

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.

Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

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MONDAY, MAY 1, 1809.

[No. 18.

From the Havanna Messenger of the 8th of March.

SEVILLE, Jan. 6.—When the Supreme Central Junta of the Kingdom wisely and judiciously determined to avoid the stroke by which Bonaparte was preparing with his accursed intrigues to surprise it, in order by that means to introduce into Spain dreadful anarchy, and a war more fatal and destructive than that with foreign armies, it at first intended to remove to Badajoz.—But considering that it would be more convenient in the present state of things, it chose for its residence the noble and loyal city of Seville. The powerful reasons which contributed to this determination are well known; since Seville, a royal residence in the times of the greatest glories and severe distresses of the Alonzos and Ferdinands, has in the present epoch of our happy revolution given astonishing proofs of its love and loyalty to Ferdinand VII. and of its patriotism and energy, and has continued to give them by its respectful reception of the Supreme Central Junta, adding by that act to its former glories and services. The Junta has established this Gazette.

We shall begin with the capitulation of Madrid, a deed meditated and carried into effect by persons who in times of serenity appeared to possess loyalty and patriotism, and a degree of bravery and military science which they had not. Spurious sons of their country, who abandoning her in the moment of danger and peril, sealed by that act their cowardice, and covered themselves with infamy and disgrace.—The day will come when the loyal and valiant inhabitants of Madrid aided by the brave soldiers of our armies, will shake off the heavy yoke which oppresses them; and will loudly publish the authors of a capitulation which they opposed with the greatest heroism, offering to lose their lives rather than consent to it, because they were convinced that whatever promises and offers were made to them were illusory and of no meaning, as it has already proved, and had formerly been proved in all the cities of Europe which had listened to the insidious capitulations offered by Bonaparte, who had never fulfilled a single article, though he had sworn in the most solemn manner.—Miserable is the lot of those people who have the misfortune to confide in a man so detestable!

“The Military Junta of the city of Madrid, according to the proposition which has been made by his Highness the Prince of Neufchatel, Vice Constable of France, Major General of

the Army, to prevent the evils which threaten Madrid, and endanger the security of so great a number of citizens, has appointed His Excellency Don Tomas de Morla, Capt. General of Andalusia, Counsellor of State, Director General of Artillery, &c. and Don Fernando de la Vera, Field Marshal of the Royal Armies, Governor General of Madrid, &c. &c. to conclude and sign with his Highness the Prince of Neufchatel, the conditions of the surrender of the city of Madrid.

CAPITULATION,

Which the Civil and Military Junta of Madrid proposes to His Imperial and Royal Majesty the Emperor of the French.

ARTICLE I.—The preservation of the Catholic Apostolic and Roman Religion, without any other being tolerated, agreeable to the Laws—[Granted.]

ART. II.—The liberty and security of the lives and properties of the citizens and inhabitants of Madrid, and persons in public employments; the preservation of their offices, or their departure from this city, if they think fit. Likewise the lives, rights and properties of the secular and regular Ecclesiastics of both sexes, preserving the respect due to the churches, agreeably to our laws and customs—[Granted.]

ART. III.—The lives and properties of the Military of all ranks shall likewise be secured.—[Granted.]

ART. IV.—That no person shall be persecuted for his opinions or political writings, nor persons in public offices on account of what they may have done hitherto in the exercise of their functions, or in obedience to the former government, neither shall the inhabitants on account of the efforts which they have made for their defence—[Granted.]

ART. V.—No other contributions shall be exacted than those which have usually been paid hitherto—[Granted until the definitive organization of the Kingdom.]

ART. VI.—Our laws, customs and courts of justice shall be preserved as now established—[Granted until the definitive organization of the Kingdom.]

ART. VII.—The French officers and troops shall not be lodged in private houses, but in barracks and tents, and not in convents or monasteries, preserving the privileges granted by the laws to the respective classes—[Granted with a proviso, that there shall be furnished barracks and tents sufficient for the officers and soldiers, according to the military regulations.]

ART. VIII.—The troops shall march out of the city with the honors of war, and shall

retire whither they may think proper. [The troops shall march out with the honors of war; they shall file off this day the 4th, at two in the afternoon; they shall give up their arms and cannon: the armed inhabitants shall likewise give up their arms and artillery, and afterwards the inhabitants of the City shall retire to their houses, and persons residing without the City to their respective towns and villages. All persons enlisted in the troops of the line within the last 4 months shall be free from their engagement, and shall retire to their homes. All the others shall be prisoners of war until their exchange which shall immediately take place on equal terms.]

ART. IX.—The public debts and obligations of the state shall be paid faithfully and constantly. [This is a political article, which belongs to the assembly of the kingdom, and depends upon the general administration.]

ART. X.—The Generals who may choose to remain in the capital shall be continued in their stations, and those who do not shall be freely permitted to depart. [Granted: those who continue in their stations, shall receive their pay until the definitive organization of the Kingdom.]

ART. XI.—Additional—A detachment of the guards shall take possession to-day at noon of the gates of the Palace; at noon also the different gates of the city shall be delivered to the French army.—At the same hour the park of artillery and magazines shall be delivered to the French artillery and engineers. The works and defences erected in the streets shall be removed, and the streets repaired.—The French officer who is to take command of Madrid shall at noon repair with a guard to the Government house, to concert with the Magistrates' measures of police, and to re-establish good order and public security in all parts of the city.

We the undersigned Commissioners authorized with full powers to agree upon and sign the present capitulation, have agreed to the faithful and complete execution of the preceding articles.

Imperial Camp before Madrid, December 4, 1808.

FERNANDO de la VERA y PANTOJA.
TOMAS de MORLA.
ALEXANDER.

Such was the capitulation of Madrid: and the author of it in order to conceal one crime committed, commits another still more wicked and atrocious. Miserable man, who reflects not upon the means to see if they will attain the object which he proposes!—But his inde-

cent conduct is an unanswerable proof that his proceedings were as bad during the siege of Madrid: He has the audacity in the first place to write officially to the secretary of war, making a false show of valor and loyalty, and deceitfully praising himself for having rendered great and signal services in saving the lives of the inhabitants of Madrid, or as he styles them with insufferable effrontery, the *populace and canaille* of the city.—And it was necessary for him to give these appellations to the true sons of their country, to the illustrious and brave inhabitants of Madrid who with vigorous resistance opposed the designs which from the time the enemy approached Madrid, this intruding captain general had formed to capitulate and surrender the place to the French. Fortunately there are many persons who when they received information of the anticipated, disgraceful capitulation, fled from Madrid to spread through wide Spain the fame of the astonishing bravery with which the loyal and honorable citizens of Madrid were opposing the entrance of the enemy.—Of little avail was their heroic constancy and resolution to die rather than open the gates, because the very person who ought to have contributed to so glorious a determination, was secretly plotting the surrender of Madrid; at length he effected it, and few are ignorant of the cunning measures to which he had recourse. See then, if this general can make his apology by the studied letter full of falsehoods and calumnies addressed to the Secretary of War.

Nor does he content himself with only libelling the generous people of Madrid; his shameless audacity goes so far as to attempt to create distrust of the noble English nation, of that very nation which is assisting ours and conferring continual and signal favors in such a manner as to put beyond all doubt that it has no other object than that of exhibiting the most sincere and sacred friendship to Spain. It is certainly horrible that by so atrocious a calumny he should dare to offend such generous and good friends. And at what times does he do so? When those very English, whose conduct is complained of by the dissembling and perfidious friend whom we no longer confide in, are the persons who have just brought from London great sums of money to assist us; when they have brought in their own vessels and delivered to us the contributions of our American colonies to secure them from French rapacity; when they are preparing in London new and great pecuniary aid, and when, as will be seen in the next Gazette, the English cabinet has given the most unequivocal proof of their true friendship for Spain, by refusing the negotiations proposed to them by the sagacious and crafty Bonaparte.

And could a man express himself otherwise who concludes his letter boasting of having seen Joseph, and giving him the title of *philosophic King*, a title which hitherto has not been granted with justice to the greatest and most illustrious kings of antiquity? It is unnecessary to spend more time in exposing a person who so vilely prositutes himself, and flatters a usurper, a tyrant. And does this miserable wretch dare profess to be a good

Spaniard, and pretend to be considered as a meritorious son of his country? Read the letter, which is itself the record of his calumnies and crimes.

TREASON.

The following is the letter of Don Thomas de Morla, Commander of the patriotic troops in Madrid to Don Antonio Cornel, Secretary at War. In this letter, Morla has given sufficient proof of his base submission to the views of Bonaparte, and of the vilest treason to his native country.

MOST EXCELLENT SIR,

I never supposed that this city could defend itself except only against a hasty attack or a coup de main, and so I represented to your excellency and the President of the Council, and stated that it would be absurd to attempt to resist an army.—I planned the works accordingly: I mounted them with upwards of thirty pieces: I caused all the powder to be brought in from Caravanchel; I formed four depots, three in convents, and the principal one in the Museum: I intended to divide the muskets myself into divisions; but the *populace* insulted me, and took possession of them, many for the purpose of selling them at the lowest price, or concealing them in their houses; they likewise stole thousands of cartridges; works were erected in the streets, and all the troops excepting only the cavalry, were distributed at the principal posts, a general commanding at each.

Many people of all classes thought then of leaving the city and I believe that few respectable persons would have remained had it not been that the *populace* impeded them at the barriers, and that they feared falling into the hands of the enemy, which I believe happened, to several.

On the first of this month, having learned the defeat at Somosierra, several parties were sent out to reconnoitre, who successively brought intelligence that the enemy had arrived at San Augustin, Alcobendas and Fuencarral.

On the second at day break, the enemy already occupied the heights above the posts of Santa Barbara Pozos and Fuencarral.

At twelve they summoned us through the gate de los Pozos: the Marquis de Castelar and I went out, and answered that we would defend ourselves to the last extremity. The fire from the exterior posts had begun in the morning, and continued feebly all the day and night from those points; but the enemy extended themselves through all the environs and occupied positions which left us surrounded. We had sent at two in the afternoon an active officer to direct the united troops of Heredia and San Juan to enter in the night; and a state messenger to carry a dispatch to Pena, stating the necessity of their coming, whom the enemy intercepted.

A Junta had been formed, composed of generals, of one or two members of each Council, Corregidor and others, for Civil and Military Government.

I was called to it at 6 o'clock on the 3d, and was shewn a summons from the Prince of

Neufchatel, who signed himself Chief of the Staff, a proof that the Emperor commanded; an officer taken prisoner at Somosierra brought it and asserted that he had spoken to him; but he was not believed, and was looked upon as a suspicious person.—In the Junta every thing takes up a long time: we could not answer until eight, and the answer was merely a request for a suspension of arms for that day. But at nine the enemy began the attack at all points with the greatest impetuosity and vigour. They penetrated first through the Retiro, which required *ten thousand men* to defend it, and successively through the gates of Alcala, Recoletos, &c. notwithstanding they met with much resistance.

They occupied with a great force the whole Prado, and began to advance through the streets of Alcala, San Gerommo and Atocha. Our cannon and their defenders had retired to strong works erected in those streets; the enemy's balls and grenades raked the principal streets; the inhabitants fled in consternation; in the afternoon the Cavalry wheeled about and fled; in all parts they were calling for troops and ammunition of which there was not a sufficiency.—In this conflict, in which the ruin of the inhabitants appeared to be near at hand, we were informed that they summoned us at the street of Alcala.—Castelar, Yriarte and I went out, we found a general, an aid-de-camp of the Emperor, who summoned us for the last time, and complained that at the summons by the Prince of Neufchatel, no General had gone to reply to it. We promised him that two should go that evening, and in the mean time requested a suspension of arms to which he acceded.—The difficulty was to cause it to be observed by the *populace* who shouted continually *death or victory*—and fled when attacked.

On my return I stopped to baragane those who were in one of the works, but could obtain nothing, because when I had softened them, the *friars* came, and excited fresh disturbances. It was difficult to hoist before two a white flag in the tower of Santa Cruz the signal agreed on for the suspension. By motions of the head they all said yes, and with shouts no.

The Junta was confused and irresolute owing to the clamour of a few *idiots*, and the great number of its members. But the occupation of all the posts, the want of ammunition, the loss of much artillery, and the greater part of the artillerymen, the fatigue, want of sleep and loss of the few troops which we had, and who were almost wholly new levies, could not persuade us that we were able to make resistance.—But how capitulate against the general sentiment? At length at four in the afternoon I went out with Don Bernardo Iriarte to treat with the Prince of Neufchatel without any thing having been decided, and was obliged to tell the *populace* that I was going to reply that we would defend ourselves until death.

We found, opposite the Convent of the bare-footed Carmelites, an Aid-de-Camp who conducted us half way towards Chamartin where there were four tents in the middle of an extensive encampment in which the troops were under arms: in the first was the Prince to whom we were presented: we stated to him our situ-

ation with respect to the *populace*, and that therefore we could not propose a capitulation, but only a suspension of arms for the following day, in order to reason with the people, that those who were rational and disposed to an accommodation might not be victims to the madness of the *canaille*. The Prince went out saying that he would go and speak to the Emperor, and in a little time returned, and conducted us to his tent.—We repeated to him what we had already told the Prince. He answered us like a *conquering hero*, incensed at the *obstinacy and ignorance* of the people of Madrid. No supplications could obtain longer time than until six in the following morning; he added that I might convene the parish priests and prelates and inform them that if they did not persuade the people to submit and bring them to reason, they should be responsible, and that without exposing his troops, he would destroy every vestige of Madrid.—We returned to Madrid, and convened as large an assembly as possible of persons in public offices, the assistant bishop, parish priests and prelates. Many were absent, and the meeting was large and contentious; at length seeing that the people and the troops had abandoned the batteries and retired to their houses, and that we had no other dependence than the good faith of the enemy, they all determined to capitulate, and the articles were drawn up. No one was willing to accompany me, and I could only prevail on the Field Marshal Don Fernando de la Vera, Governor of Madrid. We arrived at break of day, and presented them to the Emperor.—He ordered us to come in, and received us with much affability and graciousness: granted every thing that was asked, and dismissed us. The Capitulation is very honorable, as your Excellency will see by the annexed copy.

On our return I found that Castelar and many persons of the first rank, both military officers and others had left the city early that morning and on the preceding days. I did not do so the night before, because I would not abandon Madrid without direction and exposed to all the horrors of a sack. I believed that I ought to prefer the existence of so many thousands of souls and of the Capital to my own, as I had formerly done at Cadiz.—Thus I have remained a prisoner of war, but consoled by the good which I have effected.

Having finished the statement of the unfortunate result of the commission conferred on me by the Supreme Junta, I shall add, as one deeply interested in the welfare of the nation, that I think it would be expedient for the Junta to hint to the governor of Cadiz as cautiously as possible, not to suffer the English to strengthen themselves in that city, or its vicinity, either by large reinforcements at once, or by insensibly increasing their number; to erect works for defence on the sea side; to make entrenchments from the Cortacuta to the land gate, on pretence of making a better resistance against the French; to reinforce the garrison; to send dispatches to the Americas to prevent the arrival of money or property at present, and other similar cautions, lest the English, doubtful as they now are, of our eventful success, should indemnify themselves for their as-

sistance by seizing Cadiz and its wealth. Let us take measures to lessen the evil.

In capacity of Counsellor of State, I yesterday saw Prince Joseph stiled our King, the subject of the sarcasms of the *populace*; and I assert with my usual ingenuousness, that I found a true philosopher impressed to a degree of enthusiasm with the soundest maxims of morality, humanity and affection for the people over whom it may be his lot to rule.—My praises would be suspected by those who do not know me, and therefore I suppress them; what I have said is only in order that the Junta may by what is stated in this dispatch, regulate its conduct and determination. All my inclinations and exertions shall ever be for the honor, stability and integrity of my country.

A good general after having disposed his army for any action ought to observe the proper time for changing or retreating, and not suffer a complete overthrow. The latter disgraces him while a good retreat covers him with glory. The difficulty is to hit upon the exact moment at which he ought to make his determination.

I shall not be so unjust to myself as to suppose that any one will suspect me of infidelity: my integrity is known and has been proved; I shall therefore cease not to express myself with that candor and ingenuousness which I have always used.

God preserve your Excellency many years.
Madrid, 7th December, 1808.

THOMAS DE MORLA,
SENIOR DON ANTONIO CORNEL.

LAW CASE.

DISTRICT OF QUEBEC, MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1809.

QUITAM.

François Huot, *informe*, vs. John Macnider, *defendant*.

This complaint was tried before Justices ALLISON and DENECHAUD, for a breach said to have been committed by the defendant, against the Police Rules.

The informer stated that the defendant had thrown out of his Store windows, into St. Joseph Street, a quantity of Chips and Shavings, in contravention of the regulations of police, for the city of Quebec; concluding that the defendant should pay 5s. with costs.

The Defendant's Attorney declined entering into the merits, from a conviction that the court was not competent, alledging that this action should be brought before the Weekly Sittings of Saturday, according to law, to save the right of appeal, which the law allowed in such cases. That the present court was irregularly held, and contrary to the standing order of the Court of Quarter Sessions, of April, 1808, which expressly provides "That no Special Sittings shall be held, unless ordered by two or more of the acting Justices; which order shall be signed by them, and addressed to the Clerk of the Peace, to be by him communicated to all the Justices of the city of Quebec;" concluding as the before cited rule had not been complied with, in calling the present sit-

ing, it could not be considered competent; therefore moved that the cause, on these grounds, be dismissed; that the complaint ought to have been brought by the Surveyor of Roads in and for the city of Quebec, as provided by law, and not by François Huot, who is not the Surveyor of roads, and in no wise qualified to prosecute the same.—The Justices overruled the objections, by observing, it did not signify, and proceeded to judgement of a fine of five shillings, with costs. What may be worthy of notice in this cause is, that the Clerk's bill of costs, independent of the fine, amounts to 12s. 8d. and that this is the second instance wherein Mr. François Huot, representative for the county of Hampshire, has blended that high and important title with that of informer.

LONDON, Jan. 29—Feb. 18.

General Blake's family are among the recent arrivals from Corunna; but the General is not with them.

The total loss sustained by the British army in Spain, from the moment they entered that country, till they finally evacuated it, it is reported amounts to little more than 4000 men. The whole of the returns have not yet been accurately made out; but as far as they have been received it is proved, that instead of 19,000, upwards of 25,000 embarked at Corunna, and 3,100 at Vigo. The following is an abstract of the returns already received:

EMBARKED AT CORUNNA.

Cavalry	2,872
Engineers, Artillery Drivers, &c.	2,686
Infantry	19,539
Total sick included	25,097
EMBARKED AT VIGO.	
General Crauford's Brigade	3,100
Grand Total	28,197

A revolution has broken out at Buenos Ayres, in South America, under the celebrated Liniers, who has declared his intention to shake off the dominion of Spain. He has been joined by numbers, and the Governor of Paraguay, his brother in law, has likewise openly avowed the same cause. General Ello, the Governor of Monte Video, is the only person who has as yet, dared to oppose those insurgents.

BOSTON, April 13.

Yesterday arrived at this port the British ship Alexander, 29 days from Liverpool, bringing London papers to February 28, ten days later than those received by the packet, arrived at New York. Their contents, which are of considerable interest, will be found in the following summary and extracts.

HIS MAJESTY'S SPEECH.

LONDON, JAN. 19.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—This day the House of Lords met pursuant to prorogation, when the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, Lord Camden and the Duke of Montrose took their seats in their robes upon the woolsack as his Majesty's Commissioners; and the Speaker and the Members of the House of Commons being in attendance, the Chancellor

delivered the following Speech from his Majesty:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We have it in command from his Majesty, to state to you, that his Majesty has called you together, in perfect confidence that you are prepared cordially to support his Majesty in the prosecution of a war, which there is no hope of terminating safely, and honorably, except through vigorous and persevering exertion.

We are to acquaint you, that his Majesty has directed to be laid before you, copies of the proposals, for opening a negotiation, which were transmitted to his Majesty from Erfurth; and of the correspondence which thereupon took place with the government of Russia and France; together with the declaration issued by his Majesty's command on the termination of that correspondence.

His Majesty is persuaded, that you will participate in the feelings which were expressed by his Majesty, when it was required that his Majesty should commence the negotiation by abandoning the cause of Spain, which he had so recently and solemnly espoused.

We are commanded to inform you, that his Majesty continues to receive from the Spanish government the strongest assurances of their determined perseverance in the cause of the legitimate monarchy, and of the national independence of Spain; and to assure you, that so long as the people of Spain shall remain true to themselves, his Majesty will continue to them his most strenuous assistance and support.

His Majesty has renewed to the Spanish nation, in the moment of its difficulties and reverses the engagements which he voluntarily contracted at the outset of his struggle against the usurpation and tyranny of France; and we are commanded to acquaint you that these engagements have been reduced into the form of a treaty of alliance, which treaty, as soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged, his Majesty will cause to be laid before you.

His Majesty commands us to state to you, that while his Majesty contemplated with the liveliest satisfaction the achievements of his forces in the commencement of the campaign in Portugal, and the deliverance of the kingdom of his ally from the presence and oppression of the French army, his Majesty most deeply regretted the termination of that campaign by an armistice and convention, of some of the articles of which his Majesty has felt himself obliged formally to declare his disapprobation.

We are to express to you his Majesty's reliance on your disposition to enable his Majesty to continue the aid afforded by his Majesty to the King of Sweden. That monarch derives a peculiar claim to his Majesty's support in the present exigency of his affairs from having concurred with his Majesty in the propriety of rejecting any proposal for negotiation to which the government of Spain was not to be admitted as a party.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that he has directed the estimates of the current year to be laid before you. His Ma-

jesty relies upon your zeal and affection to make such further provisions of supply as the vigorous prosecution of the war may render necessary; and he trusts that you may be enabled to find the means of providing such supply without any great or immediate increase of the existing burthens upon his people.

His Majesty feels assured it will be highly satisfactory to you to learn, that notwithstanding the measures resorted to by the enemy for the purpose of destroying the commerce and resources of his kingdom, the public revenue has continued in a course of progressive improvement.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are directed to inform you that the measure adopted by parliament in the last session, for establishing a local militia, has been already attended with the happiest success, and promises to be extensively and permanently beneficial to the country.

We have received his Majesty's commands most especially to recommend to you, that duly weighing the immense interests which are at stake in the war now carrying on, you should proceed with as little delay as possible to consider of the most effectual measures for the augmentation of the regular army, in order that his Majesty may be better enabled, without impairing the means of defence at home, to avail himself of the military power of his dominions in the great contest in which he is engaged; and to conduct that contest under the blessing of Divine Providence, to a conclusion compatible with the honor of his Majesty's crown, and with the interest of his allies, of Europe, and of the world.

Orders for coarse woollen manufactures have been received in abundance from Brazil.

French and Dutch papers to the 10th inst. have been received. The most important intelligence they convey, is the arrival of Bonaparte at Paris, about the 20th ult. No reason is assigned for his sudden return; but it is by no means improbable, that his abrupt departure from Spain, where his presence was so necessary for carrying into complete execution the plan for subjugating that country, has been owing to the hostile attitude of Austria, and his perseverance in the organization of the military levies.

DRURY LANE THEATRE BURNED.

FEB. 25.—At a quarter past eleven o'clock last night, this magnificent edifice appeared a blaze of fire. The night was dark, but in a moment the atmosphere was illuminated, and the light was as strong on the steeples and the roofs of the houses for miles round, as in the brightest sunshine.

No part of the property of the proprietors or the company, was saved from the flames.

This was presumed to be the most magnificent and costly Theatre of any in Europe.

The amount of the insurance is stated at about 70,000*l.* sterling. The building and its internal furniture, cost upwards of 180,000*l.*

A fire broke out on Saturday in St. James's Palace, which did considerable injury to

that part of the building where it originated. Nearly all the furniture was consumed, and one female domestic perished in the flames.

DEAL, Feb. 27.—A telegraphic message this morning summoned all the line of battle ships in the Downs immediately to sail for Plymouth; and to this sudden order is attached a rumor of the Brest fleet having put to sea, and by some it is even stated, they are destined to Rochfort, which however, is by no means probable; it may be observed, that these prompt orders frequently produce similar rumors as the present one.

LONDON, Feb. 28.—By a telegraphic order issued yesterday, all the line of battle ships in the Downs were ordered to sail for Plymouth as soon as possible. On Saturday an order was received at Plymouth to send all the line of battle ships to sea directly; and yesterday the Centaur, Alfred, and S. Albans, sailed from Portsmouth to join Sir Richard Strachan off Rochfort, it being not improbable that the Brest fleet may be destined in the first instance to Rochfort, to get out the squadron lying in that harbour.—But we hope that Lord Gambier will be able to prevent their reaching any port, except a British one as prizes.

There was not the least delay in communicating the intelligence of the sailing of the Brest fleet to Lord Gambier. Three Frigates were left off Brest at the time that the fleet under Lord Gambier were obliged to relinquish their station and bear up for Torbay. These frigates informed Lord Gambier of the sailing of the fleet; they also spoke his Majesty's ship Nassau and the Cuffculls Indiaman, and gave them the information of the fleet having put to sea.

No certain accounts have been received of the destination of the enemy.—Some suppose they are gone to Cadiz; we wish they may be, but we fear they will not be so unwise.—Others conjecture Toulon to be their destination.—The West Indies are more likely point than Toulon, but these are many who believe they are gone to S. America, and that they have on board the late King and Queen of Spain and the Prince of Peace.

THE FRENCH QUITTING SPAIN.

French papers were yesterday received, which were brought by some vessels the Masters of which had either bided, or eluded the vigilance of the Custom House Officers in the French ports.

Some private accounts state, that Joseph Bonaparte, and the whole of the French troops at Madrid, were preparing to depart from that city, Marshal Lannes having received positive orders from Napoleon to march the whole of the troops under his command back to France.

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

In December last the Austrian Cabinet sent a confidential mission to St. Petersburg, with a view of exposing to the Emperor Alexander the extravagant and dangerous ambition of Bonaparte, the injustice of his conduct in Spain,

and the necessity he had imposed on the cabinets of Russia and Austria to unite for their mutual protection. The Emperor Francis, at the same time, made a frank communication of the measures he had adopted to meet the war which he despaired of being able to avert and he invited the Emperor Alexander to enter into such arrangements as might be necessary to oppose a barrier to the overwhelming tyranny of France.

This overture the Emperor Alexander immediately communicated to Bonaparte in Spain, and to this circumstance his hasty and unlooked for return to Paris is imputed.

We further learn, that the intentions of Austria, the hopes of Prussia, and the politics of Russia, have been exposed to France, by the interception of a letter from the Queen of Prussia to her father the Duke of Mecklenburgh Strelitz. From the reports which have reached us, it appears, that the suspicions of the French Ambassador Caulincourt had been excited by the frequent interviews which the Prussian Minister of State Baron Sclden, (who had attended their Majesties to Petersburg,) had had with the Austrian Embassy and that he had caused a Prussian Officer of the name of Bruger, who was entrusted with dispatches for Berlin, &c. to be followed and it is said, murdered and his papers secured.—Amongst these, was the letter from the Queen to her father expressive of her hopes, that the war which Austria was about to wage, in which Alexander had been strongly, although hitherto unsuccessfully urged to join, would tend to restore her husband to his former rank in Europe. The Emperor Alexander is represented as being pleased with the preparation of Austria, and to be restrained from joining in them, rather through fear of Bonaparte than from friendship to him. The situation of affairs in Spain is mentioned as being favourable to the intended operations of Austria, which, it is added, would develop themselves early in the Spring.

The Prussian Army comprises 40,000 effective men; of which 8000 were cavalry, and 26,000 infantry; the rest artillery, guards &c.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

Spanish and Portuguese papers to late dates have come to hand. The extracts we have made will be read with considerable interest. They shew that the enthusiasm of both nations continued unabated, and were likely to oppose considerable difficulties to the progress of the conqueror.

It is said that accounts have been received by the Spanish Ambassador, of another engagement in Arragon. The letter with the particulars, is, we understand, dated the 27th ult. The action was in the immediate vicinity of Saragossa. The patriots were, after a severe conflict victorious, and the bodies of 7000 Frenchmen whitened the field of battle.

An extract of a private letter from Chasses, dated February 1, says,—“Within these few days, General Blake, with a small corps, and his military chest, entered this place on his march into the interior of the province.”

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, Feb. 16th.

“The enthusiasm prevailing throughout Portugal is beyond description. Every man, old and young, is anxious to be enrolled to fight in his country's cause. Messrs. Caldas and Frans. A. Machado, merchants of this city, have organised two regiments; one of cavalry, the other of infantry, paid, clothed, and accoutred at the expense of the individuals enrolled in them.

FEB. 8.—Two gentlemen who escaped from Holland in a Pilot Boat, reached town yesterday. It is said, that before they sailed, two French Balletons, of later date than the 30th were published in the Dutch papers.—The 32d Bulletin, it is reported, states, that Saragossa had surrendered to the French besieging Army.

PARIS, Jan. 28.—His Majesty the Emperor and King, repaired yesterday to the Opera. His entrance into the Hall occasioned a burst of enthusiasm.

The Imperial Guard is expected back from Spain. It is believed that it will arrive here in the course of the following month.

BATTLE OF CORUNNA.

AND PARTICULARS RELATING TO LIEUTENANT GEN. SIR J. MOORE.

The public are naturally anxious to know as many particulars as possible respecting those distinguished Characters which claim their attention, and the lamented fall of this eminent General, must excite a more than usual interest with regard to his military career.

Sir John Moore, was born at Glasgow, and was the son of Dr. Moore, then a physician, in that city; but afterwards known to the world by numerous works of literature, which rank him high as a just and philosophical observer of human life and manners, and an elegant and pleasing writer. Dr. Moore travelled with the late Duke of Hamilton on the continent and on this occasion he was accompanied by his son, afterwards Sir J. Moore, who had thus an excellent opportunity of finishing his education, and acquiring a facility in the modern languages. General Moore entered the service early in life and as soon displayed his military talents, his rise was rapid.

The following particulars as to his death are given to the public on the authority of his most confidential attendants and friends.

I saw the General on the evening of the 19th instant, as some soldiers were bringing him into Corunna, supported in a blanket with sashes.—He knew me immediately, though it was almost dark; squeezed me by the hand and said do not leave me.—He spoke to the surgeons on their examining his wound but was in such pain he could say but little.—After some time, he seemed very anxious to speak to me and at intervals expressed himself as follows:—The first question he asked me was, are the French beaten? which was repeated to all those he knew as they entered the room. On being assured by all that the French were beaten, he exclaimed—“I hope the people of England will be satisfied. I hope my country will do me justice.—You will see my friends as soon as you possibly can—tell them every thing—say to my mother”—(here his

voice failed him)—Hope—Hope I have much to say but cannot get it out. Is Colonel Graham and are all my Aides de Camp well? I have made my will and have remembered all my servants.—Colborne has my will and all my papers.

“Major Colborne (his principal Aid de Camp) then came into the room—he spoke most kindly to him, and then said to me—Remember to go to—, and tell him it is my request, and that I expect he will befriend Major Colborne—he has been long my friend—He then asked Major Colborne if the French were beaten; and on being told they were repulsed on every point, he said “it was a great satisfaction, in his last moments, to know he had beat the French.”

“Is General Paget in the room;”—On my telling him he was not, he said, “Remember me to him”

“I feel myself so strong, I fear I shall be long dying; I am in great pain.”

“He then thanked the Doctors for their attention”

“Captains Percy and Stanhope came into the room; he spoke kindly to both, and asked Percy if his Aides de Camp were well. He pressed my hands close to his body, and in a few minutes died without a struggle.

“He said to me, while the surgeons were examining his wound—“You know I have always wished to die this way.”—As far as I can recollect, this is every thing he said, except asking to be placed in an easier posture.

FRENCH VIEWS WITH RESPECT TO LOUISIANA.

A Paris paper, which has been politely handed to us by a friend, contains the following article:—*La Lucerne Magique.*

“The Province of Louisiana, though separated for the present, from the GREAT EMPIRE, by a certain concurrence of events, continues to evince the highest veneration for all our political institutions. To avoid the barbarous yoke of a Gothic system of jurisprudence called the common law of England, the principles of the civil law have been expressly and exclusively adopted as the basis of a new code which is shortly to be promulgated in that Province. M. Louis Moreau Lislet, a French juriconsult, has the honor of digesting this code; which in fact is a paraphrase of the Napoleon code.

“We regret to miss, in this digest, that admirable combination of principles, and perspicuity and elegance of style, which distinguish this grand work of the most eminent geniuses of our nation. We presume that Mr. Moreau thought it necessary to disguise the glorious plagiarism lest he might excite the national jealousies of his new fellow citizens. And he has disguised it effectually. So flattering a compliment to his native country, however, deserves our highest commendation, particularly as his labours will tend to preserve in that colony, for some time longer, the practice of those laws which it is our interest TO FIND THERE.”

La Levant, Sept. 23, 1808.

Letters from Oporto state, that the Marquis de Romana had formed a junction with Gen. Cuesta in Estremadura, and that their united forces had been very successful in several attacks on the enemy.

A vessel has arrived at Dublin, which sailed from the Tagus on the 4th instant, and at that time, no authentic account of any inroad of the French into Portugal, had reached Lisbon.

A letter from Lisbon, dated the 15th instant, mentions the arrival there of an officer, who had escaped from Madrid, (who gave an account of the Duke of Neufchatel (General Berthier) and General Maitson, having been assassinated by two women at Madrid. Other accounts state, that an insurrection had taken place, and that those two officers fell in combat.

We extract the following from a morning paper:—"Captain John Hurdle, of the ship John, one of the transports in his majesty's service that carried the French troops (part of Junot's army) from Lisbon, in October last, makes a declaration as follows: That he was ordered to land these troops at Rochelle, but that in his passage he fell in with a British frigate, who ordered him to proceed to Quiberon Bay; that the French troops earnestly entreated the captain to carry them to England, in order that they might join the British army. Capt. Hurdle objected to this request, because he could not violate his orders. The Frenchmen declared that the major part of the French army were completely tired of the war; and that they disapproved of Bonaparte's plan of inordinate ambition so much, that if opportunity occurred, they would gladly unite themselves with the British army, in order to check or control his turbulent disposition. The above-named captain Hurdle is to be seen at the Star, in the Nag's Head Court, Grace Church Street, every day, and will have no objection to make a similar declaration before any Magistrate."

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT
OF
LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
APRIL—1809.

MONDAY 24.—A message from His Excellency the Governor in Chief, with an Address from the Corporation of the Trinity House to His Excellency, was presented to Mr. Speaker by one of His Majesty's privy Counsellors, and the same was ordered to be taken into consideration on Wednesday next.

A Bill to rectify an accidental error in an Act of last Session, for the relief of Insane persons and others; and a Bill to raise all doubts concerning the eligibility of persons professing the Jewish Religion, to sit or vote in the House of Assembly, were both introduced into the House, and read for the first time.

Mr. Mondelet, from the Committee, to whom were referred the petitions concerning the Montreal markets, reported the opinion of the Committee thereupon; and having obtained leave to bring in a Bill to declare the forty stalls erected on the new market place, to be the

market hall, to be erected thereon by the Act of the 47th of his Majesty, cap. VII; the said Bill was accordingly brought up, received and read for the first time.

A petition from sundry electors of the County of Bedford, against the election of William Sturge Moore, Esquire, was brought up by Mr. Mondelet, and then received and read.

Another petition from sundry inhabitants of the County of Cornwallis relating to a road to be opened between Rimouki and the Trois Pistoles, was presented to the House, read and referred to a Special Committee.

A Bill to authorise E. N. L. Dumont, Esquire, to erect a Toll Bridge from St. Therese, in the County of Effingham, and Isle Jesus, on the Ottawa river, was read a second time and referred to a Committee of five Members.

According to order, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the Special Committee on the Petition from the Commissioners for erecting a Goal in the City of Montreal; after which the Chairman reported some progress and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

TUESDAY, 25.—A Petition from George Chapman, Clerk of the markets of Quebec, complaining of the insufficiency of two sets of the standard beams and scales, was presented to the House, read and referred to a Special Committee.

The Honble M. Justice De Bonne, one of His Majesty's Executive Councillors, said in his place, that His Excellency the Governor in Chief, having been acquainted with the purport of the Petition presented to the House yesterday from divers Inhabitants of the County of Cornwallis, gave his consent that the House might do therein as they should think fit; whereupon the said Petition was referred to a Special Committee.

A Committee was appointed to enquire if any and what inconveniences have arisen from elections where the Judges of this Province offered themselves as Candidates. A Bill to correct an accidental error in the Act therein mentioned, for the relief of Insane persons and others, was read a second time, committed, and ordered to be ingrossed.

A motion being then made to resolve, that the petition of the County of Bedford, against the election of William Sturge Moore, Esquire, contains sufficient grounds and reasons of complaint, (if true) for the House to proceed thereon; the consideration of the said motion was postponed till to-morrow.

A Message was received from the Honorable the Legislative Council by the Master in Chancery, announcing the concurrence of the Legislative Council, to the Bill for the better preservation of His Majesty's Government, and to the Bill respecting Aliens.

WEDNESDAY, 26.—An humble Address was voted to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, praying for an advance of one hundred pounds currency, to the Clerk, towards defraying the Wages of the Messenger and Doorkeepers, and other contingent expences during the Session.

A Petition from sundry Branch Pilots, praying for some new regulations in their behalf,

for the Pilotage of Vessels from and to the Harbour of Montreal, was presented to the House.

Mr. Roi Portelance, one of the Commissioners for improving the inland navigation, presented a report from the said Commissioners, stating their progress during the course of last year, and the repairs they propose to make in the ensuing season.

An ingrossed Bill to correct an accidental error in a Law passed last Session for the relief of Insane persons and others, was read a third time and ordered to the Legislative Council.

The Bill to regulate the inland trade between this province and the United States, was read a second time, committed, and ordered to be ingrossed.

According to order His Excellency the Governor's Message of the 24th instant, was taken into consideration and referred to a Special Committee; and the petition from the Pilots to and from the harbour of Montreal, was referred to the same Committee. Then the house adjourned to Friday next.

FRIDAY, 28.—A message was received from the Legislative Council, with a Bill intituled, "An Act for the more easy discovery and effectual punishment of buyers and receivers of stolen goods, in cases of Petty Larceny and in other cases," to which they desired the concurrence of the House. The said Bill was read for the first time and ordered to be read a second time, on Tuesday next.

An ingrossed Bill to continue the Acts therein mentioned, for making a temporary provision for the regulation of trade between this Province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation, was read a third time, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council.

Mr. Blackwood, from the Committee to whom was referred the Petition of George Chapman, Clerk of the markets in the City of Quebec, respecting the insufficiency of some of the standard scales and beams, in his hands, reported that the Committee had framed a Bill to amend the Act passed in the 39th year of His Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act for the better regulating the weights and measures of this Province;" which said Bill being delivered at the Clerk's table, was read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

A Petition of Dame Mary Anne Angeliq^{ue} Chaussegros Delery Couillard, Widow of the late Jean Baptiste Couillard, Esquire, Seigneur of the River du Sud, as well in her own behalf as Guardian to her minor son Antoine Couillard, stating her rights of ferry over the said river du Sud, and praying that an Act may be passed to authorise her to build one or two bridges over said river, was presented to the House, read and referred to a special Committee.

A Bill to remove doubts respecting the eligibility of persons professing the Jewish Religion, to sit or vote in the House of Assembly, was read a second time. A motion being made to refer the said Bill to a special Committee,

the consideration of the said motion was postponed till Wednesday.

A Bill to declare the Stalls erected on the New Market place, at Montreal, to be considered as the Market House intended by the Act of the 4th of His Majesty Cap 7th, was read a second time, and referred to a special Committee.

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

SATURDAY, 29.

A Bill to amend an Act of the 50th of His Majesty for better regulating the weights and measures of this Province, was read a second time and referred to a Committee of the whole House, to sit on Monday next.

Mr Mondelet from the Committee to whom the Bill to declare the Stalls erected on the New Market place of Montreal, to be the Market House intended by the Act of the 47th of His Majesty, reported several amendments to the said Bill, which were read, and the said amendments with the Bill, are referred to a Committee of the whole House, to sit on Tuesday next.

QUEBEC, MAY 1, 1809.

1809

We have to congratulate our readers, on the official account of the surrender of fort Bourbon, by which the island of Martinique is added to the British possessions. Guadeloupe will, e'er long, we trust, share a similar fate; which will give the finishing stroke to French dominion in the western world. And, if the present brightening prospects of an attempt, on the part of Austria and Prussia, to recover their ancient independence and rank, among the nations of Europe, be but realized, we shall look forward, with sanguine expectation, to see the colossal power of the usurper of France, at no very distant period, humbled in the dust, in Europe as well as America.

With all the glare that encircles his diadem, the consciousness of his deserts, from the powers he has humbled and oppressed, added to the continual apprehensions of their resentment, whenever they dare shew it, must, in spite of its splendor, make his crown a never ceasing crown of thorns.

We may, every moment, look to the river for European news, three weeks later than any we have received through the U. States, which will, we trust, throw more certainty on the late rumours. It is indeed time that something should make its appearance from sea.

The public mind, in England, has latterly been engrossed by an Enquiry, in the House of Commons, into the conduct of His R. H. the Duke of York, on charges of army and other promotions being facilitated, through the medium of certain *douceurs* applied to the palm of a Mrs Clarke, a lady not long since under His Royal Highness's protection; but whom he had discarded, and thereby incurred her resentment and his consequent exposure. To say the least of it, this great personage has certainly placed

himself in a ridiculous point of view, by his infatuated wanderings from the strait path of conjugal fidelity.

We would recommend to our readers attention an article in this number, headed "French views with respect to Louisiana," leaving them, at the same time, to draw their own conclusions.

We have been obligingly favored with a New York Evening Post of the 22d ult. arrived by express this morning, containing an adjustment of all differences between G. Britain and the United States. The President has issued his Proclamation to that effect. The British Orders of Council, as far as they affect the United States, are to cease on the 10th of June next; at which date the American trade fully opens, with G. Britain and its dependencies. The details will be given in a supplement.—The latest London date is of March 8, on which day Mr. Canning sent an official letter to the Lord Mayor, announcing peace between G. Britain and the Sublime Porte. War between Austria and France was looked on as near certain.—Russia appears to entertain favorable sentiments to Austria and Prussia. It is quite certain that large bodies of French troops were marching towards Germany; that the confederated states were ordered to prepare their quotas of men; and that the emperor was expected to set out for the Austrian dominions immediately.

Sir D. Baird is to be raised to the Peerage—Sir J. Moore's family to have pensions—Gen. Hope is to be made a Baronet.

The Brest fleet had put into Basque Bay. A frigate dispatched to England, with this intelligence, brought the news that three french frigates had left L'Orient for the purpose of joining the Brest fleet; which frigates our ships of war were just attacking when the frigate sailed. There could be no doubt of their capture.

Eight towns have been entirely destroyed in Holland by the late inundations, and the most of the inhabitants lost their lives.

The following lines, written by a gentleman of this town, as they accord with the public feeling, we think well suited to musical composition; and, if well set, could not fail of having a fine effect on the public ear.

RECITATIVE.

AT sad Britannia's feet, proud Vict'ry laid
His reeking bloody wreath, and thus he said,
Let not Britannia's tears be uselessly shed,
Nor stain the laurels of the mighty dead;
Woe not thy MOORE, thy gallant soldier slain,
Thy patriot sons, who grace th' Iberian plain.

AIR.

Sound the trump, strike the drum, British valour
Pursue the crimson car [display.
Of the thund'ring god of war,
And Vict'ry, and Vict'ry, shall crown the dreadful
Strike the drum, sound the trump, British valour
Let gods and men admire! [display.
British honor, British fire!
And Vict'ry, and Vict'ry shall crown the dreadful

RECITATIVE.

Slow in majestic state, his head uprear'd,

Old ocean's king; and thus, Britannia cheer'd,
This Trident thine, this crown, the wat'ry way,
'Tis thine to govern, and 'tis mine to obey;
Let waves obsequious, o'er my bosom roll,
And bear thy heroes to th' utmost pole,
While thy dread thunders make the welkin ring,
Thus in loud triumph, shall my subjects sing.

AIR.

Rule, rule Britannia, Britannia rule the waves!
For Britons never shall be slaves.

BREAD, for this month, is the same as the last.

DIED,

At Halifax, on the 4th ult. Lieutenant Colonel DAVID MENEDITH, Royal Artillery.

The state of the Thermometer, for the two last weeks, at 8 o'clock, A. M. is 47, 36, 36, 42, 47, 43, 42, 41, 36, 35, 34, 38, 40, 42.

THEATRE.

THE public are respectfully informed, that, in consequence of the length of time necessary for the preparation of the music, the Play announced for this EVENING, is unavoidably postponed until THURSDAY EVENING, the 4th instant, when will be presented Shakespeare's Tragedy of **MACBETH.**

The music, both vocal and instrumental, by Amateurs of the city.

To which will be added, by particular desire, the Farce of

TOM THUMB THE GREAT.

Quebec, 1st May, 1809.

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

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

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

Quebec, 1er. Mai, 1809.

N. B. Il a besoin d'une Cuisinière experte, à laquelle il donnera de bonnes gages.

(For other advertisements see Supplement.)

ANECDOTE.

THE USUAL LANGUAGE OF THE BAR.

The Lord Chancellor Northington, when Mr. Henley, while practising at the Bar, went the Western Circuit, and being rather of a warm temper, he was too apt to take indecent liberties in examining witnesses. An extraordinary instance of this kind happened at Bristol. In a cause of some consequence, Mr. Reeve, a considerable merchant, and one of the people called Quakers, was cross examined by him with much raillery and ridicule. Mr. Reeve complained of it at the time; and when the Court had adjourned, and the Lawyers were all together at the White Lion, Mr. Reeve sent one of the waiters to let Mr. Henley know that a Gentleman wanted to speak with him in a room adjoining. As soon as Mr. Henley had entered into the room Mr. Reeve locked the door, and put the key in his pocket.—“Friend Henley (said he) I cannot call thee, for thou hast used me most scurrilously: thou mightest think, perhaps, that a Quaker might be insulted with impunity; but I am a man of spirit, and am come to demand and will have satisfaction. Here are two swords—here are two pistols—choose thy weapons, or fight me at fifty cuffs, if thou hadst rather—for fight me thou shalt, before thou leavest the room, or beg my pardon!” Mr. Henley pleaded in excuse that it was nothing more than “the usual language of the Bar;” that what was said in the Court should not be questioned out of Court; Lawyers sometimes advanced things to serve their client, perhaps beyond the truth; but such speeches died in speaking; he was so far from intending any insult or injury, that he had really forgotten what he had said, and hoped the other would no longer remember it; upon his word and honour he never meant to give the least offence; but if, undesignedly, he had offended him, he was sorry for it, and was ready to beg his pardon, which was a Gentleman’s satisfaction—“Well (said Mr. Reeve) as the affront was public, the reparation must be so too. If thou wilt not fight, but had rather beg my pardon, thou must beg my pardon before the company in the next room.” Mr. Henley, after some difficulty and delay, submitted to the condition, and thus the fray ended, illustrating the truth of the axiom, that the “Bully is always a coward.” We recommend some of our Lawyers to take the hint conveyed in this anecdote, lest some day they should meet with a man like the Quaker Reeve, who will not suffer himself to be insulted with impunity.

WILLIAM SHEEHY,

BREECHES-MAKER AND GLOVER,

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

Quebec, 22d April, 1809.

FOR SALE,
A SECOND hand Canadian Ca-

lèche, in good repair.—For further particulars please apply to JOSEPH STILSON, Saddler, or to MOSES PIERCE, Painter, St. John Street, where the Calèche may be seen,
Quebec, April 24, 1809.

As the undersigned is about to be discharged from all connection and carrying on of further business, for Mr. Wm. Henderson, and being left at full liberty to act otherwise; and being concerned to get again into business; the undersigned will be ready to attend to such offers as may be made to him, from any gentlemen wishing to carry on all or any of the businesses to which the undersigned is bred, and has practised in time past—House Architect, Cabinet Maker, and Spirit Dealer or Distiller. Such offers will be thankfully received until the first of May. A satisfactory reference to character will be given. GEO. RUIST.
Quebec, 17th April, 1809.

A SINGLE Gentleman wishes to hire one or two rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in a central part of the City for two or three months.—Inquire of the Printer.
Quebec, April, 17th 1809.

TO LET,

STORES, Cellars, and Fire-proof Vaults, in the Lower Town.
THOMAS AYLWIN.
Quebec, 17th April, 1809.

FOR SALE,

AT the SUBSCRIBER’S shop, a *CORDIAL*, made after the receipt of a *connoisseur* in that line, which, besides a pleasant and agreeable flavour, possesses the virtue of warming and invigorating the stomach, and exhilarating the spirits. It is composed of the best ingredients, and put up in pint and quart bottles, at the rate of 7/6 per quart.
JAMES REID, Confectioner.
Quebec, April 10th, 1809.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

JOSEPH FLOWER & NICHOLAS NEW-BERRY

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

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

Quebec, December 8, 1808.

LOST,

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

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

Quebec, December 8, 1808.

PERDUS,

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

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

Quebec, Decembre 8, 1808.

FOR SALE,

SIX Puncheons Jamaica Spirits,
10 Hhds. single refined, London Leaf Sugar,
4 Tons of assorted Copper in bars,
12 Bales India Cottons,
6000 lbs. of Hugs Lard,
300 Minors Pease,
900 Barrels fine and super-fine Flour,
200 Cwt. Biscuit,
12 Quadrants,
A Case of Mill Saws,
A ditto 300 doz. pair of Shoe buckles,
5 M. Cult Saws,
At the Stores of
JOHN MURE & Co.
Quebec, 16th January, 1809.

DAVID ANDERSON & Co.

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

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR
THOMAS GARY,

No. 3, St. Lewis street.

AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE
N° 19, Buade-street.