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MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.

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[No. 19.]

From BELL'S MESSENGER—Nov. 23.

COURT OF INQUIRY.

The details of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry will be found in our paper of this day, given with a fidelity, and strictness as to particular points, which we doubt not will be highly gratifying to our readers.

It would perhaps be of little importance, at the present moment, to speculate upon the issue of this inquiry.

The Convention of Cintra can be of little consequence, now that, to all probability, the cause itself is lost—Candour moreover obliges us to confess, that the popular clamour against the makers of this Convention is proved to be in some measure groundless—The public voice has been stubborn, fierce, and loud; but so precipitate in accusation, and altogether so noisy and indistinct, that the reproach of his Majesty to the Petition of his worthy Citizens of London, seems, according to the progress of the present investigation, to be not altogether inapplicable to the general body of his subjects.

It strikes us forcibly that there will be no Court-Martial—That the Court of Inquiry will begin and finish this business.—After the narrative of Sir Hew Dalrymple it seems difficult to affect him with any thing criminal; in deed, it will be almost necessary to acquit him without any further molestation.

He was a Commander in Chief under very awkward circumstances—He was appointed to act after every thing had been done to puzzle and confound him—Sir A. Wellesley was pointed out to him as one chiefly possessed of the confidence of the Ministers at home; so that in fact Sir Hew, with a nominal military control, was but a subordinate Commander.—Hence an unavoidable jealousy between the two—Sir Arthur wins a battle which Sir Hew does not think proper to follow up; and Sir Hew commences a negotiation which Sir Arthur is unwilling to conclude.

Such is the appearance of things upon the first blush; but after diving more deeply into the matter, it appears that the battle of Vimiera was a victorious repulse of the enemy,—honorable, to the unconquerable gallantry of the British troops, but, at the same time, it was anything but a DEFEAT, as the accounts of the Gazette, and Sir Arthur's friends have represented it—And it is chiefly to the bragging details of this victory, and the lofty expectations which it gave rise to, that the Commanders must impute the intemperance of the present popular clamour against them.

After the battle of Vimiera, Sir Hew plainly proves that he had neither cavalry, artillery, nor provisions, to pursue the enemy; he therefore made a Convention, to which Sir A. Wellesley assented, so far as the Convention exists in its present shape. But Sir A. Wellesley likewise DISSENTED!—He did so; but it was a dissent little better, according to our opinion, than an unworthy finesse to shift off imputation from himself.

He covers himself under a pretended screen of discipline, and talks big in bye play, and when he is out of hearing.

He assented before Sir Hew Dalrymple; he assented before General Kellerman; but to some of his private friends, who are brought forward as witnesses, he expressed himself discontented, and in terms of reprobation.—Surely this has somewhat the appearance of nick.

Sir Hew Dalrymple seems to have acted openly and boldly.—He negotiated, he says, from a necessity which all his officers acknowledge, and in which all who were called to consult with him agreed that it was prudent to negotiate.—He may have been guilty of an error in judgment; but that was all his guilt.

—He says, that "the advantages of the Convention, were, in his opinion, distinctly these—the expulsion from Portugal of the French forces, and the accession to Spain (during the favorable season) of the British; and also the avoiding of the difficulties into which the army would have been plunged, had the enemy been allowed to cross the Tagus, and to stand a long siege. That the convention had in the progress of the negotiation been considerably modified; that the 12th article in particular had been materially altered; that the whole had been submitted to the judgment of Sir J. Moore, and the other Lieutenant Generals of the army, and that he had no reason to believe that it experienced their disapprobation; in saying this however, he begged not to be understood as wishing to interpose a barrier between himself and the responsibility attached to the discharge of that most important duty in which he had suddenly and unexpectedly found himself engaged.

This is highly honorable and manly—there is a brave defiance of any thing that is sneaking, or second hand.

We shall dwell no more upon this point, but refer our readers to the Report of the Court.

From a late London paper.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

On Thursday night was produced, for the first time, a new Drama, entitled "Venoni; or, The Novice of St. Mark's."

The Author of this Play, Mr. Lewis, has borrowed his fable from the French; but many of the incidents of the plot, and much of the language, he has supplied from the gloomy stores of his own imagination.

It is needless to dwell upon the peculiar talent of Mr. Lewis. The horrors of the CASTLE SPECTRE, and the terrors of ADELWORN, the OUT-LAW, are yet fresh upon the memory. The Author seems to have resolved in this Piece to exceed himself. He has stirred up the cauldron of human calamity, and pressed its every ingredient into his service.

It is the observation of Aristotle in one of his Poetics, that there is a certain *acme* in human suffering, an extreme of dramatic misery, which excites in the mind of the spectator so powerful a sympathy, that if a Poet can represent his Hero under the effect of these sufferings, nothing further is required to interest the general feeling. But with that sagacity peculiar to himself, which ever leads this celebrated Author to mark the boundaries of his most general positions, and to point out where a particular exception breaks into a general rule, he adds with equal justice, that if nothing so strongly excites our sympathy as human misery portrayed in its natural shape, so nothing more provokes our ridicule, than that sorrow which exists only in the name of the dramatic personæ to which it is affixed.

Mr. Lewis seems alike to have forgotten both these rules of the Stagyrite. He has deemed madness, murder, and burying alive, insufficient of themselves to excite the sympathy of his audience. He has collected into one battery the whole artillery of human misery; and with the "spirit of Alonzo the Brave," and the melancholy delirium of a Stage fanatic, he marches on, in defiance of criticism, to storm the feelings of the audience.

The audience have, however, for once withstood the thunders of his all powerful genius. The ladies screamed, the critics hissed, and the piece concluded amidst general disapprobation.

We are not sorry for the failure of this piece of smuggled goods; for the just vengeance of criticism upon this contraband, though vamped up and embroidered in our market—It is a disgrace for us thus to live a perpetual Rent Charge upon the French theatres; and to steal our amusements from this pest house of false taste and frivolous refinement—May all those who would pension themselves upon the bounty of the French stage share the fate of Mr. Lewis.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER,
NOVEMBER 28.

THE KING V. BROWN, FERRY AND CO.

In this long depending and important cause, wherein the interests, not only of many individuals were concerned, but that of the public at large, the LORD CHIEF BARON this day pronounced at great length the judgment of the Court.

Our readers will recollect, that, at a former day in this term, the case was argued with great zeal and ability by Mr. Serjeant VAUGHAN, Mr. NOLAN, and other Counsel, on the behalf of the Defendants, the proprietors of the Golden Face Brewery; and by the SOLICITOR GENERAL, Mr. LEYCESTER, and others, on the part of the Crown; and that the question to be determined was, whether the Defendants were to be considered common brewers, and entitled to the allowance of duty which common brewers have under the Act of Parliament, or merely retailers (because some of the firm did sell in their individual capacity by retail) and therefore were not entitled to such allowance in consequence of such individual retailing? When the LORD CHIEF BARON stated the opinion of the Court to be in favour of the Defendants. They are therefore to be considered from henceforth as common brewers, and of course entitled to the allowance which they claimed: their Lordships not thinking that the retailing of individuals of the firm involved the general body in their aggregate capacity.

On the benefit of Salt in Agriculture.

[By C. FORD, ESQ.]

In my younger days I studied much how to get the benefit of salt, to make the land yield its increase. To that end, I put one peck of salt upon every load of meadow hay, as it was put into the barn, which had a good effect both upon the cattle and the dung. And once, when I had sowed three bushels of flax seed, the ground being smooth and clean, I sowed three bushels of salt, which had a good effect.—The flax was well coated, taller, and fuller of seed than any I ever had before. It was judged there were fifty bushels of seed from the three acres, which as flax-seed sold then, would go near to pay for all the labor that is required in dressing and cleaning the flax. Since that I have read in *Elliot's Book of Husbandry*, of a gentleman who sowed a piece of land with flax, and salt upon it, at the rate of five bushels per acre, except a strip through the middle. The effect was, that where the salt was sown, there was tall good flax, but the strip that had no salt, was poor, short and good for little. I judge that five bushels of salt to the acre, was too much for the land; but being called off from husbandry to attend to other affairs, I left the care of my farm with my sons, who used no salt till spring 1788. The ground being wet and miry till near the latter end of May, we sowed one acre of flax, and after it had come up near a finger's length, we sowed a bushel of salt upon it, which had a very good effect.

The flax grew well, to a good height; but we had not quite ten bushels of the seed, owing, as I conceive, to the unfriendliness of the season. None of my neighbors for two miles round had any that would pay for pulling; therefore whenever you sow flaxseed, be sure that you sow double the quantity of salt to your seed, and you need not fear but you will have a good crop, if the season suits.

I advise all to make the experiment, and try it in their oats, and even their winter rye, and all sorts of grain that they sow, and even their indian corn, at the rate of two bushels to an acre.—They may depend on it that every bushel of salt will produce more than five times its price, and perhaps ten times as much.

The article of manure is a very important one in the business of husbandry, and deserves much more attention than has generally been paid to it by the farmers in this country. Should any of them from the foregoing account, be induced to make trial of salt, they are requested to communicate the result to the public.

Interesting account of the destruction of a Royal Tyger by one of the officers of the 2d battalion of the 7th regiment, N. I. stationed at Kaira:—On the 15th of June some of the officers of the corps formed a party to visit the celebrated ruins of Mahmodabad. On approaching them, they were alarmed by a sound like the roar of a Royal Tyger. They did not, however, immediately see the animal, and proceeded towards the ruins; but, on advancing a little further, he suddenly burst upon their view in all his terrors, and sprang at them with indescribable ferocity. A precipitate retreat was the natural consequence, and one of the gentlemen, who was but indifferently mounted, perceiving that he could not depend on his horse, with the promptitude of a vigorous and decisive mind, directed his course to a tree, which he immediately ascended with his towing piece in his hand. His victim thus singled, the Tyger gave over the pursuit of the others, and bounded on the horse, who stood paralysed with fear at the foot of the tree. At this crisis, the gentleman in the tree, took a cool and steady aim at the savage, and wounded him, though not mortally. The Tyger feeling his wound, retreated to some distance, but almost immediately returned with increased fury. In the mean time, the officer had reloaded, and taking aim at him again, while venting his rage on the miserable horse, wounded him mortally.—On the first attack of the Tyger, the retreat of the party was too precipitate and general to admit of individual attentions. Each person trusted to the speed of his horse, and our hero was undesignedly left behind. But when, in rallying in a neighboring village, his comrades perceived that he was missing, they instantly armed themselves, and returned with a large concourse of the natives to the spot. They came in sight of the tree, just as the tyger had received his mortal wound.—He again retreated, and was traced into a jungle, where they found him writhing in agony.—On their approach he collected his remaining strength into one final effort, and prepared to spring, but the spear of a native prevented him, and put an end to his

struggles. On measuring him, he was found to extend ten feet eight inches from the nose to the tip of the tail. The poor horse was so mangled, that he was immediately put to death. [Bombay Gazette.

LONDON, JAN. 24.

It appears that Bonaparte ceased superintending in person the operations against us, after the arrival of the French army at Astorga on the 2d. He says, in his last bulletin dated from Astorga, that he left the charge of pursuing us to the point of embarkation, to the Duke of Dalmaria.

There is an account circulated upon good authority that Bonaparte was at one time in a situation of some peril. When General Le-fevre was taken prisoner, Bonaparte was himself on a height on the side of the river, about two miles from the scene of action. General Stewart was apprised of the circumstance, and had he not been restrained by the positive orders which he had previously received, he would have endeavoured to have got in the rear of Bonaparte, and have made a dash at him—His orders, however, being positive, and the risk considerable, he did not think it proper to make the attempt.

The force pushed forward against us, consisted, as the French Bulletins inform us, of 6000 cavalry. They were followed by the main body of the French army, consisting of infantry. So large a body of cavalry acting against us rendered our retreat necessarily rapid and as we said yesterday many of our soldiers dropped from fatigue, and were left on the line of our march. These were inhumanly butchered by the enemy. The towns or villages we entered in the morning upon our retreat were generally entered by the French a few hours afterwards. Most of these they set fire to, particularly, as we are informed, Villa Franca. It was on the 11th that we reached Corunna, and could the transports have arrived there on that day to receive our troops, there is no doubt that the embarkation would have been completed without molestation, and that no further loss would have ensued beyond what was experienced in the retreat from Sahagun to Corunna.—It had been intended to retreat to Vigo, and this having been known to be the intention of Sir John Moore, the transports were sent to Vigo—Why that intention was abandoned we know not.—That it was practicable, is proved by a circumstance of part of the army, General Hope's brigade, which branched off to Oranise, having reached Vigo safely, and embarked without molestation.—The French did not arrive with their advanced guard at Betanzos, about 19 miles from Corunna, till the evening of the 11th—their main force came up the 13th—Thus were between two and three precious days lost, no transports having come in till the 13th, and then only the first division of them, as the wind was so unfavourable.—A part of the troops were then embarked.—On the 14th and 15th the remainder of the troops arrived; but from the 11th to the 15th the enemy had time to bring up his infantry in great force, and thus being

ascertained by the Commander in Chief, for the enemy appeared in great force on the contiguous heights, he was necessarily obliged to suspend the embarkation, perceiving that he should be forced to risk an action before he could effect it.

About eleven in the morning of the 16th, Soult reconnoitred the positions of the English army; but it was not till about two o'clock that he gave orders for the attack. The enemy then made one of those attacks which they are accustomed to do, violent, impetuous; but the British; and perhaps they are the only troops in Europe who know how to receive and repel the impetuosity of the French onset, received it with unequalled steadiness and coolness, giving a loud huzzas as they returned the French fire.—The enemy were staggered and fell back with great slaughter. Reinforced with fresh numbers they advanced again and again were received in the same manner—Our men stood like a wall—thrice was the attack in this way renewed, and as often was it unsuccessful.—This steadiness dismayed the enemy, and deprived him of his characteristic impetuosity. He fell back from the third attack in confusion, and then our troops put in practice what they are so famous for the charge with the bayonet. As soon as they saw the enemy in some confusion, the Guards advanced to complete their rout, and charged with the bayonet. This charge was, in the present instance conclusive of the fate of the day. They made no further attempt against us, but fled to the heights with great precipitation, and were not seen in any force for fourteen hours afterwards.

LONDON, FEB. 6.

The floods continue out to an injurious extent in various parts of the country.—The letters of Saturday are filled with details of the damage sustained by the inundation.—The roads to Gainsborough are in such condition, that it is necessary to convey the mails, &c. in boats. On Thursday the water had so subsided on the road, that a man named Chambers, attempted to go on horse back to a neighboring village, but had not proceeded far before he was drowned. About Doncaster the inundations are greater than ever remembered. At Essandine, four miles from Stamford, the water is so much out that a horse was a few days since drowned on the road and the driver narrowly escaped the same fate. At Downham, the upland waters have descended in torrents, and the banks of the river Wissey have been overflowed; the parishes of Stoke, Wretton, Derham, Wreham, Deaver, Roxham, and a great part of many adjoining villages, are, in consequence inundated. The bank of the New Bedford river has been broken; and by the overflowing of the river Nene, the turnpike road formed one sheet of water in common with the overflowed lands in Cutwell.—Some persons have lost their lives, and a quantity of cattle have been drowned.

The lower parts of the city of Norwich were deluged yesterday se'night. The lower apartments of some of the houses were six or seven feet under water; and the inundation was so

great in the meadows, that on Tuesday last the barge proceeding from thence to Yarmouth was obliged to return, because the men could not find out the channel of the river.

At four o'clock on Thursday morning a fire broke out in the house of Alexander Bruce, Esq. Army-Agent, in Pall-Mall Court. The Lady of the house had lain in about a fortnight ago, and was still confined to her bed. She was alarmed by the smell of fire about the time already mentioned, and it was supposed that it was through the carelessness of the nurse that it originated. Mrs. Bruce and the young child were carried out to neighbour's houses, and several others escaped by going almost naked into the houses of their hospitable neighbours. Mr. Angerstein, the corner of the Court, was in the utmost apprehension for the safety of his valuable collection of paintings, but they were all safely lodged in the house of the Duke of Norfolk, in St. James's square. The house of Mr. McDonald, another Army Agent, was also partially injured; but we are happy to have it in our power to make known to his friends, that through the great exertions of the firemen and gentlemen of the neighborhood, the whole of Mr. McDonald's books and papers have been preserved and were removed to No. 5, King street, St. James's.—The engines attended with the utmost promptitude, and the supply of water was plentiful; but the most active exertions of the firemen could not prevent the damage that has been described; they could only save the neighborhood. The St. James's, the Prince of Wales's, and other Volunteers, together with detachments from the Horse and Foot Guards, attended to preserve order. The fire was got under before eight o'clock.—Another fire broke out in the evening at Brompton.

FIRE AT ST. JAMES'S PALACE.

This morning, a little before two o'clock, the sentry in the chief court-yard of St. James's Palace, discovered a great cloud of smoke issue up a little beyond the south east corner of the yard, which was soon followed by flames. The alarm was given, and it was discovered that the Palace was on fire in the east wing of the inner court-yard, the flames having begun in the apartments of Miss Rice, one of the Queen's Dressers. They began in the room of Miss Rice's maid servant, we believe the cook, who it is thought has lost her life by her negligence, as no intelligence can be heard of her.

The flames soon took possession of the whole East Wing of the inner Court-Yard, on the left hand side as it is entered. In this wing were the Queen's private Drawing Room, Bed, and other apartments; and adjoining, behind it were the apartments of her attendants on the Palace establishment, among which were those of Miss Rice. At the end of the wing were some apartments of the Duke of Cambridge which extended to the front next the Park. The whole of the East Wing of the Inner Court-Yard was speedily in flames, and it is now entirely burnt down, that being the only wing of four in this Court-Yard, which is burnt, the others being scarcely damaged.

The alarm being given before 3 o'clock, a great number of persons assembled to assist in extinguishing the flames, besides many fire-engines which poured in from all quarters. The Duke of Cambridge was apprized of his danger, and all the residents in the Palace were alarmed.—The Dukes of York, Kent, Sussex, and Cambridge, were particularly active in giving directions for the extinction of the flames, and in encouraging the firemen and others to exertion. Some Companies of the Guards arrived in their working clothes.

A great difficulty arose in finding water in consequence of the frost, which gave the flames time to spread for a considerable time; and at last, when it was found, it was at a distance.—The flames spread into the wing fronting the Park, and burnt it all down from the Duke of Cambridge's apartments to the eastern extremity next Marlborough house. Of the front next the Park, about two fifths are completely destroyed; the other three, including the drawing-room and all the state apartments, are uninjured.—About fifteen windows in length is burnt down; but from a few windows east of the open flight of stairs, nothing is injured all along the front to the westward.

The damage done by the fire therefore has not consumed a fourth part of the Palace, and none of the great state apartments, stair cases or avenues are touched. In the great court yard, the damage of the fire is only visible in two windows in the south east corner. In front towards Pall Mall nothing of the fire can be seen except the smoke at a distance over the tops of the buildings. The whole damage is on the west side of Marlborough House.

We have heard of no other lives being lost except that of the unfortunate, in whose room the fire began. At eleven this day the flames had been completely got under, and the furniture, which had been carried out of apartments into the gardens, was conveying back again.

FEBRUARY 15.

So certain was Napoleon of victory over the British, that in an intercepted letter to the emperor of Russia, of the 6th December, he declared that before Alexander read it, *the fifty thousand Britons in Spain had ceased to exist.*

Official account of the Embarkation at Corunna.

Admiralty Office, Jan. 24th, 1809.

Copy of a letter from the hon. Michal De Courcy, rear-admiral of the white, to the hon. William W. Pole, dated on board his majesty's ship the Tonnant, at Corunna, the 17th and 18th instant.

January, 17.

SIR—Having it in design to detach the Corsack to England as soon as her boats shall cease to be essential to the embarkation of troops, I seize a moment to acquaint you, for the information of the lords commissioners of the admiralty, that the ships of war, as per margin*, and transports, under the orders of rear admiral Sir Samuel Hood and commissioner Bowen,

* Ville de Paris, Victory, Buffleur, Zealous, Implacable, Elizabeth, Norge, Plantagenet, Resolution, Audacious, Endymion, Mediator.

arrived at this anchorage from Vigo the 14th and 15th instant; the Alfred and Hindostan, with some transports, were left at Vigo to receive a brigade of three thousand five hundred men, that had taken that route under the generals Alton and Crawford.—In the vicinity of Corunna the enemy have pressed upon the British in great force. The embarkation of the sick, the cavalry, and the stores went on.—The night of the 15th was appointed for the general embarkation of the infantry; and, mean time, the enemy prepared for attack. At 3 P. M. an action commenced; the enemy, which had been posted on a lofty hill, endeavoring to force the British on another hill of inferior height nearer the town.—The enemy were driven back with great slaughter; but very sorry am I to add, that the British though triumphant, have suffered severe losses. I am unable to communicate further particulars, than that Sir John Moore received a mortal wound, of which he died at night; that Sir David Baird lost an arm; that several officers and many men have been killed and wounded; and that the ships of war have received all such of the latter as they could accommodate, the remainder being sent to transports.—The weather is now tempestuous, and the difficulties of embarkation are great. All except the rear guards are embarked, consisting perhaps at the present moment, of two thousand six hundred men.—The enemy having brought cannon to a hill over-hanging the beach, have forced a majority of the transports to cut or slip. Embarkation being no longer practicable at the town, the boats have been ordered to a sandy beach near the light-house; and it is hoped that the greater part, if not all, will still be embarked, the ships of war having dropped out to facilitate embarkation.

Jan. 15.—The embarkation of the troops having occupied the greater part of last night, it has not been in my power to detach the Cossack before this day; and it is with satisfaction I am able to add, that in consequence of the good order maintained by the troops, and the unwearied exertions of commissioner Bowen, the captains and other officers of the navy, our agents, as well as the boats crews, many of whom were for two days without food and without repose, the army have been embarked to the last man, and the ships are now in the offing, preparatory to steering for England.—The great body of the transports having lost their anchors, ran to sea without the troops they were ordered to receive, in consequence of which there are some thousands on board the ships of war. Several transports through mismanagement ran on shore. The seamen appeared to have abandoned them. Two being brought out by the boats crews of the men of war, two were burnt, and five were bilged.—I cannot conclude this hasty statement without expressing my great obligation to rear admiral Sir Samuel Hood, whose eye was every where, and whose exertions were unremitting.—I have the honor, to be &c. M. DE COURCEY.

Hazy weather rendering the Cossack obscure, I detach the Gleaner with this dispatch.

The glorious battle and embarkation of the

British troops, at Corunna, afford an instance of heroism, good generalship, and execution in naval service, which we believe stand without a parallel in history. That an army of 28,000 men should be placed on board ship in twenty four hours, even in a friendly country, and under every possible circumstance of preparation and unconcern, is what we believe every man of judgment and experience would have considered an utter impossibility. That an army of that force should fight until ten o'clock at night, and be *to a man*, on board ship in 17 hours, is beyond conception, though the fact is perfectly authenticated. It affords a specimen of discipline, of skill in planning and in executing, which, notwithstanding the modesty of Gen. HOPE, will be memorable in history, as unprecedented.

We have observed, with pleasure, one or two traits in the German papers, which shew, that as soon as the French abandoned any spot, the ancient spirit manifests itself.

We begin to think that there is some truth in the accounts that have been received from various quarters of war having broken out, or being on the point of breaking out, between Austria and France.—Indeed the disbelief, with which the accounts have been held, has risen, not from any conviction that the moment was unfavourable for so vigorous a step on the part of Austria, but from the recollection that she has let slip opportunities of action almost, if not quite, as favorable.—But cabinets are not always to continue impolitic or weak; and it may be that Austria had not during the Prussian war, sufficiently recovered or recruited her military strength after the fatal battle of Austerlitz. We understand, however, that her army is now complete, and that there is besides a very large Hungarian levy as a corps of reserve. Grown wiser too by dear bought experience, we may hope that she will not fall into the same errors, which she committed in the last war.—that we shall see no more Macks, and an Aulic council of war will no longer retard or paralyze the military operations. At the present moment Bonaparte has no force in Germany capable of coping with Austria, and the latter could if she pleased advance at once, to the Rhine.

The French armies must be drawn from Spain and be made to traverse France, and the magazines on the Rhine which were emptied to supply the troops in Spain must be completed before Bonaparte could carry on the war with his whole force. The effect produced upon Spain, by the renewal of hostilities in Germany, would be infinitely beneficial to the Patriot cause. The Patriots would have time to raise and discipline men to receive supplies of all kinds, to make depots, to choose positions, and establish more intimate co-operation and concert than they have yet been able to do.

NEWBORN, FEB 2

On Saturday night last, a brig which some time since put into the port of Ocracoke from Norfolk, and which was seized by James Taylor, Esq. Collector, from a suspicion that a violation of the Embargo Laws was intended,

made her escape and went to sea. From what we can learn of the circumstance, it appears, that the brig had been laying in Wallace's channel, under seizure, a long time—that the officers of the Customs had taken her sails ashore—that the brig was loading during this time—that she had a quantity of naval stores and staves on board, and it is suspected that she had provisions. It appears also, from report, that an entire new set of sails were headed up in coils, the use of which she availed herself of, and nothing has been heard of her since.

Two days previous to the above, a sloop, in open day, in a gale of wind, made sail, and soon left Ocracoke but behind her.

CAPTURE OF MARTINIQUE.

BRIDGETOWN, MARCH 4.—Yesterday His Honor the President (Spoonser) received the following dispatch:—

"H. Q. Martinique, March 1.

"SIR—I have the honor to acquaint your Honor, that after a bombardment and cannonade of five days, the enemy capitulated on the 24th ult. in twenty-seven days from the period of our departure from Barbadoes. I congratulate you on this auspicious event, and have the honor to be, &c.

G. BECKWITH, *Commanding Force*."

"The President of the United States, about two years since, entered into a contract with a person for a supply of 30,000 stand of arms, which were to be shipped from Holland. The Emperor of France being informed of this contract, immediately prevented the shipment of the arms." [*Speech of Mr. Southard, in Congress.*]

Captain Tate arrived at Boston, from St. Croix, informs, that an insurrection had occurred at Guadaloupe in favor of the British and an expedition was proceeding against the island; and the Spaniards had gone against the City of St. Domingo.

Mr. CARY, Editor of the Mercury,

Sir—I will risk my reputation, as a Jurist, by saying the law is strictly in favor of the objections stated in your law case of Monday last.

34 Geo. III. chap. 3—"Two Justices of the Peace shall sit weekly, in rotation, for the better regulation of the Police and other matters; and the names of the Justices who are to sit, in each week, shall be posted upon the door of the Session house, by the Clerk of the Peace." These sittings have been fixed and regularly held every Saturday, and on no other day of the week, for the entry of new matter.

42 Geo. III. chap. 8—"Special sittings may be called, for the purpose, where the matter may require prompt decision." The manner of making such calls is pointed out in the order of 1808; by the tenor of which it appears, that such respectable meetings, where all His Majesty's Justices are requested to attend, were never intended for the purpose of trying a petty offence, for the expence of such a sitting, to the public, is not trifling.

The same statute provides—"That in every case where any person, after twenty-four hours notice, in writing, left at the dwelling house of such person, shall refuse to do, or cause to be done, any service or work regarding the Police, which, by rule or order made and approved of, he or she may be required to do, it shall and may be lawful for any of the Justices, before whom the complaint shall have been brought, to direct the surveyor of roads, or constable, to employ some other person, for a reasonable consideration, to perform such service or work so refused or neglected to be done; and the person who shall have disobeyed, shall, over and above the penalty annexed for the breach of said rule or order, pay such reasonable sum as shall have been allowed to the person who performed the work &c. &c. The surveyors, overseers of roads and constables shall prosecute for such offences, and that any inhabitant shall be a competent witness, notwithstanding such inhabitant is charged with or liable to perform any duty or service, under the authority of the act.—This latter clause is conclusive, and deprives any inhabitant from being informer. Whose fault it is I know not, but I will make bold to say that there are no such things in being as Rules or Regulations of Police, for the city of Quebec, let any person prove the contrary if they can. All expired on the first day of February last past.

SOLON.

Quebec, 6th May, 1809.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS, RECEIVED BY THE OCEAN.

LONDON, MARCH 5.—The Palace of the Duke of Cambridge at Hanover was lately fitted up for the accommodation of the Duke of Auerstadt, whither it was intended to remove the head quarters of the army of the Rhine.—It has, however, since appeared expedient to remain nearer the Austrian frontiers, and the head quarters have been established at Esfatt.

The French corps in Bareith, now under the orders of Gen. d'Espagne, has been augmented to 20,000 men, and is to be further strengthened. Orders have been issued at Bamberg for quarters being provided for 20,000 French troops.

The prospect of a war with France, and a peace with England, had occasioned a considerable reduction in the price of colonial produce throughout the Austrian States.

The furniture, china, copper utensils, wearing apparel, and a variety of articles used by the two Emperors during their conference at Erfurt, were announced for sale by auction at the Government house on the 15th December.

—The Duke of Auerstadt has, however, established the head quarters of the army of the Rhine in that city, and the sale has been in consequence countermanded.

Twelve thousand five hundred French troops have been taken into the service of the King of Westphalia, for one year, to make up the deficiency in his contingent under the Confederation of the Rhine, it having been found inex-

pedient, under the present distressed and disconcerted state of the country, either to enforce the Conscription, or to prosecute the ordinary recruiting service. The French troops at Magdeburgh constitute part of their subsidiary force.

The States of Mecklenburgh, at their late Diet at Rostock, agreed to the system of Military Conscription, and to a general contribution.

Sixty sail of transports on Friday, sailed from Portsmouth, for Cork, to take on board the troops destined to serve in Major-General Beresford's expedition.

Upwards of 120 sail of transports are lying at Spithead, waiting for orders.

The Vaccine Inoculation, first introduced in St. Salvador towards the close of 1804, has, by the orders of the Prince Regent, been spread through all the Portuguese possessions in South America. Dr. J. A. Barbosa superintends the new practice, and so beneficial have been its effects, that the small-pox, formerly very destructive there, has almost totally disappeared.

The disorder of the finances in Holland, has rendered it necessary to have recourse to the poll-tax, which bears upon all classes in proportion to their means and rank in life.—Female servants are to pay, annually, a fraction beyond a guilder; male servants are rated double, and the middling and higher orders are to contribute in progressive ratio.

PARIS, FEB. 17.—The following circular note has been addressed to the Princes of the Second Class of the Confederation of the Rhine, by his Serene Highness the Prince of Nassau-Usingen:—

"His Imperial and Royal Majesty of France, has by a writing under his hand, invited his Serene Highness to make known to the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine, the sentiments which animate him in favor of the tranquillity and repose of this nation, of which his Imperial and Royal Majesty is the powerful protector.

"The Spanish armies are dispersed; the English troops are re-embarked, after having lost the half of their forces, their horses, baggage, ammunition, and a great part of their treasure.

"The Rhenish confederacy has nothing to fear; its august protector will defend its limits with more than sufficient forces.

"The imperial court of Austria will probably return to a system on which depends the general tranquillity. Nevertheless it is indispensably necessary, in the present state of his affairs, and his Imperial and Royal Majesty desires, that the Princes of the Confederation of the Rhine form their contingents, and hold them ready to march.

"Having the honor to communicate to you by the present, the cheering disposition of your august protector, and the demands which are joined to it, I seize this occasion of giving you the assurances of my high and perfect consideration."

Marshal Davoust, Duke of Auerstadt, Commander in Chief of the army in Germany, has just arrived at Paris.

The expulsion of the English from Spain, has been announced by 30 discharges of cannon from all our sea ports; so that the English cruisers would soon be informed of it.

LONDON, MARCH 6.—The following letter was sent on Saturday morning to the Governor and Directors of the Bank, and by them communicated to the Stock-Exchange:—

To the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England,

"Gentlemen—I think it proper to apprise you, that it is my intention to submit to Parliament, early in the next week, a proposition for the funding Exchequer Bills, charged in the aids of 1808 and 1809, to the amount of 8,000,000l. upon the following terms:—

"The holders of such Exchequer Bills to have the option of receiving for every 100l. of the Bills they may wish to subscribe, either 103l. 5s. Navy 5 per cents. stock, the interest whereof to commence from the 5th of January last; or 81l. 8s. Navy 5 per cent. stock, and 26l. 4s. 4 per cents. the interest to commence from the 7th day of April next; the option to be declared at the time of subscribing the Bills.

"It may at the same time be proper to inform you, in the event of the 8,000,000l. being so subscribed to be funded, it is not my intention to propose any other addition to the 5 per cent. fund in the present Session of Parliament or to contract for such further sum as it may be requisite to raise by way of loan, for the service of the year, sooner than the middle of April next. In the event of the above proposition receiving the sanction of Parliament, public notice for receiving the subscriptions will be given.

"In the mean time I request you will communicate the contents of this letter to the public. I have the honor to be, &c.

"SPENCER PERCEVAL."

General Sherbrooke's expedition sailed on the 25th ult. with a fine breeze, from the Cove of Cork for Spain, under convoy of the Isis and the Niobe. It had put to sea on the 23d, but was forced back on the 24th by contrary wind.

The Landammann of Switzerland has informed the Cantons of a new invitation relative to the recruiting service, transmitted to him by the Minister from France. A fresh supply of money was also, with this view, sent to the Board of Management for the different Swiss regiments.

The voluntary contributions for the sufferers at Ulm and its neighborhood, during the campaign of 1805, amounts to 93,733 florins, of which sum the City of London, to its high honor be it recorded, subscribed nearly one half, namely, 15,346 florins, and North America 3422. The damage which Ulm sustained was estimated at 1,000,000 florins, and the 50 neighboring villages at 786,229 florins.

BREST FLEET.

On Saturday, dispatches were received at the Admiralty, from Sir John Duckworth, dated, it is said, on the 28th ult. at which

period, having been informed of the arrival of the Brest fleet in Basque Roads, he was proceeding thither to join the squadrons of Admiral Stopford and Capt. Beresford. Sir John had directed his course to the West Indies, under an impression that such was the enemy's destination, when he was fortunately overtaken by the Attack gun brig.

The Brest Fleet had on the 26th been joined by three large ships from Rochefort; when joined by the whole of the squadron there, it would consist of 14 sail of the line (two of which are three deckers) two 50-gun ships, 10 frigates, and several small vessels.

Some letters were likewise received from our squadron off Rochefort, by a French prize sent into Plymouth, on Thursday.—They are dated the 27th, two days subsequent to the departure of the Naiad, at which period the enemy's squadron lay in the *Rade de Chases Baye*, the Northern part of Basque Roads, apparently with a view to run towards Rochelle, in the event of being pressed by the British fleet.

A Plymouth letter mentions, but on what authority we know not, that one of the French frigates which had taken shelter in Table D'Olonne, being unable, from the falling of the tide, to get up to la Chaume, had been destroyed by the fire from our squadron.

The following is an extract from the Journal of the Naiad frigate, while off Rochefort:—

"Feb. 24.—At day break saw a squadron of the enemy's ships, consisting of eight sail of the line and two frigates, standing into Basque Roads. At half past six, A. M. Rear Admiral Stopford, in the *Cæsar*, made signal for the Naiad to proceed with all possible dispatch off Ushant, or wherever there might be reason to suppose the Channel Fleet was, and communicate to the Commander in Chief the situation of Admiral Stopford's squadron, and also that of the enemy; its number, force, and the course it was steering. At seven, A. M. saw the enemy's squadron bring-to in Basque Roads. At eight, saw five strange sail, bearing N. N. W. made the private signal to them, which no being answered, made the signal for an enemy, which was answered by the *Cæsar*; and soon after, our squadron (Admiral Stopford's) bore up in chase of the ships in the N. N. W. At half-past eight, answered the general signal of recall made by the *Cæsar*, hauled our wind, and stood towards our own squadron. At nine, found the strange vessels to be three French frigates, chased by his Majesty's ship *Amelia* and *Dobrell* brig. At ten, answered a signal made by the *Cæsar*, bore up, and made all sail to the Northward. Saw the enemy's frigates take shelter under the batteries of Sable d'Olonne, where they were attacked by his Majesty's ships *Cæsar*, *Defiance*, and *Donnegal*, who were soon after joined by the *Amethyst*, *Emerald*, and *Amelia*. A constant firing was kept up for nearly two hours, after which it ceased; but from the great distance the Naiad then was from the squadron, she could not know the result. At two, fell in with the *Alcmene*, and communicated the above intelligence to Captain Tremlett, the squadron then in sight. At half-past three, fell in with the *Thesus*, and the squadron under the orders of Commodore Beresford, consisting of four sail of the line, and the *Indefatigable* frigate, communicated the intelligence to him, and he informed us that the enemy's squadron from L'Orient were at sea. Captain Beresford immediately made all sail, and stood towards Admiral Stopford's squadron, of which he was in sight.

"Feb. 25, 1809, P. M.—Fell in with the Cuckoo schooner, the commander of which stated, that Sir J. T. Duckworth's squadron could not be at that time any great distance off. The Cuckoo was ordered to rejoin Admiral Duckworth, if she found it practicable, and to apprise him of the above information; and if she could not fall in with him, to proceed directly off Rochefort, and should she not find the British squadron there, to proceed to Ferrol, with every information that could be collected for Sir J. T. Duckworth, or any other flag or senior Officer they might meet with.

"Enemy's force at Rochefort.—One three-decker, ten two-deckers, one 50 gun ship, and four frigates. At Sable d'Olonne, three frigates, which there is no doubt would be either taken or destroyed by our squadron.—The L'Orient squadron had not formed a junction with the Brest fleet, and consequently are not included in the above number.

"British force, with Admiral Stopford.—Three sail of the line, four frigates, one brig. With Capt. Beresford, four of the line and one frigate; which, with Admiral Duckworth's squadron, and the ships that must since have joined, would form a total, more than sufficient to cope with the enemy's squadrons united."

It is asserted, that, previously to the late thaw in the North, 25,000 Danish troops and 16,000 Poles and Bavarians, destined to the invasion of Schonen, had assembled in the island of Funen, but for which an attempt to pass over to Sweden was to have been made in the course of last month. Large magazines had been established in Zealand, for the purpose of supplying the invading army. At Elsinour, upwards of 24,000 barrels of flour were collected.

The fortifications of Stralsund, towards the formation of which England contributed some hundred thousand pounds a few years since, have been totally demolished by Bonaparte's orders, six thousand persons having for several months been employed on that service.

The French army on the Elbe, under the orders of Bernadotte, has taken the title of "the Army of the Hanseatic Cities." For the support of the corps of this army in garrison at Hamburgh, every house-keeper of that ruined city, even to the poorest citizen, is assessed sixteen pence a-day, and the Senate is obliged to make the payment.

French papers to the 24th Feb. and Dutch to the 21st of March have been received. Their contents possess unusual interest. They allude, without the least reserve to the threatened war between Austria and France; and considering the present state of the foreign press, this, we think, goes very far to establish the probability of its taking place. The French troops are marching into the dominions of the king of Bavaria; which, in the event of a conflict, would be first exposed to attack.

Three divisions of French troops, which were on their march towards the Pyrenees, have received counter orders, and were proceeding towards the Rhine. Oudinot's division, which, according to the Dutch papers, marched towards Augsburg, according to private letters, was gone to Bayreuth.

The Prussian army is said to amount to 42,000.

Private accounts say that Bonaparte, in calling upon the Rhinish League for their contin-

gents, intimated that probably the new levy might not be requisite, which depended on the conduct of Austria.

Marshal Monecy has returned to Paris from before Saragossa. It is said that he is to command one of the wings which is to act in Germany.

Bonaparte had not left Paris, for Germany, on the 18th of February; but there are not wanting symptoms that he will soon probably travel in that direction.

Since the return of their Prussian majesties from Petersburg, orders have been issued for putting into a respectable state of Defence the few fortresses that are left to him.

Duroc, it is said, left Vienna for Petersburg, on the 3d February.

Hamburgh, Feb. 14.—The late Vienna letters are more warlike than the former. They speak of the formation of armies, and give the command, in Germany, to the Archduke Charles. On the contrary the last letters from Paris have a more pacific complexion, and they speak of new proposals of peace to the English government.

The Emperor of Russia has added to his titles, that of Lord of Finland. He is said to have lately relaxed in his attachment to the usurper of France, by means of the soft blandishments of the Queen of Prussia.

Lord Falkland has lately been killed in a duel with his friend Mr. Powel.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

OF
LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
MAY—1809.

MONDAY, 1.—A message was received from His Excellency the Governor in Chief, accompanied with an Act passed by the Legislature of Upper Canada, for continuing for a limited time, the provisional agreement entered into between that Province and Lower Canada, at Montreal, the 5th of July, 1804, relative to duties, and for continuing the several Acts of the Province relative thereto.

The House went into a Committee on the report of the Special Committee, to whom was referred the petition of the Commissioners to erect a Gaol in the city of Montreal; and of the said petition and estimates thereunto annexed; after some time, the House being resumed, the Committee reported, that they had come to several resolutions, which were ordered to be received on Wednesday next.

The other orders of the day being read and postponed, the House then adjourned.

TUESDAY 2.—An ingrossed Bill from the Legislative Council for the more easy discovery and effectual punishment of buyers and receivers of stolen goods, in cases of Petty Larceny and in other cases, was read a second time, and referred to a Committee of the whole House to sit to-morrow.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee on the Bill to declare the stalls erected on the Montreal new market place to be in lieu of the market house intended by the Act of the 47th of His Majesty; and the House having

QUEBEC, MAY 8, 1809.

We have been obligingly favored with a file of London papers, to the 6th of March, inclusive, received by the Ocean; from which a number of paragraphs will be found in our preceding columns. From the general complexity of the intelligence, contained in those papers, with regret we say it, we do not find quite so strong ground as we could wish for the belief in an immediate diversion, by Austria and Prussia. It is true that great military preparations and even movements are going on, and other indications appear of hostile intentions; but we cannot help entertaining some fears that the whole may end *in fumo*. In which case we have our apprehensions that the cause of Spain must be considered as desperate.

It is said that the 70,000 French destined for the invasion of Portugal were compelled to halt, for want of supplies, for which they were obliged to look to France, the whole of the country around them, in Spain, being totally exhausted.

The ignominious surrender of Ferrol, with the shipping, in that harbor, to the French is a disastrous event; and too strongly evinces, with grief we say it, that the leading men, in the north of Spain, have no object in view but to make their peace and to recommend themselves, by submission. The continued assistance of G. Britain, however, yet holds out an anchor for hope still to rest on.

In addition to the foregoing, we had written some observations on the late arrangement with the U. States; but want of room compels us to let them lie over.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

A Boston Gazette, of the 24th ult. received by Saturday's post, contains English accounts to the 9th of March, from which it appears that the British Fleet consisting of 12 sail of the line, a 54 gun ship and some frigates, had taken shelter in Banque Roads, where they were pursued by Admiral Stopford, with 7 sail of the line and some frigates, that Admiral Gambier had joined Stopford with 5 sail of the line and were blockading the French fleet, and it is added were preparing to enter and attack them, if so we may expect a glorious issue, it is also stated that a French line of battle ship and three frigates were on shore and were wrecked.

The March packet arrived at Halifax on the 8th of April and also a dispatch vessel in 25 days from England.

The Expedition against Guadaloupe seems to be abandoned, and it is said that General Prevost with his troops were on their return to Halifax.

The Ocean fell in with a great deal of ice in the gulph. She was for some weeks detained in it. The captain says he saw about a dozen vessels in the ice.

MARRIED

On Wednesday, FREDERICK EAST, Esqr. Naval Officer of this port, to Miss Khané of this city.

ARRIVED

May 4.—Ship Ocean John Feacey from London, 54 days from Portsmouth, left London March 4; addressed to Messrs. Mure and Jolliffe; in ballast. Near the Western Islands spoke a Sloop of war with a Convoy of 5 Vessels from the Brazils, off the Island of St. Paul, a Brig from Liverpool, and the Barque Friends, from Plymouth, when entering the Gulph.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, at the Auction Room of THOMAS CARY, in St. Louis Street, on TUESDAY, the 9th instant:

HOUSEHOLD furniture, merchandize, tea, chocolate, raisins, a pair of globes, horses, a tandem harness, 3 saddles, 3 bridles, and a variety of other articles.

The Sale to begin at ONE o'clock, Quebec, May 7, 1809.

AUCTION POSTPONED, TILL WEDNESDAY NEXT.

THE Sale of Confectionery, Pickles, and Preserves damaged by Fire and advertised to be sold this day at the Subscriber's Rooms is postponed to Wednesday next.

JOHN JONES, A. & B.

Quebec, 8th May, 1809.

BOOT, SHOE & HAT STORE.

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

Quebec, May 8, 1809.

NEW MUSEUM OF WAX WORK.

PARDEE and SMITH respectfully acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quebec, that they have opened, at Mr. MAILHOT'S Montreal Hotel, near St. John's Gate, a new and elegant collection of Wax Figures, as large as life; among which are the following characters—The death of Lord Nelson, in his last moments, attended by his Captain and Lieut. An elegant figure of the Grand Bashaw of Tripoli.—(For particulars see bills.)

Music on the organ—hours of exhibition from 9 o'clock in the morning till 9 in the evening. Admittance 1s. 3d. for grown persons, children half price.

Quebec, May 8, 1809.

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

B. P. WAGNER.

BENEDICT PAUL WAGNER will hereafter sign WAGNER & RITCHIE.

ROBERT RITCHIE will hereafter sign B. P. WAGNER & RITCHIE.

Quebec, May 8, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A SECOND hand CALECHE, new lined and in good repair. For further particulars, please apply to JOSEPH STILSON, Saddler, St. John Suburbs.

Quebec, May 8th, 1809.

FOUND in the Theatre, since the last play, a gold BREAD PIN, with an initial letter in it—it may be had at this office, on describing it, and paying for the advertisement.

resumed, the Committee obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

The House having taken into consideration a motion made the 21st April last, concerning the petition of divers Electors of the County of Bedford, against the election of William Sturge Moore, Esquire, finally resolved, that the said Petition contains sufficient grounds and reasons (if true) for the House to proceed upon.

The other orders of the day were then postponed.

WEDNESDAY, 3.—Two petitions, one from the principal inhabitants of St. John Suburbs, and the other from the principal inhabitants of St. Roc Suburbs, complaining of their roads having been neglected, since the passing of the Road Act, although they have regularly paid the assessment and personal labour, were presented to the House and referred to a special committee.

Mr. L. Turgeon, from the committee of the whole house, to which was referred the report of the special committee, on the petition from the Commissioners for erecting a goal in the city of Montreal, reported that the committee had resolved that a further sum of four thousand pounds should be applied towards compleating the said goal, which, on the question, was agreed to unanimously; and a Bill for applying a further sum towards the compleating the said goal, was accordingly brought in, received and read for the first time.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, on the bill to amend an Act of the 30th of his Majesty, for the better regulating the weights and measures, in this province; after some time the Chairman reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

A message from the Legislative Council, announcing the concurrence of their Honors to the Bill, to continue the Acts therein mentioned, for making a temporary provision for the regulation of trade, between this province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation; and to the Bill to correct an accidental error in the Act therein mentioned, for the relief of insane persons and others, without amendment.

The order of the day, for taking into consideration a motion, made on the 28th April last, to refer to a special committee, the Bill to remove doubts respecting the eligibility of Jews, &c. being read, the said order was postponed 'till Monday next.

The house then resolved itself into a committee on the ingrossed Bill, from the Legislative Council, for the more easy discovery and effectual punishment of buyers and receivers of stolen goods; reported some progress and obtained leave to sit again.

[Not being able to procure the proceedings of Friday and Saturday in time for this number, we must crave the patience of our readers until our next.]

On Friday Mr. HART was voted out of the house by 18 to 20.

There has been nothing new introduced but the public accounts.

On Bonaparte's suspension of the Jury Law in France.

Six criminal Judges—faith criminal all,
In sitting as both judge and jury,
Conspire to doom, at Bonaparte's call,
The victims consigned to his fury.

But the reason is clear, why the tyrant's afraid
To trust to the people his cause,
He knows they detest him, and would glad lead
Himself to suspend by their laws. [their aid.]

Bigamy in High Life!—An indictment for Bigamy is preparing against the Heir Apparent to a Scotch Earldom, for having lately married a second wife in England, a Miss G.—, asserting that she is his only lawful wife, having been married to him some years since in Scotland, according to the usual rites of the Scottish Church. This a case that excites considerable interest in the fashionable world, as the conjugal claim of Miss G.— is zealously maintained by the House of Gordon, and all the Clans of distinction connected with it; while that of the *wife in possession* is as strenuously supported by several branches of the English Noblesse, her sister being married to one of the first Dukes of the Realm!

[London paper, Dec. 10.]

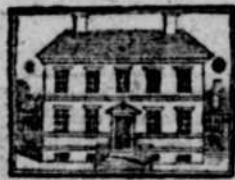
WILLIAM SHEEHY,

BREECHES-MAKER AND GLOVER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his customers, for the encouragement given him, and respectfully informs the public that he has received an assortment of Buck and Doekskins, and will be thankful for a continuation of their favors, at his house, N° 14, St. Louis Street.

Quebec, 22d April, 1809.

SUMMER LODGINGS TO LET, and possession given in May.



A PART of the dwelling house of Woodside agreeably situated on the road leading from Quebec to Charlesbourg.

—Terms and further particulars may be known by applying to the Editor, or on the premises, to **JAMES BURRAY.**

N. B. To accommodate a family, a horse and cow will be grazed, if required.

Woodside, 15th April, 1809.

TO BE LET,



TWO Houses situate on the River St. Charles, near the Town, with a garden and field to each.

Apply to

P. E. DESBARATS.

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

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

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

Quebec, 1er. Mai, 1809.

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

FOR SALE,

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

JAMES REID, Confectioner.

Quebec, April 10th, 1809

TO LET,

STORES, Cellars, and fire-proof Vaults, in the Lower Town.

THOMAS AYLWIN.

Quebec, 17th April, 1809.

NOTICE.

JOSEPH STILSON, Saddler, Coach harness maker and Trimmer, returns his sincere thanks for the liberal encouragement he has received from his friends and the public, and respectfully hopes for a continuation of the same. He intends undertaking Carriage-work, in general, Wood-work, Painting, Iron work and Trimming, on the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

Gentlemen wishing to have their carriages put in order, or new ones built, are requested to apply to him at N° 2, St. John's Suburbs, and they may rely on having them ready on the opening of the summer season. The work will be done in the neatest manner and of the best English materials.

N. B. Any thing in the above branches may be had at his store as above,
Quebec, 4th March, 1809.

JOSEPH FLOWER & NICHOLAS NEWBERRY

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

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

Quebec, December 8, 1808.

LOST,

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

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

Quebec, December 8, 1808.

PERDUS,

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

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

Quebec, Decembre 8, 1808.

FOR SALE,

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

At the Stores of

JOHN MURE & Co.

Quebec, 16th January, 1809.

DAVID ANDERSON & Co.

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

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