

# THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

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

VOL. VI.]

MONDAY, JULY 30, 1810.

[No. 31.

## TO BE LET,

**A**ND possession given immediately—the second and third stories, together with a part of the garret of the house No. 5, Notre Dame Street, near the Lower Town Market, containing a large store for dry goods. Apply to the Editor of this paper. Quebec, July 28, 1810.



## TO MERCHANTS.

**A** YOUNG Gentleman who has just arrived from London, wishes to engage himself in a Counting House of respectability. He has always been used to the Timber Business; but would prefer a situation in the Counting House.

Not being versed in the Canada Trade, salary for the first six months no object. Apply to the Editor.

Quebec, July 27, 1810.

## WANTED.

**A** STEADY young man either from Montreal or in Quebec, to be Clerk in a Retail Store, that understands both languages, writes a decent hand, and can calculate readily, will find liberal encouragement by applying to No. 1, St. Joseph street. S. HOYT.

## FOR SALE

In the Subscribers Stores on the Queen's wharf,  
10 Stoves,  
5 tons Lignum Vita,  
1 cargo of New Castle Coals,  
4 new Cables,  
12 Anchors,  
A quantity assorted Cordage,  
Paints, Oil, Varnish and Lamp-black,  
Fig Blue, Mustard, Whining, 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.  
JN. THEO. HOYLE & Co.  
Queen's Wharf, JULY 23, 1810.

## TAKEN,

**B**Y 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.

## FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

**O**N the morning of Saturday, the 14th instant, a Boat with three or more men, came about two o'clock to the Timber Ground of Mure & Jolliffe, below Pointe à Pizau, 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 rafts at same place, and has not yet been discovered, and of 3 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,

**A**T 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.

**T**O 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.

**T**HE 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, Flushings, flannels and baizes, furniture dimities, brown Hollands, silk and cotton umbrellas, silk modes and satins, ditto sarsnets, ribbons and galloons, velvet ribbons, cotton ferreting, 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, nail; rod, bolt and bar iron, gun powder, patent shot.

HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB.

Quebec, 10th July, 1810.

Just Published, price 20d.

**A** BETTER, 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.

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

Par DANIEL WILKIE, A. M.

Quebec, imprimé et se vend chez John Neilson, chez Mr. Sills aux Trois Rivieres, chez Mr. Douaire a Berthier, et chez Mr. J. B. Oron 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.

FROM BELL'S MESSENGER.

## MIDDLESEX MEETING.

On Thursday, the meeting called on the late occasion, was very numerous, so much so, that it was found necessary to remove from the large room to the green, and the assemblage there amounted at one time to upwards of 5000.

Mr. Sheriff Wood opened the proceedings. The Requisition being read,

Mr. HARE TOWNSEND stepped forward. He felt it necessary for him, in the first place, to notice a cry, which had been raised against the hon. Baronet, who was the object of their present consideration. That cry, there could not be a doubt, had been raised for the purpose of injuring the worthy Baronet in the public mind. It had not, however, succeeded. The trick was too stale. It was impossible for the factions in the House of Commons to love Sir Francis Burdett. (*Applauds.*) They could only love him as the wolf might be supposed to love the shepherd and his dog, or the kite to love the gun and the keeper. They had had fifteen years' experience of Sir Francis Burdett, during which period he had shewn himself to be uniformly right, and the factions had proved themselves to be uniformly wrong. If they had known the sentiments and conduct of the hon. Baronet only on Wednesday, then there might have been room to suspect them. But this was not the case. The Freeholders of that county were no strangers to the motives by which their zealous friend—the zealous friend of the country in general—was actuated. They were therefore called on, not to let the signal fly in vain, but to follow it up to that point to which, if steadily acted up to, it must lead—to victory! One of the factions in the House of Commons had gone almost the full way with the hon. and worthy Baronet, and had only deserted him when he came to the protection of his mansion—that castle in which every Englishman had been accustomed to think himself secure. Here they pulled off the mask, which the worthy Baronet had never worn, but which they, the Talents, never, on former occasions, had found it convenient to divest themselves of, till they were about to change from the Opposition side of the house to the Treasury Bench. The hon. Baronet had redeemed all his pledges—the Talents had redeemed none of theirs—When they last came into office, his (Mr. Hare Townsend's) heart beat high from the glorious prospect which he flattered himself was then opening on the country. He most sincerely did expect to see an immediate Parliamentary Reform; and he also expected to see a repeal of those inquisitorial restrictions under which the people of this country groaned. How miserably, however, had he, and all who like him indulged such hopes, been disappointed. The Talents, when they got into power, laughed at Reform; and, to prove their sincerity, in their wish to lighten the burdens most grievous to the people, they raised that most inquisitori-

al of all Taxes, the Income Tax, from 6½ to 10 per cent. which, they were pleased to say, was its natural level. They even went the length of attempting to introduce the Excise into every family, where the master, either from convenience, or from absolute necessity, found it necessary to brew his own beer. Had this idea of theirs been carried into effect, the Excise Laws would have proved a sufficient apology for breaking into the worthy Baronet's house, in which case, they would not have had to discuss to-day the legality of the Speaker's Warrant. These Talents had given Sir Francis a Judas's kiss, meaning only to betray him; and, the moment he came to his strong hold, his castle, from which he was illegally carried off, then they handed him over to Pilate and his Myrtaidons. How, too, did these same gentlemen act? They did not even in their pretended support of Sir Francis, justify the motives under which he acted, but rather recommended the more lenient course of proceeding, under the fear, as they were obliged to avow that, in sending the worthy Baronet to the Tower, the house would only add to his popularity. In this, at least, they were correct. Yes, the day of his liberation from confinement would be a day of rejoicing from John o'Groat's Head to the Land's-end—it would, indeed, be a day of Jubilee.—The two factions, no doubt, expected that the worthy Baronet would have committed *felo de se* upon his own reputation. If he had surrendered to the warrant without resistance, what would they not have had it in their power to say, not only against the worthy Baronet's consistency, but also against the rights of the subject. It would have served as a precedent in future cases, and would have warranted them in stating, at some after period, that even Sir F. Burdett himself had yielded. He who would have stood out till he had been starved into compliance, had at once yielded obedience to the omnipotence of the writ issued against him, and had thus established the legality of the Speaker's warrant, by adding his sanction to its validity. This, however, was not the way in which the worthy Baronet had acted. He had left the question to be decided by Magna Charta, and by a British Jury. The case of Sir F. Burdett lay in a nutshell. When the commitment of Mr. Gale Jones was moved in the House of Commons, the worthy Baronet was confined by indisposition.—When somewhat recovered, so as to be able to agitate the question, he brought it forward, and in an open, manly and most able manner, denied the power of the House to commit Mr. Jones, or any other of his Majesty's subjects, for offences similar to that imputed to Mr. Jones. Here, however, the worthy Baronet only kicked against the pricks—his motion was lost; and, according to the good old custom, he felt it his duty to address himself to his Constituents, explanatory of his conduct. But this address had been construed into one of the most atrocious of libels.—If it were once to be sanctioned that the doors of that House were to be shut

against the Public, and that they were even to be deprived of the gratification of knowing from their own Representatives what was going on, must it not be obvious, that, in this view of the matter, the House of Commons might be erected into a species of Secret Tribunal; and that the Serjeant at Arms, as the Runner to the Inquisition, might have the power of hurrying off any subject of this country to a prison, or other place, where he should never more be heard of? The Hon. Baronet, however, had resisted in his strong hold. He had grappled with Briaries and his hundred hands. He had grappled with him by the leg, and, he had no doubt, the result would be a shout for the People, and the attainment of their grand object—Parliamentary Reform. What then would be found to be the case with the Whigs? He had no doubt that there were among them a few straggling grains of sound wheat growing. To the worthy Baronet, he hoped, it was reserved to separate these grains from the chaff; and that emerging, as they once did, under the Marquis of Rockingham, from the mass with which they were encumbered, they would once more become fresh and vigorous in the support of the liberties of their country.

Mr. TOWNSEND concluded by reading the various Resolutions, and the Petition referred to in the first of them, all of which were received with the loudest acclamations.

The first Resolution being put and seconded.

Mr. BENTLEY presented himself.

Mr. MELLISH then came forward to address the Freeholders, but the expression of disapprobation became so loud and general, that Mr. Sheriff Wood was obliged again to interpose, and reminded them of the promise given at the opening of the meeting, that they would hear every one impartially.

Mr. MELLISH then, after repeated efforts, was at length allowed to begin. He said, that he hoped the very few words he should have to say, would be received with candour. In obedience to the wishes of a Meeting of so many Freeholders, legally convened by the Sheriff, he should feel it to be his duty to present their Petition to the House of Commons, but with respect to the latter part of the Resolution, he must be allowed to say, that he must consider any pledge given by him to support that Petition as a disgrace to those many Freeholders not now present, and as a disgrace to his own independence as a Member. [Here Mr. Mellish was interrupted by such a burst of indignation, that after an attempt to gain a hearing, he retired behind the Sheriffs.]

Mr. BYNG next presented himself to the Freeholders, and was greeted with acclamations. He said, he should be very short, and that his principal motive in addressing them was to explain clearly his opinion upon the great question now before the public, respecting the right of the House of Commons to commit. He thought that House had privileges, and power to maintain them; but that that power and those privileges were

always to be exercised for the people, and not against them. (*Applauses.*)

Mr. CLIFFORD said, that from the manner he had been called on by his friend (Mr. H. Townsend) he felt it necessary to offer one or two observations to the Meeting.—With respect to the power claimed by the House of Commons, he differed from his friend Mr. Byng, and concurred with the words of the Petition, in protesting not merely against the exercise of that power, but the existence of it. (*Applause.*) The House of Commons never had the power but in the time of the rebellion, when they usurped it, and reared their own despotism upon the ruins of the other two branches of the legislature. The House of Commons was but a branch of the legislature; it was a court of inquiry; its duty was to act for the people in the investigation of public abuses, and to be the guardians of the public purse, and the rights of their Constituents. Where it suspected corruption, it might seek it out; but even after it had been detected and convicted, the defaulter they could not punish. They could only bring him to trial—though in the present case, they claim the right of punishing before trial, or even inquiry. The House of Commons was but one of the branches of the Legislature.—The King was another. When his Majesty some years ago was on his way to Parliament, he was insulted by some of the mob, his carriage was attacked, and his person struck with dirt; what did the King in that case? Did he proceed forthwith to punish without trial? No; the Constables removed the obstruction, and the King sought his remedy by law in an appeal to the trial by jury (*applause.*) But the House of Commons would have a power paramount to that of the King; they would claim a stretch of power when they had not the power itself. They had, in fact, no power. They might have privilege; but these two things were now too well and too generally understood to be confounded together. They had heard a good deal about the doctrine of *analogies* laid down in a certain law-opinion, that every one had heard of; but here it looked as if the Speaker's warrant against any offending fellow-subject was, by *analogy*, to have the force of the King's lawful writ against a felon; then would the Speaker's wig, by *analogy*, be the same as the Crown, and the Mace have all the authority, by *analogy*, of the Royal Sceptre.—(*Laughter.*) He then proceeded to ridicule the absurdity of the argument that defended the right claimed by the House, upon the ground that that right might at some future period be expedient; as if that which was in itself unjustifiable ought to be submitted to, because an opportunity might come in which its exercise would be of temporary use. This, however, was admitting the right which he denied; and it was not sufficient to yield the practical exercise of the power, while the right was sturdily insisted on. It was a saying of Sir Robert Walpole, "give the power of blood, and they will have blood," which Lord

Chatham had parodied in the words, "give the power of corruption, and they will be corrupt." It would be idle to talk upon so hackneyed a theme as the corruption of public men; but he would say, that they (the House of Commons) had exercised the power of blood, and might be said to have had the blood. He then adverted to the circumstances of Sir Francis Burdett's resistance, and as a freeholder of Middlesex, returned him his heartfelt acknowledgments for his noble display of firmness upon that trying occasion. Had he not made that resistance, and made it as he had done, he would never have been able to have brought his case before a British Jury so unembarrassed and so unshackled as it now stood. That resistance had proved that the Speaker's warrant was nothing unaided by the military, that it depended for all its effect and execution upon the assistance of a military force. They may vote and commit, but how is that vote of commitment to be carried into effect? By the King's troops; the King's troops are therefore to be called in to enforce the privileges of the House of Commons, the main object of which privileges was to defend them against the encroachments of the Crown. (*Applauses.*) It was an old and a sound maxim, that no party should bring in to its aid allies more powerful than itself, lest it should be finally swallowed up by those from whom they sought assistance. The House of Commons had claimed those privileges in behalf of the People, and in defence of themselves against the Crown, but in such an instance what would avail those privileges? Was the King to call out his soldiers to aid a power contesting with himself? and without that aid, recent instances had proved that all their boasted privileges could do nothing. He concluded by exhorting the people to persevere, and let the House of Commons act at present as it might, in such a cause the people of England ought not to despair.

The Rev. Mr. DRAPER supported the Resolutions.

Mr. WAITMAN then came forward amidst the loudest acclamations. He said, the power of commitment which had been contended for, and exercised in the present instance, had been on a former occasion resorted to by the Secretary of State, (we believe he stated in the case of Wilkes,) by a more contemptible administration than any that preceded them—an administration which found it necessary to stop the voice of the people by those unconstitutional and illegal acts. If the present administration had stood well with the public—if they had possessed the public confidence, they would never have resorted to such acts as these. Mark, (continued Mr. Waitman) the time they chose for the commencement of these proceedings.—They were engaged in an inquiry of the utmost importance, in which they were charged with crimes of the first magnitude, and thereby were found voting for themselves, sitting as their own judges and jurors, and acquitting themselves. Surrounded by near

one hundred placemen and pensioners—it was during the progress of this inquiry that they commenced these proceedings. This was what they called justice—they who ought to have been brought to the block for their own offences. (*A loud and universal burst of applause.*) He would ask, whether the conduct of Mr. Yorke, in excluding strangers from this important inquiry was not an outrage on public feeling? If this Privilege were to be always acted on, the people could never know what had been the conduct of their Representatives. The worthy independent Gentleman behind him (Mr. Mellish) would then have escaped (a cry from several quarters "that is what he wants.")—No one could be bold enough to come forward and state how he had acted, whatever might be his suspicions. The House could never want such privileges. In every case in which they acted for the people as they ought to do they would be supported by the people.

Thanks to Mr. Byng were then voted, with the exception of one hand, which the crowd exclaimed to be that of Mr. Mellish's servant.

Major CARTWRIGHT said, that he had been now nearly forty years engaged in a voyage in pursuit of Parliamentary Reform, in the course of which he had encountered many changes of weather—he had met with calms and storms—he had met with the calms of apathy, and the storms of passion and prejudice. Now, however, he congratulated the public on the prospect of success; and he really thought that the Tower of London would serve as a light-house to conduct them into the wished-for port (*applause.*) The Honourable Officer concluded with proposing an Address to Sir Francis Burdett, which he read.

This Address was adopted with unanimous acclamation.

Thanks to the Sheriff were voted upon the proposition of Mr. Clifford.

Mr. Sheriff ATKINS expressed his disinclination to take any part in a political question of this nature, but merely to perform his duty as a ministerial officer, in pursuance of which he felt it incumbent upon him to comply with the requisition for convening this meeting, and to attend to its regulation. He declared his thanks for the honour which the Meeting had conferred upon him by their vote, adding that he would much rather they had not required him personally to communicate their Resolutions to Sir Francis Burdett.

The following are the Resolutions adopted by the Meeting:—

That the Petition now read be adopted, and that it be presented to the House of Commons by our Representatives, George Byng, and William Mellish, Esqrs, who are hereby instructed to support the same.

That we highly approve of the proceedings of the Electors of Westminster, at their late meeting; and most heartily concur in the sentiments contained in their Letter to Sir Francis Burdett, and in his answer.

That the thanks of this meeting are due,

and are hereby given to Sir Francis Burdett, Bart, for his truly patriotic conduct in Parliament—for his unanswered and unanswerable argument in the case of John Gale Jones, vindicating the rights of the subject, and denying the power of the House of Commons to imprison without trial, and during pleasure, the people of England—for his Letter to the Speaker, protesting against the Power of the House of Commons to imprison, in like manner, one of their Members, for laying before his constituents a faithful account of his conduct in Parliament, and for his constitutional resistance to the Speaker's Warrant, whereby he has given a practical illustration of its inefficiency, and has shewn that it could not be put in force without military aid, a violation of our ancient laws, and a breach of the privileges of Englishmen.

That these Resolutions be fairly transcribed, and presented to Sir Francis Burdett by the Sheriff, accompanied by George Byng and William Mellish, Esqrs. our Representatives

*From the same paper.*

#### THE FOUR-IN-HAND CLUB

Met, on Thursday, in Cavendish Square, about one o'clock. Mr. Buxton gave a sumptuous breakfast to all the Members then in town. The square and the neighbouring streets were all crowded at an early hour with persons of every age and sex; the curiosity excited exceeded any thing of the kind we ever witnessed. The equipages were all new, light and elegant; the horses the finest we ever saw. About ten minutes before two o'clock the whole cavalcade started in the following order:—

Mr. Buxton	-	-	yellow barouche, and 4 horses.
Lord Hawke	-	-	ditto.
Mr. Martin Hawke	-	-	ditto.
Captain Agar	-	-	chariot
Captain Webster	-	-	ditto.
Sir B. Graham	-	-	ditto.
Capt. Ackers	-	-	ditto.
Sir C. Bamfylde	-	-	ditto.
Hon. Mr. Butler	-	-	ditto.
Sir J. Rogers	-	-	ditto.

Mathews, the actor, went with Lord Hawke, seated on the diskey. The party dined at Sah-hal about seven o'clock. Mathews gave several excellent comic songs, and the evening was spent with the utmost conviviality.

#### EXTRACT

From a Review of WALSH'S LETTER, IN THE ECLECTIC REVIEW.

ART. VIII. *A Letter on the Genius and Dispositions of the French Government, including a View of the Taxation of the French Empire.* By an American recently returned from Europe. Philadelphia printed. London reprinted. 8vo. pp 253. Price 6s. Longman and Co. 1810.

"We shall perform a very pleasing part of our duty, in recommending this able and interesting pamphlet; which possesses every claim to the publick attention, that can arise from extensive knowledge, original information, political science, enlarged and accurate views, brilliancy of style, an important subject, and an useful tendency. The

strength of our recommendation will not be thought excessive, by any unprejudiced reader of these pages. Nor indeed will prejudice itself be found capable of resisting their influence, except among the blindest and most infatuated of its dupes.

It has often been observed, as not a little extraordinary, that a partiality for the present ruler of France should still exist in any order of men amongst us. The admirers of the French revolution might have been expected to be the very first to cover his name with execrations.—It would seem natural for the friends of liberty, of commerce, of humanity, of peace, of democratick institutions, to regard the bitter enemy and base violator of every thing they hold in veneration, as the fittest object of antipathy and abhorrence. To have favoured the republican general, would seem the surest pledge of hatred to the imperial despot. The very reverse of this, however, is true in the North American commonwealth; and those who are acquainted with the state of opinion in the various classes of English society, must be aware that it is in some measure the case even in England. A sort of idolatrous affection for the French emperor seems to pervade a large class of the American population, and the same spirit, though in a weaker form, undoubtedly exists, in a small and decreasing number of our countrymen.—The solution of this paradox is not perhaps very difficult, though it may be somewhat different in particular instances, and require a more extensive development than this cursory notice will allow. In some men, the predilection arises from an attachment to the French cause; an attachment produced by various principles which have not since been excited to destroy it, or, as it often happens, which are absolutely unequal to the task. It was remarked of a certain personage, by one who had studied his character, the tutor of that young man must take care what he beats into his head, for he will never be able to beat it out. The fire which has once fixed the colours of an enamel-painting, is said to be incapable of detaching them. Those, however, whose attachment to the French interest was less enlightened and philanthropick, who were rather the enemies of England than the friends of France, whatever else they may be accused of, must be acquitted of inconsistency. It seems that some men, moreover, are dazzled with the fierce lustre of unrelenting energy, uninterrupted success, and unlimited power; as the splendour of a conflagration beguiles us into an oblivion of its horrors. In many instances, the partiality may be of a different kind: a despotick power may still be the destroyer of despotisms, and find favour with those who prefer a new institution of tyranny to an old one, from a persuasion that its oppression will be less intolerable and its foundation less secure. The most dangerous cause of partiality, however, is a belief, that even the present influence of such a power is salutary, that its exercise is beneficent and its subjects happy. This belief, which is to a great extent the effect of the

partiality, as well as the cause,—a fictitious ground which it first creates and then occupies,—is certainly maintained by a considerable number of politicians, especially of the lower kind, both in England and America. But whatever be the origin of the sentiment, its prevalence, in any free nation, would be a dangerous if not a fatal disease. It would corrupt the principles of the people, if not destroy the independence of the state or the constitution of the government. To be enamoured of what is vicious, is to be tolerant of vice. We regard the pamphlet before us as a very safe and very effectual antidote. Its principles may be received, and its purposes answered, without involving any acquiescence in abuses or misrule. It will tend to expose the true character of the French dominion, and remove many erroneous and pernicious ideas respecting the domestick prosperity which it has been supposed to promote. The views it gives of the dispositions of France towards America, and the light in which it exhibits the British character, warrant the most sanguine expectations of its efficacy, in removing the prejudices of our brethren across the Atlantick, and restoring cordiality between two nations united as well in interest as in origin. We shall endeavour to give such an account of it, as may at once extend its sale and diffuse its sentiments.

The name of Mr. Walsh, an American gentleman connected with the legation from his own government to that of France, has been so extensively whispered, as the author of this pamphlet, that we presume there can be no impropriety in mentioning it. The form adopted is that of a letter, and the person addressed is said to be a gentleman who enjoys the highest reputation as a statesman and an author, both in Europe and America. It was published at Philadelphia last December. The author tells us, and there is strong evidence to confirm the truth and excuse the tone of his assertions,—that

"The sketch which he has drawn of the French finances, is collected from original documents of unquestionable authority, and, together with many of the topics in relation to the state of England upon which he has more touched, forms but the outline of a much larger work which he now has in a state of forwardness. In the publication of these pages, he derives no small confidence from the habitual attention which he has given to political studies, and from the frequent intercourse which he enjoyed, during a long residence abroad, with many of the most enlightened statesmen of Europe. These advantages greatly facilitated the attainment of correct information, and in the opinion of those particularly who are acquainted with the extent of the last, cannot fail to add weight to his theory, and to stamp a character of peculiar authenticity on the facts which he has occasion to produce in the progress of this inquiry." p. iv.

The number of subjects discussed, and the want of regular connection between the various discussions, renders it difficult to give a satisfactory analysis of the work. The au-

their leading propositions, however, are distinctly stated in the outset; and these are satisfactorily established, we think, by a very extensive collection of proofs and arguments."

The Reviewer then proceeds to quote passages from the Letter, which, as the remarks are short, need not be here republished. We rather recommend to our readers, and the whole having been republished, by MALLOY & Co. in a cheap edition, to read the entire letter, as there is not a page in it, which does not contain very useful information.

The following original lines were found in the *Hermitage of the Duke of Kent, near Halifax.*

Thoughtless wordings who pursue  
Joys on vanity depending;  
And disappointed, still renew  
The boundless chase in sorrows ending;  
Within this mossy straw roof'd cell,  
The seat of pious melancholy,  
Ye think true happiness must dwell,  
Without alloy of sin or folly;  
The boundless shade and trembling rill,  
Far sever'd from the world's temptation,  
Should bid the troubled soul be still,  
Lull'd in heaven-born contemplation,  
Deep in the Hermit's hallow'd breast,  
Grief for pleasure's lost is lurking;  
And knowing cares his thoughts molest,  
In wild and earthly passions working;  
And when he hears gay music steal,  
From yon Rosinda's doom ascending,  
The heart-felt laugh, the circling reel,  
And singers blithe in glee's contending,  
His chaplet-brads uncounted glide,  
From Heaven to earth his soul is turning;  
Flung'd low in a tumultuous tide  
Of days of yore, no more returning;  
He sees, like visions from above,  
His Chloe's cheek with rapture glowing,  
As first it blush'd when mutual love  
She own'd in tears so gently flowing;  
The hand soft press'd, the converse sweet,  
Each tender glance, when recollection  
Recalls how hateful this retreat,  
The tomb of every dear reflection.  
From thought to thought inquiet hurld,  
He joins the chase o'er hills re-ounding;  
Or travels thro' the maze world,  
Each restless flight his bosom wounding;  
Then roving still, his mind arrest  
Scenes of much the right beguiling,  
With rich Champaign, improv'd in zest  
From Chloe in the bumper singing;  
Splendid temples, pictur'd views,  
Nightly shows of rich profusion,  
The stage illum'd by Shakspeare's Muse,  
Dazzling float in sweet delusion,  
Sparks of pride's reviving flame;  
While fancy paints the wily dyes,  
The laurel'd wreath, the patriot's fame,  
And all sublimer mortal's prize  
Nought avail the palmer's weeds,  
Strong passions of the soul to bridle;  
The cowl and scrip the cross and beads,  
Are outward trappings vain and idle,  
Warn'd by my fate, despite the sage,  
Who dreams of solitary duty;  
The mind is its own Hermitage,  
And social life is moral beauty.

#### An Error committed by the Executive of the United States.

The representatives of the French government in this country have made known, through their organ the Aurora, that the laws of the land have been violated and the dignity and honour of the government insulted by the arrival in the Delaware of the British armed brig the Avon. This vessel, it seems, came into our waters with a large sum of money consigned to different persons in the United States. The money was saved from a Spanish vessel bound from Havana to Philadelphia which was likely to founder at sea. As saving money for the purpose of restoring it to its just owners is a thing utterly repugnant to the principles and practice of the French government, all the papers in the employ of that government have been violent in their denunciation of the officers of the Avon and of their conduct, and in their calls upon the executive to execute the vengeance of the law upon these violators of our rights, and insulters of our revenue officers. Notwithstanding these plain and unequivocal indications of the will and pleasure of the representatives of his imperial majesty, our executive have had the effrontery to disregard those indications, and have even gone so far as to grant a special permission to the Avon to make entry and land the treasure of which she had taken charge. After such gross contumely the executive officers of our government ought to be prepared for every kind of abuse and insult from the French papers which they have been in the habit of fostering.—*G. U. S.*

The Paris Monitor is occasionally filled with correspondences between Napoleon and Charles and his Queen, Ferdinand and his brother; but they are all fabricated for the purpose of leading the French to believe, that the degradation and captivity of those unfortunate personages is unfair by them. Nothing is in general easier, than by combining the slavery of a licensed press with popular credulity to render impressions prevalent, which are requisite for the views or the security of tyrannical power. But a most difficult task it has proved to discipline the common sense and moral feeling of the French into an approbation of the attack upon Spain, and the scenes of perfidy and massacre, with which it commenced and has been followed.

Another advantage no less worthy of consideration, is calculated to arise from those feigned incidents. They are to render the opposition of Spaniards to his usurpation less ardent, by creating the belief, if possible, that they are maintaining a cause at so great an expense of suffering and slaughter, in the name of a king who disowns their struggles and has long ago yielded up his right to the invader. Beside, however, the distrust which Bonaparte's character inspires, and the improbability that a renunciation under all the circumstances, could be obtained, as an act of free will, his own distrust of unsettled acquiescence of their minds in his usurpation is fully proved by the continuance of the imprisonment of Ferdinand and the precautions adopted to prevent the escape of the rest, more or less rigorous, according to the importance of the individual, and the means of rendering flight successful, peculiar to him.

[Balt. Fed. Rep.]

LISBON, MAY 11.—This week I have had persons from all parts of the armies' positions from Viseu. Lord Wellington had advanced towards Salamanca, but the retreat of the French, near twenty leagues, induced his Lordship to give over the pursuit. When left, he was at Sancellia; at Porto Legre, nothing of consequence had occurred. The Badajoz accounts are trivial.

The Portuguese army every day wears a more martial appearance under the British train, &c. And by accounts from Cadiz, by a British officer arrived, the Portuguese regiment, No. 27, behaved most gallantly at Matagorda.

What Americans have arrived seem quite confident of amity remaining between England and America, especially those persons who have their property here, from the letters they have received make no doubt of it, and purchase accordingly.

Bonaparte has published a decree, in which he orders the Spanish Provinces north of the Ebro and Douro, to support different parts of the French army, which are no longer to be a burthen upon the French Treasury. It is obviously his intention to unite these provinces to France.

MAY 13.—The whole of the French force south of the Douro, including that at Salamanca, is about 37,000. Marshal Ney has advanced from Salamanca towards Ciudad Rodrigo, with about 20,000. Junot has about 13,000 at Altorra. Lord Wellington's head quarters are at Cilmco, in the neighbourhood of which place our force consists of 22 battalions of infantry and 5 of cavalry, English; and 12 battalions of Portuguese infantry.

The following is a copy of a letter from the Emperor Napoleon to the Archduke Charles, requesting him to officiate as his proxy at the recent marriage:—

"I know not a worthier Prince, a greater Commander, than your Imperial Highness.—The two memorable battles in which we were opposed to each other in the late war, made me so well acquainted with your merits, and so covered you with glory in my eyes, that I am anxious to give the world's solemn proof of my sentiments in this respect, by proposing to you my Prince, to espouse, in my place, and by virtue of my full powers, my beloved Louisa, the future Empress of France. Be pleased to perform for me this interesting act, which tends to secure the tranquillity of Europe; and by giving my hand to the Princess Louisa, to efface every thing that is not inseparably connected with a perpetual friendship between France and Austria."

Counterfeiters.—Not long since a gang of counterfeiters were discovered and taken up in Morris County (N. J.) and the leader of them brought to trial and acquitted. A short time after he was caught a second time, and arraigned at the bar. Finding very little chance of escaping this time, he turned state's evidence to save his bacon. On disclosing to the court his accomplices, (which we are told were to the number of 41,) returned out that three of the very jurors who sat upon his first trial, were implicated in the forgery. Some of those discovered were tried, and were, through the mercy of the court, fined three or four hundred dollars each, and turned loose again upon society, to deprecate upon the ignorant and unsuspecting.

## CAPTURE OF ASTORGA.

*Corruña, May 4.*—On the 23d of April Junot began the attack of Astorga, and continued on the 24th, but seeing it was defended by 3,000 men, and resolved to take it, on the 25th he made a covered way on the side of the Bishop's gate, situate on a part of the wall which was weak. At break of day he began to play upon it, and made a breach seven yards wide, as if it had been cut with a knife. Three times they renewed the assault at this opening, on which the gallant governor Santolices ordered an ebus to be planted there, which swept down the ranks of the enemy, but at last this brave officer having no more ball, and seeing Junot determined to obtain possession of the city, he reluctantly surrendered it, and on Easter-Tuesday, General Junot entered the place at the head of two bodies of artillery and some cavalry. He was met by the noble and generous Santolices, who presented his sword to the Frenchman, which Junot desired him to retain, telling him that he knew well how to employ it, and that he might keep his government if he would exercise his authority in the name of the emperor Napoleon.—To this offer he replied, that he was a Spaniard, and that he should acknowledge no sovereign but Ferdinand the 7th. After this reply, he was ordered, with the other prisoners, to be conducted to Valladolid. The killed, on the part of the enemy, amount to 3,500 men; and on our side we had only comparatively a small number killed, and 100 prisoners. Our prudent general, when he capitulated, introduced a condition that the troops of the enemy were not to be introduced in the adjacent country, assigning as a reason, that he could not answer for their security among his indignant countrymen. Having arranged this matter, he ordered all his soldiers that could procure the means, to dress themselves in peasants' habits, and in that disguise escape. By this advice a prodigious number were enabled to join the Spanish army in the neighborhood. Junot had with him about 10,000 men and having effected his purpose, he sent 3000 to Ciudad Rodrigo, 2000 to Asturias, and the rest remained in Astorga, who were employed in demolishing the walls, and in the sequel only 900 were reserved to finish this work.—Those which proceeded to Asturias, when endeavoring to pass the Nazono, were attacked by Porlier (el Marquisite) who beat them and put them to a disgraceful flight.

## SIR FRANCIS BURDETT &amp; THE KEEPER.

The following is a copy of a rule of the Court of K. B. for leave for the defendant to plead several matters, upon the motion of Mr. Abbott.—

*Wednesday next, after three weeks from Easter day, in the 50th year of King George the third.*

BURDETT, BART. against ABBOTT, M. P.

It is ordered that the Defendant have leave to plead several matters, to wit, NOT GUILTY to

the whole declaration, and for further plea to the breaking and entering the Plaintiff's Messuage, and the assault and imprisonment mentioned in the first count, a justification under the resolution of the House of Commons, that the Plaintiff had been guilty of a Breach of the Privileges of the House and was ordered by the House to be committed to the Tower of London; and that the Defendant, as Speaker of the House of Commons, issued his Warrant accordingly, to the Sergeant at Arms, attending the House, and to the Lieutenant of the Tower; and for further plea to the assault and imprisonment mentioned in the first count, the like justification. Upon the motion of Mr. Abbott.

BY THE COURT.

## INLAND NAVIGATION.

*An important Geographical Fact.*

Mr. P. B. Porter states, in his interesting speech, that "it is not uncommon for boats in the spring of the year, to pass from Lake Michigan into the Illinois, and thence by the waters of that river and the Mississippi, to New Orleans, without being taken out of the water."

The editor of the Saratoga Gazette says he is in possession of a letter from an intelligent correspondent at Detroit, which is confirmatory of the truth of Mr. Porter's statement. "Strange as it may appear, says the correspondent, it is nevertheless a fact, that a Lieutenant Hamilton, of the United States' Army, actually passed from Lake Michigan into the Mississippi, without being obliged to unload his boat, or even to take it out of the water."

If, then, it be true (and of its truth we have no doubt), that Nature has opened a communication between the Lakes and the Mississippi, we may anticipate the happiest consequences to the Western Country, at no remote period, from an extensive commerce between the country of the Lakes and Louisiana.—[*Raleigh Reg.*]

## VENETIAN DALMATIA.

ZARA, APRIL 5.

The following Decree has been published here:

"In the name of his majesty the emperor and king, we, marshal of the empire, governor general of the Illyrian Provinces, wishing to put an end to the disorders which the Dalmatians and the inhabitants of the Mouths of the Cattaro are daily committing at Constantinople, and whereof we are informed by a letter from the charge d'affaires of France at the sublime Porte, do decree as follows:

Art. 1. The effects of all Dalmatians, and inhabitants of the Mouths of the Cattaro, going to Constantinople without authority and without passports countersigned by the general commanding the district, shall be put under sequestration.

2. Their families shall be put in a state of superintendance.

3. The declaration of the charge d'affaires at Constantinople shall be a sufficient authority for these acts of rigor.

4. The general commanding in Dalmatia, the intendant of Zara, and the administrator general of Ragusa and Cattaro, are each, in their respective departments, charged with the execution of the present decree."

## M. EDITOR,

Having read in your paper, of last Monday, a paragraph intimating to the public, that there would shortly be given to the literary world, at Quebec, a book entitled "A Tour through the Upper Province of Canada, descriptive of the country, with notes, &c. by a Medical Gentleman." I request you will advise, in your next paper, that the author is concerned to announce, that, through unavoidable delays, originating in the non-collection of data to work upon, to add the not having yet been treated with some choice remarks on the natural history of the Upper and Lower Provinces, including a description of some rare curiosities procured there, at a great expence, by a fellow traveller, together with his opinion submitted, with all due deference, relative to the importance of the Upper Province, and whether tenable, as a military post, under its present disadvantages, and other valuable information; it will not be in his power to produce it so early for perusal (unless in a very unfinished state) as he was at first led to believe; but begs to assure those ladies and gentlemen who may anticipate its production, that every possible dispatch and facility, as to its delivery, will be taken advantage of by the

AUTHOR.

Friday Evening, July 27, 1810.

## QUEBEC, JULY 30, 1810.

We have received nothing new since our last, the late vessels having, as might be expected at this season, had very long passages. Advices from Cadiz, via the U. States, are to the 1st of June, at which date the French were advancing their works at Matagorda. Intelligence of some interest may soon be expected from that quarter; but that the garrison of Cadiz will do their duty and prove themselves adequate to its defence and eventual preservation, we have no cause to doubt. It appears that they were in high spirits and full of confidence, at the latest dates. If we anticipate the issue with a true prophetic spirit, the siege will furnish important matter to the pen of the historian. If an unfortunate issue is at all to be dreaded, it is from the number of useless mouths, the burden of whose cravings must be borne principally by Great Britain. The contest is, however, of an importance not to be abandoned for small considerations.

We feel much pleasure in the intelligence that an exchange of prisoners is going cordially on, between England and France. It may be considered, perhaps, as the precursor of more important negotiations. The road to an accommodation of differences is certainly, at present, far less rugged than it has been at any preceding period, since Napoleon has grasped the sceptre of the continent. But, with all its improvements, we fear, that many a stumbling block will lie in the way ere the goal is reached. While the prosperous state of G. Britain will enable her to support the expences of a war establishment, the continuance of hostilities mistress as she is of the sea, must evidently be to her advantage, as she can have nothing to dread from France, while the British Channel separates the two countries; therefore no great sacrifices can be necessary, on her part, to procure a peace, at least for herself. The King's interest as well as that of her allies, with which the honour of the nation is, in a manner, connected, may require equivalents; but for these she has enough to spare.

On Saturday arrived in this town, from South America, Don JOSEPH GONZALEZ, a Spanish gentleman. We hear that he held

a sub-government on the summit of one of the Andes, and that he is travelling to shun the troubles of tempestuous times, particularly at a moment when the sovereignty of the country is in a manner the object of a scramble. This gentleman makes mention of ancient buildings on the top of the Andes, constructed of stones of such a magnitude as to pass the comprehension of man by what means they could have been raised to such an altitude. The descent from the seat of his government to the plains, was a four days journey.

We learn with the utmost satisfaction that a detachment of the military from the different regiments, consisting of 180 men exclusive of officers and non-commissioned officers, are ordered to cross the river tomorrow morning, to the south side, for the purpose of opening the road to Boston, formerly Kilburn's. As this measure will be attended with the greatest public utility, it must be a subject of exultation to both the merchant and consumer.

### PORT OF QUEBEC.

#### ARRIVED.

- July 24.—Unity, Michael Howard, 11 weeks from Sunderland, to William Burns, cargo sundries.
- 29—Isabella, Corps, 10 weeks from Newcastle, to R. Ritchie, ballast.
- Fletcher, Fletcher, 67 days from Maryport, to G. Symes, ballast. Passenger, Mr. Isaac Watson.
- New Liverpool, Ritchie, 25 days from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to G. & W. Hamilton, cargo Dry Goods, Rum, &c. Passengers, P. Elwert and two women.
- 30—Collins, Clark, 8 weeks from Newcastle, to G. & W. Hamilton, in ballast. 3 Passengers.
- Clifton, Bell, 9 weeks from Harrington, to J. Colman & Co. in ballast.

State of the Thermometer, for the past week, at 8 o'clock, A. M.—56, 59, 61, 62, 61, 54, 65.

### FREIGHT FOR CLYDE.

THE New Ship JANE, Robert Wilson, Master, daily expected from Montreal, and bound to Greenock, could take about 100 to 200 tons of Goods on Freight;—The Jane has already one half her Cargo on board, and will be ready immediately on her arrival at Quebec to receive any goods that may offer.—Application to be made to Mr. DAVID MUNN, at Montreal, or to

IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co.  
Quebec, 19th July, 1810.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons who have had goods shipped per Francis, Captain Hutton, from Liverpool, are hereby notified that they are arrived in the Snow New Liverpool, now discharging at Messrs. Munro & Bell's Wharf, and will be delivered to the Consignees on their producing bills of lading and paying freight for same to the subscribers.

GEO. & Wm. HAMILTON,  
Quebec, July 20, 1810.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to dismiss Mr. J. B. DURCHER from his appointment as Major of the 23rd Division of the Militia of the city of Montreal.

### SALE BY AUCTION.

On FRIDAY next, the 31 August, at the Store of Messrs. HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBSON, on the Queen's wharf, *peremptorily without reserve*:

A VERY general and extensive assortment of GOODS, consisting of superfine, fine and coarse Cloths, Flannels, Blankets, white and coloured Fannels, Barges, Russia and Lancaster Sheetings, Irish Linens, do. Sheetings, Chintz Calicoes, striped and checked Cottons, Shirtings, Dowls, Bombazines, Calimancoes, Durans, Velveteens, fine white India Cottons, Bandanas, Romals, Nankeens, Brown Holland, silk and cotton Umbrellas, fine and coarse Hats, fine Dimities, &c. &c.

#### ALSO,

A complete assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery Ware, Paints of all colours, Window Glass, Patent Shot, Tinned Lead, a few Cwt. of Loaf Sugar, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to begin at ONE o'clock.

Quebec, July 29, 1810.

THE Subscribers will have Public Sales every TUESDAY and FRIDAY in the month of August, and every TUESDAY and SATURDAY in the month of September.

JONES & WHITE, A. & B.

### ON SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

A FEW new and elegant FORTE PIANOS, a Spanish Guitar, a Harp Lute, a few excellent Violins, with the latest collection of Music. All of which, being from the maker, will be sold cheap.

FREDERICK GLACKMYER.

Upper Town, July 30.

### TO LET.

AN excellent STORE suitable for Dry Goods or Wine, and a fire-proof Vault in one of the most convenient parts of St. Peter Street. Apply to the Editor.

### 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.

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. Robette, in St. Ursule Street, near St. John's Gate, where he will teach the English and French languages, Writing and Arithmetic.

ROBERT DUFONT.

Quebec, 16th July, 1810.

### FOR SALE BY F. & W. HUNTER—

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

W. HENDERSON, T. GINN 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

JN. 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 in lude that branch into the general plan of their business.

Quebec, July 23, 1810.

Office on the Queen's Wharf.

### FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE good Brig ANN, Edmund Varley, master, will sail on the 10th August—For freight or passage apply to

BENN, HEATH & Co.

July 30, 1810.

### 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.

### 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. Power, 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 MARIA, 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 120 tons burthen, Charles Ansell, 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.

Quebec, 8th July, 1810.

### FREIGHT TO LIVERPOOL,

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

PATTERSON & Co.  
St. Peter Street, 23d June, 1810.

## FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—

PORT Wine, best old London P. Madeira, Pico, Fayal and Spanish Wines, few Chesis 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 Pork, and 50 barrels prime Beef.

They expect daily about 12,000 bushels Wheat, bought on the Montreal market; superfine 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 &amp; Co.

Quebec, May 14, 1810.

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

1½ Inch Pine Plank,  
9 do. do. do.  
9½ do. do. do.

Lathwood,

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 Merchandize 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 assortment 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 Tolerets—A choice assortment of Family Mourning consisting of superfine Bombazens, 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, Buede Street, Respectfully informs the Faculty and Public in general, that he has just received by the JUBILEE, from LONDON, a complete and general assortment of Medicines of the first quality; together with every article usually connected with the Drug Business, as Essential 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, 18, 1810.

## JOS. FLOWER &amp; 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, Plovy and Timber Chains with Staples, Crow Bars, Crown Glass, 9½ by 8½ and 8½ by 7½.

Quebec, 16th June, 1809.

THE Subscriber having obtained a Commission as Culler & Measurer of Timber, masts, Spars &c. (& being free from other engagements at this time) offers his services to Gentlemen in the Lumber business, and he will take charge of Landing & Shipping off Timber &c. from any place within the Port of Quebec—He is in possession of a 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 attended 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, from Leward Island Rum. Wm. OVIATT, Champlain Street.

4th June.

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 favour in the various branches of Smiths and Farriers work.

MARTIN CHILDS,  
EDWARD MUCKLE.Lower Town Market Place,  
Quebec, 12th May, 1810.

## TO LET.

TWO good dry GOOD STORES, with a Counting Room for each. Apply to JAMES CLAY, 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 &amp; 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.

## CRESCENT COVE,

About two miles distant from Cap Rouge River  
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 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 red of rocks projects on each side (which completely shelters the Cove from the severest storm of wind either up or down the River) to which a boom will be affixed—cribs of staves and plank can be unloaded free of cartage expence, the Cove is of easy access, and the great risk of passing the Town and 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 Brels best prime Beef,  
300 Boxes mould and dipt Candles,  
50 Kegs fresh Lard,  
100 Boxes Chocolate,  
10 Cw. green Coffee, and few barrels  
Irish, Mess and Canada cargo Pork.

C. SMITH.

Quebec, May 14, 1810.

Printed and published for THOMAS CARY, No. 1, St. Lewis Street, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, No. 19, Buede 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 Minots St. Ulus Salt afloat,  
A few Tons Iron Hoops for making shingle Nails.

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

**HENRY DEAVES.**

St. Peter Street, 9th July, 1810.

**N**ow landing from the **BRITANNIA**, Old-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 Woolliens 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.

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

- 99 Puns. Molasses,
  - 30 Puns. strong Rum,
  - 28 Barrels Sugar,
  - 25 Bags Pimento,
- apply to **BENN, HEATH & Co.**  
25th. June, 1810.

**T**HE 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 authorised Agents, do here by give notice of the same for the information of Masters of Ships and others concerned.

**GEO. & Wm. HAMILTON.**

Quebec, June, 14. 1810.

**ON SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS**

- 10 Boxes No. 1, Tin Plates,
- 10 do. 1 x do.
- 10 do. D x
- 40 Boxes Plate Iron,
- 37 Bundles (L) Duster Steel,
- 10 Fagots T. Crowley Mellington Steel.

**PATTERSON & Co.**

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

**JOHN MACNIDER & Co.**

No. 10 Fabrique Street,

**H**AVE 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, Kersymeres, Toileannes, Flannels, Salisbury do. Baizes, Swankins, Rose and Point Blankets.
- Scotch Carpetting, Durants, Callimancoes, Bombazettes, Bombazeens, Shalloons, Serges,
- 4 4 Irish Linens from 3s to 7s. 6d.
- 3 1/2 and 8 4 Irish Diaper, Cotton do.
- 5 4 to 16 4 Table Cloths, Towels, Counter panes, Quilts, Osnaburga, Brown Hollands, Bed Tick, Printed Cottons, Furniture do.
- Blue & red Plate do. do. Chintz, Ginghams, Fashble. printed Quiltings, for Vests, Dimities, Furniture do.
- Black Nankren, Blue & Buff Stript do. Black Jess, Fustrans, Granduelles, Thicksets, Corduroys, Silk and Cotton Velvets,
- 7 8 and 4 4 Cotton Shirtings,
- 4 4 & 6 4 do. Cambrics, do. do do. Twilled and Striped.
- Demy French Cambrics, from 15s. to 30s.
- 4 4 Jaconet Muslin, and 4 4 Hair Cord do. for Gentlemen's Cravats.
- 4 4 Jubilee do.
- 6 4 Laced, striped, spotted and plain Lenos.
- Worked Gown patterns, Gold embroidered do.
- Imitation India do. Gown trimmings, Bandoaux,
- Women's and Children's work'd Cap Patterns.
- An elegant assortment of Ribbons.
- Cotton Laces, White, Black, Green, Slate, Grey, pink and Hazareen Saranets, White, Black & Brown Satins,
- Black Modes, Black Silk Florentine, Black Persia Taffety's, & Lustrings,
- Black & Coloured Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Large Silk Shawls, Italian Cambrics and Saranets, ditto broad and narrow Crapes, Shawls of every description,
- Mens, womens, & childrens Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hose,
- Ditto do. Gloves, Threads & sewing Silks, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas.
- Silk Parasols, Stationary, Harry, and Highlander Cards,
- Pins 4 1/2 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 Saw, Grates, & fire Irons, Buttons, Shingle, Plank, & Covering Nails, Tacks, Sheet Iron, Tin 1 & 1 x.
- Mens' ariong 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, Twankey & Single Tea.
- Single and dble refined Sugar,
- Muscattelle and Sun Raisins,
- Turkey Figs, French Plumbs, Currants,
- soft shell Almonds, Bitter do. Nutmeg, Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Ginger, Isinglass, white and black Peppes, 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 Stones, Cod Lines, 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, 21th June, 1810.

**W**ILLIAM 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.**

- 60 Barrels Pork,
  - 20 Puns. strong Jamaica Spirits,
  - 140 boxes Glass, assorted sizes,
  - 20 do. English Candles,
  - 8 Tons best Apple Cordage,
  - 50 Chaldons Liverpool Coals,
  - A few packages Dry Goods.
- Apply to **BENN, HEATH & Co.**  
15th June. Sault au Marelot street.

**WANTED.**

**A** CLERK who is well acquainted with the town. One that can give satisfactory reference, will hear of 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.

**F**OR 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.

**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.**

- 50 puns Irish Spirits,
  - 50 Pipes Spanish Red Wine,
  - 50 Puncheons Jamaica Rum,
  - 20 Pieces best Cogniac Brandy,
  - 31 Pipes Spanish do.
  - 10 Pieces Geneva,
  - 6 Casks Scotch Ale,
  - 302 Casks Paint,
  - 12 Tons Bar Iron,
  - 15 Boxes containing an assortment of Beaver, Willow and Japanned Hats.
- PATTERSON & Co.**  
21th 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 Woolen Cloths and Blankets,

Silk, Cotton and Woolen Hosiery, best London military and other Beaver Hats, an assortment of Saddlery, Wine-bottles and best Velvet Corks, a few double and single barrel'd Fowling Pieces, Powder Flasks, Sho-Belts, Flint, &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 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 seigniorie, rich in timber, among which are a number of cedar trees, proper for fences and other work.

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 annuellement environ 3500 boites de foin, de grands pâturages et une quantité de terre labourable; 2 grands vergers plantés la plus grande partie en pommiers de Monréal; la dite terre clôturée en neut en bons piquets et perches de cèdre. Il sera donné un titre incontestable, et des facilités pour le paiement.

UNE autre terre située dans le 4e rang de la même Seignorie, richement boisée, sur laquelle il y a un nombre de cèdres 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's Gate) this season, for the small sum of ten shillings per leap.

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

The subscriber has, at present, a number of elegant horses, fit for the saddle or harness; among which there is a pair of mares sired by *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.

JOSEPH SAUVAGEAU.

Quebec, 17th March, 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.

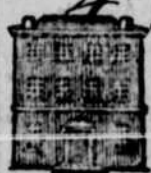
Quebec, 6th April, 1810.

**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.

**FOR SALE.**



THAT commodious house and lot, N° 4, Sault au Matelot street, the property and now in the occupancy 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 approved Bills.—For particulars apply to

JOHN SAXTON CAMPBELL,  
Stave Culler.

Quebec, 9th July, 1810.

**Salt**

ONE hundred tons for sale.  
BENN, HEATH & Co.  
No. 51, Sault au Matelot street.

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.

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 ouvrée, baptiste superfine, mousselines assorties, toiles, bas de soie, bas unis et dentelés, bizin, frappé, toiles nettes.—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 vend à des prix raisonnables, pour argent comptant seulement.

C. RIVERS.

No. 92 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,
- 30 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.

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'Ocoze, d'une qualité supérieure, contenant depuis 4 jusqu'à 6 douzaine chacune, 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 assorti, plusieurs toiles, &c. de circonstance, 21 boucles, montres, &c. qui seront vendus à des prix raisonnables.

Aussi, 80 quarts de potare et perlaec.  
PATTERSON & Co.  
Rue St. Pierre,  
4 de juin.