

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET FRATRIA DICAM.

Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

VOL. V.]

MONDAY, MAY 22, 1809.

[No. 21.]

THEATRE.

ON THURSDAY EVENING,

May 25th, 1809, will be presented the

COMEDY of

THE SECRET,

OR

PARTNERSHIP DISSOLVED.

To which will be added the Farce of the
VILLAGE LAWYER.

DOORS to be opened at six, and curtain to rise at
seven o'clock.—Tickets to be had, and places to
be taken at Mr. Armstrong's Theatre Tavern.
Boxes 3 Pit 5s.—Upper Boxes 3s.—Gallery 1s. 8d.

"His mother Goddess, with her hands divine,
Had form'd his curling locks, and made his tem-
ples shine;

And given his rolling eyes a sparkling grace,
And breath'd a youthful vigour on his face:
Like polish'd ivory, beautiful to behold,
Or Parian marble, when enchas'd in gold,
Thus radiant from the circling cloud he broke."

SHE has sent to THOMSON'S Shop (well
known for low prices) a much superior,
genuine, elegant, and fashionable assortment
of Goods than ever was before in this country;
consisting of Alfred's Royal Composition for
taking off superfluous hair; Naples, Jasmine,
Violet, Vegetable, Castile, Amber, Coven-
try, Musk, Cream and Windsor Soap; Gail-
land's Lotion, Milk of Roses, a most elegant
assortment of Shoes and Gloves, Straw Hats
and Bonnets, Cambrics and Muslins, most
fashionable Trimmings for Dresses, Ribbons,
Wreaths, Flowers, Silk Purses, patent Gar-
ters, Tooth Brushes, Tooth Powders; Lav-
ender, Honey, Orange flower, Elder flower,
Arquebuse, and Rose Waters; Essences,
Aromatic Spirits of Vinegar, neat Smelling
Bottles for ditto, Essence of Peppermint, Pink
Dye, Cephalic Snuff, Anderson's Pills, Hoop-
er's ditto, Tincture of Bark, Salts of Lemon,
Paragoric and Peppermint Lozenges, refined
Liquorice, Court Plaster, Apodeldoc, Cam-
momile Drops, Day & Martin's Blacking, es-
per bottle; patent Shoe Brushes, carpet, table,
and plate ditto; a grand assortment of gentle-
men and ladies' Wigs and ornamental Hair,
fashionable Combs for ditto, fancy Walking
Sticks and Strings for ditto, Turkey Liquid for
Ladies' Shoes, Japan Ink, Ink Powder, Wa-
fers, India Glue, Pen knives, Scissors, Chil-
dren's Books, Grocery, Sauces, Orange
Marmalade, English Honey, &c. &c.
Quebec, 18th May, 1809.

JUST RECEIVED,

FASHIONABLE Ladies' Straw Bonnets,
Shawls of a new fashion, Boy's Leather
Caps, Men's Hats, work'd Cambric and
Leno Sleeves, Cotton Laces, Needle work'd
Cambric Robes, Bombazet, pink Cambric,
Thicksetts and Jeans, fine Cotton Check,
Umbrellas, Crapes, Tapes and Threads,
Indian Rubbers, Waters and Sealing Wax,
and a great number of other articles, for
cash only. MICHL. CLOUET.

Quebec, 15th May, 1809.

WANTED to rent immediately a house
in the town of Quebec; any one hav-
ing one to lett will find liberal offers by ap-
plying to Mr. CARY.

Quebec, 15th May, 1809.

JUST arrived and for sale, by William
J. Smith at his store, formerly John Munro
& Co's lower town. A few hampiers Glou-
cester Cheese, by the hampier or single
cheese.

Quebec, 15th May, 1809.

THE undersigned inform the public, that
they have lately formed an establish-
ment at Montreal, under the management of
Mr. JAMES LESLIE, who has become a
Partner in their House.

The business by them to be transacted in
that City, will be carried on under the Firm
of IRVINE, LESLIE & Co. and in Quebec,
as heretofore, by

IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co.
Quebec, 15th May, 1809.

WE, the undersigned, do hereby announce
having entered into a commercial Co-
partnership, commencing on, and from, the first
day of May instant, and request that due faith
may be given to our respective signatures.

B. P. WAGNER.

ROBERT RITCHIE.

BENEDICT PAUL WAGNER will sign

WAGNER & RITCHIE.

ROBERT RITCHIE will sign

WAGNER & RITCHIE.

Quebec, May 8, 1809.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Blank Bills of Exchange, Bills of
Lading, Seamen's Indentures,
&c. &c.

NEW PRINTING OFFICE, May 15.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

MR. CANNING'S SPEECH ON THE EXPE-
DITION TO SPAIN.

When this subject was in debate, in Parliament,
the opposition criminated the ministry on sev-
eral grounds. The expedition was asserted
to be impolitic, as there was so little chance
of rendering effectual assistance to the
Spaniards—as it was in vain to think of
contending with the military power of France
—and as the whole expense was therefore a
burthen to the nation, without any adequate
advantage. The plan and conduct of the
expedition were likewise censured. The
movements of the army were represented
as dictated by folly, or a design to expose
and disgrace Sir JOHN MOORE. Various
other objections were offered, as will appear,
in the course of the following speech. Mr.
Canning then rose, and thus defended the
Ministry who directed, and the officers,
who conducted the Expedition. Editor.

Mr. Secretary CANNING said, misrepre-
sentation had held the foremost place in the
speeches of the Honourable Gentlemen oppo-
site. They had endeavoured, by a series of
the grossest misrepresentations that he had ever
witnessed, to pervert fact, and to mislead the
judgment of the House. The Right Honour-
able gentleman by whom the debate was com-
menced, had taken a general and comprehen-
sive view of the subject, and his misrepresen-
tations were as general and comprehensive. The
Honourable gentleman who followed him, had
contented himself with a more particular field,
but that field he had filled with misrepresen-
tations, if possible, still more flagrant. The
Right Honourable gentleman disclaimed all
decoration; he gave to his statement, the char-
acter of stout solemn facts. He wished to be
considered as a plain man addressing a plain
man—

"A plain blunt man he must speak the
truth." Certainly the Right Honourable gen-
tleman was a plain blunt man; he wished that
he had completed the picture, and only spoken
the truth. He confessed himself to be much
surprised that the Right Honourable gentleman
had ventured to state as facts, circumstances
which he could only know on the authority of
others; circumstances not before the House;
collected from sources which the Right Honour-
able gentleman doubtless believed to be of
unquestionable purity, but which, in ten
minutes, he would shew had no real existence
whatever. The main accusation of the Right

Honourable gentleman commenced with the conclusion of the campaign of Portugal, and the subsequent disposition of the British army. He had no doubt that the Right Honourable gentleman would be equally ready to attack the mode in which that army had been sent to Portugal, if the subject had been before the House, but as it was not, the first accusation which he advanced, was respecting the mode adopted by his Majesty's Government to assemble the British force in Spain. He had exclaimed against the absurdity, as he termed it, of dividing the army into three separate columns, and of extending those columns over many miles of country, so as to make it impossible for the centre column to go to the left without abandoning the right column, or to go to the right without abandoning the left column. Now, with respect to that arrangement, what ever merit or demerit it might have, it was not the arrangement of Government. The Right Honourable gentleman had truly stated, that in the rapid course of events, where every twelve hours must produce the necessity of a deviation from preconcerted plans, it was impossible that any precise course of conduct could be dictated from England. This was all very just; he readily admitted the Honourable gentleman's premises, but from those premises flowed this inevitable conclusion, that Government neither could nor did prescribe any line of march, when they knew that it might be interrupted by a thousand unforeseen accidents. — What government did was to give information to the officer commanding the British army, that a large force would be sent to Corunna to meet him, and that to Corunna he might proceed by sea if he chose, he having transports sufficient for half his force and enough for the remainder being hourly expected. The option was left to him and he made his choice to proceed by land. If the Right Honourable gentleman opposite had not preferred darkness to light, he might have had the officer's dispatch, in which his adoption was declared; and now he would ask the Right Honourable gentleman, what became of his assertion, that this was the first military blunder of his noble friends? But now it might perhaps be expected that he should account for the division of the army into separate descriptions of force. Could the Right Honourable gentleman believe it possible that any administration, even that which preceded the present, would be so weak as to send orders to any General on foreign service, to divide his army into two distinct parts, the one composed of infantry, the other of cavalry? He did not mean to find fault with this arrangement; but it was the arrangement not of government, but of Sir John Moore. He dared to say, that the arrangement had been adopted on sufficient reasons. What those reasons were, he did not know; but whatever they were, they were distinctly that gallant officer's own reasons; nor were the operations undertaken without any concert with the Spanish government; on the contrary, a distinct communication had been made to this country by an officer from the central government of Spain. From this statement the House would be enabled to judge of the other misrepresentations of the

Right Honourable gentleman, who had thus been proved completely erroneous in imputing to his Majesty's Ministers the disposition of the troops on their march from Portugal. Nor was the right Honourable gentleman more fortunate or more accurate in his account of the operations in Spain. For variety sake he supposed the Right Honourable gentleman had stated the fact correctly. He stated that Sir J. Moore, in consequence of his hearing of the defeat of the three Spanish armies, had it in contemplation to retire to the Spanish frontier, and sent orders to Sir David Baird to retire also. But for fear that he should be wholly right in his statement, the Right Honourable gentleman drew this false inference, that therefore Sir J. Moore must afterwards have advanced against his will. Here again the Right Honourable gentleman was totally mistaken. It was true that Sir J. Moore's intention of retreating was suspended by the information which he received from Madrid. It was true that Sir J. Moore received that information from Mr. Frere. At that period, the people of Madrid had undoubtedly formed a determination to defend it to the last extremity; a determination which nothing could have defeated but the feebleness, or rather the treachery of that rough honest man, Molla, who had taken such a distinguished part in the early period of the transactions in Spain. To the baseness of this man alone, was to be attributed the defeat of the Spaniards in Madrid. Was it incredible the inhabitants of that city had determined on a brave resistance? If they had been an unwarlike and luxurious people, Sir J. Moore might have been justified in treating them with such disdain as to believe them to be incapable of fighting for their independence; but it was not incredible, that fired by the example of Saragossa, the brave compatriots of Palatos, should assert to the last, their freedom and their honour. It was not surprising that Sir J. Moore should be deceived by such an expectation; he should not have thought well of the heart of any gallant soldier who could have rejected it. Here, however, Mr. Frere's agency ended; and he wished to take this opportunity of paying his highest testimony to the conduct of Mr. F. in the whole transaction, and indeed to the whole of his conduct either in Spain or in this country. Here, as he had before stated, Mr. Frere's agency ended. Sir J. Moore's advance was not owing to any information received from him; it was owing to the interception of a letter from Marshal Soult, by which he obtained correct and undoubted intelligence respecting the situation of a part of the French army. Sir J. Moore was convinced that, by a rapid march (General Hope having joined him) he could attack the French corps before the arrival of reinforcements. He also felt that if he failed in his immediate object, he should do ultimate good, that he should withdraw Bonaparte from the capital, and create a diversion in favour of Madrid, and enable those who still retained the spirit of patriotism, again to put it to action. On these grounds, distinctly his own, Sir J. Moore proceeded. He advanced, and although impediments occurred to prevent him from obtaining his immediate

object, he gave Spain time to breathe, and, if not to repair, calmly to view, the real state of her disasters. But the misrepresentations of the Right Hon. gentleman did not end here. He had imputed it as a great crime to H. M.'s Ministers, that when they knew it was Sir J. Moore's intention to advance, they did not send reinforcements to Corunna? and on this point the Rt. Hon. gentleman laid greater stress, because, as he justly observed, there were troops actually embarked for that purpose, which were afterwards disembarked, but were they so disembarked; On this point requisition received from Sir David Baird, "I need so many transports; send them without delay." Among all the decisions to which he (Mr. Canning) had been a party in the course of his life, no one had ever occurred which had given him so much pain as this. He had acquiesced most reluctantly in the disembarkation which ensued. There was no feeling of the heart which was not tortured by it. He was sure that it would create discontent in England, and dismay in Spain. Did the Right Hon. Gentleman suppose that his Majesty's Ministers were destitute of feelings; or that he and his friends alone were alive to inconvenience and disaster? Did the Right Hon. Gentleman suppose that it gave no pain to his Majesty's Ministers to act under circumstances so afflictive; and having collected and embarked a force to assist their brave countrymen who were contending in Spain in the cause of freedom and independence, to order that force to be disembarked, that the transports in which it was to be conveyed might be rendered available for another purpose; His Majesty's Ministers submitted to hard necessity. They had no choice. Let any man consider the responsibility they would have incurred had they refused to listen to the application so urgently made to them; and if they had assumed to themselves a better knowledge of the circumstances than those who were on the spot, every empty transport that went was a pang to his heart. There was another circumstance connected with this part of the transaction which he wished to explain. The Right Hon. Gentleman had desired to know why Sir David Baird had been sent out without instructions. It was not so. He was sent out with ample instructions. He was told that he was to form a part of Sir John Moore's army, and Sir John Moore was apprised of the circumstance. But the Right Honourable Gentleman was astonished that Government had not sent the transports with more accuracy to meet the British army on their retreat. Sir John Moore, in his dispatch, stated that he should retreat either by Vigo or Corunna. The presumption was in favour of his retreating by Vigo; but as this remained doubtful, could his Majesty's Ministers be blamed for not dividing to which of the two places he would effect his retreat? Sir J. Moore might have good reasons for his ambiguity, but that ambiguity acquitted his Majesty's Government. Without meaning the smallest disrespect to the Honourable Gentleman opposite, he would say, that his speech, if it had but the one quality of truth, was the most eloquent, animated, and powerful, that he ever heard from him; but

in that property of truth, it was wholly deficient. The honorable Gentleman had allowed in conformity to the common feelings of all mankind, that in the first ebullitions of national spirit in Spain, Government had but one course to pursue; that of cherishing and supporting it. But to this admission he coupled a palpable contradiction; for he declared that, before the British Government had embarked in the Spanish cause, they ought carefully to have ascertained the nature of the transactions, in Spain—that they should have discovered the disposition of the various ranks of society—that they should have investigated the precise object of that popular feeling which burst out simultaneously in almost every province in Spain—that they should have examined into the amount and disposition of the Spanish force, how marshalled, how directed—with what spirit animated to march against the great foe of all freedom, political and personal. But to this the Honorable Gentleman added, that Government ought also, to have informed themselves of the wishes and intentions of the Spanish people, with respect to the abuses which existed in their political and ecclesiastical institutions, that they ought to have been certain that the Spaniards were willing to free themselves from the yoke of a severe despotism, and to correct the errors of a delusive religion; and that they were prepared to abandon antichrist, and to become an enlightened people. To a philosophical mind such an investigation might have been very amusing. He had but one objection to the Honorable Gentleman's system, which was, that there was no time to execute it. Such disquisitions would accord with the occupations of learned leisure, but were very unfit for periods when action was necessary. If the honorable Gentleman meant that Great Britain should never have any communications of interest with, or be bound by any ties to a country, the government or religion of which would not bear such a severe scrutiny; he laid down a line of separation from any other nation, even more distinct and impossible than that which the insularity of her situation afforded. For his part, he should be content to see the Spaniards fighting Bonaparte with the Grand Inquisitor at the head of their army; or on the one hand, espousing the cause of Ferdinand VII. and of our Lady of the Pillar! (*Hear! hear!*) The British Government took every possible means of informing itself with regard to the real dispositions of the people, and they found that there was hardly a man in Spain whose name was at all known to that country or to Europe, who had not taken a decided part in opposition to the French.—Ministers saw the various patriotic proclamations, signed by the names of the most distinguished individuals of Spain; of Esquivella, who had been Viceroy of New Spain; of Florida Blanca, who, at the advanced age of 70, displayed the zeal of a patriot; of Saavedra and Sövellanos, men who had distinguished themselves by the most enlightened political views. On what were we to form our opinion of the disposition of all classes of the people, if it was not from the zeal and energy of such men? Was it not fair to augur well of the event, when we saw uni-

ted in their councils the ardour of that young and distinguished warrior Palafox, with the wisdom of experience and the hoary head of old age. A whole host of civil and military missionaries could not have afforded more useful information as to the wishes and inclinations of the people, than that which these proclamations afforded. It was his firm opinion, that, in spite of the disasters which the Spaniards had met with, still much might be expected from their patience and perseverance, and even though Bonaparte should be able to subjugate Spain, yet he would still find the country impatient of the yoke, and rather a source of weakness than of strength. The continued success which the Ruler of France had met with, produced a species of glare that was apt to dazzle the minds of men, and induce them to regard his general conduct with more complacency than would otherwise be done.—But still it might be said, that if the tide of his fortune was not turned, it yet did not run with that rapidity which it had done before, and this was to be ascribed to the efforts of the undisciplined armies of Spain. He could not consent to join in the strain of despondency which had been used this night with regard to the affairs of that country. At any rate, he should ever feel the highest satisfaction from the recollection that this country had supported a revolution in Spain, which rejected all that was bad in the French revolution, and might ultimately produce the most beneficial consequences; a revolution which shewed that an attachment to monarchy and the ancient establishments of the country might be united to the love of freedom and independence. In the succour this country had afforded Spain, we had shewn ourselves disinterested; in our course we had looked neither to the right hand nor to the left for the golden apples, and this must furnish a cause of gratification of which we could never be deprived.—The real object of the present Resolution certainly went to the dismissal of Ministers; but he could hardly believe it would be the pleasure of the House that Spain should be abandoned, or that the management of affairs should be again committed to those Ministers who had left us such an inheritance of military disaster as they had done. He deprecated the idea of yielding to the fortune of Bonaparte, as to a species of inexorable necessity. His good fortune was still only fortune, it was not fate. Let not the observation of the poet apply to us—

Te nos facimus, Fortuna, Deam,
Celoque locamus.—

Even the new-raised undisciplined armies of Spain had shewn what could be effected by valour; and he trusted even now Bonaparte would not remain master of any part of Spain but what he retained by force, and that the ground on which his armies were encamped would be the only soil that he would command.

[About the middle of the Right Honorable Gentleman's speech, information was conveyed to the House of the conflagration of Drury-lane Theatre, which also discovered itself by the strong blaze of light which even at that distance poured in at the windows of the House. This of course excited considerable anxiety and bus-

tle in the House, and Mr. Canning was prevented from proceeding.]

COMMUNICATION.

It is seldom when the public mind has been raised to any extraordinary pitch of expectation, the reality is not dimmed by disappointment; but from the entertainment given the first of May at Government House, the most complete gratification has apparently ensued. Notwithstanding the novelty of the amusement, it is generally allowed no suit of Rooms in the gay Metropolis of England ever exhibited a better group of Masks, than continued to assemble from nine till ten, Monday night, in Mrs. Drummond's apartments; from the heat, crowd, and noise of which, a most happy relief was produced by the terrace being formed into a shaded walk, decorated with three beautiful transparencies; and an equal good effect was given by turning one of the rooms into an Alcove, in which refreshments were served.—Every character was so well supported it is almost impossible to particularize any, but the General, under the semblance of a Gentleman Jew, cannot be passed over, or Mrs. Drummond as an old French Lady of the last century: the first relinquished the Israelite for an honest Jack Tar, where he was perfectly at home. Jack was every where hailing to good cheer, fun, and merriment. Mrs. Drummond threw aside her disguise for a Savoyard, and joined a group in which we recognised Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. By, Mrs. Shaw, and Reid—Colonel Johnson was a right English Squire Capt. By Tom Tadling, with a choice collection of Gingerbread Nuts. The Hon. Col. Trench made an excellent Quack Doctor, and with infinite humour recommended his Balston Waters. Mrs. Trench, Mrs. Jolliffe, and Mr. Gordon represented remarkably well the Weird Sisters in Macbeth, and we most admit witchcraft never wore a more appropriate garb. We never should have recognised Col. Sheaf as a Waggoner, Major Pleuderleath as a Jew, or Capt. Clark as Shylock. The 49th gave us an excellent Harlequin in Capt. Dennis, Mr. Wood of the Royal Artillery as his Clown, in which disguise we likewise found Mr. O'Barne, and Mr. Loring a very pertinent Beggar.

Col. Murray waved a White Wand, but whether the present was too happy a moment for the mind to imbibe any cares for the future, or the Conjuror was not perfectly understood, he certainly wanted opportunities to display the real excellence of his character. Major Hamilton under the title of a Corset and Habit Maker, professed himself A Joseph, from London. Capt. Thomas as a Spanish Knight was rather sombre. The 100th Regt. likewise gave a very good group in Mr. Henley as a lame Fiddler, Mr. Carter his Wife, Mr. Hego an Old Woman, and Capt. Martin an Irish Shoeblick, recognizing them as former associates; the whole party, headed by Major Hamilton, were very happy afterwards as a Press Gang from the Victory.

Mr. M'Donald a very good Highlander, and metamorphosed into an Indian Chief, was the

most striking figure in the room. Messrs. Pothier and Logan were perfectly characteristic as Voyageurs—the ladies complain rather too much so. Capt. Rynd and Mr. McLeod very good Turks, and Mr. Ross an excellent old Clothesman. As an old Man and Woman, Mr. Sewell and Miss Caldwell cannot be thrown in the shade, and nothing could exceed Mr. Forsyth and Miss Grant as a French Marquis and Marquise; their dancing in character was replete with humour and entertainment.

There were two double figures—Mr. Garden as a Gardener and Watchman. Mrs. Joliffe personating Flora in a pretty fancy dress, offering bouquets to the company; with an Old Woman at her back selling sallads and water cresses, which from its novelty and humour had a most happy effect.

In the Ogden family we distinguished the Judge as a Methodist Preacher, his son as an excellent Simon Pare, and Mrs. O. of the same sect, which disguise late in the evening was adopted by the hon. Mr. Trench. But we must leave many other excellent characters to reach the Supper Room, which the company did about two o'clock; where the Goddess of Taste held her feast, and by her magic wand, created a perfect scene of enchantment: the whole of the attic story being covered with evergreens, took the semblance of a shrubbery illuminated with coloured lamps, the effect of which was inconceivably striking;—a circular table crowded with every delicacy accommodated the whole party, while the 49th Band played in an alcove formed in a recess.

Several excellent Toasts and Songs were given with great humour, and about four the company having unmasked, returned to the Ball Rooms, where Reels and Country Dances were kept up with great spirit till six o'clock; when the streets presented a motley group of Flower Girls, Quakers, Jews, Turks, Sailors, &c. &c. to the no small surprise and amusement of the day labourers going to their work.

Montreal, May 4th, 1809.

To the Editor of the QUEBEC MERCURY,
SIR,

Having, I conceive, in the most clear and pointed manner, quoted the law in support of the objections, on the part of the Attorney, in your Quitum Case, I will now endeavor, in the same manner, to prove that the Police Rules have expired. Pro. Stat. 42 Geo. III. chap. 8. provides—"That the Rules and Orders of Police to be made, in pursuance of this act, shall have force and continuance, for twelve months, from and after the date when the same respectively shall have been confirmed by his Majesty's Judges of the Court of King's Bench; and from thence until the end of the then next superior term, for the said Court."

The same statute provides—"That every such rule or order, before it shall have effect, shall be publicly proclaimed, in the city, by the bellman or common crier; and be posted up: and shall, annually, within the month of January, be published in the newspapers, printed in the city."

Our rules and regulations of Police, for the city of Quebec, were last legally renewed, by

His Majesty's Judges of Court of King's Bench, June term, 1807; and proclaimed and published 28th Jan. 1808; now, according to the strict sense of law, for want of renewal by the Court of King's Bench, they expired the 21st October last, or should we extend their existence (which is being over indulgent) to the annual publication, they expired on the 1st of February last. If there be a Judge or lawyer, of any note, who can direct me where to find the rules and regulations of Police, legally confirmed, approved of, and duly published, as set forth in the order of the Quarter Sessions, published on the 8th inst I will thank them. They shall have my applause. I am ready to be converted.

In looking over the Regulations of Police, I cannot find out the rule on which the Magistrates judged the case; if they went by the fourth general rule, the fine is fifty shillings; and beyond the power of the magistrates to mitigate: if by the fifth (for these are the only two I find) it is foreign to the case, though the penalty agrees with their judgment.

When by statute a special authority is given to Justices of Peace, it must be exactly pursued. Salk 475.

If a Justice of Peace does not observe the form of proceedings, dictated by the statute—it is *Coram non Judge*, and void. Jones 170

A JUSTICE'S OATH.

"He shall do equal right to the poor and to the rich, after his knowledge, wit and power; and after the laws and customs of the realm, and statutes thereof made; and shall not, &c. &c."

If a Justice of the Peace shall misbehave in his office, the party aggrieved may move the Court of King's Bench for an information; and afterwards may apply to the Court of Chancery, to put him out of the commission.—*Crom. 72, Art 2.*

In actions brought against Justices of the Peace for misdemeanor, in the execution of their office, they are obliged to shew the regularity of their convictions, and the information laid before them upon which the convictions are grounded must be produced in court.—1 Sess. 372 Hill & Bateman 12 Ct.

Having no other object but to prevent errors.
I am yours, &c.

SOLON.

Quebec, 16th May, 1809.

Account of a dead body found under the porch of a Church, in Boston, Mass, in a high state of preservation.

A circumstance occurred a short time since, while the workmen were repairing a Church in this town, and erecting some new tombs under, that deserves to be recorded. The ground under the porch at the entrance of the Church was directed to be dug up, this spot having been given for the erection of two tombs. At the distance of six feet from the surface, a grave was discovered, in which was found a coffin of hard pitch pine, commonly called the Norway pine, very little decayed, which on being opened, contained another of the same wood, very handsomely made, and not at all injured;

the lid of this being lifted showed a body wrapped in tarred sheets, that on being removed from the face, presented the countenance of a man that appeared quite recently to have died; his face was fresh and florid as though just shaved; the flesh hard to the touch, and every appearance of a new corpse, from a shon and not painful illness;—two or three sprigs of myrtle or box, green as just cut from the nook, were also laying on the outside of the tarred sheets.

Both coffins had on their lids, in brass nails, the letters I. T. and a grave stone, at the head of the grave declared the person interred there, to be Mr. John Thomas, of the island of Barbadoes, aged 43 years, who died 25th June, A. D. 1726, more than eighty two years ago. The number of persons who came to see this curious fact, from the fitness of the preservation, and the manner of it, induced the warden to direct the coffin to be closed again and buried, which it is at the N. E. corner of the church. The soil under the porch was a yellow clay, mixed with small stones and some gravel. Whether the body had been partially embalmed previous to interment is not known; but the verdure of the sprigs of myrtle induces one to think it may be owing wholly to the exclusion of external air; yet his being of Barbadoes, and such care taken of the corpse, with a view perhaps to removal, would occasion one to imagine the intestines had been taken out, and herbs substituted. The fact is, however, as stated, and the curious may draw their own conclusions.

New Caricatures lately published in London.

The Duke's love-letter travestie.
Dissolution of partnership, or Mrs. Clarke winding up her accounts.
Wednesday the 8th March, big with the fate of Y—and Mrs. Clarke.
A pilgrimage to Gloucester-place.
The road to preferment through Clarke's passage.
A new Parliamentary toast.
Yorkshire Hieroglyphics, Plate 1.
do. do. 2.
do. do. 3.
Days of prosperity in Gloucester-place, or a kept mistress in high feather.
All for love, or a scene at Weymouth.
The Bishop and his Clarke, or a peep into Paradise.
The York Match.
Farmer Blom's Apology.
The Triumvirate of Gloucester place, or the Clarke, the Soldier and the Taylor.
Chelsea Parade, or a croaking member surveying the outside, the inside, and the backside of Mrs. Clarke's premises.
The Burning Shame.
Mrs. Clarke's Levee.
The York Magician transforming a foot-boy into a captain.

Resources of the Country—In the quarter which ended on the 10th instant, it appears that the produce of the Consolidated Fund has fully justified the expectations upon which the estimates of the last session were founded;

and that the surplus is the largest that has yet been known in any preceding quarter. It amounts to 2,714,117l.—In the quarter ending the 10th of October, 1807, it was 2,310,000l. There appears, therefore, the strongest probability that there will be a considerable excess at the disposal of Parliament in April 1809.—Such is the condition of the permanent revenue.—With respect to the War Taxes accounts are not less favourable. Their whole amount in the last quarter, ended 10th October, is 6,403,705l. In the quarter, ended 10th October, 1807, it was 6,179,073l.—The Property Tax alone has produced in the year, ended 19th October, 1808, 11,851,000l.

CADIZ, FEB. 23.

PROCLAMATION.

Our Lord the King Don Ferdinand VII, and in his royal name Don Felix Jones, Field Marshal of the Royal Armies, and Governor pro tempore of this place, &c.

In consequence of the discontents and commotions which have taken place in this city, whose inhabitants have requested various things which they consider useful and necessary to their private and public security, and to the exercise of their liberty and of the national independence; and considering their loyalty and patriotism at all times, and particularly at present, and also the signal and important services which they have performed and are now performing in favor of the just cause which they defend at the hazard of their lives and fortunes, it is made known as follows:

1. That the said Governor, with the advice and concurrence of the most Reverend Father Guardian of Capuchins, has resolved, at the petition and request of the people, to remove from their present situations and employments Don Josef and Don Manuel de Heredia, the Lieutenant Don Josef de Castro Cabillas, and Don Juan de Dios de Landaburu; and if the people desire the suppression of the Junta of Government, on expressing their wish without disorders or riots, through their representatives the Syndic, it shall instantly be done.

2. That the most vigilant endeavours shall be used for the discovery of traitors, in order to avoid the danger of collusion with the enemy. That all personal injuries shall be redressed, and that every thing shall be provided for the defence of this place by its inhabitants or by national troops, without admitting any foreign troops whatsoever.

3. That for the greater satisfaction of the public, able officers of the corps of artillery and engineers of the British nation our close and faithful ally, who so zealously assists us, shall be invited, for the purpose of examining and surveying the fortifications of this place and its dependencies, and shall be consulted in every thing relating to its defence.

4. That whereas the people of Cadiz, dissatisfied with his excellency the Marquis de Vitel, a member of the Central Junta, and its representative in this city, did, yesterday the 22d instant, arrest and confine him in the monastery of the Reverend Father of Capuchins, and earnestly request an examination of his

papers, it has been determined to do so, and that a legal investigation shall take place.

5. That as the public discontent, appears to arise in a great measure from the reserve with which intelligence of public events has hitherto been communicated, measures shall be taken to satisfy the people on that subject by announcing whatever may occur with the greatest punctuality and attention.

6. And lastly, that the enlistment of the inhabitants in the Provincial Regiment of Ciudad Rodrigo shall cease, until, after consulting the supreme authority, suitable measures are taken to garrison and defend this place; for which purpose the distinguished volunteers, the light troops, and the companies of artillery, shall remain and shall not leave it, declaring that the report spread by malevolence that it is intended to disarm them, or to send them to the army, are absolutely false.

And that this may be known to and satisfy the public, and that the confidence due to the authorities may be restored, and all disturbance cease, and tranquility reign, without which the laws cannot govern, it is ordered that these presents be posted up in Cadiz this 23d Feb. 1809.

FR. MARIANO DE SEVILLA,
Guardian of Capuchins.

FELIX JONES.

CONVOYS.

Six Convoys are to sail from Quebec for the United Kingdom at the following periods, viz.

10th June,	10th September,
10th July,	28th October,
10th August,	15th November.

The Ships that may give protection to these convoys to sail from Quebec instead of the Isle of Bic, and they are not to wait a day after the periods fixed, if the wind is fair.

Sixteen Convoys to be appointed to sail from Halifax to Jamaica and Barbadoes at the following periods, viz.

15th April from Halifax to Jamaica,
15th April from New Brunswick to Barbadoes,
15th May from Halifax to Barbadoes,
15th May from New Brunswick to Jamaica,
15th June from Halifax to Jamaica,
15th June from New Brunswick to Barbadoes,
15th July from Halifax to Barbadoes,
15th July from New Brunswick to Jamaica,
15th August from Halifax to Jamaica,
15th August from New Brunswick to Barbadoes,
15th September from Halifax to Barbadoes,
15th Sept. from New Brunswick to Jamaica,
15th October from Halifax to Jamaica,
15th Oct. from New Brunswick to Barbadoes,
15th November from Halifax to Barbadoes,
15th Nov. from New Brunswick to Jamaica,

The Convoys to sail from Jamaica and Barbadoes to Halifax, with the Trade of Nova Scotia, Quebec, and New Brunswick, at the following periods, viz.

1st June from Jamaica to Halifax,
1st June from Barbadoes to Halifax,
1st July from Jamaica to Halifax,
1st July from Barbadoes to Halifax,

1st August from Jamaica to Halifax,
1st August from Barbadoes to Halifax,
1st September from Jamaica to Halifax,
1st September from Barbadoes to Halifax,
1st October from Jamaica to Halifax,
1st October from Barbadoes to Halifax.

The Ships that may give Protection to these Convoys are not to wait one day after the period fixed for their sailing.

Six Convoys to be appointed to sail from Spithead with the Trade for Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, at the following periods, viz.

20th March,	10th June,
10th April,	10th July,
10th May,	5th August,

TELEGRAPH SIGNALS.

We understand that the following are the Signals made on the repeating Telegraph at the Cape for vessels below.

FLAGS denote SHIPS OF WAR.

The Union at the Mast-head	1 Flag Ship.
Blue do.	1 Ship of the line
Red do.	1 Frigate.
White do.	1 Sloop of War.

** When there are vessels of several descriptions the distinguishing Flags of each are to be hoisted.

PENDANTS under Flags shew the NUMBER of the description signified by the flag under which the pendants are hoisted.

<i>One Pendant.</i>	<i>Two Pendants</i>
A Blue 2	Blue, Yellow under 6
Red 3	Red, do. do. 7
White 4	White, do. do. 8
Yellow 5	Blue, White do. 9
	Red, do. do. 10

BALLS denote MERCHANT VESSELS.

At the Eastern Arm, Square Rigged.
Western Arm, Schooners and Sloops
1 to 5 horizontally As many vessels as balls.

Two balls the one under the other at the end of the yard	6
Do. and 1 ball adjoining	7
Do. and 2 do.	8
Do. and 3 do.	9
Do. near the mast	10
Do. and 1 ball at yard arm	11
Do. and 2 do.	12
Do. and 3 do.	13
Do. and 4 do.	14

Three balls one under the other near the mast	15
Two balls one under the other near the mast and 2 do. at the end of the yard	16
Do. and 1 ball do.	17
Do. and 2 do. do.	18
Do. and 3 do. do.	19
Two double balls near the mast	20

When vessels appear in sight a Pendant is hoisted on the Garrison Flag Staff as usual.—A Blue Pendant a Ship, a Red a Brig, a Yellow a Schooner, a White a Sloop.

NEWSPAPERS.

The following account of the various publications in the world, is given in a German paper: * There is but one paper published in

Portugal, and that only appears three times a week; it is conducted by a German, who takes care to exclude only French news, while he admits those of Madrid, Hamburg, and London. In China there is only one Gazette a week, but it is a folio volume: it contains no foreign news, but merely the history of the events in the country. There is no joking in it about truth, for in 1796, one of the writers having thought proper to insert some false intelligence, &c. was condemned to lose his head. The emperor himself sometimes contributes to this paper.—In 1798, the present emperor inserted a Funeral Oration, which he composed upon his predecessor. It is a singular circumstance that some accounts once appeared in it, which it was thought improper to make known. That particular number was immediately suppressed, and the people were forbid ever to speak of it in future.

There is a paper published in the Persian language at Delhi, the capital of the Great Mogul. Some curious persons have preserved copies of the paper of the 18th February, 1798, which is five French ells in length. The intelligence contained in it is of the most absurd nature such as that "the men who had the care of the oxen and horses have taken leave of his highness the Great Mogul for want of payment, and have sent their cattle to pasture, &c." The English, who ought to love a paper so many yards in length, have, however, instituted another paper in the East Indies.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT
OF
LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
MAY—1809.

WEDNESDAY, 10.—The report of the Special Committee to whom was referred the Petition of divers inhabitants of Cornwallis, and the Bill for applying a further sum of money towards building and completing the Montreal Goal, were both Committed.

The House then resolved to go into a Committee of the whole, on Saturday next, on the Bill to amend the Act for regulating the weights and measures; and on Friday next, on the Bill from the Legislative Council for the more easy discovery and more effectual punishment of receivers and buyers of stolen goods.

A Bill to amend the Road Act to provide more effectually for the streets and bridges of St. John's and St. Rock's Suburbs, was presented to the House, received and read for the first time.

FRIDAY, 12.—A message from the Legislative Council announcing their concurrence to the Bill declaring the stalls erected on the new market place of Montreal to be in lieu of the market House intended by the Act of the 47th of the King.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the report of the Special Committee to whom was referred the Petition of divers inhabitants of the County of Cornwallis, after some time the House being resumed, the Committee obtained leave to sit again on Monday next.

The House went into a Committee on the Bill for applying a further sum towards the building and completing the Montreal goal, passed the same without any amendment, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

The Bill to disable Judges from being elected, or voting and sitting in the House of Assembly, was read a second time and ordered to be ingrossed.

The House then adjourned for want of a Quorum, at ten minutes before eleven P. M. SATURDAY, 13.—At four o'clock P. M. there being no Quorum, Mr. Speaker adjourned.

MONDAY, 15.—Mr. Blackwood from the Committee to whom was referred His Excellency the Governor's Message concerning an Address from the Trinity House, and also the Petition from the branch Pilots above the harbour of Quebec, reported the opinion of the said Committee thereon, and the report was received and read at the Clerk's table.

Mr. Blackwood from the Committee of the whole House on the Bill to apply a further sum for completing the Montreal Goal, delivered in the report of the said Committee; and a motion being made to ingross the said Bill.

A Message by the Usher of the Black Rod from His Excellency the Governor in Chief, requiring the immediate attendance of the Assembly in the Upper House of the Legislature.

[For further proceedings see the Supplement to our last.]

QUEBEC, MAY 22, 1809.

We have received no European news since our last. Expectation is on tiptoe for intelligence from Germany, where there was every prospect of the Austrian and French armies coming into contact, when much may be hoped from the present experience of the Austrian powers, who must at this day be better acquainted with the modern mode of warfare of the enemy they have to contend with; which must necessarily produce a system of greater celerity in their movements than was formerly the practice, and must consequently hold out a fairer prospect of success than in the wars of the late coalitions.

From Spain and Portugal too, aided by the British, we have yet much to hope, particularly as Bonaparte will, in all probability, have sufficient employment elsewhere. Had he not appeared in person before Madrid, Morla might have continued true to the cause of his country, and, a second Palafox, have rendered his name immortal by his defence of that capital, instead of consigning it to infamy by an ignominious surrender.

Since writing the foregoing observations, we hear that advices were received, by Saturday's post, that a report was current in Montreal, that all differences between France and Austria were adjusted. Though we, by no means, consider this rumour as any thing like authentic, yet we have already expressed our fears that all their military movements would evaporate in smoke, however strong might be our wishes to the contrary.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board H. M. S. Amelia, dated February 28th, 1809, off Sable d'Olonne, to his father in Quebec, received by the mail on Thursday:—

"I avail myself of the Doctoral sleep of war to write you this glorious account of our gallant tars on board the Amelia. By this time you have it in the papers. On the 23d of February we fell in with three heavy French frigates when we'bout ship. Picture to yourself the three setting all sail and flying from a 38 gun frigate and a small gun-brig. We chased them all night. The next morning we discovered three sail more, which we supposed were the enemy. The captain and all hands came to the determination of engaging them, which was repeated with three hearty cheers from the Amelia's brave tars. The drum beat to quarters and every man to his gun. Your son on the main deck with two guns to command. The wind blew very fresh and they got close under their batteries. The three sail proved to be our line of battle ships. We followed them close under their batteries, and then began a heavy fire with the ships of the line; and have the pleasure to say that we totally destroyed them. They were laden with provisions, it is thought, for the West Indies."

In the last Quebec Gazette appeared a Proclamation from His Excellency the Governor in chief, for dissolving our Provincial Parliament, in conformity to the intention announced in His Excellency's Speech, to both houses, on Monday last.

We hear that a party in our late house of assembly, on Monday last, issued a great number of tickets, and were very particular in inviting their friends to attend the house, that evening, for the purpose of being regaled with a judge baiting. But, *sic transit gloria mundi*, a superior power unexpectedly stepped in, and, with the energy of old Noll, cleansed the Augean Stable, laid the shining bauble at rest, and closed the folding doors of unceasing division.

On the question of the propriety or impropriety; of the convenience or inconvenience, attending a Judge's becoming a candidate for a seat in the house of Assembly, we will take the liberty of saying seriously a few words, first premising that we have not heard one syllable of the debates on the subject; at the same time confessing that we have reason to believe that the current opinion is against the judge, as to the propriety of his being a candidate. This opinion notwithstanding, if a judge be not himself sensible of any impropriety in such conduct, while we have a written constitution on which we can lay our finger, which does not except him, we cannot, for a moment, cherish the idea that any theoretic or abstract reasoning; or any precedent, arising out of any other constitution whatever, particularly if that constitution be not precisely defined, can overcast the letter of a written and unambiguous law. If the law be not a positive rule then are we float on the wild and ever-varying ocean of individual opinion. The same reasoning must apply to every other

individual, not excepted by the Act of the 31st of the king, the constitutional law of this country. It is, we trust, needless to say that we put out of the question individuals who, by any criminal act, or otherwise, may not be *legatus homo*.

A party in our house of assembly have probably heard the dictum that the British parliament is omnipotent; that a like omnipotence is exercised by the house of commons, over its own members; and that consequently our house of assembly has the same power over its members. But we must be permitted to say that this assumed omnipotence must be taken *cum grano salis*. Neither the British house of commons, nor the British parliament, can do a flagrant act of injustice; or make a flagrant breach in the British constitution. Much less can our house of assembly, a creature of the parliament, assume any such unreasonable and arbitrary power.

If our legislators are, at times, culpable of little oversights in framing their laws, the following clause in the late Non Intercourse Act of the American Congress will keep them in countenance.—“Whenever any articles, the importation of which is prohibited, shall be put on board of any ship or vessel, boat, craft, or carriage, with intention of importing the same into the United States, all such articles, as well as all other articles on board, belonging to the owner of such articles, shall be forfeited, and the said owner pay treble the value of such articles, and besides, the ship or vessel itself, boat, craft or carriage shall be forfeited.”—Here this law seizes upon and confiscates, not only all offending articles that make their appearance in the United States; but it seizes and confiscates articles that never come within their territorial jurisdiction at all, but which were merely put on board with the intention to be sent, but which by some accident or design were prevented from ever being sent.—We much question if the power of this clause can be matched in any code of laws extant; unless it be in Bonaparte's blockade of the British Isles.

The following was handed to us, in M. S. as original.

As Jack above a draper's shop,
Saw written Bombazeen:
I prithee Sal I beg you'll stop,
And tell what that may mean.

It means fair Ladies dress, she cried,
Who now go naked nearly;
And such is now their wanton pride,
'Tis *Bum* be seen most clearly.

I thank you Sal, you're right I guess,
Says Jack the open hearted;
And Bombazeen the mourning dress,
For Modesty departed.

The uncommon heat of the weather, for four or five days past, as may be seen by the state of the Thermometer, has been more suitable to the month of July than to that

of May. The Mercury, on Saturday, about 4 o'clock, P. M. was as high as 86 in the shade; and very little short of it yesterday.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Veritas and *An Elector by Three Rivers* will appear in our next.

The state of the Thermometer, for the three last weeks, at 8 o'clock A. M. is 46, 39, 40, 39, 47, 50, 45, 42, 42, 42, 44, 37, 39, 41, 51, 55, 60, 63, 69, 72, 62.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

May 22d.—Brig Sally, Hutchinson, from London, sailed 28th March from Portsmouth, addressed to Mr. Flowers, in ballast.

—Brig Bird, Pringle, from London, sailed 28th March from Portsmouth, addressed to Messrs. J. Mure & Co. in ballast.

E. METCALF PROFILE PAINTER.

HAS the honor to acquaint the Ladies & Gentlemen of Quebec, that he proposes leaving the city in a few days, and respectfully solicits those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish for a *perfect likeness*, executed in his superior style, (by one minute sitting) neatly framed with convex glasses, &c. to make immediate application at No. 20, Buede Street.

Quebec, May 22d, 1809.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold, on SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at the Subscriber's Rooms:—

A SMALL assortment of Dry Goods just arrived, ten barrels Muscovado Sugar, Loaf Sugar in small lots, Copperas, a few Books and Chairs, and 150 groce new Wine Bottles, &c.

The Sale will begin at ONE o'clock.

JOHN JONES, A. & B.

Quebec, 22d May, 1809.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 100 Dozen of London brown stout Porter, in Casks of 3 dozen each.

Apply to JAMES HEATH, 33 St. Peter Street.

Quebec 23 May, 1809.

FOR SALE BY BENJ. TREMAIN,

No 5, St. Peters Street.—

300 Bbls. superfine and fine U. Canada Flour,
30 do. Prime Pork,
100 Boxes Soap,
150 do. Mould Candle, 4 and 5 to the lb.
40 Bags Coffee,
20 Bbls. bright Muscovado Sugar,
Tar, Pitch, and Turpentine.

LIKEWISE,

A general assortment of Hardware and Wool-lens.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on TUESDAY, the 23d instant, at the Auction Room of THOMAS CARY, in St. Louis Street:—

AN assortment of dry goods, consisting in Calicoes, Furniture ditto, cambrics, muslins, Irish linen, cotton shirting, gingham, striped cotton, quilting, lustrans, thicksets, cloths, hats, men's and women's shoes, clogs, silk stockings, glass-ware, earthen-ware, gold and silver trimmings, jewellery, large folio blank books, proof bubbles, a six sheet chart of the gulph and river St. Lawrence, gold and silver watches, chocolate, and a variety of other articles.—

Also, Household Furniture, &c.
The Sale to commence at one o'clock.
Quebec, 22d May, 1809.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, positively without reserve, on WEDNESDAY morning next, the 24th instant, at TEN o'clock, on Messrs. Monro & Bell's wharf:—

A CONSIDERABLE number of Crates of well assorted Crockery Ware, landed from the Anthorne.

AND, on THURSDAY next, the 25th instant, at the Subscriber's Stores, in the Upper Town:—

A very general assortment of goods, just landed from the Anthorne and Mary, consisting of Calicoes, Chintzes, Cambricks, Dimities, striped Cottons, Sheetings, Fustians, a few Nankeens, a quantity of Hosiery, and a variety of other goods.

ALSO—20 Hampers of excellent Cheese, a few bundles of Sheet Iron, a quantity of Crowley, German and Blistered Steel, and a number of Casks of Nails.

Sale to begin precisely at ONE o'clock.

GEORGE & W. HAMILTON.

Auctioneers & Brokers.

Quebec, 20th May, 1809.

PAR ENCAN,

Seront vendus, positivement sans réserve, MERCREDI prochain, le 24me du présent, à dix heures du matin, sur le quai de Messrs. Monro & Bell:—

UN nombre considérable de Paniers de Faïence, bien assortie, débarqué de l'Anthorne

ET, JEUDI prochain, le 25me du courant, aux magasins des Sous-signes, à la haute ville:—

Un assortiment très général de Marchandises, récemment débarqué de l'Anthorne et Mary, consistant en indiennes, ditto à meubles, batistes, bazins, cotons rayés, toile à draps, futaines, nanquins, une quantité de bas, et une variété d'autres articles.

AUSS!—20 Paniers de très bon Fromage, Taule, Acier sorti, et une quantité de Cloux.

L'encan commencera à UN heure précise,

GEORGE & W. HAMILTON.

Encanteurs & Courtiers,

Quebec, 20 Mai, 1809.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, at his Stores, Lower Town market place:—

400 Kegs, of 25 and 30lb. each, best American and Upper Canada Butter.
 500 do. do. Lard,
 100 Boxes mould and dip't Candles,
 150 do. Chocolate,
 10 Cwt. best green Coffee,
 200 Barrels Upper and Lower Canada prime Pork,
 500 do. American and do. prime Beef.
 And a few Hogsheads best Seal Oil.
 C. SMITH.
 Lower Town Quebec, May 21d, 1809.

NOTICE.

On Sale, at FRANCIS MULLANY'S Store, No. 24, Champlain Street, at the foot of the Steps leading from the Upper Town—

THE following articles, GENUINE AS IMPORTED, viz.

Superfine Hyson Tea,
 Souchong and Bloom d'uto,
 Muscovado and Refined Sugar,
 Old Port, Madeira, and Spanish Wine, in wood and bottle,
 Jamaica and Antigua Rum,
 Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
 Burton Ale and London bottled Porter, in hampers of 3 dozen each,
 Coffee, Chocolate, and Florence Oil,
 Muscatel Raisins in boxes, a nice desert,
 Just landed from the Mary, from Liverpool,—with sundry other articles, which he will dispose of upon terms very moderate, for cash or short credit. His Wines, Teas, and Spirits, he, with confidence, can recommend for their peculiar excellence to the attention of the military, private families, and masters of vessels, assuring them that he shall, at all times, have an ample stock of the choicest articles for their consumption.
 Quebec, May, 1809.

N. B. JAPAN BLACKING, imported per the Mary, at 2s. 6d. the quart bottle, warranted superior to Day & Martin's.

BOOT, SHOE & HAT STORE.

JOHAN SHEA returns his best thanks to his customers, for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and takes the liberty of requesting a continuance of their favors. The public is respectfully informed that he is removed to No. 24 Mountain Street, next to Mr. L'Houillier, perfumer, where he still has an assortment of English leather, and expects shortly from England a new stock. He has also, from the manufactory of Mr. HALL, a general assortment of hats, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash only.
 Quebec, May 8, 1809.

TO LET,

STORES, Cellars, and fire-proof Vaults, in the Lower Town.
 THOMAS AYLWIN,
 Quebec, 17th April, 1809.

WILLIAM ARROWSMITH respectfully informs the Merchants, the public at large, Masters of vessels, and Travellers, that he has opened a House at the bottom of Mountain Street, by the name of "NEPTUNE'S INN" in which he has spared neither expense or pains to render it every way calculated for the convenience and comfort of those who will kindly favor him with their custom. Humbly soliciting encouragement and support, he promises to afford the choicest entertainment and best attendance.—Quebec, 1st May, 1809.

WANTED—for above house, a thorough bred COOK, to whom liberal wages will be given.

WILLIAM ARROWSMITH, informe respectueusement les commerçants, le public en général, les Capitaines de vaisseaux, et Voyageurs qu'il a ouvert une maison au bas de la rue la Montagne, sous le nom de L'AUBERGE DE NEPTUNE et qu'il n'a épargné ni frais ni peines pour la mettre dans un état convenable pour tous ceux qui voudront bien le favoriser de leur pratique. Il sollicite humblement l'encouragement et l'appui, et il promet de fournir les meilleurs mets et boissons ainsi que la plus exacte attention.
 Québec, 1er. Mai, 1809.

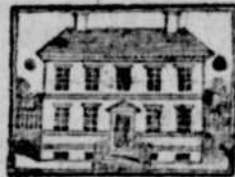
N. B. Il a besoin d'une Cuisiniere experte, à laquelle il donnera de bonnes gages.

FOR SALE,

AT the SUBSCRIBER'S shop, a **CARDIAL**, made after the receipt of a *connoisseur* in that line, which, besides a pleasant and agreeable flavour, possesses the virtue of warming and invigorating the stomach, and exhilarating the spirits. It is composed of the best ingredients, and put up in pint and quart bottles, at the rate of 7/6 per quart.

JAMES REID, Confectioner.
 Quebec, April 10th, 1809.

SUMMER LODGINGS TO LET, and possession given in May.



A PART of the dwelling house of Woodside agreeably situated on the leading from Quebec to Charlesbourg. —Terms and further particulars may be known by applying to the Editor, or on the premises, to JAMES BURRAY.

N. B. To accommodate a family, a horse and cow will be grazed, if required.
 Woodside, 15th April, 1809.

WILLIAM SHEEHY,

BREECHES-MAKER AND GLOVER,
RETURNS his sincere thanks to his customers, for the encouragement given him, and respectfully informs the public that he has received an assortment of Buck and Doe skins, and will be thankful for a continuation of their favors, at his house, N° 14, St. Louis Street.
 Quebec, 22d April, 1809.

JOSEPH FLOWER & NICHOLAS NEWBERRY

HAVING lately received, per the Three Brothers, a consignment of real Rotterdam Geneva—which, for the convenience of private families, will be sold in casks of not less than twenty gallons each—it being of superior strength and flavour, and the high price in London cannot be afforded under fourteen shillings per gallon.

HAVE ALSO—Anchors, Hawsers, Sheet Iron, Nails of various Sorts, Crown Glass of 9½ by 8½, 8½ by 7½, and 7½ by 6½, and a good assortment of Paints.

Quebec, December 8, 1808.

LOST,

FROM a raft of Staves, about three leagues below Three-Rivers, an ANCHOR, 2 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lb. stocked with four iron bands, and about fifty fathom of six-inch CABLE.

Whoever will bring the same to JOSEPH FLOWER at Quebec, shall receive FIVE POUNDS reward.

Quebec, December 8, 1808.

PERDUS,

D'UN cageux de douves, environ trois lieues plus bas que les Trois Rivieres, un ANCRE, pesant 2 C. 1 qr. 8 liv. avec le Jouel monté avec 4 cercles de fer, et environ cinquante brasses de CABLE de six pouces.

Quiconque apportera ces articles à JOSEPH FLOWERS, à Québec, recevra une récompense de CINQ LIVRES courant.

Quebec, Decembre 8, 1808.

FOR SALE,

SIX Puncheons Jamaica Spirits,
 10 Hhds. single refined, London Loaf Sugar,
 4 Tons of assorted Copper in bars,
 12 Bales India Cottons,
 6000 lbs. of Hogs Lard,
 500 Minois Pease,
 900 Barrels fine and superfine Flour,
 200 Cwt. Biscuit,
 12 Quadrants,
 A Case of Mill Saws,
 A ditto 300 doz. pair of Shoe buckles,
 5 M. Cull Staves,

At the Stores of
 JOHN MURE & Co.
 Quebec, 16th January, 1809.

DAVID ANDERSON & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE, a few Pipes of very best old London Particular **MADEIRA WINE**.—Quebec, Dec. 19, 1808.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR

THOMAS CARY,

No. 3, St. Lewis street.

AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE

N° 19, Buade-street.