

# THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.  
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## IMPORTANT SPANISH STATE PAPER.

### MANIFESTO OF THE JUNTA OF SEVILLE.

"The defence of our Country, and of our King, that of our laws, our religion, and of all the rights of man, trodden down and violated in a manner which is without example, by the Emperor of the French, Napoleon I. and by his troops in Spain, compelled the whole nation to take up arms, and to choose itself a form of Government; and in the difficulties and dangers into which the French had plunged it, all, or nearly all, the provinces, as it were, by the inspiration of Heaven, and in a manner little short of miraculous, created Supreme Juntas, delivered themselves up to their guidance, and placed in their hands the rights and the ultimate fate of Spain.

"The effects have hitherto most happily corresponded with the designs of those who formed them. The provinces have armed themselves; some have formed large armies of veteran troops, and have united to them the enlisted peasants; all, or nearly all, have fought and are fighting against the French in behalf of their King, Ferdinand VII. with a valour and a constancy, of which neither Greece, nor Rome, nor any other nation of the world, had any idea. The French are really amazed and terrified, and the hopes of conquering them are as sure as human certainty can reach.

"The only thing which can impair or frustrate them, is discord, and the want of union among the provinces themselves. Hence the Supreme Junta paid its first attention to remove that danger, with which view it printed and published the Official Paper, entitled *Precaution*, which it communicated in every possible manner to all the provinces of Spain. The bringing this plan to perfection, and carrying it into complete execution, is now more than ever necessary. Our enemies are anxious to foment our divisions. Human passions, personal interest ill understood, the ignorance, the weakness, the blindness of men, may, perhaps, without their knowing it, assist the evil designs of our enemies, and thus destroy a beginning so glorious, and facilitate and consummate the entire ruin of Spain. This it is that we are endeavouring to guard against, urged only by the most sacred motives, by our honour, by our loyalty as affectionate subjects, by our duty as Spani-

ards, by our faith as Christians; and here we protest before God and man, whose aid we invoke with all fervency, that we will write nothing but what is dictated to us by the love of our country, the preservation of our King, and of our rights, not mingling with it any thing that appears to partake of passion, of interest, or of any other personal motive; but being always ready to hear the opinions of the other provinces, and to amend our own errors, wherever it shall be shown that we have committed any.

"Be it the chief care to avoid every thing which is not absolutely necessary, and which may serve to sow the seeds of disunion in the provinces, and to excite divisions among them; and of this nature we esteem all conversations about the Royal House, and of the order of succession in different families which derive a right from it. There is no person so ignorant of the history of Spain, and of the manner in which the Throne has been occupied, as not to know the changes which have taken place in the succession. It is also known what are the Legislative proceedings upon this point; what the manner in which endeavors were used to introduce an alteration into them; the different pretexts for this alteration; and, lastly, the final settlement which was made by the Cortes of 1789, and which ought in future to be the rule.

"But are we in a situation to talk of these matters? Long live our King and indisputable Sovereign Ferdinand VII. and long live his august brothers, heirs of the crown, after his attested decease. Why then anticipate those enquiries which can only be necessary in default of these? This anticipation may produce, by the diversity of opinions which it creates, a cruel disunion, which, of itself alone, will utterly ruin the only aim and object which Spain at present has in view, and that is, its own entire and independent preservation for its Sovereign Lord and King Ferdinand VII. and his undisputed successor; and, with its King, the preservation of its own rights and laws, and the unity of the Holy Roman Catholic Apostolical Religion, which it has gloriously professed and defended for so many ages. It is therefore, both absurd and dangerous to dispute about the succession in cases evidently remote; all the provinces of Spain ought to confine themselves in this respect to this general expression—*Hereditary succession, according to the fundamental laws of the Monarchy.*

"Not so is it with the second question moved by the various Juntas of the kingdom, which certainly keeps the people in a state of disquietude and agitation, is the continued object of public conversation, and may produce divisions fatal to the generous design, and the virtuous obligation into which we have entered of defending ourselves against our enemies, and of preserving our Country, our Monarchy, our Laws, and our Religion. This second question is—*is there a necessity for creating a Supreme Government, which may unite the sovereign authority of all the provinces, till the restitution of King Ferdinand to his Throne?*

"This Supreme Junta declares openly, that from the beginning to the present time, it has been persuaded that such a Supreme Government is altogether necessary, and that without it the country is in danger, and its enemies will find means of completing its ruin; and the reason of this determination and declaration are so evident, and present themselves with such clearness to the eyes of all, that they cannot fail of convincing all who have the least notion of public affairs, or a correct insight into the nature of man, the passions which move him, and the order of human affairs in all ages. Various Supreme Juntas and Military Chiefs have expressed their conviction of this truth.

"A conviction of the same springs from the indispensable necessity of a Civil Government in every nation, whose duty it is to attend to the happiness of the kingdom, and to which the military may be subordinate. The confidence of the nation, and, consequently, the public funds and the capitals of individuals, must, necessarily, have a Civil Government for their support. Without it, the military power would, indispensably, be under the necessity of employing violence, with the view of acquiring that confidence which it never could attain, and getting a command of those capitals, which it would be equally impossible for it to bring within its grasp; and thus it would ultimately destroy that public prosperity and happiness, which ought to be the sole object of every government. Let us not vainly flatter ourselves with notions of Roman Dictators, and the other military Chiefs of the ancient republics: they were placed under very prudent restraints, and the duration of their authority was limited to a very short period. The dangers of complete despotism and usurpation

tion kept them in continual alarm, and compelled them to take very rigorous precautions, which are very incompatible with the habits of modern times. Spain has derived a lesson of wisdom from the history of past ages: she has never thought of appointing a Military Dictator. Her Military Chiefs (and it is a fact most honorable to the Spanish name) have been the first to embrace, with the utmost cordiality, a system of things as ancient in Spain as the Monarchy itself. The experience of our times—the confidence of the people in the Supreme Juntas—the facility and abundance with which pecuniary resources have been placed at their disposal—the heroic loyalty with which the Military Chiefs and the army have acknowledged and obeyed them, and the happy issue hitherto of their Civil Administration, and the military enterprises which they have directed, have placed in the most conspicuous light, and established beyond all doubt, this fundamental truth, and most essential political principle.

"But who is to create this Supreme Civil Government? Who are to compose it? Where shall be its place of residence? What the extent of its authority? How shall it be established without interrupting the public tranquility, and producing disunion among the different provinces? How is the public opinion to be so regulated as that, without opposing it, this tranquillity shall be attained, and all risk of disturbance obviated? These are the important and serious questions which we shall now proceed to examine; and upon which, influenced solely by the love of our country, and our anxiety to promote its welfare, we will enter into a frank explanation of our sentiments.

"In the various papers that have been published upon this subject, we are told that the Cortes should assemble; that they should elect representatives; and farther, that the Old Council of Castile should convoke them, and the whole of the proceeding should be executed under its authority.

"Most assuredly we do not understand the grounds upon which this decision rests. The Council of Castile, though a lawful Assembly, never convoked the Cortes. Why, then, should we give it an authority which it does not possess? Is it because it lent the whole weight of its influence to such important changes, with regard to which it had no powers, nor any authority whatsoever? Is it because it has acted in opposition to those fundamental laws, which it was established to preserve and defend? Is it because it afforded every facility to the enemy to usurp the Sovereignty of Spain, to destroy the hereditary succession of the Crown and the Dynasty legally in possession, and recognized and seated on the throne a foreigner, destitute even of the shadow of a title to it; for it is incontrovertibly manifest, that the renunciation of Charles IV. in his favour gave him no such claims? What confidence could the Spanish nation place in a Government created by an authority invalid and illegal, and which had

also rendered itself suspected, by the previous commission of acts of so horrible a description, that they may be justly ranked with the most atrocious crimes against the country?

"The Council of Castile being thus excluded from all consideration—who should convoke the Cortes? The authority to convoke them is a part of the peculiar and exclusive prerogative of the King. The provinces would not submit to any other authority; they would not unite; there would be no Cortes; and should a few delegates assemble, that very circumstance would expose the kingdom to division—the evil which all wish to avoid.

"Besides, the cities who have votes in the Cortes have not undertaken the defence of the kingdom, nor of themselves, nor is their corporate capacity have they made any effort to defend it. We entertain the most profound respect both for them and their rights; but truth compels us to speak out.

"Most undoubtedly, however, the cities who have votes in the Cortes, in thus conducting themselves, acted with consummate prudence, and with a due observance of law.—The kingdom found itself suddenly without a king, and without a government—a situation indeed unknown in our history, and to our laws. The people legally resumed the power of appointing a government; and this truth has been openly avowed by various Supreme Juntas. The people created these Juntas without paying any regard to the cities who have votes in the Cortes. The legitimate power is therefore deposited with the Supreme Juntas, and, in virtue of that power, they have governed and do govern with real authority, and have been and still are acknowledged and obeyed by all ranks of subjects, and by all cities in their respective districts having votes in the Cortes. Their situation has not changed; the danger still exists; no new authority has supervened; the lawful authority therefore resides entire in the Juntas which the people created, and to which they confided it.

"It is, therefore, incontestible that the Supreme Juntas have the sole and exclusive right of electing those who are to compose the Supreme Government, as the only means of protecting and preserving the kingdom, whose defence the people have entrusted to them, and which cannot be accomplished but by the establishment of a Supreme Government. Nothing is more evident than this truth.

"And whom shall the Supreme Junta elect? Most certainly individuals of their own body; for they alone derive their power from the people, and it is in their constituent Members that the people have reposed their entire confidence. Should any other person be chosen, they would possess neither the confidence nor the consent of the people, and all their acts would be null and void; and from this want of confidence, the nation would be exposed to intestine divisions, the last and greatest of all our calamities.

"Hence, if there be any province in which the military power has alone been retained, results the absolute NECESSITY OF CONSTITUTING SUPREME JUNTAS IN WHICH THE POWER OF THE PEOPLE SHALL

RESIDE, AND BY WHICH THEY MAY ACT.—Whether they shall be constituted by the petty Cortes or any other bodies, their appointment in some form or other is indispensable, in order to the concentration of the LEGITIMATE POWER OF THE PEOPLE, and the establishment of a civil Government, which shall inspire confidence into the people, and proceed to the choice of persons who shall compose the Supreme, which, under the present circumstances, cannot be legitimate, UNLESS IT HAS ITS ORIGIN IN THE FREE CONSENT OF THE PEOPLE.

"It seems then to be indispensably necessary, that all the Supreme Juntas, meeting on the same day, should each elect from among their own members two Deputies to form the Supreme Government, and the persons so elected should, from that moment, be reputed, and actually be the Governors General of the kingdom; and that as such they should be universally acknowledged and obeyed.

"Their authority is well known, and cannot be subject to any doubt. The Supreme Junta of Valencia has most judiciously marked its extent and limits, in the paper which they published on this question, on the 16th of July. We shall, therefore, be excused from going more at large into the consideration of it.

"We will only add, that the Supreme Juntas ought to be continued with all their appointments and insignia, and be invested with the internal Governments of their respective provinces, until the conclusion of the present state of things, but at the same time under due subordination of the Supreme Government. In those Supreme Juntas resides the legitimate power of those portions of the people who have respectively created them. It is their duty to take measures for ensuring the happiness of their constituents through the medium of a just Government, and vigilantly to protect and defend the rights of every individual among them. For this purpose they ought to give their instruction to respective Deputies, constituting the Supreme Government; and it will be the duty of the latter to observe them, and to represent and support the claims of their provinces, as far as may be consistent with the general prosperity.

"If there existed amongst us a Royal Personage, capable of presiding in this Supreme Government, reason and justice prescribe that he, and no other, should be appointed to that office. But if there be no such Royal Personage, the Supreme Government must elect a President from its own body. To obviate every danger, however, the Presidency should be temporary, and continue only for a fortnight, a month, or any other term agreeable to the Supreme Government, upon the lapse of which period it should be incumbent on them to choose a different person.

"We have already remarked, and it is unnecessary to repeat it, that the Supreme Juntas should elect as Deputies to the Supreme Government such of their Members as are most distinguished for their talents, their general knowledge of legislation, and all the branches of public welfare and government, recollecting

that they are to be the depositories of the hopes of the kingdom. The Supreme Junta, in full reliance upon the generous character of Spaniards, and their ardent attachment to the good of their country, assures itself that intrigue, party, and personal interest or predilections, will have no influence upon this occasion.

"The Supreme Juntas will, in the first instance, appoint the place which shall be the seat of the Supreme Government, who shall afterwards adhere to or alter that appointment, as they think fit, according to a plurality of votes. The seat of Government, as has been most wisely observed by the Supreme Junta of Valencia, ought to be at a distance from all the dangers of war, and should, as a claim to preference, possess other advantages of a local nature. Seville conceives herself to possess all these advantages, but has no anxiety to be selected; for she will most cordially sacrifice all her claims to what the other Supreme Juntas shall decide to be for the general prosperity of the kingdom. The Supreme Juntas will, therefore, make known their pleasure as to this point, when they notify the election of their Deputies. In the mean time we will frankly state that La Mancha appears to us most convenient for the Seat of Government, and there we would particularly name its large cities of Ciudad Real or Almagro. But on this subject we are in nowise anxious; we leave it entirely to the free choice of the Supreme Juntas.

"With all this, we repeat that we neither affect nor desire any superiority. Whatever we have done, we owe to our country: it was an indispensable obligation upon us. Our only object is, that Spain may preserve its integrity and independence, for our Lord and King, Ferdinand VII. and for that object we joyfully sacrifice our lives. May God, who has so clearly and marvelously shown his protection of Spain, grant a safe return to its King Ferdinand VII. and then, with the Supreme government, he will determine what may be his Royal will, either commanding an union of the Cortes, or by such other means as his prudence may suggest, and will facilitate the reform of abuses and the general happiness of the kingdom, securing it upon such foundations as are firm, and subject to no change.

"If these hopes are vain, in which the clemency of God leads us to indulge; then the existing Supreme Government will itself determine what is most conducive to the interest of the kingdom, conforming itself to the fundamental laws thereof, defending it against the fury and malice of our enemies, and preserving this Monarchy, in which itself, the Liberty of Nations, and the Catholic Church, the beloved Spouse of our Lord Jesus Christ, is so deeply interested.

"Given at the Royal Palace of Seville, this 2d day of August, 1808.

FRANCIS SAAVEDRA, Archbishop of Lodicea; The Dean of the Chapter of the Holy Church; FRANCIS XAVIER CIENFUEGOS; VINCENT HORE; FRANCIS DIAZ BERMUDO; MANUEL GIL; C. M.; Father JOSEPH RAMIREZ; JUAN FERNANDO

AGUIRRE; Count TILLY; Marquis de la GRANINA; Marquis de TORRES, and eleven others.

"By command of his Serene Highness."

MR. EDITOR,

I have seen a proclamation, in the Quebec Gazette, issued by his Excellency the Governor, from which it appears to be the intention of Government, to prosecute the Seigneurs, who are in arrear of Quint, the ensuing term. I entertain every respect for his Excellency, and therefore, it is far from my intention, of passing any strictures on his proclamation, which I make no doubt proceeds from pure motives; but I must at the same time, beg leave, through the channel of your paper, to express my dissent to any coercive measures, in exacting Quint, or any other feudal right. So tenacious have been the French, and more particularly the English government, of enforcing this right, that I do not recollect the Seigneurs having ever been called upon, for the payment of Quint. It appears to have been left voluntary with them, to pay it or not; and although a powerful incentive is attached to the payment of Quint, and rendering foy and homage, that of preventing the *Retrait lignager*; yet few have availed themselves of the payment, since the conquest, and much less before; and many instances have occurred, during the French government, of receiving foy and homage, without exacting even the necessary prior requisite, of payment of Quint. The English nation have always been, and that very justly, inimical to the feudal system, since the last Statute, which gave the death blow to that odious tenure in England. And which Statute binds the future Kings of England not to exact any feudal rights hereafter.

Our Seigneurs say, and I think with much justice, that previous to their being compelled to pay Quint, they ought to be indemnified for the very lucrative right, of *haute, moyenne, and basse justice*, which they are now barred from exercising. It is well known, that almost every seigniorial grant is conveyed from the crown, with the right of *haute, moyenne, et basse justice*. That is, as soon as the Seigneur established these courts of high, middling, and inferior justice, in his seignury, for the use of his tenants, he had the right of exacting fees, appointing the Judges, Clerks of Court, Bailiffs and Hangmen. In his under court he could strip his tenant of his property; in his middle court, he could deprive him of his liberty; and in his upper court, he could take away his life; and all this legally, as he had a grant from the crown, for so doing.

This rendered the Seigneur the terror, and the lord and master of the lives and property of his tenants. But how is the scene reversed since the conquest? The English criminal law has swept away the right to establish any of his slavish courts, and English manners, have nearly abolished all his other feudal rights. The magnificent Seigneur is now rendered a degrading object, contemptible rather than honorable, less harmless than a lord of the manor, and those who follow no other occupation, are in general

so wretched, as to be necessitated to drudge through every menial service; and, at times, in lieu of brushing their sword, have been discovered cleaning the *marmite*. And whose boasted privileges and honors, have now dwindled into receiving petty annual rents, paid by their tenants, with the utmost haughtiness.

Z,

MR. CARY,

An Oxford, or a more extended education, by much travelling, no doubt has given your friend *Cosmopolitus* an unlimited command over the beautiful figures of Speech. Wild-goose, ignorance, purlicious, Scotch inland town manners, spiritual Quixote, Austerity, &c. &c. dance through his production, in all the mazes of metaphoric confusio.

I will not contend with him in point of composition, he is a scholar; and as he knows something of Scotland, can perhaps write latin with as much purity as English. It is not uncommon, though presumptuous, to see, in London, Academies advertised by Alister M'Alister, &c. &c. for teaching the English, and other languages, in their purity and grammatically, though they cannot articulate a single sentence of either, as it ought.

Suffer me then, for I am a plain unlettered man, to continue my best endeavors in suppressing vice, as I can, in a homely way. He may go on in encouraging the contrary; but his own breast, in time, must discover to him his error.

Individuals who hate, and the public who despise my cautions, may have read his observations with infinitely more satisfaction than mine; and must congratulate themselves on having found such an able champion to defend their cause, though by fatal inconsistency which attends most writers who have labored in support of the same plan, he has done more to reform morals than was intended, and at the expence of appearing ridiculous.

You must allow, Mr. Editor, it was ungenerous in him, after giving Geoffrey Wildgoose wings, which like to take a very unlimited range, to confine him down to an inland Scotch town; but in that he is as unfortunate as in all his other metaphors.

Though he has no right to receive any concession from me, yet I will indulge him with one.

I endeavor, at all times, as well as my poor glimmering taper light can direct me, to judge impartially; and my education has taught me that respect is due even to error, where motives are good (though I have none to acknowledge to him) that there is no country, after old England, (you are to understand by this expression, used for brevity's sake, the United Kingdoms and dependencies.) I wish so well as this, which I know something of, as well as of the laws, customs and manners of part of Europe and America.

As *Cosmopolitus* has been at Berlin, where he speaks of buying a pair of gloves in the face of the sun, I have a little of the genuine language of Prussia; and a concise history of the *Belle Robas* of Italy much at his service, when he has learnt to be polite; but as a chief part is by no means calculated for the meridian of

this country, I trust they may always lie dormant.

I shall now take my leave of your friend C and without any serious apprehensions from his resentment.

From what I now give he may collect some profitable instruction, which may teach him to regulate his conduct with more prudence. Not to attract the public attention to a subject, which can only pass without censure or punishment when it passes without observation.

I am respectfully yours

L'AMIE DE LA PATRIE,

Quebec, 11th Jan. 1809.

FOR THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

Mr. CARY—In the Mercury of the 5th instant, the O. E. D. has painted our frontier settlers, en masse, in such brutal colors, I fear all of like initials, may wish, with great propriety, that the land might spew them out, that they be no longer a curse.—But, sir, an attentive perusal of the O. E. D. will warrant the conclusion that he is not, nor ever was a resident with our frontier settlers; nor had often visited them. And perhaps, his disquiet, more external than elegantly expressed, may have been occasioned by the ill conduct of a very few of those brutes, which, such are the evils of life, infest all societies, and who, I assure you sir, are odious alike to their neighbors and to strangers.

Thus much premised, Mr. Cary, I believe the following very brief remarks, in reply to the O. E. D. are justly entitled to equal publicity with his lengthy communication.

Whether or not the government of this province acted wisely in granting the waste lands, as they did, I dare not call in question; but am confident any intelligent person, being fully acquainted with the inducement held out to emigration in those grants, would readily perceive that persons of property, education, and manners, in the United States, would not be the first to encounter the horrors of a desert; and should a few worthless, infidel vagabonds intrude, with the more numerous, poor and ignorant peasantry, hard indeed, do I deem the lot of the latter to be at once surrounded by distresses and wants of the forest, and branded, at the same time, in the most public manner, brutes, infidels, and devils.

I have sir been long acquainted with our frontier settlers, and although I hold in abhorrence their vices, I know them to be possessed of some virtues, at least many of them; and dare assert that the O. E. D.'s proposal of having ministers settled among them, would be esteemed, by the principal characters, as a mark of high favor from the government; a favor which might prevent the admitted ignorance of the Canadians which poverty threatens us with. The other productions of the O. E. D. are aimed at higher attention than mine, I think I discharge my duty to myself and to the frontiers, by finally observing (often begging pardon of the O. E. D. for my belief of the manhood of some of my neighbors, excusing the brutality of most others, and wishing all the real brutes back again to their own stalls, a priori, as a runaway Vermont lawyer would say,

a brute indeed, which, thank heaven, is not among us) that when individual abuse is retorted on whole societies, with violent insult and indecent anger, accompanied with affected concern for a religion, which the enraged writer evidently appears to doubt, yet wishes to make others believe, who never doubted; the want of candor and benevolence; the discovery of such rancor, malice and pride, is not a characteristic of

A TRUE O. E. D.

River St. Francis, Dec. 18, 1808.

#### MAJOR CAMPBELL.

The following important Extract is made from the Trial of Major Campbell, as published by Symonds.

It is a full, but simple explication of the Law of Duelling, and we cannot but recommend this Trial to the serious considerations of all Military Men, as containing the best explanation extant of the Point of Honour,—how far the Law will admit it, and where it becomes Murder.

#### CHARGE OF THE JUDGE.

"It has been very properly stated to you by the Counsel for the Prosecution, that the illegal killing a man, by the Law of England, must fall within one of the three species—Homicide, Manslaughter, or Murder; and that with Homicide you had nothing to do, as the case before you was clearly neither chance-medley, self-defence, nor any kind of justifiable Homicide. The case, then, must either be Manslaughter or Murder. Manslaughter is the illegal killing a man under the strong impulse of natural passion. Three qualities are necessary to constitute it. In the first place, the passion must be natural; that is to say, such as is natural to human infirmity under the provocation given;—secondly, the act must be such as the passion naturally, and according to the necessary course of human actions, would impel—and thirdly, and indeed mainly, the criminal act must be committed in the actual moment of the passion, *flagrante animo*, as it is termed, and before the mind has time to cool. The act of killing, under such circumstances, is Manslaughter. But if any of these circumstances are wanting; if the passion be beyond the provocation—beyond what the provocation should naturally and ordinarily produce; if the act be beyond the passion—beyond what the passion would naturally and ordinarily impel, or if it be not committed in the very moment of the passion, a *id* before the passion either has or should have passed away;—in all such cases, the act of criminal killing is not Manslaughter, but Murder.

"Now to apply this to the present case—The provocation, as stated by the evidence, consisted in the words, "Do you say I am wrong?"—"Yes, I do;" and the manner in which those words were said. It remains for you, therefore, Gentlemen, to consider whether such a provocation were sufficient to constitute that passion, which, under the interpretation of the Law, would render the Prisoner at the bar guilty of Manslaughter only; or whether the consequent passion was not above the provocation, and therefore that the

Prisoner is guilty of Murder. You will consider this coolly in your own judgments, and will remember upon this point the evidence that has been given; that the words were certainly offensively spoken, but that it was in the heat of argument, and that, by a candid explanation, as the evidence expressed it, the affair might not have occurred.

"You will next have to consider, whether the criminal act was committed in the moment, the actual moment of the passion—or whether the Prisoner had time to cool, and to return to the use of his reason. Upon this point, you must keep your attention more particularly fixed on that part of the evidence which goes to state, that Major Campbell returned home, took his tea, and executed some domestic arrangements, after the words, and before the meeting. If you are of opinion, either that the provocation, which I have mentioned to you, and which you collect from the evidence, was too slight to excite that violence of passion which the Law requires for Manslaughter; or that, be the passion and the provocation what it might, still that the Prisoner had time to cool; and return to his reason—in either of these cases, you are bound upon your oath to find the Prisoner guilty of Murder.

"There is still another point for your serious consideration. It has been correctly stated to you by the Counsel, that there is such a thing which is called the Point of Honour—a principle totally false in itself, and unrecognized both by Law and Morality; but which, from its practical importance, and the mischief attending any disregard of it to the individual concerned, and particularly to a military individual, has usually been taken into consideration by Juries, and admired as a kind of extenuation. But in all such cases, Gentlemen of the Jury, there have been, and there must be, certain grounds for such indulgent consideration—such departure from the letter and spirit of the Law. In the first place, the provocation must be great; in the second place, there must be a perfect fair dealing—the contract to oppose life to life must be perfect on both sides—the consent of both must be full, neither of them must be forced into the field;—and thirdly, there must be something of a necessity, a compulsion, to give and take the meeting; the consequence of refusing it being the loss of reputation, and there being no means of honorable reconciliation left.

"Let me not be mistaken on this serious point. I am not justifying Duelling; I am only stating those circumstances of extenuation which are the only grounds that can justify a Jury in dispensing with the letter of the Law.—You have to consider, therefore, Gentlemen of the Jury, whether this case has these circumstances of extenuation. You must here recall to your minds the words of the deceased Captain Boyd—You have hurried me—I wanted you to wait and have friends—Campbell, you are a bad man. These words are very important, and if you deem them sufficiently proved, they certainly do away all extenuation. If you think them proved, the Prisoner is most clearly guilty of Murder;

the Deceased will then have been hurried into the field; the contract of opposing life to life could not have been perfect."

From the imperfect manner in which this Trial has been published in all the Newspapers, we have been induced to make the above Extract from the Report at Large, which from its apparent accuracy is strongly recommended to our readers. The opening speech of the Counsel is most excellent and affecting.

#### EMBARGO ANNIVERSARY.

NEWBURYPORT, DEC. 23, 1808.

"The yearly course which brings this day about  
Shall never know it but a MOURNFUL DAY.

He takes my life when he doth take the means by which  
I live."

Yesterday completed twelve months since the imposition of the Embargo. Never was a day known in this country which brought with it feelings and anticipations so gloomy and distressing. It was commemorated in this town by every possible demonstration of grief and mourning—At sunrise the bells were tolled; the flags of the shipping hoisted half mast; and minute guns, a signal of extreme distress, fired—The tolling of bells and discharge of cannon, were repeated at 12, and at 4 o'clock. At 9 o'clock, a procession of Sailors, looking each of them a "bloodless image of despair," wearing crape on the left arm, and marshalled by an officer, marched with muffled drum through the principal streets of the town; followed by a ship dismantled. Her yards a cock bill, a bell-tolling in her bows, and her masts capped by inverted cans, denoting the want of grog. A flag was suspended between her main and mizen shrouds, representing a ship in dry dock—inscription, *Death to Commerce*. "O prob me" was painted on the bows of the ship. An old sailor with a prospect glass stood on her quarter deck, inquiring in the words on her stern, "Which way shall I steer?" Opposite the Custom House was a flag representing a Terrapin; his head in most dignified retirement. When the procession reached this spot, it halted, and a sailor standing in the main chains delivered AN ADDRESS prepared for the occasion.—We are assured it was written by himself, and it does no small honor to his talents and feelings. *It went from the heart, it reached the heart.* An immense concourse of spectators evinced by their applause its excellence. These honest tars afterwards dined together on Clam.

Such is the simple description of a ceremony, planned with much ingenuity, and conducted with the utmost dignity and decorum. We could not witness it without feeling the most serious and painful emotions—This was only an indication of approaching ruin; but when the embodied spirit of famine shall be actualy present, and it is not far distant, we fear it will speak a more threatening language. It may be said the number was small of those who thus manifested their distress. Let not those who have exiled our seamen, reproach us with the effects of their own folly. It is too much for those who have ruined us by their oppression, to insult us with their malevolence. Let not those who have hurried us to the precipice,

complain that we tremble on its verge; and those who have stretched us on the rack, accuse us of withering under its tortures.

We could not help contrasting the order and decorum of yesterday, with the riot, and licentiousness, and barbarity of a southern mob. The one supporting government by violating every principle on which government is founded. The other opposing tyranny by conduct, which evinces a spirit that knows how to suffer in patience, and resist with firmness; which will avert the fury of civil war while it can be averted, and when it cannot, will engage in the contest, with PERSEVERANCE, for its motto; and will make its purpose its fate and triumph or die with it.

#### The following is a copy of the ADDRESS.

It has been the custom from the earliest ages of antiquity to celebrate great and momentous events which have happened in a country, either by public Festivals, or Religious Fastings; but at no period whatever, were a body of citizens known to have collected together to celebrate the anniversary of an EMBARGO—an Embargo imposed by our sage and potent Legislature, as they say, "to preserve our property from seizure, by foreign powers, our Seamen from impnement, and starve the two great belligerents into such terms, as they in their wisdom may please to dictate"—that the means followed for that purpose have proved the most calamitous that ever this country felt, few will deny; that it still exists is fully evident, every word issued from the Cabinet at Washington breathes nothing but oppression, and each day, only serves to give fresh proofs of that which has been so long notorious to us all. Without entering any farther into the merits or demerits of the acts of our government, the attention of the citizens of this town is called for one moment, to take into view the situation of those whose livelihoods are entirely deprived from a seafaring life—through a long period of twelve months (this day) they have by various employments, endeavoured to procure a sustenance, fondly expecting that at the next meeting of Congress, trade would be revived, and again resume its wonted course. That period has now arrived, and with deep regret be it said, nothing whatever is done, whereby the situations of the sea-faring men are to be ameliorated—which ever way they turn their eyes nothing but distress surround them; the winter commenced, and as it advances must only serve to increase their difficulties, without some means can be devised, to enable them to earn something towards their support. To desert their country at this juncture, would bring upon them the reproaches of their fellow citizens, when perhaps ere long, every one may be called upon to defend her rights; the rich with their purses, the seamen with their lives, which nothing but your patronage at this present time can enable them to do—they will cheerfully follow any plan that may be suggested, or adopt any rules that may be laid down, that is within the compass of their capacities to perform.

They address themselves to your feelings on this occasion as men, to your humanity as Chris-

tians, to your liberality as fellow citizens, and our hopes being fixed on these considerations, we beg leave, respectively to salute you all.

BOSTON, DEC. 27.

#### LATEST NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

The "Pilot" of Oct. 28th, contains the proceedings in Spain, of several public bodies, demonstrating their loyalty and attachment to the newly established government. "They afford a most satisfactory display of the universal zeal and devotion with which the authority of this much respected institution is recognized and obeyed. The council of Castile alone has qualified its recognition with some reservations to be explained on a future occasion. The council of Castile had, itself, formed some pretensions to the Regency, but thought proper, on consideration, to take the oath to the Central Junta. The Count de Florida Blanca, acting President of the Junta, however, in order to leave nothing unsettled, that may militate against the general tranquility, has invited the Council to communicate its ideas fully to the Junta."

#### HOLLAND.

The same paper says "An Embargo is reported to have taken place in the ports of Holland [We cannot here avoid remarking the similarity of proceedings in all countries, under French influence] on the 20th of October.

"The relaxation of the present system of commercial restriction which took place, a few weeks ago, in Holland, has been followed by a new decree, more rigorous than that which preceded it. The following are the principal articles contained in it.

I. All exportation is suspended until further orders.

II. The superintendance of the coast shall be divided into three districts. 1. From the Helder to the island of Walcheren shall be commanded by Gen. Dumonceau. 2. From the Helder to Harlingen, by Admiral De Winter. 3. From Harlingen to the Jade, by General Castanet.

III. The commanding Generals shall be personally responsible for the execution of the existing measures, relating to the total shutting of the ports of the kingdom, the communication with the enemy, as well as for all those we may hereafter order. There shall be a daily report made by them to the Minister, or immediately to the King; and they are required to give an account of the negligence or distinction of the civil and military agents.

IV. All fishing boats shall be compelled to return to the place, from whence they sailed, and they shall not be admitted any where else, even under the pretence that they have received damage. If they shall be found to have any proofs of having communicated with the enemy or board, such as strangers not belonging to their crews; the least package of merchandise of any kind, letters or newspapers, they shall become the property of the civil or military authorities, who assist in seizing them, as soon as the legality of the seizure shall have been determined by the Judge, who must pronounce a definitive sentence, in the course of fifteen days at farthest.

V. All merchant vessels whether bearing the Dutch or a foreign flag, which shall attempt to enter any part of the harbours or roads in the above mentioned districts, shall be warned off by a boat, and apprized that they will be fired on if they attempt to enter."

This decree which has not been received without symptoms of discontent, is said to be the result of an engagement entered into between the two Emperors at Erfurth. They have, it is said

mutually pledged themselves that none of the ports or places under their control shall be open to any commerce. The line of exclusion is to extend from St. Petersburg to Bayonne.

It is rumoured that Alexander was pacifically inclined, but that Bonaparte was for strong measures, and upbraided the former, with a disposition to renounce the principle of the engagement he had entered into at Tilsit.

#### SPAIN.

The London Observer of Oct. 30th contains news from St. Andero to the 23d.

General Blake had on the 14th pushed his advanced corps as far as Emyra, in the rear of Vitoria and Durango; and two large bodies of Spanish troops had, at the same time, crossed the Ebro, one in the neighborhood of Callapara, the other at Logrono, to cut off the communication between the French Division in Alvaro and Navarra. These latter movements are calculated to produce important events.

Joseph Bonaparte, according to the latest accounts was at Salvatierra, between Vitoria, and Pamplona. On the 8th he held a council of war at Ochandiano, at which most of the French Generals attended, and immediately after which, several of the advanced corps of the enemy, stationed on the Ebro, were withdrawn. The divisions from Milagro, Lodoso and Viana, were concentrated in a very strong position between Loin and Olete, and amounted to near 20,000 men.

General Merlin, who had been detached to Marshal Ney to occupy Bilbao, with a force short of 5000 men, had been again obliged to evacuate that place. He was pursued by the Spanish light troops as far as Mendara.

The Messenger had arrived from Madrid with an answer from the Junta, authorising the disembarkation of the British troops. The whole French army, including reinforcements is stated at 43,000.

On the 29th Mr. Shaw was dispatched from Mr. Canning's office, with answers to the overtures lately made by the emperors Alexander and Bonaparte. Their purport is very properly kept secret.

A Court is to be formed, agreeable to the precedents of Sirs S. Cope and Mordaunt, to investigate the Convention of Cintra (in Portugal.) Sir David Dundas is to be President.

Preparations are making for the embarkation of new forces for foreign service.

#### RUSSIAN FLEET ESCAPED.

It appears by the Courier of Nov. 2d, that the Russian fleet had escaped from Rogerswick with the loss of one frigate, wrecked. The British fleet in consequence, retired.

#### FRANCE.

Bonaparte returned from Erfurth to St. Cloud on the 18th, and immediately assembled his council. He proposes soon to visit Bayonne to direct the operations against Spain, which will now be prosecuted with all the vigour of which he is capable. Troops are marching in large bodies and with all possible speed. Between the 20th and 30th of last month (Oct.) 100,000 men were to reach Bayonne: other divisions are marching to Toulouse as to a common centre, from which they may branch off either to the East or West. A large force will proceed to Catalonia and the operations will commence against that province about the same time with the operations in Biscay and Navarra.

#### ITALY.

A reverse has been experienced by the British arms in Italy, Capri, at the mouth of the Gulph of Naples, which was taken about two years ago, was attacked on the morning of

the 4th of October, by a division of 2,000 men from Naples, and taken, with the exception of one fort into which the British commander hid thrown himself. Nine hundred English prisoners are said to have been sent to Naples.

#### GERMANY.

In consequence of the conference at Erfurth Germany appears to be completely overawed, and has given assurances of pacifick intentions, and has even consented to disarm and disband her new levies.

The case of Sir JOHN MORDAUNT, which is one of the precedents for regulating the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, about to be instituted with respect to the convention of Cintra, is fully detailed in the 5th volume of *Smollet's History of England*.

All the French and Dutch troops have, by this time, evacuated the Danish Duchies of Holstein and Schleswich. In the end of September a contingent of the Dutch troops, escorted about 1000 Spanish Officers and soldiers, as prisoners of war to the dungeons of Wesel; others were sent to Scandau. Never was treatment so extremely severe. They are locked up in their long and painful marches in churches and old buildings, and bread and water is their fare.—The officers are quartered upon the citizens.

LONDON, Nov. 4. Mr. Shaw, the messenger, arrived yesterday at Deal from Boulogne. He did not see Bonaparte, who was supposed to have gone to Baronne.

#### BONAPARTE'S MESSAGE.

To the Legislative body.

Letters have been received from Holland, which contain the following summary of the Message of Bonaparte to the Legislative body.

Extract of the Message of his Imperial Majesty to the legislative body on the 25th October.

"RUSSIA and Denmark are united with me against England.

"AMERICA has preferred to renounce Commerce and the sea, rather than recognize slavery!!!

"I set off in a few days, to put myself at the head of my army; and with the help of God, to crown in Madrid the King of Spain, and to plant my eagles on the forts of Lisbon.

"I cannot do other than congratulate myself on the sentiments of the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine.

"Switzerland feels more and more, daily, the benefits of the Act of Mediation.

"The people of Italy give me only new objects of satisfaction.

"The Emperor of Russia and myself have had an interview at Erfurth. Our first thought has been a thought of peace. We have even resolved to make some sacrifices to obtain the sooner, if it be possible, for the hundred millions of men whom we represent, the blessings of a MARITIME PEACE. We are of the same mind, and invariably united, both for peace or war."

LONDON, Nov. 5. Dispatches were yesterday received by government from Oporto, giving an account of a disturbance in the neighbourhood of that place. Notwithstanding the baggage of the French troops embarked there

was regularly searched, the resentment of the people towards the enemy was so inveterate, in consequence of some sacred articles being found in their possession, that they insisted upon the whole being disarmed; and the Portuguese, in their turn, committed every possible depredation on board the transports. The British commander had the greatest difficulty in restraining the violence and outrage of the people but happily at the date of the dispatches, public tranquillity had been restored.

NOV. 9.

The conferences at Erfurth are at an end, and the veil which has hitherto covered them, will soon be withdrawn. One of their objects we can easily penetrate into, and sorry are we to say, that there is no doubt of Bonaparte's having accomplished it.—He has persuaded Russia to enter into his views upon Spain; and the Emperor Alexander is the medium through which he has made the Emperor of Austria remain, if not an approving, at least a tame spectator of that sanguinary warfare with which he is determined to visit Spain.—By what arts and arguments can he have prevailed upon Russia or Austria to give credit to any pledge he may make, or to any treaty he may sign, after his treatment of Spain?—Questions like these we know are useless, but the mind cannot refrain from asking them.—History has now to record another proof of the lengths to which the credulity of some Cabinets can be carried: and we shall be much deceived if she will not have to record also, signal instances of the fatal effects of it.

Mr. GIBBON arrived the 2d of November with dispatches from the United States. He is a young officer, about 25 years of age, dressed in his national uniform. He delivered many letters to merchants, but they contain nothing important.

**Important News**—We are indebted to a respectable friend for the following very interesting intelligence from the Victorious Armies of Spain. It is extracted from a letter from an intelligent gentleman at Philadelphia, dated yesterday.

"DEAR SIR,

"I write this for the sole purpose of telling you that the ship Ann and Hannah, Captain Rymers, has this moment arrived from the Havanna bringing the Important Intelligence that two National Vessels had arrived with Dispatches from Spain, in 30 days, announcing that the French Army had been totally defeated, and that King Joseph was made prisoner. This account may be relied on, as the Captain has publicly exhibited his papers, in which all the details are contained."

Since the above was in type, we have received the following letter,

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

At Philadelphia, dated yesterday at the moment the mail was closing:—

"DEAR SIR,

"Captain Rymers of the Ann and Hannah, who has just arrived from the Havanna, bringing Dispatches to the Spanish Charges d'Affaires, reports, that previous to his sailing (December 2d) there had been illuminations and rejoicings for three days at the Havanna in consequence of the intelligence that King Joseph and his army had been captured by the Spanish Patriots."

In addition to the above, the Spanish Consul, in this city, has received a letter from the Spanish

Charge d'Affairs at Philadelphia, containing a postscript to the following amount:—

"It is certain that Joseph Bonaparte is a prisoner to the Spanish arms." (N York Spect.)

#### EMBARGO ANNIVERSARY.

PROVIDENCE, DEC. 23 — Yesterday was the anniversary of the laying on the Embargo. The hand of the destroyer has been one year upon us. The American standard was displayed, on the great bridge in this town, at half-mast reversed; evincing the degradation, humility and distress which afflict the nation. We hope that we shall yet see better days; but we confess that our political horizon is covered with many and dark clouds. The words of Sir Richard Steele may be naturalized in this country, and applied to our own rulers. "We are governed by a set of *drivellers*, whose folly takes away all dignity from distress, and makes even calamity ridiculous."

#### EAST INDIES.

From the Bombay Courier, Jan 20, 1808.

We have been requested to insert the following account of the ceremony which took place in the Synagogue of white Jews, at Cochim, on last Christmas day.—

"All things being prepared in the Synagogue, and the Rabbis, Elders, with the whole of the people, male and female, assembled and arranged, each in their allotted places:—

"The Dewan of the Rajah of Travancore, attended by the British Resident, approached in procession and entered the Synagogue at sun set of the 25th December. They were received by the Kiders at the gate of the congregation standing up, and were led to seats which had been prepared for them, in front of the Ark, and under the extended wings of the Cherubim. Being seated, the service of the evening commenced. The Chief Priest standing before the Altar of the Lord, in the presence of the congregation, spread forth his hands towards Heaven, and with prayer and supplication, the whole standing, implored a blessing upon his Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland.—All the people saying Amen. The words of the favourite air, of God save the King, having been previously translated in the Hebrew language, were then chanted, the whole congregation joining in the chorus.

"Following this, a benediction was implored for his Highness the Ram Rajah of Travancore; and a compliment suited to the solemn occasion, was addressed by the Chief Priest, to the Resident, and to the Dewan.

"The service having concluded, the Dewan of Travancore, in a few words neatly delivered, expressed for his master, and himself, the high sense which was entertained, of the honour and favour conferred on them.—And turning round to the Elders, requested, that the Rajah of Travancore might be permitted to make an offering of a crown of gold to be placed within the Ark of the Tabernacle, upon the sacred books of the law.—And requested farther, that he himself might be permitted to make an offering of a rich chandelier, to illuminate the sanctuary.

"These requests have been gratefully acceded to, and suitably acknowledged; the

Resident, and the Dewan, retired in the same manner, and with like ceremonies, as had been observed on their entrance."

#### QUEBEC, JANUARY 16, 1809.

It is not without a degree of pain we contemplate the late advices from Europe; where, to the northward of the Pyrenees, every thing marks a degrading submission to the arch-usurper, whose active and personal intrigues, added to his military strength and genius, quash, for the present, every hope of a diversion in the north and centre of Europe. Austria, to whom we, a few months past, looked with some degree of confidence, now feels her arms so pinioned that she can hold out no kind of prospect of aiding with any success; and without such prospect, the attempt instead of being beneficial would be ruinous.

To the south of the Pyrenees we turn then, as to the only land of promise, where though the struggle may be sanguinary and arduous, we know not how to abate of our hopes. The conquests of the modern Attila, to the northward of France, cannot, with any propriety, be brought forward as grounds to fear that Spain and Portugal must necessarily also fall in the contest. The nations which have bent their necks to the yoke, scarcely deserve the name of nations, because they had, prior to their degrading submission, lost every vestige of a national character. Neither their altars nor their hearths did they consider as objects worth contending for; of the *amor patriæ* they had lost all sense; what then was to animate them? Nothing. Cause they had none. They had been accustomed to all services, it was therefore equally indifferent who was their master. They were they could be, no sufferers by the change, whose services had been occasionally disposed of to the power who bid most for them.

Not so is the case of the Spaniard. The cause of Spain is a national cause. It is the cause of the people. Their country, their altars, their hearths, their government, they hold dearer than life. Thus actuated and thus animated, with a country strongly fortified by nature, and their sea ports guarded by the wooden walls of old England, in addition to her other assistance, in every possible way, what may not be expected from them? Every thing.

Of the United States we have room to say but little. They seem to be progressing towards dissolution as fast as various different interests can impel them. A few months must ripen things to a crisis.

Since writing the above we learn that American papers to the 6th inst. have been received in the province. They contain late accounts from Europe, with reports unfavorable to the Spaniards; but to what extent they may be relied on, or if at all, more than we can say. We fear however that the Spaniards may have suffered, in some partial situation, with the French.—It appears that the Court of Inquiry to sit on the conduct of the English generals, who returned from Lisbon, was formed.

The following Parody is original. The lines of Moore were sent with it, but we find them too voluptuous for certain fastidious readers, who are disposed to construe every thing of that nature into

a crime, on our part. The parody possesses much of the spirit of Moore; and will be found to have its excellence with those who relish the humour of parodies, particularly if they have read and recollect Moore's verses to Mrs —.

#### PARODY of a Poem by little MOORE.

'Twas but a thirteener, and yet for that sum,  
She fenced<sup>o</sup> all the *duds* that she had in her power;  
When her nose glowing ripe, with the heat of the  
rum,  
Looked like a gay piony bursting to flower.

Oh could we have raised, on a *corporal's* pay,  
To supply us with radical moisture, a crown,  
The drams we should swallow and pranks we  
should play,  
Would long be the wonder and talk of the town.

Then fuddled our senses, scarce able to speak,  
Th' effects of our boosing, no mode of concealing,  
Between us we'd swallow as much in a week,  
As would set all St. Gile's for twelve months a  
reeling!

#### DERMOT O'SHAUGHNESSY.

Quebec, Jan. 5.

<sup>o</sup> *This we take to be an Irish word for pledged or pawned.*

If the *True O. E. D.* in this number, be incorrectly printed, it is the fault of the M. S. which is not legible.

The state of the Thermometer, for the past week, at 8 o'clock, A. M. is 10, 15, 16, -21, -26, -20, &c.

#### Rome, June 12.

A manuscript dug out of Herculaneum, has lately been unrolled, and found to be the fragment of a Latin poem in hexameters, containing nearly 70 verses. They relate to the battle of Actium, and as it is supposed, to the death of Cleopatra. The manuscript is written in uncial letters, and is expected to prove the poem of VARUS the friend of HORACE and VIRGIL.

*Means of Keeping Houses, &c. of rats and Mice.*—A plant, which grows in abundance in every field, the dogs tongue, the *cyroglossum officinale* of Linnæus, has been found by M. Boreux to possess a very valuable quality. If gathered at the period when the sap is in its full vigour, bruised with a hammer, and laid in a house, barn, granary, or any place frequented by rats and mice, those destructive animals immediately shift their quarters. The success of this method, M. Boreux says, is equally speedy and infallible.

#### AUCTION OF HORSES &c.

IN case the pair of elegant horses and others, advertised, in this paper, for sale, at the Eagle and Wheat sheaf, in St. John's Suburbs, should not be sold before FRIDAY, as they will then be put up to Auction, at the Subscriber's house, in St. Louis Street, on the day, at ONE o'clock.

ALSO,

Furniture, Dry Goods, &c. &c.

The horses can be seen at any time, at the above mentioned place, in the Suburbs

THOS CARY, A. & B.

Quebec, 16th January, 1809.

## GREYNA GREEN.

The same revolutionary spirit that overturns empires, has transposed the scene of *Hymeneal union* from *Gretna Green* to the adjoining *Hamlet of Springfield*, not long built by Sir J. Maxwell. It seems that the present Landlady of the chief Inn, called *Gretna Hall*, (the ancient scene on which the matrimonial chains of fugitive lovers had been so securely, though hastily riveted, by the same workman, for more than half a century) took a moral objection to this mode of proceeding, from the parental distress of those who arrived at her house too late to save their runaway daughters; and therefore she issued a prohibitory order, which has of late been most rigidly complied with, "that no young travelling couples driving up the avenue in immoderate haste, should be received under her roof." The consequence has lately been, that the whole *conjugal run* from the English road has been to *Springfield*, where two miserable public-houses, the *King's Head*, and the *Maxwell Arms*, hold out their opposition signals of reception; to these each of the post boys of the *Bush Inn*, and the *Coffee house at Carlisle*, drive in support of adverse interests. Centrally opposite to both dwells *Joseph Paisley*, the *Hymeneal Priest*, formerly a *Tobaccoist*, but now solely employing his time and talents in the mysteries of his sacred profession. A man named *David Long* presumptuously set up against him, a short time since, in the vain hope of sharing in the emoluments of this Scottish *rival*; but he seldom unites many of those whose hands bring plentiful offerings; Fortune, in all her caprices, still reserves these for *Father Paisley*, who performs the indissoluble operation at either public house, in less than one minute although he invariably drinks a bottle of brandy at one draught in the minute preceding! Scarcely a day passes over his *reverend* head, it seems, in which he does not inhale a full gallon of this liquid inspiration!—He is about 64 years of age, more than 40 of which have been devoted to this profession.—He marries, on the average, about 70 couples in a year, and from the profuse liberality of fortunate adventurers, has frequently received a fee of 50 guineas—yet he humbly goes to the discharge of his *pious* offices with scarcely a shoe on his foot. Since his return from London, he boasts not a little of having taught a *Chief Justice* of England, though a *Scotchman*, the law of Scotland respecting the validity of *Gretna Green* marriages. As to the erudition of this celebrated character, the following Certificate of one of his last marriages will sufficiently demonstrate it:—

"This to satisfy all persons who may be concerned, that on — from the parish of — and — from the parish of — in England, and both comes before me declared themselves to be single persons, and hereby now married by the forme of the Kirk of Scotland, and agreeable to the Church of England; and therefore givine under my hande this 25th. day of June, 1808.

"JOS. PAISLEY."

Mr. John Jones, of Chester, has lately obtained a patent for a liquor for printing and dying cotton, linen, or woollen articles. The nature of this invention is as follows:—Take vinegar, pyrolignous, or wood-sorrel, tartarous, or any other vegetable acid; saturate it with lime or any other calcareous earth; let it stand till it has subsided; pour it off clear; heat it over the fire, and put to it as much vitriolic, sulphuric, nitric, or marine salt of lead, as will separate the whole of the oily, bituminous, or extractive parts of matter. When they are separated, let it stand till it has subsided, then run it off, and put to it as much alum or copperas as will separate the lime or lead; and thus printing or dying liquor is made.

(*Glasgow Courier.*)

FOR SALE BY PETER BREHAUT & Co  
VERY fair Muscovado Sugar in hogsheads, nierras, and barrels; Molasses, Liver pool Salt, merchantable West India Codfish, best English Coals, and Cod Oil.

ALSO,

Brandy, Beauport Spirits, London M. Madeira, best old bottled Port Wine in packages, and a few cases Castile Soap.

Quebec, January 16, 1808.

TO BE SOLD OR LET,



THAT large and well finished house, two stories high, situated on the top of St. Famille Street, adjoining Mr. Hall's premises, formerly belonging to the late

Dr. Lajus, and now occupied by GEORGE VANDELSON, Esquire.

For further particulars apply to Mrs. ANN WATT.—Quebec, Jan. 14, 1809.

BY PRIVATE SALE,

A FEW pieces of black and coloured Saris, black Bombazs, large fashionable Silk Shawls, and Mourning ditto, colored and black Lutestrings, Silk Gloves and Ribbands, with a few other articles—apply to

JAMES GRAY.

Quebec, 9th Jan. 1809.

FOR SALE AT THE SUBSCRIBERS,  
50 Boxes real Havana Segars,  
60 Tinets Kamouraska Butter,

ALSO,

Lime Juice, Pickles, Singlass, English Pickles, Fish Sauces, and Spices.

FRS. DURETTE & Co.

1st January, 1809.

FOR SALE,

AT the sign of the Eagle and Wheat sheaf, in St. John's Church, and the gate—an elegant pair of HORSES, six years old, well broke in for the Carriage or Saddle.

ALSO—a number of other elegant Horses, fit for the Saddle or Carriage.

DAVID ANDERSON & Co.

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

FOR SALE.

A FEW bales of woollen Cloth, an assortment of Slops, Scotch Sheeting, hugging, Tarrd Cordage and white Rone of various sizes, a second hand 10 Inch Cable, flat, square and round English Iron, window Glass, 40 dozen of brown stout and a few groce of Beer and wine Bottles.

HENRY BLACK.

Quebec, 19th September, 1808.

JOSEPH FLOWER & NICHOLAS NEWBERRY

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

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

Quebec, December 8, 1808.

LOST,

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

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

Quebec, December 8, 1808.

PERDUS,

D'UN cageux de doives, environ 100 livres plus bas que les Trois Rivieres, un ANCRE, pesant 2 C. 1 qr. 8 liv. avec le Jouel monté avec 4 cercles de fer, et environ cinquante brases de CABLE de six pouces.

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

Quebec, December 8, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A PAIR of handsome grey HORSES, well matched, each rising five years. Apply to the Editor.

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