

Teams, &c. on the premises to carry on his usual business with punctuality and dispatch.

13th April, 1810. WILSON, ROBERTSON & Co
MASON & HALL.

The libel for which COBBETT was sentenced to two years imprisonment in Newgate, and a fine of \$1000.

"The motive amongst the Local Militia which broke out at Ely was fortunately suppressed on Wednesday, by the arrival of four squadrons of the German Legion cavalry, from Bury, under the command of General Auckland. Five of the ringleaders were tried by a Court Martial, and sentenced to receive 500 lashes each, part of which punishment they received on Wednesday, and a part was remitted. A *stapaze* for their *knushacks* was the ground of complaint that excited this mutinous spirit, which occasioned the men to surround their officers, and demand what they termed their arrears. The first division of the German Legion halted yesterday at Newmarket, on their return to Bury."—*Carrier*.

LOCAL MILITIA AND GERMAN LEGION.

"See the motto, English reader! See the motto, and then do pray recollect all that has been said about the way in which Bonaparte raises his soldiers. Well done, Lord Castlereagh! This is just what it was thought your plan would produce.—Well said, Mr. Huskisson! It really was not without reason that you dwelt with so much earnestness upon the great utility of the foreign troops, whom Mr. Wardle appeared to think of no utility at all. Poor gentleman! he little imagined how a great genius might find useful employment for such troops. He little imagined, that they might be made the means of compelling Englishmen to submit to that sort of discipline which is so conducive to the producing in them a disposition to defend the country at the risk of their lives. Let Mr. Wardle look at my motto; and then say whether the German soldiers are of no use.—*Five hundred lashes each!*—Aye, that is right! Flog them, flog them, flog them! They deserve it, and a great deal more. They deserve a flogging at every meal-time.—*Lash them daily, lash them daily!* What, shall the rascals dare to mutiny, and that, too, when the German Legion is so near at hand! Lash them, lash them, lash them! They deserve it. O yes, they merit a double-tailed cat. Base dogs! What, mutiny for the sake of the price of a knapack! Lash them! Flog them! Base rascals! Mutiny for the price of a goat's skin; and then, upon the appearance of the German soldiers, they take a flogging as quietly as so many trunks of trees! I do not know what sort of a place Ely is; but I really should like to know how the inhabitants looked one another in the face while this scene was exhibiting in their town. I should like to have been able to see their faces, and to hear their observations to each other, at the time. This occurrence at home will, one would hope, teach the loyal a little caution in speaking of the means which Napoleon employs (or, rather, which they say he employs) in order to get together and to discipline his conscripts. There is scarcely any one of these loyal persons who has not, at various times, cited the *hand cuffs*, and other means of force, said to be used in drawing out the young men of France; there is scarcely one of the loyal who has not cited these means as a proof, a complete proof, that the people of France hate Napoleon and his Government, assist with reluctance in his wars, and would fain see another revolution. I hope, I say, that the loyal will hereafter be more cautious in drawing such conclusions, now that they see that our gallant defenders not only require physical restraint, in certain cases, but even a little blood drawn from their backs, and that too with the aid and assistance of German troops. Yes, I hope the loyal will be a little more upon their guard in drawing conclusions against Napoleon's popularity. At any rate, every time they do in future burst out in execrations against the French, for suffering themselves to be chained together, and forced at the point of the bayonet to do military duty." I shall just republish the passage, which I have taken for a motto to the present sheet; but I rather choose to take my instance (and a very complete one it is) from a public print, notoriously under the way of the Ministry."

CHARGE TO THE JURY.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH having recapitulated the substance of the charge, observed, that the question was, whether the publication that had been read was of the noxious tendency imputed to it. The defendant had stated, that he laboured under great calumny; whether that was the fact he knew not; but the jury, he was sure, would consider the defendant as a man whose character or situation was totally unknown to them.—[His Lordship here read the motto to the paper.]—The defendant had stated, that this, in his opinion, was a more equitable about a marching guinea; but how that could be otherwise considered than as an act of mutiny, his Lordship was at a total loss to discover. The defendant had laid his claim to dismiss the utility or propriety of employing foreign troops. Every individual had a right in temperate terms to offer his opinion of the policy or expediency of any public measure. And no person could, or would have questioned a temperate and qualified discussion of that subject. No person, in the situation he fulfilled, could have objected to such a discussion. But it was the intention that was principally to be looked at, and how was it to be collected?—by a fair consideration of the import of the publication which, if it imported mischief, it must be intended to mean mischief. Here there was a continuity of terms for their consideration, and whether there could be any purpose but one in view by this publication, it remained with the jury to pronounce. His Lordship then read a paragraph of what Mr. Cobbett had said in his defence, respecting this subject;—that seemed to convey an idea that the employment of the foreign troops had been with a view to punish the British army. If it had been doubtful whether these observations were intended to have been the meaning, they might take his own words.—"I should not have said so much of the German Legion if they had not been brought to flog the backs of my own countrymen." What was the probable effect of such a publication? Had it not a tendency to loosen all the links and ties of military subordination? Must he not have been understood to have intended that? His Lordship then read passages from the publication.—Was that exhortation or advice to flog these men addressed to the officers, with a view to urge them to this punishment; or was it addressed to the men of the Local militia, to tell them, that whatever punishment they endured—if they submitted to it with arms in their hands, by which they might defend themselves, they richly deserved it.—[His Lord then read again.] Did it not appear from this, that an imputation was intended against the inhabitants of Ely, for suffering the punishment to be inflicted? Mr. Cobbett had defended himself by saying, the article he had written was composed with bad taste, and being written in haste, was a mere angry ebullition of indignation. Surely such was not the only inference that might be drawn.—[His Lordship read again.] Mr. Cobbett had explained the word *loyal*, to mean the very opposite of Mr. Bowles, Mr. Villers, and Mr. Hunt; but his Lordship had never heard that these persons were particularly hostile to Buonaparte. But the passage went to this: "As many cruelties are committed by you here, as by Buonaparte." This was the scope of the publication, and it rested with the jury to say, whether the publication was that of a man whose zeal had overstepped his discretion, or whether it was not calculated to loosen those bonds of society by which the country was held together, and to excite animosity, so that it should come under the well-merited description of a seditious libel. His Lordship, for his own part, had no hesitation in stating it, with full confidence his decided opinion, that the paper was a most seditious libel.

The jury consulting together, shortly returned a verdict without going out of Court, finding the defendant—GUILTY.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH's Charge to the Jury in the case of JOHN GALE JONES.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH.—Gentlemen of the Jury. This is an indictment against the defendant, John Gale Jones, and it charges that before the time of the printing a certain libel, Lord Castlereagh had been one of the Principal Secretaries of State of His Majesty; and, Gentlemen, there is another allegation, that there had been, on the 23d of January, a scandalous and seditious libel in the form of a letter, concerning Lord Castlereagh, published in a certain newspaper called *The Morning Chronicle*. That allegation involves, first of all, the fact, and next the construction: first the fact, that there was such a letter published in the paper. That has been proved by the Printer of the paper, who produces a paper, which he states to have been published on that day, containing a letter signed P. Finerty. Then has that letter the quality annexed to it—it is alleged to be a scandalous and malicious libel. That certainly is a material allegation. The whole scope of what which has been read in detail to you from *The Morning Chronicle*, does impute to Lord Castle-

reagh the purpose of persecuting and oppressing this man; summing it up in the last paragraph, that he had made use of his Ministerial power to gratify prejudice, to invite the persecution of his person, and to fix an imputation upon his character, and the whole of the statement which is contained in the letter, goes to maintain that, which in the summing up of the libel is stated to be the motive for Lord Castlereagh's conduct. Gentlemen, there certainly can be nothing more libellous than to impute to a man in a high public office a gross abuse of his public functions, to degrade and injure an individual.—The question, therefore, upon this part of the case being, whether this letter has properly applied to it the description of a scandalous and malicious libel, the description is maintained by adverting to the terms of the letter itself. But this is merely a preliminary step, for it is not the publication of this libel for which the defendant is indicted; but he is indicted to it in the three libels, for which immediately he is questioned, and it is to these papers and the contents of them, that your attention is to be particularly drawn, inasmuch as it is in respect of them only (reference being made in other matters merely for explanation) that he stands before you this day.

The publications in question are three in number: the question is, whether they are of a libellous nature, and whether that description which is applied to them by this indictment is justly applicable to them. I will read them, and comment upon them as I read them. The first begins thus, "Ought my Lord Castlereagh's conduct towards Mr. Finerty during the late expedition to Walcheren to be approved as a salutary measure of precaution, to preserve order and discipline among His Majesty's forces, or reprobated as a flagrant infringement upon the liberty of a British subject, and a cowardly act of oppression against an innocent individual?" Now, Gentlemen, is it to be borne in a country where people have any estimation of character; that it shall be allowed to any man to put in this alternative mode of question for the discussion of all mankind, whether a man has been guilty of a base and cowardly act of oppression, whether he has not been guilty of an enormous crime, and to have that matter made the subject of debate by all persons who may chuse to pay one shilling to come within the precincts of the place of assembly where this is the appointed matter of debate? Is it not calumnious to any individual to have his name held out to the public as that of a person respecting whom it may fairly be doubted whether he has not been guilty of a cowardly act of oppression? Put it to your own breasts, Gentlemen, and make it your own case; suppose a man to pick up an anecdote of your private conduct—any thing respecting your conduct in social life, and that he should publish it as a question whether, in a particular circumstance of your life, you had been guilty of a base disregard of your duty to wife, to child, to friend, or any other person, and should make that a matter of discussion for all the assembled careless people who might chuse to resort together for the purpose either of holding or of hearing that discussion; can any thing be more calumnious, more destructive of the peace of mind of the individual so held out, more mischievous to the public, or more irritating to the feelings of the individual so held up? Taking only *in limine*, the first paragraph, I feel myself in the solemn discharge of my important functions, bound by the oath of office I have taken, and by my duty to the public, to state to you that I consider this as an highly calumnious publication.

Then, gentlemen, it goes on to say, "The statement of Mr. Finerty's treatment by Lord Castlereagh, as it appeared in the *Morning Chronicle*, of Tuesday the 23d instant, has been read with the most lively emotions, and has excited universal astonishment and alarm"—alluding all along to the publication of Finerty in the *Morning Chronicle*, which has been read to you. "Mr. Finerty has appealed to the good sense, liberality, and justice of the British Nation, to give their decided opinion on the subject. So far as the British Forum can lend its aid towards collecting and procuring that opinion, neither his appeal, nor that of any other persecuted or defenceless individual, shall ever be made in vain." Is not this an allegation, that this person to whom they are lending their aid, is a persecuted and defenceless individual, and by whom persecuted, the whole scope and context shews clearly that it means to impute that persecution to Lord Castlereagh? Then it goes on—"If the gentle Lord Castlereagh can muster sufficient confidence to venture into a public assembly of free and independent Englishmen"—that is an imputation to say that he is a person who cannot venture into a public assembly of free and independent Englishmen—"he may rest assured, that he shall have fair play."—Now, see how this word of promise to the ear is kept. "There is nothing for which the Managers of this institution more ardently long, than an opportunity of meeting, his Lordship and his adherents face to face, and hearing them vindicate their character and conduct before an outraged and insulted country."—Gentlemen, is that a fair trial, to tell his Lordship that there is an outraged and insulted country, which the context shews must mean outraged and insulted by him; and to say, you will give you fair play by your coming before those whom you have outraged and insulted? Is it, I think, impossible to state any thing to be a libel if this is not.

Then, Gentlemen, we come to the second publication. That begins by stating the question as before, with the words prefixed, "Trial of Lord Castlereagh;" and then proceeds, "Last Monday, notwithstanding the mean and malignant attempts to stifle the discussion of the present important question by tearing down and defacing the bills."—Mean and malignant attempts, Gentlemen, if any of you or I saw placarded, that there was to be a debate on our conduct and character by a number of persons assembled for the purpose of that debate—is it mean to protect your character as well as you can by abusing as a nuisance the publication to draw people together? "Malignant," against whom? It is an act of self-preservation to destroy the notions exhibit to collect people together to murder my reputation. "Mean," against whom? Mean to avoid a discussion which no person has a right to direct or to institute. In this way it goes on. "Notwithstanding the mean and malignant attempts to stifle the discussion of the present important question, by tearing down and defacing the bills, a crowded assembly, among whom were several Noblemen and several Members of the House of Commons, attended, and after a very interesting debate, the opener was about to reply, when a Gentleman intimately and personally concerned, entered the room, and having pledged himself to attend on the next evening, and either open the debate, or take a part in the discussion the question was, with the consent of a large majority, adjourned. Several important and extraordinary disclosures will be made in the course of the evening; and Lord Castlereagh, or his adherents, are peremptorily summoned to attend, and prevent, if possible, his character from being consigned to everlasting infamy and disgrace." The statement respecting the execution of William Orr, in Ireland, under the Administration of the Noble Lord, although incontestible evidence was laid before him, proving his innocence, was read from Mr. Finerty's letter, and excited in the audience visible emotions of horror and disgust."—Lord Castlereagh is here peremptorily summoned to attend. Now, Gentlemen, look at the extravagant power assumed by this mock tribunal; first, there is to be formulated against the person an attack upon his character, by these unlicensed persons assembled for the most scandalous and penal purpose; for all the persons assembled for that purpose constitute a disorderly assembly, and are liable to be punished by law, and then the party whose character is to become the subject of animadversion, is peremptorily summoned to appear before this self-constituted and disorderly assembly. Gentlemen, this is a sort of tyranny that I have never heard of as exercised in the free land in which I have the honours to live. I have heard of similar things which have been done in another country, by an odious assembly that we have all heard of, dominated the Jacobin Assembly at Paris, where the foundation for the overthrow of the monarchy, and of all civilised order in that country, and I may add also, in other countries, was laid in the abused power and the arrogant pretensions of such Societies. Here is Lord Castlereagh "peremptorily summoned to attend, and prevent, if possible, his character from being consigned to everlasting infamy and disgrace." Is not this libellous? If it be not, let the name of libel be blotted out of our books. Let the thing be considered no longer a subject of discussion, or a matter of legal contemplation in this country, if a man may in this manner be summoned, at the peril of infamy and disgrace upon a charge like this, to present himself before such a jurisdiction.

Gentlemen, after this summons, we come to what is considered as the trial, and then it is said, "Last Monday, after two evenings' discussions, a crowded assembly unanimously decided." I should have suspected such a sort of decision in such a place, and so convened and inflamed, that Lord Castlereagh's conduct towards Mr. Finerty, ought to be reprobated as a flagrant infringement upon the liberty of a British subject, and a cowardly act of oppression against an innocent individual." Then it is said, "In consequence of Mr. Finerty being detained at the House of Commons, he was un-

able to attend till late in the evening, when to the universal satisfaction of a most respectable audience, he entered the room, and delivered a most animated statement of the proceedings at Walcheren and the conduct of Lord Castlereagh. It is unnecessary to add, that Mr. Finerty experienced the most flattering and unequivocal proofs of public approbation, while on the contrary, not a hand was held up in his Lordship's defence." Thus has been furnished, a memorable and striking instance of the folly and inutility of attempting, at least in this country, to oppress and bear down an innocent individual. "I think that is a pretty round allegation, that such an attempt had been made to oppress and bear down an innocent individual." "By this discussion virtue and independence," I presume, in the person of Mr. Finerty, "have received their just and adequate reward, while pride and arrogance," I must collect from the context in the person of Lord Castlereagh, "have been humbled to the dust."—The managers enjoy a heartfelt satisfaction in thus announcing the decision, and feel conscious that they have done their duty." This is the record of the judgment on the unanimous decision of this respectable and well collected assembly.

Gentlemen, you have been told by the Learned Advocate for the defendant, that a professor, whose name I forgot, has said, that the great and characteristic blessing of this country was that we had free laws or a Parliament of wisdom to make them, but that we had these sort of subordinate Parliaments—these Debating Societies. Upon my word that Learned Professor has taken a very imperfect measure of the liberties of this country, or the means by which these liberties and laws are preserved. I am in my station, as much a friend to freedom of discussion and to fair deliberation upon all subjects which it behoves the subject, for the preservation of his freedom, for the information of his mind, or for the performance of his duties to discuss and deliberate upon, as any man who ever sat in this place. Unmistaken as I may be to my predecessors in other respects, in that I am equal to any of them, in having an ardent love for the constitutional liberties of my country. But I cannot conceive any thing so injurious to either, as to assist in giving effect to, or in suffering to go unpunished when they exist, those libellous attacks upon the happiness of individuals, and upon the security of the state. The freedom of the Press is secured by allowing every man to publish, without the previous control of a licenser, that which in his judgement he shall think fit to communicate to the public; but he does it at his peril, being responsible to individuals whom he may injure, or to the public whose peace he may disturb. Subject to that responsibility, and to that risk, every man may publish what he pleases. No attempt has ever been made in the times in which I have had the happiness to live, upon that liberty so exercised in the first instance, by publishing without the control of a licenser; but, if every man was to publish without the fear of punishment what his malice might suggest, or what his falsehood might direct to be said to the prejudice of another, no man would have his good fame, the most estimable blessing of life, in any degree of security.

Gentlemen, in the discharge of my duty, I am required to give you my opinion upon this case. If I were to state a doubt, it would be to abandon one's understanding. I do with the most perfect confidence pronounce to you, that it is a most scandalous and infamous libel and I have no doubt, that in the discharge of your duty you will come to the same conclusion, and will thereby be the means of resisting the evils by which we are surrounded and oppressed.

The Jury immediately pronounced the defendant Guilty.

YESTERDAY'S BURLINGTON MAIL.

LONDON, August 30.—The Baron de Kolli, who attempted to carry off Ferdinand VII. is now in London.

It appears from French official papers, that Bonaparte has sent nearly 400,000 men into Spain; and 270 million of francs in money (about 37,000,000 dollars). He appears to pay dear for his whistle.

Sept. 3.—Another Gottenburgh mail has brought a confirmation of the account we before gave, respecting the choice of a successor to the Swedish throne. The Diet is stated to have agreed to the nomination of Bernadotte to be King, after an hour's deliberation. It is said in private letters that Bonaparte was at first disposed to support the pretension, of the King of Denmark, but having acquired certain information that there was an understanding between the latter and the Emperor Alexander on the subject, he suddenly withdrew his protection, and put Bernadotte forward.—The French Minister has been recalled, in consequence of having canvassed in favour of his Danish Majesty.

Sept. 4.—A letter from an officer on board the Dreadnaught of 98 guns, in Basque Roads, states that they had picked up a French boat, with two Prussian soldiers, belonging to Bonaparte's Colonial corps, who had deserted from Isle d'Aix. They state that there are 12,000 French and 600 other deserters, now in garrison at Isle d'Aix, waiting to be embarked for South America. Three ships of the line are now lying in the Charante, completely rigged and in Aix Roads, three frigates, eight brigs, two schooners, one galliot, and sixteen gunboats.

The Regency of Spain has published an order, declaring the Caracacas, in consequence of the late Revolution in that settlement, in a state of rigorous blockade. We this morning received a Gottenburgh mail.—Servia it seems, is to be united to Austria. This is another of Napoleon's changes.

A Treaty of Commerce has been arranged with the Dominions from the Caracacas, in the 4th article of which, we understand that Great Britain, on her part, engages to protect the trade of those settlements against any hostile attempt that may be made to destroy it; a singular embarrassment thus arises from the late blocking Proclamation of the Regency of Spain.

The money market continues to experience much depression. Consols for money were yesterday done at 57 5-8 and the Omnium was at a discount of 3 1-4 per cent.

The fall in the price of English Cloth is perhaps the greatest ever known. The finer sorts from Wiltshire, which last year were sold at two guineas per yard, are not now worth 28s; and at some late sales at the Auction Mart, some of the best Yorkshire cloths did not fetch above 21s. per yard; so beneficial has been the late importation of Spanish wool.

At a late court of Circle, of Bonaparte's, general Armstrong introduced several American gentlemen, one of whom being understood by the emperor to have just returned from England, his majesty addressed him to the following purport:—"Do you think the British will permit your vessels to sail the ocean—you see that I have removed their apologies for obstructing your commerce. To be a great nation you should sustain your flag, and sustain it by your cannon."—This our informant states to be a literal translation of Bonaparte's words, as well as he could collect them from his accustomed rapid delivery. The last sentence Bonaparte pronounced with that peculiar emphasis which marks the decision of his tone and manner; and it serves to demonstrate the real character of his late commercial decree, which was evidently issued with a view to conciliate America towards France, and to irritate her against England. Bonaparte asked general Armstrong, whether he was not going home, and when Congress would meet? and then passed on to another part of the circle.

OSERRO, Aug. 7.—It is said, the Diet made choice of the French Prince of Ponte-Corvo [Bernadotte] as Crown Prince, or Hereditary Prince of Sweden, and that the choice will be pronounced the 21st. Among the advantages expected from this election, will be a loan from the Prince of 8,000,000 of dollars, at a low interest; and the anticipated recovery of Finland.

St. PETERSBURG, July 25.—Official intelligence is received that a great battle was fought between the Russians and Turks, on the 10th June, on the heights of Schumla, the Russians worsted the Turks both in this and other actions; and have shewn a spirit and bravery which promises a successful termination of the war.

MALTA, August 24.—The sequestrations which have been placed on Turkish ships in the ports of France and Italy, has caused a lively sensation in this place. Some of the richest English commercial houses have been declared insolvent, and many others established in the Levant, are threatened with the same catastrophe.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 3.—Notwithstanding the accounts from the army, the Sultan is not dejected, but every effort is making to reinforce the Grand Vizier. A fleet of 16 sail of the line will proceed with all possible dispatch to receive the troops coming from Asia. A Vienna article mentions that the Grand Sultan had declared the Empire to be in danger, and hinted the Standard of Mahomet, and called upon all the true Mussulmen to fly to arms.

July 14.—At the entrance of the Sragin four horse tails are placed as a sign that the grand Seigneur is going to take the field.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Accounts have been received from Portugal, as late as September 16.—We are to state, that Almeida (a town upon the frontier, about 123 miles from Lisbon) has been obliged to capitulate to the French. From the determination of the British to have defended the place to the last extremity, and the dignified answer of general Cox, who commanded the fortress when summoned to surrender, the loss of Almeida must be viewed with singular regret. The report, however, respecting it, have been much exaggerated. The explosion of the magazine, and the consequent loss of all their ammunition, artillery, &c. rendered a capitulation indispensable; but the reported loss of three British regiments is probably unfounded. Gen. Cox had, it is supposed, 500 Portuguese, many of whom were under British officers—but no English troops. The garrison held out two days after the tremendous accident, and then surrendered themselves prisoners of war.—The regulars were sent to France, the militia were allowed to return home.

The French had made no subsequent movements; Lord Wellington's headquarters were at Alverche, from whence he dares his letters to the Regency; and general Beresford dates from Lagos, on the 31st August.

The British have issued an Order of Council permitting a licensed trade, between that country and France, to neutrals. They may import grain, flour, bar, stones, seed, olive oil and wine; provided the quantity of wine does not exceed one third of their tonnage, and provided, also, the vessel shall have exported to France, under the same license, British or East-India manufactured goods, or sugar and coffee, to the amount of one third of her tonnage. Bonaparte requires that half the export cargoes shall be in wines and brandies. Nations have a right to regulate or license their own trade as they please.

A letter, per the Laura-Ann, dated London, Aug. 30, has a Postscript which acknowledges the receipt of a letter from Paris of the 24th of August, stating, that Bonaparte had released all the American property that was under sequestration.

Prices at Liverpool Sept. 1, Pot Ashes 46 to 48s. Up. Cotton 13d to 16s; sup. Flour 60 to 62s.

The Catholic synod of Ireland have published an address to the "Catholic Prelates and dignitaries of the whole world, protesting against the violence offered by the French Emperor to the person and rights of Pope Pius VII."

We learn, from a correct source, that the Revolutions in Buenos Ayres have terminated in the establishment and organization of a native Junta, or Counsel of government, and considering Old Spain as in a state of dependence, have dissolved all political relations with her. Deputies have been sent to other provinces to invite to the formation of a *General League* on self-governing principles.—All the old Spanish officers and indeed all foreigners had been banished; and war had been declared, and hostilities commenced against Monte Video, which remained faithful to the Regency.

It has been reported in a Georgia paper of Sept. 22, that the British had received possession of Pensacola, capital of West Florida. We have received New Orleans papers to Sept. 14, which are silent as to any such event; and the rumour is probably unfounded.

The Brig Tamamamah, from New-York arrived at Plymouth, Eng. on the 29th Aug. in the remarkable passage of 16 days.

Congress will convene on the 25th day of next month.

New-York, October 17.

The ship Cincinnati, capt. Conklin, arrived below last evening, in the remarkable short passage of 22 days from Lisbon.

Captain Conklin informs, that no event of importance had occurred since the battle of Almeida, except that a corps of 10,000 French troops had entered Badajoz; which had obliged the Junta of Badajoz to remove to Elvas, in Portugal. Both the English and French armies were strongly fortified in their entrenchments, and both, seemingly, afraid of risking an action. But the opinion in Lisbon was, that Lord Wellington's army was perilously situated. If he should venture to retreat from his strong hold, then there was a chance of the French being able to cut off his retreat—and, if he should attack the French, all would depend upon a single battle. The Portuguese were sending to the army all who were capable of bearing arms, and troops were daily arriving at Lisbon from England and Cadiz. At the latter there was left only a sufficient number of men to garrison the town. The French army was also greatly reinforced.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Lisbon September 21.—"The little progress of Massena's numerous army, which has been for a long time on our territories, convinces us that he respects the strength of our forces and positions, and fears, that in case of a defeat, the Spaniards on his rear, might complete his destruction. The army which the French are reported to have, though great, is not equal to the surprize they have undertaken."

MONTREAL, Oct. 29.—MR. OGILVIE has, with his accustomed liberality, presented SEVENTY DOLLARS to the directors of the Library, for the benefit of that Institution, being the amount received at his Oration on the "Utility of Public Libraries."

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 31st October, 1810.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF has been pleased to appoint ANTHONY PAXTON, Inspector of Beef & Pork for the City and District of Montreal.

QUEBEC.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1810.

The American papers by yesterday's mail, contain extracts from London papers to the 6th Sept. and accounts from Lisbon to the 24th of the same month.

The most interesting article of news is the election of the French General Bernadotte, known amongst the Princes of Bonaparte's creation by the title of *Pente Corvo*, to be Crown Prince of Sweden. The reigning Sovereign is upwards of 70. Sweden will, therefore, be henceforth entirely subservient to the views of Bonaparte, who has now the whole coasts of the Baltic under his absolute controul, to the frontiers of Russia.

Nothing of importance had occurred in Portugal, saving the surrender of Almeida to the French. The positions of the hostile armies at the latest dates, are not particularly stated.

The price of Flour in England on the 1st of September, was 18 dollars per Barrel. In Boston and New York it is 10 dollars; here it is 14.

On Sunday last public prayers, were offered up in the Roman Catholic Church in this city, for the deliverance of his Holiness the Pope, from the captivity in which he is at present held by the French Government. On this occasion a *mandement* from the Bishop was also read, enjoining similar prayers in all the Roman Churches throughout the diocese.

GOVERNOR CRAIG'S ROAD.

This bold enterprise is finished. Seventy-five miles of Road have been cut through primitive forests, completing a good carriage way from Quebec to Shipton, in the district of Three Rivers. It is generally 15 feet wide, free from all stumps and other embarrasments, and connected and embellished by 20 bridges of different dimensions. Of these, 24 cross large streams, and the one built over a branch of the Becancour River, and called CRAIG'S BRIDGE, is of excellent workmanship.

This grand passage to the Townships, will give to the City of Quebec some hope of independence, in procuring the necessary supplies for a growing Population. Hitherto restricted to the produce of a flinty neighbourhood, and unskilful husbandry, we have always had to look for support to the upper districts. Other and more abundant resources are now suddenly opened, and the first grand step towards the formation of a productive vicinage successfully executed. CRAIG'S ROAD leads to richer soils; and every furlong onward, is so much nearer the Sun. The universe does not contain a tract of country, more beautifully diversified by hill, dale, and plain, or more advantageously watered by brooks, rivers, and not unfrequently by lakes. The usual limits of a farm will, in a most every case comprise some section of a stream; and

would be difficult to select any portion of soil incapable of yielding the ordinary and more useful grains.

Several hundred head of cattle, have already arrived here by the road; and have filled with despondency the petty, yet rapacious beef and mutton factors, who have kept us in a state of perpetual supplication and occasional famine. Quebec is disheartened. New facilities will be given to commerce: and prosperous souls unfolded to the choice of all those, who know how to prize the noble independence and substantial advantages of an agricultural life. We do not hesitate to call this work the most important local event, since this became a British Province. And surely, if Rome conferred on her military roads of less difficult construction, the title of Æmilian and Flaminian ways, in honor of the projectors of them; we may with less pride, though with more reason, honor this new created and magnificent avenue, with the name of the great benefactor who projected and commanded its execution.

It is but justice to say, that the troops, both officers and men, exceeding 400 in number engaged in this work, answered the high expectations entertained of them. They performed their task with cheerfulness, notwithstanding the many inconveniences to be encountered in a wilderness. And it is not a little remarkable, that the main detachment, under the command of Lieut. Col. Robertson, has returned without the loss of a single man by desertion or disease.

Mr. OGILVIE, who has recently acquired so much reputation by the display of his oratorical powers in the principal Towns of the United States, and in Montreal, will deliver an Oration on SUICIDE, to-morrow evening at the Union Hotel. This gentleman, we believe, is the inventor of a new application of the science of Oratory, and we trust, that the following account of the object of his pursuits, as published in the United States, will not be unacceptable to the Public.

"The object of the pursuit which Mr. Ogilvie has adopted is, the introduction of a new, an innocent, and an elegant amusement, uniting in some degree, the pleasure afforded by theatrical representations, with the instruction derived from a philosophical lecture: an amusement, in which the deductions of reason, and the effusions of fancy, and feeling, may be embellished by the attractions of an appropriate and impassioned elocution: in which, the old and the young, the studious and the fashionable, the clergyman and the layman, may participate with equal satisfaction: in which, every variety of talent, whether for reasoning, wit, humour, pathos or ridicule, may be displayed with the most brilliant effect and for the most beneficial purposes: an amusement calculated to excite in young persons of both sexes, a lively taste for purer and more exalted pleasures, than such as spring from fashionable and expensive dissipation: an amusement over which public opinion may exert so vigilant an inspection, so efficient a control, as to preclude the possibility of its permanent perversion for pernicious purposes.

"But it is not in the light of an amusement merely, that the pursuit in which Mr. O. is engaged ought to be viewed: it occupies a higher rank: it aspires through the medium of amusement, 'to raise the genius and to mend the heart.' It aspires to restore the Rostrom to that station from which so many causes have combined to degrade it, to open a new avenue, an ampler and more ventilated field for the exhibition of all the powers of rhetoric, and for the revival and cultivation of the noble art, on which, in the opinion of Demosthenes, the energy of eloquence essentially depends: It aspires to establish a pursuit in which eloquence necessarily becomes the advocate of virtue and the adversary of vice, in which the orator dare not prostitute his talents for the purposes of vanity or faction, in which the violation of his duty or the desertion of his post, must be followed by an instant forfeiture of patronage and countenance."

At the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden at Quebec, the 30th Oct. 1810.

King vs. Joseph Marie—Assault and battery on Michel Cameron, a Constable in the exercise of his duty, was sentenced to be imprisoned in the common prison of this district during the space of six Kalendar months.

King vs. Jacques Gagne—Violent assault and battery on Marguerite Scholey, sentenced to be imprisoned in the common prison of this district during the space of three Kalendar months.

King vs. Jean Beaulieu—Petty Larceny, sentenced to be imprisoned in the common prison of this district, during the space of two Kalendar months.

King vs. Benjamin Kise, violent assault and battery on his wife, sentenced to be imprisoned during the space of one Kalendar month, in the common prison of the district.

King vs. Andrew Johnston—Violent Assault and battery, sentenced to be imprisoned during the space of one Kalendar month in the common prison of this district.

King vs. Pierre Drapeau, violent assault and battery on Jean Maure, sentenced to be imprisoned during the space of one Kalendar month, in the common prison of the district.

King vs. Bte. Meville dit Duchesne—Simple assault on William White, a private in the R. N. Fencible Regiment, when on sentry, sentenced to pay a fine of 15l. currency, and to stand committed to prison until payment thereof, with costs.

King vs. Antoine Guay, Senr. and Antoine Guay, Junr.—Violent assault and battery on Charles Maranda—The former sentenced to pay a fine of 10l. and the latter a fine of 15l. and each to stand committed to prison until payment thereof respectively, with costs.

King vs. Jos. Lacombe—Assault and battery on Marguerite Gagneau—Sentenced to pay a fine of 10l. currency, and to stand committed to prison until payment thereof, with costs.

King vs. Pierre Chevalier, and Pierre Gibeau, assault and battery on J. B. Bedard, sentenced each, to pay a fine of 7 pounds 10 shillings currency, and stand committed to prison until payment thereof with costs.

King vs. Benjamin Kise, assault and battery on John Morris, sentenced to pay a fine of 5 pounds currency, and to stand committed to prison until payment thereof, with costs.

King vs. Louis Hamel, assault and battery on Charles La Musique, sentenced to pay a fine of 5 pounds currency, and to stand committed to prison until payment thereof, with costs.

King vs. Jean Bezeau, assault and battery on Susan Black, sentenced to pay a fine of 5 pounds currency, to stand committed until payment thereof.

King vs. Jean Guillaume Bourgette, Jacques Girard, Chas. Goulet, and James Morrison, assault and batteries on divers persons, each sentenced to pay a fine of 2 pounds 10 shillings currency, and to stand committed until payment thereof respectively, with costs.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

Oct. 31.—His Majesty's Schooner Barbara, Lieutenant G. Dickings Commander, 3 weeks from Halifax, five Officers and a Detachment of the 100th Regt. on board.

Nov. 1.—Lord Nelson, Lucas, 12 days from Percé, for Montreal, Cargo, Fish and Oil.

—Terre Bonne, Morin, 25 days from St. John's Newfoundland, to M'Kenzie & Co. Cargo, Rum, Sugar, and Molasses.

Sailed on Sunday last H. M. S. Bonne Citoyenne, Capt. O'Connor, with the homeward bound Convoy.

DIED.

At Sillery, on the 19th ult. Mr. DAVID ROSS, formerly a merchant in this city.

In this city, on the 22d ult. Mrs. — RENAUD relict of the late Mr. Renaud formerly Grand Voyeur of this District.

OGILVIE'S ORATIONS.

TO-MORROW EVENING. at Half after SEVEN, o'clock, Mr. OGILVIE will deliver in the Ball Room of the Union Hotel.

An ORATION on SUICIDE.

Tickets of admission 5s, may be had at Mr. Neilson's Book Store, and at the Bar of the Hotel.

1st Nov. 1810.

FOUND, by Soldiers of the King's Regiment, and lodged in the Adjutant's Office of said Corps, a BAG, containing a quantity of NAILS, and a GREAT COAT. Whoever will satisfactorily describe the above articles, shall have them by paying the expense of this Advertisement.

Adjutant's Office, King's Regiment, Quebec, 31st Oct. 1810.

WANTED.—A MAN SERVANT that can be well recommended.—Enquire at this Office. Quebec, 29th Oct. 1810.

THEATRE.

The public are respectfully informed that the Theatre will open for EIGHT NIGHTS ONLY, after which the Company must return for the Montreal Season.

ON FRIDAY EVENING Nov. 2, 1810. Will be presented SHAKESPEARE'S celebrated Tragedy of

OTHELLO, MOOR OF VENICE.

Othello ————— Mr. F. J. Jago ————— (from the Boston Theatre.) Mr. J. C. Cioffo ————— (from the New-York and Boston Theatres.) Mr. C. I. Iodovico ————— (from the Montreal Theatre.) Mr. H. Roderigo ————— (from the Philadelphia Theatre.) Mr. D. Montano ————— Mr. M. Brabantio ————— Mr. M. Desdemona ————— Duke—Gratiano, &c. ————— Mrs. Thier. Emilia ————— Mrs. Lewis.

To which will be added the favorite Farce of

MATRIMONY.

Baron ————— Mr. Robertson. Delaval ————— Mr. Johnson. O'Clagherty ————— Mr. Mills. Sentinels—Guards, &c. ————— Mrs. Lewis. Clara ————— Mrs. Lewis. Lisette ————— Mrs. Lewis.

Places to be taken, and Tickets to be had, at Mr. Armstrong's Theatre Tavern, and at Mr. Neilson's Bookstore, Lower Town.

Boxes & Pit 5—Upper Box 3s—Gallery 1s. 8d. Doors open at 6. Curtain rise at 7 o'clock, precisely.

DANCING SCHOOL.

The Ladies and Gentlemen of Quebec are respectfully informed that Mr. DAME intends opening his Evening School on the 27th instant at the Assembly Room, where he will engage to teach a variety of the most modern Steps, Cotillions, Country Dances &c. &c. Those who are disposed to favour him with their patronage will please to make it known to him previous to opening his School.

Attendance Tuesday and Friday evenings from 7 until 9 o'clock.

Mr. D. has also engaged a Room No. 7, St. John Street (formerly occupied by Mr. Schipper Profile Painter) where he purposes opening an Afternoon School on the 5th December next. Terms 2 guineas per quarter.

N. B. For the future his Miniature Painting will be executed at the above mentioned room, where specimens of his ability may be seen.

Quebec, 1st Nov. 1810.

DANCING ACADEMY.

MR. ROD thanks the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, for the encouragement which he has hitherto received and informs them that he will open his Academy, at his House No. 31, St. Peter Street, Lower Town, on the 28th instant, at half past two in the afternoon, and it will be continued every Wednesday and Saturday during the Season, for young Gentlemen and Ladies from 6 to 16 years old. He will begin to take Scholars at their lodgings on the 12th instant, and also to give lessons at his Room. He will teach Cotillions and Cotillon figures which he has not taught since his return to Canada.

Quebec, 1st Nov. 1810.

CASH WANTED for Bills of Exchange, on the Right Honble. & Honble. The Board of Ordnance, for £1100 Sterling.—Sealed proposals, addressed to LAMBERT SMITH, Esq. at his Office in Palace Street, to be delivered on or before Wednesday next the 7th of November. Quebec, 31st October, 1810.

GEORGE BROWNE, No. 27, Notre Dame Street, Lower, and No. 2, St. Joseph Street, Upper Town, has for Sale—Superior Port, Madeira, Chateau, Real Cognac Brandy, Best London Porter, Tawnton Ale, Burton Beer, and Herefordshire Cyder, in wood and bottles, Superfine, fine and coarse Woollen Cloths, double and single rose Blankets, military, dress and undress Hats, Silk, Cotton and Woollen Hosiery, Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, Best London made Saddles, Bridles and double Bits, Double and single Si or Belts, Powder Flasks, steel Chargers, Screw-Drivers and Films, Wedgwood's finest cream-coloured Earthen Ware, in cruet cases containing a complete dinner-service, Refined and Muscovado Sugar and Coffee, Best white-wine Vinegar, in jars containing five and six gallons each. Also—a few most excellent double closter and Cheshire Cheese.

N. B. The Wine may be had in quantities not less than three, and the Porter, Ale, &c. not less than six dozen.

Quebec, October 24, 1810.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has just received from Liverpool, the CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD of Mr. Solomon, Doctor of Physic, Member of the University of the Faculty of Medicine, and Author of a Book entitled "A GUIDE TO HEALTH."

The wonderful effects which have already been produced in this Province, by this Balm, for every kind of Constitution, for some years past, are sufficiently known, to make it unnecessary to have recourse to those panegyrics which are the appendages of quackery. He will confine himself to say, that this Balm is a specific, against lowness of spirit, melancholy, vertigo, tremblings and weakness of sight, the loss of memory, languor, Tabes, Dysuria, consumption, and the innumerable symptoms of worn out or broken constitutions, whether arising from a sedentary life, intemperance, or intemperance to health. The efficacy of this Balm has also obtained an universal reputation in England, in Ireland and America, &c.

As he is the only person in this country who is authorized by Dr. Solomon to sell the Balm of Gilead, and as he is appointed by the Dr. his sole Agent, he informs the Public, that the stamp on the bottle contains the Name and Address of the Proprietor. On the engraving "Samuel Solomon, Liverpool," to counterfeit which would be felony.

He has also for Sale "The Guide to Health" as well as other medicines of this renowned Doctor, the most remarkable quality of which is to cure universal Rheumatism, and principally those which affect the head.

There may be had at the Subscriber's as usual, a great number of Patent Medicines, for Colds, Coughs, Whooping Cough, &c. &c. &c.

Quebec, Oct. 31, 1810.

SALES BY AUCTION.

On FRIDAY next, the 2d prox, at ONE o'clock, without reserve, and to be continued at NINE o'clock, on SATURDAY Morning:

A N assortment of goods suitable for the season, consisting of Cloths, Flannels, Baizes, Stockings, Mitts, Calicoes, Striped Cotton, &c. &c.

Also, a quantity of Hardware, consisting of Files, Horse-Shoes, Raising Chains, Nails, 78 bundles of Tin, 10 Axes, 20 Boxes of Tin, and a variety of other articles.

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co. Quebec, October 29, 1810.

On MONDAY next the 5th instant, at WILLIAM BURN'S Auction Room—At ONE o'clock.

A Large quantity of dry Goods, 5 pipes excellent Spanish Wine, 4 bags Hops, 14 barrels and 19 boxes Raisins, 35 doz. strong, Calf Shoes, 43 doz. best Military Boots, Tobacco, Choice Hams, &c. &c. &c.—Also, about 300 Seal Skins.

Quebec, 1st November, 1810.

He will have Auctions on Mondays the 12th and 26th November.

On TUESDAY next the 6th inst. and to be Continued every following TUESDAY in this, and the next Month. Precisely at ONE o'clock each day.

SEVERAL Consignments of DRY GOODS, consisting of Cloths, Flannels, Baizes, Blouses, Cambrics, Costings, Toiletries, Hosiery, Linens, Cottons, Ticks, Thick-sets, Velvets, Lhreads, Silks, Carpeting, Carpets, Hardware, Rosin, Raisins, Currants, Umbrellas, and a variety of other articles.

AND 50 Kegs of Paints, all Colours, 40 boxes WINDOW GLASS, 40 boxes SOAP & CANDLES, 7 Crates Earthen-ware, 4 Crates Stone-ware.

To be Sold on Tuesday next.

THOMAS ATYWIN, A. & P. Quebec, 1st Nov. 1810.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, at No. 7, St. Peter Street—A few Pineapples Strong and high flavored RUM, single and double refined LOAF SUGAR in small lots, Hyson and Hyson Skin TEAS, SEAL SKINS dressed, BOOT LEGS and WELTS.

JOHN JONES. Quebec, 1st Nov. 1810.

ON SALE by the Subscriber, at No. 7, St. Peter Street—A few Pineapples Strong and high flavored RUM, single and double refined LOAF SUGAR in small lots, Hyson and Hyson Skin TEAS, SEAL SKINS dressed, BOOT LEGS and WELTS.

JOHN JONES. Quebec, 1st Nov. 1810.

TO FARMERS, & OTHERS. The Subscribers have received, by the Magdalen from London, an IMPROVING MACHINE, on a new construction, a model of which may be seen at their Counting House. It is useful in every way, a man and a horse being able to do more, than a dozen of men, in the ordinary way of Threshing.—Price moderate.—Apply to

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co. Quebec, 29th October, 1810.

TAKEN by mistake from the King's Wharf, being landed from the Magdalen, Capt. Beaton's, a CASE, addressed to Mr. Yale, or marked R. Y. No. 8, the Subscriber requests it may be returned to him as soon as possible.

Quebec, 31st Oct. 1810. JOHN YULE.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER. TO any of the Western Islands or West Indies.—The Brig STAR, 140 Tons register, on a new construction, Thos. Bewick Master, she is now ready to take her cargo on board, and to proceed to the first port sailing west in the River St. Lawrence.—For particulars, apply to N. J. OLDFIELD, No. 2, Chatham.

Quebec, 1st Oct. 1810.

FOR PORTSMOUTH. TO sail about the 15th of November, the good ship LONDON, Richard Paxon, master, 318 Tons register, having superior accommodations, apply to the master, on board, at Messrs. Peter Brebant & Co's Wharf. Quebec, 31st Oct. 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT. VICTOR BERNARD DUBURGES, Notaire Public, died on the 1st of this present month of October, all persons having claims against his Estate, are requested to present their accounts as soon as possible to the undersigned residing at Kamouraska.

J. B. TACHÉ. Kamouraska, 10th Oct. 1810.

Quebec, 1st Nov. 1810.

Le baron de Kell qui a été d'annuler Ferdinand VII. est maintenant à Londres.

Parait par des papiers officiels Français, que Bonaparte a employé près de 40,000 hommes en Espagne et 200,000 francs en argent, (c'est-à-dire 27,000,000 de piastres) pour faire marcher le Général Armstrong.

A un cercle récent de l'Armée, le Général Armstrong introduit plusieurs Messieurs Américains, dont l'un venoit d'Angleterre, l'Empereur l'a pris par la main, et a dit: "croix vous que les Anglais ne croient à vos nouvelles de navigation l'océan, et vous ne croient à vos nouvelles de navigation."

pour empêcher, contre tout espoir, d'être une grande nation, vous devez, comme vous le savez, d'être une grande nation, et vous devez, comme vous le savez, d'être une grande nation.

Notre informateur nous a dit ceci comme une réaction littérale des papiers Français, et nous l'a pu le recueillir. Bonaparte n'a pas la dernière phrase avec cette emphase particulière, qui marque la décision de son ton et de sa manière, et il n'a pas la force qui caractérise le réel de son dernier décret de commerce, qui a été évidemment émané dans la vue de concilier l'Angleterre avec la France, et de l'irriter contre l'Angleterre. Bonaparte demanda au Général Armstrong, s'il ne s'en retournoit pas, et quand le congrès s'ouvriroit, et par là à une autre partie du cercle.

ARMÉE, le 17. Août.—On dit que le Digne a fait choix de Bernadotte Prince François de Bona Corro, comme Prince et héritier apparent de la Couronne de Suède, et que le choix sera annoncé le 21. Parmi les bruits qui ont couru de son élection, sera un projet de 8,000,000 de piastres à un intérêt modique, de la part du Prince, et le recouvrement anticipé de la Finlande.

St. Pierre, le 20. Août.—On a appris d'une manière officielle, qu'il se donna une grande bataille entre les Russes, les Turcs, le 10 Juillet, sur les hauteurs de Shuma, dans laquelle les Russes furent défaits, et les Turcs dans cette action et dans d'autres, ont montré un esprit de bravoure, qui nous fait espérer que la guerre se terminera avantageusement.

Boston, le 24 Octobre.

De PORTUGAL.—Il a été dérangé de nouvelles de Lisbonne qui vont jusqu'au 9 Septembre. C'est avec regret que nous annonçons qu'Almeida (ville sur les frontières, éloignée d'environ 138 miles de Lisbonne) a été obligée de capituler avec les Français. Les révolutions ont été les Anglois se défendant la place jusqu'à la dernière extrémité, et la noble réponse du Général Cox, qui commandait la forteresse, lorsqu'elle fut sommée de se rendre, doivent faire regretter, extrêmement la perte d'Almeida. Ce qu'on en rapporte cependant est fort exagéré. L'explosion du Magasin, et la perte de l'artillerie, des munitions &c. qui en ont été la suite, a rendu une capitulation indispensable, mais le bruit qu'il a été perdu trois régimens Anglois, est probablement sans fondement. On pense que le général Cox avait 5,000 Portugais, dont plusieurs étoient sous des officiers Anglois; mais il n'avait point de troupes Angloises. La garnison résista encore deux jours après que le terrible accident fut arrivé, et les troupes se rendirent alors prisonnières. Les troupes régulières furent envoyées en France, et il fut permis à la garnison de retourner dans son pays.

Les Français n'avoient fait aucun mouvement subséquent. Le quartier-général du Lord Wellington étoit à Alverga, d'un sentinelle sur les bords de la Régence; celles du Général Beresford sont datées de Lisbonne, le 31 Août.

New-York, le 12 Octobre.—Le vaisseau Cincinnati, capitaine Cocklin, est arrivé hier au soir de Lisbonne en 22 jours (passage de 20 jours). Le capitaine Cocklin informe qu'il n'y a eu aucun événement important depuis la bataille d'Almeida, si ce n'est qu'un corps de 10,000 hommes de troupes Françaises ont été envoyés dans Badajoz, ce qui a été obligé la Junta de Badajoz à se rendre à Elvas en Portugal. Les armées Angloises Françaises étoient toutes deux fortement retranchées, et toutes deux paroissent craindre de risquer une action. Mais en même temps la garnison de la forteresse de Lord Wellington étoit dans une situation périlleuse; que s'il n'arrivoit de renfort de sa forteresse, il y avoit à craindre que les Français ne fussent en état de couper sa retraite, et que s'il attaquait les Français, tout dépendroit d'une seule bataille. Les Portugais envoient à l'Armée tous ceux qui étoient capables de porter les armes, et il arrivait journellement à Lisbonne des troupes d'Anglais, et de Cadix. On n'avait pu à cette dernière place placer plus de 40,000 hommes, et il faut la garder.

L'Armée Française avoit subi un grand nombre de pertes. Ce qui suit est extra d'une lettre datée de Lisbonne le 21 Septembre. Les progrès de l'Armée nombreuse de Massena, qui a été pendant longtemps sur les frontières, nous ont convaincus qu'il n'y avoit plus de force de nos armées et de nos positions, et qu'elle étoit que s'elle venoit à essayer une affaire, les Français la sonneroit, et s'acharant de la détruire. L'Armée Française quoique nombreuse qu'on la dise, ne l'est certainement pas assez pour exécuter l'entreprise qu'elle a faite.

GAZETTE DE QUEBEC.

PURVIS DU SECRÉTAIRE PROVINCIAL, Québec, le 31 Octobre, 1810.

Il a plu à son Excellence le GOUVERNEUR EN CHIEF, de nommer Anthony Paxton, Inspecteur de Boeuf et de Lard pour la Ville et District de Québec.

Les papiers Américains publiés par M. d'Her ont contiennent des extraits des papiers de Londres jusqu'au 6 Septembre et de nouvelles de Lisbonne jusqu'au 24 du même mois.

L'article de nouvelles le plus intéressant est l'élection du Général François Bernadotte, comme Prince de Ponte Corvo pour l'Empire de Suède. Le général actuel pour l'Empire de Suède, le Général. Le général actuel pour l'Empire de Suède, le Général. Le général actuel pour l'Empire de Suède, le Général.

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dition d'Almeida aux Français. Les positions des armées ennemies aux dernières dates ne sont pas particulièrement données.

Le prix de la farine en Angleterre au premier de Septembre étoit de 13 piastres le quart à Boston et à New-York il est de dix, et ici de quatorze.

Dimanche dernier il a été fait des prières publiques dans l'Eglise Catholique Romaine de cette Ville, pour la délivrance de Sa Sainteté le Pape, de la Captivité où il est maintenant détenu par le Gouvernement Français. Il a aussi été lu un mandement de l'Eveque à cette occasion, ordonnant de semblables prières dans toutes les Eglises Romaines du Diocèse.

Mr. OGILVIE qui a récemment acquis une si grande réputation en déployant ses talents oratoires dans les Etats-Unis et à Montréal, délivrera un discours sur le SUICIDE, demain au soir à l'Hôtel de l'Union. Nous pensons que ce Monsieur est l'inventeur d'une nouvelle application de l'art oratoire, et nous espérons que le détail suivant de l'objet de ses poursuites, tel que Publié dans les Etats-Unis ne déplaira pas au Public.

L'objet de la poursuite qu'a adoptée Mr. Ogilvie, est d'introduire un amusement nouveau, innocent et élégant, unissant, en quelque degré, le plaisir que procurent les représentations théâtrales, à l'instruction qu'on retire d'une lecture philosophique: amusement où les deductions de la raison, les effusions du goût et du sentiment peuvent être embellies par les attractions d'une élocution appropriée et sans passions; auquel le vieux et le jeune, le studieux et l'homme à la mode, l'ecclésiastique et le laïque, peuvent participer avec une égale satisfaction: dans lequel on peut déployer tous les talents soit pour le raisonnement, l'esprit, la gaieté, le pathos ou le ridicule avec le plus brillant effet et pour les meilleures fins; amusement calculé pour exciter dans les jeunes personnes des deux sexes un goût vif pour des plaisirs plus purs et plus sublimes que ceux qui viennent d'une dissipation à la mode et coûteuse: amusement sur lequel l'opinion publique peut exercer une inspection assez vigilante et un contrôle assez efficace pour empêcher qu'il ne se tourne jamais à des fins pemicieuses.

Mais ce n'est pas purement comme un amusement qu'on doit regarder la poursuite de Mr. Ogilvie: elle occupe un plus haut rang: elle aspire par le moyen d'un amusement, à élever l'ame et à réformer le cœur. Elle aspire à rétablir la Tribune aux Harangues dans l'état d'où tant de causes combinent l'ont dégradée, à ouvrir une nouvelle entrée et un champ plus vaste à l'art oratoire, et à faire revivre et cultiver ce grand art, d'où, suivant l'opinion de Demosthènes, dépend essentiellement l'énergie de l'éloquence. Elle aspire à établir une poursuite dans laquelle l'éloquence devient nécessairement la patronne de la vertu et l'adversaire du vice, dans laquelle l'orateur n'ose prostituer ses talents pour des fins vanales ou factieuses, dans laquelle il perd immédiatement son soutien et sa protection s'il viole son devoir ou déserte son poste.

MORTS.

A Sillery, le 15 du mois dernier, Mr. DAVID ROSS ancien Marchand de cette Ville.

En cette Ville le 22 du mois dernier, Mad. RENAUD veuve de feu Mr. Renaud, ci-devant Grand-Voyeur de ce District.

DISCOURS D'OGILVIE.

DEMAIN à sept HEURES et demie du Soir, Mr. OGILVIE délivrera dans la Salle de Bal de l'Hôtel de l'Union.

UN DISCOURS SUR LE SUICIDE.

P. S. Les billets d'admission, cinq Shillings; on pourra les avoir au Magasin de Mr. Neilson, ou à la Barre de l'Hôtel. Quebec le 1er. Novembre, 1810.

Le Soussigné s'informe respectueusement le Public qu'il vient de recevoir de Liverpool, le BEAUNE COR-DIAL DE GILEAD du Sieur Solomon, Docteur en Médecine, Membre de l'Université de la Faculté de Médecine et auteur d'un livre, intitulé, "LA GUERRE DE LA SANTÉ."

A VENDRE PAR JOHN STUART.

300 Quarts de Potasse et Perlesse,
500 Do. de lard de Prime,
200 Do. de Bœuf de Prime,
3000 Minots de Pois,
30 Caissons de Thé Hyson,
30 Milliers de Douves sur différents Quais,
1 Balle de gros linages,
12 Quarts de Couperose verte,
4 Quarts de Moutarde,
100 Paquets de fer à cercles,
12 Saumons de Plomb,
12 Quarts de Plomb à tirer,
13 Feuilles de Plomb,
120 Caissons de Vitres,
1 Pipe d'excellent vieux vin de Sherry,
4 Quarts de Madère de Bourgogne,
2 Pipes de Vin de Fayal,
Vin de Port commun et de la première qualité en Pipes,
Madère d'Esprit d'eau de vie de Cognac, du Port de
Londres et de l'île de Bell, et quelques caisses de Bordeaux.
Québec, 10e. Octobre, 1810.

UN BEL ASSORTIMENT de Marchandises,

récentement arrivées et qui se débaltent maintenant, et
seront prêtes à vendre Lundi prochain, au Magasin du Sou-
signé, No. 22, Rue la Montagne.

Quelques Caissons de toile d'Irlande de 4-4 et 7-8 d'une

qualité supérieure et bien blanchies.

Quelques Balles de toile de Russie et de Lancaster,

Linge de table de toutes descriptions,

Nappes de toile ouvrée,

Toile ouvrée,

Sarments de toutes couleurs,

Chambrais de soie do. Rubans de toutes couleurs,

Quelques Schâles des Indes élégantes,

Schâles communs de toutes grandeurs,

Perse élégant pour meubles, Basin pour meubles,

Mousseline des Indes, pour mouchoirs de Messieurs,

Batistes pour les Dames,

Mousselines super fines de Batiste, Mouchoirs de soie,

Bombasettes de couleur, gands de coton blancs et noirs,

Cotons rayés de 5-4 d'une qualité supérieure,

Velours et Corderois, et Velour de couleur,

Bas de soie, de coton et de laine,

Draps longs des Indes,

Une Balle de Tapi,

Articles de Deuil de toutes descriptions, et un assorti-

ment étendu d'autres marchandises trop long à détailler.

Les marchandises ci-dessus sont garanties de la première

qualité et tel qu'il n'en a jamais été offert en vente en cette

Province; et ayant été achetées argent comptant, le soussigné

les vendra positivement pour argent comptant seulement, et à

des conditions qu'il en assurera une vente immédiate.

Le 11 Octobre, 1810 C. RIVERS.

A VENDRE.—Au Magasin des Soussignés, sur

le Quai de la Reine.—Un assortiment général de Mar-

chandises sèches, tels qu'Indiennes, Coton à chemises, Mou-

sselines, Basins, Batistes, toiles, Onaburgs, Jannettes, Fu-

taines, Nankins, Velours, Corderois, Cotons rayés, Coutils,

Dentelles, Fil, Soie, Rubans, Sarments, Taffetas, Modes,

Gallons de Perse, Tavelle, Bas, Gands, Chapeaux, Flanelles,

Couvertures, Draps fins et gros, Casimires, Flushing, &c. &c.

Et se débarquent maintenant du Russell, un assortiment général

et complet de Tailleurie, Cincailleurie, Coutellerie, &c.—

1 Caisse de Theyères et Cafettières élégantes,

20 Balles de Coton des Indes assorti,

10 Balles de Romales, Nankins, Soie, &c. des Indes,

3 Valises de fil assorti, 5 caisses de toile écru, 2 balles de

toile de Lancaster, 2 caisses de miroirs, 100 quarts de clous,

20 quarts de blanc de Paris, 1 tonneau de chaîne à cajeux,

2 tonneaux de marmettes de fer, 12 quarts de goudron de char-

bon, 50 paniers de fayance, 1 tonneau de gayac, 20 do. de

fer en barre, 10 do. de barre de fer à clous, 300 barils de

peinture, 1 caisse de maroquin, 4 boucarts de sucre en pains,

60 quarts de couperose, 2 tonneaux d'acier assorti, 1 quart

de crampes, 5 quarts de plomb à patentes, 2 tonneaux de

plomb assorti, 15 tonneaux de bois de Campêche, 2 do. che-

villes de cuivre, 10 do. de fer, 10 Barriques et 50 quarts

de casseade reçu par le Bess de la Jamaïque.—On donnera

de bons crédits si on en exige, sur de bons cautions.

HOYLE HENDERSON & GIBB.

Quai de la Reine, le 26 Juillet, 1810.

A VENDRE par le Soussigné, a St. Roch, du

Savon et de la Chandelle, d'une qualité supérieure, arrangé

dour l'exportation. THOMAS WEBSTER.

Québec, le 9 Octobre, 1810.

NOUVELLEMENT importé par le Soussigné en

addition à sa fourniture d'été, un assortiment de Bottes

à la mode, et de Souliers fins, Do. pour Dames et Demoiselles,

et enfants, Maroquin et Cuir. JOHN SOUTHERON.

Québec le 1er. Oct. 1810.

A VENDRE.—Quelques Pipes d'Eau de vie de

France, toiles à sac de différentes qualités, linages, fil de

couleur, bas, parapluies, taillanderies assorties en quarts conve-

nables pour les détailliers, consistant en outils de charpentiers

&c. vitres, peintures, clous, fer, et quelques paniers de fayances

sorties. HENRY BLACK.

Québec, le 13 Juin, 1810.

TERRES.—Le Soussigné, étant employé par la

plus grande partie de ceux qui ont des prétentions sur ou

font application pour des terres dans les Townships de Chatham,

Godmanchester et Hinchinbrook, informe toutes autres person-

nes qui ont des prétentions et qui ne sont pas déjà venues en

avant avec leurs prétentions, qu'il prendra leurs intérêts dans

celles, aux charges ordinaires des commissions des terres.

Il se chargera aussi de toutes autres prétentions ou applica-

tions pour des terres, dont on voudra bien le charger.

Il sera attentif aux lettres qu'on lui enverra franches de port

Québec, le 3 Septembre, 1810. W. F. SCOTT.

LES SOUSSIGNÉS ayant loué tout le bord de

l'eau et le terrain de Silley depuis la partie maintenant

occupée par Mr. Atkinson jusqu'à la Pointe à Piseau, don-

nant avis par le présent qu'il n'en sera permis à aucune personne

de tirer du bois ou de mettre des cajeux entre les limites sus-

dictes sans la permission de Mr. John Campbell, qui en a seul

la direction, et qui en tout temps aura un nombre suffisant de

mesureurs, voitures, &c. sur les promesses pour conduire ses

affaires ordinaires avec promptitude et ponctualité.

WILSON ROBERTSON, & Co.

II Avril, 1810. MASON & HALL.

AVERTISSEMENT.—Les Soussignés informant

les Marchands, Maîtres de vaisseaux, et le Public en

général, qu'ils ont ouvert un Magasin de fournitures pour la

Marine, Provisions, à la maison No. 15, Rue St. Pierre, où

l'on pourra avoir tous les articles dans cette branche, au plus

court avis; et ils espèrent que par leur attention et leur assiduité,

ils auront part à la protection du Public qu'ils sollicitent très

respectueusement. JOHN WHITE & Co.

Québec, le 10 Mai, 1810.

A VENDRE.—Le bon BRIG, LORD

SHEFFIELD d'environ 100 Tonneaux, mainte-

nant à Terre-Neuve, et que l'on attend le 10 Octobre, d'un

bon port et bien adapté pour le Commerce de Terre-Neuve ou

de l'île. Pour les conditions s'adresser à

Québec le 26 Sept. 1810. LOS, DELAMARE.

AVERTISSEMENT.—Le Soussigné, Curateur

duement élu à la Succession vacante de feu ALEXAN-

DER TOD, vivant Marchand en cette Ville de Québec, in-

forme toutes personnes qui doivent à la dite Succession de payer

immédiatement; et celle à qui il peut être dûs de produire

leurs comptes, à l'effet de régler le tout suivant la Loi.

Québec, 9 Août, 1810. JOHN ANDERSON.

A VENDRE.—Une MAISON à DEUX

étages, agréablement située, en la HAUTE

VILLE de Québec, rue Ste. Ursule, avec une cour

pour quatre chevaux et une étable pour trois vaches, une cour

&c. Des facilités seront données pour les payemens.—S'ad-

resser à l'Imprimeur.

Québec, 16 Juillet, 1810.

VIN ROUGE D'ESPAGNE.

VIENT d'arriver et à vendre par le Soussigné, 200

pipes de vin rouge d'Espagne, d'une qualité supérieure.

Aussi, 200 tonnes de bon Rum des îles sous le vent.

Québec, 4e. Juin, 1810. W. OVIATT.

A VENDRE par les Soussignés, à des conditions

raisonnables.—270 quarts de bœuf de Mess et de prime,
25 do. de lard de cagnon, 107 petits barils de beurre d'une
qualité supérieure, 200 caisses de chandelles au moule et à la
baguette, 223 do. d'excellent savon, 42 petites caisses de savon
de Windsor, de rose et de Jamin, 30 quarts de fromage du
Haut-Canada, 50 do. de Harengs sales, 65 caisses de raisin vert
frais, 1 baril de Muscade, 2 do. d'indigo de la Nouvelle-Or-
léans, 6 pipes d'excellent vieux vin de Madère P. L. 2 beaux
Forte Pianos, quelques barils de poudre à tirer.
Québec, le 27 Juin, 1810. JONES & WHITE.

A VENDRE.—De l'esprit de la Jamaïque et du

Rum de l'île,
Du Whiskey d'Irlande, du vin rouge d'Espagne,
Du vin de Vidonia particulier de Londres,
Du vin de Sherry en pipes et en quarts,
De vieille eau de vie de Cognac,
De la grosse Bière en barriques,
1500 Minots de Sel de St. Ubes à bord,
Quelques tonneaux de cercles de fer pour faire des
clous à bardeaux.

Les marchandises suivantes sont après se débarquer—toiles
d'Irlande, coutils, indiennes, schâles de 2 et 6-4, bas de laine,
camelot pour cloques, gands forts tricotés pour argent ou à
crédit sur des billets approuvés. HENRY DEAVES.

Québec, 12e. Juillet, 1810.

LINTHORNE & JOLIFFE.—Ont à vendre

des meilleurs cables et Haussières à patentes de Laird de 4 à

14 pouces, un assortiment de cordages, Ancres, Papier à dou-

blier, clous et Fiches.—Québec, 10e. Août, 1810.

A VENDRE par les Soussignés.

70 M. pieds de Pin,
20 M. pieds de Chêne,
40 M. pieds de Madriers de Pin,
10 M. Douves,

Aussi de la Potasse et de la Perlasse.

Rue du Sault au Matelot, 15 Août, 1810.

WILSON, ROBERTSON & Co.

A VENDRE à CET OFFICE, les

suivants manufacturés au Moulin à Papier de

savoir: 25 Grosses de grand Carton,

5 Do. de petit do.

8 Rames de Papier pour les Livres de

12 Rames de Demy Bleu.

Le tout d'une qualité supérieure.

MONTREAL, 9 Juillet.—Jeudi dernier le

Donald Mackenzie a embarqué à la Ch.

Mr. W. P. Hunt, et un équipage

un Canot, pour la côte Nord Ouest de

vue d'ouvrir un nouveau commerce.

LINTHORNE & JOLIFFE

1 m. pieds de Pin équarri bien co

petits mâts convenables aux vaisseaux

maintenant à Québec et prêt à être livrés.

Québec, 6e. Avril, 1810.

A VENDRE par Frs. & Wm. HAMILTON

du chêne et du Pin, des parres, douves, &c. &c.

ramas de frêne, savon, chandelles, clous, &c.

Québec, 21e. Mai, 1810.

CREDIT.—Sur de bonnes sûretés,

Octobre prochain, une consignation de coutils, toiles, to-

les à carreaux, indiennes, Schâles, bas et autres marchandises à

bas prix, récemment débarquées au Quai de Mr. T. St. Pierre.

Québec, le 26 Juillet, 1810.

LE Soussigné a reçu par différents vaisseaux de Lon-

dres et de Liverpool, les articles suivants qu'il offre en

vente à son Magasin No. 11, Rue St. Joseph.—100 caisses

de la meilleure toile, 800 quarts de clous à couvrir, à plancher

et à bardeaux, 1200 milliers de Broquetterie assortie, pointes

de 1, 1 1/2 et 1 3/4 pouces de long, 48 douz. de Pêles et de bû-

ches, poëles à frêle à manches longs et courts, poëles dards et

egohines assorties, 6 quinquaux de fers à repasser, fer en barres,

limes et marteaux assortis, couplets et pentures, montures de

cuivre pour les meubles, chapelures de cuivre, chaudières

de cuivre, do. pour le camp, couteaux et fourchettes, do. de

dessert, couteaux à découper, parapluies et parasols de soie,

lampes pour les voitures, et garnitures de harnois argentées et

de cuivre, cuillères de table et à thé argentées, fourures de

voitures argentées, un Phaëton neuf, et une cariole demi cou-

verte toute neuve, essieux de fer pour des charettes, et une

variété d'autres articles trop long à détailler, et en consignation,

30 tonneaux de fer en barres rondes, plates et quarrées,

2 tonneaux de fil de fer assorti, fer pour les cercles des por-

tes, 200 caisses de raisin vert, 200 ditto de raisin Muscat,

200 caisses de raisin de Smyrne, 4 tonnes de raisin de Co-

rinthe.—Le tout sera vendu à bon marché pour argent com-

ptant ou de bon crédit. SANDFORD HOYT.

Québec, 11e. Juillet, 1810.

VIN D'ESPAGNE.—25 Pipes d'excellent Vin

d'Espagne à vendre à des conditions raisonnables par

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Québec, le 6 Septembre, 1810.

JOSEPH CRAVEN informe respectueusement le

Public qu'il vient d'arriver de Londres avec un assortiment

de MARCHANDISES les plus belles qui aient jamais été

exposées en ventes en cette Province, et dont il disposera à la

maison dernièrement occupé par Capt. Ruelle.

Comme ces Marchandises ont été achetées argent comptant,

elles seront vendues à très bon marché pour argent comptant

ou de bons billets sur Londres.

Québec, le 13 Juin, 1810.

LE Soussigné JOHN JONES duement élu dans et pour

le District de Québec, Curateur à la Succession de James

Saunderson, Marchand, arrivé cet été de Londres, et dernièrement

décédé dans la Ville de Montréal en donne cet avis pu-

blic, et requiert toutes personnes endettées envers le dit James

Saunderson ou ses principaux, par hypothèque, obligation, bil-

lets, comptes courants, ventes, consignations ou autrement, d'en

faire bon et de les payer au dit John Jones et à nulle autre per-

sonne.

JOHN JONES Curateur à la

succession de James Saunderson,

Québec, 5 Septembre, 1810.

A L'ANSE DU CROISSANT à Vendre plu-

sieurs cargaisons de Chêne et de Pin, Plançons de Pin,

Douves de toutes les dimensions, Mâts et à-parres de diffé-

rentes grandeurs, Bois de lattes, rames de frêne, barres d'An-

spee de noyer. S'adresser à

N. B. Comme il y a des Mesureurs et des Ouvriers dans

l'Anse, on donnera toutes sortes de facilités aux Vaisseaux pour

charger et recevoir leurs cargaisons.

Aussi à vendre sur différents Quais pour des Billets approuvés

ou contredit 60 à 80 milliers de Douves. F. & W. H.

Québec le 20 Septembre, 1810.

A VENDRE.—Au Magasin des Soussignés, sur

le Quai de la Reine, la porte voisine du Magasin de Mes-

sieurs Hoyle, Henderson & Gibb.—25 milliers de douves et

fonds de chêne blanc, 160 quarts de fleur du Haut-Canada, 1

cargaison de charbon de New-Castle, 5 tonneaux de Gayac, 4

cables neufs, et une quantité de cordages assortis, 12 ancras as-

sortis, 100 Barils de poudre, 3 tonneaux de plomb et de balles

assortis, 5 tonneaux de plomb assorti, 3 quarts de coutelle-

rie, 3 quarts de Moutarde, 3 balles de linages, peintures,

huiles, vernis