

# THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

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

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MONDAY, MARCH 26, 1810.

[No. 13.

## 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 élection, 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 THE FREE ELECTORS OF THE UPPER TOWN OF QUEBEC.

GENTLEMEN,  
HAVING had, twice, the honor of representing you in the Provincial Parliament, I think it my duty, in consequence of these marks of your confidence, to renew the offer of my services; and, accordingly solicit your votes and interest, at the next General Election.

I have the honor to be,  
Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens,  
Your very obt. and very humble Servt.  
CLAUDE DENECHÉAU.  
Quebec, 6th March, 1810.

## AUX LIBRES ELECTEURS DE LA HAUTE VILLE DE QUEBEC.

MESSIEURS,  
AYANT eu deux fois l'honneur de vous représenter dans le Parlement Provincial, je me crois obligé, après des marques de confiance de votre part, de vous offrir de nouveau mes services, en conséquence je sollicite vos voix et vos suffrages à la prochaine Election Générale.

J'ai l'honneur d'être avec respect,  
Messieurs et Concitoyens,  
Votre très obéissant et dévoué Serviteur  
CLAUDE DENECHÉAU.  
Quebec le 6 Mars, 1810.

## TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE LOWER TOWN OF QUEBEC.

GENTLEMEN,  
AT the earnest solicitation of a number of my friends, I take the liberty to offer myself as a Candidate for the honor of representing you in the ensuing Provincial Parliament, my pretensions to which I trust, will be fully testified by my past conduct, during a residence of thirty one years in this City and Country, as public business being much neglected those two last Sessions, to the great injury of the Country at large, by a majority in the House of Assembly, not only infringing the rights of the other two Branches of the Legislature and those of our fellow countrymen, but led by gross ignorance, to violate our happy Constitution.

I assure you, Gentlemen, 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 of the Lower Town of Quebec.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,  
with great respect, Gentlemen  
Your most obt. humble Servt.  
JOSH. MURRAY.  
Quebec, 15th March, 1810.

## 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.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

SIR JAMES HENRY CRAIG,

Knight of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the Province of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and their several Dependencies, Vice Admiral of the same, General and Commander of all His Majesty's Forces in the said Provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, and their several Dependencies, and in the Island of Newfoundland, &c. &c. &c.

## A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas divers wicked, seditious and treasonable writings have been printed, published and dispersed in this Province, with the care and government of which I am entrusted; and whereas such writings have been expressly calculated to mislead His Majesty's good Subjects, to impress their minds with distrust and jealousy of His Majesty's Government, to alienate their affections from His Majesty's Person, and to bring into contempt and vilify the administration of Justice, and of the Government of the Country; and whereas, in the prosecution of these wicked and traitorous purposes, their authors and abettors have not scrupled audaciously to advance the most gross and daring falsehoods, whilst the industry that has been employed, in dispersing and disseminating them at a very great expence, but the source of which is not known, strongly evinces the perseverance and implacability with which it is intended that these purposes should be pursued; And whereas, consistently with that duty, which I owe to His Majesty, and that affection and regard with which I view the welfare and prosperity of the Inhabitants of this Colony, it was impossible for me any longer to disregard or suffer practices so directly tending to subvert the Government of the former, and to destroy the happiness of the latter, I do therefore, hereby announce, with the advice and concurrence of His Majesty's Executive Council, that with the same advice and concurrence measures have been adopted, and that due information having been given to Three of His Majesty's said Executive Counsellors, Warrants as by Law authorized, have been issued under which some of the authors, printers and publishers of the writings aforesaid, have been apprehended and secured.

Deeply impressed with a desire to promote, in all respects, the welfare and happiness of the most benevolent and best of Sovereigns, whose faithful Servant I have been for nearly as long a period as the oldest inhabitant has been his Subject, and whose highest displeasure I should incur, if I made any other than that happiness and welfare the rule of my conduct, it would indeed be with a very sincere concern, that I should find reason to believe that the arts of these factious and designing men had produced any effect, and that doubts and jealousies should have found their way, and have established themselves in the minds of deluded Persons.

To these, if any such there be, and indeed to the public in general, I would recal the history of the whole period during which they

have been under His Majesty's Government. Let them remember the state they were in when they became British Subjects; and let them bear in their recollection the progressive advances they have made to the wealth, happiness, security and unbounded liberty which they now enjoy. During fifty years that they have been under the English dominion, has one act of oppression—has one instance of arbitrary imprisonment—or of violation of property, occurred? Have you in any one instance, or under any one circumstance, been disturbed in the free and undisturbed enjoyment of your Religion—and lastly, while all Europe has been deluged in blood, and while various of His Majesty's other colonies and possessions have at times experienced the horrors of war, and some even under the vicissitudes of that state, have undergone a deprivation of the inestimable happiness of living under British Laws and British Government, by becoming a prey to temporary conquest, have you not enjoyed the most perfect security and tranquility under the powerful protection of that same Government, whose fostering and paternal care has been equally employed in promoting your internal welfare.

What then can be the means used by these evil disposed and wicked persons, by which they can hope to bring about their traitorous and ambitious designs—by what arguments can they expect that a people, in the enjoyment of every blessing that can contribute to happiness in this world, shall renounce that happiness, to embrace their views? By what arguments can they expect that a brave and loyal people, hitherto impressed with the warmest and sincerest attachment to the best of Kings, whose whole reign has been one series of benefits bestowed on them, shall abandon that loyalty and become monsters of ingratitude, fit to be held up to the detestation of the world, to promote their projects? It is true, the most base and diabolical falsehoods are insidiously promulgated and disseminated. In one part, it is announced as my intention to embody and make soldiers of you, and that having applied to the late House of Representatives to enable me to assemble twelve thousand of you for that purpose, and they having declined to do so, I had therefore dissolved them. This is not only directly false, such an idea never having entered into my mind, nor the slightest mention having ever been made of it; but it is doubly wicked and atrocious, because it has been advanced by persons, who must have been supposed to speak with certainty on the subject, and was therefore the more calculated to impose upon you. In another part you are told that I wanted to tax your lands, and that the late House of Assembly would consent only to tax wine, and upon that account, I had dissolved the House. Inhabitants of St. Denis! this is also directly false, I never had the most distant idea of taxing you at all, such had never even been for a moment the subject of my deliberations, and when the late House offered to pay the Civil List, I could not have taken any step in a matter of such importance without the King's instructions, and therefore it was still long before we came to the consideration of

how it was to be paid. In truth not one word was ever to my knowledge mentioned on the subject.

In other parts, despairing of producing instances from what I have done, resort is had to what I intend to do, and it is boldly told you, that I mean to oppress you. Base and daring fabrications of falsehood, on what part or what part of my life do you found such an assertion? What do you know of me or of my intentions? Canadians, ask of those to whom you to merely looked with attention and respect, ask the heads of your Church who have opportunities of knowing me; these are men of honor and knowledge, these are men from whom you ought to seek for information and advice; the leaders of faction, the demagogues of a party, associate not with me; they cannot know me.

For what purpose should I oppress you? Is it to serve the King? Will that Monarch, who during fifty years has never issued one order that had you for its object, that was not for your benefit and happiness—will he now, beloved, honored, adored by his subjects, covered with glory, descending into the vale of years, accompanied with the prayers and blessings of a grateful people, will he, contrary to the whole tenor of a life of honor and virtue, now give orders to his Servants to oppress His Canadian Subjects? It is impossible that you can for a moment believe it. You will spurn from you, with just indignation, the miscreant who will suggest such a thought to you.

Is it for myself, then, that I should oppress you? For what should I oppress you? Is it from ambition? What can you give me?—Is it for power? Alas! my good friends! with a life ebbing not slowly to its period, under the pressure of disease acquired in the service of my country, I look only to pass, what it may please God to suffer to remain of it, in the comfort of retirement among my friends. I remain among you only in obedience to the commands of my King. What power can I wish for? Is it then for wealth that I would oppress you? Enquire of those who know me, whether I regard wealth; I never did, when I could enjoy it, it is now of no use to me; to the value of your country laid at my feet, I would prefer the consciousness of having, in a single instance, contributed to your happiness and prosperity.

These personal allusions to myself—These details, in any other case might be unbecoming, and beneath me; but nothing can be unbecoming or beneath me that can tend to save you from the gulf of Crime and Calamity, into which guilty men would plunge you.

It is now my duty, more particularly to advert to the intent and purpose for which this Proclamation is issued; I do, therefore, by and with the advice of His Majesty's Executive Council, hereby warn, and earnestly exhort all His Majesty's Subjects, to be on their guard against, and to be cautious how they listen to the artful suggestions of designing and wicked men, who, by the spreading of false reports, and by seditious and traitorous writings, ascribe to His Majesty's Government evil and malevolent purposes, seeking only thereby to alienate their affections, and lead them into acts of

Treason and Rebellion, calling upon all well-disposed Persons, and particularly upon all Curates and Ministers of God's Holy Religion, to use their best endeavours to prevent the evil effects of such incendiary and traitorous writings, to undeceive, to set right, such as may have been misled by them, and to inculcate in all, the true principles of Loyalty to the King, and obedience to the Laws.

And I do hereby further strictly charge and command all Magistrates, in and throughout this Province, all Captains of Militia, Peace Officers, and others, His Majesty's good Subjects, that they do severally make diligent enquiry and search, to discover as well the authors as the publishers and dispersers of all such wicked, seditious and traitorous writings as aforesaid, and of false news in any way derogatory to His Majesty's Government, or in any manner tending to inflame the Public Mind, and to disturb the public peace and tranquility; to the end, that by a vigorous execution of the Laws, all offenders in the premises may be brought to such punishment as may deter all persons from the practice of any acts whatever which may in any way affect the safety, peace or happiness of His Majesty's Loyal and faithful Subjects in this Province.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at the Castle of Saint Lewis, in the City of Quebec, in the said Province of Lower Canada, this Twenty-first day of March, in the Year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and ten, and in the Fifth Year of His Majesty's Reign.

J. H. CRAIG, Govr.

By His Excellency's Command,  
JNO. TAYLOR, Depy, Secy.

The following letter was addressed to a meeting of the Electors of the County of \_\_\_\_\_, who are about choosing members.

March 15th, 1810.

Gentlemen,

That our Representatives have undertaken to pay the whole of the Civil list of this province, amounting annually to upwards of 44,000l. S. r. you must have heard—And all the public papers confirm the report—A report which your representatives themselves cannot deny—A small paper called *L'Ami Sincere*, goes so far as to assert that paying this sum is for the good of the people—Because says he, the Civil list will, by and by, get too big for the King to pay; and because the King is at war and requires assistance in money; and because the Canadians are rich enough now to defray their own expences—Yet the King does not ask this money—and I think, and you will think with me, that giving money to the King *c'est de mettre de l'eau à la Rivière*. This little paper tells you further that you will feel no inconvenience from this impost as the tax laid on Rum and Molasses, for building the Prisons amounting annually to 11,000l. and which was to end this year can be continued for ever. You will recollect if you please, it is the habitants that make use of these two articles, Rum and Molasses—and continues be

a couple of shillings can be laid on Madeira Wine and Port Wine; and a few Coppers can be laid on white Sugar, and these will make up 8000l. more, forming with the 11,000l. a sum of 19,000l. But observe there are still 13,000l. wanting to complete the List.—Where this deficiency is to be found the little paper does not exactly say. You all know that Rum, Molasses, Wine and white Sugar do not grow in this Country—but are brought from other countries beyond the sea—supposing that the crops which produce these articles fail, as yours sometimes do; supposing that the countries which produce them should fall into the hands of the enemy; supposing that the five or six ships which bring them to this country should be lost or taken; and supposing that the four or five merchants who import them should find it their interest to discontinue the trade. In either of these cases pray where will our Representatives look for the part of the Civil list. Remember that the Civil list consists of salaries to officers who transact the public business or our business; officers who are the servants of the public as much as your servants are yours; or as much as the priests are the servants of the Church. And who are, if you will, not one like those amongst you who have given up their farms to others, on certain conditions, say on *life rent*. In England the Civil list is wholly relieved from Taxes raised on fixt property—Nothing else, as is the case in this country, being considered sure and permanent. Therefore it is fixt property, in this country as in England, and not commerce, it being too variable, that must become security for the regular payment of the Civil list. As for the two classes formed in the House of Assembly, the *little paper* itself fully explains the cause; Those of our Members that have no places, he places on the right, and those that have places, he places on the left—making exactly two divisions—meaning no doubt to expose, that those who have no places are jealous of all those who have; and what is more extraordinary, the jealous are so very jealous that they wish even us to interfere; nay, they have engaged us, and not without our own consent, to pay the whole Civil list to serve their own views. By and by, unless we take care, they will engage us to pay also the military list, which is six times more than the civil. And these measures they assure us are fair because they themselves are to take the management out of the hands of Government into their own! Now Gentlemen allow me to ask you a simple question. Is it better for you that the King pay the Civil list as he has hitherto done through the government; or that you pay the Civil list which you never paid before (and indeed which you cannot pay) through your Representatives? If you prefer paying the Civil list, send the same Members back; if you prefer the King paying it change them, and let us remain as we are, and as we have been for these fifty years, tranquil and happy!

I am &c.

AN ELECTOR.

To the Editor of the Quebec Mercury,

Sir—On reading the Query contained in your last

number, respecting the eligibility of Mr. Papineau junior to a seat in the House of Assembly, he being at the time an attitled clerk; I was induced to turn to the ordinance "concerning Advocates, Attornies &c." and in the ad. article found the following clear and explicit declaration of the Law on this subject, viz:—

"That no person shall hereafter be commissioned or appointed a Notary in this Province, who shall not have *bona fide*, served a regular and continued clerkship, for and during the space of Five years, under a contract in writing for that purpose, made and entered into with some Notary duly commissioned and appointed, and practising as such. And until after such person so serving a continued clerkship shall have been examined by some of the eldest Notaries and Practitioners in that science, in the presence of the Chief Justice, or two or more Judges of His Majesty's Court of Common Pleas of the District wherein such person may have so served his clerkship, and be approved in the manner above said, as a person of fit capacity, and character to be commissioned and admitted to act and practice as a Notary in this Province, and all and every Notary, with whom any person may serve, a continued clerkship as above said, shall give due proof when required of the service performed."

If it be true that Mr. Papineau is an attitled clerk, the two following Queries naturally arise out of the former.

1st. Does the Bond entered into with his Electors annul the one between him and his master the Notary?

2d. If not, can it be understood that he has served a "bona fide regular and continued clerkship as required by law?" Or, in other words, that he has never ceased to be under the controul, tuition, and direction of his Master (Viger).

That a Bondman should become the Representative of a free people, is an absurdity that could never be tolerated by any but the Junco under whose Banners this aspiring youth had enrolled himself. This is one of many instances of the hardened contempt of common decency shown by the Demagogues of the last Parliament. I do not speak of Justice, or equity, those are obsolete terms, and unworthy of the slightest regard from unprincipled revolutionists; But, that they should so seriously, and illegally to work, to expel a member from the House, under the plea that their tender consciences had taken alarm, at the danger which threatened to pollute the fountains of Justice, and that an Apprentice should be called in to assist his Master, in this great work of reformation, is an insult to the understanding, and too practical a joke even for Canada.

It would be the height of folly to attempt any reformation upon hardened cupidity, by the penalty should as soon think of making an appeal to the humanity of a hungry tiger, as to the justice of a set of unprincipled political adventurers. I therefore leave them to add different species of correction, and address a few observations for the consideration of the young man who has been led into this dilemma. If Mr. Papineau junior intends to sink the Lawyer in the Politician, and is again elected, and the majority of the House see no danger or impropriety in his retaining his seat, while an attitled clerk, he will have a fine field open to his ambition, and may follow up the brilliant career of his Proctypes. But, if it should afterwards appear to him, that fame alone is but meagre diet, and that the profession of Demagogue is neither so profitable nor honourable as he was led to expect, and is induced to turn to his original Profession, he will have the mortification of finding the door shut

against him, from his not having complied with the terms of the Law above quoted.

## FABRICIUS.

## PITT, FOX AND SHERIDAN.

How strong were the characters of the two illustrious rival orators and statesmen marked in their last moments. Mr. Pitt seems to have been born a politician. Even from his earliest youth, none of the common passions which distract other men ever interfered to divert his attention—His whole time, his whole soul, were occupied in the management of public affairs—At a period when most persons have hardly shaken off the boy to personate the man, he managed the helm of state, and with the most unwearied assiduity, sustained a responsibility, which has generally been divided among the ablest statesmen. His last words, which discovered an agony of mind at the critical situation of G. Britain after the humiliation of Austria, by the short campaign which commenced with the stupefaction of Mack, and finished with the bloody battle of Austerlitz show "the ruling passion strong in death."—*Oh my country! In what a situation do I leave thee!*

Mr. Fox was not more different in person than in character. Abandoned to dissipation in his youth, and to a period long protracted, full of wit and gaiety, fond of pleasure, he was the delight of his friends, and perhaps was more personally beloved than any man of his time. After the death of Mr. Pitt from a long and arduous opposition, which was principally animated by his talents, he became first minister; death soon deprived him of the post, and though the reins of empire dropped from his hand at a momentous period for the state, he turned to his friends, and with his constant cheerful philosophy, said, *I die happy, but I pity you!*

Sheridan, who has survived them, though perhaps in public a more consistent character than Mr. Fox, yet from his want of dignity in private life, has never held that relative situation which his talents with better conduct would have secured to him. He has always been an excessive bad partisan, because he never will go all lengths, but in opposing one side, will not accede to all the intentions of the other.—It was remarked that Mr. Pitt was more inquisit and more attentive to him when he was speaking, than to Mr. Fox. He possesses the talent of saying things that will stick—His whole appearance at this time, seems to denote a man in almost the last stage of decrepitude; excepting his eyes, in which there is a lustre and fire that makes him appear as if his face was only a mask of bloated intemperance, put on for the purpose of masquerade.

At his election for Westminster he had to experience every species of mortification and insult, and indeed his approach to the hustings on the first days was attended with such imminent danger, that a man without his well known intrepidity would have shrunk from the attempt. Yet his resolution, wit and good humour at length fairly vanquished an

exasperated mob, who were hired to abuse him. Indeed it was a curious sight to see the vilest of the populace, the very dregs of Covent Garden and St. Giles's, loading with contumely him and Sir Samuel Hood. The gallant seaman, having lost his arm in a brilliant action a few weeks before, his wound being still green, stood for hours exposed to this clamour and outrage, to which he made no other return than occasionally taking off his hat to them with the arm he had left. Sheridan, when they would allow it, addressed them, and if he could obtain silence, was sure to calm them.

There was one fellow who made himself so conspicuous, that Sheridan used to call him his *broad-faced friend*. One day when silence was obtained, and he was going to address them, this fellow called out to him "Damn you, how came you to abandon the Carnatick question?"—"Why, because it is in better hands—But what do you know about the Carnatick question?"

The fellow, who had been instructed to say this, knew even less than some of the other members who have slept soundly over this and other India questions, many a night in St. Stephen's Chapel, was completely at a loss, and acknowledged his utter ignorance of what it meant, by a hearty laugh, when the candidate went on with his address.

His pun on the remark of Obrien, at the previous election, when Earl Percy was chosen without opposition, that *three thousand of the electors of Westminster would vote for the Duke of Northumberland's porter, if he was put up*, may be cited as an instance of his happy facility of allaying irritation by his good humored wit. On being asked if he was of the same opinion, he said he thought his friend Obrien was wrong, "that they would not vote for the Duke of Northumberland's porter, but they would for Mr. Whibbread's."

He has not lost his talents for he is still capable of exerting them, but the exertion is seldom made. During the ministry of Mr. Fox and when he was weakened by ill health, Sheridan very rarely came forward to assist him in the debate. At times, he seems nearly worn out, his appearance weak and decrepid, and it will be said he cannot last long; a few days after he will bust forth in a speech that will astonish even the House of Commons by its force and brilliancy.—*Boston Anthology.*

## MELANCHOLY!

CONCORD, (N. H.) Feb. 6.

A more extraordinary and distressing scene, than was experienced in Sambornton in the late tremendous storm of wind is seldom known.—The sufferers are David Brown, Jeremiah Elsworth and his family.

On Friday morning the 19th ult. Mr. Elsworth arose about an hour before sunrise; some part of the house was soon burst in by the violence of the wind.—Being apprehensive that the whole house would soon be torn to pieces, and that the lives of the family were in danger, Mrs. E. went into the cellar, taking her youngest child which she had dressed, with

her, leaving her two other children in bed. Mr. E. attempted to go to the nearest neighbor, which was to the north, for assistance; but the wind was so strong against him, that he found it impracticable. He then set out for the nearest the other way, which is one fourth of a mile, and arrived about sunrise at Mr. Brown's, when his feet were considerably frozen, and he so overcome by the cold, that he did not dare, and Mr. Brown thought it not advisable for him to return. But Mr. B. took his horse and sleigh, and went with all possible speed to save the woman and her children from impending destruction. When he arrived, he found Mrs. E. and one child in the cellar, and the other two in bed, whose cloaths the wind had blown away, so they could not be dressed. Mr. Brown put a bed into the sleigh, put the children upon it, and covered them over with bed clothes. Mrs. E. also got into the sleigh; but they advanced no more than 6 or 8 rods, before the sleigh was blown over, and the children and bed scattered by the wind. Mrs. E. held the horse, while Mr. B. collected the children and the bed, and put them into the sleigh again. Mrs. E. then concluded to make her escape on foot; but before she arrived at the house, she was so overcome by the cold, that she found it impossible to walk any farther. She made a stop, concluding that she must then perish. She soon made another attempt by crawling on her hands and knees; in which manner she arrived at Mr. Brown's house; but was so altered in her looks, that her husband did not know her.—He concluded twice to go to the assistance of Mr. Brown and his children; but his wife persuaded him not to venture, telling him that Mr. Brown and her children would certainly perish, and that, if he ventured, he must perish too; and she wished him to stay with her, for she expected to be a corpse herself before night. Mr. B. having put the children into the sleigh the second time, proceeded but two or three rods before the sleigh was blown over, and torn to pieces, the bed and children driven to some distance. He then collected them once more, laid them on the bed and covered them over; and then called for help, but to no purpose. Knowing that the children must soon perish in that situation, whose distressing shrieks then pierced his heart, he attempted to carry them all on his shoulder, wrapped in a coverlet; but was soon blown down, and the children taken from him by the violence of the wind. Finding it impossible to carry them all he left the youngest, which happened to be dressed, by the side of a stone, and attempted to carry the other two in the same manner; but was soon stopped as before. He then took the two, one under each arm, with no other clothing than their shirts. In this manner, though he was blown down once in a few rods, he arrived at the house in about two hours from the time he left it. The children, though frozen stiff, were alive, but died in a few minutes. Mr. B's hands and feet were badly frozen, and he very much chilled, so that he could not return to fetch the child he had left.

The following article was taken from a London paper of the 24th of November.

"Letters from St. Peterburgh of the 26th Oct. have been transmitted by the Gottenburgh Mails. They mention the arrival there of the American plenipotentiary, Mr. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, on the 23d, in the merchant ship *Horace*. The approach to the Russian capital of this ship and her charge, had been previously announced from Carlscrona, and for a day or two previous to her appearance, guns were prepared on the ramparts to give *clat* to the landing of this statesman; at length, instead of a frigate, as was expected, a merchantship, laden with Sugar and Coffee, hove in sight. A boat was hoisted out, and Mr. J. Q. ADAMS approached the shore: but before he was suffered to land, he underwent a severe examination by the Officers of the Customs, who were with difficulty convinced that he was the Ambassador expected from the new world. He was, however, at last permitted to land, but the usual salute by the guns on shore did not take place.

From *Bell's Weekly Messenger* of January 8.

At a late hour last night we received the contents of Spanish and Portuguese Papers, the former to the 19th, and the latter to the 24th ult. They give the Spanish account of the battle of Alba, in which, after an obstinate resistance, the *D. de del Parque* was at length defeated, and a part of his army dispersed.—The disaster is principally imputed to the misconduct of the Spanish cavalry, which instead of charging the enemy, meanly retreated before their opponents were within pistol shot. By this dastardly conduct, the Spanish camp became abandoned, and their right flank was exposed to the attack of the French cavalry, which charged the Spanish infantry with the utmost vigour. The Spaniards, for some time, opposed a most firm resistance, but availed themselves of the coming of night to effect their retreat from so desperate a scene of combat.—The disgraceful fact, on the part of the Patriots, stated by the French General, is, however, fully admitted: namely, that the pursuit of the enemy "occasioned among the Spaniards some disorder, and considerable dispersion; and that part of the same soldiers, who fought like heroes on the heights of Alba, threw away their firelocks, knapsacks, and whatever else they carried, in order to effect their escape."

Some Dutch Papers to the 29th ult. containing extracts from the Paris Journals of the 20th have arrived since our last. From France they bring no intelligence of importance. The *Journal de l'Empire* repeats the report of a heavy firing having been heard from the coast of the Mediterranean on the 13th; but it furnishes no more detailed, or satisfactory account of the cause from which it proceeded, than what has been already stated in the Dutch Gazettes, under the head of *Aiguemortes* and *Sommeres*: We hope the true story will soon reach us, and bring the tidings of a fresh naval victory.

There are almost daily arrivals from Holland. By Gentlemen who left that country so late as yesterday week, accounts have been brought

which tend in some degree to mitigate our regret for the fate to which the political existence of Holland was threatened to be doomed. If we may credit these accounts, Holland is not yet to be struck out of the list of independent, at least nominally independent States.—The project of annexing the *whole* of that country to France is said to be abandoned. It is now supposed that no more of it will be annexed to France than what is contained between the left bank of the Maes and the southern frontiers of the two kingdoms. That for this territorial cession an indemnity is to be given, by an extension of the Dutch territories northward as far as the left bank of the Elbe.

No further accounts have been received from India, or rather have been communicated.—The Board of Directors are in possession of the overland Dispatches, which, from some cause or other, they withhold from the public. We cannot see any sufficient reason for this mystery. We must express a hope, however, that the time approaches, when this system will be at an end. We could forgive the Marquis Wellesley every thing, if availing himself of the same medium of the Company's Charter, he relieves the country of the most horrible monopoly.—India, in possession of France, would be open to Europe,—it would be at least a Colony.—As it is, it is one of the most grievous monopolies which the world ever saw,—a Factory of Merchants and their clerks, extended over a tract of country not inferior in natural wealth and population to Europe. It is, what we have expressed it in another place, a walled garden, comprehending Kingdoms and Empires—India is thus still more walled round than China.—The Great Wall excludes only strangers and invaders,—the Indian wall, the parchment and its dangerous seal, excludes Englishmen from a part of the British Empire.—

#### THEATRICAL RECONCILIATION DINNER

The Friends of the Drama having been summoned to dine together at the Crown and Anchor on Thursday, for the purpose of celebrating the restoration of harmony at Covent Garden Theatre, a very respectable company, about 300 in number, attended.—Dinner was on table soon after five o'clock. A few moments afterward Mr. Clifford entered the room, accompanied by Mr. Kemble and Mr. Harris, Juniors.—Mr. Clifford having taken the Chair, the Company proceeded to play their parts in the dinner with great spirit. After the cloth was removed, the first toast, given by the Chairman, was "The King;" the second, "The Voice of the People." The next toast the Chairman prelated by observing, that they would all cordially join in the sentiment, as they would all feel interested in it—it was "The Trial by Jury," which he requested might be given with three times three.—This was immediately complied with, and the toast was received with great applause. "The Stage" was next given by the Chairman, and afterwards, "The ancient and unalienable judicature of the Pit."

The Chairman next gave, "May this happy reconciliation prove equally advantageous to the

Public in amusement, and to the Proprietors in emolument."—This was drank with three times three.

Mr. Kemble then rose, and said, "Gentlemen, Mr. Harris and myself join most cordially in the sentiment now proposed, and have the honour to drink all your good healths."

Mr. Miller then gave the health of "our worthy Chairman, Mr. Clifford," which was drank with three times three.

Mr. Clifford returned thanks in a short speech,—His speech was received with great applause.

Mr. Clifford then gave a toast—"May browbeating Judges ever be opposed by enlightened and impartial Juries." This was drank with applause.

The Chairman next gave—"The Bill of Rights, and condign punishment to those Magistrates who infringe it by requiring excessive Bail." Received with three times three, and the loudest applause.

Mr. Clifford then stated, that he had now given all the toasts which had been set down on paper. The next must therefore be considered as entirely his own. Though the healths of Mr. Kemble and Mr. Harris had been already included in a previous toast, yet as this was a dinner of reconciliation, he thought himself in some measure called upon to give the healths of Mr. Kemble and Mr. Harris by name.—This was received with warm and unanimous applause.

Mr. Clifford then stated, that having so far fulfilled his duty, he should give as his last toast, "The cause of Civil and Religious Liberty all over the world." This toast was drank with great applause; after which Mr. Kemble and Mr. Harris, conducted by Mr. Clifford, left the room, greeted as they passed along by the salutations of the entire company.

We have received some Spanish Papers, which detail two or three trifling skirmishes, in one of which Don Juan Joseph Camacero, with a small party, met the French at Villa Franca, and, during a gallant conflict, killed many of them, taking 29 prisoners and 27 horses! Don Juan Ximenes, in another conflict, got possession of 30 cwt. of plate, much of which had been plundered from the churches of Madrid! In the neighbourhood of Quesada, the Patriots were equally successful, where their advanced guard attacked and put to flight 800 of the enemy's cavalry!

The force ordered to proceed to the Tagus has been augmented to nearly 10,000 infantry, a part of which are now embarked at Portsmouth, under Major General Stewart, and another division is to be embarked at Cork; more cavalry are also to be sent out, of which the 13th Light Dragoons, which has been doing the King's duty in the vicinity of Windsor, is one regiment under orders.

The object of this great reinforcement for Lord Wellington's army, is supposed to be to enable it to make a stand for the defence of Portugal, it being said that a division of the French army is advancing into that country by the route of Almeida.

QUEBEC, MARCH 26, 1810.

Yesterday, at one o'clock, a numerous deputation of the Freeholders of the County of Quebec, among whom was a number of *Habitants*, waited on His Excellency with the following address. To His Excellency Sir James Henry Craig, Knight of the most Honorable Order of the Bath, Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and their several dependencies &c. &c. &c.

May it please your Excellency, We His Majesty's loyal subjects the Electors of the County of Quebec beg leave most humbly to return your Excellency our thanks for the exercise of the Royal prerogative in dissolving the late Provincial Parliament.

At the opening of the Session, not less from the communication in your Excellency's speech that you were authorized by His Majesty to consent to a *profer* bill to disqualify Judges of the Court of King's Bench from being eligible to the House of Assembly, than from the language of conciliation in which that information was conveyed, we flattered ourselves that all His Majesty's subjects would have been convinced, how much your Excellency had it at heart, to support their constitutional rights, and to promote the tranquility of the province.—How are our best hopes disappointed! We have lately seen with emotion, a small majority of factious men in the House of Assembly, expelled, by a vote a Judge of the Court of King's Bench who was disqualified by law; thus at once rejecting with disdain the offer your Excellency was pleased to communicate from His Majesty and unconstitutionally disfranchising a part of the Inhabitants of the province.

This transaction, not more from the principle it led to establish, than from the manner in which it was conducted, could leave your Excellency no alternative, but to recur to the sense of the Province by a dissolution of the late Provincial Parliament; and whatever sense of regret your Excellency might experience that the public business would be interrupted by such a measure, to act in any other way than your Excellency's wisdom has pointed out, would have been, in our humble opinion, to sanction an insult to the King's Government, to aid the House of Assembly in throwing off its dependance on the other branches; and in effect in creating itself into a self-existent and uncontrolled Legislature.

The wise and energetic conduct of your Excellency in this crisis will be approved of by every thinking and loyal Subject, the inhabitants of this province in particular, recollecting that happiness and tranquility, they have so long enjoyed under the British Government, when almost all the countries in Europe have in their turn been traced with desolation and blood, will turn their ear from those wicked and designing men, who have endeavored to fill their minds with jealousy and distrust of their Governors, the end of all Government is *security and peace*, and these this province has enjoyed and does enjoy beyond any other portion of the earth. May we be wise enough to preserve these blessings with that wealth and prosperity which has accompanied them, and rejoice that our Gracious Sovereign has sent your Excellency to preside amongst us, to defend the liberties of the Electors of this province, and to preserve inviolate our happy constitution.

We are with profound respect

Your Excellency's

Most obedient and very humble Servants,  
March 20th, 1810.

To which His Excellency was pleased to make the following answer:

GENTLEMEN,

It gives me great pleasure to find that the Electors of the County of Quebec are impressed with a just sense of the motives by which I have been actuated in the conduct I have lately pursued in dissolving the Provincial Parliament. I beg you to be assured that I shall never fail to exert the same vigilance in guarding your just rights on which your happiness and prosperity so much depend. I receive with great satisfaction the assurance that you will turn your ear from those wicked and designing men who would fill your minds with jealousy and distrust of your government. Be assured that government never can have, as it never had any other object in view but your welfare. On my part believe me most sincere when I assure you that I have no wish nearer to my heart than that of being the instrument, by which that object may be in any way accomplished.

The Address was signed by many *Habitants*, and read by one of them when presented, to the great satisfaction of His Excellency.

Since our last, by the December and January mails, we have received files of English papers—Sickness in the printing office has prevented our gratifying our readers with as much of the late intelligence, in this number, as we could have wished. We have, from this cause, been compelled to give much matter lying over in type. We hope however, in future, to make our readers ample amends. The principal facts are, in brief, the following:—The island of Waicheren is evacuated and the troops returned, after destroying the harbor, fortifications, arsenals, &c. An address has been presented to his majesty, from the corporation of London, praying that an enquiry might be made into the causes of the failure of the expedition to the Schelst, and deploring the dissensions in the cabinet.—The King, in his answer, leaves the business to Parliament; where it is expected there will be a formidable opposition to the present ministry. Mr. Canning is not in the cabinet, as was suggested in former papers. The correspondence between Mr. Jackson and Mr. Smith is detailed in the English papers. The former is defended in all the ministerial papers, though censured in some of the opposition ones. Mr. Erskine's letters had not reached England.—Mr. Oakley was about returning to the States.—It is asserted that Austria has offered, by a messenger to the British court, to become mediator for a general peace. Bonaparte has, at last, consented to a cartel for an exchange of prisoners. The moribund spirit of the army in India, had not subsided, by the last advices. A Persian ambassador is arrived in London; he appears with great splendor, is the father of sixty three children, six of whom were born in one day, which is considered as a mark of great good fortune. He has been treated with marked attention by our court.—A verdict has been given in favor of Mrs. Clarke and the Wrights, on the indictment for a conspiracy against Colonel Wardle. The latter also failed in an application for a new trial, in the action brought by Wright against him, for the amount of furniture furnished Mrs. Clarke, which the Colonel had been condemned to pay by a verdict of a Jury. Clifford the barrister, a man of a good family, has triumphed over the proprietors of Covent Garden Theatre, by a verdict of a Jury in opposition to the charge from the bench. The consequence is that the pro-

prietors are obliged to compound by lowering the pit to the old prices, throwing open the private boxes, staying all prosecutions against the rioters, and discharging Brandon the box keeper, who seized Clifford.

By the Courier that arrived yesterday we received Boston papers to the 16th inst. from which we learn that intelligence had been received from Cadix to the 20th January, that a battle was fought the beginning of January, when the Spaniards were dispersed by the French; that a large French army were marching into Andalusia; that the supreme Junta were preparing to remove to Cadix.

The islands of St. Marins and St. Eustatia have surrendered to the British, after very little resistance.

Macon's Bill has been sent back to the Senate, with all the Senate's amendments rejected. It is thought that it will fall through; and that the non-intercourse will die a natural death.—M Leib has proposed in the Senate strong War Resolutions.

Extract of a letter from a young officer on board His Majesty's ship *Bellerophon*, to his father at Quebec, dated Yarmouth Roads, the 24th Nov. 1809:

"We arrived here on the 24th, from the Baltic. I suppose you will have heard of our exploits at Hango, where we took a four-gun battery, and drove 107 soldiers from it; and of our glorious achievements at Fenicola. It was certainly most dreadful work. We had a great number killed: the boat that I was in had one man killed, two wounded mortally (since dead) and one slightly. I escaped unhurt, and it is a wonder considering the gun boat we attacked repulsed us three times. The fourth time I gave orders to board and she immediately struck. To my great satisfaction it was the boat in which was the commander in chief of the flotilla (a Frenchman). I asked him for his word but I was sorry to find he had left it on shore the night before. We then landed, took a Russian battery and drove 500 soldiers from it, and built another battery within gun-shot of it, called Fort Saumarly I have not missed one single opportunity of going in the boats, and god knows we had plenty of fighting.

"I went ashore with a flag of truce to Fort Baltict: it is a very strong place. I was interpreter. Colonel D'Halliere (a Frenchman having a Russian commission) told me, that if it should be my fortune to be taken prisoner near where he was I had only to apply to him."

On the 17th instant, was committed to goal, in virtue of a Warrant from the Executive Council, Mr. Charles Le Francois, printer of the *Canadian*. At the same time the press, types, other materials and papers, of every description, were seized and deposited in the vaults of the Court House. The Council had been sitting the greatest part of the day.

On Monday it renewed its sittings, when Warrants issued against Dr. Blanchette, Mr. Bedard and Mr. F. Tachereau, accused of seditious practices, by information, on oath. The two first were arrested on the same day, and, after being examined by the Council, committed to prison. Mr. Tachereau, who was at Nouvelle Beauce, was brought to town, and committed on Wednesday.

At the opening of the Session of the Court of King's Bench, on Tuesday last, for the trial of Criminal causes, was read the Proclamation of his Excellency, inserted in this paper, when an appro-

private and able charge was delivered to the Grand Jury by His Honor the Chief Justice.—Yesterday the proclamation was read in the church of this city, and enforced by animated discourses, from the pulpit. The Bishop preached, on the occasion, in his usual impressive style and manner.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The length of *Plator* put it out of our power to publish it in this number. It was out of time when we received it, wherefore a small delay more cannot be very material.

To the Printer of the Quebec Gazette, Mr. Neilson,

You have notified to the public in your last number of the Gazette that the January and February mails arrived at the Post Office on Wednesday, instead of the December and January mails. A stricter adherence to correct information will, no doubt, ensure you the general approbation of the public.

*A Subscriber to the Quebec Gazette.*

#### TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

GENTLEMEN.

**S**ATISFIED in my own mind of having, as one of your Representatives, faithfully attended to your interest, on every occasion; and of having honestly and impartially done my duty, in combating to my utmost, the unconstitutional measure which unavoidably caused the late dissolution; as well as the other extraordinary measures brought forward during the last and the preceding Parliament, I might naturally expect a full and fair judgment for approbation at the ensuing Election, and my fixed determination was to have done so, and to have paid you my respects in person, as well to thank you for the past, as to solicit the renewal of the confidence you had so repeatedly placed in me; to the result I should have looked with confidence, notwithstanding the threats of certain factious demagogues, who have publicly boasted of possessing great influence in the County, and that it should all be used in opposing me.

The experience, however, of a constant attendance, without in any instance being absent from the House of Assembly (excepting one single day) during the sitting of three Parliaments, in which I have had the honor of serving you, has fully convinced me that any service I could render you or the country in the next, would be much too dearly bought by your loss of time and the other injurious effects of a contested Election; and under that conviction, I have determined not to come forward.

That you may easily find a successor to me, possessed of much superior abilities, there cannot be a doubt; but, I can boldly assert, that you will never be represented by any one having the general prosperity more sincerely at heart than myself.

In taking my leave of you, which I do with an impression of gratitude on my mind for the favours hitherto conferred on me that can never be effaced, I may be permitted to state as a proof of the purity of the motives which have guided my public conduct, that I possess a real, positive and direct interest, in the happiness and tranquility of the Province, equal to that of most men in it, entirely dependent on that happiness and tranquility, and that no possible change can take place in the state of the Province, whence, in my humble opinion, either you or I can derive benefit, but the reverse.

The great existing evil is fortunately of that nature, that it will I trust, speedily work its own cure, and under the present administration of the government, we have nothing to fear.

If at any future period my public services are thought likely to be of use to the county of York, they have a right to command them; and in the mean time, it will give me much satisfaction to serve my worthy friends the Electors and vicinity.

To conclude, I feel much satisfaction in being now able conscientiously to declare that I see no cause to retract any thing I ever said or did in the house, and that, under similar circumstances, I would do as I have done.

With great respect, I am,

GENTLEMEN,

Your much obliged humble servant,  
Quebec, March 15, 1810. JOHN MORE.

#### RUN AWAY,

**F**ROM the Subscriber, last Wednesday evening, an apprentice lad, aged about 19 years, named JOHN HAMEL, he had on when he went away, a mixt Grey short Coat, striped Waistcoat and Grey Pantaloon.—He has short dark hair, and pale complexion, about 5 feet 5 inches high, speaks tolerable good English.—Any person bringing him back to his Master shall receive a REWARD of FIVE POUNDS with all charges paid.

And on the same evening, deserted from the said service another apprentice, named ANTOINE HAMEL, he has short light hair, Blue Jacket and Trowsers, fair complexion, about 5 feet four inches high, speaks very bad English.—Any person bringing him back to the Subscriber shall receive the enormous sum of ONE PENNY, and no further expenses.—All persons are hereby warned at their Peril, not to harbour either of the said Apprentices,

WM. TURNER, Baker.

Quebec, 26th March, 1810.

#### TO IMPROVE THE BREED OF HORSES, IN THE VICINITY OF QUEBEC.



**T**HE Subscriber has taken great pains to procure a suitable stud Horse, called the *Young Sweep Stakes*; which will stand at his stable (near St. John Gate) this season, for the small sum of ten shillings per leap.

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

The subscriber has, at present, a number of elegant horses, fit for the saddle or harness; among which there is a pair of mares sired by *Buzzet*, an imported horse; and a third sired by a full blooded horse, called *Bull Rock*; and another, sired by the *Young Sweep Stakes*; with a number of other valuable horses, all which will be sold as cheap as possibly can be afforded, as the subscriber is anxious to improve the breed of horses in this country.

JOSIAH STILES.

Quebec, 17th March, 1810.

#### BY AUCTION.

Will be sold, on WEDNESDAY next, the 28th instant, at the Subscriber's Room,

A very extensive and general assortment of Goods suitable for the season, consisting of Printed Cottons, Shawls, Jeans, Quilings, Cambric prints, fine Cotton Shirting, Checked Gingham, furniture Check, Cambric Muslins, White Cottons, Velvets, Cords, Nankeens, Quince and Stitching Threads, Cotton Hostry &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Ten chests Green Tea,  
One bale White Gurrats,  
One case Shoes,  
One bale drab, mix'd and blue Cloth,  
Sale to commence at ONE o'Clock.

THOMAS AYUWIN, A. & B.  
Quebec, 26th March, 1810.

#### BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on FRIDAY next, the 30th instant, at JONES & WHITE'S Auction Room.

A N extensive assortment of dry Goods consisting of Cloths, Flannels, Calicoes, Cotton Shirting, Tamboored and Plain Cambric, large chintz Shawls, Silk Handkerchiefs, Men's Calf and Military Shoes, Women's Morocco do. Boots, fine and coarse Hats, white Thread &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Twenty-three casks of Spike, Plank and Shingle Nails, 1 keg of Indigo, a few lots of Brandy and Shrub, Sole and Upper Leathers, Twist Tobacco, and other articles.

Sale to begin at ONE o'Clock.

Quebec, 26th March, 1810.

#### ON SALE,

A FEW Bales of strong Sail Cloth, by CHRISTIE, BAIRD & Co. Mountain Street, Quebec, 2nd March.

#### A VENDRE,

QUELQUE Bales de Toile à Voile forte, par CHRISTIE, BAIRD & Co. Rue La Montagne, Quebec, 23 March.

#### FOR SALE,

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

#### A VENDRE,

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

Quebec, 17 Mars, 1810.

#### WANTED,

FOR a Shop, a young Man, who understands French, can write and keep accounts, in English—Apply to Dr. La Terriere, Notre Dame Street, Lower Town.

Quebec, 12th March, 1810.

TO BE LET, and possession given immediately.

A LARGE GARDEN, situated in St. Anne Street. For particulars apply to WEBB ROBINSON.

Quebec, 17th March, 1810.

**AUX LIBRES ET INDEPENDANTS E.  
LECTEURS DU COMTE' DE HAMP-  
SHIRE :**

Messieurs,

**Q**UOIQUE 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 étant moins occupées que moi, devoient être plus en état de donner une attention soutenue aux affaires Publiques; mais lorsqu'au contraire j'aperçois que les affaires de la Province ont été entièrement négligées pendant deux Sessions, au grand préjudice du bien-être Public; et lorsque j'aperçois 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; le 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,**

Québec, 30. Mars, 1810.

**ON SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,**

- 20 Boxes No. 1, Tin Plates,
- 10 do. 1 x do.
- 10 do. D x
- 40 Boxes Plate Iron,
- 39 Bundles (L) Blister Steel,
- 10 Faggots T. Crowley Mellington Steel.
- A few Bales Sa I Canvas.

**PATTERSON & Co.**

Custom House Buildings,  
Québec, 29th Nov 1809.

**FOR SALE,**

**A** GOOD toned second hand PIANO FORTE.—Apply to the Editor.  
Québec, 18th March, 1813.

**LOST,**

**O**N Monday evening, between St. John and St. Ursule Streets, a gilt metal hunting WATCH, *Hanna & Son*, makers. Any person who will bring it to this Office, shall receive a reward of EIGHT DOLLARS.  
Québec, March 14, 1810.

**FOR SALE,**

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, AT ST. ROCKS.

**Soap and Candles,**

**THOMAS WEBSTER**

Québec, 7th Dec. 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, 15
- 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 Bbls, fine Flour,
- Flax-seed and Liverpool Salt.

**PETER BREHAUT & Co.**

Québec, Dec. 11, 1809.

**A**N 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—**

- 4 Pipes excellent Port Wine,
- 20 Pipes Teneriffe do.
- 50 Tierces Rice,
- 13 Hogsheds Leaf Tobacco,
- 2 Tons Copper in boits,
- 9 Chests Singlo Tea, 15
- 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 Lathwood,
- One 7 inch patent Casket,
- A few coils Cordage,
- 40 Bols bleached Canvas,
- And a few chaldrons of Coals.

**JOHN MURE & Co.**

Québec, 8th Dec 1809.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

**T**HE Subscriber being, on the 18th ultimo, being appointed Curator to the vacant Estate of the late ROBERT FLETCHER, 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.**

Québec, 11st 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.  
Québec, 26th June, 1809.

**J**UST arrived and will be Sold at Thomson'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.

Québec, 12th. June, 1809.

**TO MERCHANTS AND TRADERS.**

**T**HE extensive and valuable WATER LOT, of about 270 feet in front, situate under Cape Diamond, between Mr. Irvine's and late Mr. Leister'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.

Québec, 15th Nov 1809.

**A VENDRE PAR LES SOUSSIGNES.**

- 20 Boëties de Fer blanc No. 1,
- 10 do. do do 1 x
- 10 do. do do D x
- 40 Boëties de fer en feuilles,
- 39 Paquets d'acier (1.)
- 10 Fagots d'acier de T. Crowley Mellington et quelque Balles de toile a voiles.

**PATTERSON & Co.**

Québec, 29r Novembre, 1809.

**FOR SALE,**

**O**N 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.**

Québec, 3d January, 1810.

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