

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

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

VOL. VI.]

MONDAY, JULY 23, 1810.

[No. 30.

FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

ON the morning of Saturday, the 14th inst., a Boat with three or more men, came about two o'clock to the Timber Ground of Mure & Jolliffe, below *Pointe à Pizieu*, and were detected in the act of feloniously stealing and carrying away some dressed and undressed Red Pine Masts, a part whereof has been recovered in the possession of persons who state that they found them adrift on the opposite side of the river, at near two miles distance from the Timber Ground.

Some Oak and Pine Timber has been latterly conveyed away in like manner, from different spots at same place, and has not yet been discovered, and of 32 dressed and undressed Masts taken away, only eleven have been found.

To deter further depredations is the duty of every honest man, and the subscribers flatter themselves that every one in any way concerned in the Timber Trade, or in Shipping, will use their utmost endeavors to discover and bring to justice the persons who were in the aforementioned Boat; and as a further encouragement, a reward of **FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS** will be paid on the conviction of all or either of them, by applying to

MURE & JOLLIFFE, or
JOHN MURE & Co.

Quebec, July 16, 1810.

Any person giving information where any of the said Masts or Timber are now feloniously concealed, and fearing to appear as a prosecutor, will be liberally rewarded, and their names concealed, if other proof can be got.

J. M. & Co.

FOR SALE,

AT the house No. 9, St. Rocks, near the King's Wood-yard,
150 Barrels pickled HERRINGS,
150 do. do. SHAD.
The whole properly packed up and fit for the West India Market.
23d July.

VAULTED CELLARS.

TO LET and possession given immediately, two large Vaults in the Upper Town.
Enquire of the Editor.
Quebec, July 18, 1810.

FOR SALE.

AT THE NEW PRINTING OFFICE—
Blank Bills of Exchange,
— Bills of Lading,
— Prices Current,
— Seamen's Indentures, &c.

THE Subscriber, at the solicitation of a number of respectable families in this city, has opened a School in the house lately occupied by Mr. Rochette, in St Ursule Street, near St. John's Gate, where he will teach the English and French languages, Writing and Arithmetic,

ROBERT DUPONT.

Quebec, 16th July, 1810.

JAMES MITCHELL respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, he has imported in the Spring fleet, a general assortment of Goods, which is now opening for sale, at his Store, Upper Town, consisting

VIZ.

Best Hyson, Souchong, Twankey, and Green Tea, Chocolate, Loaf and Muscovado Sugar, sweet and bitter Almonds, Raisins and Spanish Juice, single and double Gloucester Cheese, white Wine Vinegar and pickling do. Essence of Anchovies and Ketchups, Olive Oil and Lemon Juice, Spices, Isinglass, Paints, Ochres and clear copal Varnish, Vermillion and best Prussian Blue, Red Lead and Litharge, Indian Rubbers and Sponges, Hair Brooms, Scrubbing Brushes, Paint do. and Camel hair Pencils, patent liquid Blacking and cakes do. hard and soft Pomatums and best Windsor Soap, Stationary, Poland Starch, Fig Blue and Nankene Dye, Salmon and Trout Fishing Rods, ditto Flies, Hooks and Lines, Violin Strings, Tenor and Violoncello ditto, best Ebony Bows do. Gunpowder, noble proof ditto in canisters, patent Shot, Gun and Pistol Flints, French Bolt Cloth, Brass Sieve Bottoms, Morocco Skins, Shammy, Sheep, and Kid binding Skins, Shoe Hemp and closing Thread, Hammers, Pincers, Awls, flat Files, Heel-balls and Gamdraggon, brass Cocks, Lock-Saws, Files and Suckles, brass and iron Hinges, Drawer Handles and Wood Screws, Boot-Hoe, Sugar-Hatchets and Nippers, Table & Desert Knives and Forks, Carvers to match, pound and paper Pins, Razors, pocket and pen Knives, Irish Linens and Cambrics, Bombazines Bombazett, crape and Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Threads, Tapes and Bindings, Diapers, brown Linens, Corduroys, Velvets and Thicksetts, a variety of other articles, which he will dispose of on moderate terms, either in wholesale or retail, for cash or short credit.—25th June

FOR SALE BY F. & W. HUNTER—

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

THE SUBSCRIBERS have received by different Ships from London, Liverpool and Glasgow the following GOODS, which they have FOR SALE at their STORES on the QUEEN'S WHARF, on the lowest terms for Cash or approved Credit, Oznaburgs, 9-8 Scots sheeting, Drogheda linens, 3-4, 7-8, 4-4 Irish linens, brown Irish linen, half bleached ditto, printed calicoes, furniture ditto, jeans and fustians, cotton shirting 7 8 4-4, cotton Cambrics 9-8, 6-4, black ditto ditto 9-8, 6-4, Corduroys and Velvets, bed ticks, white cotton romals, India nankeens, cotton sarsnets, Chambrays, Morocco skins, coarse and fine cloths, kerseymeres, Fluntings, flannels and baizes, furniture dimities, brown Hollands, silk and cotton umbrellas, silk modes and satins, ditto sarsnets, ribbons and galloons, velvet ribbons, cotton fferreting, ounce threads, coloured ditto, Holland tapes, striped muslins, hair cord ditto, clear ditto, spotted ditto, men's and boy's hats, silk and beaver ditto, Leghorn ditto, willow ditto, writing paper, quills, slates, earthenware, paints of all colours, copperas, nails; rod, bolt and bar iron, gun powder, patent shot.

HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB.

Quebec, 10th July, 1810.

Just Published, price 20d.

A LETTER, most respectfully addressed to the Roman Catholic Clergy and the Seigniors of Lower Canada, recommending the ESTABLISHMENT OF SCHOOLS;

By DANIEL WILKIE, A.M.

Quebec, printed by John Neilson; and for sale by Mr. Sills, Three Rivers; by Mr. Douaire, Berthier, and by Mr. James Brown, Montreal.

Vient d'être publié, prix 15. 8d.

UNE LETTRE très respectueusement adressée au Clergé Catholique Romain et aux Seigneurs de la Province du Bas Canada, recommandant l'ETABLISSEMENT DES ECOLES;

Par DANIEL WILKIE, A.M.

Quebec, imprimé et se vend chez John Neilson, chez Mr. Sills aux Trois Rivières, chez Mr. Douaire à Berthier, et chez Mr. J. Brown à Montreal.

FOR SALE,

84 Kegs Butter,
54 Barrels prime Pork,
20 do Cargo do.
25,000 Standard Staves,
Enquire of Messrs. HALL & GOWEN.
Quebec, 16th July, 1810.

Translated from Caracas papers—received at Baltimore.

The Supreme Junta of Caracas,
To the Gentlemen who compose the Regency of Spain—

Most Excellent Gentlemen—

We have received in this city the different papers and Documents, which in the name of the Supreme Junta of Cadiz, and of a tribunal called the Regency, have been directed by the same Junta and by your Excellencies, to the Viceroy and Captain-General of these dominions and to all its inhabitants, with the view to obtain the acknowledgement of the above-mentioned tribunal as a legal depositary of the Spanish sovereignty.

If your Excellencies have kept in view those who in different periods went from these Provinces to the Seville Junta and Central Government, you must of course have formed a just idea of the indelible adherence of our citizens towards their beloved Sovereign, Ferdinand VII. and of their true and cordial sentiments of fraternity with respect to the Spaniards in Europe. But your Excellencies would be deceived if you should believe, that therefore we are also ready to bestow our obedience and homage to the various corporations, which, substituting themselves indefinitely one after another, only resemble by attributing to themselves indistinctly a delegation of the Sovereignty, which having neither been created by the acknowledged Monarch, nor by the great community of Spaniards of both hemispheres, can be nothing less than absolutely null, illegal, and contrary to the principles sanctioned by our own Legislation.

In fact, what rights do the Supreme Council of Regency affect, to require of the Americans this homage, which they only swore to the lawful sovereign, and to whom alone it should have been rendered? The national courts, in which alone the necessary legislative power resides to establish the provisional constitution, which the nation is to administer in the interregnum—did they precede? Even in the bosom of the Central Junta there were no ministers righteous and firm enough to oppose the spirit of corruption that had undermined her, and to protest against the enormous latitude which, with scandal to the kingdom, and in spite of our fundamental laws, that executive body assumed—Has there been any other species of national convention, which could be considered as the legitimate organ of the nation and as the true deposit of sovereignty?

There is but little required to demonstrate that the Central Junta was in want of a true national representation; because its original authority proceeded from the tumultuous acclamations of some provincial capitals, and whilst the inhabitants of the new hemisphere never had their corresponding legal representative share in it. The Central Junta expressly declared, that she considered the American dominions as integral and essential parts of the Spanish monarchy; and America neither did nor could behold this declaration as the source of rights which she always should enjoy, and

which, without injustice, never could be denied her; but as a solemn confession of the despotism, by which, till now, she had been tyrannized. America was entitled to expect that as the government of the Peninsula, with so much solemnity acknowledged to her inhabitants, the period had arrived that, for the first time, they were to be installed in the inestimable enjoyment of her civil prerogative, and so put a boundary to the unsupportable pride and avidity of the administrators, who, since its discovery, in the name of the monarch, constantly vexed and disgraced her, focusing all the elements of her prosperity, according to your Excellencies own acknowledgment and confession in the proclamation directed to us. Our hopes were but of a momentary duration, and neither in the order dispatched for the election of the individuals, who were called to complete the Central Junta, nor in the Convention from the national courts, we have seen nothing but an intolerable partiality in favor of the disgraceful remains of Spain, and an injurious reserve for inviting us to make use of our rights.

What free suffrage, what representation can your Excellencies imagine ever will exist in deputies elected by the American senate—this body which the Spanish ministry has always designedly intended to vex, to depress, to strip from public confidence, and ignominiously to subject them to the despotical scourge of its agents? Has not Caracas seen an irrefragable testimony of this truth in the election of the Regent Don Joaquín Mosquera, at the same time he was loaded with the general detestation of its inhabitants? Although it is true that the Central Junta by an impulse of decency, denied to ratify the election; yet it is also true that this denial included palpable contradictions in itself, and by the anterior order and that the new established method for such elections, instead radically to root out the vice, does no more than to cover it with miserable palliations, as insufficient for the decorum of the government as for the deception of the Americans.

To concede to all the inhabitants of the Peninsula the right to name their representatives for the national courts, and to reduce the same to the passive and degrading vote of the city councils in America; to establish a tariff for the European deputies and another different one for the Americans, with the sole view to deny them the influence due to our actual importance and population—it makes plainly manifest, that the liberty and fraternity of which they are babbling to us, are but insignificant outcries, illusory promises; in a word, the artifices by which our infancy and chains have been prolonged? Is not this to give us to understand that we are looked on as idiots who do not know what belongs to them; or as slaves who in humiliation must live satisfied?

Caracas has long suppressed these feelings; she believed that the union of all the Spanish dominions was the only means which could save the metropolis from the tempest which burst upon it, and sacrificing to this precious union her private interests, gave to the world a sublime lesson of moderation and enfran-

chisement. But the principal part of the peninsula being occupied by the arms of the French Tyrant—the central junta dissolved, and the individuals that composed it dispersed with contempt; what other party of safety remained for the Americans but this:—No longer to confide their safety to the authorities constituted by that same junta, and placed by the result of the war, the disorder and overthrow of the government, in a state of true independence.—The conduct they lately assumed in Caracas; the vexations suffered, not only from the city council, has been even by the tribunal of the royal audience; their repeated attempts against the law; and the general suspicion with which they were beheld, urged their disposition; and, in fact, the unanimity of the people of Caracas verified it; but in such order, with such moderation and generosity as were unknown in the history of nations.

To the reasons indicated, and which regard all the deposed, your excellencies will please to add others, with respect to the Captain-General and sub-inspector of the artillery, it is notoriously known that both were in Madrid at the period of Murat's administration, and at the time of its capitulation; they are therefore individually sworn to the French government.—The first has divulged that the same Napoleon destined him for captain-general of Caracas; and in a Gazette of that court, we have seen the confirmation of it given by the obtruded Spanish monarch, in the name of the central junta.

These are the motives which Caracas has—the rights she has obtained, she is determined to make known to the other provinces of America. We flatter ourselves that soon or late, they will be unanimous, and it is to happen that such sentiments, so conformable to nature and equity, should be suffocated, it would be an additional proof of the violent despotism they suffer.

It is very easy to misrepresent the spirit of our proceedings, and to make a commentary, though produced by the loyalty and sense of our rights.—But we appeal to the voice of reason and justice; we appeal to the voice of other cities and posterity; in short we appeal to the internal testimony of your excellencies' consciences, and to the principles which the same central junta has repeatedly proclaimed.

We regret to hold to your excellencies a language which of course must appear bitter to you; but we venture to say, that your excellencies would render the best proof of your upright intentions, and of the liberality of your thoughts, by giving an impartial ear, and inclining like us to a true and solid union of the Spanish dominions of both hemispheres—union, which, if not founded on equality of rights, can be of no duration nor convenience.—In life, we disavow the new council of Regency; but if Spain saves herself, we shall be the first to vow obedience to a government constituted on a lawful and equitable basis; we shall afford to our European brethren the aid our actual scarcity allows us, as long as the holy struggle in which they are engaged endures; and those, who despairing of its happy issue, shall seek for another native country in Yona-

vels, will find a generous hospitality and true fraternity.

God preserve your Excellencies many years.

(Signed) JOSEPH DE LAS LLAMOLA.
MARTIN TOVAR PONTE.

Caracas, May 3, 1810.

HORRIBLE MASSACRE.

The following is taken from a late London paper. Unhappy Europe! literally wallowing in blood, what a destiny is yours!

The following is an extract of a private letter from Abo, the capital of Finland, under date of the 6th Ap. "It is with the deepest regret that I communicate to you an account of the perpetration of atrocities scarcely exceeded by the memorable massacre in St. Bartholomew's day at Paris, by the Russian troops on the inhabitants of this ill-fated country. In violation of an express stipulation in the treaty for the transfer of Finland to Russia, a certain portion of the inhabitants were ordered to be drafted or rather impressed into the emperor's service. The despotic mandate was in general obeyed, and considerable levies were procured, before their destination was known to be the shores of the Buxine, to fight against the Turks. In the province of Savolax the alarm became general; and the people conceiving they were exempt from service for a limited time, ventured to remonstrate against what they considered as an infraction of the treaty.

Count Tolesky, the Governor of Finland, to whom the appeal was made in the most respectful and submissive terms, invited the inhabitants, by proclamation, to repair on Sunday last to their respective churches, in order to obtain a redress of grievances. This artifice had the desired effect. The inhabitants, who are widely scattered, and difficult to be got at in detail, were collected in a focus; and, while in anxious expectation of the proffered act of grace, and unconscious of the impending danger, they were suddenly surrounded by bands of soldiers, who, regardless of the sanctity of the place, and deaf to the voice of humanity, dragged the flower of the young men from the altars of their God, from the bosoms of their parents, and the enjoyment of all that was most dear to them in life; and moreover butchered, without any distinction of age, sex, or condition, those that attempted by intercession or force to soften the hearts or avert the deadly weapons of their remorseless assassins. In the parishes where these atrocities were perpetrated, no less than 700 unoffending and defenceless individuals have fallen victims to the relentless fury of monsters in human form."

NEW YORK, JUNE, 30.

The Spanish papers received by the London Trader, are replete with official advices of skirmishes with the French, in which the patriots appear always to have had the advantage.

At Villa Franca, in Catalonia, a regiment of 900 infantry and 20 horse were at-

tacked by Brigadier Juan Caro, who forced them to take shelter in the barracks at the entrance of the town, where after a resistance of two hours, they surrendered with very considerable loss in killed; among the few wounded on the part of the patriots, was the commander Don Juan Caros, who was in consequence obliged to surrender the command to Don Pervasio Pasca, Colonel of Cavalry, who on the 3d of May followed up their success by attacking a flying column of the enemy between Espanaguira and Abrera, of which they took 500 prisoners and left 400 killed and wounded on the field of battle; the remainder of the column, which consisted of 1200 men, were dispersed, and only 200 got to Barcelona, of which 50 only were armed. Proud of the success gained over the enemy at Villa Franca and Espanaguira, the Marquis de Campo Verde determined to follow it up and attack the enemy at Manresa, which was recently under the direction of Brigadier Don Francisco Miror, who succeeded in routing them from their position at Manresa, and pursued them in their flight to Barcelona as far as Sabariel, where attacking them with the bayonet, he completely finished them.—The result of this action was 500 killed, among which were 12 officers, and a woman of the General's family—299 prisoners, including 2 women, 10 officers, three surgeons and the physician of the army—Gen. Savery escaped with two wounds, after having his horse killed under him.

The report adds, that the great number of killed is owing to their having given no quarter, in consequence of the treachery of the enemy, who having surrendered twice, on the patriots coming up received them with a close fire.

Cadiz, May 3.—Yesterday the patriots of Madrid, who had fled to Cadiz and the Island of Leon for refuge, celebrated with solemn honors in the Carmelite church, the remembrance of their illustrious fellow citizens, who on that day two years, fell victims to the cruelty of the French, and their own zeal for the liberty of the Nation. The assemblage of the Ministry, the Members of the Diplomatic body, the Grandees, Magistrates, Generals, Spanish and English, both of sea and land, and the numerous officers of the three allied nations, Spain, England and Portugal—the martial appearance of the troops, the view of the harbor and opposite shore, crowded with innumerable vessels—all conspired to render the scenery grand, which was heightened by the arrival the same morning of the two ships of the line, the Algeziras and Asia, from Vera Cruz, and the Caraccas, bringing with them 7 millions of dollars and 4000 Jews, sent to our shores by our brethren in America.—*Phil. Gaz.*

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

A Gallant Exploit Honorably Rewarded.

On the 6th October last, Captain Samuel Green, of the ship Polly, bound from this port to Fal-

mouth, was captured by a French privateer, about ten or twelve leagues S. W. of the Scilly Islands. The commander of the privateer, after plundering the ship of many valuable articles, took away all the ship's crew, excepting capt. G. and his apprentice; and put on board a Prize Master and four men, with orders to conduct the ship into the nearest port of France or Spain. On the 9th, having sailed three days for the French coast, capt. Green seized a favorable moment, when two of the Frenchmen were asleep in the cabin, and when two more had just gone below, to recapture the ship. He instantly sprang forward, nailed the cabin doors, fastened the companion, bolted the hatch over the skylight, and secured the man at the helm.—Thus, once more master of his ship, he wore her round, and steered for the nearest port of England or Ireland. The Frenchmen below, having been two days in their close confinement, suffering with heat, and tortured with the weeds which had wandered from the rig in the hold and infested the cabin, requested to be brought on deck, and promised obedience and submission. Motives of humanity induced capt. G. to relieve them from their distressing situation. He brought them up separately, and secured them on different parts of the deck. On the 18th of the same month, after sailing in this manner nine days, without closing his eyes, he arrived in safety at Bristol, in England.—Capt. G. is a native of this country, and, as will appear from the exploit above related, a man of a bold and enterprising spirit.

For his brave and spirited exertions on this occasion, the New York and Columbian Insurance Companies, in this city, have presented to capt. Green, and to his apprentice, a generous and honorable reward. The following letter, accompanying the very liberal compliment, (which, we understand, consisted of an elegant set of plate and a check for seven hundred and fifty dollars,) together with capt. Green's answer, have been communicated for publication.

New York, June 19, 1810.

Sir—The New York and Columbian Insurance Companies have been lately informed of your recapturing your vessel, the ship Polly, with the feeble aid of a boy, on the ninth of October last, from five Frenchmen who were in possession of her as a prize.

While an act of gallantry of this nature is ever its own best recompense, and receives the most perfect satisfaction in the animated approbation it brings to the heart which has achieved it; yet justice requires that such act should not be silently passed, but that the public sentiments be expressed on conduct so honorable to yourself and so creditable to the character and spirit of our countrymen.

In behalf of those Insurance Companies we would, therefore, express the high sense they entertain of your bravery and enterprise on this occasion, and would request your acceptance of the accompanying service of plate and the enclosed draft on the bank of New York, as a small testimonial of their esteem and feelings.

You will also find enclosed a check for One Hundred Dollars, which they request you will appropriate for the use of Peter Deichane (the boy), who assisted you, in any manner you may deem for his interest.

We are, with sentiments of respect and esteem,
your obt. serv'ts.

CHARLES M'EVERS,
President New-York Insurance Comp.

DAVID MUMFORD,
President Columbian Insurance Com.

CHARLES M'EVERS, Esq. President of the New-York Insurance Company, and DAVID MUMFORD, Esq. President of the Columbian Insurance Company.

New-York, 2d June, 1810.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honor of acknowledging the receipt of your letter, enclosing your draft and check, and accompanied by a service of plate, which the Companies, over which you preside, have flattered me by presenting.

Allow me, gentlemen, through you, to express to the companies, the warmest thanks which gratitude can inspire in the bosom of a sailor, and my most ardent wishes, that this instance of your practical favor, may stimulate other American masters to more brave and important recaptures, and that your institutions may long thus reap the benefit of your highly grateful liberality.

Attached to Peter for fidelity and services, as also on account of his orphan situation, the Companies may rest assured, that the check shall be appropriated in such a manner as will best conduce to his permanent and lasting advantage.

With sentiments of the highest respect,

I am, gentlemen,

Your most obedient,

Humble servant,

SAMUEL GREEN.

From the N. York Evening Post.

Capt. Reade, of the brig Hector, from Lisbon, which port he left on the end of May, informs, that the British troops in Portugal amounted to 25,000 men, and that the Portuguese army consisted of 60,000. That this force was divided into three divisions, and was stationed to defend the passes on the frontiers of Portugal. That several skirmishes had taken place between the combined armies and the French, and some scouting parties of the French had been taken and sent to Lisbon. No general battle had been fought, though one was daily expected. The English and Portuguese were fortifying Lisbon, and meant to defend it against the French to the last extremity. Troops were daily coming in from England—there were about 400 English transports at Lisbon, and more expected. The Portuguese were in high spirits.

Extract of a letter from London, dated the 15th of May.

"Last Saturday night's Gazette contains an Order in Council, ordering capture and condemnation of whaling and fishing vessels of all nations that exclude British ships from their ports, or nations under the influence of Bonaparte."

Intelligence from Cadiz is to May 18. The French are still annoyed in the interior, and kept at bay before that city. The spirit of independence, and detestation of Bonaparte, is as vigorous as ever.

Accounts from Caraccas are to June 10. The provisional government was organized. Deputies from Guayana, Varinas, and Cumana assisted. Moracaybo and Coro had not yet conformed. When they do, the Province of Venezuela, will have agreed, and a stable form of government will be adopted.

A Bridgetown (Bar.) paper of May 24, says: "Accounts from Surinam to the 19th instant state a great scarcity to prevail in that colony of almost all the indispensable articles of life: in consequence of this a proclamation has been issued by the court of police, under the authority of Gov. Bentick; granting a bounty on the importation in British and Neutral vessels, in the space of four weeks from the above date, of fifteen guilders per barrel on Flour; five per hundred on rice; and two per hundred on beans and peas and for four weeks further, a bounty on the said articles of twenty-five per cent, less than the above, deducted at the expiration of each fortnight. It appears also that from the general prevalence of dry weather at Berbice, Demerary, and Essequibo, the plantain crops have mostly failed, and as late as the 14th inst. great apprehensions were entertained in these colonies, as well as Surinam,

Certain Care for the Bite of a Mad Dog.

[The following Recipe for the bite of a Mad Dog, is extracted from a work of much celebrity in London, entitled the Medical and Chirurgical Review, conducted by a society of physicians, where it is recommended to the faculty and others, as an efficacious remedy for the bite; and a certain preventive of that dreadful disease which follows it, Hydrophobia. It is accompanied with numerous cases, shewing its good properties, and establishing its efficacy, and among others, the author's own experience on himself, which enabled him to test its virtues; and afterwards that of his son when an officer in the army, where many who were afflicted with this excruciating disorder, were entirely cured by means of this simple remedy, while all those who neglected it, invariably died the most horrible death. It is attested to on oath by the son; that after an experience of thirty eight years it was never known to fail of a cure, when seasonably and properly applied. The reputation of the work from which it is taken, recommends it to the attention of the public at large, and to the faculty in particular. It was handed to the editor by one who has done much to aid the cause of suffering humanity.—Farmers' Cabinet.]

A Receipt of John Webb, for the bite of a Mad Dog, taken from the original, by James Webb, son of the above John Webb, deceased;

"Take of the leaf or tender bud of rue half a large tea cup full, when cut quite small, the cup to hold about a quarter of a pint, beer measure; take the same quantity of large box, or common garden box, also cut this small; add nine leaves of red sage, cut small; let them be without blemish.—Take half a pint of new wheat meal from the mill, or good fine flour, and about one table spoonfull of yeast; mix it together as dough; let it lay about half an hour, then bake or broil it; take one third of it in new milk each morning. This quantity for a man or woman; the same quantity for a sheep, hog or dog; but for a cow or horse, take one large tea cup full of rue cut small, and the same of box but only nine leaves of sage; give this in milk or some other liquid. Half this quantity will do of the rue and box for a colt or calf; but nine leaves of the sage.

"My father has cured some men when mad—then he took one tea cup full of rue and one of box, and nine leaves of sage; boil it well in a pint of milk, and give it as quick as possible. Half this quantity of rue and box for a small child;

but in all cases, no more or less than nine leaves of sage.

(Signed) February 27, 1807.

JAMES WEBB.

Vaccination of Sheep.—The good effects of vaccination of sheep have been proved in Russia.—On the estate of Count Romanoff, above 3,000 sheep were inoculated with the Cow pox, and thus preserved from a contagious distemper, which proved mortal among the neighbouring districts, and even in the place where the experiment was made to those sheep which were not inoculated.

Pompeia and Ostia.—The French papers state, that in continuing to dig into Pompeia, near Naples, there has been found a grand edifice, adorned with columns, which was formerly one of the grand public buildings of the city.

"The clearing away the ruins of Ostia has been interrupted for some time. One might expect, however, to make great discoveries if they continued. This city, once so spacious and opulent, was almost entirely inundated by the sudden rising of the Tiber. Persons may now walk upon the tops of the houses, and find out whole streets by following the direction of the tops.—Some houses have been entered, and found to have been built in the same style as Pompeia. There is but one Temple, the Temple of Neptune, situated on an elevation that has been entirely cleared of the ruins. The Temple of Mercury, in which is represented holding a purse in his hand, is only part cleared away. It was here that a very fine Venus was discovered, equal to the Venus of the capitol—But it has been carried to England."

A Hint to Farmers.—The following articles will grow and yield abundantly in England, and will amply reward the toil of cultivation—MUSTARD SEED, CARRAWAY DO. CORIANDER DO. CANARY DO. HEMP DO. PALMA CHRISTI OR CASTOR OIL DO. MADDER, RHUBARB. The English mustard seed is preferable to the native American, and small quantities of it and the other seeds for sowing may be had of most of the grocers; it will command 6 dollars per bushel for any moderate quantity, to the extent of at least 4000 bushels, its demand is increasing for the rising American mustard manufactories—the expensed oil of it and hemp seed is much superior in smell to fish oil for lamps and equal in any other respect.—The palma christi seed yields that excellent medicine castor oil which sells at 1 dollar (what is called) a quart bottle; it requires a warm situation and good soil; one gallon of seed yields two pounds of oil if properly managed. Rhubarb now grows in many of our gardens and stands our winters in safety.

(Essex Register.)

Died, on Wednesday, last week, THOMAS BUCK, junr. aged 14 years, son of Thomas Buck, esq. of Front Royal, V. The death of this youth was occasioned by his eating (in mistake) the wild paraship instead of the angelica root, which it is supposed he was in quest of. He survived but one hour and a half. It is hoped that this melancholy

stance will serve as a caution to parents; to inform them on their children not to eat any root or plant with which they may not be perfectly acquainted.

ADDRESS TO SIR F. BURDETT FROM THE FREEHOLDERS OF MIDDLESEX, IN FULL COUNTY ASSEMBLED.

The Address is very long, and, we speak it with respect for the excellent sentiment from which it originates, it is very dry. There is a tedious discussion with regard to the original powers of the *Possessive Committee*, and the impolicy of the almost constant practice of calling in the military to suppress riots; a body of men who by their constitution can have no very favorable aspect towards public liberty, and who, called in as the servants and allies of the Civil Magistrate, have thereby a power and opportunity given them of becoming his master. Such a power as this is no Constitutional Power. A military body forms no part of the constitutional strength of the State. It is a last and dangerous resort, the resort of necessity, and supposes a feebleness, an untrusting arm, on the part of the Civil Power, when ever it is called upon to act. We cannot include this long, though able discussion, in our columns of this day; but we shall give the leading points of the Address. The Address begins as follows:—

"Sir.—With the name of Hampden, consecrated to the eternal gratitude and veneration of Englishmen, for having resisted the illegal exercise of power by a King, the present and future age, will couple the name of Burdett, for having resisted an illegal exercise of power by a House of Commons.

"To you we are indebted for having caused discussions which have done honor to our age and name; but such a variety of principles have been taken in the strange proceedings against you, that the extent of our obligations to you, first, for your constitutional doctrine, and then for your resisting the violators of our Constitution, cannot as yet be estimated. We trust the obligations will prove beyond all estimate; as we trust they must terminate in a restoration of that violated Constitution.

"Enquiry, sir, is now awake, and at work.—Reason, founding itself on constitutional principle, hath now to decide, whether, for either keeping the peace, or for enforcing any process of English Law, recourse ought to be ultimately had to the Country Power, or to the Standing Army; that is, shall the peace and the law of England, be upheld by the Civil Power, or by a Military Force?"

Here follows the discussion on the *Possessive Committee*, and the unconstitutional tendency of bringing in the military to suppress riots; the Address then proceeds—

"Thirty years long, therefore, have we felt the military rod of an evil generation of statesmen, haters of light, and truth, and liberty; lovers of darkness, deceit, and despotism; who, in contempt of proof and demonstration, have as absurdly as incessantly laboured to cause it to be believed, that a standing army are legal keepers of the peace, and that foreign mercenaries are a constitutional and an honorable defence.

"To your patriotism we shall have been indebted for a discussion of these high questions, and all that is collateral. To your firmness we shall owe much, very much; of the benefits to be derived from the inquiries which occupy all minds.

"We particularly thank you, enlightened

countryman, for continuing your resistance to RIGHT the point; that is, until your house, in law your sacred place of repose, was forced by Military Violence. Had you sooner submitted, our oppressors would only have been guilty, of once more repeating the sale and hackneyed illegality of keeping the peace by military force. But you have exerted from tyranny a manifestation of its latent wickedness.

"This new stretch of arbitrary power, of executing legal process against an Englishman by military force, is to be considered as the Minister's Proclamation, that we are henceforth to consider ourselves as living under a military government, subject to the law of arms, and to the dominion of the sword. Here, Sir, is ample matter for our contemplation! Is this the goal to which we have been led by privilege?"

"Had you, Sir, reeled beastly drunk into the House of Commons, made a scandalous brawl, and thrown a chair at the head of the Speaker, it may even be doubted whether you would have incurred more than a momentary displeasure, although the dignity of the assembly might have required the form of a reprimand.

"Or had you, as a base traitor to the Constitution, even sold its seats by dozens at noon day, some are of opinion the prolation, although it might have shocked the piety of the Speaker, might have been passed over even without inquiry.

"Why then are you in the Tower? Our hearts tell us it is because you are Sir F. Burdett—because your presence is painful to the seat selling crew—because to all unprincipled factions contending for power and pelf you are a common enemy: one who, regardless of ins or of outs, looks neither to the right hand nor to the left, but only straight forward to the constitution and the liberties of your country.

Imprisonment, Sir, is not in itself enviable; but it may be made so. To you it is a just cause of exultation. You triumph. Your enemies only are degraded. Intending to involve you in public odium, they accused you of unconstitutional conduct, of violence, and of shedding innocent blood. But odium recoils, the false and feeble accusation has, by an awful public voice, at which they tremble, been hurled back in thunder on themselves, and they are universally pronounced invaders of the Constitution, men of violence, men of blood—endeavouring to lower your reputation, they have doubled the public confidence in your knowledge, your wisdom, your integrity.—Meaning punishment, they have conferred reward.—Designing disgrace, they have bestowed on you the highest honour in their gift—their own impotent malice! But panic-stricken, to shun danger, they rush on destruction—they saw not that, in violating your person, they were promoting your purpose—in forcing you from your seat, they are forwarding your work; in the persecution of the Reformer, they were accelerating Reform!

"Infatuation thus frustrated all their counsels, foreign or domestic. But what then?"

It pleaseth our Boroughmonger Sovereigns that such men shall rule the law. And are they not fit servants of such masters?"

"Accept, illustrious countryman, once more, the thanks of our hearts; together with our earnest prayers to Heaven for your health; that you may, ere long, renew your parliamentary exertions, in co-operation with the honest, among your brethren of the House, and all other good men, towards a complete restoration of our two fold Constitution, for the salvation of our Country."

From an English Paper.

The following singular contest occurred lately at Lampeter in Cardiganshire.—Two female saupers, the one 86 and the other 88 years of age, who had lived in habits of intimacy, differed about the loss of some yarn, which the younger charged the elder with stealing from her; from words the two matrons proceeded to blows, but the pugilistic encounter terminated without either being vanquished. They then agreed to try their skill and strength with cudgels, on Monday the 12th instant, and the bellman proclaimed the combat through the town! after nearly an hour's hard fighting, the younger heroine seemed to have the advantage; and, if the civil power had not opportunely interfered, would most certainly have killed her antagonist, who nevertheless exultingly declaring herself one of the 'Cochard Pencarreg,' a name given to a peculiarly obstinate set of fighters, who never call for quarter.

A remarkable phenomenon is mentioned in the French papers to have occurred on the 17th of Jan. on the mountains in the department of Finisance, where some red snow fell at the moment when thunder was heard. The snow that afterwards fell was white and red intermixed. A French chemist has applied this phenomenon to the explanation of the ancient stories of a rain of blood, which he supposes to have been red snow.

Saturday, July 21st, 1810.

MR. CARY,

I request you will communicate to the public, through the medium of your paper, that a gentleman of the medical department, at Quebec, lately returned from a tour through the upper provinces, intends to favor us with an account of his travels, comprising, in a short tract, the state of relative improvement between the upper and lower Canadas; interspersed with remarks in the peculiar character of the natives, local habits, and state of the society in those parts. To conclude with a particular account of the diseases incidental to the climate; and more especially with regard to the fevers and agues which strangers are so liable to suffer from; with a mode of treatment and certain cure, if adopted. From the author's being a professional man the last mentioned remarks will be more particularly appreciated, and will be found deserving of attention. This work is arranging for the press, and will be soon presented to the public for their perusal.

A Friend to the Canadas.

Extract from a letter from the master of an armed vessel, dated Cadiz, May 4, 1810.

The French are in possession of all the neighboring ports of Spain with a large number of Privateers. Three or four American vessels going to this port, have been taken and carried to Brest. Flour is 15 dols. Beef 15, Rice 5, Fish 3.

It is daily expected that the French will fire all the shipping in the harbor.

SPANISH AMERICA.

We hear from the Havana, that information has reached that place from Mexico, that the Governor had been arrested and sent to Spain, the cause not mentioned. The Bishop, it would seem, had also been subjected to some suspicion, but had been permitted to remain.

QUEBEC, JULY 23, 1810.

In our preceding columns will be found an address from the supreme Junta of Caracas to the Regency of Spain. Though vilely translated, it clearly enough evinces the bad policy of the governing powers of old Spain, by their perseverance in the ancient mode of illiberal restraint on the Spanish colonies in south America. This selfish conduct has been not only the cause of the estrangement of the Caracas, but principally of the want of energy in the European Spaniards, in manifesting their resentment against their hostile and hated invaders, the French.

In our columns will also be found an address to Sir F. Burdett, from the Freeholders of Middlesex. We have given it as one instance, among numberless others, which have appeared in the English prints, of the total inefficiency of the attempts of any supposed unconstitutional power to check the freedom of the British press, or of discussion, in any shape. To the laws the English readily and cheerfully submit, because to them the English people are considered to have virtually assented; but it cannot be matter of surprise that a people, at all times, jealous of their liberties, should feel disposed to question the right of indefinite and novel powers, assumed over them, not by parliament, but by one branch of it only; and that a branch, composed of the stewards of the people, deputed to act for their benefit and protection. We can find nothing marvellous or revolting in a desire of the people to have such powers properly tested. That privileges are requisite to the house of commons cannot be denied; but that they should be regulated by certain defined rules, appears to us full of necessity. It is certain that when they are considered to be carried to an excess they evidently defeat their object, as in the late instances. For obvious it is that since the commitment of Sir F. Burdett and Mr. Gale, the English papers daily teem with stronger and more pointed language than any thing that issued from the pen of either of those captives; all which escapes the notice of the house. The house has indeed ventured to reject the city and Middlesex petitions; but these rejections are far short of a perseverance in commitments to Newgate and the tower. If we do not mistake, the members of the house who first agitated the questions of the commitments which have taken place, would, at this day, be happy that they had left undone what they have done.

We do not pretend to set up a justification of the conduct of either Sir Francis Burdett or Mr. Gale. We put the individuals out of the question, contemplating solely the extent to which the assumed

power of privilege has been exercised against British subjects for imputed offences cognizable by the laws. Nor do we take upon us to sit in judgment upon the house of commons. All we have said is that it cannot be matter of wonder that a people jealous of their franchises, like the English, should wish to have, what they consider an assumption of power, brought to the touchstone of constitutional enquiry. That privilege must have some bounds is an indisputable axiom; and if they be not fixed by a law of Parliament, that is of the three branches, shall there, in a country of laws, be no remedy when those bounds are supposed to be over-leaped? Or is the house of commons, like the Popes of ancient days, to be considered infallible? Certain it is that the laws, even of the three branches, often require emendations; and yet the advocates of undefined privilege maintain that the fiat of one branch only is not revisable. Such men doubtless consider privilege, like certain dogmas, to be an article of faith, not of reason, or of enquiry.

POLICE.

Thursday being the last day of the Court of Quarter Sessions, the following judgments were passed—

Joseph Dorion—For assault and battery, condemned to pay 10l. fine.

C. Roussel—For the same offence, 2l. 10s.

Michel Maillet—For the same offence on a child, two months imprisonment.

Richard, his wife and son, for the same offence, 2l. 10s. each.

John Hennessey, publican—Convicted of having kept a disorderly house, two months imprisonment.

Josephine Koska, a squaw—For assault and battery, 20s. fine.

Andrew Wilson—For the same offence, 10l.

Antoine Augé—For the same offence, three months imprisonment.

Fergus and his wife—Convicted of having kept a house of ill fame, to be imprisoned until the 21st August next, and on that day to stand in the pillory for the space of one hour.

Jacques Labrègue—For assault and battery, 10l. fine.

François Proulx—For the same offence, 10s.

Guillaume Cleisse—For the same offence, one month imprisonment.

Charles Boivin—For the same offence, 10s.

Jean Gagné—For the same offence, 10l.

Charles Sheffer—Convicted of having kept a house of ill fame, to be imprisoned until the 21st August next, and on that day to stand in the pillory for the space of one hour.

J. and G. Johnston—For assault and battery, the former fined 5l. and the latter 2l. 10s.

Joseph and Jacques Alain—Convicted of having assaulted and beat their father, three months imprisonment.

J. Martin and his wife—Convicted of having kept a house of ill fame, to be imprisoned until the 19th October next, and on that day to stand in the pillory for the space of one hour.

LAUNCH.

On Tuesday was launched, from the yard of Mr. J. Goudie, the fine Ship POMPEY.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

July 17—Friends, Holly, 25 days from England, to Irvine, McNaught & Co. cargo.

Russel, Parkin, 57 days from Liverpool to Hoyle, Henderson & Gibb, general cargo.

Brig St. Anne, Filleul, 20 days from John's, N. F. to J. Colman & Co. ballast—passenger, Mr. J. Point.

19—Traveller, Leslie, 7 weeks from Newcastle, to J. Colman & Co. ballast.

20—Brig Hercules, Rattray, 11 weeks from Dundee, to order in ballast.

Neptune, Weighton, 7 weeks from Liverpool, to Messrs. Paterson & Co. ballast.

23—Britannia, Armour, 8 weeks and 3 days from N. Castle, to Whitefield & Co. cargo Coals and Merchandise.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR.—Through the respectable channels of your Magazine, I beg you to insert a notice for the *Ague*; the most simple, and which with me never failed.—Let the person who the cold fit is coming on, take a Seville orange cut in pieces, without taking off either the skin, pip, or any of the white; without stopping, eat the whole; and if he has a return of it, blame me for giving him the trouble. In four years I have cured hundreds, particularly the poor of the neighbourhood I have been living with.

A HALF-PAY OFFICER.

BOSTON, JULY 3, 1810.

From CANTON.

By Capt. DORR, from Canton, we learn that the difference between the Chinese and the British had not been adjusted, the latter declining to surrender the person who caused the death of a native, altho' it was believed the laws of China would acquit him. The government still refused chop (or clearance) to the British vessels. They could depart by force, which it was expected they would do; but this might prevent their being admitted to gain on future voyages.

WANTED.

FOR the Ordnance Department at Quebec the following articles, viz.

Hazel Hoops twenty thousand,
Slaves, agreeable to a pattern to be seen at the Ordnance Office. seven thousand five hundred,
Pipe Slaves—750.

Proposals for which addressed to the respective Officers to be delivered at the Ordnance Office, on or before Saturday the 25th July, 1810. "Proposals for Hoops, Slaves &c" to be written on the cover with the address.

Ordnance Office, Quebec, 23d July.

SALES BY AUCTION.

On **TUESDAY**, the 24th instant, at **JONES & WHITE'S Auction Room**, at ONE o'clock.

A CHOICE assortment of Cloths of every description, Flannels, Boizes, striped and white Cottons, fine Chintz, Calicoes, Tamoured Robes, fine Cambric Muslins, Irish Sheetings, Dowlas, large Chintz Shaws, Ralls, Cotton Hose, an assortment of Threads, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Eleven pipes Spanish Red Wine, one pipe very strong, and high flavored Brandy, one new 13 inch Cable, Honey, Cassia, Bloom Raisins, Loaf Sugar, and other articles.
Quebec, 15th July, 1810.

On **WEDNESDAY**, the 25th instant, with out reserve, at **JONES & WHITE'S Auction Room**, at ONE o'clock.

A fine parcel of Jewelry, as lately advertised in Quebec Gazette—consisting of elegant Gold Seals, Watch Keys, Ear-rings, Bracelets, Necklaces, Brouches, Pins, head Ornaments, Ladies' finger Rings set with pearl &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Fourteen capital Bowling Pieces, 2 elegant Chamber Clocks, 2 pair Convex Mirrors with bronze sea horse Tops, and cut glass Pans, 3 pair large pier Glasses, bronze Tops, with gold Recus, mahogany Toilet Glasses, do. Tea Chests and Caddies, 25 strong, plated regulation cavalry Sabres with high polished blue and gilt blades, 12 do. officers of infantry gilt mounted Swords, 2 navy regulation Swords, 7 pair double guard steel Pistols, 2 dozen handsome Dirks, 7 best quilted Lady's Saddles, Ironmongery, Cutlery, and a variety of other articles.

Quebec, 16th July, 1810.

They will have Sales at same place on **WEDNESDAY** the 1st, **FRIDAY** the 3d, **TUESDAY** the 7th, and **FRIDAY** the 10th of **AUGUST**, and on every **TUESDAY** and **FRIDAY** in the month of **AUGUST**, to commence at ONE o'clock each day.

On **THURSDAY** next the 26th inst. and on **WEDNESDAY** the 1st August, at the Subscriber's Room, at ONE o'clock each day:

A GENERAL assortment of Dry Goods, **THOMAS AYLWIN, A. & B.**
Quebec, 23d July, 1810.

At **JOHN JONES'S Rooms** on **SATURDAY** the 28th inst. and on **MONDAY** the 6th August, at ONE o'clock each day.

A VERY extensive assortment of Dry goods, Hardware and Japan'd ware, to close consignments.

AND on **MONDAY** the 13th, and **MONDAY** the 20th August, he will have public sales at the same place and every **FRIDAY** and **SATURDAY** in the month of September,
JOHN JONES, A. & B.
Quebec, 23d July, 1810.

W. HENDERSON, T. GIBB and J. T. HOYLE,
HAVE established a mercantile concern; and offer their services at Quebec and Montreal as general COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AGENTS, &c. under the firm of

J. N. THEODORE HOYLE & Co.

N. B. As J. T. H. & Co. propose to transact business on commission exclusively, they hope that their total and undivided attention to the affairs entrusted to their care will give satisfaction, and in order to save extra commission on consignments, &c. intended for Public Auction will include that branch into the general plan of their business.

Quebec, July 23, 1810.

Office on the Queen's Wharf.

FOR SALE

In the Subscribers Stores on the Queen's wharf,

- 10 Stoves,
- 5 tons Lignum Vitæ,
- 1 cargo of New Castle Coals,
- 4 new Cables,
- 12 Anchors,

A quantity assorted Cordage, Paints, Oil, Varnish and Lamp-black, Fig Blue, Mustard, Whiting, Black Lead, Lead, Shot and Gun powder, Wrapping Paper, Bottle Corks, and Crowley Steel,

A quantity of Woolen Cloths,

3 casks Cutlery, and a variety of other articles.

J. N. THEO. HOYLE & Co.

Queen's Wharf, July 23, 1810.

WANTED,

A S Mate on board the Schooner *Beaver*, a person who can act as pilot in the river between Quebec and Montreal.—Liberal wages will be given.

July 23, 1810. **J. T. HOYLE & Co.**

TAKEN,

BY mistake, sometime past, from a Room in Quebec, an eye Glass, set in silver, the owner's name is on the rim, it was in a morocco case. The person in whose possession it may be is requested to return it to the Editor of this paper.

Quebec, 23d July, 1810.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

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

JONES & WHITE.

27th June.

Salt.

ONE hundred tons for sale.
BENN, HEATH & Co.
No. 51, Sauli au Marlot street.

FOR GREENOCK,

THE new Ship *POMPEY*, David Cowen, Master, will sail in about a month hence.—For freight or passage apply to **ROGERSON, HUNTER & Co.**
No. 6 Mountain Street.

Quebec, 20th July, 1810.

PASSAGE FOR GREENGCK.

THE *MARY*, Capt. Monro, has excellent accommodations for a few Cabin Passengers, she will sail on the 25th inst.—Apply to

JOHN DEMPSTER.

Quebec, 23d July, 1810.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER

to the East or West of Scotland, if applied for immediately, a good stout vessel of 114 tons register, now ready to load.

Enquire of **PATTERSON & Co.**

St. Peter Street, 23d July.

FOR NEWCASTLE, to sail in

about ten days, the fine ship *GANGES*, Wm. Potter, master, 600 tons burthen. She will have room for a few tons of goods. For freight or passage, having good accommodations, apply to

PATTERSON & Co.

St. Peter Street, 23d July.

FOR LONDON direct, to sail in the

course of eight days, the ship *MAKIA*, Gunton, Master, 500 tons burthen, mounts 12 guns with men answerable.

For passage apply to

PATTERSON & Co.

St. Peter Street, 23d July.

FOR PORT GLASGOW,

THE new Ship *BETSEY*, about 260 Tons Burthen, Charles Anstruther, Master, is now loading at the Queen's Wharf, and will take a few Tons freight on very reasonable terms, if applied for in ten days.

JAMES ROSS & Co.

Quebec, 8th July, 1810.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

To sail positively in eight days,

THE good Ship *BESS*, John Flinn Master, Burthen 290 Tons, Coppered, Copper fastened, and armed.—For Freight or passage apply to

HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB,

Quebec, 16th July, 1810.

FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL,

THE brig *BRITANNIA*, Oldis 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.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER,

the Clyde or Liverpool, the fine ship *MAKIA*, Capt. Trotter, burthen 355 tons register. Apply to

BENN, HEATH & Co.

Sauli au Marlot Street, 28th May, 1810.

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

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

ALSO,

21 Puncheons old Grenada Rum,
 20 Boxes of Tin,
 40 Kegs black, red and yellow Paint now
 landing from on board schooner Polly, from
 St. Johns, Newfoundland.

PETER BREHAUT & Co.

Quebec, May 14, 1810.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
MERCHANTABLE Pine Boards, well
 seasoned,

1 1/2 Inch Pine Plank,
 9 do. do. do.
 9 1/2 do. do. do.

Luthwood,

White Ash Oars, and other articles of
 Lumber, for the delivery of which enquire at
 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 Subscriber has just opened for sale, at his
 store, No. 22, Mountain street, a complete as-
 sortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Damask and
 Diaper Linen Table Cloths; Cotton Table Linen,
 Huccabucks, superfine Cambricks, and Jaconet
 Muslins, Sprig Leno Muslins, and India book
 Muslins, superfine Sheetings, Silk Stockings, fine
 lace and plain Hose, Dimities, Quiltings and Toi-
 lettes—A choice assortment of Family Mourning
 consisting of superfine Bombazeens, Bombazets,
 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,

MR. COCKBURN, Surgeon, &c. &c.
 No. 3, Buade Street, Respectfully in-
 forms the Faculty and Public in general, that
 he has just received by the JUN. LEE, 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 assort-
 ment of the most popular patent Medicines.

N. B. A young man of respectable connec-
 tions, wanted immediately to the above Busi-
 ness.

Quebec, June, 18, 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 60d. Nails,
 Canada Scythes,
 Plow and Timber Chains with Staples,
 Crow Bars,
 Crown Glass, 9 1/2 by 8 1/2 and 8 1/2 by 7 1/2.
 Quebec, 26th June, 1810.

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

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

JAMES PATERSON.

Quebec, the 25th June, 1810.

FOR SALE,

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

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.

THE Subscribers, SMITHS and FARRI-
 ERS, 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 the future favors in the various branches
 of Smiths and Farriers work.

MARTIN CHILDS,
 EDWARD MUCKLE.

Lower Town Market Place,
 Quebec, 15th May, 1810.

TO LET,

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

To Merchants and others concerned

IN THE
LUMBER TRADE.

Just published, in an 8vo. and for sale at the
 NEW PRINTING-OFFICE,

**THE ACT FOR THE BETTER REGULATION OF
 THE LUMBER TRADE.**

Price—2s. 6d.

LEWIS CRAMER,

BOOT & SHOE-MAKER,

BEGB 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 gene-
 ral 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 work-
 ing 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.

CRESCENT COVE.

About two miles distant from Cap Rouge River on
 the Quebec side

NOTICE.—To MERCHANTS and DEALERS
 in LUMBER.—The Subscribers having pur-
 chased, and prepared the above Cove for the re-
 ception of Lumber of every description, recom-
 mend the same to the attention of those who may
 bring down Lumber for sale, and particularly to
 Merchants who are not provided with such con-
 veniences 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 shi-
 ters 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 unload-
 ed free of cartage expence, the Cove is of easy ac-
 cess, and the great risk of passing the Town with
 Rafts [by endeavouring to gain the Lower Cove]
 will be avoided. FRAS. & Wm. HUNTER.
 Quebec, 3d May, 1810.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

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

Quebec, May 14, 1810.

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

FOR SALE,

JAMAICA Spirits and L. Island Rum, Strong Irish Whiskey, and Spanish red Wine,

London particular Vidonia do.
Old Cogniac Brandy great strength,
Strong Brown Stout in Hhds.
1500 Minous St. Ulus Salt affoat,
A few Tons Iron Hoops for making shingle Nails.

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

HENRY DEAVES.

St. Peter Street, 9th July, 1810.

Now landing from the **BRITANNIA**, Oldis master, from Liverpool, and for sale by the subscribers viz:

100 Puncheons Rum,
20 Batts 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.

JUST landing from the **MARY ANN**, Capt. White, from Antigua, at the wharf now occupied by Messrs. Monro and Bell, and now offered for Sale,

39 Puns. Molasses,
30 Puns. strong Rum,
28 Barrels Sugar,
25 Bags Pimento.

apply to **BENN, HEATH & Co.**

15th, June, 1810.

THE Subscribers, being, impowered to set 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 authorised Agents, do hereby give notice of the same for the information of Masters of Ships and others concerned.

GEO. & M. HAMILTON.

Quebec, June, 14, 1810.

ON SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS

20 Boxes No. 1, Tin Plates,
10 do. 1 x
10 do. D x

40 Boxes Plate Iron,
39 Bundles (L) Ribbed Steel,
10 Faggots T. Crowley Mellingston Steel
A few Bales Salt Canvas.

PATTERSON & Co.

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

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, Swanskins,
Rose and Point Blankets,
Scotch Carpetting,
Durants, Callimaucos,
Bombazines,
Bombazettes,
Shallons, Serges,
4 4 Irish Linens from 28 to 75, 6d.
3 4 and 3 4 Irish Diaper, Cotton do.
5 4 to 16 4 Table Cloths,
Fowels, Counter panes,
Quills, Osnaburgs,
Brown Holland,
Bed Tuck,
Printed Cottons,
Furniture do.
Blue & red Flate do. do.
Chinix, Gingham,
Fashible, printed Quilt-ings, for Vests,
Dimties,
Furniture do.
Black Nanken,
Blue & Buff Striped do.
Black Jean, Fustians,
Grandduelles, Thickets,
Carduoy, Silk and Cotton Velvets,
7 8 and 4 4 Cotton Shirt ings,
4 4 & 6 4 do. Cambric, do do Twilled and Striped,
Demy French Cambric, from 15s. to 30s.
4 4 Jacquet Muslin and 4 4 Hair Cord do. for Gentlemen's Cravats,
4 4 Jubilee do.
6 4 Laced, striped, printed and plain Lenox,
Worked Gown pattern, Gold embroidered do.
Imitation India do.
Gown trimmings,
Bandeaux,
Women's and Children's work'd Cap Patterns.
An elegant assortment of Ribbons,
Cottons, &c.,
White, Black, Green, Blue, Grey, pink and Mazarine Saranets,
white, Black, & Brown Satins,
black Modes,
Black Silk Florentine,
Black Persian Taffety, & Lustrings,
Black & Coloured Barce-lona Handkerchiefs,
Large Silk Shawls,
Italian Cambrics and Saranets,
ditto broad and narrow Crapes,
Shawls of every descrip-tion,
Mens, womens, & child-rens Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
Ditto do. Gloves
Threads & sewing Silks
Silk and Cotton Umbrel-las,
Silk Parasols,
Stationary,
HARRY, and Highlander Cards,
Pins 4 1/2 to 7,
Needles,
Sickels, Curry Combs,
Knitting Pins,
Table Knives & Forks,
Dewit do,
Carvers to match,
Pocket and Pen Knives,
Tutanic Table spoons,
Gimbets,
Cross cut Saws,
Grates, & fire Irons,
Buttons,
Shingle, Plank, & Cover-ing Nails,
Tacks, Sheet Iron,
Tin 1 & 1 x,
Mills, strong and dress do.
Ladies Leather and Mo-cro do,
do do Boots,
do White Kid Shoes
Children's leather & Mo-rocco Boots, & Shoes
Red and Black Morocco Skins,
Pate Boards,
Hyson, Sou hong, Twan-ky & Single Tea,
Single and abli-refined Sugar,
Macatelle and Sun Rai-sins,
Turkey Eggs,
French Plumbr,
Currants,
soft and Almonds,
Butter do. Nutmegs,
Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Ginger, Isinglass, white Black Pepper, Must-ard Seed, Sage, Arrow-root, Annie Seed, Cor-iander Seed, Curry pow-der, 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 Scrub-bing Brushes.

Rag Stones,
Cod Lines, Hambro do.
Salmon & Sail Twine,
Hemp & Bristles,
Day & Martin's real Ja-pan Blacking,
Spyring & Marsden's pure Lemon Acid,

ALSO,

30 Hhds. very best London Brown Stout,
20 Tons flat, square, bolt, and red 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.

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

FOR SALE.

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

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.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, AT ST. ROCKS,
Soap and Candles.

THOMAS WEBSTER;

Quebec, 7th Dec. 1809.

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 & good horses and carriages to accommodate customers.

JOSIAH STILES.

Quebec, May 14, 1810.

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,

360 Casks Paint,
12 Tons Bar Iron,
15 Boxes containing an assortment of Beam-er, Willow and Japanned Huts.
PATTERSON & Co.
11th June, 1810.

GEORGE BROWNE,

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

Quebec, July 7, 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 wood-
 en house thereon, a barn of 92 feet, and sta-
 bles; 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, pro-
 per 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.

A VENDRE.

UNE terre située dans la paroisse de St.
 Augustin, à environ douze arpents de
 l'église en montant, contenant environ deux
 cents quarante arpents en superficie à prendre
 depuis le fleuve en gagnant la profondeur;
 sur laquelle sont construits une bonne Maison en
 bois, une grange de 92 pieds, 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 annuelle-
 ment environ 3500 boîtes de foin, de grands pa-
 turages et une quantité de terre labourable; 2
 grands vergers complantés la plus grande partie
 en pommiers de Montréal; la dite terre clore
 en tout en bons piquets et perches de cedar. Il
 sera donné un titre incontestable, et des facilités
 pour le paiement.

UNE autre terre située dans le 4e 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.

**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-eighths blood
 ed 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 pro-
 portioned; and for beauty, strength, and speed;
 will vie, perhaps, with any horse ever raised in
 America.

The subscriber has, at present, a number of e-
 legant 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 anxi-
 ous to improve the breed of horses in this country.

JOSIAH STILES.

Quebec, 17th March, 1810.

LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE HAVE FOR SALE,

100 M. feet of Most valuable square Pine Tim-
 ber, and a parcel of small Masts suitable for
 trading vessels, all now at Quebec and ready
 for delivery.

Quebec, 6th April, 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 acquaint-
 ed that the best accommodations and attend-
 ance will be furnished, as usual, at the said
 inn.—21st May, 1810.

FOR SALE.



THAT commodious house
 and lot, N° 4, Sauli
 or Marcelot street, the pro-
 perty and now in the occu-
 pancy of the subscriber,
 who will dispose of the same
 on easy terms of payment,
 and give possession thereof
 on the first day of May next. For further
 particulars apply to
JOHN PAINTER.
 Quebec, July 3, 1810.

FOR SALE,

AT a very reduced price, one hundred
 thousand standard Staves.—Credit on
 the above will be given until the Fall, on ap-
 proved Bills.—For particulars apply to

JOHN SAXTON CAMPBELL.
 Stave Culler.

Quebec, 9th July, 1810.

WANTED,

A Good **RAEYTSMAN**—and also a good
COOK. Apply to the Editor.
 Quebec, May 28, 1810.

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

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

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, bûzin, frappé, toiles nettes.—Un as-
 sortiment 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.

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,
 39 Paquets d'acier (1.)
 10 Fagots d'acier de T. Crowley Mel-

liogton et quelque Balles de toile à voiles.

PATTERSON & Co.

Quebec, 29e Novembre, 1802,

LES sous-signés ont à vendre les articles sui-
 vants, 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 chacune, 67 quarts de la
 meilleure grosse bière, en bouteilles, 15 ton-
 neaux de charbon de Cancci, 9 caisses neuves
 de 10 et 13 poncees, 1 balot de laine assortie,
 plusieurs lunettes, &c. de quincaillerie, bi-
 jouerie, montres, &c. qui seront vendus à des
 prix raisonnables.

Aussi, 80 quarts de potage et perlaer.

PATTERSON & Co.

4 de juin. Rue St. Pierre.