOUS il a été dernièrement présenté au Requin à son Excellence le Gouverneur en Chef pour les Héritiers de M. ALEXANDRE ELICE, Esquire, demandant qu'une patente des terres qu'ils réclament dans les Townships de Godmanchester et Hinchinbrook, leur soit accordée.

Avis Public est par conséquent donné à toutes personnes (si aucunes il y a) qui ont des droits ou prétentions à aucune des terres demandées, par les pétitionnaires, en vertu de quelque certificat de location, ou autrement, de les déposer dans le Bureau du Greffier du Conseil, Exécutif ou avant le 31e jour d'Août prochain, et toutes personnes sont par le présent avisées que le premier jour de Septembre suivant il sera fait une concession aux Héritiers de feu Alexandre Ellice, Esquire, de tous et chacun des lots demandés par eux, pour le quels aucune réclamation ou prétention n'aura été ainsi déposée.

Par ordre de son Excellence le Gouverneur en Chef en Conseil.
HERMAN W. RYLAND.

(Voyez le Supplément.)

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Partnership hitherto subsisting between BENEDICT PAUL WAGNER & ROBERT RITCHIE, under the firm of WAGNER & RITCHIE, is from the first June instant dissolved by mutual consent.—All transactions of the said firm will be liquidated at their Office in St. Peter's Street, and all debts due by, and to, the said firm, will be paid and received by the said ROBERT RITCHIE, who is duly authorised to receive and discharge the same, and all engagements entered into from the date hereof will be for the separate account of each of the subscribing parties.

B. P. WAGNER.

ROBT. RITCHIE.

Quebec, 5th June, 1810.

THE Subscribers have just received a very general assortment of dry Goods—

ALSO

12 Hhds. dble. and single refined Sugars.
5 Iron Chests, assorted sizes.
Copper Bolts, Plank Nails, a variety of other articles, which they will sell low for cash or approved credit.

Wm. HENDERSON & Co.

4th June.

JUST arrived in the Helena from London and for sale by the Subscriber, No. 21, St. Peter Street,
Old Port Wine, in bottles, in Tierces of 4 dozen each.

Brown Stout do. do.
Reel Cognac Brandy.
Wedgewood ware in Crates containing a complete set.

Bar Iron, Rods and Hoops.
Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes and Slippers.

Superfine, fine and coarse Woolen Cloths and Blankets, Waistcoats, Silk, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery, Best London Military and other Beaver Hats—an assortment of Saddlery, Stationary, Cutlery, China, Glass, Wine Bottles; a few double and single barrel'd Fowling Pieces, Powder, Flasks, Shot, Belts, Fillets, &c. &c. The whole of which goods are of the very best manufactory and quality.

GEORGE BROWNE.

Quebec, 1st June, 1810.

For Sale, if agreed upon on or before the 15th July, next: the undermentioned articles, on board the Ship Anna, wrecked last fall, about one mile South of l'Ancie au Griffon, and about 6 miles north of Caye Rosier,

76 Pieces Oak Timber, containing 3115 feet.
84 do. white Pine do. do. 3755 do.
31 do. red do. do. do. 782 do.
50 red Pine Spars, from 11½ to 17 inches diameter.

150 deals containing 1792 feet—23 inches
434 pair ash Oars from 12 to 17 inches.
24 Handspikes.

503 pieces Lathwood.
7157 do. Staves equal to 5. 6. 2. 21, Standard.

Application to be made to

PETER BREHAUT & Co.

Quebec, 11 June, 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 3500 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. Juin, 1810.

Printed and published for THOMAS CARY, No. 38 St. Lewis Street, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, No. 19, Boute Street.

THE Subscribers having rented all the Beach and Back Ground in SILLERY COVE, from that part now occupied by Mr. Atkinson to Pointe à Pizeau—hereby give notice that no person will be allowed to haul up Timber, or lay Rafts within the above limits, without the permission of Mr. John Campbell, who has the sole management of the same, and who will at all times have a sufficiency of Cullers, Teams, &c. on the premises, to carry on his usual business with punctuality and dispatch.

WILSON, ROBERTSON & Co.
MASON & HALL.

Quebec, 18th April, 1810.

TERMS OF GROUND RENT.

Masts, each £ 0 10 0
do. (if dressed on the ground) 0 12 6
Spars, under 50 feet 0 2 6
Timber of all kind, 0 1 6
Staves do. & M. pieces 0 15 0
Handspikes & M. 0 17 6
Lashwood, & do. 0 12 6
Oars, & do. £ 1 0 0

N. B. The year is understood to commence the 1st May but if any lumber that may have wintered on the ground is removed before 1st June no extra charge will be made.

W. R. & Co. M. & H.

WANTED.

A Good RAFTSMAN—and also a good COOK. Apply to the Editor.
Quebec, May 23, 1810.

FOR SALE BY F. & W. HUNTER—

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

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 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 *Bajazet*, 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 STILES.

Quebec, 17th March, 1810

NEPTUNE INN

MERCHANTS and the public in general are respectfully informed that a list of the arrival and sailing of vessels, with other intelligence, will be regularly kept, and may be seen daily, at the above inn.

At the same time, the public are acquainted that the best accommodations and attendance will be furnished, as usual, at the said inn—21st May, 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 JAMES REED, at the Theatre Tavern, every play-night, Jellies, Ice-Creams, and such other articles.
Quebec, 14th May, 1810.

FOR SALE,

MACARONI and Vermicelli, most excellent for soupe, by JAMES REID.

FOR SALE

AT THE NEW PRINTING-OFFICE—

Blank Bills of Exchange,
— Bills of Lading,
— Prices Current,
— Seamen's Indentures.

HALL & GOWEN,

BEG leave to inform their friends and customers, in general, that they have just received by the Maria, from London and Liverpool, a most elegant and fashionable assortment of Goods in their line, consisting of ladies, maids, and children's white, black, purple, slate, green, brown and drab Beaver Hats and Bonnets, Gentlemen's fashionable Beaver and Water proof Hats, do. light grey with green under, a few best Leghorn do. silk Oil skin Hat Covers for do. boys Morocco Hats, Servants Livery Cordies, and glazed leather Hats with Coacodes complete, military folding Fans with ornaments, military regulation Feathers, ladies Feathers of all description. Also Hatters Trimmings of every kind.—The above articles being direct from the best manufactures, they can, with confidence warrant them all; and will dispose of the same at a very low rate for cash, 4th June.

Spanish Red Wine.

JUST arrived, and for sale by the subscriber, 200 Pipes Spanish red Wine, of superior quality.

ALSO, 200 Puns. strong Leward Island Rum.
Wm. OVIATT,
4th June. Champlain Street.

TO LET.

TWO good dry GOOD-STORIES, with a Counting Room for each. Apply to JAMES GRAY, Broker,
Quebec, 3d May, 1810.

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

Un assortiment complet de marchandises sèches, consistant en nappes de différentes sortes, toile ouvrière, baptiste superfine, mousselines assorties, toiles, bas de soie, bas unis et dentelés, bazin, frappé, toilettés.—Un assortiment pour le deuil consistant en bombazine superfine, bombazette, mousselines et baptistes noires, avec une grande variété d'autres articles.

Les articles sus-mentionnés ayant été payés en argent le sous-signé les vendra à des prix raisonnables, pour argent comptant seulement.

C. RIVERS.

No. 22 Rue la montagne.

1er. Juin 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 douzaine chaque, 67 quarts de la meilleure grosse bière, en bouteilles, 15 tonneaux de charbon de Cannel, 2 cables neufs de 10 et 13 pouces, 1 balot de lainage assortie, plusieurs tutailles, &c. de cloutellerie, bijouterie, montres, &c. qui seront vendus à des prix raisonnables.

AUSSI, 80 quarts de potage et perlaac.

PATTERSON & Co.

4 de juin.

Rue St. Pierre.

TO LET IMMEDIATELY.



THE upper part of a house, consisting in three apartments, situated on the Lower Town Market Place. For information, apply to the Editor of this paper.

or to Frs. Romain at the Bishop's Palace.
Quebec, 25th May, 1810.



TO LET, and possession given immediately, half of that elegant country House, commonly called BAS BIJOU, situated on the road to River St. Charles, at a mile distance from Quebec, consisting

of seven rooms. Also, half of a Garden, Stables for seven or eight head of cattle, &c. For further information apply to Mr. Frs. Romain, at the Bishop's Palace.
Quebec, June 1, 1810

LEWIS CRAMER, BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has commenced business in the Lower Town Market Place, and has just received by the Neptune from London, a general assortment of the best English Boots and Shoes, Ladies' Spanish walking Shoes do. do Kid and Jane Slippers, Children's Morocco Boots and Shoes and a supply of English leather which will be made up on the shortest notice.

From the experience he has had by working in the principal Cities in the United States, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give complete satisfaction and by punctuality and attention merit a part of the public patronage.

Quebec, 21st May, 1810.

N. B. Wanted four or five Journeymen Shoe-Makers to whom the highest wages and constant employ will be given, none but good workmen need apply.

L. C

BOARD & 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.
21st May, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of Norway Pine Lath wood and Ash Oars. Apply to
PATTERSON, DYKE & Co.

A VENDRE PAR LES SOUSSIGNES

20 Boîtes de Fer blanc No. 1,
10 do. do do 1 x
10 do. do do D x
40 Boîtes de fer en feuilles,
89 Paquets d'acier (1.)
10 Fagots d'acier de T. Crowley Mel
lington et quelque Balles de toile à voiles.
PATTERSON & Co.
Quebec, 29e Novembre, 1809,

LUMBER

FOR SALE.

15 000 feet Oak Timber,
10,000 do. Pine do.
30,000 Staves, and a quantity of Lathwood

HENRY DEAVE.

Quebec, May 3d, 1810.

ON SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

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

PATTERSON & Co.

Custom House Buildings,
Quebec, 29th Nov. 1809.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

At his Store, Lower Town Market Place—
400 Barrels best prime Beef,
300 Boxes mould and dipt 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.

JOS. FLOWER & NICHOLAS NEWBERRY HAVE FOR SALE.—

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

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—

1 Pipes excellent Port Wine,
20 Pipes Tenerife do.
50 Tons Rice,
13 Hogheads Leaf Tobacco,
2 Tons Copper in bolts,
9 Chests Single Tea,
1700 Bushels prime Wheat,
110 do. Pease,
30 M. feet of square Pine Timber,
20 M. feet of do. Oak,
15 M. feet of second quality do.
A few Cords of Lathwood
One inch patent Cable,
A few coils Cordage,
40 Bales bleached Canvas,
And a few chaldrons of Coals.

JOHN MURE & Co.

Quebec, 9th Dec. 1809.

THE Subscriber has just opened for sale, at his store, No. 22, Mountain street, a complete assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Damask and Diaper Linen Table Cloths; Cotton Table Linen, Huccabucks, superfine Cambricks, and Jaconets; Muslins, Sprig Leno Muslins, and India bonnets;—A choice assortment of Family Mourning, consisting of superfine Bombazens, Bombazens, black Jaconet, black Book, black Mull, black Saranets Cambricks, with a variety of other articles too numerous to insert.

The whole of the above goods having been purchased with ready money, the Subscriber is determined to sell them on moderate terms, positively for cash only.

C. RIVERS,

1st June, No. 22 Mountain Street,

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

MERCHANTABLE Pine Boards, well seasoned,

1½ Inch Pine Plank,
2 do. do. do.
2½ do. do. do.

Lathwood,

White Ash Oars, and other articles of Lumber, for the delivery of which enquire of THOS. LEE, jun.'s office, La Montagne street.

THOS. LEE, Jun.

N. B. Good articles of Merchandise will be taken in barter for the abovementioned articles of Lumber, at a reasonable advance.

Quebec, 14th May, 1810.

THE Subscribers, SMITHS and FARRIERS, just arrived from London, beg leave to offer their services to the citizens of Quebec, whom they humbly hope will give them a share of their work, which they trust will be found executed in such a manner as to insure their future favors in the various branches of Smiths and Farriers work.

MARTIN CHILDS,
EDWARD MUCKLE.

Lower Town Market Place,
Quebec, 15th May, 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 and Pearl Ashes inspected last winter, good white and green boiling Pease, about 300 barrels prime Rye, and 50 barrels prime Beef.

They expect daily about 12,000 bushels Wheat, bought on the Montreal market; superfine and fine Flour kilodried, 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. John's, Newfoundland.

PETER BREHAUT & Co.

Quebec, May 14, 1810.

A VENDRE,

UNE quantité de macaroni et vermicelli très bons pour la soupe.

JAMES REID,

Quebec, 17 Mars, 1810.

Lands claimed by the Heirs of the late ALEXANDER ELLICE, esq. viz.

LANDS supposed to lye in Goshenchester.

Numbers of the lots.	Numbers of the Con- cessions.	Situation.	Names of the Original Certificate Holders.	No's of reference upon the certif. lates.	No's of acres in the ori- ginal rights.	No's of acres sold to A. El- lice.
Half of 18	3, 4 and 5th	Lake St. Francis	Jean Carlos	No. 1	300	300
Half of 18	3, 4, 5 and 6th	Ditto	Ant. Alex. Gelina	2	400	400
Half of 1	North side River	Chateauguay.	Jean-Bte. Porlier	3	600	600
	do.	Ditto	Lieut. Jacques Giasson	4	500	500
	1 and 2d	Lake St. Francis	Charles La Chene	5	400	400
	In front of	Ditto	Bapt. Abram Demarets	6	600	600
	N. side River	Chateauguay	Etienne Lamorandiere	7	950	950
	3d	Lake St. Francis	Joseph Martin	8	300	300
Half of 27	4th	Ditto	Lieut. Louis Moquin	9	650	650
All 37 & half of 38	3d and 4th	Ditto	Louis Grandbois	10	800	100
Part of 37 & 38	5th	Ditto	Joseph Cadien	10	100	100
Half of 47 & 47	3d	Ditto	Capt. J. B. Hervieux	11	700	700
Half of 48	3d	Ditto	Lieut. J. B. Lemoine	12	900	900
All 49 & 50	4th	Ditto	Lieut. J. B. Hertel	13	600	600
All 49 & half of 50	1, 2, 3, 4	Ditto	Lieut. Bapt. Hervieux	14	750	750
Half of 58	5th	Ditto	Louis Lucas dit Francœur	15	550	550
	3d and 4th	Ditto	Jonas King	16	300	300
Half of 44	3d and 4th	Chateauguay	Lieut. Aug. Ant. Heule	17	550	550
Half of 8	N. side River	Ditto	Jean B. Millette	18	350	350
Half of 14	do.	Ditto	Louis Lessard or Le Sarre	19	350	350
Half of 48	3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8th	Lake St. Francis	Fran. Lamirande, Serjt.	20	350	350
Half of 26	3, 4 and 5th	Ditto	Charles Dazé	21	900	900
Half of 13	1 and 2d	Ditto	Lieut. Jos. Gamelin Gaucher	22	250	250
Half of 25	3, 4 and 5th	Ditto	Amable Richard	23	350	350
Quarter of 25	6th	Ditto	Claude l'Abbe	24	550	550
Half of 25	3 and 4th	Ditto	Nicholas Villemont	25	350	350
Half of 13	In front of	Ditto	Louis Goyette	26	250	250
Half of 58 and all 53	1 and 2d	Ditto	Thomas Seer or Cire (including 4 of No. 47 per plan 1 con. 350)	27	250	250
Half of 7	3, 4 and 5th	Ditto	Aug. Le Sieur (including 1/2 of No. 47 per plan 2d, con. 350)	28	250	250
	N. side River	Chateauguay	Louis Camrante	Do.	250	250
	do.	Ditto	Pierre Balin	28	350	350
Half of 22	3, 4, 5, 6 and 7th	Lake St. Francis	J. B. La Courne	Do.	350	350
Half of 22	8th	Ditto	Jean Marie Amiot	29	250	250
Half of 47	1 and 2d	Ditto	Joseph De-jarais	30-3	100	100
Half of 49	In front of	Ditto	Ditto	30-3	100	100
(Half of 50)	1 and 2d	Ditto	Guillaume Gravelle	31	500	500
Half of 50	1 and 2d	Ditto	Ignace Philatro	Do.	250	250
Half of 50	1 and 2d	Ditto	Pierre Plant	32	450	450
Half of 51	1, 2 and 5th	Ditto	Antoine Lessard	33	350	350
Half of 51	1, 2 and 5th	Ditto	Ensign P. Fleorimont de Noel	34	650	650
Half of 5	North side.	Chateauguay	Charles Auclair	35	100	100
E. Half of 42	3d	Lake St. Francis	Ant. Auger	36	500	500
Half of 54	3, 4, 5, 6 and 7	Ditto	Francois Perrault	37	200	200
Half of 54	3, 4 and 5	Ditto	Louis Lamonde	Do.	100	100
Half of 28	3, 4, 5, 6	Ditto	Louis Nadon dit Letourneau	38	100	100
Quarter of 28	7	Ditto	Francois Desmaisons	Do.	200	200
Half of 28	3, 4, 5 and 6	Ditto	Lieut. La Marque	39	600	600
Quarter of 28	7	Ditto	Aug. Dazé	40	550	550
Half of 44	1 and 2d	Ditto	Capt. Desautier Beaubien	41	800	400
All 45	1 and 2d	Ditto	Lieut. Ant. Dupré	42	800	800
Half of 20	3d	Chateauguay	Captain Louis Renville	43	400	400
Half of 9	North Side	Ditto	Ant. St. George	44	250	250
Half of 33	3 and 4th	Lake St. Francis	Joseph Adam	45	500	500
Half of 33	3d	Ditto	Amable Plouffe	46	250	250
Half of 41	3d	Ditto	Jean Marie Paquin	47	400	400
Half of 41	3 and 4th	Ditto	Lieut. J. B. Destimauville	48	650	650
All 51 and half of 52	3 and 4th	Ditto	Pierre Bergerin dit Langevin	49	250	250
	3 and 5th	Ditto	Michel Lamirande	50	800	400
18 and 19	1 and 2d	Ditto	Augustin Sicard	51	350	125
20 and 21	North Side	Chateauguay	Ensign Nicholas St. Martin	52	550	550
Half of 3	Ditto	Ditto	Lieutenant Pierre Laronde	53	600	600
Half of 47	3, 4 and 5th	Lake St. Francis	Joseph Laserte	54	550	550
Half of 21	2 and 4	Ditto	Hypolite Caris	55	150	50
Half of 61	3 and 4	Ditto	Pierreville Le Gras	56	600	600
Quarter of 61	5	Chateauguay	Captain Joseph Etienne Deschambault	57	750	750
	North Side.	Lake St. Francis				
All 48 and half of 49	1st	Lake St. Francis				
Part of 48 and 49	2d	Ditto				
Half of 19	3d and 4th	Ditto				
Quarter of 19	5th	Ditto				
	3, 4, 5 and 6th	Ditto				
	Front of	Ditto				
Half of 32	1st	Ditto				
All 31 and half of 30	2d	Ditto				
Part of half 30 and 31	3 and 4th	Ditto				
Half of 30 and half of 29	North Side	Chateauguay				
Half of 1	1 and 2d	Lake St. Francis				
Half of 52	6th	Ditto				
Half of 20, 21 and 22	5th	Ditto				
Half of 22	3 and 4th	Ditto				

In Louis Lucas's Certificate No. 15, is included Joseph Leonard's } None of these four have been sold
 Nicholas Villemont's } Ama. Caslet's } to A. Ellice.
 Louis Goyette's } Aug. Mingury's }
 Jonas King's } Pierre Collet's }

Lands supposed to lye in Hinchinbrook.

Half of 14	South Side	Chateauguay	Michael Beausin	59	250	250
Half of 14	do.	do.	Jean-Bte. Jean Veine or J. B. Veine	60	350	350
Half of 16	do.	do.	Pierre Brignette	61	300	300
	do.	do.	Pierre Michael Beuchamp	62	1000	1000
	do.	do.	Samuel M'Kay's Widow	63	900	900
	do.	do.	Joseph Bernier	64	400	400
Half of 15	do.	do.	Chs. Tessier (on plan 9)	65	300	300
Half of 20	do.	do.	Frs. Lejeune	66	150	150
Half of 20	do.	do.	Joseph Robert dit Namur	67	250	250
	do.	do.	Etienne Duval	68	250	250
Half of 10	do.	do.	Gilles Garbois	68	150	150
Half of 13	do.	do.				

Certified, **H. W. RYLAND.**

Terres réclamées par les Héritiers de Feu ALEXANDER ELLICE, Ecuyer.

TERRES supposées situées dans Godmanchester.

Numéros des lots.	Numéros des Concessions.	Situation.	Noms des Anciens Tenanciers par certificats.	No de récépissé de la concession sur les certificats.	Nombre de acres accordés par certificat.	Nombre de acres vendus à Alexandre Ellice.
Demi de 18	3, 4, & 5e.	Lac St. François,	Jean Carlos,	No. 1	300	300
Demi de 18	3, 4, 5 & 6e.	Do.	Ant. Alexis Gelina,	2	400	400
Demi de 1	au Nord de la	R. Chateauguay.	Jean Bte. Portier,	3	600	600
	do.	Do.	Lieut. Jacques Giasson,	4	500	500
	20, 21 & 2e.	Lac St. François,	Charles Lachance,	5	400	400
	11 & 12 sur le front du	Do.	Bapt. Abraham Desmarais,	6	600	600
	au Nord de la Rivière	Chateauguay,	Etienne Lamorandiere,	7	950	950
	27 3e.....200	Lac St. François,	Joseph Martin,	8	300	300
	4e.....100	Do.	Lieut. Louis Moquin,	9	650	650
Demi de 27	3e & 4e.....600	Do.	Louis Grandbois,	10	200	100
Tout 37 & demi de 38	5e.....50	Do.	Joseph Cadien,	11	100	100
Partie de 37 & 38	3e.	Do.	Capt. J. B. Hervieux,	12	700	700
Demi de 47 & 47	3e.	Do.	Lieut. J. B. Lamoine,	13	900	900
Demi de 48	3e.	Do.	Lieut. Jean B. Hertel,	14	600	600
Tout 49 & 50	4e.....	Chateauguay,	Lieut. Bte. Hervieux,	15	750	750
Tout 49 & demi de 50	58 1, 2, 3 & 4e.....800	Lac St. François,	Louis Lucas dit Francœur,	16	550	550
Demi de 58	5e.....1000	Do.	Jonas King,	17	300	300
Demi de 44	43 3e. & 4e.....	Do.	Lieut. Augt. Ant. Houle,	18	550	550
Demi de 8	3e. & 4e.....	Do.	J. Bte. Millette,	19	350	350
Demi de 14	Nord de la Rivière	Chateauguay,	Louis Lessard ou Lessare,	20	200	200
Demi de 42	do.	Do.	Francs. Lamirande, Sergt.	21	350	350
Demi de 42	3, 4, 5, 6, 7 & 8	Lac St. François,	Charles Dazé,	22	900	900
Demi de 45	3, 4 & 5	Do.	Lt. Joseph Gamelin Gaucher.	23	250	250
Demi de 13	1 & 2	Chateauguay,	Amable Richard,	24	350	350
Demi de 25	3, 4 & 5.....200	Do.	Claude L'abbé,	25	550	550
Un quart de 25	6.....50	Do.	Nicholas Villemont,	26	550	550
Demi de 25	3 & 4	Do.	Louis Goyette,	27	350	350
Demi de 13	sur le front du	Do.	Thomas Segr ou Cire, comprenant	28	250	250
	5 1 & 2	Do.	un 1/4 de No. 47 p. Plan terre.	29	850	850
Demi de 52 & tout 53	3 & 4 & 5	Chateauguay,	A. Lesieur, comprenant 1/4 de No.	30	250	250
Demi de 7	Nord de la Rivière	Do.	47 p. Plan 2de Concs. 350.	31	250	250
	do.	Lac St. François,	Louis Camirande,	32	250	250
Demi de 22	3, 4, 5, 6 & 7.....	Do.	Pierre Balin,	33	250	250
Demi de 22	8.....	Do.	J. Bte. Latourse,	34	250	250
Demi de 47	1 & 2	Chateauguay,	Jean Marie Amiot,	35	250	250
Demi de 49	sur le front du	Lac St. François,	Joseph Dejarlos,	36	100	100
(Demi de 50)		Do.	Do.	37	100	100
Demi de 50	1 & 2	Lac St. François,	Guillaume Gravelle,	38	500	500
Demi de 50	1 & 2	Do.	Ignace Philastro,	39	250	250
Demi de 51	1, 2 & 5	Do.	Pierre Planté,	40	450	450
Demi de 54	1, 2 & 5	Do.	Antoine Lesart,	41	450	450
Demi de 5	au Nord de	Do.	Enseigne P. Fleurimond de Noel,	42	650	650
E demi 41	3e.	Chateauguay,	Charles Auchair,	43	100	100
Demi de 54	3e.	Lac St. François,	Ant. Auger,	44	500	500
Demi de 54	3, 4, 5, 6 & 7	Do.	François Perrault,	45	200	200
Demi de 54	3, 4 & 5	Do.	Louis Lamonde,	46	100	100
Demi de 58	3, 4, 5.....400	Do.	Louis Nadon dit Letourneau,	47	200	200
Un quart de 28	7.....50	Do.	François Desmaison,	48	600	600
Demi de 28	3, 4, 5 & 6.....400	Do.	Lieut. Lamarque,	49	550	550
Un quart de 28	7.....50	Do.	Augt. Dazé,	50	400	400
Demi de 44	1 & 2.....	Chateauguay,	Capt. Desautier Beaubien,	51	800	800
Tout 45	1 & 2.....	Do.	Lieut. Ant. Dupré,	52	400	400
Demi de 20	3e.	Lac St. François,	Capt. Louis Riville,	53	250	250
Demi de 9	au Nord de	Do.	Ant. St. George,	54	500	500
Demi de 33	3 & 4	Do.	Joseph Adam,	55	250	250
Demi de 33	3e.	Chateauguay,	Amable Plonfe,	56	250	250
Demi de 41	3e.	Lac St. François,	Jean Marie Paquin,	57	400	400
Demi de 41	3 & 4	Do.	Lieut. J. B. Destimauville,	58	650	650
Tout 51 & demi de 52	3 & 4	Do.	Pierre Bergevin dit Langevin,	59	250	250
	45 3, 4, 5	Do.	Michel Lamirande,	60	800	400
	18 & 19 1 & 2	Do.	Augt. Sicard,	61	350	125
Demi de 3	au Nord de	Chateauguay,	Enseigne Nicholas St. Martin,	62	550	550
Dans demi de 47	3, 4, & 5	Do.	Lieut. Pierre Laronde,	63	600	600
Demi de 21	3 & 4.....	Lac St. François,	Joseph Laserte,	64	550	550
Demi de 61	5.....	Do.	Hypolite Carsis,	65	150	50
Un quart de 61	5.....	Do.	Pierre ville Legras,	66	600	600
	6 au Nord de	Do.	Joseph Etienne Deschambault,	67	750	750
Tout 48 & demi de 49	1.					
Partie de 48 & 49	2.					
Demi de 19	3 & 4.					
Un quart de 19	5.					
Demi de 32	39 3, 4, 5 & 6					
Tout 31 & demi de 30	sur le front de					
Partie de 30 & 31	1.					
Tout 30 et demi de 29	3 & 4					
Demi de 1	au Nord de					
Demi de 52	1 & 2					
Demi de 20, 21 & 22	3.					
Demi de 21	5.					
	59 & 60 3 & 4					

Dans le Certificat de Louis Lucas, No. 15, est inclus le droit de Joseph Leonard Michel Villemont, 24 do. celui d'Ant. Cazelet Louis Goyette, 25 do. celui d'Augt. Mingury, Jonas King, 26 do. celui de Pierre Collet

Aucun des droits de ces quatre personnes n'a été vendu à A. Ellice

Terres supposées situées dans Hinchinbrook.

Demi de 12	au Sud de	Chateauguay,	Michel Beausais,	68	250	250
Demi de 14	do.	do.	Jean Bte. Jean Veine ou J. B. Veine,	69	350	350
Demi de 16	do.	do.	Pierre Belguette,	70	300	300
	do.	do.	Pierre Michel Benochamp,	71	2000	1000
Demi de 15	do.	do.	Samuel McKay's Widow,	72	900	900
Partie de 10	do.	do.	Joseph Bernier,	73	400	400
Partie de 10	do.	do.	Chr. Tessier (sur le plan 9)	74	200	200
	do.	do.	Fran. Laffeur,	75	250	250
Demi de 10	do.	do.	Joseph Robert dit Namur,	76	250	250
Demi de 13	do.	do.	Etienne Duval,	77	250	250
	do.	do.	Giles Garbein,	78	150	150

Certifié

H. W. RYLAND.