

# THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

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

VOL. V.]

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1809.

[No. 45.]

## 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, arduously, and honestly fulfilled the duty thereby 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 unaltered gratitude.

I have the honor to subscribe myself,  
GENTLEMEN,  
Your obliged and faithful  
humble Servant,  
Champlain Street, JOHN MURE.  
Quebec, 6th Oct. 1809.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,  
150 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 5lb. each,  
Bees' Wax and wax Candles,  
Rose, point and striped Blankets, assorted Flushing,  
1 Church Bells, Velvet Corks, Japan Liquid  
Blacking, Bolting Cloths, London Pipes, Copperas,  
Alum, &c. &c. LOS, DELAMARÉ.  
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 300 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 300 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.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FOR SALE—  
A quantity of excellent Port Wine in bottles—  
ALSO, imitation Russia Sheetting, Sail Cloth, strong  
Sacking, Cotton Bagging and Oznaburgs, Cotton  
Shirting striped and plain, Bed Tick, Threads  
white and coloured—dozen printed Shawls—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 qua  
ntity of bar Iron square and flat assorted—likewise  
an extensive assortment of broad and narrow Wool  
len Cloths, which will be sold cheap.  
CHRISTIE, BAIRD & Co.  
Mountain Street, 20th Sept. 1809.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

50 Chests Fresh Hyson Skin Tea,  
3 do. do. Hyson do.  
Bales India Cotton, such as Gurrabs and fine  
Sannahs,  
A few Hogsheads best Richmond leaf Tobacco,  
A few Tierces of fine spun 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.

## 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, 16th August, 1809.

PATERSON & Co. HAVE FOR SALE—  
a few Bales Newcastle CANVAS.  
Custom House Buildings, Quebec,  
20th July, 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, Baizes, flannels, Strouds, Cali  
coes, Shawls, Red Caps, Cotton, Worsted and Silk  
Hose, Dimities, Nankeens, Quillings, Corderoy,  
Velvets, Yarn, Men and Womens' Beaver Gloves,  
Mitts, Cotton shirting, Irish linens, Threads, Thread  
and Cotton Laces, Ladies' and Gentlemens' Shoes  
and half Boots, Shoe binding, Button, Tape, Bob  
bins, Pins, Needles, Gingham, Furniture Callicoe,  
Ladies Umbrellas, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hats,  
Olive Oil, Putty, Tin milk pans, Japan ware, Pipes,  
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 Crockery 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 Satiors'  
cotton and striped night Caps, Superfine Cloths and  
Cassimeres, patent Pantaloon Web, Ladies and Gen  
tlemen's 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 Spirits,  
Vinegar, superfine Mustard and Pickles,  
Double refined Sugar,  
Paints of various colours,  
Anchors from 2 to 19 cwt.  
Cordage of various sizes,  
Assorted Bar Iron,  
Sheet and Plate do.  
Deck, and from 6 to 20d. Nails,  
Canada Scythes,  
Plow and Timber Chains with Staples,  
Crow Bars,  
Crown Glass, 9½ by 8½ and 8½ by 7½.  
Quebec, 26th June, 1809. u

13

20

## PIRACY AND MURDER.

The following Circular has been forwarded by the Collector of Boston, to the Collectors of the respective ports in the United States.

BOSTON, Sept. 27, 1809.

To the Collector of

SIR—THIS will be forwarded to you by the Collector of the Port of Boston; the purpose is to request of you that, should the vessel below described enter your port, or come into your neighborhood, she may be detained, the persons on board taken into custody, and immediate information forwarded to me, or to General Dearborn; the said vessel having been forcibly taken possession of by the persons below described, two of the crew were killed, and the Captain compelled to leap into the sea.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
W. S. SKINNER, Pro Consul.

Schooner *Three Sisters*, a remarkable high stern schooner, no cabin windows; has a yellow streak fore and aft; from the break of the quarter deck to the stern a white streak; no mouldings round the stern, but painted yellow in imitation of mouldings. She is registered in Halifax, owned by Messrs. Jona. and John Tremain, burthen 63 49-94 tons; John Stairs, master. The signatures to the Register, are Thomas N. Jeffreys, Collector, I. Slater, Comptroller, and James Grant, Deputy Naval Officer. She has her clearance from Gaspé or Percé, in the Province of Lower Canada, signed by Hugh O'Hara, Deputy Collector.

The people left on board were, Edward Jordan, a man about thirty-eight years of age, dark complexion, black hair, and a very black beard, of an innocent appearance. John Kelly, Mate, about twenty-two or three years of age, five feet three or four inches high, very much pitted by the small pox, will probably pass as master of the vessel. Edward Jordan has his wife and four children on board, one of the four a boy about eight or nine years of age, and the oldest girl very much disfigured by a burn on her back and her right arm.

The above act of piracy and murder was committed on the 13th ult. on the eastern coast of Nova Scotia, and within a few days sail of Halifax, where the vessel was bound. In an unguarded moment, while the Captain and one of the hands were in the cabin, the above mentioned Jordan, having first corrupted the Mate, Kelly, and secured the arms, discharged a pistol down the skylight at the Captain, which wounded him and killed the man who was with him. The Captain then ran on deck just in time to see the last stroke given to his only remaining man, who fell dead upon the deck. He was then fallen upon by Jordan and his wife, and another pistol attempted to be fired at him, which flashed, and in the struggle was thrown overboard. Kelly at this time was charging another pistol, which the Captain observing, while engaged with Jordan and his wife, by great exertion disengaged himself, and seiz-

ing the hatch, threw it over and jumped upon it. As it blew very hard he was soon clear of the vessel, and remaining in the water for three hours, was providentially fallen in with by the schooner *Eliza*, of Hingham, Captain Stoddard, who took him up when nearly exhausted by cold and literally insensible. From Captain Stoddard he received the most humane treatment, and every attention necessary to his recovery and subsequent comfort.

Editors of papers will subserve the cause of justice by giving the above every possible publicity, in order that the perpetrators of so atrocious an act may be brought to condign punishment. And all persons who may come to the knowledge of any facts likely to lead to a discovery of the property and the offenders, will have it in recollection, that over and above the satisfaction they must feel in their detection, a competent salvage is in all such cases awarded.

A more particular description of *Jordan and his wife*—EDWARD JORDAN, and MARGARET CROCK, his wife, were both born in the County of Wexford in Ireland. They have four children—William, about ten years old—Sally, eight—Mary, five—and Helen, three years.

Edward Jordan is about five feet seven inches high, and thirty-eight years of age, or thereabouts. His shoulders are rather round. His complexion is ruddy. His hair and eye brows are dark, and his eyes large and of a deep blue colour. He has a remarkable short upper lip, fine teeth, and shews them very much. His chin is large, and covered with a very black beard. His paces are short, and in walking he shakes his arms much. He speaks with a broad Irish accent, and understands a little of the French language.

His wife Margaret is about thirty four years of age, and may be about five feet four inches in stature. She has an oval face, dark hair, good teeth, and fine complexion. In person she is inclined to be corpulent. She has an appearance of great simplicity and innocence, and is remarkable for being absent when spoken to.

There is reason to suspect that both Jordan and his wife have committed other enormities than the above Piracy and Murder.

## COMMON PLEAS,

APRIL 20.

*Jaymond v. Vallabraque.*

This was an action brought by Madame Jaymond, a French milliner, against the husband of Catalani, to recover 109l. for dresses made to perform at the Opera. It appeared that an application was made to the plaintiff to make proper dresses for Catalani, and Monsieur Vallabraque undertook to superintend them. The taste of the husband appeared to be of more consequence than the orders of the wife, and several dresses were furnished under his direction. The first were two gosses for *Semiramide* (in the serious Opera); one for the Heroine during her

prosperity, and the other of a more gloomy to meet the ghost of her husband at the tomb. Another dress was made to appear in the Opera of *Il Frontesini*. After they had been delivered, the Plaintiff claimed payment, and she was told that the proprietors of the Opera were to pay her.

Mr. Serjeant Shepherd, who stated the observed, that there could not be any doubt the Proprietors of the Opera were bound to pay for common and ordinary dresses, but poor Taylor who worked for the Opera had knowledge of the dress and splendour of *Empress Semiramis*; therefore Madame Catalani thought proper to employ a most distinguished dealer in finery. He then stated that the dresses were made by her order, and a wax doll representing Catalani in all her glory, had been sent to the Plaintiff as a pattern for the copies. The figure was hooded into Court, and it excited much mirth. It possessed all the Majesty, was adorned by a diadem, and a crimson train ornamented with gold. Here Learned Serjeant called the attention of the Jury to the train and observed, it is too small after M. Vallabraque has ordered all this to say he will not pay for it, while his wife take from the public 8000l. in a season.

Several witnesses then proved the plaintiff's case. Mr Serjeant Bell, for the defendant, produced the articles of agreement between Catalani and the Proprietors of the Opera, in which they agreed to pay for all her dresses: It appeared that Catalani had warned the Plaintiff not to deliver her dresses at the Opera, as she was paid for them. The plaintiff did apply for her money at the Opera; but in consequence of the deranged state of the Opera affairs, her bill was not discharged.

After a long investigation Sir James Mansfield was of opinion, that the plaintiff could not cover against the defendant; but he observed it is a scandalous and infamous transaction between the Proprietors of the Opera and Catalani if this woman (the plaintiff) is not paid. Catalani was to ask my opinion as an individual I would say, "he ought to pay."

The plaintiff was nonsuited. The Court was uncommonly crowded, and many theatrical characters were present.

## ENGLISH OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

Dispatch from Lord Viscount Wellington (Wellington) to Lord Castlereagh, dated Delos, Aug. 1809.

My Lord,—I apprized your Lordship on the 1st inst. of the advance of a French corps towards Puerto de Banos and of the probable embarrassment to the operations of the army, which its arrival at Piacenza would occasion; and the embarrassment having since existed to a degree so considerable to oblige us to fall back and take up a defensive position on the Tagus, I am induced to trouble you more at length with an account of what happened upon this subject.—When I entered Spain, I had communication with General Cuesta, through R. Wilson and Colonel Roche, respecting the occupation of the Puerto de Banos and the Puerto de Perales, the former of which, it was at last concluded should be held by a corps to be formed under

Marquis de la Reyna, to consist of two battalions of General Cuesta's army, and two from Rejar; that the Puerto de Perales was to be taken care of by the Duque del Parque by detachments from the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo.—I doubted of the security of the garrison of Ciudad Rodrigo to make a detachment to the latter, but had so little doubt of the effectual occupation of the former, that I writing to Marshal Beresford on the 17th July, I desired him to look to the Perales, but that I considered Banos as secure, as appears by the extract of my letter, which I enclose.—On the 30th, intelligence was received at Talavera, that twelve thousand rations had been ordered at Eucate Ducado for the 28th, and twenty four thousand at Los Barrios for the same day, for a French corps which was on its march towards the Puerto de Banos.—General Cuesta expressed some anxiety respecting the post, and sent me a message, to propose that Sir Robert Wilson should be sent there with his

Sir Robert was on that day at Talavera but his corps was in the mountains towards Escalona; and he had already made himself very useful in that quarter, and had been near Madrid, with which city he had communication, which I was desirous of keeping up. I proposed that a Spanish corps should be sent to Banos without loss of time. I could not prevail with General Cuesta, although he certainly admitted the necessity of a reinforcement, when he proposed that Sir Robert Wilson should be sent to Banos; and he was equal and sensible with myself, of the benefit to be derived to the cause, from sending Sir Robert back to Escalona.

At this time we had no further intelligence of the enemy's advance, than that the rations were ordered; and I had hopes that the enemy might be deterred from advancing, by the intelligence of our success on the 28th, and that the troops in the Puerto might make some defence; and that under these circumstances, it was not desirable to direct Sir Robert Wilson from Escalona.

On the 30th however I renewed my application to Gen. Cuesta, to send there a Spanish division of sufficient strength, in a letter to Gen. O'Donoghue, of which I enclose a copy, but without effect; and he did not detach General Bassecourt till the morning of the second, after we had heard that the enemy had entered Bajar, and it was obvious that the troops in the Puerto would make no defence.

On the 31st, we received accounts that the enemy had entered Placentia in two columns.

The Marquis de la Reyna, whose two battalions consisted of only six hundred men, with only 30 rounds of ammunition each man, retired from the Puerto and from Placentia, without firing a shot, and went to the bridge of Almaraz, which he declared he intended to remove. The battalions of Rejar dispersed without making any resistance.

The General called upon me, on that day, and proposed that half of the army should march to the rear to oppose the enemy, while the other half should maintain the post at Talavera.

My answer was, that if by half the army, he meant only half of each army, I could only answer that I was ready to go or stay with the whole British army, but that I could not separate it.—He then desired me to choose whether I would go or stay, and I preferred to go, from thinking that the British troops were most likely to do the business effectually, and without contest; and from being of opinion, that to open the communication through Placentia was more important to us than to them, although very important to them. With this decision Gen. Cuesta appeared perfectly satisfied.

The movements of the enemy in our front since the 31st, had induced me to be of opinion, that

despairing of forcing us at Talavera, they intended to force a passage by Escalona; and thus open a communication with the French corps coming from Placentia.

This suspicion was confirmed on the night of the 31st, by letters received from Sir Robert Wilson, of which I enclose copies; and before I quitted Talavera, on the 3d, I waited on the Gen. O'Donoghue, and conversed with him, upon the whole of our situation, and pointed out to him the possibility that in the case of the enemy coming through Escalona, General Cuesta might find himself obliged to quit Talavera before I should be able to return to him; and I urged him to collect all the carts that could be got in order to remove our hospital. At his desire, I put the purport of this conversation in writing, and sent him a letter to be laid before Gen. Cuesta, of which I enclose a copy.

The British army marched on the 3d, [from Talavera] to Prospera, General Bassecourt's Spanish corps being at Centinello, where I desired that it might halt the next day, in order that I might be nearer it.

About 5 o'clock in the evening, I heard that the French had arrived from Placentia, at Navalmodal, whereby they were between us and the bridge of Almaraz.

About an hour afterwards I received from Gen. O'Donoghue the letter and its inclosures of which I enclose copies, announcing to me the intention of Gen. Cuesta to march from Talavera in the evening, and to leave there my hospital, except such men as could be removed by the means he already had, on the ground of his apprehension that I was strong enough for the corps coming from Placentia, and that the enemy was moving upon his flank, and had returned to Santa Ollala in his front.

I acknowledge that these reasons did not appear to me sufficient for giving up so important a post as Talavera, for exposing the combined armies to an attack in front and rear at the same time, and for abandoning my hospital; and I wrote the letter of which I enclose a copy.

This unfortunately reached the Gen. after he had marched, and had arrived at Oropesa shortly after day light, on the morning of the 4th.

The question what was to be done was then to be considered. The enemy, stated to be 30,000 strong, but at all events consisting of the corps of Soult and Ney, either united or not very distant from each other, and supported by Marshal Jourdan and Joseph Bonaparte, to be sufficiently strong to attack the British army, stated to be 25,000 strong, were on one side, in possession of the high road to the Tagus at Almaraz, the bridge at which place we knew had been removed, although the boats still necessarily remained in the river.

On the other side, we had reason to expect the advance of Victor's corps to Talavera, as soon as General Cuesta's march should be known, and after leaving 12,000 men to watch Venegas; and allowing from 10 to 12,000 killed and wounded in the late action, this corps would have amounted to 25,000. We could exultate ourselves from this difficult situation only by great celerity of movement, to which the troops were unequal, as they had not had their allowance of provisions for several days, and by success in two battles. If unsuccessful in either, we should have been without a retreat; and if Soult and Ney avoiding an action had retired before us, and had waited the arrival of Victor, we should have been exposed to a general action with 50,000 men, equally without a retreat.

We had reason to expect that as the Marquis de la Reyna could not remove the boats from the river Almaraz, Soult would have destroyed them.

Our only retreat was, therefore, by the bridge

of Arcobispo; and if we had moved on, the enemy, by breaking that bridge while the army should be engaged with Soult and Ney, would have deprived us of that only resource.

We could not take a position at Oropesa, as we thereby left open the road to the bridge of Talavera by Calera; and, after considering the whole subject maturely, I was of opinion that it was advisable to retire to the bridge of Arcobispo, and to take up a defensive position upon the Tagus.

I was induced to adopt this last opinion, because the French have now at least 50,000 men disposable to oppose to the combined armies, and a corps of 12,000 to watch Venegas; and I was likewise of opinion, that the sooner the defensive line should be taken up, the more likely were the troops to be able to defend it.

Accordingly I marched on the 4th, and crossed the Tagus by the bridge of Arcobispo, and have continued my route to this place, in which I am well situated to defend the passage of Almaraz and the lower parts of the Tagus. General Cuesta crossed the river on the night of the 5th, and he is still at the bridge of Arcobispo.

About 2000 of the wounded have been brought away from Talavera, the remaining 1500 are there; and I doubted whether, under any circumstances, it would have been possible or consistent with humanity, to attempt to remove any more of them.

From the treatment which some of the soldiers wounded on the 17th, and who fell into the hands of the enemy, experienced from them, and from the manner in which I have always treated the wounded who have fallen into my hands, I expect that these men will be well treated; and I have only to lament, that a new concurrence of events, over which from circumstances I had and could have no control, should have placed the army in a situation to be obliged to leave any of them behind. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

WELLESLEY.

Despatch from the Earl of Chatham to Lord Castlereagh, dated Head Quarters, Bath, August 29, 1809.

MY LORD—Major Bradford delivered to me your Lordship's Dispatch of the 21st instant, signifying to me his Majesty's commands that I should convey to Lieutenant General Sir E. Coote, the General and other officers and troops employed before Flushing, and particularly to those of the artillery and engineer departments, his Majesty's most gracious approbation of their conduct; and which I have obeyed with the most entire satisfaction. I had the honor in my last Dispatch of acquainting your Lordship with my intention of proceeding to this place, and I should have been most happy to have been enabled to have announced to your Lordship the further progress of this army. Unfortunately, however, it becomes my duty to state to your Lordship, that, from the concurrent testimony from so many quarters as to leave no doubt of the truth of the information, the enemy appears to have collected so formidable a force, as so convinced me that the period was arrived, at which my instructions would have directed me to withdraw the army under my command; even if engaged in actual operation. I had certainly early understood on my arrival at Walcheren, that the enemy were assembling in considerable force on all points; but I was unwilling to give too much credit to these reports, and I was determined to persevere until I was

satisfied, upon the fullest information that all further attempts would be unavailable.—From all our intelligence it appears that the force of the enemy in this quarter, distributed between the environs of Bergen op Zoom, Breda, Lillo, and Antwerp, and stationed on the opposite coast, is not less than 30,000 men, and by some statements is estimated higher. Though a landing on the continent might, I have no doubt, have been forced, yet, as the siege of Antwerp, the possession of which could alone have secured to us any of the ulterior objects of the Expedition, was by this state of things rendered utterly impracticable, such a measure, if successful could have led to no solid advantage; and the retreat of the army, which must at an early period have been inevitable, would have been exposed to much hazard. The utmost force (and that daily decreasing) that I could have brought into the field, after providing for the occupation of Walcheren and South Beveland, would have amounted to about 28,000 infantry and 2000 cavalry. Your Lordship must at once see, even if the enemy's force had been less numerous than represented, after the necessary detachments to observe the garrisons of Bergen op Zoom and Breda and securing our communications, how very inadequate a force must have remained for operations against Lillo, Liefkenshoek, and ultimately against Antwerp; which town, so far from being in the state which had been reported, is, from very correct accounts, represented to be in a complete state of defence; and the enemy's ships had been brought up and placed in security, under the guns of the citadel.

Under these circumstances, however mortifying to me to see the progress arrested of an army, from whose good conduct and valor I had every thing to hope, I feel that my duty left me no other course than to close my operations here; and it will always be a satisfaction to me to think, that I have not been induced lightly to commit the safety of the army confided to me, or the reputation of his Majesty's arms. It was an additional satisfaction to me to find that the unanimous opinion of the Lieut. Generals of this army, whom I thought it right to consult more out of respect to them, than that I thought a doubt could be entertained on the subject, concurred entirely in the sentiments I have submitted to your Lordship. I am concerned to say, that the effect of the climate at this unhealthy period of the year is felt most seriously, and that the number or sick already is little short of 5000 men. It is my intention to withdraw gradually from the advanced position in this island, and sending into Walcheren such an additional force as may be necessary to secure that important possession, to embark the remainder of the troops, and to hold them in readiness to await his Majesty's further commands, which I shall most anxiously expect.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

CHATHAM.

Dispatch from Rear Admiral Strachan, to the hon. W. Pitt, dated, H. M. Ship St. Domingo, off Bathz, August 27.

I have now to acquaint you, further Lord

ships information, that the flat-boats of every description of vessels being assembled, and every necessary arrangement made on the part of the navy, for landing the army near Santflect, on the beach which had been previously reconnoitered, and not hearing from the Earl of Chatham respecting his intentions, I communicated with his Lordship on the 24th inst. and on the following day I found his Lordship had not come to a determination on account of the increased force of the enemy, and the army getting sickly, and that he had sent for the Generals to consult; I therefore, on the morning of the 26th, went to his Lordship, and I soon after went on shore to the meeting of the Lieut. Generals of the army, taking with me Rear Admiral Sir R. KEATES; I found them decidedly of opinion that the operation could not be undertaken against Antwerp with any prospect of success, at this advanced season of the year and the enemy increasing in strength; and our own force diminished by sickness; and that as the taking of Lillo and Liefkenshoek would not ensure our obtaining the ultimate object of the expedition, without Antwerp being reduced, and the country near these fortresses being inundated, it was also their decided opinion, that the army ought not to make any attempt on them. I had already, in the most unqualified manner, offered every naval assistance to reduce these fortresses, and also in aid of every other operation of the army. Conceiving the subject of the deliberations of the Generals perfectly military, I withdrew with Sir R. Keates. The ships of the enemy, which were above the town of Antwerp about five miles, have come down, and are now extended along the river in face of it, except two of the line lower down, in the reach above Liefkenshoek; and four frigates went to Lillo. An immense number of small gun boats are on the boom; behind them a crescent of sixty guns and mortar brigs. The battery between Lillo and Frederick Hendrick is finished; it has ten guns. The enemy has been driven from that which he was constructing on the Doel side with loss, by the fire of our bombs and gun vessels.

#### THE SPANISH PRESS.

Of all the errors committed by the Supreme Junta of Spain, the most fatal is the conduct which they have pursued with respect to the press. Soon after they assumed the Government they passed a decree, by which the old restrictive laws were declared to be in full force; this amounted very nearly to a prohibition of all free discussion, and, in the same spirit, the Junta affected the utmost secrecy upon all the transactions of the war and revolution. Nothing could shew greater ignorance of the real means by which the deliverance of Spain was to be won, and its independence secured, than thus to deny themselves the use of the most powerful instrument they could have to work within their great undertaking.

This mistaken policy was the more to be blamed as well as lamented, because Spain is in the present time very rich in men of letters, who, having rejected the invitations of the

enemy, and adhering to their duty, were diligent to exert their talents in spreading and strengthening the patriotic enthusiasm. Even under the restraints which have been so unwisely imposed, the Newspapers of Spain furnish many proofs of the important assistance which the Government would receive from the Press, in rousing and uniting the people, if a freer scope were allowed in the discussion of measures and in the communication of public events. The contributions of Quintana, Paine Gil, Capmany, and others, to the political Journals, formerly of Madrid, now of Seville, display an eloquence worthy of the illustrious cause in which it is employed; uniting, what is a rare excellence, temper as well as sagacity in the counsels suggested to the Government for the conduct of the war, with the most fervid and commanding exhortations addressed to the People.

It is due in justice to distinguished individuals to mention, that this decree respecting the press met with a strong opposition from some Members of the Central Junta. The enlightened Jovellanos could not fail to be fully aware of all the consequences of so blind a policy, and he is said to have been seconded in his remonstrances against it by Calvo, the zealous and active Deputy from Saragozza.—But the timid and bigotted views of old Florida Blanca prevailed, and after his death, the majority was still preserved in the deliberations of the Junta, by those who were addicted to the same prejudices. Those who are accustomed to observe the influence of professional habits will be amused to learn, that the most obstinate resistance in the Junta to all measures partaking of innovation, how necessary soever to the salvation of Spain, has proceeded from a little cabal of provincial lawyers, who were unfortunately returned Members of that Assembly. Riquelme the Deputy from Granada, Torre from Toledo, Rabe from Cordova, are all three of that profession; their services in the Junta have consisted in a pertinacious struggle against every proposal that leaned towards civil liberty or large principles of legislation; which are always observed to excite a sort of instinctive horror in those mechanical drudges of the law, who by low diligence and intrigue thrust themselves up to affairs of which they are wholly unqualified to judge.

#### TORNADOES.

On the 24th May, a dreadful tornado was experienced in the States of Tennessee and N. Carolina. It arose in Roan county, was from a half to a mile wide, progressed due east, and inflictions of its ravages for 50 miles had been received; not a house in its course but was either unroofed or blown down, principally the latter; the timber, &c. prostrated; and many trees more than a foot thick were either twisted off or torn up and carried away in the whirlwind; and limbs and even trees were carried the distance of 140 miles in two hours from its commencement; large columns of water were forced from the bed of the river Holstein, and thrown over the surrounding trees; the farms suffered severely; several lives said to be lost; and some of the hail-stones weighed two ounces and measured ten inches in length.

A very severe hail storm was experienced at

St. Mary's 16th May; Some of the hail-stones measured nine inches in circumference.—At some distance from the town, it was attended with a violent tornado, which very much injured several plantations in the Florida side.

#### ST. JAGO DELAVEGA, July 22.

We lament to state, Mr. Sinclair Williamson, a gentleman of estimable character on the north side of the island, was inhumanly murdered a short time since by three Spaniards, on board a small vessel which they were employed to navigate to this island from Cuba.

The following authentic particulars of this unfortunate affair are taken from an extract of a letter from Saint Ann's, dated July 15:

"It is with much concern I inform you of the melancholy fate of poor captain Williamson. He had taken at St. Jago de Cuba on board the Saint Ann's Packet a valuable cargo, and engaged three Spaniards as seamen in that vessel who formed the plan of murdering him, which they unhappily effected. One of them at the helm, first struck him over the head with the tiller, which however did not deprive him of his strength or reason, so that he was enabled to throw him overboard. The other two immediately sprung forward and plunged their daggers into his breast; when the life had quitted his body, they then commenced the like work of destruction on his black servant John, and two free mulatto boys who were with him. Having finished this, they carried the vessel into Cape Cruz, where they made too free with liquor, and began quarrelling about dividing the spoil, when they were overheard, and information immediately given to the commandant; two of the villains were secured and put in irons, the third who regained the vessel effected his escape in her, and ran among the keys. The commandant has sent four guarda costas in pursuit of him, with orders, if possible to save the cargo. This information of the murders was derived from the lips of the two men in confinement."

We are happy to observe that vice admiral Rowley, with that liberality and attention which he has invariably observed towards the interest of this community, has given directions that a vessel of war shall sail in search of the St. Ann's Packet, in order that the murderer may meet that fate which he so richly deserves.

It appears from late accounts from the Mediterranean, that one of the vessels of Mr. Gray of Salem, has been captured under Moorish colours, and carried to Gibraltar. This gentleman is a democratic patriot of the full water, who flunked at the thought of British licences; though, like the Baltimore demagogue (Gen. Smit) or rather shooting a little ahead of his practices, his vessels are now found hoisting the colours and using the protection of a Barbary pirate.—*Bal. N. Amer.*

American produce had experienced a considerable rise in England, in consequence of the well grounded expectation that immediately on hearing of the rejection of Mr. Erskine's arrangements, this government would revive the provisions of the non-Intercourse.

#### AMSTERDAM, Aug. 4.

In all the Synagogues, the Rabbis have ex-

horted the Jews to arm in defence of their country. In the present circumstances, an extraordinary levy of seamen is to take place.—

#### AUG. 5.

Our Court Gazette of Yesterday contains the following article dated the 4th—"The Minister of War set out last night to superintend the execution of the measures ordered by his majesty, and this day the King proceeded to Rotterdam.—The journey of his majesty has no other object than that of expediting and inspecting the military preparations, and his absence will continue but a few days. The present circumstances, though little inconvenient for France, are extremely difficult for our country, but they will serve to render more conspicuous the sentiments of those who have already, in ordinary times, proved themselves to be the friends of their country and the existing state of things. It is very surprising that such a man as Lieutenant General Bruce should have succeeded in obtaining the confidence of the government so far as to obtain the important rank he held in the army. He had the honor of receiving the command of his majesty to defend to the last, the batteries of the Island of South Beveland, and yet he abandoned them to the enemy without firing a cannon or a musket, and returned to Bergen-op-Zoom, after having called together a council of war, to cover the shame of a proceeding which so strongly excites a suspicion of treason.—By a decree of this date his majesty has deprived him of all his military rank, and declared him incapable of ever resuming the same.—As Grand Marshal of the Order of the Union, his majesty has besides declared him unworthy of holding any rank in that Order, and has struck his name out of the list of Knights. A part of the Royal Guards who were at Bergen-op-Zoom, being disgusted at the conduct of this general, refused to receive him."

#### LEYDEN, AUG. 5.

The French fleet lies at the distance of half a mile from Amwerp. Within these few days a great number of troops have passed through Gorcum, Harlem and Dordrecht, and are destined to Bergen-op-Zoom, where it is supposed the principal Dutch force will be collected. A considerable train of artillery has passed through Harlem. A squadron of cuirassiers and a company have arrived at Urecht from Leo.

#### PARIS, AUG. 26

M. de Champagny, minister of Foreign Affairs, has set out from Vienna for Altenburgh, in Hungary, where he would arrive on the 14th. On the 15th the negotiations for peace were to be opened. The Emperor of Austria has nominated Count Metternich and Count Nugent his plenipotentiaries.

AUG. 14—Letters from Vienna afford us reason, to hope that peace will speedily be concluded. It is said that all the leading points were agreed upon between Austria and France, before the negotiations of Altenburgh commenced. The party which so strenuously and absurdly asserted the necessity of continuing a ruinous war, is now,

since the disgrace of the Archduke Charles, generally despised.

The report of Russia having sent a minister plenipotentiary to the Congress in Altenburgh is confirmed, and the best understanding still prevails between the emperors Napoleon and Alexander.

Marshals Oudinot and Macdonald have been created Dukes. The Duke of Auerstadt has obtained the title of Prince of Echlumühl, the Duke of Rivoli, that of Prince of Esking; and the Prince of Neufchatel has been nominated Prince of Wagram.

#### NUREMBERG, AUG. 16.

Accounts from Bohemia of the 9th inst state that all the Generals who command particular corps in that kingdom have received orders to reinforce them, by incorporating with them the militia of Landesk; all the troops which were in the circle of Pilsen are ordered to proceed by forced marches, to Prague, and the Archduke John is said to have received unlimited powers from his Majesty the Emperor, to organize the army before Prague and Olmutz.

#### RUMOUR OF PEACE.

The Courier of Sept. 5th, the latest, says "A letter, (where dated or from whom, is not mentioned) of the 1st. states, that Peace has been signed between Austria and France. The conditions, as was to be supposed are sufficiently hard. The Emperor Francis, it is said, is to keep Hungary, Bohemia, and Moravia; and to cede Austria, including its capital Vienna, Galicia and all his other territories.—He is also to relinquish the Imperial title, and be styled King of Hungary and Bohemia. Bonaparte takes the title of Archduke of Austria. Bavaria gains a large accession of territory. Upon the above letter we may remark, that if peace had been signed, it is strange we have heard of no rejoicings on the opposite coast."

We expect that a peace will take place, not differing essentially from these terms, but disbelieve its being signed early enough to have authorized this report.

#### AMSTERDAM, Aug. 10.

The surrender of Flushing is less to be ascribed to the efforts of the besieging army, than to the fire which was kept up against the fortress, with uncommon vigour, by seven English sail of the line. An English brig was sunk before the town.

#### PARIS, Aug. 19.

On the 10th inst. the Prefect of the Seine and Counsellor of State, Lieut. Frosbot, issued a publication, stating that the present circumstances rendered it indispensably necessary to re-organize the National Guard of Paris, and accordingly ordered the immediate organization thereof.

#### MR. JACKSON.

It is repeated in the N. Y. Commercial Gazette received yesterday, that Mr. Jackson and our Government have positively entered into a negotiation.

QUEBEC, NOVEMBER 6, 1809.

As, sorry are we to say it, the European continental game appears to be up, it is with no small satisfaction we learn from a passenger, who arrived here yesterday, from Newfoundland, that a vessel arrived at that place in 31 days, from Jersey, bringing advices that Lord Wellington had been fortunate enough to make good his retreat, with the British army, from Spain to Lisbon. This retreat in the present state of the continent, we consider to be equal to any victory. It is said that his lordship had information of traitorous intentions, on the part of the Spaniards; but whether or not, the retreat was a wise, well-judged and judicious measure, as there could be no security in remaining in Spain. The account adds that the army had gained a march of forty miles, before its movement was at all known to the French or Spanish forces. This skilful and prompt manoeuvre could not be executed without the loss of the baggage, which, it is said was left behind, together with, what is still worse, his sick and wounded.

So much for sending British succours to worse than spiritless continentals, whom no example could arouse into any thing like the requisite energy for their salvation. Most devoutly do we deprecate the idea of ever again sending British troops into the heart of the continent, where they cannot act with any satisfaction or confidence.

These expeditions have not, however, been without their good results. From the distinguished skill and bravery evinced by the troops, whenever they have come into contact with the enemy, the nation cannot fail of feeling confidence and security in the army, as defenders of its coasts, should the enemy ever be daring enough to insult them. A great part of our troops may be considered, at this day, as tried and experienced veterans, from whom every thing may, at all times, be hoped and expected.

As to any future attempts of ours, on the continent, in case we should not make a peace, we sincerely hope that they may be confined to the navy, those true hearts of oak, whom no blast can lower.

Something is yet talked of to be undertaken, by a part of the troops which were sent on the Scheldt expedition. Whatever it may be, we are persuaded that it must be confined to some part of the enemy's shores. To attempt to penetrate into the continent at present, would be madness.

If we are able to retain the island of Walcheren, however short it may be of the ultimate object of the expedition, the undertaking will not be wholly lost; as this island will give us a full command of the rivers and coasts in its vicinity, as well for offence and defence, as for purposes of commerce. It will particularly enable us to cripple the maritime efforts of the enemy from the Scheldt.

If the emperor Francis be compelled to submit to the dictates of the unfeeling Napoleon, which is much to be dreaded, his fate is greatly to be deplored, particularly after the noble struggle he has lately made. If he was unable

to command success, it must be admitted that he certainly deserved it.

Since writing the foregoing we have been favored with the *Pilot*, a London paper of the 9th of September, which makes no mention of Lord Wellington's leaving Spain, though Spanish papers had been received to the 27th Aug. but it is said that the army was to be recalled. By Lisbon dates to the 23d, it appears that English reinforcements had lately marched to join Lord Wellington.—No peace had yet taken place between France and Austria. Part of the Scheldt expedition had returned.

The Spaniards continued in spirits and in hopes of eventual success.

We hear that Gen. Hope had sailed, on another enterprise, with 20,000 men; his destination unknown.

#### STEAM BOAT.

On Saturday morning, at eight o'clock, arrived here, from Montreal, being her first trip, the Steam boat, *Accommodation*, with ten passengers. This is the first vessel of the kind that ever appeared in this harbour. She is continually crowded by visitors. She left Montreal on Wednesday, at two o'clock, so that her passage was sixty six hours; thirty of which she was at anchor. She arrived at Three Rivers in twenty four hours. She has, at present, births for twenty passengers; which, next year, will be considerably augmented.—No wind or tide can stop her. She has 75 feet keel, and 85 feet on deck. The price for a passage up is nine dollars, and eight down, the vessel supplying provisions. The great advantage attending a vessel so constructed is, that a passage may be calculated on to a degree of certainty, in point of time; which cannot be the case with any vessel propelled by sails only. The steam boat receives her impulse from an open, double-spoked, perpendicular wheel, on each side, without any circular band or rim. To the end of each double spoke is fixed a square board, which enters the water, and by the rotatory motion of the wheel acts like a paddle. The wheels are put and kept in motion by steam, operating within the vessel. A mast is to be fixed in her, for the purpose of using a sail when the wind is favorable, which will occasionally accelerate her head way.

It is with pleasure we learn that, at last, the Grand Voyager of Three Rivers is legally put in authority for proceeding to the previous steps for effecting the laying out and completion of a high road, from the southern extremity of that district, through the townships, to communicate with the roads of the Seigniories, which lead to the St Lawrence. Regular application has also been made to him for some bye-roads.

#### FORT OF QUEBEC.

##### ARRIVED,

Nov. 2d.—His Majesty's ship *Mermaid*, M. J. Henniker, esqr. commander, from Portsmouth and Falmouth, three months. Passengers, Mr. Green and Mrs. Cowan.  
—4th.—Brig *Dryad*, Gunsor, 64 days from London, to Irvine, Macnaught & Co. in ballast.

—5th.—Ship *Richard*, Grime, 52 weeks and 2 days from Hull, to Mr. Oviat, in ballast.  
—Ship *Princess Amelia*, Unonius, 73 days from Leith, to Mr. Oviat in ballast.  
—Brig *Favorite*, Gray, 68 days from Ayr, to David Wilson, general cargo.  
—Ship *Intrepid*, Postgate, 66 days from London, to H. Usborne, in ballast—Passengers, Messrs. C. Summers and Crumby.  
—Brig *Newland*, Hunter, 3 months from London, to J. Colman & Co. cargo sundry goods—passengers, Messrs. M. and G. Retten.  
—6th.—Schooner *Mary*, Hennessy, 27 days from St. John, Newfoundland, to J. Davison, cargo brandy and rum—passengers, Messrs. Davison and Walsh.  
—Brig *Ceres*, Davidson, 67 days from Liverpool, to Hoyle, Henderson & Co. cargo salt and dry goods—passenger, Mr. Evan.

It is square rigged vessels and 4 schooners announced on the Telegraph.

The price of Bread, this month, is 10½d. & 1/3

#### TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF HERTFORD.

##### GENTLEMEN,

I was so much satisfied with the generous manner in which you supported my election, as one of your representatives, in the rising Parliament, that I was unable at the close of the Poll, to express the full extent of gratitude which is due to such an unanimous mark of confidence, towards me. I now take the liberty to testify, in a more public manner, how much I feel impressed with gratitude to you for your having placed your confidence in a person, who has not, as yet, had the good fortune to be generally known amongst you. I must avow that I was deeply affected at the sight of old people amongst you, who had known me in my early years, coming forward to express their approbation of my conduct and opinions on public affairs.

As your former representatives presented themselves before you, to be judged by your vote, for their rejection or re-election, I ought, in order not to appear an intruder, to have explained the motives which had induced me to offer myself, for your suffrages, in preference to one of your former representatives; but, in this respect, I was anticipated by you: for, though, five years ago, Mr. Turgeon obtained all your votes, the experience of a few years had convinced you that your confidence might be better placed than in him. It was in vain that he pleaded, THAT THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY HAD NOT THE RIGHT TO EXCLUDE THE JUDGES, BY A RESOLUTION, THAT IT REQUIRED A LAW TO DEPRIVE ANY CLASS OF PEOPLE OF THE RIGHT OF SITTING IN THAT BODY. All his reasonings had no effect. Your judgement, against him, was so strongly pronounced by your unanimity, in favor of Mr. Roi and myself, that it is now impossible to believe that you will ever decide in favor of those models, recommended in the extraordinary gazette of the 16th of May last; and there can be no doubt but that you have preferred

## BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, without reserve, on THURSDAY next, 9th instant, at JAMES GRAY'S Auction Room.

TWELVE packages of Goods, just arrived and very much in demand.  
Sale will begin at ONE o'Clock.

Quebec, 3d November, 1809.

## THE SALE OF THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of Mr. USBORNE, at his house, near Hotel de la Ville, will positively take place on FRIDAY next, the 10th inst at ONE o'clock, and will be continued on Saturday, and until the whole is sold.

JOHN JONES, A. & B.

Quebec, 6th Nov. 1809

## ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons who may have claims against the Estate and Succession of the late ROBERT FLETCHER, Esquire, to deliver in the same to the Subscriber at Montreal, duly named and appointed Curator to the Widow and Minor Children of the deceased, and those who are indebted there to, are desired to pay their respective accounts without delay.

SAMUEL D. FLEMING.

Montreal, 2d November, 1809

## ADVERTISEMENT.

AVIS est donné, par le présent, à toutes personnes qui peuvent avoir des demandes contre les Biens et Succession de feu ROBERT FLETCHER, Esquier, de les produire au Sous-signé à Montréal, qui est dûment nommé et élu Curateur à la Veuve et aux Enfants Mineurs du défédé; et ceux qui doivent à la dite Succession sont priés de payer leurs comptes respectifs sans délai.

SAMUEL D. FLEMING.

Montréal, 2e. Novembre, 1809

## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber having, on the 28th ultimo, been duly appointed Curator to the vacant Estate of the late ROBERT FLETCHER, Esquire, deceased, requests all persons having claims on the said Estate to forward them to him duly authenticated for adjustment; and also, that all persons indebted to said Estate do come forward and pay him.

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

JOHN MUNRO.

Quebec, 1st November, 1809.

JUST arrived, in the Newland, and for sale by the subscribers, ten Pipes of choice old Port Wine.

GEO. & WM. HAMILTON.

Quebec, 6th Nov. 1809.

## FOR SALE,

DOUBLE Refined Sugar of best quality in 100 lbs. of about 100 lbs.  
A few Tierces and Barrels Jamaica Sugar, Jamaica and Grenada Spirits.

THOMAS AYLWIN.

Quebec, 18th Oct. 1809.

THE new Ship SAMSON, now loading at Mr. Braham's Wharf, will take 100 tons on freight, apply to ANDERSON & Co. Quebec, 30th, October, 1809.

## TO MERCHANTS AND SHIP BUILDERS.

THE Subscriber as Tutor to his Minor Children, will Sell or Lease, a certain land, or any part thereof, situate on the River Richelieu, about a mile above the Town of William Henry, in the Seigneurie of Sorel, containing four French acres in front, by 20 in depth.—The front is unquestionably one of the best spots for Ship building, a hard strong soil with a small gradual ascent for about 10 acres back, also an extensive water lot in Three Rivers; for particulars apply to the Subscriber at Three Rivers, or Messrs. IRVING, McNAUGHT & Co. at Quebec, and Messrs. IRVING, LESLIE & Co. at Montreal.

JOHN ANTROBUS.

1st November, 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.

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 Gentlehomme non-marié a besoin, immanquablement, 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.

## NOTICE.

ELEVEN bales of Woollens, landed from the Brig Fletcher, from Liverpool, marked P. 1 a 11, and consigned to order, are in the Subscribers' Store, where the Owner is requested to apply

HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB.

Quebec, 27th. Octobre, 1809.

## FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.

GOOD old London particular Massira 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.

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

to a great number of respectable persons amongst yourselves, only because my opinion, in public affairs, is opposed to that of those who flatter you. It is a justice which I owe you, to say, without flattery, that there are few counties in the Province, where more correct ideas of the constitution are entertained.—You already appreciate the value of a free constitution, and the weight which your representatives ought to have, in public measures. You know how to dismiss those who, by weakness or mistaken complaisance, are disposed to sacrifice the rights and privileges entrusted to your representatives; further services are no excuse. No mitigation on this head is admissible. Your rewards are only for those who have always been firm in the maintenance of your rights. You are persuaded that true loyalty does not consist in empty words or pliant conduct, towards people in power; but in obedience to the laws; and it is obeying the law to choose good representatives.

With judges so well informed as you, to represent you, is a difficult task. It certainly requires greater talents than I possess, to fulfil so difficult a task, to the satisfaction of all parties; but I flatter myself that when you are convinced that I have done every thing in my power, you will be indulgent in respect to the remainder.

It is my duty likewise to state, that the manner in which the election was conducted, is highly honorable to you.—Though there were several amongst you who had grounds of complaint, there was no animosity on your part, conceived, as you no doubt were, that an election affords the means of remedying grievances when they exist.

I request the returning officer to accept my sincere thanks, for the impartial and polite manner in which he discharged his duty.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, Your very humble, and Very obedient servant,

Quebec, Nov. 5, 1809. F. BLANCHET.

## BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY the 7th and 8th November, at the Subscriber's Room.

AN extensive assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Cloths, Duffles, Blue Mollons, Flannels, Carpings, Hosiery, Calicoes, Cottons, Dimities, Dowls, Muslins, Cambrics, Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Threads, Silks, &c. &c.

## ALSO,

4 Crates Hollow Brosely Ware.  
16 Crates Stone Jars and Butter Pots,  
300 Grindstones,  
58 Barrels Montreal Apples,  
29 Boxes Fresh Eggs,  
24 Barrels Beef,  
65 Cheeses,

Loaf Sugar, Tea, a quantity of Household Furniture, a Quadrant, a Sword, Sash, and Gorget, new.

## AND,

For account of the Underwriters or others interested, Bales Blankets landed from the Fletcher, Capt. Bound.

Sale to commence each day at one o'clock.

THOMAS AYLWIN, A. & B.

Quebec, 30th October, 1809.

**THE SUBSCRIBERS** have for sale, at their Stores, Lower Town:—  
 200 Pipes and Hhds. L. P., L. M. and C. Teesriff 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,  
 30 Hhds. Loaf }  
 120 Chests prime Sioglo 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 3 1/2 inch  
 50 M. feet of square Pine Timber,  
 10 M. feet of do. O. K. do.  
**JOHN MURE & Co.**  
 Québec, 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**  
 Québec, 5th July, 1809.

**DAVID ANDERSON & Co.**  
**HAVE FOR SALE,**  
 Corderoys, Woolens assorted,  
 Thicksets, Hats, silk and common,  
 Velvetts, Linen,  
 Quiltings, Iron,  
 Calicoes, Nails,  
 Handkerchiefs, Hoops,  
 Nankreens, Whiting,  
 Cotton Hose, Earthenware,  
 Ferrits &c. Blackware,  
 Velvet Ribbons, Cordage twice laid,  
 Tapes &c. Bottles,  
 Cambric Muslins, Flint Glassware,  
 Umbrellas, Copperas.

**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.  
 Québec, 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. 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.

~~Many of the heirs of Mr. GEORGE PAR-  
 RANT, who left Boston, in New England, about the year 1796, a part of this province or Nova Scotia are in the country, they are requested to give information to the subscribers, at Montreal, who can inform them of some land which they in herit 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 Streets.

**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 Spirits, Grenada Rum, St. Croix do, Molasses, French Brandy, Spanish do, Hollands Gin, American do, Jamaica Shrub, Madeira, Port, Teneriffe and Spanish Wines, real Spanish S-gars, Plug Tobacco in small Kegs, twist do in small casks, fine cut do, Tamarinds in small Kegs, Nutmegs & Cloves, London Brown sugar in Casks of 8 to 12 doz. each, Pork, Beef, Hams, new Butter in small Kegs, made this year, yellow and sweet, Flower, Peat, Biscuit, Paint Oil, Lamp do, Paints of all colours, Ketchup, and Queen Sauces.  
**WILLIAM SMITH.**  
 Québec, 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.  
 900 do. do. Lard,  
 100 Boxes mould and dip't Candles,  
 150 do. Chocolate,  
 10 Cwt. best green Coffee,  
 200 Barrels Upper and Lower Canada prime Pork,  
 500 do. American and do. prime Beef.  
 And a few Hog-heads best Seal Oil.  
**C. SMITH,**  
 Lower Town Québec, May 22d, 1809.

**FOR SALE.**  
 40 M. feet Pine Timber.  
 20 do. feet Oak do.  
 20 do. Standard Staves.  
 Apply to  
**GEORGE SYMES.**  
 Québec, 29th May, 1809.

**JUST ARRIVED, AND FOR SALE.**  
**TWO** hundred Firkins this summer Butter, sweet and good, from the West India market, 12 Chests Souchong 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 Chandlery & Grocer, Lower Town.  
 Québec, 14th August, 1809.

**LES Soussignés ont à vendre une quantité** d'excellent Vin de Port en bouteilles, ainsi de la toile de Russie imitée, toile à voiles grosse toile et Osnabourgs—Coton à chemises 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 pois 11s. jusqu'à 18s par douz, 100 paires de souliers pour les hommes et 20 paires pour les enfants, 40 Rames de papier à écrire, et à enveloppe, quelques Bureaux portatifs et une quantité de fer à barres, quarrés et plattes, assorties; Aussi un ornement 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 Soussigné, No. 1, à la Casseterie—Un assortiment de marchandises feches qu'il vendra à des prix raisonnables pour argent comptant, consistant en Flottings, Draps, Doffins, Bèzes, Flanelles, Indiennes, Shawls, Bonnets rouges, Bas de coton, de laine, et de soie, Bazins, Nanquins, Frocqs, Corderoys, Velours, Laines, Gauds de Coton pour hommes et pour femmes, Coton à chemises, Toiles d'Irlande, Fil, Dentelles de fil et de coton, Souliers et Bottines pour les Messieurs et les Dames, Attaches de fouliers, Boutons; Gallons, Corderoys, Epingles, Aiguilles, Gingham, Indiennes à meubles, Parapluies de Dames, Chapeaux pour les Messieurs et les Dames, Huile d'Olive, Melle, Vaiffeaux de fer blanc pour le lait, Pots de, verres, fés, Pipes, Bouchons pour le Vin et la Bière, Fil de coton, Peignes d'ivoire et de Corne, et pour les Dames, Couteaux de table, Cams, Fromage à Cheshire et cheddar, Cioux, Fiches, Godendards et Egoilons, Peèles à friser, Peèles et Bèzes, Théiers de métal, 100 caisses de vitres de toute grandeurs, 100 Papiers de Fayance blanche et bleu, 25 quintes de vitres de simples et dou les, Fer en barres et en baguettes, Acier, Faulx et Faucilles et une quantité d'autres articles trop long à mentionner. Il faut que le tout soit positivement vendu.  
**THOS. WILSON,**  
 Il a aussi reçu dernièrement d'Aberdeen par le Favorite, de Londres, par le Susanna et de Liverpool par le Martin, un assortiment complet de marchandises et à la mode, Bonnets de nuit de coton et barres pour les Messieurs et les Matelots, Drapeaux Calomies superflus, Culottes à parement fines au mètre, confortables pour les Dames et Messieurs, grand Saisis, Gingham, Mouchoirs de poche, Coton à usches et Fil de coton en pelottes, fer blanc simple et double en caisses, et une quantité d'autres articles.

**AUSSE** quelques milliers de Planches d'une pour de la meilleure qualité, venant de Kamoutouka et de St. Anne.  
 Québec, 27. Juin, 1809.

**JUST** arrived and will be Sold at Thomas's Shop, a large assortment of Confectionary, consisting of Preserved cherries, Jellies, Raspberry Jam Clear Cake &c. The above are well worth the attention of the Public, as they will find them of a much superior flavor and cheaper than they can possibly be made in this country.  
 Québec, 28th. June, 1809.

Printed and published for THOMAS CARY, No. 5, St. Lewis Street, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, No. 19, BUADE STREET.