

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

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

VOL. V.]

MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1809.

[No. 44.]

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF YORK.

GENTLEMEN,
HAVING had the honor of representing you in the two last Provincial Parliaments, and being conscious of having zealously, attentively, and honestly fulfilled the duty there by imposed on me to the extent of my ability, it would ill become me, under all the circumstances attendant on the late dissolution, not to come forward on the present occasion, as a Candidate, for the renewal of the confidence you were pleased to place in me, and to solicit being re-instated in the same elevated and honourable situation; which, if you think me worthy of, be assured that the same impartial, independent and Constitutional line of conduct I have hitherto pursued, will be persevered in.

Constant occupation, at this busy season, renders it impossible for me to pay you my respects at the place of Election, and deprives me of the pleasure of personally assuring those kind and disinterested friends who so handsomely countenanced and supported me at the two last Elections, and the Electors in general, of my sincere and unalterable gratitude.

I have the honor to subscribe myself.

GENTLEMEN,

Your obliged and faithful
humble Servant,

JOHN MURE.

Champlain Street,
Quebec, 6th Oct. 1809.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

250 Barrels Beef,
50 do Prime Pork,
150 Firkins Butter for exportation,
72 Barrels Montreal Apples,
Merchantable inch Pine Boards, Planks, &c.
Cordage, Tar, Pitch, Rosin & Spirits of Turpentine
Refined Sugar, small loaves from 3½ to 5½ each,
Bees' Wax and wax Candles,
Rose, point and striped Blankets, assorted Flashes,
a Church Bells, Velvet Corks, Japan liquid
Blacking, Bolting Cloths, London Pipes, Coppere,
Allum, &c. &c. LOS. DELAMARE.
In the River, and daily expected, a consignment of
Rum, Sugar, and Coffee. u

FOR GREENOCK,

THE fast sailing ship HERO
D. CAMPBELL, master,
burthen 196 tons, can take on
freight, about 100 tons of goods,
and will be dispatched in ten days—apply to
WILSON, ROBERTSON & Co.
Quebec, October 16, 1809.

FREIGHT TO LONDON.

THE good Ship BROWN, Henry Alex
ander, Master, burthen 320 tons register,
is partly loaded and ready to take in the remain
der of her cargo as a general Ship for London
to sail with the Fall convoy apply to
LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE.

FOR SALE.

DOUBLE Refined Sugar of best quality in
Inaves of about 200 lbs.
A few Tierces and Boxes Jamaica Sugar,
Jamaica and Grenada Spirits,
THOMAS AYLWIN.
Quebec, 18th Oct. 1809. u

ADVERTISEMENT.

to Chests Fresh Hyson Skin Tea,
3 do. do. Hyson do.
Bales India Cotton, such as Gurrahs and fine
Sannahs,
A few Hogheads best 2 lb diamond leaf Tobacco,
A few Tierces of fine 2 lb Pig-tail Tobacco,
And a quantity of Jersey American Sole Lea
ther, FOR SALE, on good terms, if ap
plied for immediately.
Apply to ALFRED FORBES, Montreal or
JAMES BARNARD
Quebec, 23d Oct. 1809. u

LOST OR STOLEN.

A SMALL BOX, about three inches square,
covered with brown paper, sealed, and
directed to "Mr. John Henry, care of Mr. W.
Burns, Quebec," was left at the subscribers'
Counting House, by Capt. Bennington, of the
ship Alfred, and has disappeared. If any
person has carried it away, by mistake, they
are requested to leave it at Mr. Burns's; if
stolen, a reward of TEN GUINEAS will be
paid on the conviction of the thief, by
JOHN MURE & Co.
Quebec, 26th August, 1809.

~~JUST PUBLISHED by Mr. JUSTIN MC.
CARTHY Student at Law, a work entitled
DICTIONARY OF THE ANTIENT
LAWS OF CANADA which comprehends
a compilation of the Edicts, Ordonnances, Arrêts,
&c. since 1628 to the conquest of the Country.
—Price Twelve shillings and six pence,
bound, to be sold in Quebec at Mr. F. RO
MAIN'S, Librarian; in Three Rivers at Mr
SILL'S, in Montreal at Mr. H. GEORGE'S,
Student at Law.
Quebec, 4th October, 1809.~~

TO BE SOLD,

BY private Sale at the Subscriber's Stores, No. 1,
Canoterie, a very extensive assortment of DRY
GOODS, which will be sold on the most reasona
ble terms for cash—Consisting of flushing cloths.
Duffin, Coatings, Bazets, flannels, Strouds, Calicoes,
Shawls, Red Caps, Cotton, Worsted and Silk
Hose, Dimities, Nankeens, Quiltings, Corderoys,
Velvets, Yarn, Men and Womens' Beaver Gloves,
Mitts, Cottonshirting, Irish linens, Threads, Thread
and Cotton Laces, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Shoes
and half Boots, Shoe binding, Buttons, Taps, Bob
bins, Pins, Needles, Gingham, Furniture Calicoe,
Ladies Umbrellas, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Hats,
Olive Oil, Putty, Tin milk pans, Japan ware, Piper,
Beer & Wine corks, Cotton Threads, Ivory, Horn &
Ladies Combs, Table and Pen knives, Cheshire and
Cheddar Cheese, Nails, Spikes, Cross cut and Hand
Saws, Frying Pans, Spades and Shovels, Metal Tea
pots, 100 Boxes Glass of all sizes, 100 Crates of
white and blue Crocker ware, 25 Casks of single
and double flint Glass, &c. Bar and Rod Iron,
Steel, Scythes and Sickles, and a variety of other ar
ticles too numerous to mention. The whole must
positively be sold.

THOMAS WILSON.

He has also received lately per the FAVORITE
from Aberdeen, Susannah from London, and Martin
from Liverpool—A complete assortment of elegant
and fashionable Hosiery Gentlemens' and Sailors'
cotton and striped night Caps, Superfine Cloths and
Cassimeres, patent Pantaloon Web, Ladies and Gen
tlemens' Comfortables, large Shawls, Gingham,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cotton wick and Cotton
Thread in Balls, Single and double Tin in Boxes,
and a quantity of other articles—Likewise, a few
Thousand of INCH BOARDS of the best quality,
from Kamouraska and St. Anne's.
Quebec, 21 June, 1809. u

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 Spirit,
Vinegar, superfine Mustard and Pickles,
Double refined Sugar,
Paints of various colours,
Anchors from 2 to 19 cwt.
Cordage of various sizes,
Assorted Bar Iron,
Sheet and Plate do.
Deck, and from 6 to 20d. Nails,
Canada Scythes,
Plow and Timber Chains with Staples,
Crow Bars,
Crown Glass, 9½ by 8½ and 8½ by 7½.
Quebec, 26th June, 1809. u

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From a late English paper.

TO LORD VISCOUNT CASTLEREAGH.

MY LORD—No man, however endowed with courage, can reflect upon the situation of this country without some apprehension for its fate. We know, indeed, from the highest authority, that we are at this moment involved in an "awful and momentous contest," with a truly formidable adversary, who has engaged nearly every other State of Europe "in one general confederacy, to aim at the entire subjugation of this kingdom, or to impose on it an ignominious peace."

Devotion to the interests of my country and sovereign impels me, under the guidance of this intimation, to implore your Lordship's deliberate consideration of the following comments upon our military discipline and service.

Your Lordship is now occupied in carrying into execution the means of subjecting an adequate proportion of our population to that discipline, and of calling them forth to that service; and I am anxiously desirous to contribute to the attainment of your Lordship's ends, by suggesting the means of rendering the Local Militia, or any other additional defensive force which may be raised, as speedily and as completely effective as the public emergencies may require.

And this I am desirous to do by no specious innovations—no suggestions of personal opinion or speculation, but by an exposure of the necessity of an immediate recurrence, in practice, to what exists, unhappily, upon paper only: I mean that admirable digest, "The King's Rules and Regulations (compiled by General Sir David Dundas), for the formation, &c. of his Majesty's Forces." It is this excellent, but much neglected compilation, which I would hold up once more, as a guide and rule for our present measures, by following which, I pledge myself, the formation of an effective army for the national defence will be promoted; that army be rendered competent to its great duties; and the British name be again honoured in the annals of military art. Nor will your Lordship, I trust, disdain to attend to the subject of this letter, because it concerns the first elements and rudiments of military discipline and service; for on these, it will be found, that all the more elaborate and learned branches of the art depend; since it is equally true, that consummate generalship will avail little, if the common soldier and the subaltern officer be not able to receive, and follow the impulse which is given them; and that the perfection of the minor parts of the service will be insufficient, if the great military body be not animated by a superior, directing mind. But to begin with that which at this moment occupies your Lordship's attention—the speedy and effectual forming of the people of Great-Britain into an armed nation. It is with pain I observe, and your Lordship must have observed it too, that there is a repugnance even, much more to commence, the exercise of the drill. I believe there is scarcely a regiment in our service (excepting the Life

Guards) from which many men are not annually discharged, for wounds inflicted upon their legs, &c. by themselves, with the design of obtaining that release.

If they who are inured to military discipline feel this, how must the same cause operate on novices and strangers?

What are these causes? It is but justice to my countrymen to declare my conviction, that this repugnance to serve, arises less from an apprehension of the earnest duty they may be called on to perform in the face of the invading foe, than from disgust at the preliminary training, the exercise, and drill, which are to precede real service. It must be galling in the extreme, to every man above the lowest rank, and offensive even to every one, to be obliged to subject his body to the most unnatural and painful contortions, into which the recruit is daily thrown, by the drill sergeants and in which the soldier is placed in all parade and field exercises: to say nothing of the often highly intemperate severities, which are very prevalent in the present day, exercised by the bigotted admirers of German discipline, upon trifling occasions of inattention to frivolous points, appertaining only to the mere fantastical pomp of parade; and of the degradation endured, day after day, by volleys of Adjutant-drill jargon, which terrify and bewilder the recruit, and even wound the sensibility of the experienced soldier.

Convinced of the incalculably great impediment this occasions to the public service, I would direct your Lordship's attention to the exercises of the Guards, and indeed most of our regiments (there are some exceptions, which I shall hereafter mention) where your Lordship will observe, that the soldiers are thrown into excessively stiffened positions, which cannot be maintained beyond a very short time, without a great deal of fatigue, and a generally uncomfortable sensation. The arms are never preserved in the same posture, by any individual, for ten paces together; the person of the soldier is thrown so much backwards, that in standing, the weight of body bears principally upon the heels; and in marching, it bears, at every step, entirely upon the heels: and, in consequence of the shoulders hanging so much backwards, the ordered length of pace (30 inches from heel to heel) which, according to the true principles of movement, would be, even to a short person, a very easy one, appears a difficult step, even to a man of middling stature, who must unavoidably totter whenever he chances to tread upon a small pebble, or uneven spot of ground, or at every gust of wind; at the same time the foot is thrown out, and brought back, according to the old French dancing-master's whimsical ideas of a graceful march.

In the mean while the soldier labours continually to attain what, upon every simple mechanical principle, is found to be an utter impossibility—moving correctly upon given lines, whilst the head and eyes, and consequently the shoulders, are at almost every instant turning towards the right or left, from that line.

Such is the phenomenon we behold; so

offensive to science—to repulsive to feeling, and the mischievous effects of which would be great, were they confined to the impression they make upon the spectators—most of all upon those who are to become the subjects of military exercise. But your Lordship will not fail to recollect, that on these apparently simple things depends the whole field exercise: they are the elements of which that complex and arduous operation, a battle, are composed, I am relieved, however, from the necessity of further shewing the mischief of such practices; it is enough that I directly quote the King's Rules and Regulations in conformity with which our drill exercise ought to be framed, but in contrast to which it seems to be actually conducted:—

POSITION IN STANDING.

SECT. 1. "The equal squareness of the shoulders and body to the front, is the first and great principle of the position of a soldier. The heels must be in a line, and closed; the knees straight, without stiffness; the toes a little turned out. Let the arms hang near the body, but not stiff, the flat part of the hand and little finger touching the thigh; the thumbs as far back as the seams of the breeches. The elbows and shoulders to be kept back; the belly rather drawn in, and the breast to be advanced, without constraint; the body upright, but inclining forward, so that the weight of it principally bears on the fore-part of the feet; the head to be erect, and neither turned to the right nor left. The position in which a soldier should move, determines that in which he should stand still. That excess of setting up, which stiffens the person, and tends to throw the body backward instead of forward, is contrary to every true principle of movement, and must therefore be most carefully avoided."

POSITION IN MARCHING.

SECT. 5. "In marching, the soldier must maintain as much as possible, the position of the body directed in Sect. 1. He must be well balanced upon his limbs; his arms and hands, without stiffness, must be kept steady by his sides, and not suffered to vibrate. He must not be allowed to stoop forward still less to lean back; his body must be kept square to the front, and thrown rather more forward in marching than when halted, that it may accompany the movement of the leg and thigh, which movement must spring from the hams. The ham must be stretched, but without stiffening the knee; the toe a little pointed, and kept near the ground, so that the shoe-soles may not be visible to a person in front. The head to be kept well up, straight to the front, and the eyes not suffered to be cast down.—The foot, without being drawn back, must be placed flat on the ground."

These are precise rules, my Lord. I leave even to the casual observer to judge, how far they are complied with or neglected. I will now extract a few sentences of great moment, shewing the bearing which these rudiments of discipline have upon the actual service of the field:—

"The chief object of every other movement is, the quick and just formation into line when necessary, and the consequent advance of that

in front towards the enemy. To bring up troops to the attack in imperfect order, is to lose every advantage that discipline proposes, and to present them to the enemy in that very state to which he had hoped by all his best efforts to reduce them." Page 333.

"The halt taking place near the enemy, there is no time then to rectify errors, and to redress the line, but every thing must remain in the situation of that instant; and though a line a little irregularly halted may not be deficient in order, yet it will present exposed flanks of battalions, and will not be in a state to advance further without disorder, or without first correcting its front, even should an enemy give way." Page 344.

"One awkward man imperfect in his march, or whose person is distorted, will derange his division and of course operate on the battalion and line in a still more consequential manner." Page 1.—"One man, by bringing in a shoulder, may change the direction of the march, and oblige the wing of a battalion to run, in order to keep dressed." Page 26.

These extracts are sufficient to evince to your Lordship, in observing the drills and field exercises of the Guards, that several important rudiments of the King's rules and regulations have been most surprisingly overlooked, or mistaken, and even continually transgressed, for near sixteen years past, though commanded by the Sovereign "to be strictly observed and adhered to, without any deviation whatsoever therefrom." This is less, perhaps, to be wondered at, when we reflect upon the manner in which they were adhered to by their author. I fear, that, even under Sir David Dundas's own eyes, in the drill of the Guards, they were utterly neglected. Are we to infer that, when the General's mind was intent upon the ultimate objects of military operations, he forgot the elements of his art? This is no unfrequent case of human weakness. Or, when he compiled his theory from that of the famous Prussian tactician, Saldern, he did not fully comprehend the principles and practical consequences of his own rules? Perhaps this was equally true of the Prussian author and English translator. One thing we know—that Prussia was supposed to be the country most learnedly versed in the art of war, in all the scientific rules which may be learned by rote; and we have seen the short campaign of 1806 and its consequences!

I have mentioned Prussia, my Lord. The fate of that country should teach us two most momentous truths—the danger of relying on the parade and pedantry of military discipline; and the necessity of the utmost vigilance, in observing that the written rules of discipline are substantially adhered to, not left unheeded in books or printed regulations.

In this country, my Lord, it is admitted, that whenever the enemy makes his attack, it will be with so great a force, that we must necessarily have recourse to more than our regular troops. I must, therefore, say a word on the state of our Volunteer Forces. As to these, although I have the utmost confidence in their zeal and bravery, I must declare that, from

what I have seen of those corps established in the metropolis and different parts of the country, they are by no means in the state of discipline which the public has been led to imagine, from the extravagant encomiums in newspapers, on their soldier-like conduct, &c. at their inspections and reviews. Their minds have been wholly employed on the mere useless pomp of parade; and none of them, I believe, can advance ten paces in line, or attempt any other movement, without a vast deal of disorder and confusion. This can be imputed only to the ignorance of their inspecting Field Officers and Adjutants, in all the true principles of military science. If such be the state of our actual discipline, and if our danger be, as is allowed, imminent, what is our most urgent duty? To abolish all that is useless and irksome, and subservient only to parade and show in our actual discipline, and recur to nature and the King's regulations. If we do these things, my Lord, I am convinced, from the experiments which I have made, and from what I have seen effected upon a body of undisciplined men in a month, in an English militia regiment, that in three weeks or a month, by three hours, actual exercise, any of those Corps may be rendered equal to any service, that their country could probably require, under able leaders. Every thing belonging to the mere show of parade should, for the present, be entirely banished, if not for ever; that the minds of the military officers, and of the soldiers, may not be one instant wrested from the solid points of service.

"The use of music or drums" must be "positively forbidden," in the training, "as incompatible with the just and combined movements of any considerable body, and giving false aids to the very smallest. They never persevere in the ordered time, or in any other; are constantly changing measure, create noise, derange the equality of step, and counteract the very end they are supposed to promote."

On the other hand, "the march to and from the field of exercise, in columns, should be considered as one of the most material parts of exercise, and be made with attention, equality of step, just distances, and perfect order." For it is notorious, that the fate of great battles depends on the arrival of the various detachments, at precise spots, at the decisive moment. "No calculations can be made on columns which do not move with an ascertained regularity: a General cannot depend on execution, and therefore can make no combination of time or distance in the arrival of columns at their several points: in many situations, an improperly extended column will be liable to be beat in detail, and before it can be formed. Troops that are seldom assembled for the manoeuvres of war, can hardly feel the necessity of the modes in which a considerable body of infantry must march and move."

But the primary feature of the ameliorated system, deduced from the King's Rules, consists in a change of the most uncomfortably constrained, and erroneous positions of the soldier, in standing and marching, who is daily tortured under very forced and whimsical attitudes, from an absurd notion of their being necessary, in

order to inculcate on his mind what, according to an improved discipline, will be found the position nearly the most unconstrained and natural possible.

Yet the Rules say:—"The soldier must not be puzzled with various and unprofitable ways of attaining the same end. Simplicity and generality of principle are the great objects to be aimed at; they imply perfection in the military machine, as well as in the mechanical one."

In confirmation of these statements, my Lord, it is a gratification to me to announce that these very simple elementary principles have recently been observed by, and in part already reduced to practice, by Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore, in consequence of which, the Regiments lately under his command are enabled to move with a facility and accuracy infinitely surpassing what it can be reasonably presumed the utmost exertions of the Guards could ever effect, according to their present erroneous mode.

But when the principles of muscular action are rightly understood by the instructors of the soldiery, I am confident that a perfect comprehension of the before-mentioned important rudiments may be clearly and firmly impressed upon an ordinary capacity in a very few days; after which, three weeks, or perhaps a fortnight, would suffice to effect the most exact performance necessary, of all the evolutions of the nineteen manoeuvres.

The salutary effects already resulting from this, must be no less gratifying to every benevolent mind, interested in the real welfare of his fellow creatures, than deserving the general attention of the British army. In the above regiments, each Captain is held responsible for every part of the discipline of his company; he exercises it daily, and, by going frequently into their quarters, he takes every opportunity of making himself acquainted with the disposition and habits of every individual. His first object is to excite a laudable spirit of emulation which insures a cheerful and correct discharge of every duty; no man is put under confinement, or brought before a court martial, but for very serious offences, until every mild expedient has been thoroughly tried to correct his ill habits, and have proved utterly ineffectual; no humiliating language, such as could wound the reasonable sensibility of any man, is ever there addressed to the inferior officer or to the soldier.

In directing your Lordship's attention to these momentous truths, it is incumbent on me to add the steps I have already taken to enforce them where they might avail. In the month of January, 1804, I presented to his Royal Highness the Duke of York, a small Military Treatise, containing delineations of the "nineteen manoeuvres," and a selection of all the necessary rules for performing them. The points I have urged, I was anxious to present to the particular attention of his Royal Highness, but presume my object was not comprehended. However, his Royal Highness was pleased to direct Colonel Clinton to express his Royal Highness's thanks for the com-

communication of the same, and to acquaint me that he very much applauded the zeal which led me to the study of these essential points of service, by which I had been enabled to accurately to delineate them; as an example, which his Royal Highness thought "highly worthy of imitation," &c. In acknowledging that flattering letter to Col. Clinton, I took the opportunity of explaining that one of the principal motives of wishing the honour of the Duke of York's patronage for that little compilation, proceeded from its containing a singular mode of imprinting on the mind of the recruit in *one day's exercise*, a perfect idea of the true principles of moving in line, according to his Majesty's Rules and Regulations; which I had never observed, either in that work, or in the exercise of any regiment; but, by which I had made a Volunteer company, that had not been enrolled a month, march several times round a field, situated on the side of a hill of rather steep ascent, with a degree of precision which I had not frequently seen surpassed.

I further addressed a letter to his Royal Highness on the 1st of September, 1807, in which I requested permission to demonstrate to the Commander in Chief, that the most important fundamental rules (without which, precision in those field operations, that in actual service are of the very utmost consequence, must be unattainable), were most egregiously misunderstood, and most widely transgressed in the drill and exercise of the English army.

I protested then, my Lord, and I renew my protestation now, that these requests were prompted purely by a most anxious and insuperable desire to obviate what I presumed to term *human probabilities* of England suffering through a misplaced reliance on *erroneous military systems*, those direful calamities which had recently befallen Austria, &c. To this I received an immediate answer, from the Horse Guards, written by command of his Royal Highness, politely acknowledging my "zeal" &c.

I now turn to your Lordship, and would willingly pledge my life or liberty, were it in my power, for the result, could I succeed in inducing you, my lord, to let the experiment be made under your Lordship's notice; convinced, that under one of several officers whom I could name, with the assistance of two or three non-commissioned officers, easily to be found, and by moderate attention, and practice of a few simple rules, which I could select from the King's Rules and Regulations, together with a little improvement of my own, upon an old method of dressing the divisions of a battalion with promptitude and precision, when forming into line, in the space of six weeks at farthest, any body of troops, now untrained in discipline, should comprehend the principles of all the *nineteen manoeuvres* most perfectly, and perform those operations which are considered to be the most material, with such precision, as it should be evident to your Lordship could never be effected by the Guards, in their present mode of marching; and I would pledge myself, that the worst trained Volunteer corps should, in

a month only, attain the degree of perfection required.

I should have much pleasure in communicating my sentiments upon these points to any military Gentleman, or Officer commanding a Volunteer Corps, any morning he pleases to do me the honour of calling on me for that purpose.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient servant,
N. JEXVELL, late *Serjeant Captain* of
His Majesty's 43d Regiment.
40, Sloane square, Chelsea.

SPANISH NEWS.

[Translated from Spanish papers to the 19th of August.]

Gazette of Government, Aug 15.

The extraordinary *Gazette* of the 8th inst. contains an account of the glorious defence which our troops made on the 5th on the banks of the Tagus at Aranjuez against the repeated attacks of the enemy. The government has now the satisfaction of publishing the circumstances of that brilliant action, in which the discipline, valor and enthusiasm of the defenders of their country were so much distinguished. The whole nation will pay them the merited tribute of praise and gratitude, on reading the following official letter from Gen. Don Francisco Venegas to the Minister of war.

Most Excellent Sir—At half past five in the afternoon of the 4th, I received a letter from the Capt. Gen. Don Gregorio de la Cuesta, in which he communicated to me his determination to march on the night of the 5th, and follow the English army which had marched at day-break, in order to form a junction with it and face that of Sauff which was advancing towards Placentia. I immediately foresaw that my army would be attacked, as soon as Joseph Napoleon and Victor who were in Illiescu and Maqueda, the former with 16,000 men, and the latter with 10,000, should be informed of that movement. This expectation made me go to Aranjuez at day-break on the 5th, accompanied by the principal officers of the artillery and Engineers, with several officers belonging to my staff, for the purpose of examining the position of those divisions, and pointing out the places which they ought to occupy in order to improve the advantages of the ground.

The Brigadier Lacy, whose division formed the van at the bridge Largo, had two leagues to march in order to re-pass the Tagus at the bridge de la Reyna, the only one fit to cross, and it being easy for the enemy to cut-off that division, I immediately directed, that leaving there a body of cavalry, he should fall back and post himself in the twelve streets. I then determined that in case of attack he should occupy the ridge of hills contiguous to Oatigela, which begins at Mount Parassus, and that the passage of the river should be defended to the last extremity. These measures being taken, the only ones then required by the circumstances, I returned to my head-quarters. But scarcely had three hours elapsed, when I received intelligence from Brigadier Don Pedro Augustin Giron, who by seniority commanded

the three divisions, that they had just seen columns of the enemy's infantry, cavalry and artillery, upon the bridge Largo, some having already crossed it; and I successively received accounts of the increase of their numbers, and that near the ford of Anover a great cloud of dust was seen; from all which circumstances I entertained no doubt that the enemy were making a serious attack, and supposed that he had been joined in our rear by troops from Toledo, or the lord of Anover. To guard against all those dangers, I directed Giron to cause Lacy the bridge de la Reyna, to occupy the above mentioned position in the hills of Oatigela, and that after defending vigorously the passage of the river and the other positions, should misfortune oblige him to retreat, it should be towards Ocana, to which place I caused the 4th division to march and post itself in the heights which are on the left of the road to Aranjuez, with the triple object of assisting that place, if necessary, favoring the retreat of those troops in case of misfortune, and resisting the expected attack from Toledo Anover, sending part of his cavalry towards that ford, to observe the troops which were reported to be there, and oppose their passage. These arrangements having been made, the attack took place, of which the following is the account given by the Brigadier Don Pedro Augustin Giron. Most excellent sir, on the morning of the 5th, being at Aranjuez, and having the command, owing to my seniority of the 1st, 2d and 3d divisions of this army, the 1st division posted at the bridge Largo over the river Xarama, in pursuance of your excellency's positive orders, began to retire from that point, and at the same instant a strong corps of the enemy's cavalry appeared on the hill de la Reyna, which charged the advance guard of the division at that place; but as we had that part as the remainder of the division continued its march with its accustomed gallantry and coolness.

The enemy advanced, and the division re-passed the Tagus at the bridge de la Reyna, and seeing a great number of the enemy's troops descending from the hills of the same name, and no longer doubting but that his intention was to attack us, I ordered the bridge to be broken down, and took such measures as I thought most suitable for the defence of our important post—The brigadier Don Louis Lacy, with his first division under his command, was eligibly posted on some heights which protected the defence of the bridge de la Reyna; the troops of the second and third division were distributed at the other points.

(In the original is a long description of the manner in which the different corps were posted, which we omit as it would be unintelligible without a very minute local knowledge of the field of battle.)

These arrangements being made, the enemy appeared at half past two in the afternoon on the right bank of the river, and began to engage with a division of the third company of sappers which hastened to meet them in the garden of Don Antonio, and a moment afterwards with the whole regiment of Velez Malaga. In a short time the artillery commenced firing and

action became more general; the principal attack of the enemy being on the left, I ordered the first battalion of Royal Spanish guards to assist the regiment of Velez Malaga, which after the example of its brave Colonel, fighting with the greatest obstinacy. The battalion of guards commanded by the captain Grenadiers Ferrer, and led by the Major General of the division under my command, Lieut. Col. Don Jose Martinez de San Mar, marched to its post, exposed (rather than by a short circuit) to a shower of grape shot, which though it wounded the Lieut. Col. D. Fernando Salamanca and several soldiers, did in the smallest degree alter the tranquil intrepid march of his corps, at all times mounted.

The enemy's fire became more and more thick, and ours was in no respect inferior: the excellent regiment of Ecija stationed on the edge Verde, fired with an ardor and celerity, which merited the praise and admiration of all brave men. The artillery with that superiority which they have already acquired over that of the enemy engaged with it, almost within pistol shot: the regiment of Alpujarras, and three companies of Sappers sustained with the greatest equality the heavy fire of the enemy's cannon, and with that of their muskets pushed the celerity of those who advanced. The regiment which defended the bridges de la Reyna bravely sustained the attack.

Such determined resistance in all quarters, made the enemy give way, but a moment afterwards they again renewed the charge with more vigor upon the left and all the other points; but they met with equal valor in the defence. Seven inch howitzer, commanded by Lieut. Don Juan Sequeda, was sent to the bridge Verde, and circumstances rendered it necessary for him and his men to pass between two fires in order to arrive as soon as possible at the place of his destination, which he did without hesitation with an intrepidity which does much honor to that officer, as to the highly respectable corps in which he serves. The battery of the bridge of Barcas was reinforced by an eight pounder from the second division, and its brave commander Captain Don Miguel Antonio Panes having been mortally wounded, the command was taken by Lieut. Col. Don Gaspar Hermosa, who had accompanied Sequeda in the dangerous transportation of the howitzer to the battery of Barcas, with unequalled bravery and skill; nor must it be forgotten that in the interval of half an hour between the wounding of Panes and the arrival of Hermosa, the battery was commanded by Corporal Vicente Navarro, who kept up the fire without abatement, twice silencing the enemy's artillery in presence of the commandant of the division Lieut. Col. Don Alexandro Cuba, and particularly distinguishing himself. Another seven inch howitzer, placed in the grove which looks towards the islet, opposite to the road to the bridge Verde, did much damage to the enemy.

The brigadier Don Louis Lacy, commandant of the first division, as soon as he observed the terrible attack of the enemy upon our left, being well assured that the post he occupied was safe,

of his own accord took the honorable resolution of flying to our assistance with the division under his command.

Seven companies of the regiment of Alpujarras were sent to the bridge Verde, the companies of Grenadiers and chasseurs remaining at important points in the gardens of the Prince.

The regiment of Ronda, commanded by its Colonel Don Joaquin Virees, had been sent to the garden of the Infant Don Antonio, where it distinguished itself.—the fire was most intense, the artillery and infantry fought with obstinacy—the cavalry commanded by this old and distinguished officer Don Diego Bailestros, suffering with the greatest coolness the fire to which it was exposed, plainly showed that it was ready to make the last effort should circumstances require it; the greatest order and the tranquility of true courage reigned in all parts in the midst of the most dreadful fire, till at length the enemy, convinced that they could not overcome such firmness, and tired of an incessant and bloody combat, desisted from their enterprise, and retired when it grew dark from all points.

It is impossible for me to depict to your excellency the enthusiasm and intrepidity of the troops, who in the midst of an intense fire, shouted the name of our beloved sovereign at the moment most suitable to a nation which is brave and ardently desirous of glory.

(Here follows the names of many officers who distinguished themselves. Venegas' letter thus concludes.)

The loss which we have sustained in the action is 200 killed and wounded; and that of the enemy, according to the information we have received, 300 killed, and about 1000 wounded.

God preserve your Excellency many years,
Head Quarters of Tembleque, Aug. 8, 1809.
FRANCISCO VENEGAS.

His Excellency Don Antonio Cornil.

QUEBEC, OCTOBER 30, 1809

There is nothing new, from Europe, since our last, of any great importance. The latest London dates are of the 31st of August. Sir A. Wellesley is raised to the peerage, by the title of Lord Viscount Wellington. But, what is still more honorable to him, he is appointed, by the Spanish Junta, Generalissimo in Spain. As these promotions, and particularly the latter, will place much weight and power in his hands, we are in hopes that he will be enabled to arouse the energies of the Spanish armies; while his brother, Lord Wellesley, may invigorate the councils of the Junta. These things would be particularly necessary at the moment of their receiving advices, in Spain, of the armistice on the banks of the Danube.

We perceive by the last accounts that the British, in Spain, had retreated to the southward, a plentiful country. The idea, in our last, was that their retreat was to the westward towards Portugal.

From Germany, the advices are that negotiations for a peace are going on. From their tardiness, a rupture may yet be hoped; though we are not without our fears of a pacific arrangement.

From the Scheldt, if the expedition be persevered in, we may expect to hear of warm work. The times require great efforts and some sacrifices.—Should a peace take place on the continent, Great Britain will have to put forth all her strength, in her

defence; but we dread not the event, knowing the power, patriotism, public virtue and unanimity of the nation.

COMMUNICATION

It is to be hoped that the public will now be satisfied that a road, direct from this to the head of the Connecticut river, would give a supply of beef to this market, sufficient to reduce the price of that article, one or two pence on the pound. It is pleasing to see between twenty and thirty fine American oxen, lately come in through the Shipton road. If a further subscription were made for clearing that road, there remains not the least doubt, but that it could be made passable for carriages; and then what advantages would be derived by every class of people, this place being only 237 miles from Portland; and 100 miles of that road, from the Connecticut river to Portland, now turnpike; and from Portland to Boston only 112 miles.—Forty miles of road is made on this side of the Canada line, and 21 from here to La Beauce.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 19th Oct. 1809.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN CHIEF has been pleased to make the following appointments:

THOMAS MANN, Esq. Overseer of the Salmon and other Fisheries in the Interior District of Gaspé, in the room of RONALD M'DONALD, deceased.

BONAVENTURE PANET, THOMAS PORTEUS, JACOB OLDHAM, HENRY M'KENZIE, and JOSEPH TURGEON, Esquires, to try Causes under the Statute of 43 Geo. 3d, Chap. 15, in the County of Effingham and in that part of the County of Leinster known by the name of Seigniorie Pungon.

JOHN CHESSEY and IGNACE RAIZENNE, Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal.

GENERAL ELECTION, MEMBERS ELECTED.

William Henry—EDWARD BOWEN,
Island of Orleans—JEROME MARTINEAU,
without a Poll.

Hereford.—FERREOL ROI, the former member, and F. BLANCHET, after a Poll of two hours, when Mr. TURGEON withdrew.

Dorchester.—PIERRE LANGLOIS, the former member, and J. T. TASCHEREAU, formerly a member for the same county. At this Election, Mr. Caldwell, the former member, and Mr. Têtu of Quebec, were Candidates, and a Poll was opened, but it was closed the first day, during a temporary absence of these gentlemen.

Montreal, Easterly Ward—JOSEPH PAFNEAU, a member of several preceding Parliaments, and JAMES STUART, the former member; without opposition.

Lower Town of Quebec.—PIERRE BEDARD and JOHN JONES the former members. This Election was actively, though good humouredly contested for three days. The unsuccessful Candidates were Messrs. IRVINE and DE SALABERRY.

State of the Poll at the close—

BEDARD	340,
JONES	270,
IRVINE	220,
DE SALABERRY	118,

These Rivers, 27th Oct.—The election for this Borough took place on Tuesday last—we have not yet had a harder contest, previous to the commencement of the Poll, than on the present occasion. A shew of hands however conveyed clearly the sense of the Electors. A Poll was demanded, and when the unsuccessful candidate withdrew the numbers stood—for Mr. Bell 86—Mr. Bideaux 79—Mr. Hart 32. Messrs. Bell and Bideaux were of course declared duly elected.

MARRIED—On Wednesday, Mr. THOMAS BURWIS, Commander of one of H. M. Ships, on Lake Erie, to Miss A. FRASER, of this city.
DIED—On Wednesday, Mrs. — SINCLAIR, wife of Capt. Sinclair, Royal Artillery.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

- ARRIVED.**
- Oct. 23—Schooner Good Intent, Akerman, 34 days from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to Mr. Painter, cargo rum and ballast.
 - 24th—Schooner Mentor, Smith, 27 days from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to Irvine, Macnaught & Co. in ballast.
 - 25th—Ship Handley Grove, Conforth, 86 days from London, to Wagner & Ritchie, in ballast.
 - Schooner St. Anne, Filleul, 32 days from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to J. Coltman & Co cargo rum and pitch.
 - Ship Helsingford, Bolin, 65 days from London, to Wagner & Ritchie, in ballast.
 - Schooner Two Brothers, Quinton, 30 days from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to Mr. Painter, cargo rum and sugar.
 - Schooner Two Sisters; Dran, 34 days from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to Mr. Marrett, cargo rum and sugar.
 - 27th—Bark Advice, Major, 24 days from Hull, to Messrs Benson & Flower, in ballast—Passenger, Mr. John Byron.
 - 28th—Ship Sarah, Anderson, from Liverpool, sailed 31st August, to ———, in ballast.
 - Bark Sarah, Robertson, 11 weeks from Liverpool, to G. & W. Hamilton, cargo Salt.
 - 30th—Ship Aurora, Sadler, 2 months and 6 days from Hull, to ———, in ballast.
 - Brig Ariel, Brown, 24 days from Halifax, to Government, in ballast.

- CLEARED.**
- Brig Henry, Cannon, Liverpool, Sept. 13
 - Schooner Friends, Holly, Newfoundland, 14
 - Ship Ocean, Hamilton, Irvine, 15
 - Brig Speedy, Matthew, Newfoundland, 16
 - Brig Joice, Ryan, New Ross, 17
 - Ship Ann, Weatherby, Newcastle, 18
 - Brig Concord, Lascelles, Dublin, 19
 - Ship Quebec, Harvey, Liverpool, 20
 - Brig Zephyrus, Rimington, London, 21
 - Ship Brutus, Rayner, Dublin, 22
 - Ship Fanny, Duhamel, Newfoundland, 23
 - Schooner Prevoyante, Babin, ditto 24
 - Ditto Diligente, Boucher, ditto 25
 - Ship Perseverance, Elliot, Newcastle, 26
 - Ship William & Ann, Fountain, London, 27
 - Brig Ceres, Robertson, London, 28
 - Brig Friendship, Scott, Liverpool, 29
 - Brig Baltic, Goble, Portsmouth, 30
 - Ship Venerable, Dye, London, 31
 - Ship Albion, Bedford, Chatham, 1

- Schooner La Paix, Vigneau, Halifax,
- Schooner Cleopatra, Fougere, ditto,
- Brig Friends, Dawson, Liverpool,
- Snow Nancy, Brown, London,
- Brig Friends, Ballintyne, Leith,
- Brig Amity, Dawson, London,
- Brig Maria, Dunning, London,
- Brig Oak, Thompson, Greenock,
- Brig Nancy, Samson, London,
- Schooner Mary, Duhamel, St. John's,
- Brig Nile, Piper, Whitehaven,
- Brig Nancy, Colston, Greenock,
- Brig Milburn, Jackson, London,
- Ship Ann, Gibson, Sheerness,
- Brig John, Kennedy, London,
- Brig Pacific, Wharton, London,

THEATRE.
For the Benefit of Mrs. Stanley.
ON MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, 1829, will be presented, a celebrated Comedy, called the
BELLE'S STRATAGEM.
 End of the Play a Monody on the death of Sir John Moore, will be recited by Mrs Stanley.
 To which will be added the Farce of
HIGH LIFE BELOW STAIRS.
 [For further particulars see the Bills.]

THE new Ship **SAMPSON**, now loading at Mr. Brehaut's Wharf, will take 100 tons on freight. apply to **D. ANDERSON & Co** Quebec, 30th, October, 1829.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE LOWER TOWN OF QUEBEC: GENTLEMEN,

I SHALL begin this address of grateful acknowledgements with the concluding clause of my letter dated the 10th instant, soliciting your suffrages to represent you again in the Provincial Parliament, viz.—“His Excellency the Governor in Chief, by the constitutional exercise of the royal prerogative, in calling a new Parliament has recurred to the sense of His Majesty's subjects; I follow his example, I appeal unto you.”

On this celebrated day this cause in appeal was decided in my favor, without one shilling of expence or cost, though arts were, to my knowledge, and to that of others whose veracity no one dare question, successfully employed in seducing many who had promised their votes to me; and tho' I had to “wrestle not only against flesh and blood, but against power, against spiritual wickedness in high places.” (a)

The victory is triumphant; let us rejoice; let us sing—

I, O Præns, I, O Præns! (b)

It is decidedly known that if I had not been chosen before, I would not have offered myself on this occasion; that I wished the English interest to be consulted about the representation of the Lower Town; that I myself had determined to solicit an assembly of the English voters, and if they wished me to retire in favor of another of their nomination, I should most cheerfully have

(a) I have other Truisms than these in Banco.

(b) Songs of Joy and Triumph among the acci-

do. done it, and would have gone with a depre-
do. sion from them to wait on a few of the
do. leading characters among the Canadian
do. electors, to whom I would have declared
do. that I had taken the resolution to retire, had
do. they would approve (as I am sure they
do. would) the Gentleman so proposed—
do. Here, Gentlemen, is the picture of a man
do. free from vanity and void of ambition, full
do. of good-will to his fellow citizens, and whose
do. sole object was to prevent discord and dis-
do. traction in the town. This unassuming dis-
do. position, this moderation of temper was
do. neglected; measures of friendly arrangement
do. and conciliating accommodation were not
do. adopted; I was not even consulted. I may
do. add that I alone have kept open the door of
do. representation, in the Lower Town, to the Eng-
do. lish; every man abandoned it; (c) but for
do. me it would have been closed against them,
do. and it is probable the stern gate would not
do. have been unbarred without violent com-
do. motion. And after all this, I was to be con-
do. sidered, without consultation, without any rea-
do. son assigned, without impeachment of in-
do. dependence, disinterestedness, integrity or
do. talent, *Prok Pudor! Prob Pudor!* (d) Expressive
do. silence! muse their praise! O Jerusalem,
do. Jerusalem, there will be great lamentations
do. within thy walls! and lo! methinks I hear
do. them already in thy streets, many of thy sons
do. have repented and avowed they were de-
do. ceived. (e)

Mr. Jacob Poyer had as much right to interfere in the representation, and to turn out a member of the Upper Town, as any extraneous Candidate or any man in office, high or low, had to interfere with, or send down Mr. De Salaberry to the Lower Town, either in June or October. Our friend Jacob, in their opinion, was guilty of imprudence, they should not have followed his example. Mr. De Salaberry who is much esteemed among us, was compelled (by whom he can best tell) to stand in the Hustings the two last days (and cold ones they were) for four hours each day, when he and every body else knew that his succeeding was out of every calculation. I declare, some months ago, that there was a mystery in this proceeding; I think I have developed it; the vista, it is true, is obscure, it is a propitiatory sacrifice, I was the designed victim the offering was extremely acceptable.

I could exhibit scenes of unkindness and inconsistency among my neighbours, men of sense and worth; I forbear; in my own mind I draw the veil of oblivion, and to the public the curtain is dropt.

Not so with certain characters who have been guilty of the most unwarrantable and indecent interference; with them *Hæc Velle, hæc Falso* (c) may be palatable physic, and Pomp may take it, but I will not to meet is nauseous, I never could stomach it. The Gentlemen in office may hear from me in a Narrative which I have in contemplation to publish, and greater men than they, have

(c) No less than five or six were invited in 1828, who refused.

(d) For shame, for shame.

(e) This is my will, thus I command.

been brought, before now, to the bar of the Commons, to answer interrogatories.

Reports have been circulated about dis-crepancy; this is a stale trick in our town. It may have been levelled at me, I will strike at the root of the vile calumny and detestable principle by a decisive declaration that I have as much loyalty and attachment to my king and country, and am as much interested for the peace and welfare of the province as any man in it, not excepting those of the highest rank and highest rank; and whoever asserts or insinuates anything to the contrary, is guilty of a falsehood—Others may be insulted and silent, I will not; I court no smiles, and I fear no towns.

The decision of the day shews that the power Town of Quebec is not to be governed or controuled by a triumvirate or a dictator. I have pleasure in stating that the greatest harmony prevailed among the four Candidates who manifested to each other that courtesy and complaisance that becomes men of ingenuous and liberal minds that can entertain reciprocal good-will and friendship, though engaged, for the moment, in popular and political competition; it is an example that those who have or affect to have superior consequence may follow with advantage.

I take this opportunity to offer my thanks to Mr. Voyer, the Returning Officer, for his impartial and gentleman-like conduct.

Gentlemen, the confidence you have placed in me shall not be abused; and so I bid you a hearty farewell.

JOHN JONES.
Quebec, 25th October, 1809.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE LOWER TOWN OF QUEBEC.

GENTLEMEN. ALTHOUGH I have not had the honor to be returned as a Representative for the Lower Town of Quebec, my warmest thanks and acknowledgments are not the less due to that respectable part of my fellow Citizens who at the late election came forward in my behalf:—And I beg leave to assure them, that I shall always gratefully retain a just sense of the interest they took on that occasion:—It is likewise a pleasing reflection to me, that no undue measure in the endeavor to obtain the honor I looked up to, could be attributed either to my friends, or, to him, who with due respect subscribes himself

Your most obedient, and Very humble Servant
JAMES IRVINE.
Quebec, 26th October, 1809.

AUX ELECTEURS DE LA BASSE VILLE DE QUEBEC.

MESSIEURS. QUOIQUE Je n'ai pas eu l'honneur d'être rapporté comme un Représentant pour la Basse Ville de Québec, mes plus sincères remerciemens et ma reconnaissance n'en sont pas moins dus à cette partie respectable de mes Concitoyens, qui à la dernière Election se sont avancés en ma faveur: et je prends la liberté de les assurer que je conserverai toujours une juste reconnaissance de l'intérêt qu'ils ont pris en cette occasion: Ce m'est aussi une réflexion agréable, que, dans les efforts pour obtenir l'honneur auquel j'aspirais, on ne peut at-

tribuer aucune mesure injuste, soit à mes amis, ou à celui qui se dit avec respect,
Votre très humble et

Obedissant Serviteur,
JAMES IRVINE.
Quebec, 26e. Octobre, 1809.

District of } COURT OF KING'S BENCH,
of } Superior Term.
Quebec. } Friday, the 20th October, 1809.
William Smith, Plff. vs. Stafford & Burn,
Dfns.

IT is ordered on motion of the Plaintiff and with the consent of the Defendant Stafford, and that of the parties who have been permitted to intervene in this cause, that the Timber seized by the Sheriff of this District, in virtue of the writ of *saife conservatoire* in this cause, be sold by the Sheriff of the District of Quebec, and that the monies arising therefrom do remain in his hands, subject to the further order of this Court, respecting the same.

(Signed) PYKE & PERRAULT, P B R.
A true copy, ED. BOWEN, for Plaintiff

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that, pursuant to the foregoing rule of Court, the Timber seized, belonging to the said Defendants, as appears by my *Procès Verbal* of seizure, will be sold, to the best and highest bidders, at St. Roch's Suburb, near the river St. Charles, where the greatest part of the said Timber now lies, on MONDAY, the sixth day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when the conditions of sale will be made known, by
JA. SHEPHERD, Sheriff.
Quebec, 28th October, 1809.

NOTICE. ELEVEN bales of Woollens, landed from the Brig Fletcher, from Liverpool, marked P. 1 & 11, and consigned to order, are in the Subscribers' Stores, where the Owner is requested to apply
HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB.
Quebec, 27th. October, 1809.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS. GOOD old London particular Madeira Wine in Pipes and quarter Casks, a few pipes Port Wine, 11 pipes Fayal Wine, good merchantable and West India Cod Fish, a few casks Seal Oil, Rum, Muscovado Sugar, 8 hundred bushels good white and a few bushels green Pease, about 5 thousand bushels clean and merchantable Wheat, 20 chests Hyson Skin Tea, 5 thousand Staves.
PETER BREHAUT & Co,
Quebec, 30th Oct. 1809

WANTED immediately, an upper Servant for a single Gentleman, he must have an undeniable character from his last place, and if approved of, Wages will be only a secondary consideration—Apply to this Office.
Quebec, 28th October, 1809.

UN Gentilhomme non-marié a besoin, immédiatement, d'un bon domestique, qui peut être bien recommandé. S'il est approuvé, les Gages seront la moindre considération.—S'adresser à l'Imprimerie.
Quebec, 28e. Octobre, 1809.

THOMAS AYLWIN'S Sale advertised in the last paper to have taken place this day, is postponed to the 7th Proximo.
Quebec, 30th October, 1809.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold on THURSDAY morning, 2d Nov. without reserve at JAMES GRAY'S Auction Room.

A VERY general and extensive assortment of Goods, just landed from London and Liverpool. Sale will beg'n at TEN o'clock precisely.
Quebec, 23d October, 1809

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

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

JOHN STRACHAN.
CORNWALL, Upper Canada, Sept. 11, 1809

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FOR SALE—a quantity of excellent Port Wine in bottles—ALSO, imitation Russia Sheetting, Sail Cloth, strong Sacking, Cotton Bagging and Oznaburga, Cotton Shirting striped and plain, Bed Tick, Threads white and coloured—20 dozen printed Shaws—a bale of Carpeting and Hearth Rugs; Aberdeen Stockings of various sizes from 12s. to 28s. per dozen—100 pair strong Shoes for men and 20 pair for children—40 reams of Foolscap and wrapping paper, a few portable Writing Desks, and a quantity of bar Iron square and flat assorted—likewise an extensive assortment of broad and narrow Woolen Cloths, which will be sold cheap—
CHRISTIE, BAIRD & Co.
Mountain Street, 20th Sept. 1809.

JUST 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.
Quebec, 19th. June, 1809.

JUST ARRIVED, AND FOR SALE. TWO hundred Firkins this summer Butter, sweet and good, fit for the West India market, 12 Chests Shouchong Tea, containing 30lb. each, imported this year, fresh, 12 Chests Hyson Skin, ditto, Ladies twist Tobacco, in small Rolls, very good.
Apply to
WILLIAM SMITH.
Ship Chandler & Grocer, Lower Town.
Quebec, 14th August, 1809.

TOILE à voile de New Castlé à vendre par PATTERSON & Co.
Baptistes de la Douanne, Quebec, Sept. 18 1809.

WANTED—a good steady MILLER—apply to
MOSES HART.
Three Rivers.

7

6

21

18

7

3

THE SUBSCRIBERS have for sale, at their Stores, Lower Town:—

- 300 Pipes and Hhds. L. P., L. M. and C. Teneriffe Wine of the best quality, now landing from the Elizabeth Sarah, capt. Young, direct from the Island;
- 150 Pans, Jamaica and Leeward Island Rum;
- 30 Hhds. Muscovado } Sugar,
- 10 Hhds. Loaf }
- 120 Chests prime Single Tea,
- 4 Hhds. James River Tobacco,
- 60 Hhds. Rice,
- 4 Tons Copper in assorted rods,
- 1000 Barrels superfine and fine Flour,
- 8 M. Bushels excellent Wheat,
- 900 Quintals Ship Bread,
- 250 Bushels Pease,
- 26 Barrels Pearl Ash,
- 3 Patent Cables, 7 a 8 1/2 inch
- 50 M. feet of square Pine Timber,
- 10 M. feet of do. Oak do.

JOHN MURE & Co.

Quebec, 1st July, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having occasion for the whole of the Beach from Pointe à Piseau to Mr. Osborne's Timber ground, and also at Wolfe's Cove, cannot permit any Rafts to be landed there but such as are deliverable to them. All others will be subject to the charge of 20s. per Crib, as fixed by Law, for every twenty-four hours they remain, which will be exacted.

No person whatever has any right to sell or deliver timber or lumber of any kind on the above mentioned beach, but the subscribers or their Agent, Mr. DANIEL GRANT, residing there, and the Cutlers are to deliver none thence but by their leave on pain of personal responsibility.—Experience renders it necessary for the subscribers also to caution purchasers against receiving Lumber from their Timber ground without previous application to themselves or Agent.

MURE & JOLLIFFE.
JOHN MURE & Co.
LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE

Quebec, 5th July, 1809.

DAVID ANDERSON & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------|
| Corderoys, | Woolens assorted, |
| Thicksets, | Hats, silk and common, |
| Velvets, | Linen, |
| Quiltings, | Iron, |
| Calicoes, | Nails, |
| Handkerchiefs, | Hoops, |
| Nankeens, | Whiting, |
| Cotton Hose, | Earthenware, |
| Ferrets &c. | Blackware, |
| Velvet Ribbons | Cordage twice laid, |
| Tapes &c. | Bottles, |
| Cambric Muslins, | Flint Glassware, |
| Umbrellas, | Coppers. |

ALSO.

Cheese, Raisins, Currants, Brandy, and best London particular Madeira Wine, a few pipes of which are old and of a very superior quality.

The whole is a consignment which will be sold very low, in order to effect immediate sales.

Quebec, 5th June, 1809.

CARPETING.

THE SUBSCRIBER has received by the Ship Mars, Capt. Harvey, from Greenock, Two Bales of fine quality, which is now open at his Store No. 1 Garden Street, opposite the Wood and Hay Market—and being a consignment will be sold low for Cash or short Credit, either by Piece or Yard.

MATTW. TODD.

QUEBEC, 16th October, 1809.

IF any of the heirs of Mr. GEORGE TARRANT, who left Boston, in New England, about the year 1726, for some part of this province or Nova Scotia, are living, they are requested to give information to the subscribers, at Montreal, who can inform them of some land which they inherit from him.

JOHN FROTHINGHAM & Co.
Montreal, 12th October, 1809.

FOR SALE.

At the Store formerly belonging to John Munro & Co, opposite the Queen's wharf, corner of St. Peter Street.

ALL kinds ship Chandlery, Cordage assorted, Oakum, Tar, Rosin, Turpentine, Pitch, Hyson, Green, and Souchong Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Sugar in Hhds. & Barrels, Loaf, single & double do Jamaica Brandy, Grenada Rum, St. Croix do, Molasses, Brandy, Spanish do, Holland Gin, American do. Jamaica Shrub, Madeira, Port, Teneriffe and Spanish Wines, real Spanish Segars, Plug Tobacco in small Kegs, twist do in small casks, fine cut do, Tamarinds in small Kegs, Nutmegs & Cloves, London Brown stout in Casks of 8 to 12 doz. each, Pork, Beef, Hams, new Butter in small Kegs, made this year, yellow and sweet, Flower, Peas, Biscuit, Paint Oil, Lamp do, Paints of all colours, Ketchup, and Queen Sauces

WILLIAM SMITH.

Quebec, 24th July, 1809.

FOR SALE,

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

- 400 Kegs, of 25 and 30lb. each, best American and Upper Canada Butter.
- 500 do. do. do.
- 100 Boxes moulded Tapers & Candles,
- 150 do. Chandeliers,
- 10 Cwt. best green Coffee,
- 200 Barrels Upper and Lower Canada prime Pork,
- 500 do. American and do. prime Beef.

And a few Hogsheads Best Seal Oil.

C. SMITH.

Lower Town Quebec, May 22d, 1809.

FOR SALE.

- 40 M. feet Pine Timber.
- 20 do. feet Oak do.
- 20 do. Standard Staves.

Apply to

GEORGE SYMES.

Quebec, 29th May, 1809.

WANTED, a few boxes of Potash, to complete the stores of the Brig TRITON, lying at Mr. Munro's wharf.—apply to the capt. on board.

Quebec, 22d. Oct. 1809.

PATTERSON & Co. HAVE FOR SALE—

a few Bales of Canvas.

Custom House Buildings, Quebec,
30th July, 1809.

LES Souignés ont à vendre une quantité d'excellent Vin de Port en bouteilles, de si de la toile de Russie imitée, toile à voile grosse toile et Osabourgs.—Cotton à chemise rayé et uni—Coutils, Fil blanc et de couleur, 20 douzaines de Shawls peints, une Balle de tapis et tapis de toyer, Bas d'Aberdeen de différentes grandeurs de puis 11s. jusqu'à par douz, 100 paires de souliers forts pour les hommes et 20 paires pour les enfants, Rames de papier à écrire et à enveloppe, quelques Bureaux portatifs et une quantité de fer barres, quarrées et plattes, usorties; et un assortiment étendu de draps larges et étroits qui seront vendus à des conditions raisonnables.

CHRISTIE, BAIRD & Co.

Rue la Montagne,

Québec, le 20 Septembre, 1809.

A VENDRE,

PAR vente privée aux Magazins du Souignés No. 1, à la Canoterie.—Un assortiment tendu de marchandises sèches qu'il vendra à prix raisonnables pour argent comptant, consistant en Flutings, Draps, Duffins, Bèzes, Flanelles Indiennes, Shawls, Bonnets rouges, Bas de coton de laine, et de soie, Bazins, Nanquins, Frappes, Corderoys, Velours, Laines, Gants de Coton pour hommes et pour femmes, Coton à chemises, les d'Irlande, Fil, Demelles de fil et de coton, Souliers et Bottines pour les Messieurs et les Dames, Attaches de Ionliers, Boutons; Gailons, Corsets, net, Epingles, Aiguilles, Gingham, Indiennes, meubles, Pantalons de Dames, Chapeaux pour Messieurs et les Dames, Huile d'Olive, Vais Vaillaux de fer blanc pour le lait, Tons &c, verres, Pipes, Bouchons pour le Vin et la Bière, de coton, Peignes d'ivoire et de Corne, et les Dames, Centreaux de table, Canifs, Fromages, Cheshire et cheddar, Cloux, Fiches, Godendardes, Egobines, Papiers à friser, Pèles et Bèzes, Thé de métal, 100 caisses de vitres de toute grandeurs, 100 paniers de Fayance blanche et bleu, 25 canes de verres &c simples et doubles, Fer en barres en baguettes, Acier, Faux et Faucilles et autres d'autres articles trop longs à mentionner. Il faut que le tout soit petitivement vendu.

THO. WILSON.

Il a aussi reçu dernièrement d'Aberdeen par Favorite, de Londres, par le Suzanne et de Liverpool par le Martha, un assortiment complet de draps, Bonnets, ce nuit de toutes barres pour les Messieurs et les Maitres, Dames, Caftimires superfins, Culottes à patesons sans mètre, confortables, pour les Dames et Messieurs grand Shawls, Gingham, Mouchoirs de coton, Cotton à mèches et Fil de coton en pelotes, blanc simple et double en caisses, et ont quantité d'autres articles.

AUSSEI quelques milliers de Planches d'une pose de la meilleure qualité, venant de Kamouraska de St. Louis.

Quebec, 21e. Juin, 1809.

Hessian Boots.

A FEW dozen of good quality, just received and for sale at seven dollars pair; also, 100 doz. worn and wearred Stockings, from 16s. 10 p. per doz.—and 200 doz wheat Bags at 1s. 6d. apply to

HENRY DEAVES,

at Mr. Todd's Wharf, St. Peter Street.

Printed and published for THOMAS CART, No. 1, St. Lewis Street, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, No. 39, Buade Street.