

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAMUS

Virg. Georg. IV. 51

VOL. IV.]

MONDAY, 22 AUGUST, 1808.

[No. 34

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

FIFTY Hhds. Claret Wine of a superior quality,
 20 Pipes Port ditto ditto
 10 Pipes do. ditto inferior,
 100 Hhds. old Teneriffe Wine,
 5 Pipes French Brandy,
 120 Boxes Tin Plates,
 10 Boxes French Soap at 1s. per lb.
 10 Quarter Casks Vinegar,
 12 Jars d'ble white Wine do. 6 galls. each,
 20 Do. Sallad Oil 3 galls. each,
 6 Hhds. Loaf Sugar,
 Pine and Oak Timber, pine Boards, and Staves of all dimensions.
 Rum, Coffee, Muscovado Sugar and Dry Goods.

PATERSON, GRANT & Co.

Quebec, 13th August, 1808.

A VENDRE PAR LES SOUS SIGNE'S,

CINQUANTE barriques Vin de Bourdeaux d'une qualité supérieure,
 20 Pipes ditto d'Oport ditto,
 10 ditto ditto ditto inférieur,
 100 Barriques vieux Vin de Teneriffe,
 5 Pipes Eau-de-vie de France,
 120 Boettes de Fer blanc,
 10 Caisnes de Savon François à 1s. la livre,
 10 Quarts de Vinaigre,
 12 Couches de ditto double, de vin blanc, de 6 gallons chaque.
 20 Ditto Huile d'Olive de 3 gallons chaque,
 6 Boacauls de Sucre blanc,
 Bois de Pin et Chêne, Madriers et Douves de toutes sortes;
 Romme, Caffé, Castonade et Marchandises Sèches.

PATERSON, GRANT & Co.

Quebec, 13 Aout, 1808.

FREIGHT WANTED,

TO any Port in the British Channel, for about 100 boxes French Soap, apply to
 PATERSON, GRANT & Co.
 Quebec, August 13, 1808.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, at his Vault and Store, Lower town Market Place—

HIGH proof and well flavored Jamaica Spirit, Lemons double Strong Ale or Scots Nappy in bottles, imported from Clyde this Spring. **ALSO,**

A large and general assortment of Woolens, English and Scots Carpeting, Window Glass of all sizes, Paints and Paint Oil, &c. &c.

JAMES ROSS,

Quebec, 2th August, 1808.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on **THURSDAY** next, the 25th inst. at the Subscriber's Rooms—

A SMALL assortment of Dry Goods—Rum, Molasses, Coffee, 20 barrels fair Muscovado Sugar, Glassware, Japaned and Tinware, cases of Tin and other articles.

The Sale will begin at one o'clock.

JOHN IONES, A. & B.

Quebec, 20th Aug. 1808.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

SUPERFINE, Fine and *Farine entiere* Flour, Biscuit, Wheat, Jamaica Spirits, Madeira Wine in pipes, hogsheads, quarter casks or dozens, few pipes Port Wine, and about twenty pipes Spanish Wine, Whisky and Cod-fish Oil, about seven hundred wt. Merchatable, Madeira and W. India Cod fish, in the best order for shipping, and table Cod-fish, for which produce may be taken in payment, a few cases Castile Soap. **PETER BREHAUT & Co.**

* * * The above have a good family HORSE for sale—Quebec, 22d Aug. 1808.

JOSEPH FLOWER and NICHOLAS NEWBERRY HAVE FOR SALE,

A FEW Pipes, Butts and Hogsheads of Prime old Port and Sherry Wines, of last years importation.

Have **ALSO**—lately received various consignments consisting of Anchors, Cables, Cordage, Flat and Square Iron, Hoops and Nails, Rotterdam Gin, Best Vinegar from Newberry & Co. London, Single and Double refined Sugar, White, Brown, Patent Bright, Pale Yellow and Black Paints, with prepared Oils, with a good assortment of Crown Glass, Tobacco Pipes, Olives, Oil, Ketchup, Patent Blacking and various other articles.

The whole of which they will dispose of on liberal terms for Cash or approved Bills at two three, four or six months.

Quebec, 24th June, 1808

SEASONED Oak and Pine Timber, Staves and Lath-wood FOR SALE, by

LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE.

Quebec, July 16, 1808.

LOST,

NEAR Hope Gate, on Saturday last, a packet of small keys on a silver ring; the finder will be handsomely rewarded on leaving them at this office.

J. REID, CONFECTIONER,

TAKES the liberty of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quebec, that having been regularly brought up to that line of business in the Mother Country, and from the anxiety which a number of them has shewn, he has taken a shop in Dr. DUVERT'S House, No. 33, St. John's Street, where he keeps a constant supply of Confectionary of all sorts, &c. &c. He hopes from the perfect knowledge which he has acquired in this line of business, although the necessary articles cannot be gotten as in England, to be able to please the public.

N. B. Private families may be supplied by giving timely notice, and travellers may have rich Gingerbread which they can carry away to any part of Great Britain.

JOHN MACNIDER

HAS received by the MARY from Greenock the **THETIS** from Liverpool, the **QUEBEC** and the **JANE** from London, a general Assortment of Goods which are now opened for Sale at his wholesale and retail Stores N^o.

10 Fabrique Street, consisting of Linen and Woollen Drapery, Hosiery and Turnery, Sou-chong, Hylon and Twankey Teas, Chocolate, Nutmegs, Cloves, Allspice, Pepper, Cayenne ditto, best Durham Mustard, Liquid Patent do. Mushroom and Walnut Ketchups, Anchovies, Essence of Anchovies, India Soy, Pickled Walnuts, Capers, French Olives, Oatmeal and Barley, best Florence Oil, Lime Juice and double Vinegar, Window Glass, white Paint, best Linseed Oil, crop and ben Leather, kip and wax skins, strong kip and wax leather Shoes, liquid Blacking, heel and blacking Balls, black Sealing Wax, shoe and closing Threads, ounce Threads from N^o. 9 to 60 sewing Cotton and cold sewing Silks, The whole will be sold cheap for cash or short credit. Orders will meet every attention.

Quebec, 29th June, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated at *La Carnadiere*, 24 arpents long by 1 arpent in breadth,—joining on one side to Antoine L'Hortie, and on the other to François Gouveau.

Quebec, Aug 31st 1807. **LOUIS BLEAU.**

RECEIVED this day per the Schooner **Fanny** from St John, 500 quintals West-India Fish of the best quality, 1 Coil 6 inch Shroud laid rope.

The above will be sold on very reasonable terms if applied for, before it is stored.

LOUIS DELAMARE.

Quebec, 11th July, 1808.

SPAIN.

SEVILLE, MAY 28.

PROCLAMATION.—Be it known to all the inhabitants of this city, that the result of the occurrences of yesterday morning was, that an armed force came forward into the Government House, and there asked, among other things, to have named, by the constituted authorities, ecclesiastic, secular and regular, the body of nobility, general officers, and of commerce, a SUPREME ASSEMBLY, to resume the jurisdiction, dignity, rigor, and power of government; to act and proceed, as may be found necessary, until obtaining the end proposed, to defend the religion and country. To this effect they authorize said assembly, in its due form, according to the faculties that the same people think themselves to have a right to, and having accomplished their appointment, and the said assembly having given already some dispositions, they have thought proper to have them published, so that it may be known whose commands must be obeyed.

Gentlemen composing the Supreme Assembly of Government:—President, H. E. Don Francisco Seaverdru; H. G. the Arch Bishop of this city, and by his Supernumeraries the Deacon of the Tribunal of the Holy Church, and Don Francisco Xavier Cienfuegos, Canon of the same; H. E. the Governor Don Vincent More. By the Royal Tribunal, Don Francisco Dias Bermado, the Regent, and Don Juan Fernando Aguirre. By the nobility, Count de Tylli, the Marquis de la Granina, the Marquis de las Torres. Don Andrea Minano, and Don Antonio Zamblano Carrillo de Albornot. By the city, Don Andrea Coes, and Con Joseph de Chera. By the General Officers, Don Eusebio de Herrera, and Don Adrian Jacome. By the Corporation, the Deputies Don Antonio Zambrano, and Don Manuel Pardo. By the Public, Don Joseph Morales Gallego. By the Commerce, Don Victor Soret, and Don Caldonio Alonzo. And by the Religious, the R. R. F. F. Manuel Gil, and Francisco Joseph Ramirez. Don Juan Bontins Esteller, lieutenant of the 3d Regiment of Artillery, 1st Sec'y; and Don Juan Pardo, Adjutant of the Regiment of Fanccio, 2d Secretary; the whole having been immediately convened to devise what should be done in benefit of the nation, and in defiance of its enemies, have resolved the following:—

This expresses be sent to his Excellency the Captain General of the Province; the Count de Tela was charged with the commission, to inform his Excellency in particular of what they had agreed upon, and of the intentions of the Assembly; and to his Excellency the Commandant General of the Camp of San Roque, and to the Cities of Cordova, Gerona and Jean, to the Provinces of Estremadura, and other cities and villages adjacent thereto; with the view that they may be apprized of the proceedings of this city; that they may unite and exert themselves to obtain the so much desired end.

Let proclamation be drawn and printed in favor of Don Ferdinand VII. and give them circulation in all the cities and villages of this jurisdiction, and others of this kingdom.

Let the Stamp Paper circulate for the present until another Seal be ready, with the words, Reign of H. M. Don Ferdinand VII.

Let the Theatre of this city be shut up, and inform the Deacon that he may give notice to the Tribunal of the Church, to issue their orders to have public Prayers put up for the success of this assembly, its dispositions, and the powers of the Spanish troops.

As to what relates to the army, let Don Antonio de Gregori and Don Thomas Moreno, his Second, devise the best and most effective means. And be it known that this Assembly has agreed to pay to

each soldier volunteer 20 cents per day, and a ration of bread, and to the other soldiers five cents per day extra.

To collect funds and financing, this Assembly has appointed Don Francisco Cienlogos, Don Andrea Coca, and Don Antonio Soret; and as superintendants for the distribution of the same Don Thomas Gonzales Carabash, and Don Antonio Cabrera.

Don Antonio Zambrano, and Don Manuel Pardo, are commissioned to employ every means they may think proper to provide and take care that the inhabitants may not stand in want of bread during such an interesting crisis.

And in order that it may be known to every one, it is ordered to be published and posted at Seville the 28th May, 1808.

DON JUAN B. ESTELLER, 1st Sec'y.

DON JUAN PARDO, 2d Sec'y.

It is agreed, that the Members of this Supreme Assembly of Government shall wear the national Cockade, and a red Ribbon, so that they may be known, distinguished, respected and obeyed by the inhabitants of this city and province; and those who may contravene against it, shall immediately be conducted to jail, and punished with rigor, and according to the degree of offence.

For the intelligence of every one let it be printed and posted—SEVILLE, 28th May, 1808.

JUAN BT. ESTELLER, 1st Sec'y.

Seville, is in Andalusia, in Spain. It occupies more ground than Madrid—it is fortified with strong walls, flanked with towers. It has a royal palace, Alcazer, a mile in extent, flanked with large square towers. The city is on the Guadalquivir River, 45 miles from the Atlantic, and 212 S. W. of Madrid—about 50 from Cadix, and as many from the Portuguese frontier.

SPANISH PROCLAMATIONS.

Translated for the Evening Post.

PROCLAMATION.

INHABITANTS OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA, WORTHY DESCENDANTS OF THE GENEROUS SPANISH NATION—Know, that I have this very day received several manifestoes, proclamation and edicts, published and printed by order of the Supreme Council (Junta) of Government which has been established in Seville, in consequence of an act of perfidy more infamous than any which the world has ever witnessed: Papers which as you will very soon see, appear not to be dictated by men, but rather inspired by Angels; in short, papers which must necessarily produce the vindication of insulted and derided Spain, and the liberties of all Europe, which lies buried in slavery by the same hand which afflicts our brethren. It appears by them, and I learn by the relation of persons worthy of belief, who have been eye witnesses of the dreadful and horrid events which took place in our Peninsula in the months of April and May, that the French Government assuming the false character of a friend and good ally, has deceived Ferdinand VII. the best and most virtuous of Kings, abused his generosity and good faith, invited him to its territory by artful and invidious caresses, and by similar crafty and treacherous proceedings induced his august parents and the whole Royal Family to follow him, for the purpose of treating them as they

have been treated with the most disgraceful contempt, and consummated at last their horrible design by compelling them to renounce the Crown of Spain, in favour of a Foreigner, having no other right than his insatiable ambition, at the same time that his executioners and assassins were shedding the precious blood of the inhabitants of Madrid, as a return for the hospitality and fraternity with which they have been received and welcomed, as their own chiefs have publicly acknowledged. Our language contains no term adequate to characterize conduct so horrible, which has covered France with infamy, and Spain with mourning, and which has made the most insensible and barbarous nation shudder with fear. But, think not from this, that the sentiment of honour; the nobleness of mind and the majestic dignity of the Spanish character, have been dismayed at the sight of such direful calamity. On the contrary, the virtuous and magnanimous sons of a heroic country, are determined to fight until the last man of its twelve millions of inhabitants shall gloriously die, to avenge an insult so humiliating, to avenge their outraged religion, their violated females, their murdered children, and to rescue from captivity their adored Ferdinand. Yes, doubt it not, they will fill with dread the authors of such iniquity, and will exterminate them. They are animated with a holy rage capable of breaking in pieces the chains which bind all the nations of Europe. They have adjusted an armistice with England, a name sweet and consolatory to the human race! to which henceforth must be added that Shield of afflicted humanity, for the same just reason that Spain must be styled the deliverer of the world. Yes, they co-operate with the virtuous and magnanimous English, for though they have just been our accidental enemies, to whom is it unknown that this could only have been, as in fact it was, an effect of the violence and Machiavelism of the French Government? Do not blame me on account of the inconsistency between the sentiments and those expressed in the proclamation published on the 25th of January last; besides that almost every government labors under some systematic defects, and commits some acts of injustice, which gives room for invectives, more especially in a state of war, it was a duty of my official station, to accommodate my language to that of my superior, as I do on the present occasion; but with this difference, that my soul is justly and profoundly indignant, and that I am ardently to shed my blood as a sacrifice to my religion, my king, and country. Be confidently persuaded that the other nations whose habitations and fields are yet smoking with the innocent blood of the flower of their youth, which has been shed by an incomprehensible chain of successes combined by the genius of desolation, will recover from their dismay, will acquire courage to shake off the yoke, and united with Spain and England will concur in the greatest and noblest work which man can perform, with the same ardour that animates the lions to rescue her young. The French themselves, that nation illustrious, generous, and worthy of a better lot, will hasten to wash away the

black spot with which their own hands have tarnished their lustre; compassionate them, and view them not with hatred, for they are our brothers, and will soon be our good friends. The divine creator of men, the author of the fate of nations, is interested in this holy and august work, and we ought not to doubt of his protection. I see you full of ardent zeal to fly to take a part in it, but your situation at the distance of 2000 leagues unfortunately now deprives you of that glorious felicity—But it is of no moment.

Money to defray the expense of it is no less necessary than arms & it is in your power to participate by means of an offering more salutary to men, and more agreeable to the sight of God, than was ever offered in his holy temple. Imitate the Spaniards' heroines; circumscribe your expences; renounce your superfluities; establish a Spartan economy; let there not remain in your houses a single ounce of gold or silver, except what is absolutely necessary for religious rites. Will you have less virtue and less generosity than the Romans had, when they believed Hannibal was approaching the gates of Rome? Will you have more attachment to your property, and less disinterestedness than those Pagans who knew not the true God. Will you have less respect than they to your holy religion, less loyalty and less love to your country, to your customs, to your laws, and to your government, less affection for your wives and your tender infants, and less horror of the tyranny and slavery with which the hosts of the common enemy threaten you as soon as they shall have subjugated your brethren? Will you prefer to reserve your riches entire to the end that the booty may be greater and more captivating to the eyes of their cupidity, rather than to sacrifice a part for the sake of objects so precious which you may save at so little cost; preserve, unhurt Spain! your glorious native soil, and redeem from captivity your King, who has ascended the throne by the rugged road of virtue and heroism, braving the dangers of the scaffold and the enormous infamy of being reputed a regicide and parricide, when his object was to make you happy by the downfall of a perfidious traitor and despotic favourite! Pardon me if I offend your delicacy, your generosity, your well known loyalty, and your holy ambition of true and solid glory. My imagination, disturbed by so melancholy an event, can scarcely allow me to articulate words, how much less to consider them! I am sure that you will do much more than I ask of you. I well know your virtues, and you are not ignorant how much I appreciate them, and what are the sentiments of my heart towards you, and each one of you. Yes: This is the epoch in which America and her renowned sons through whose veins runs the illustrious and most noble Spanish blood, will display their greatness of soul, and will acquire as much glory as was recently acquired by the heroic inhabitants of Buenos Ayres, a glory as much more true and solid as the moral virtues and trophies exceed the martial and blood stained triumphs of Mars. The good which

you do on this occasion will be common to the Spaniards, to all the nations of Europe, and to yourselves, but the sweet pleasure of listening to the blessings on you, which will resound from generation to generation, will be a most shining reward derived from your beneficence, the most valuable which men can grant and much more estimable than the equivocal distinctions and decorations which are bestowed by Sovereigns, not always upon virtue, and even sometimes upon corruption and vice.

I hasten to give you this information, that you may instantly know the great object which ought to occupy the attention and the heart of every Spaniard, and of every man living who loves mankind. But at the same time, I earnestly recommend to you resignation to divine providence, which knows how to extract an antidote from poison, the virtue of fortitude and magnanimity never so necessary as at present; patience, prudence, moderation and docility, to repress your inevitable uneasiness, to shun all tumult and disorder, and to abstain from giving the slightest disturbance to the peaceable, laborious, and most useful French men, our fellow inhabitants and friends, who, driven by a revolution the most sanguinary and infamous of any recorded by history, have sought and found in your bosom the sacred asylum of a fraternal hospitality; understanding that if there be among them, any one whose resistance can be injurious to us, he shall be caused to leave the Island, without oppression, protecting the others with Spanish humanity, and with the strong shield of justice who will know how to use proper severity towards all who shall attempt to offend them by word or action.

If you hearken with docility to the paternal advice which I give you, and observe it carefully, I trust in the mercy of God, in your duty and in your virtues, that you will very soon see the dawn of tranquility, of rejoicing, of prosperity, and of more brilliant glory to yourselves and your future generation.

THE MARQUIS DE SOMERVELLOS.

Havana, July 15, 1808.

SECOND PROCLAMATION.

The Marquis of SOMERVELLOS, President, Governor, and Captain General of the island of Cuba, &c. makes it known, to her inhabitants, that he has received the following MANIFESTO, published by the Supreme Assembly established in Seville, of which this island is a dependence:—

DECLARATION OF WAR

AGAINST THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

FERDINAND VII King of Spain, and of the Indies; and in his Name, the SUPREME ASSEMBLY of both:—

France or rather the Emperor Napoleon, having violated the most sacred compacts with Spain; having taken away by force the Royal Family; having compelled them publicly and with violence to resign and abdicate their sovereignty, which is manifestly null, void, and without effect; having forced with the same oppression the sovereignty of Spain to be given to him, which no person could have power to do; having declared it to be his will to elect the king of Spain (the most horrible transgres-

don which history can speak of,) having entered Spain with his armies, which have taken possession of its fortifications and cities, then unprepared; having perpetrated on the Spaniards all kinds of murders, plunders, and abominable cruelties; having not only recourse to the force of arms, but also, under pretence of adding to our felicity; having repaid with monstrous ingratitude the services which the Spanish nation had rendered him, and also repaid our friendship with deceit, treason, and the most horrible perfidy which a nation had ever been guilty of towards another nation of sovereignty; For the truth of which we appeal to the whole world: Having finally declared that his intention is to overthrow the monarchy, its fundamental laws, and threaten the ruin of our catholic religion, which we have sworn to maintain, having thus forced us as the only remedy for so many evils, to declare war against him, which we publicly do in the face of all Europe:—

We therefore declare in the name of our king FERDINAND VII. and of the whole Spanish nation, War by sea and land against the Emperor NAPOLEON and France; so long as they shall be under his domination, and tyrannical subjection.—We order all the Spaniards to act towards them with hostility, and do them all the evils and prejudices according to the laws of war, detain all French vessels in our ports, all the property, claims, and rights which they have in any part whatsoever of Spain, belonging to that government, or any individual whatever of that nation. We also order in the same manner not to detain or molest the vessels, property, and rights of the British nation, nor any of its subjects whatever; because we declare that we have obtained an open and free communication with England, and have concluded with her an armistice; which we hope will end with a solid and lasting peace.

We protest further, that we will not relinquish our arms, until the Emperor Napoleon restores to Spain, our king FERDINAND VII. and Royal Family, their liberty, integrity, and independence; and afterwards respects the sacred rights of the nation, which he has wantonly violated. We order for the better promulgation of this, the publication of this solemn declaration: that it be printed, sent, and posted up in all the provinces, cities, and possessions in America, and also that it be publicly known by the same way to all Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Given in the Royal Palace of Alcazer, in Seville, the 6th June, 1808, by disposition of the Supreme Assembly of Government;

JUAN BAUTISTA PARDO, President.
MANUEL MARIA AGUILAR, Sec'y.

We agree to execute whatever has been directed by the Supreme Assembly, in the above declaration; and order that it be respected by the inhabitants of this Island in all cases. It is however requested that they do not trouble or molest any French subject, upon which point I have particularly expressed my inten-

then towards them, in my proclamation of yesterday, to the inhabitants of this island, dated the 28th July, 1808.

By order of His Excellency,

MAURITIO PARRAS PITA, Secy of War,
(Signed) MARQUIS OF SOMERUELOS.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.

ON THE SUSPENSION OF THE EMBARGO

BOSTONIANS!

The situation, the prospects, and fate of Spain, deeply interest and agitate every American, who has any political information or patriotic feelings. That oppressed country taught us what we might prepare to suffer. This heroic people teach us with what spirit we should resist. Our feelings, sentiment, sympathy, and danger, all attach us to a nation, that has burst from the accursed thralldom of an unprincipled tyrant, and swell our prayers for its success.

The public mind does not pause to indulge in its reflections and hopes. Every man is warmed at a sight fit for the admiration of angels—the sight of an indignant people struggling against oppression. What shall we do?—what can we do to promote the glorious cause, is every man's question?

We can do much. Spain must suffer much probably from the operation of the embargo. She has long been the fish market of this country. Portugal also is one of our customers for flour and fish. Cut off from supplies from America, by our own policy and the English arms, they must be in want, and this country will be looked to for its staple produce. At a time when the novel dangers of a bold heroic resistance to Bonaparte, will occupy every head and engage every arm, our assistance becomes indispensable.

A new scene is thus opened, in which we may employ our resources and our produce, for the support of the cause of liberty—for the restriction of the efforts of a tyrant, and the invigoration of our own powers, and renovation of our own prosperity. Every thing that is dear to us, every thing that we value is almost immediately involved in the success of the struggles of Europe, against the oppressive and ambitious Corsican. If he triumphs there, America must one day exhibit fields of carnage, on which the last desperate battles of liberty are to be fought. While therefore the assistance derived from our resources, delays, perhaps destroys the progress of Bonaparte, it doubles our chance of safety. It gives new energy to his enemies in Europe, and strengthens us for the efforts, that may yet be demanded of us as the price of our independence.

The honest men of all parties, will unite most cordially in the measures now to be pursued. The Embargo is to be raised at once as to Spain, Portugal and all their dependencies in America and India, and all neutral ports at least.—This will enable us to pursue and promote the great interest of all mankind. Every honest American, of whatever party he may be, must unite in the approbation of this measure: No one who has any love of country,

no one who is not blind or false to our interest can hesitate to promote its success.

The law of Congress of April 22d, 1808, authorizes the President, in the event of such peace or suspension of hostilities between the belligerent powers of Europe, or such changes in their measures effecting neutral commerce, as may render that of the United States sufficiently safe to suspend the Embargo in whole or in part. The decrees of Spain against our commerce, passed under the influence of France, are at an end. The orders of the English Council, and English blockades, as far as they extend to Spain and Portugal, are at an end. An immense extent of sea coast on both continents, offers us a profitable market and friendly asylum. Between Spain and England, there is such a suspension of hostilities as is contemplated by the statute, and as renders our trade sufficiently safe to be trusted on the sea. The event therefore has happened, by which the President is empowered, and called upon by Congress to liberate us from the evils of the embargo, and restore us to the blessings and happiness resulting from commerce.

Nothing remains therefore for us, but to express in a bold, manly and firm style, our opinions, our wishes, our rights, and duties to the President. Let us not leave him ignorant for an hour of our desire that the embargo should be suspended. Let us not rest this desire solely on a view of our own immediate interest, but on our sense of the greater interests we have at stake, our peace, liberty and independence. If we can rescue one power in Europe from the tyrant, we shall give a soul, a spirit to the nations groaning under his wars and extortions, which may urge them to successful resistance. This will save our own country from the hazard of invasion and the blood and horrors of a desperate contest.

Fellow townsmen, warmed and animated as we are, it is all vain unless we communicate our own spirit to our government, and reciprocate it with our countrymen. Let us then express to them, to the world, the sentiments, opinions and feeling, which we imbibed in our earliest hours, and will cherish to our latest. The country expects it from us. They rely much and justly on us, enabled as we are to obtain the most extensive information, and respected as we have been for the correctness of our conduct and the patriotism of our views. They all feel as we do, and with a sympathy honorable to all of us, will support our measures, as they harmonize with us in opinion. Let us then be up and doing—Let us work while the day lasts, or the accursed night of war and slavery may involve us in their deepest gloom, with no sympathies but for mutual sorrows, distress our daily lot, and misery our only prospect.

A BOSTONIAN.

PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT.

The merchants of New York, have contemplated the expediency of addressing a memorial to the President of the United States, on the subject of permitting a free trade to Spain, during her struggle for liberty and independence; or at least of permitting the supply of provisions and other necessaries. We hope

they will adopt the plan, and that the measure may become general throughout the Union.

HONOR AMONG THIEVES.

A few evenings ago, as a lady was crossing the Five Fields, Chelsea, she was overtaken by two men, who appeared to have some design upon her. They sometimes walked before, and sometimes behind her, and from their manner and appearance, the lady could not avoid feeling the most alarming apprehensions. As she was expecting to have her money demanded, she fortunately discovered a gentleman at a distance, when, summoning all her resolution, she betook herself to flight, and, along breathless, implored the gentleman's protection; intimating to him, that she believed the two men she had escaped from were thieves, and intended to rob her. The gentleman desired her to dispel her fears, and undertook to escort her safely home. When the lady came near her window, she returned the gentleman a thousand acknowledgments for the services he had rendered her, and among other things, asked the gentleman if it would be agreeable to him to walk in and take any refreshment. Madam, said the gentleman, I am much obliged to you for your kind offer, but cannot accept your polite invitation; and, to be candid with you, the reason is this: the two men you saw in the fields just now, and from whom I delivered you, are thieves, and my particular friends: they are now waiting for me, and cursing me heartily for making them stay. I can assure you we certainly intended to rob you—but when you had put yourself under my protection, I could not, madam, in honor suffer any thing to happen to you, but if you really wish to be grateful, pray do me the favor, when we meet again, not to place yourself under my protection; saying this the gentleman vanished. *Lon pap.*

A NATURAL CURIOSITY.

Mr. A. Watson, of Huntington, in this county, has raised an OX, that has three perfect horns.—A handsome pair upon his head, and another on the top of his neck, inclining to the right side. The preternatural horn is about twelve inches from the head of the OX, and is six or seven inches long, and growing rapidly. *Luc. pap.*

COMMUNICATION.

CORNWALL, U. C. Aug. 4.

This day the annual examination of our Academy commenced at ten o'clock, and continued five hours, to the great satisfaction of the Trustees, the neighboring clergy, and a great number of respectable gentlemen from different parts of the country. When the examination was finished the company adjourned to the school-room, where an excellent dinner was prepared for the occasion; nearly fifty gentlemen sat down to table, and spent the afternoon in great conviviality.

We have been favored with a copy of a "Patriotic Ode," recited on the above occasion; its sentiments are so congenial with those which we have ever felt and expressed that it is with no ordinary pleasure we give it a place in our paper.

PATRIOTIC ODE.

LET not this yearly feast depart,
On which so many gaze,
Till we have sung, with grateful heart,
Our darling country's praise;
For she has stoop'd, with mighty hand,
The course of Gaul's anarchal band;
Her glorious deeds the world admires,
The despot heaves a bitter groan,
He knows he sits a tottering throne,
Unless the British light expires.

II

BUT it shall burn with crescent flame,
Man's choicest joys to spread,
Sweet Freedom's blessings to proclaim,
The full usurper's dread;
When execrations load his tomb,
An earnest of a better doom;
When trembling Envy's palsy sting,
From poison'd children's impious hearts,
Back on themselves, in fancy darts
The griefs that generous bosoms wring.

III

Behold Corcyra's cursed race
Their parent Corinth spurn,
To plunge their sons in deep distress,
Their rankling bosoms burn;
Like them Columbia's heroes grow
Their British sires, with serpent jaw,
They joy to cramp their parent state,
Regardless of her glorious cause,
For justice, freedom, equal laws,
As well as their own impending fate.

IV

Ye loyal bands, the world combin'd,
By Terror's wither'd hand,
Arms slowly, with reluctant mind,
Against your native land;
Yet, spite of slavish chains, they dare
In secret curse the guilty war.
While Britain, on her rock defies
The savage despot's growling threats;
His schemes, with vigor, she defests,
And coop'd on land the tyger lies.

V

The Grecians blest their native fields,
The scenes of bright renown;
The Romans thought sweet freedom yields
More pleasure than a crown;
And shall not we delight to claim
More than the Greek or Roman name;
For when did they, like Britain stand
The saviour of a sinking world?
Alas! by force, thy ruin hurld
On all who durst their power withstand.

VI

O sons of Britain, future times
Your glory shall declare,
Your foes and children's dastard crimes
The wicked's meed shall share;
For grateful nations, sprung from those
Who now your noble views oppose,
Shall, at their fathers blush for shame,
Who sought to crush the generous race
That tried to give them full redress,
And cherish'd Freedom's dying flame.

VII

Already, in our country's cause,
Some patriots here have bled;
And all, to share their just applause,
Their warmest blood will shed;
For she delights on us to shower
Increasing blessings every hour,
Sweet blessings which our filial love
In flame and zeal us to repay
Her care, by deeds that ne'er decay,
And joyful conscience must approve.

CORNWALL ACADEMY.—It is impossible to contemplate this rising seminary without feeling an interest in its growing prosperity. But very few years have now elapsed since its establishment; and there may already be counted, within its walls, youths from the extremities of the two provinces; from Michilimackinac on the one side and Quebec on the other. A valuable philosophical apparatus has been ordered, in England, which will enable the learned gentleman who presides over this institution to conduct his pupils through the whole course of Academic learning. It joins to this the inestimable advantage of affording the means of scientific attainment, without endangering the morals of the pupils, by the contagion of the vices of a city.

HOW TO MAKE THE BEST OF IT

Robinet, a peasant of Lorraine, after a hard day's work at the next market town, was returning home with his basket in his hand. What a delicious supper shall I have! (said he to himself). This piece of kid well stewed down, with onions sliced, thickened with meal, and seasoned with my salt and pepper, will make a dish fit for the bishop of a diocese. Then I have a good piece of barley loaf at home to finish with. How I long to be at it!

A noise in the hedge now attracted his notice. He spied a squirrel nimbly running up a tree, and popping into a hole between the branches. Hal (thought he) what a nice present a nest of young squirrels will be to my master! I'll try if I can get it. Upon this, he set down his basket in the road, and began to climb up the tree. He had half ascended, when casting a look at his basket, he saw a dog with his nose in it, ferretting out a piece of kid's flesh. He made all possible speed down, but the dog was too quick for him, and ran off with the meat in his mouth. Robinet looked after him. Well then, said he, I must be content with meagre soup; and no bad thing neither.

He travelled on, and came to a little public house by the road side, where an acquaintance of his was sitting on a bench, drinking. He invited Robinet to take a draught. Robinet seated himself by his friend, and set his basket on the bench close by him. A tame raven which was kept in the house, came slyly behind him, and stole away the bag in which the meal was tied up, and hopped off with it into his hole. Robinet did not perceive the theft until he had got on his way again. He returned to search for his bag, but he could hear no tidings of it. Well, says he, my soup will be the thinner, but I will boil a slice of bread in it, and that will do some good at least.

He went on again, and arrived at a liabrook, over which was laid a narrow plank. A young woman coming up to pass at the same time, Robinet gallantly offered her his hand. As soon as she had got to the middle, either through fear or sport, she shrieked out and cried she was falling. Robinet hastening to support her with his other hand, let his basket

fall into the stream. As soon as she was safe over, he jumped in and recovered it; but when he took it out he perceived that all his salt was melted, and his pepper washed away. Nothing now was left but the onions. Well I says Robert, then I must sup to night on roasted onions and barley bread. Last night I had the bread alone. To morrow morning it will not signify what I had. So saying he trudged on, singing as before.

QUEBEC, AUGUST 23, 1808.

We have been obligingly favored with Scotch papers to the 9th of July, containing London dates to the 6th, inclusive; from which we collect the following:—

LONDON, JULY 4.

An order was received, at Portsmouth, to release all Spanish prisoners who were willing to join their patriotic countrymen in arms, and to provide transports immediately to take them home. When made known to them, every one accepted the offer with the utmost joy.—An order was issued, on Saturday, for the immediate embarkation of a brigade of the guards with other troops, to the amount of 7000 men.—It was understood, however, that the Spaniards did not want us to furnish them with men. But while their own troops are marching against the French, ours, by garrisoning their places on the coast, would enable them to send off their garrisons, consisting of regular troops, to join the patriots, and to prepare and discipline the u for the service.—The Spaniards place the most implicit confidence in us. It is said that the general of the Spanish lines, on marching with his troops to Cadiz, sent word to Sir Hugh Dalrymple, who commands at Gibraltar, that he left his lines "to British honor."

Extract of a letter from Gibraltar, June 4.—
"A loan for 50,000 dollars was opened here this morning, by general Castanos, for the payment of the Spanish army, and such is the patriotic spirit of the inhabitants of this place, that the sum was subscribed and raised in a very few hours—the subscribers refusing any interest upon the same, though ten per cent was offered.

"The communications between this garrison were opened, this day, as in time of peace."

Packet Office, 3 o'clock.—We stop the press to announce the following important intelligence, taken from the Guernsey gazette of the 13th June, viz.—That the last letters from the coast of France state, that an insurrection had broke out of a most formidable nature; all the operations of which had been concealed until 55,000 men had been completely armed and organized. The signal for the assembling was the cry "*Au feu, au feu, au feu!*"

In the provinces of Languedoc and Rousillon also, from 35 to 40,000 men were in arms, who had joined the Spanish patriots in Catalonia; the general cry of the united armies was "Peace with England, and war

with Bonaparte." The whole Pyrenean frontier is represented as in full insurrection.— Report states that Talleyrand is the grand mover of this revolt.

Parliament was prorogued on the 4th July. Letters from the Cape of Good Hope announce the capture of Tranquebar by Sir Edward Pellew's squadron.

Letters from Holland state, unequivocally, "That France has declared war against Austria;" and, from a variety of recent events, the fact is believed to be perfectly true.

Arrived at Liverpool, Esther, —, from Quebec.

The Sugar Distillery Bill is passed.

A considerable force, it is said, is to be added to that already in the Baltic, and that it is to co-operate jointly with Sweden, Denmark and Russia, against France.

The British troops, in the Baltic, had not disembarked at the last dates. Their destination was unknown. Some conjectures were afloat of Zealand being their object.

It is said that Joseph, brother of Napoleon was stabbed by the Infantado, second son of the late King of Spain, who was, in consequence, cut to pieces by the French guards.

JULY 6.—By a royal order and decree, dated at Bayonne, Joseph Napoleon, brother of Bonaparte, was declared King of Spain and the Indies. Much expedition was used to forward the above intelligence to the Spanish W. Indies, in order to secure them in the interest of Bonaparte, but happily the object was frustrated.

6000 French are said to have surrendered to the Portuguese at Yelves.

The French lost at Madrid, in the affair of the 2d of May by killed and deserters, 4000 men. The Spanish forces in Madrid, were not allowed to act. They were locked up in their barracks. The whole opposition to the French was from the populace, many of whom were afterwards, in cold blood hung by the French, by forties.

Nothing can be more systematical than the opposition to the French in the name of Ferdinand, a general plan of action is published. The great object is to avoid all general actions. To let it be a war of partisans, by wasting the enemy's strength in every possible way, which the scite of the country greatly favors, being mountainous, full of passes, rivers and torrents. Each province to have its general, of known talents and experience, with officers of merit, under him, particularly of artillery and engineers.— Three Generalissims to be appointed to act in concert, each to command a certain portion of the kingdom.

An Order of Council was published, in England, on the 4th of July, ordering all hostilities against Spain to cease. The blockade of all Spanish ports to be raised, except such as may be under the control of France. The ports in England to be open to Spanish vessels &c. &c.

The Spanish prisoners, 1500 in number, were sent home, in high spirits. Government was shipping off money, arms and

ammunition, in great abundance. The troops about to embark were the 7th, 11th, 13th, and 18th Dragoons, a brigade of the guards, the 2d and 4th foot, 2d battalions; the 60th and 43d foot, the 17th, 2d batt., the Royals, the 51st, 52d and 53d foot, the 1st batt. of each. Oporto was open to all nations, but the French. The French officers were made prisoners.

French accounts say that 160,000 French were ordered to join the troops which Bonaparte had already collected on the Spanish frontiers.

The accounts from Sweden are very favorable, they speak of considerable successes against the Russians, 7000 of the latter are said to have surrendered in one action, after a severe conflict. The report of the return of the English armament was unfounded.

An accommodation between England and Russia was in general circulation. Hamburg accounts say that the Emperor had positively declared war against France. It is certain that Russian produce had fallen from 10 to 15 per cent in the English market. It is said that a mercantile communication had taken place between Russia and Sweden.

When the French fleet surrendered at Cadiz it was intended that the seamen should be put on board the English vessels, not as prisoners to us, but as hostages for the safety of the Spanish troops in the North of Europe. The fury of the people was so great that it would not have been safe to have landed them.

Price of Stocks, 6th July, 3 per Cent Red 68 1-8.

It is said that Bonaparte had left Bayonne, to proceed against Austria, whose total annihilation he had finally determined on.

Greeno, July 9—Arrived, this morning, the Hawk, Aitken, from Quebec.

The accounts received yesterday from Gibraltar are to the 18th of June, they are precisely of the same tenor as those received from Leith and other quarters. They had no later dates from Seville than the 11th of that month. They say that regiments were fast forming in Spain, to oppose the French.

The defeat of the French General Dupont in Spain is confirmed by the late accounts.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We have it in command from His Majesty to express to you the great satisfaction which he derives from being enabled, by putting an end to the Session of Parliament to terminate the laborious attendance which the public business has required of you.

"The measure which you have adopted for the improvement of the Military Force of the Country, promises to lay the foundation of a system of Internal Defence eminently useful, and peculiarly adapted to the exigencies of the season.

"The sanction which you have given to those measures of defensive retaliation, to which the violent attack of the enemy, upon the commerce and resources of this Kingdom, compelled his Majesty to resort, has been highly satisfactory to his Majesty.

His Majesty doubts not that, in the result, the enemy will be convinced of the impolicy of perse-

vering in a system which resorts upon himself, in so much greater proportion, those evils which he endeavours to inflict upon this Country.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"We are commanded by His Majesty to return his most hearty acknowledgments for the cheerfulness and liberality with which the necessary supplies for the current year have been provided.

"His Majesty directs us to assure you, that he has participated in the satisfaction with which you must have contemplated the flourishing situation of the revenue and credit of the country; notwithstanding the continued pressure of the war; and congratulates them upon having been enabled to provide for the exigencies of the public service, with to small an addition to the public burthens.

"His Majesty commands us to thank you for having enabled him to make good his engagements with his allies; and to express to you the particular pleasure which he has derived from the manner in which you have provided for the establishment of his sister, her Royal Highness the Duchess of Brunswick.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

His Majesty has great satisfaction in informing you, that, notwithstanding the formidable confederacy united against his ally the King of Sweden, the Sovereign perseveres, with unabated vigour and confidence, to maintain the honour and independence of his crown, and that no effort has been wanting on the part of His Majesty to support him in the arduous contest in which he is engaged.

The recent transactions in Spain and Italy have exhibited new and striking proofs of the unbounded and unprincipled ambition which actuates the common enemy of every established and independent nation in the world.

His Majesty views with the liveliest interest the loyal and determined spirit manifested by the Spanish nation, in resisting the violence and perversity with which their dearest rights have been assailed.

The Spanish nation thus nobly struggling against the tyranny and usurpation of France, can no longer be considered as the enemy of Great-Britain, but is recognized by His Majesty as a natural friend and ally.

We are commanded to inform you that His Majesty has received communications from several of the Princes of Spain, soliciting the aid of His Majesty. The answer of His Majesty to these communications has been received in Spain with every demonstration of those sentiments of confidence and affection which are congenial to the feelings and true interests of both nations, and His Majesty commands us to assure you that he will continue to make every exertion in his power for the support of the Spanish cause; guided in the choice and in the direction of his exertions by the wishes of Spain in whose behalf they are employed.

In contributing to the success of this great and glorious cause, His Majesty has no other object than that of preserving unimpaired, the integrity and independence of the Spanish monarchy. But he trusts that the same efforts which are directed to that great object, may, under the blessing of Divine Providence, lead in the result, and by their example, to the restoration of the liberties and peace of Europe.

Extract of a letter from Montreal, received on Saturday—"Mr. Sewell is just returned from the States, where, he says, they talk publicly of a division taking place between the Eastern and Northern States, and those to the Southward. Committees and meetings to organize the business, had been formed at Boston, Albany, &c."

On Tuesday His Excellency the Governor General gave a *Fête Champêtre*, at his country house, Powell Place, to the ladies and gentlemen of this city and garrison, in honor of the birth day of His Royal Highness the Duke of York, the Commander in Chief of the army. The entertainment, which was altogether in the most splendid style, consisted of a breakfast and dinner, with dancing and cards. The whole in the open air, for which Powell Place is admirably calculated, for there, from blazing sol's refulgent ray, Midst verdant shades the Dryads love to stray, Whilst in the bosom of the neighbouring stream, Their sister Naiads shun the sultry beam.

The music consisted of the three bands of the 49th, the 98th and Newfoundland Regiments, which relieved each other, so that one or other incessantly played, through the whole day.

Hence music's melting notes steal on the soul,
And minds not lost to harmony controul.

For the dancing a platform was raised from the ground,

Whereon the fair, light as the bounding doe,
Led down the mazy dance on timble toe.

The breakfast and dinner table was 250 feet long; the number of guests invited 300, 249 of whom attended. The dinner consisted of 543 middle and side dishes, forming a profusion of every thing the country afforded, in and out of season, with wines and other liquors of every denomination. The branches of several of the trees were elegantly formed into festoons. In addition to the seats in the open air several tents were pitched for the accommodation of the guests. The company retired late in the evening, highly gratified with their reception and the pleasures of the day, which far surpassed every thing of the kind before known in this country.

For here, with Plenty's copious stores combin'd,
Refinement all the arts of Taste enwinn'd.

This morning the 9th Regiment was reviewed by His Excellency the Commander in Chief. His Excellency was attended in the field, in addition to his suite, by Generals Drummond and Brock, and a very numerous staff. The spectators formed, as might be expected, a multitude of all ranks. The regiment went through the evolutions and firings with correctness and precision. The other regiments in garrison, are also to be reviewed to-morrow morning.

We learn with pleasure that JONATHAN SEWELL, esq late Attorney General, is appointed Chief Justice of the province.

We hear that the Tragedy of *Douglas* and the Entertainment of the *Sultan*, were performed, on Saturday evening, to a numerous and respectable audience, in a manner not only to the very general satisfaction, but to call up the laudits of the best judges of dramatic excellence.

On Wednesday morning a child aged 4 yrs son of Mr. J. B. Anard of St. Roch, unhappily burns to death, by his cloaths catching fire. The number of shocking accidents of this nature ought to call up every pre-

caution against the near approach to that destructive element.

On the charge, in the *Canadien*, N° 38, against The Hon. JOHN YOUNG, esq. on which we have already touched, by declaring our ignorance of it, we are happy in being now authorised to say, by a friend of Mr. Young, who, on Saturday, shortly after his arrival, shewed the *Canadien*, containing the charge, to him, that the language of Mr. Young, in answer, was, that it is false in every particular that regards him.—After falsehoods thus contradicted, we must be permitted to ask, what confidence can be placed in any thing that appears in such a paper?

“Le Séminaire certainement dans son principe n'était destiné qu'à former des sujets pour l'église, mais l'expérience prouve que cette même maison a su former des hommes pour les autres professions.”
(*Courier de Québec.*)

TRANSLATION OF THE ABOVE

“The Seminary was certainly originally intended to form only subjects for the church, but experience proves that this same house has been able to form men for other professions.”

What a wonderful piece of mechanism is the mind of man! Touch ever so lightly but a single string of its frame, and how many cords instantly vibrate in unison with it! It is possible, however, that the minds of our readers may not so immediately accord with our own, as to discover by what chain of reasoning the above quotation, from the *Courier*, should call up to our recollection the story of Pope Joan and the pierced chair. A story which we conceive superfluous to recapitulate, further than to notice the acclaim with which the congregation of the church of St. Peter's, at Rome, is said to respond “*Te Deum laudamus*,” to the examining priest, when he exultingly announces, in a loud chant, the joyful tidings, that “*Mas est*.” Though this, it is true, may be, and we think is but a tale, yet we believe we are founded in the information that by a canon of the church of Rome, none can be admitted to the priesthood but such as are without defect or blemish. How then are we to understand the kind of antithesis formed by the editor of the *Courier*, when he opposes subjects for the church to MEN for other professions? Is not this, by implication, cruelly to emasculate the subjects for the church? Does it not strongly insinuate that they are not men? We have heard the inhibition of marriage to the clergy given as a reason why several of the parishes, in this province, are without incumbent. If so, and that celibacy, is persevered in, we should not wonder, if at length, it should be found expedient to have recourse to the species of subjects at which the *Courier* seems to point, for filling the future vacancies in the church. We cannot, however, think the present clergy, or the subjects just now forming for the church, much indebted to the Editor of the *Courier*, for the degraded rank, in the scale of human beings, in which he has thought proper to place them.

DIED.—At his seat, at Woodlands, on the 5th instant, NICHOLAS MONTOUR, esq.

At Three Rivers, last Saturday, after a residence, of two and an half years there deeply lamented, Lieutenant and Adjutant WILSON of the Canadian Fencibles. Correct principle, true benevolence and charity were the prominent features in his character, which virtues will long be remembered by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance; resignation marked every gradual progress to the bourne from which no traveller returns, during scenes of long sufferance. His remains were attended to the place of interment by a numerous concourse of respectable citizens.

We learn that three large vessels are to be launched to-morrow morning, from different ship-yards.

The mean of the Thermometer, for the past week at 8 o'clock, A. M. is 55, 60, 67, 60, 60, 65, 56.

PORT OF QUEBEC, ARRIVED.

August 8th—Snow Douglas, Seth Seely, master, from Jamaica, and left from Halifax, sailed 26th May from the former place, and 26th July from the latter, addressed to Messrs. Paterson, Grant & Co. cargo rum, sugar and coffee. Intelligence, brig Speedwell, Durn master, from Madeira, with wine, is cast away at Miris. Passed the white buoy that was placed in the traverse, about five leagues below the place where anchored.

9th—Barque Little Jane, Rd. Goodwin, master, from Trinidad, 38 days passage, addressed to Mr. Benj. Tremain, cargo logar. Passengers, Mr. G. Yonge, and Mr. and Mrs. Allpost.

—Brig Friends, James M. Dale, master, from Kingston, Jamaic, 47 days passage, addressed to Messrs. Irvine, M'Naught & Co. cargo rum, sugar, &c. Passenger, Mr. D. B. Davies.

10th—Schooner Fane, David Hanton, master, from Sunderland, 73 days passage, addressed to David Anderson, cargo coals. Passengers, Capt. Rd. Harrison and eight seamen.

—Bark Conferen, James Gray, from Aberdeen, 68 days passage, addressed to Messrs. Auldjo & Mitchell, in ballast.

13th—Brig William, R. Ross, from Jamaica, 41 days passage, addressed to Messrs. Paterson, Grant and Co. cargo rum, sugar and coffee.

17th—Ship Hero, Stephenson, from London, 7 weeks passage, addressed to Government, cargo Ordnance Stores, Passenger Colonels Kemp, Campbell, Sutherland and Bernard; Captains Dumas, Gore and Barnard, and 7 servants.—Intelligence, sailed under convoy of the Speedy and Jamaica, 8 vessels in convoy, parted with them to long 43d on 25th July.

19th—Ship Harriet, W. Parr, from Portsmouth, 6 weeks passage, addressed to government, with troops of Royal Artillery and 4th Regt.

—Schooner Lucia, R. Abbot from Halifax, 18 days passage, addressed to Mr. L. D. Young, cargo tuck, Tar and Coffee, passengers John Young Esq. and Capt. Evans and M. L. Neven.

20th.—H. M. Sloop of War Nightingale, commanded by W. Wilkinson Esq. from Leith 6 weeks passage.

—Brig Faust, R. Antoine, from Fortune Bay 20 days passage, addressed to order, in ballast, Passenger Mr. D. Marette.

(see Supplement.)

FOR SALE—AT JOHN STEWART'S

Cellars—
Fine old Brazil Madeira in butts } Imported in
Ditto L. P. Ditto in Pipes } the Hope dis-
 } rict from
 } the island.

Superior old Port in Pipes and in Bottles,
Real Cogniac Brandy, London bot'd Porter,
A few Hamper's rich Perry, fine English Iron
And a quantity of Newcastle Grindstones.
No. 16 Saint Peter's Street, July 22, 1808.

LINEN.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and intends
keeping a constant supply of the best Irish
Linen, of every description, which as they
come direct from the manufacturer he can af-
ford to sell at a very moderate price.

BENJ. TREMAIN.

Quebec, 27th April, 1807.

ARRIVED from Newcastle in the Brig
BELL, and for sale by the Subscriber,
at the office of J. W. WOOLSEY, Esq.—
SHEET IRON, Alum, Iron Pots, Fig Blue,
Earthen Ware, Jewellery, Glass, Glue, Shot,
and Dry Goods. **JOHN WHITFIELD**

Picture taken from the Union Hotel.

AN elegant INDIAN PICTURE, with the
emblems of NATURE and the FOREST;
it was given as a present to the subscriber by
Gen. England, of his Majesty's 24th reg't of
foot. The person who returns the same shall
receive a reward of Five Guineas, and no ques-
tions asked: but, if kept after this notice, those
in whose custody it is found will meet the re-
quirement of the Law. **P. HERRALD**
Quebec, Aug. 8, 1808.

Received by the Schooner *Chance*. James
White, Master, from Jamaica, and
for Sale by the Subscriber—

High Proof Jamaica Spirits.**L. DELAMARE.**

Who has received per the Quebec, Capt.
Bayley, a few Church Bells, from 250 to 300
lbs. weight. Bell Metal taken in payment or
bought.—Quebec, 20th June, 1808.

JOSEPH CRAVEN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that
he has received, by the last arrivals
from London, a large assortment of goods,
suitable for the season, consisting of Woolens,
Linen, Hosiery, Striped Cottons, Dimities,
printed Calicoes, cambricks, Muslins &c. the
whole being a consignment they will be sold
remarkably cheap, by the piece, for ready
money.

No 30 Sault au Matelot Street nearly op-
posite Mr. Gray's Auction Room.
Quebec, 27th June, 1808

RECEIVED, this day, from Halifax, by
the Schooner *MARY*, and for sale by the
Subscriber—

Coffee in Bags,**A few Boxes Havana Segars.**Quebec, Aug. 1, 1808. **L. DELAMARE.****ADVERTISEMENT.**

AS DOCTOR
HOLMES is
removing to Garden
Street, to the House
lately occupied by
Mrs. LYND, he in-
tends disposing of his
house in St. Joseph

Street. Its advantageous situation, for a
wholesale or retail store, is too well known to
require any comment. It has two excellent
vaults, 40 feet in length, 14 in width and 9 in
height.—Easy terms of payment will be
given, also a Sheriff's title.

Quebec, 30th July, 1808.

FOR SALE,

OR TO LET, and
possession given on
the 1st of May next—
the house, No. 35, St.
Lewis Street; now oc-
cupied by Capt. Ibert
Royal Artillery. For
particulars apply to

A. SHAW, No. 1, St. Peter Street,

Quebec, April 4, 1808. Lower Town.

NOTICE.

IT having been signified to the Subscriber that he
is to be no longer Post Master than to the end of
June next, without any cause having been assigned,
the public are respectfully informed, that he has
taken out a licence for conveying travellers to a
certain distance, conformably to law; and that his
house is, at present, open, as usual, for the recep-
tion of all those who may be disposed to do him
the honor to apply to him for their conveyance to
the next post.

He is provided with good lodging rooms, and
all the refreshments necessary to travellers.

PIERRE BUREAU.

St. Anne La Perade, May 11, 1808.

FREIGHT FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE Brig **RUBY**, Capt.
Clapham, will commence
loading at Montreal in a few
days. For Freight apply to
Messrs. BRUCE & ANDERSON at Montreal
or to **DAVID ANDERSON & Co.**

Quebec, 23 July, 1808.

FOR CHARTER

TO any port in GREAT
BRITAIN OR IRELAND,
the Brig **BOUNTIIFUL**, Capt.
Harrison, 200 tons Register

will be ready to take in a cargo in three or four
days, Apply to

DAVID ANDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 23d July, 1808.

FREIGHT FOR LONDON.

THE Ship **OXENHOPE**
Capt. **Thomson** will com-
mence loading in a few days,
and will sail with or without
convoy. For Freight apply to Messrs. BRUCE
and ANDERSON at Montreal or to

DAVID ANDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 25th July, 1808.

FREIGHT FOR GREENOCK,

THE Brig **ALFRED**, Capt.
Jackson, will commence
loading at Montreal in a few
days.

For Freight apply to Messrs.
BRUCE & ANDERSON at Mon-
treal or to

DAVID ANDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 25 July, 1808.

PROFILE LIKENESSES,**YOUR FOR FIFTEEN PENCE:**

With a new Patent *Phisognotrace*.

MR. CROMWELL respectfully informs the
Ladies and Gentlemen of Quebec and its vi-
cinity, that he has Painting Rooms at No. 2, Bude
Street. Portraits taken in Oil, Crayon, and Wat-
ter Colours—Pr. files superbly Enamelled on Glass,
Painted and Shaded ditto; Frames of various pa-
terns.—Any profile thought not a likeness will be
taken again gratis.

Mr. C. will open a drawing school as soon as
sufficient number of pupils are engaged & for terms
apply as above.

BY PRIVATE SALE,

CONSIDERABLY under the current price,
at the Subscriber's Store—
200 Pieces of Irish Linens from 3s. 6d. to
18d. sterling cost, 15 chests of best Tea,
with a variety of other articles.

Quebec, July 18, 1808. **JA: GRAY,****PROVINCIAL STATUTES.**

FROM the first Session of the first Provincial
Parliament to the last Session of the 1st
Parliament, in Latin, for sale at the New-
Printing Office.—Quebec, 11th July, 1808.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

BLANK bills of Exchange, Bills of
Lading, Prices Current, Seamen's
Indentures.—Cards, Hand-bills,
&c. &c. printed with neatness and dis-
patch.—NEW PRINTING-OFFICE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR

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No. 3, St. Lewis street.

AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE,

N° 19, Bude—37761.