

# THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

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

VOL. VI.]

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1810.

[No. 10.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE UPPER TOWN OF QUEBEC:

GENTLEMEN,

IN consequence of the proceedings which unhappily took place in our last Provincial Parliament, recourse is again had to the sense of the people, by means of a new Election, in the result of which, every man, who has the security and happiness of the colony at heart, must feel a lively interest.

On such an important occasion, I conceive, on reflection, that it would ill become me, who have so often been honored with your choice, to shrink from a public duty, so long as you are pleased to favor me with your confidence; and, conscious of having hitherto done nothing to forfeit your good opinion, I take the liberty once more of offering my services, as one of your Representatives, in the next Provincial Parliament, and of soliciting the favor of your votes and interest at the ensuing election.

With sentiments of respectful gratitude, I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your much obliged, and

Most devoted, humble servant,

J. BLACKWOOD.

Quebec, 3d March, 1810.

AUX LIBRES ET INDEPENDANTS ELECTEURS DE LA HAUTE VILLE DE QUEBEC:

MESSIEURS,

EN conséquence des procédés qui, malheureusement, ont eu lieu dans notre dernier Parlement Provincial, on a encore recours aux sentiments du peuple, par le moyen d'une nouvelle election, dans le résultat de laquelle tout homme qui tient au cœur la sûreté et le bonheur de la colonie doit sentir le plus vif intérêt.

En réfléchissant, sur une occasion si importante, Je crois qu'il ne me conviendrait point, après avoir eu si souvent l'honneur de votre choix, de reculer à la vue d'un devoir public, tant que vous voudrez bien me favoriser de votre confiance; et, ressentissant que Je n'ai rien fait jusqu'à présent qui puisse me préjudicier dans votre bonne opinion, Je prends la liberté de vous offrir encore une fois mes services, comme un de vos Représentants dans le prochain Parlement Provincial, et de solliciter la faveur de vos suffrages et de votre influence à l'élection prochaine.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, avec des sentiments de reconnaissance les plus respectueuses, Messieurs,

Votre très obligé, très dévoué,

Et très humble serviteur,

Quebec, Mars 3, 1810. J. BLACKWOOD.

TO FARMERS AND OTHERS.

TO LET for one or more years and possession given immediately:

A PIECE OF LAND, situate on the River St. Charles, two miles distant from the City of Quebec, containing about ninety acres of land, fifty-four acres of which are in a state of improvement, partly meadow and partly arable land and pasture.

Another piece of land, at the distance of three acres from the above, containing about thirty-five acres of land, all under improvement, and the greatest part of it surrounded by the river; together with a farm house, a large barn, shade, and stables thereon erected. From the situation of this tract of land, it having a gentle slope towards the river, no draining is necessary, and only eight acres of fence are requisite to inclose the whole.

Another piece of land, joining the tract last above mentioned, containing about thirty eight acres, thirty acres of which are under improvement, with a barn thereon erected.

The Lots above described will be let together or separately. But should any Farmer be inclined to take the whole for a number of years, liberal encouragement will be given, and a considerable allowance will be made, yearly, out of the rent for putting the fences in a proper order, and for manuring the meadows.

About fifty acres of the above are in meadow land. Application to be made to

P. E. DESBARATS.

N. B. He will also let his DWELLING HOUSE situate on the said River St. Charles, together with seven acres of land in the highest state of manure, and all the out houses and buildings thereon erected.

ON SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

20 Boxes No. 1, Tin Plates,

10 do. 1 x do.

10 do. D x

40 Boxes Plate Iron,

39 Bundles (L) Blister Steel,

10 Faggots T. Crowley Mellington Steel

A few Bales Sail Canvas.

PATTERSON & Co.

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

DEP. COMMISSARY GEN.'s OFFICE,  
Quebec, 9th February, 1810.

WANTED, for the supply of His Majesty's Forces in Lower Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c.

Fifteen thousand and sixty-two barrels Fine Flour,

Sixteen thousand two hundred sixteen Minots best boiling Pease.

To be delivered at the following places, in the quantities, and at the periods below specified.—

AT THE KING'S STORES AT MONTREAL.  
Flour, bbls. Pease, minots.

On or before the

1st June 2,200 2,700

ON THE KING'S WHARF AT QUEBEC.

On or before the

1st June 3,000 4,300

15th June 3,800 5,000

1st July 4,000 4,216

1st August 2,062

Total 15,062 bbls. flour 16,216 m. pease

The Flour to be packed in good and sufficient casks, containing 196 lbs. net each, branded with the initials of the furnisher, and the letter W underneath, subject to inspection—warranted to keep good and sound for twelve months after the day of delivery. Any of the Flour found defective within the period above specified, to be replaced by the furnisher with an equal quantity of good and sound Flour.

The Contractors may be accommodated with an advance, in specie, of one third of the amount contracted for, on good and approved security, the remainder to be paid for in cash or Bills of Exchange at thirty days sight at par, at the option of Government.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Flour" or "Pease" or both articles, will be received at this Office on Saturday, the SEVENTEENTH day of MARCH next, for the whole or part of the above supplies, in quantities not less than 300 barrels Flour or 200 minots Pease.

JAMES GREEN,

Actg. Dep. Com. Gen.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL quantity of remarkable fine old Cogniac Brandy, originally intended for the Island of Jamaica—and recommended, as being far superior to any ever imported—Price Twenty Shillings per Gallon. Also, ten pockets best long corks. THOMAS AYLWIN.  
Quebec, 20th November, 1809.

FURTHER ACCOUNT OF THE CELEBRATION OF THE JUBILEE IN ENGLAND.

London, 25th Oct. 1809.

This day was celebrated, throughout the United Kingdom as a Jubilee, being the day on which our beloved and revered Monarch entered the Fiftieth year of his Reign. Our limits are by no means proportioned to the task of detailing the various exhibitions of loyalty and patriotism which were displayed on this occasion. Thanksgivings and Sermons in all the Churches and Chapels; acts of hospitality; balls and illuminations were general—of the latter, some ideas may be entertained by those who remember the public rejoicings, for the restoration of his Majesty's health in March, 1789. But the finest trait in the present case was the subscription to enable the poor to partake in the general joy and to liberate prisoners confined for small debts. Charity and loyalty went hand in hand; and it may be truly said, that there was not an individual, that day, in this great metropolis, who wanted the comforts of life. His Majesty in the Gazette of the preceding day had issued a Proclamation granting a free pardon to all Seamen and Marines who had deserted previous to that day, whether they return to their duty or not, but in case they return to their duty, they are not to be entitled to arrears of pay or prize money previous to their desertion, and also a Proclamation to a similar effect with regard to the army. A general promotion of military officers, has taken place, which appears in the Gazette, beginning with Lieutenant Generals and descending through all the ranks to Captains, the former appointed Generals in the Army, and the latter Majors. An extensive Naval promotion is also intended. The Commander in Chief at the same time ordered a general liberation of all soldiers confined in prisons for military offences.

It would be in vain to attempt recording particular instances of splendor and liberality, or to note the Persuasions of men most forward upon the occasion; except we take leave to mention the Quakers, who have been most liberal in their Subscriptions toward the release of prisoners for debt; nor ought the Catholics as well as the Members of the Synagogue, with every other tolerated denomination, to go without due praise and remembrance. The donations to the poor were very general; and the generous hospitality for which Britons were ever famous, characterised a liberality which would be injured by the cold name of charity, or by any other name that conveys an idea of inequality, of dependence and superiority, that belong not to an occasion upon which all feel alike. It is with pleasure we observe, that upwards of one hundred unfortunate debtors from the prisons of his metropolis alone, were restored to liberty and to their families.

The liberal donations made to the Society for the relief of debtors, have enabled them to extend their benevolence to an unprecedented extent on this occasion. The day opened with a splendor and mildness that seemed to recall the finest period of Summer. Sounds of joy and happiness marked the progress of all, and it was impossible to listen or to look, without a conviction that every Briton felt and celebra-

ted the Jubilee of George the Third, as a festival of the Heart. The Historian in dwelling upon the Character of his Majesty, will by the proceedings of this day, be released from the trouble of much prolixity. The Character of the King has been drawn by his people, in the spontaneous expression of their sentiments. After a Reign of half a Century, they rose with one accordant voice, and desisted with a prayer and praise, with thanks and rejoicings, with deeds of benevolence and charity to their fellow subjects, to express their gratitude to God for having spared his life so long. May he live to see a happy termination of all the troubles and vexations that have chequered his eventful life!

A correct statement of the expenditure of Great Britain for the year, 1808.

Interest on the unredeemed public funded debt	£ 80,701,352
Charges of management on do.	296,757
Sums applicable to the reduction of the debt	9,479,164
Expences of the naval department	9,713,546
Expences of the victualling department	4,932,777
Transport department, sick and wounded seamen and prisoners	1,329,435
Miscellaneous services	300,000
Ordinance expences	4,190,748
Ordinary services of the army	9,314,909
Extraordinary services of do.	5,431,867
Expences of the volunteer corps	641,774
The civil list expenditure	958,000
Allowances to the royal family, pensions, &c.	290,171
Interest on exchequer bills	1,574,361
Other disbursements from the consolidated fund, viz. courts of justice, the mint, salaries, bounties, &c.	345,990
Bounties for the encouragement of fisheries, manufactures, &c.	438,991
The civil government of Scotland	85,339
Various payments in anticipation of the exchequer receipts, viz. pensions on the hereditary revenue, volunteers, militia, and deserters' warrant, &c.	233,897
Loans to Ireland, and proportion of lotteries	3,681,251
Miscellaneous services at home, viz. for printing journals of the house of commons, and for other papers; also expences for the support and employ of convicts, of American loyalists, of French clergy and laity, Dutch and Corsican emigrants, British museum, naval asylum, veterinary college, &c. &c.	1,042,205
Various foreign expenditures, viz. foreign secret services, for the support of settlements and forts on the coast of Africa; also for the civil establishment of Canada, Nova Scotia, Sierra Leone, and of New South Wales, &c.	178,177
Total	£ 75,669,644

A correct statement of the revenue of Great Britain for 1808.

Nett produce of the excise,	£ 17,896,145
Of the customs,	7,462,380
Of the land tax and assessed taxes,	7,073,530
Of the stamp duties,	4,458,738
The produce of the post office	1,277,535
Of one shilling in the pound on pensions, &c.	62,583
Of six pence in the pound on pensions, &c.	71,353
Of hawkers and pedlars	10,325
Of hackney coaches	26,455
Of the trifling branches of the hereditary revenue	91,422

Extraordinary war taxes.

Extraordinary revenue from the excise	6,972,570
Do. from the customs	5,730,798
From arrears of income duty	25,074
Produce of property tax	9,864,189
From interest of loans raised for Ireland	1,667,877
From arrears of taxes under aid and contribution act	2,388
Received interest on stock transferred for redemption of land tax	5000
Imprest money repaid by sundry accountants	33,448
From the commissioners for issuing exchequer bills to the merchants of Granada	33,800
Fees of regulated exchequer offices	40,545
Surplus of revenue of the Isle of Man	2,210
Nett profit of the lotteries, part of 1806 and 1807	774,694
Various trifling articles	6,954
Paid into the exchequer on account of public loans, the last instalment on the loan of 1806 included	15,257,912
Total	£ 75,446,606

[In the above statements the shillings and pence are omitted as not material.]

An official account of the Imports and Exports of England for the last three years.

	Imports.	Exports.
For 1806,	£ 30,344,628	£ 34,934,843
For 1807,	28,885,307	36,527,134
For 1808,	29,153,101	34,586,042

Extract of a letter from Three Rivers, dated 1st March, 1810.

"A shocking accident took place between this and Nicolet, yesterday morning. As Mr. Plamondon, the surveyor, his son, and wife were going to St. Francis, their cariole and horse, with themselves, sunk under some new formed ice. The whole were drowned except the woman, who was found yesterday, frozen to death, on the ice, with her cap at some distance from her.—We are not rid yet of that complaint, called a Pleurisy, which many have fallen victims to. Several new cases have again taken place, generally among adults."

From the London Statesman of Nov. 14.

SUBSTANCE OF THE STATEMENT OF THE  
TYROL DEPUTIES.

The county of Tyrol and the seven principalities of the Voralberg have, for a series of centuries, constituted an hereditary portion of the imperial house of Austria. The people inhabiting these countries distinguished themselves in every war by such undaunted valor, that the emperors successively conferred upon them very distinguished privileges. During the seventeenth and the last centuries, when the French, Swedes and Bavarians made such rapid advances in the German empire, these provinces always repulsed the enemy with considerable loss. In the year 1703, particularly, when the Bavarian army had penetrated into the Tyrol, it was so ill received that scarcely a few remained to attend their elector back. The attachment of the Tyroleans and Voralbergers to their emperors was always firm; for they governed them with signal and paternal mildness, faithfully preserving their privileges. Thus though not blessed either with a delicious climate, or a fertile soil, these pastoral nations, not aware of their poverty, led a very contented and happy life in their cottages, until the war of the French revolution broke out. The valleys were inhabited by thousands of persons, who, before that period, had never seen a soldier; but thenceforward whole armies, traversed their country, some proceeding to the interior of Germany, and others going to Italy. The poor inhabitants furnished them gratuitously with provisions and all sorts of necessaries, and thereby put themselves to great inconvenience. Still they not only refrained from murmurs, but evinced their loyalty by the erection of a corps of Tyrol and Voralberg chasars called "The Tyrol Fieldbygers"—all of them volunteers and natives, who, in addition to their pay, were allowed nine creutzers each man daily. It is to be observed, that the male population in those mountains is, from its eighth year, trained to the use of the gun by hunting, as well as firing at targets.—Such superior marksmen as this ancient practice makes them, must, it may be easily supposed, prove a great addition to an army. In fact, they have ever uncommonly signal rendered themselves in all the Austrian wars. Yet they could not stem the current of disaster which overwhelmed the arms of their government, and in 1794 the enemy approached their frontiers.—The emperor now summoned his brave and beloved Tyrol or Voralberg subjects, reminding them of their ancient fame for sharpshooting. But they had anticipated the summons by organizing, of their own accord, a *ley en masse*. They hastened to the defence of the frontiers, and thus preserved their countries free from invasion.—In 1798, the enemy again attempted to make inroads from Italy, Switzerland, the Grisons and Swabia. He only succeeded on the side of the Grisons, where the passes were but weakly guarded, as the main force had been dispatched towards Swabia and Italy, where the enemy was likewise strongest. Still the invaders kept only four days possession of the Pfundscheren, when they were vigorously driven back upon the Grisons and the Engadine, though, in their retreat, they pillaged and burnt the towns of Mils and Glusens.—War having again broken out in 1799, their frontiers were also menaced—the inhabitants immediately repaired thither to guard them; and in 1800, when marshal Massena had crossed the Rhine near Feldkirch, in the Voralberg, with a very superior and victorious force, he was there, as well as near the almost impregnable mountain forests of St. Lucionberg,

so completely defeated, as to lose several thousands in killed and prisoners, besides a great quantity of field pieces and ammunition. They also dispossessed him of the Grisons, and pursued him, in company with other troops, as far as Zurich.

After a few years quiet, the flames of war rekindled more furiously than ever in 1801. The inhabitants of the Tyrol and Voralberg were at once attacked on every side so as to render dubious whether to carry relief first. Notwithstanding the enemy was valorously checked at every point, and suffered, especially on the banks of the Scharnitz, a dreadful discomfiture. Unfortunately their individual bravery could not retrieve the general cause by the terms of the armistice entered into after the disastrous battle of Hohenlinden, the Tyrol and Voralberg, countries that had constantly bid defiance to the victorious troops of France, were surrendered as pledges! It was then that the real hardships of these poor mountaineers began. Their barren countries, even before drained of their little pittance, were now obliged to maintain a body of French troops, in addition to a corps of Austrians. The savage foreigners were destitute of every thing, and all their wants were to be supplied. This dreadful calamity lasted three months, a calamity which the ever unsubdued Tyrolese and Voralbergers, imagined to have little deserved by their firm attachment to the emperors.—Bonaparte's insatiable ambition having stirred up war once more in 1805, he ordered the Tyrolese and Voralbergers to be attacked in every point. Marshal Ney, on the banks of the Scharnitz, repeated his attack thrice. He was driven back with immense slaughter. The same fate shared the Bavarian generals Deroz and Sibein, who made a vigorous assault upon Kufstein and the pass of Strub.—These efforts, however, were unable to counterpoise the disastrous surrender of Ulm by general Mack, and the calamitous issue of the engagement of Austerlitz; in consequence of which, Bonaparte, in the peace of Presburg, made the cession of the Tyrol and Voralberg an express condition.—It is not in the power of language to describe the feelings of the honest Tyroleans and Voralbergers at the receipt of this melancholy intelligence. Ever since 1794, when the revolutionary war began, their brilliant victories had not been sullied by any defeat. They were an heroic people in the literal sense of the word. Yet the reward to their loyalty was a fate which usually falls to the lot of the dastardly. To render their calamity more poignant, these indigent shepherds found themselves involved in the immense debt of twenty millions of florins.

The emperor of Austria did what he could to alleviate this heavy misfortune; he stipulated that the privileges of the Tyrolese and Voralbergers should remain entire. But is there any one so credulous, or so uninformed of the grand events of the day, as to suppose, that Bonaparte could be bound by any engagements? Accustomed only to his usual treachery, he no sooner had the invincible Tyrolese and Voralbergers in his grasp, than he imposed upon them contributions of every kind, without omitting a single creutzer; and having taken this barbarous revenge, he surrendered them to his recently created king of Bavaria.—His prince, in his turn, made a point of impoverishing and oppressing his new acquisitions. Not satisfied with raising heavy contributions, he overthrew their ancient constitution, which they had observed for a series of ages; abolished the representative states, in order to obstruct the way to all popular remonstrances, and seized the provincial, papal, and credit funds. He moreover confiscated all ecclesiastical property, abolished the prelates and convents, and sold all public buildings to replenish his empty coffers.

What proved more painful to the inhabitants than all these oppressions, was the disposal of the ancient and original castle of the counts of the Tyrol.—Every successive month was marked with a list of new exactions and taxes, that were levied with the utmost rigour. Coin has become uncommonly scarce, and the Bavarian government enhanced the embarrassment, arising from this circumstance, by depreciating the Austrian bank bills, which were still in circulation, to one half of their nominal value. This operation caused to the countries in question a fresh loss, amounting to at least twenty millions of florins.—To crown all these oppressive measures, Bavaria had it in contemplation to change the very names of the provinces of Tyrol and Voralberg, by calling them after the principal rivers, and incorporating them with her own dominions.—These excessive hardships lasted three years. Petitions and complaints were not only rejected, but by an express law absolutely prohibited.—When, therefore, in the beginning of the current year, it appeared certain that a new contest between Austria and France was inevitable, the intelligence was greeted by the poor Tyroleans and Voralbergers, as the rising sun is hailed by the shepherd. Scarcely had they received the news of the actual movements of the two hostile armies, before they rose in a mass. Their outset was brilliant, beyond expectation. The troops of the enemy sent against them consisted of 20,000 men, whom they resolutely attacked in all points. Their victory was complete, those of the enemy who escaped with their lives being either wounded or taken prisoners. Among the latter were two generals; the sharpshooters took, besides, a quantity of ammunition, arms and several stands of colors. This memorable battle was fought on the 10th and 11th of April last. The merit of it belonged solely to the various inhabitants of the Tyrol and Voralberg; for the regular Austrian army, hastening to their relief, did not join them before the 13th of April; it was received by the conquerors with drums beating and colors flying, while shouts of joy, and "long live our beloved emperor Francis," rent the air.—Those who know the mildness of Bonaparte's temper will be able to conceive an idea of the impression which this news made upon him. He instantly directed marshal Lefebvre, supported by the Bavarian generals Wrede, Deroz and Sibein, at the head of 24,000 men, to march against the Tyrolese by the way of Salzburg. General Busca, with 8000 men, was ordered to advance from Italy, while general Fretou approached from Carinthia, and general Marmont from Bavaria and Salsburg, with from six to seven thousand troops more. This was certainly a formidable force, which would have conquered, and even annihilated any other two nations of equal numbers. The conflict, indeed, was obstinate and terrible. But the enemies were defeated, all but Lefebvre, whose force was too large, and whose operations and cruelties were such as to spread terror every where. He burnt towns and villages, and gave quarter to no one. The aged were suspended from trees, and then shot. The pregnant women were even ripped up and their breasts cut off, while their embryos were crammed down their throats to put an end to the shrieks and moanings of the wretched victims. If a Tyrolese or Voralberger, bearing arms, had the misfortune to fall into their hands, they immediately tore out his tongue. The children were cut down without mercy, and most frequently carried about, transfixed with bayonets. A number of these innocents happening to return from school, were met with and driven by these monsters into some barns, and burnt alive.—Lefebvre and his caunitals to be able to intimidate the Tyrolese and

Voralbergers by such cruelties; but they had the very opposite effect. The Tyrolese sharpshooters now resembled blood thirsty lions; they rushed upon Lefebvre and totally defeated him; thousands of the enemy were slain; and the general, accompanied only by a few remnants of his grand force, sought safety in an ignominious flight, directed towards Vienna.—The result of this complete victory was, the Tyrol and Voralberg, being now free from their invaders, saved as an asylum to those Austrian prisoners who had been taken by the French at Ratisbon, Aspern and Essling, and who found little difficulty in making their escape. About 10,000 profited by this opportunity; they were nearly naked, and the expense of clothing and arming them anew proved so small burden to their hospitable friends.

Another advantage of this victory displayed itself in the superior courage with which it inspired the conquerors. They now sallied forth beyond their frontiers to seek the enemy. In Bavaria they advanced as far as Munich, the capital city. In Swabia they took Kempten, pushing on beyond Memming and Ulm. In Italy they proceeded to within a few miles of Verona; and some corps overran Carinthia and Salzburg, then already in the power of the enemy, so as to become to a great degree masters of those countries.—Notwithstanding these successes, the conquerors were guilty of no cruelties or acts of oppression. Not a single house was pillaged by them, not a barn laid in ashes. No peasant was ever taken prisoner or insulted. The wounded enemies were particularly taken care of. It was the usual practice to carry them on their shoulders into some house. The Tyrolese and Voralbergers acted throughout from an honorable ambition, to shame their cruel enemies, and convince them of the superior humanity of poor German mountaineers. Neither France nor any of their allies can adduce a single instance of their prisoners having been ill treated, either in the Tyrol or Voralberg, though the prisoners from either country were tortured, murdered or ill used by the French.—All these glorious achievements, however, could not arrest the progress of the enemy in other quarters. In fine, an armistice was again concluded. The corps of Austrian troops left in the Tyrol, and consisting for the most part of the above mentioned refugees, was suddenly recalled, and carried away all the ordnance and ammunition which the Tyrolese had taken. Thus the latter found themselves compelled to abandon their conquests, and satisfy themselves with guarding their own frontiers.—Lefebvre, Ruzsa, Ferron and other generals, penetrated once more as far as Inspruck, the capital of the Tyrol, repeating their former devastations and cruelties. But the indignation excited by the re-appearance of those inhuman chiefs was such, that the very women, whose business had hitherto been confined to conveying the prisoners to places of safety, assembled in numbers and put to death 640 of the enemy near Landeck; and though the whole force of the enemy amounted to about 30,000, they were attacked by the Tyrolese and Voralbergers, who had taken a taste, with such irresistible fury, that those who saved themselves by flight, were pursued to a great distance, so as to be unable, during the space of a twenty four hours, to allay their thirst with a draught of water.—It was in vain that Bonaparte, on hearing this new disaster of his army, detached marshals Macdonald and Bossiers, with picked troops, against the Tyrolese. They were routed and obliged to return.—From the concurring accounts in the Dutch, German and French papers, which are copied into the daily prints of London, it is placed beyond all doubt, that the

Tyrolese and Voralbergers persevere in their obstinate resistance to the French and their allies.

They are indeed now free, but at the expense of very uncommon sacrifices. Numbers of them mourn their fathers and sons not slain in battle, but for the most part murdered in an inhuman manner. Four towns and twenty six flourishing villages are reduced to heaps of ashes—not to mention the destruction of a large number of detached cottages. These calamities are felt more sensibly in a climate which is very far from being mild. The mountains of the Tyrol and Voralberg have ever since the beginning of October, been covered with snow and ice. The inhabitants, though accustomed to subsist upon the hardest fare, can, after so many devastations, pillages, conflagrations, and hardships of every kind, scarcely get wherewithal to satisfy the cravings of nature. Multitudes at this moment are happy in being allowed some little corner in a crowded barn, stable or hut.

In spite of all these sufferings, they are fully determined never to listen to any accommodation with Bonaparte, or consent to be again governed by the iron sceptre of Bavaria. This determination, though it appears rash, can be satisfactorily accounted for, from the above stated cruelties, exactions, and oppressions. All, to a man, trained to the most skilful use of the rifle; inured to the inclemencies of the seasons; defended by huge mountains accessible to none but themselves; surrounded in every direction by, and allied to mountaineers that are animated with the same love of independence, reared up and happy in poverty; religious, virtuous from habit, utter strangers to luxury; preferring their barren mountains to the most fruitful soils—and above all, remembering the horrible outrages committed by the order of Bonaparte, to whom they have to oppose one hundred and fifty thousand sharpshooters, in a country where no regular armies can act, and where they have but the means to purchase them. Such a hardy, stubborn, and siberic race of men are very formidable enemies.—Such they have certainly proved to France, and no peace which their beloved Prince may have been compelled to enter into, will induce them to become a party to it.

They are firmly resolved either to conquer or die.  
SCHOENCHER,  
London, Nov. 13, 1809. MULLER, Major.

#### WILMINGTON, Dec. 21.

The legislative proceedings of individual states, not infrequently are worthy of attention. Our attention was in particular arrested, at poring over the proceedings of the N. Carolina legislature, which is now in session. The following are among the observations of Mr. Henry on the resolutions submitted by Mr. Mills, the object of which resolutions was to vacate the seat of Mr. Henry, alleging that he denies the divine authority of the new testament. "It is surely a question between man and his maker (says Mr. Henry) and requires more than human attributes to pronounce which of the numerous sects prevailing in the world is most acceptable to the Deity. If a man fulfils the duties of that religion, which his education or his conscience has prescribed to him as the true one, no person, I affirm, in this our land of liberty, has a right to arraign him at the bar of any inquisition. The proud monuments of liberty knew that the purest homage man could render the Almighty was in the sacrifice of his passions, in the performance of his duties; that

the ruler of the universe would receive with equal benignity, the various offerings of men's adorations, if they proceeded from a humble spirit and a sincere mind; that intolerance in matters of faith, had been from the earliest ages of the world, the severest torments by which mankind could be afflicted; and that governments were only concerned about the actions and conduct of man, and not his speculative notions. Who among us feels himself so exalted above his fellows, as to have a right to dictate to them their mode of belief? Shall this free country set an example of persecution which even the returning reason of enslaved Europe would not submit to?—Will you bind the conscience in chains, and fasten conviction upon the mind, in spite of the conclusions of reason, or of those ties and habits which are blended with every pulsation of the heart? Are you prepared to plunge at once from the sublime heights of moral legislation, into the dark and gloomy caverns of superstitious ignorance? Will you drive from your shores, and from the shelter of your constitutions, all who do not lay their obligations on the same altar, observe the same ritual, and subscribe to the same dogmas. If so, which amongst the various sects in which we are divided, shall be the favored one? I should insult the understanding of this house to suppose it possible that they could ever assent to such absurdities. For all know that persecution in all its shapes and modifications is contrary to the genius of our government and the spirit of our laws; and that it can never produce any other effect than to render men hypocrites or martyrs. When Charles the fifth, emperor of Germany, tired of the cares of government resigned his Crown to his son, he retired to a monastery, where he amused the evening of his life in regulating the movements of watches, endeavoring to make a number keep the same time, but not being able to make any two go exactly alike, it led him to reflect upon the folly and crimes he had committed in attempting the impossibility of making men think alike! Nothing is more easily demonstrated than that the conduct alone is subject to human laws, and that man ought to suffer civil disqualification for what he does, and not for what he thinks. The mind can receive laws only from Him of whose divine essence it is a portion; He alone can punish disobedience; for who else can know its movements or estimate their merits?"

Extract of a letter received in this town, dated  
ST. BARTS, DEC. 27.

"All is bustle and confusion here, as momentary hostilities are expected with England. The Swedes have shut all their ports in Europe against the English.—There have 3 French frigates arrived at Guadaloupe from France; 2 were destroyed, and one cut out and brought to Antigua, by the English squadron—3 frigates were here yesterday morning, looking for 2 French, who were seen off Augusta a few days ago."

[Newburyport Herald.]

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT  
OF  
LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Feb.—1810.

MONDAY, 19.—Mr. Bourdage, Member for Richelieu, took his seat in the House.

The bill from the Legislative Council, for preventing the forging and counterfeiting of Foreign Notes, was read the second time, and referred to a committee of the whole House to-morrow.

The House then went into committee on the bill for appointing a Provincial Agent to reside in England, which committee obtained leave to sit again on Monday next.

A committee of seven members was appointed to enquire if any inconvenience arose from the distribution of the sittings of the Courts of Justice, as they are now fixed by law.

TUESDAY, 20.—The bill for amending the act for regulating weights and measures, was read the third time, and afterwards committed to a special committee of seven members.

A petition was presented to the House by Mr. Taschereau, from divers shop keepers and dealers in liquors, praying that the proportion between the Gallon and Gallon, may be fixed in the bill before the House, for regulating weights and measures; and the said petition was referred to the committee on the said bill.

A bill more effectually to restrain and punish forestalling in the city and vicinity of Quebec, was read the first time, and ordered to a second reading to-morrow.

The House then went into committee on the bill from the Legislative Council relating to counterfeiting, which committee obtained leave to sit again on Friday.

FRIDAY, 23.—Messages were received from the Legislative Council, informing the house that the L. C. had passed a Bill intitled An Act to prevent the abuse of oppositions *afin d'annuller, afin de distraire, and afin de charge, and desiring the concurrence of the house.*

That the Council had passed the Judge-expelling Bill with some amendments to which they desired the concurrence of the house. The Bill for the regulation of Trade between the Province and the U. States, and the Bill for the better preservation of His Majesty's Government without amendment.

The Bill to prevent the abuse of oppositions *afin d'annuller, &c.* was read for the first time.

Mr. Bédard moved, seconded by Mr. Bourdage, that a Committee of seven members be appointed to search for, and enquire upon the Constitutional points and parliamentary usages mentioned in the Answer made by His Excellency the Governor in Chief, to the Humble Address of this House, to His Excellency, presented to day, by this House to His Excellency and to report with all convenient speed.

Resolved in the affirmative.

A petition of divers *Maîtres de Poste* between the Cities of Quebec and Montreal, complaining of abuses and of the high prices of provender, whence their allowance is said to be insuffi-

cient. Referred to a Committee of five members.

Mr. Taschereau moved, seconded by Mr. Bédard, that the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Judge-expelling Bill be now taken into consideration.

Mr. More moved an amendment for changing now to Wednesday the 21<sup>st</sup> of March next.

The amendment was regulated and the main question passed. The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House thereon.

The Committee to-day, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit on the morrow.

Mr. Gagy from the Committee to whom was referred the petition of the Inhabitants and Freeholders of the parish of Dy-a-Machiche, reported that the opinion of the Committee was in favor of a law.

The order for going into Committee on the Bill respecting Forged bills &c. was postponed to Tuesday.

A petition of E. N. Lambert Dumont, Esq. Co. Seignior of the Seigniorie of Mille Isles in the parish of St. Eustache, praying for leave to erect locks on the rapids, between Isle Jesus and Mille Isles on the Ottawa river, was read and referred to a Committee of five members.

Adjourned.

SATURDAY, 24.—Resolved that the Commissioners named for hearing witnesses on A. Cuvillier's petition against the election of S. Sewell, Esq. have power to adjourn their sittings from Chateaugay to the public room of the parsonage house, in the parish of St. Philip, or to such other place in the County of Huntingdon as they may seem expedient.

Ordered that Communication be made to those interested.

On the report of the Committee on the petition of Mr. Gauvrieau, Notary's Clerk, ordered that his papers be returned to him.

(Here follows the expulsion of Judge De Bonne, given in our last.)

Ordered that the order of the day for going into a Committee on the Forestalling bill be postponed to Tuesday.

(Then follow the proceedings on the Judge-expelling Bill of which the substance was given in our last.)

YORK, U. C. FEB. 1, 1810.

This day His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor, with the usual formalities, opened the Session of the Legislature, and was pleased to deliver the following Speech to both houses:

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,

And Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

On reviewing the situation of this Province, I am happy in stating to you, that I do not perceive any occurrence has taken place, to interrupt its Commerce, or internal prosperity, since the last Session of the Legislature.

It would have been an additional source of satisfaction to me, to have been enabled to announce to you, the restoration and renewal of friendship and amity, between Great Britain, and the United States of America, which, until of late, have so happily existed.—And should the repeated efforts of His Majesty to

accomplish so desirable an end, not succeed; I trust that his brave and loyal subjects in this Province, will evince, as many of them have already done, an unconquerable attachment to their King and Constitution.

Your respective situations in the Province, will enable you to discover what may be still wanting, to increase the happiness and prosperity of your fellow subjects; and direct your deliberations to those points which may require Legislative assistance.—It is the honorable task, you are now called upon to perform.

It is incumbent on me to call your attention to the evils resulting from the unskilful surveys of land in this province:—instances of which have been reported to me by the judges, on their return from their circuits;—a subject of such importance, will, I have no doubt, engage your most serious consideration.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly, I have directed the public accounts to be laid before you, in order that they may undergo such an examination, as the nature of the subject requires.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, And Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

It is unnecessary for me to recommend to you an unremitting zeal for the public service, and a steady prosecution of those objects which may promote the general interests of the province; as a prompt, and faithful discharge of those duties, will be most conducive to the interests of your constituents.

FEBRUARY 7<sup>th</sup>.

The following Addresses were presented in answer to the Speech:

To His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, esq. Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

WE His Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Legislative Council of Upper Canada in Parliament assembled, do return our thanks for your Excellency's most gracious Speech at the opening of this Session of the Legislature.

We rejoice with your Excellency on a review of the commerce and internal prosperity of this province, and should have felt the highest gratification from a continuation of that friendship and amity, which until of late subsisted between Great Britain and the United States of America.

To the repeated efforts of His Majesty to accomplish that desirable object, we sincerely wish a happy termination; but should such efforts prove fruitless and vain, we trust that the Legislative Council of Upper Canada, with His Majesty's other subjects in that province, will, by their conduct, evince attachment to their constitution, and loyalty to their king.

We will pay the utmost attention to remedy the evils that necessarily must have arisen to private property, from the unskilful surveys of land in this province, and will, on every occasion, cordially unite with the other branches of the Legislature, in such measures as may appear to be best calculated for promoting the hap-

piness and prosperity of our fellow Subjects.

(Signed) THOS. SCOTT, Speaker,  
Legislative Council Chamber,  
York, Feb. 3d, 1810.

To which His Excellency was pleased to return the following Answer:  
Honorable Gentlemen,  
I thank you for this very dutiful and loyal Address.

Your assurances of attachment to the King and Constitution, afford me peculiar satisfaction; and your professions of cordially uniting with the other branches of the Legislature in whatever may promote the happiness and prosperity of our fellow Subjects in this Province, are most honorable to yourselves.

To His Excellency FRANCIS GORE, Esq.  
Lieut. Gov. of the Province of Upper Canada, &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency,

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects the Commons of the Province of Upper Canada in Parliament assembled, beg leave to return you our unfeigned and sincere thanks for your Excellency's Speech to both Houses of Parliament, upon opening the present Session.

We contemplate with satisfaction, the increasing Commerce, and internal prosperity of this Province, since our last Session.

We lament that His Majesty's repeated efforts for the restoration and renewal of friendship and amity between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the United States of America, have heretofore failed of accomplishing so desirable an end; yet, we cherish a hope that the wisdom and policy of the nation, will direct them to embrace His Majesty's overtures. Should His Majesty's efforts prove unavailing to obtain the happy event, we trust, the confidence Your Excellency has so flatteringly expressed, in the bravery and loyalty of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province, will be fully justified; animated with a continual desire to maintain that character, which many of them have purchased, with all but life; and ever exert themselves to manifest their unconquerable attachment to their King and Constitution, and to repel any attempt to alienate their attachment from either.

The recommendation of Your Excellency, to discover, (from our respective situations) what may be still wanting to increase the happiness and prosperity of our fellow Subjects, shall meet our earnest and grateful attention, and we shall endeavor to direct our deliberations to those points which may require Legislative assistance.

Your Excellency's calling our attention to provide a remedy for the unkindly Surveys of land in this Province, is a further proof of the unremitting watchfulness of Your Excellency, to the interests of His Majesty's Subjects in this Province; and shall meet our most deliberate investigation.

The public accounts shall likewise undergo such an examination, as the nature of the subject requires.

We shall endeavor agreeable to Your Excellency's recommendation, to use an unremitting

zeal for the public service, and a steady prosecution of those objects which may promote the general interests of the Province; and a prompt and faithful discharge of the honorable task we now have to perform, will be most conducive to the interests of our Constituents.

(Signed) SAM. STREET, Speaker,  
Commons House of Assembly, York,  
the 5th day of Feb. 1810,

To which His Excellency was pleased to return the following answer:  
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

Your expressions of zeal and loyalty, afford me the highest gratification:—They are the honorable pledges of that fidelity, which the original sentiment of this Province was intended to insure, and which I trust will be rendered perpetual, in yourselves and your posterity.

#### LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK.

Extract from the answer of the House of Assembly to the Governor's Speech.

As your excellency may expect that in answering your speech, we should express an opinion on the late rupture of the negotiation with the British minister, it would be highly gratifying to us had you pointed out the impeachment by that gentleman of the veracity of our administration, for in that case we should have anorobated cordially the course of treatment which he has received. We have sought in vain for proof of the fact, and therefore we are at loss to conceive how a measure calculated to close the door of accommodation and to precipitate the nation into a calamitous war, can merit the approbation of any American who feels anxious to maintain the honor and preserve the peace and happiness of his country.

BOSTON, Feb. 30.

A letter from the Cape of Good Hope, dated in Dec. states—that a number of fast sailing French vessels of war, from France for the use of France, had been captured and brought in—that the French Frigate Caroline, and five or six other prizes arrived at the Cape in Nov. They were captured in the Road of St Pauls, (Bourbon,) where the British landed, took possession of the batteries and public stores, which they destroyed, and after 11 days quiet possession of the town, quitted it of their own accord. Property said to be worth 2,000,000 of dollars, was found in the stores.

QUEBEC, MARCH 5, 1810.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has issued a Proclamation for dissolving the Provincial Parliament, and for calling a new one; the writs for which are to bear test on the 14th instant, and to be returnable on the 21st of April.

We should be wanting in justice to our feelings, did we not express our satisfaction on the judicious and firm conduct evinced by the King's representative, in the above-noticed dissolution. In this satisfaction we are persuaded that we are joined by every man of a sound and unbiassed understanding. The rea-

sons assigned by His Excellency, in his speech to both houses, published in the supplement to our last, are such as must convey conviction to every mind, not obstinately impervious to the rays of light. The moderation of language, strength of reason, and firmness of resolve, which characterise the speech, form an exemplary model of the *maniter in modo fortiter in se*, resulting from energy of mind, embellished by refined education and polished manners.

A concise history of the causes of the dissolution of our parliament, may be gratifying to some of our readers.

It must be recollected that, for two or three years past, much has been said of the impropriety of a Judge's being a candidate for a seat in the house of assembly; but, as there was no law to exclude him, it was unquestionable that he had an equal right with every other man not disqualified by law. It is needless for us, at this time, to enter into the question, because it has been fully and repeatedly agitated in the Mercury. It will be sufficient to say that, in opposition to our Constitutional Sense, an effort was made, in the House of Assembly, last year, to disqualify the Judges from sitting, by a vote, which was lost. The house consequently determined that a Judge was eligible to a seat therein. A majority of the house was, however, in favor of a disqualification by passing a law to that effect, but to which it was known that the Legislative Council was opposed, it having been tried in a previous session.

As a conciliatory measure, on the opening of this last parliament, His Excellency the Governor in Chief, however unwilling to limit the right of choice in the people, declared that he should feel himself warranted in giving the royal assent to any proper bill for rendering the judges, *in future*, ineligible to a seat in the house.

In consequence a Bill passed the house of assembly, which was to take effect on its receiving the Royal Assent, through the Governor. It was amended by the Legislative Council, by which its operation was postponed to the end of the present Parliament. This displeated the men who think their will all sufficient. In consequence, prior to coming to any determination on the amended Bill, they, in one evening, originated and passed a Resolve, declaring Mr. De Bonne ineligible to sit and vote in the house, though the house had the year before passed a contrary Resolve.

It must be observed that the Governor, in his speech, at the time of recommending the Bill, declared that it was impossible to suppose that the right of choice, in the people, and that of being chosen by them, could be taken from them, by any other authority than that of the concurrence of the three branches of the people. Thus, to marked disrespect to the King's representative, is added the violation of the franchise of the people, in direct violation of the Statute giving us the Constitution. To a British subject, who knows how to estimate properly his civil and political rights, an attack on either, is equal to a stroke at his throat. The plea of privilege as exercised in this case, is like a masked guillotine, the mere

to be dreaded for being covered. Privilege, properly exerted, is a shield to protect rights, not a pike to pierce and destroy them.

The following are the members who voted in favor of the Resolve for disqualifying the Judge, from sitting in the house.

Messrs. Huot, Bourdages, Taschereau, Lee, Borgia, Louis Roi, Robitaille, Monier, Drapeau, Vger, Langlois, Bernier, Saint Julien, Bedard, Blanchet, B. Paquet, J. L. Papineau, Durocher, and Beauchamp.

The following are those who voted against it. Messrs. Mure, Duchesnay, Gagy, Blackwood, Bell, Badeaux, R. Cuthbert, Bowen, Gray, J. Cuthbert, M'Cord, Debarzich, Caron, Jones of Bedford, Dénéchaud, and Jones of Quebec.

We learn with much satisfaction, that the citizens are, with great alacrity, putting their signatures to an Address, to His Excellency the Governor in chief, approbatory of his wisdom and firmness, in the late dissolution of the House of Assembly. Every British subject who knows the value of, and has any regard for his franchises, must cordially put his name to such an Address. Not to do it is to evince, at least, indifference to a sacred right, if nothing worse can be thought of it. The Address will lie at Mr. BURN'S, where it can be signed between the hours of nine and eleven o'clock, to-morrow and on Wednesday. On Thursday it will be presented. Several hundreds have already signed.

The man who can approve of the late arbitrary expulsion must have the soul of a slave, and is unworthy of the benefits of a free Constitution.

*Melancholy Accident.*—On Saturday, about half past one o'clock, as Mrs. DUBERGER, wife of Mr. Duberger, of the Royal Military Surveyors and Draftsmen, was passing through St. John Suburbs in a cariole, driven by her son, a lad of 14 years of age, a dog, by his troublesome barking and running between the legs of the horse, caused the latter to take fright. All the efforts of the son, his mother and a passenger, who endeavoured to stop the affrighted animal, were ineffectual. The unhappy consequence was, that, at the *Cote d'Arbram*, Mrs. Duberger was thrown out of the cariole, in such a manner, that she fell over the precipice, and meeting, in her way, with garden-pickers, against which she struck, and passed over, after uttering a few words that she was hurt, she became insensible. She was instantly taken into a house at the bottom of the cape, the blood oozing from all the issues of her head. Medical assistance was sent for, but it was to no purpose. A large pin, with which she fastened her wig, had entered her head to a considerable depth.—She survived the fatal accident only about an hour and a half. At the age of 34, she leaves a disconsolate husband and seven small children to deplore her loss. She was far advanced in a state of pregnancy. Her son who drove her was thrown on the other side of the road, unhurt.

**MARRIED.**—On Monday last, Mr. JOSEPH STILLON to Miss CATHERINE KENNEDY, both of this city.—This morning Dr. DUVERT to Madame DUMAS, widow, both of this city.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

*A Friend to Justice and A Grate* will appear in our next.

The price of Bread, this month, is 11d and 14d.

#### TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

GENTLEMEN,  
DEEPLY engaged in an extended commerce, I have hitherto declined soliciting the honor of representing you, in the Provincial Parliament, having seen gentlemen offer themselves who had more leisure than myself, and whom I trusted therefore, would have given an undivided attention to the dispatch of Public business. But when, on the contrary, I find that during two Sessions, the affairs of the Province have been totally neglected, from which the greatest public, as well as private injury has arisen; when I see a majority in the House of Assembly, not only infringing the rights of the other two branches of the Legislature, and those of your fellow countrymen as electors, but voluntarily pledging themselves, and that in the most solemn manner, to tax you to the amount of TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM, I feel it a duty I owe to the country at large, and more especially to you gentlemen, of the County of Hampshire, amongst whom I reside, to offer you my services as one of your Representatives at the ensuing election, and at the same time that I solicit the favor of your votes, I assure you, if you honor me with your choice, that neither party spirit nor any other consideration shall ever prevent my giving a constant attention to the affairs of the Province in general, and more especially to those of the County of Hampshire.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of the highest respect

Gentlemen,  
Your most obedient and devoted servant.

JOHN COLTMAN.

Quebec, 3d, March, 1810.

#### AUX LIBRES ET INDEPENDANTS ELECTEURS DU COMTE' DE HAMPSHIRE.

Messieurs,  
QUOIQUE long tems domicilié parmi vous, Je n'ai pas encore sollicité vos suffrages pour vous représenter dans la Chambre d'Assemblée, parceque j'ai vu des personnes se présenter qui étoient moins occupées que moi, devoient être plus en état de donner une attention soutenue aux affaires Publiques; mais lorsqu'au contraire j'apprends que les affaires de la Province ont été entièrement négligées pendant deux Sessions, au grand préjudice du bien être Public; et lorsque j'apprends une

majorité de la Chambre non seulement mépriser les droits des deux autres Branches de la Législature, et ceux mêmes de leurs Compatriotes comme Electeurs, mais aussi que cette majorité a voulu vous taxer d'impôts montant à vingt-cinq mille louis, sterling, par an; Je conçois qu'il est de mon devoir, envers la Province, et plus particulièrement mon devoir envers vous, Messieurs les Electeurs du Comté de Hampshire, de vous offrir mes services comme Candidat à l'Élection prochaine, vous assurant, en même tems, que si vous me faites l'honneur de me nommer, ni l'esprit de parti, ni aucune autre considération quelconque, m'empêchera de porter l'attention la plus assidue aux affaires de la Province, et plus particulièrement aux intérêts du Comté de Hampshire.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, avec des sentiments de respect le plus parfait,

Messieurs,  
Votre très humble et très dévoué serviteur,  
JOHN COLTMAN,

Quebec, 3e. Mars, 1810.

#### BY AUCTION,

Will be sold on WEDNESDAY EVENING next 7th instant, at JONES & WHITE'S Auction Room,

A PARCEL of valuable Books, and other articles as advertised in last Quebec Gazette.

Sale to begin at 6 o'clock.

AND on SATURDAY next, the 10th instant, at the Subscribers Auction Room,

An extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Liquors—ALSO, 2 Cables, 7 & 8 inches, a few Barrels Tar and Turpentine, and a variety of other articles.

Sale to begin at ONE o'clock.

JONES & WHITE, A. & B.,  
Quebec, 5th March, 1810.

#### BY AUCTION,

Will be sold on WEDNESDAY, the 14th Instant, on Messrs. Peter Brenaut & Co's Wharf.

- 4 Pipes and an Ullige prime Port Wine.
- 4 do. do. old L. P. Madeira do.
- 1 Quarter Cask do do.
- 1 Pipe and 1 Hhd. L. M. do.
- 5 Pipes excellent Fayal Wine, imported direct from the Island by Capt. Potts.
- 1 Quarter Cask L. P. Fencible Wine.
- 4 Casks Venetian Red Paint.
- 10 Casks Nails assorted.
- 600 Nimons Liverpool Salt.
- 4 Chalutons Chamber Coals—and other articles.

Sale to begin at ONE o'clock.

JONES & WHITE, A. & B.,  
Quebec, 5th March, 1810.

#### LOST,

ON Friday last, between Palace gate and the Ursuline Convent, a MOROCCO PURSE, containing several pieces of gold and silver. Whoever will return it to the Editor shall be handsomely rewarded.  
Quebec, 5th March, 1810.

**BY AUCTION,**

Will be sold, on **TUESDAY** the 13th inst.  
at the Subscriber's Room.

- 10 Boxes Spermaceti Candles.  
120 Barrels fine Flour.  
1 Hoghead Fruit Dishes.

—ALSO—

Hardware, Glas-ware, Welch Flannels, green Blankets, white Cottons, Scots Sherrings, Tailenettes, Blacking, and a variety of other articles.

Sale to begin at ONE o'Clock,

THOMAS AYLWIN, A. & B.  
Quebec, 3d Mar. h, 1810.

**TAKEN** away, by mistake, from the House of Laigais, on the night of the Snow-shoe Ball—a large Farnought drab coloured COAT, collar lined with velvet, body with grey cloth, with a loop to hang it up—requested to be sent to Captain CART WRIGHT, No. 7, Garden Street, who is in possession of a blue Great Coat, not his own.  
5th March, 1809.

**UNION HOTEL and COFFEE HOUSE.**

**TO BE LET** for 1 or more years, from the first of May next, the spacious buildings and premises, called the Union Hotel and Coffee House, situate on

the Grand Parade, in the Upper Town of Quebec. If the above is not let between this and the first of May, the Cellars and ground floor will be leased as Stores, or for any other purpose that may be agreed on, separate from the Bill Room and Upper apartments.—Apply to Mr. LINDSAY, Rampart Street.

Quebec, 8th February, 1810.

**TO BE SOLD,**

And possession given the 1st May next,



**THE** Dwelling House and extensive emplacements thereunto adjoining, situated in St. John Suburbs, and lately occupied as a Distillery. The proprietor

is disposed to exchange the aforesaid property for a dwelling house of smaller dimensions and less extensive premises, and whose situation may not be so well calculated for business, provided it be within the walls of Quebec.

For further information apply to the Editor.  
Quebec, 8th February, 1810.

**FOR SALE,**

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, AT ST. ROCKS.

**Soap and Candles.**

THOMAS WEBSTER.

Quebec, 7th Dec. 1809.

**NOTICE.**

**ANY** person having lost a weighty silver table SPOON may hear of it by applying to the editor.

Quebec, 22d Feb, 1809.

**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—**

- 4 Pipes excellent Port Wine,  
20 Pipes Teneriffe do.  
50 Tierces Rice,  
13 Hogsheds Leaf Tobacco,  
9 Tons Copper in bolts,  
9 Chests Singlo Tea,  
1700 Bushels prime Wheat,  
110 do. Pease,  
50 M. feet of square Pine Timber,  
20 M. feet of do. Oak,  
15 M feet of second quality do.  
A few Cords of Lashwood,  
One 7 inch patent Cable,  
A few coils Cordage,  
40 Bols bleached Canvas,  
And a few chaldrons of Coals.

JOHN MURE & Co.

Quebec, 8th Dec. 1809.

**AN** excellent **PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS** having been entrusted to the Subscriber, by the patronage of the GOVERNOR of this Province, he takes this early opportunity of informing the public, that he will deliver a course of LECTURES ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, to commence with the first Monday in January next.—Those young Gentlemen who are desirous of obtaining a knowledge of this, the most agreeable and interesting of all the Sciences, will, it is hoped, avail themselves of this opportunity.

The Subscriber also gives notice that he is now enabled to admit a greater number of Pupils into his School than formerly, as he has engaged two Ushers to assist him; one of whom teaches the French language with correctness.

JOHN STRACHAN.

CORNWALL, Upper Canada, Sept. 11, 1809

**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,**

- 5 Pipes good Port Wine,  
5 do. old London P. Madeira,  
1 Pipe, 1 Hhd. and 1 Qr. Cask L. M. Madeira,  
11 Pipes good Fayal Wine,  
40 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,  
100 Sides Leather,  
2 Casks Seal and 3 Cod fish Oil,  
300 Cwt. Cod-fish, caught this year,  
15 Puncheons Rum,  
Few Hogsheds Spanish Wine,  
White and Green boiling Pease,  
70 Bbbs, fine Flour,  
Flax-seed and Liverpool Salt.

PETER BREHAUT & Co.

Quebec, Dec. 11, 1809.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

**THE** Subscriber having, on the 12th ultimo, been duly appointed Curator to the vacant Estate of the late ROBERT FLATCHEL, Esquire, deceased, requests all persons having claims on the said Estate to forward them to him duly authenticated for adjustment; and also, that all persons indebted to said Estate do come forward and pay him.

He further requests such persons as may have Property in their hands belonging to the said vacant Estate to notify it to him at his Agency and Commission Office, Rue sous-le-fort.

JOHN MUNRO.

Quebec, 1st November, 1809.

**JOS. FLOWER & NICHOLAS NEWBERRY**

HAVE FOR SALE.—

A few Pieces real Rotterdam Geneva of prime quality, of last year's importation, Port and Madeira Wines, French Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Vinegar, superfine Mustard and Pickles, Double refined Sugar, Paints of various colours, Anchors from 2 to 19 cwt. Cordage of various sizes, Assorted Bar Iron, Sheet and Plate do. Deck, and from 6 to 20d. Nails, Canada Scythes, Plow and Timber Chains with Staples, Crow Bars, Crown Glass, 9½ by 8½ and 8½ by 7½.  
Quebec, 16th June, 1809.

**JUST** arrived and will be Sold at Thomlon's Shop, a large assortment of Confectionary, consisting of Preserved Cherries, Jellies, Raspberry Jam, Clear Cake &c. The above are well worth the attention of the Public, as they will find them of a much superior flavor and cheaper than they can possibly be made in this country.

Quebec, 19th. June, 1809.

**TO MERCHANTS AND TRADERS.**

**THE** extensive and valuable WATER LOT, of about 270 feet in front, situate under Cape Diamond, between Mr. Irvine's and late Mr. Leibter's wharf, is for sale or to let, upon a building lease, similar to Mr. Young's for building the Queen's wharf; also the other Ship Building Lots, &c. as advertised in the last Mercury.—Enquire of Mr. ANTONIUS, at Three Rivers.  
Quebec, 15th Nov. 1809.

**A VENDRE PAR LES SOUSSIGNES.**

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

**FOR SALE,**

**ON** reasonable terms, by the Subscriber, No. 7, St. Peter street, for ready money, short credit or Bills of Exchange—

25 Puncheons strong and high flavoured Jamaica SPIRITS,  
10 Chests Hyson Skin TEA, of a superior quality,

LOAF SUGAR in small lots for families,  
LIVERPOOL SALT,  
A few Bottles LIQUEURS, 2 Japanned Dressing Boxes and a Tea Service of China.

JOHN JONES.

Quebec, 3d January, 1810.

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