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[No. 48.]

PROCLAMATION

FOR PARDONING DESERTERS FROM HIS MAJESTY'S REGULAR LAND FORCES.

WAR OFFICE, August 25, 1808.

WHEREAS it has been represented to THE KING, That there are, at this Time, several DESERTERS from the different REGULAR CORPS in HIS MAJESTY'S LAND SERVICE, who might be induced to return to their Duty by an Offer of His Majesty's GRACIOUS PARDON, and that such an Instance of His Royal Clemency would have a due Influence upon their future Behaviour; His Majesty has been graciously pleased to Grant HIS FREE PARDON to all DESERTERS from HIS REGULAR LAND FORCES, who shall surrender themselves, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER, to the Commanding Officer of any regiment, or to any of the Superintending Field Officers of the Recruiting Service, whose Stations are mentioned in the Margin hereof, or to the Commandant of the Army Depot in the Isle of Wight.

DURHAM.
CARLISLE.
LEEDS.
MANCHESTER.
NOTTINGHAM.
IPEWICH.
SHREWSBURY.
BIRMINGHAM.
HEREFORD.
BEDFORD.
MAIDSTONE.
GLOUCESTER.
SOUTHAMPTON.
WELLS.
LONDON.

Such Deserters, if Able-bodied Men and fit for Service, shall be sent to the Regiments from which they respectively deserted, or be appointed to such Regiments in the United Kingdom as His Majesty may be pleased to command; and when so placed, shall not be liable to be claimed by any other Corps to which they may formerly have belonged.

AND WHEREAS many of the said Deserters may have enlisted in other Regular Corps, and are now serving therein, His Majesty is graciously pleased to extend to such Deserters the Benefit of this Pardon; and to direct that they shall continue to serve in the Corps wherein they now are, upon declaring themselves to their respective Commanding Officer, on or before the Twenty-fourth of OCTOBER next, and they shall not be liable at any future Time, to be claimed by the Regiments in which they formerly served.

The Magistrate to whom any Deserter from His Majesty's Regular Forces may surrender himself, is authorised and required to certify the Day on which such Deserter surrendered himself, which Certificate is to continue in Force until the Arrival of the Deserter at the Head Quarters of the nearest Military Post, provided he proceed at the Rate of Ten Miles a Day, unless prevented by sickness, to be certified by some Medical Practitioner on the back of the Magistrate's Certificate, or to be otherwise proved to the Satisfaction of the Officer commanding at such Military Post.

And with a View to prevent as far as possible all Soldiers from Desertion, after these His Majesty's most gracious Intentions shall be made known, His Majesty has been pleased to command, that the Name of every Soldier who may hereafter desert shall be transmitted through the Secretary at War to the Church Wardens of the Parishes, to which the Deserters belong; in order that their Names may be exposed to public View in the Church, or such other conspicuous place, as may render it impossible for Men, who have been guilty of this Crime, to return home to their Friends, on whom they have brought Disgrace by their Misconduct, without immediate Detection; and His Majesty has further commanded, that this Measure shall be made public, that every Soldier may be assured, that the greatest Exertions will be used for the Apprehension of any Man who may hereafter desert, and that those who have already been guilty of that Crime, may be aware of the daily Risk they incur of Detection, and of the most severe Punishment, if they do not immediately avail themselves of the Pardon held out in this His Majesty's most gracious Proclamation.

Any Soldier who may desert after these His Majesty's gracious Intentions are made Public, shall not be included in the above Pardon, but be proceeded against with the utmost Severity.

It is to be clearly understood, that this Proclamation of Pardon is intended to include all Deserters from the Army of Reserve and Additional Force Act, but not to extend to any Deserter from His Majesty's Militia Forces.

BY HIS MAJESTY'S COMMAND,

JAS. PULTENEY.

THE COMMANDER OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES in the BRITISH PROVINCES of NORTH AMERICA, having received an Official Copy of the above PROCLAMATION issued by His Majesty's Orders in England and, desirous of affording to all Deserters the opportunity of availing themselves of His Majesty's gracious offer of pardon, is pleased thus to make the same public, and to extend the term to which it is limited with respect to the Provinces of UPPER and LOWER CANADA to 24th DECEMBER next ensuing, and with respect to such persons as are desirous of atoning for their past misconduct who may come in from beyond the limits of these Provinces, to 24th FEBRUARY, that will be in the year 1809. Deserters are to surrender themselves to any Field Officer or to any other Officer commanding any Detachment or Military Post in either of the foresaid Provinces, or to any Magistrate near whom they may be; such Magistrate being desired to furnish them with a Certificate of the date of such surrender, which Certificate will be in force in the same manner and under the same limitations as directed in His Majesty's Proclamation.

GIVEN AT HEAD QUARTERS, Quebec, 7th November, 1808.

J. H. CRAIG, General.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY'S COMMAND,

ED. BAYNES, Adjutant General.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

Sir Charles Bampfylde's Manor of Wapley and Codrington was sold in lots last Thursday, at the Bush Tavern, Bristol, for 76,000l. C. Codrington, Esq. was the principal purchaser. This Gentleman purchased West Kingston Manor last year at 33,000l. His magnificent buildings now finished, will cost him 150,000l.; and his property and royalties around it extend for upwards of 50 miles.

Patridge, the Almanack maker, in his remarks on the summer-quarter of the present year, after expressing some doubts about the final termination of the war, has the following remarkable words:—"For all this, the time is near at hand, when the towering pride and airy madness of a neighbouring nation will have a great check such as it never before had, which may already have been done; by which means the French will be brought to better reason."

We long since anticipated the result of an intercourse with Spanish America, and the value of such a commerce to this country. Our ideas are now, we are happy to say, realized, as already the Spanish Admiral and his Noble Ally have arrived in this metropolis from the Junta at Seville, with full powers to open a trade from this country to Mexico and Peru! Glorious and good news for our manufacturers! What a source of riches unexpectedly presents itself to our country, and all brought about by the infamous treachery of Bonaparte towards a people (perhaps the richest in the world,) that hitherto supplied him with money to carry on the war for so many years against us, as well as all other parts of Europe.—The Spaniards and Portuguese, who are now nobly protecting their country from his infernal grasp, can never henceforward have any confidence in him, and to England will, we trust, be ever attached.

CEREMONY OF DEPOSING A SPANISH KING.—About the middle of the fifteenth century, when the patience of the Castilian people was exhausted by the crimes and follies of the fugitious Henry IV. they in a body claimed to themselves, and exercised the privilege of trying and passing sentence on their Sovereign. A spacious theatre having been erected in a plain near Avila, an image representing the King was seated on a throne clad in royal robes, with a crown on its head, a sceptre in its hand, and the sword of justice by its side. The accusation against the King was read, and the sentence of deposition was pronounced in presence of a numerous assembly. At the close of the first article of the charge, the Archbishop of Toledo advanced, and tore the crown from the head of the image; at the close of the second, the Comte De Placencia snatched the sword of justice from its side; at the close of the third, the Comte De Beneventi wrested the sceptre from its hand; at the close of the last, Don Diego Lopez De Stuniga tumbled it headlong from the throne. At the same instant Don Alfonso, Henry's brother, was proclaimed King of Castile and Leon in his stead.

FROM BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER.

The following Itinerary of the principal roads from Madrid to the chief towns of the Provinces, will be found very convenient to all persons reading the newspapers of the day. Many of the distances are stated from actual admeasurement, others are taken from the computed leagues of the country, as estimated for the march of soldiers or hire of travelling horses, some of which have been corrected from the observations of the late M. Mechain, in his trigonometrical survey of Spain, in which he was employed, as well as in measuring a degree of the meridian in that country, some time before his death at Valencia in 1805. But as the country is very mountainous, and consequently the roads very crooked, no geometrical survey of the distances between the chief towns, as deduced from maps, can deserve the least attention; on the contrary, there are many places where the linear distances and the actual length of the carriage roads differ at least one fourth. The nominal or common league of Spain is not less than four English miles, and the distance between villages estimated at a league frequently varies from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $\frac{4}{5}$ English miles.

Badajos																	
163	Barcelona																
93	100	Burgos															
60	177	154	Cadiz														
47	131	118	39	Cordova													
67	138	122	52	20	Granada												
61	120	108	56	14	14	Jaen											
83	134	32	133	98	110	96	Leon										
63	102	54	102	64	68	54	55	Madrid									
97	88	112	98	50	50	38	114	59	Murcia								
110	158	56	161	124	136	122	26	82	139	Oviedo							
123	67	38	160	124	120	172	60	60	102	86	Pamplona						
120	176	89	187	140	160	140	58	106	159	50	123	Santiago					
37	150	140	23	22	35	32	112	88	68	138	148	156	Seville				
51	114	66	88	50	51	41	68	12	98	72	112	76	Toledo				
110	55	86	120	74	73	64	107	54	32	133	72	157	99	59	Valencia		
113	52	52	134	100	105	92	85	50	80	111	27	152	125	62	45	Saragossa.	

This Table represents the number of leagues between all the capital towns of the provinces or kingdoms, and the metropolis or Court of Spain, Madrid. If it is desired to know the distance between Badajos and Madrid, the angle of the column under the former, and immediately opposite the latter, gives 63 leagues, or 252 English miles; if from Badajos to Saragossa, we find 113 leagues, or 452 English miles: and so with all the others.

N. B. The distances in this table are taken on the carriage roads, and not the bridle roads, which are shorter, more mountainous, and generally impassable to any thing but asses, mules, sheep, or black cattle.

MR. CARY,

Permit me, through the channel of your paper, to recommend to the young gentlemen of the army, who, by study, information, general science, and a particular knowledge of languages, hope to rival the theoretic and practical tacticians of the continent of Europe; and to make their way to rank, command and pre-eminence, in their profession to subscribe to and pass their whole time, when off duty, at Thompson's billiard table. They will there acquire such a proficiency in the knowledge of angles, as will serve them

as an excellent substitute for mensuration, gunnery and fortification. To this may be added that they will there learn the best mode of dislodging and discomfiting an enemy; taking a secure position; making famous *coups de main*; and striking bold and brilliant strokes. It will, in a particular manner, enable them to form a straight line, with the eye, so necessary to discipline. By which they may, at all times, in case any rigid disciplinarian of a commanding officer, like old Frederick the second of Prussia, should, at any time, reprove them for pass-

ng too much time at the billiard table, have it in their power, like one of that monarch's generals, immediately to convince the old boy of his error, by flashing a well formed line in his face. But, in case they should not be acquainted with the story, I will tell it to them. Frederick, who did not like that his officers should think of any thing but their duty, once on a field day, reproached one of his Generals, whose name I do not, at this moment, recollect, with the line of his regiment not being well formed, as it was marching in the field; and added, that he, the general, was too fond of cards. The officer, with much spirit, immediately ordered the regiment to halt, using, to his majesty, the following words, "Sir, there is no question here of cards, see if the line be not well formed." It was really well formed and the king turned away abashed. If a card player thus came off with flying colours, what may not be expected from a billiard player?

MENTOR.

DISTRICT OF MONTREAL, 18c8.

MR. CARY—I am part of the fruit of our wilderness, although every one knows that the utmost pains are taken to make me perfect, if possible, before I am offered for sale, because any other line of conduct, it is evident, would be attended with ruinous consequences (such, for instance, as breaking of kettles, &c.) to my makers; yet for the convenience of certain people. I am, like pork, flour, timber, &c. all produce of farmers, like myself, subjected to an expensive, dilatory, and troublesome inspection, before any man will make an offer for me; and which some times (which is the worst of all) occasions me to lose many pounds, in value, before this ceremony can be performed; and, at others, to be stopped for six months, on my journey to Europe.

If it is just, for the security of one set of men only, thus to act with me, and all other the productions of my old master, would it not be equally meritorious, and equitable, to secure my maker, and the body of the farmers from being slowly poisoned by the infamous liquids, which are returned in my place to the woods, and every part of our district, in large quantities, in order to produce the following year, a greater supply of my species, for without rum (the fatigue, and labor of creating, and bringing me to a port, being extreme) I cannot be produced in sufficient quantities, at any time, to satisfy all calls. Those gentlemen who have kindly taken so much trouble to secure my virtue, without my solicitations, surely could have no reasonable objection to do the like to their own commodities, particularly since the lives of our farmers, and all others, must certainly, in the eyes of all human men, be of much greater consequence than the preventing the taking of a few shillings fraudulently out of the pockets of Pot Ash purchasers; which is all the harm my maker could have done, had he been allowed to sell me when first ushered from the forest, without the interference of the obliging inspector, who carefully scrapes me to the very bone; thus lightening me, to my sorrow, to fasten his me on the apparent or supposed pores of my carcass, although the mist would probably pronounce these scrapings (when my heart is sound and pure) equal to any part of my body, or very little inferior, notwithstanding their scabby appearance. Were I to undergo such a scraping and cleaning, in London, and every time I shall be sold, before I come into his hands whose stomach I am intended to feed, my

carcass would supply but a scanty meal indeed, for little more than my heart would remain.

We have no doctors of Pot Ash, but we are believed to have many of rum and wine, who without loss of time should be looked after, to prevent such a deadly faculty increasing beyond bounds, and to save the lives of our citizens. I therefore recommend the inspectors of spirits and wines should be appointed this winter, in order that each kind may be sold separately, by itself, without absmeful deception; and a severe fine attached to every adulteration of any kind whatever. By this means no man could be poisoned with your Quebec high wine (wittily called here essence of purification) without his knowledge, nor could our sick be hastened into the other world by means of coppers, &c. put into made wines, and sold to them as well as those in health; which latter is well known to be done, a gentleman of my acquaintance having taken as much as 17lb. out of an empty hogshead of wine, which had been sold to him for real Spanish. Such an infamous practice deserves the gallows, and every man suspected of such evil deeds ought, at least, to be hoisted out of society for ever, for what can be more horrid than to tiffle with the lives of men, for the sake of a little gain. It is therefore to be hoped that our ensuing parliament will attend to my observations, and so put all brother barres and trade upon an equal fair footing; and so create a few agreeable births for some d—'d good fellows, worn out in the service of their King and bottle, who, of all others, would best suit these employments.

POT ASH.

From Bell's Messenger, Sept 5.

HIS MAJESTY'S SALE OF SPANISH SHEEP.

Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, the Merino Sheep, which were to be sold (42 in number) were penned in the paddock, near the Pagoda, at Kew, for the inspection of the intended purchasers, until two o'clock, when the sale commenced by Mr. Smith, the auctioneer:—

Lot 1: A two toothed ram was knocked down to Mr. Hawkins, for 184 guineas.

2. A two toothed ram to Sir Joseph Banks, at 204 gs.

3. A ditto to Mr. Solby, at 25gs.

4. A ditto to Mr. Pater, at 33gs.

5. A four toothed ram to Mr. Kidd, at 212gs.

6. A four-toothed polled ram to Mr. Hunt, at 41gs.

7. A four toothed ram, somewhat lame, to Mr. Summer, at 20gs.

8. A four-toothed ram to Mr. Summer, at 60gs.

9. A ditto to Mr. Compton, at 29gs.

10. A ditto to Mr. Raviner, at 27gs.

11. A ditto to Mr. Nevill, at 31gs.

12. A ditto to Mr. Hawkins, at 18gs.

13. A ditto to Mr. Kidd, at 11gs.

14. A ditto to ditto, at 31gs.

15. A six toothed ditto, at 25gs.

16. A ditto, which has been used in the King's flock, to Mr. Northing, at 34gs.

17. A ditto, used in his Majesty's flock, to Mr. Allen, 37gs.

18. A broken mouthed ewe to Mr. Cater, at 21gs.

19. A full mouthed ewe to Mr. Ayres, at 17gs.

20. A ditto to Mr. Solby, at 158gs.

21. A ditto to Sir C. Talbot, at 12gs.

22. A ditto to Stanford, his Majesty's shepherd, for a Gentleman in Ireland, at 29gs.

23. A ditto to Mr. Solby, at 27gs.

24. A ditto to Mr. Kidd, at 21gs.

25. A ditto to Mr. Solby, at 27gs.

26. A ditto to Mr. Kidd, at 29gs.

27. A ditto to Stanford, the King's shepherd, for a Gentleman in Ireland, at 30gs.

28. A ditto to Mr. Kidd, at 21gs.

29. A ditto to Sir C. Talbot, at 21gs.

30. A ditto to ditto, at 20gs.

31. A ditto to Mr. Ayres, at 25gs.

32. A ditto to Mr. Kidd, at 27gs.

33. A ditto to Mr. Cater, at 26gs.

34. A ditto to ditto, at 23gs.

35. A ditto to Mr. Nevill, at 23gs.

36. A ditto to Mr. Kidd, at 23gs.

37. A ditto to Sir C. Talbot, at 22gs.

38. A ditto to Mr. Howwright, at 20gs.

39. A ditto to Mr. —, at 31gs.

40. A ditto to Mr. Ducari, at 25gs.

41. A ditto to Mr. Howwright, at 26gs.

42. A ditto to Mr. Cater, at 37gs.

The company was very numerous, and besides the purchasers a great number of distinguished amateurs were present. On some particular lots the bidding was very eager. The sheep were in very good condition, and much credit is due to Mr. Smith, for the great improvement of his Majesty's Merino flock.

The amateurs were much pleased on examining a twin ewe and wether, two years old, out of a Somerset ewe by a Merino ram, which were very straight, and in most points complete, and which appeared very much inclined to fatten. A one year old ewe, out of the above half-bred Somerset by a Merino ram, attracted much notice, as the shape was very much improved, and the quality of the wool but little inferior to the true Merino.

The sale did not finish till near five o'clock.

From the same.

THE CAUSE OF SPAIN.

It is the happy characteristic of a free government, and, in fact, its main distinction from more arbitrary forms, that the people, having a common interest with their governors, have from the same cause a more perfect sympathy, a more interested participation, in their feelings and concerns.—Under despotic monarchies, the cause of the Monarch is the cause of the Monarch alone.—The people feel little sympathy in what they do not consider as being owing to them selves.—They feel but as accessories in their own cause. They are vassals who have to guard the estate of their barons, and not their own freehold.—It is not thus in a state circumstanced like our own.—The cause of the Government is here the cause of the country, and the cause of the country, that of every individual citizen.

It is this feeling which has of late become so general amongst us with respect to the cause of the Spanish Patriots.—This is not the cause of the Government but of the people; the

whole nation seems moved with one common energy, and every individual is a patriot in foreign struggle.

That this contest which is now carrying on in Spain will finally succeed, there can be little doubt.—The immense and intimate superiority of a nation against an army would determine the struggle in its favour, were that circumstance not equivocal in its issue than that of Spain appears to be.—But there are peculiarities in this case which we do not remember, in the slightest degree, to have attended any other, since the birth of that mighty mischief, the French Revolution.

Bonaparte is now decidedly in the wrong; the plausible guise is torn away by his own hands; he is wholly without any pretext; he can no longer throw out his favourite pretence of the continent being disturbed by the English; of the menace of a fifth Coalition—of a determination amongst the Governments of Europe to have no peace with France whilst permitted to live under a ruler of her own choosing;—he has robbed himself of all these decent pretexts which had considerable influence, and in some respects a very just influence upon many thinking men. He stands now naked and undefended by all favourable prejudice and opinion, self-committed in one of the most flagitious causes in which his ambition has ever adventured.

There is a kind of gratuitous wickedness in this last attempt upon Spain, which has put his most brazen panegyrist to the blush for him. The character of his former greatness is obscured by this new feature of atrocity in his nature; the Hero is at length lost in the Villain.

Imagination, accustomed to the ordinary course of nature, averts from the contemplation of such a character with incredulity.—Every age has its standard of vice or of virtue.—The atrocity of the age of Tiberius was not to be expected in the nineteenth century.—Human reason, it was supposed, had made some progress in the lapse of many ages; had kept pace at least with the procession of the Equinox; had advanced with the maturity of Nature.—If this even admitted of a doubt, the immediate gift of Heaven itself—the Spirit of Christianity, had passed over the surface of the moral world, and softened the venom of original malignity and primeval evil.—It was not therefore to be expected, that the course of time, returning as it were by a backward current, should reproduce in the Nineteenth Century, the.

SECVLVM PYRRAE NOVA MONSTRA QVEITAE.
—This prodigy of another age, however, has appeared amongst us.

We conceive, without any exaggeration, that the present contest in Spain derives no inconsiderable help from this necessity of labouring against the prejudice of all Europe to which Bonaparte has obviously subjected himself.

In the second place, this war has a more peculiar feature of novelty.—The people have been eased of the fatal incumbrance of a corrupt and feeble cabinet, in which an incessant and paralyzing course of intrigue was carried on,—

together with an idiot monarch and his brood of ungracious bastards.—This grievance, upon the first air of the enemy, made to itself wings and took flight.—In all former wars it was with such cabinets and such kings that France was engaged; and after one game had been played in the cabinet,—of intrigue, solicitation, trick, and bribery, another game was the consequence of it in the field.—Comedians with such wretched tools directed by such feeble incapacity, there was nothing in the result which astonished any thinking man.

But the weapons are now changed together with those who wield them.—A whole people is at war with a foreign court and its armies; they have a territory of natural defence to act in, and can oppose intrenchments, thrown up by earthquakes and deluges, to the battering rams of their enemy.—They wage a just and purely defensive war; their cause is most righteous, and they will pursue it to the last extremity.

This is indeed a new enemy, and one from which Napoleon with all his audacity, must avert with singular horror.

All the other Governments of Europe have sunk one by one under the genius of France; but Spain is, in some sort, about to fight her with her own weapons; she is about to oppose, what we fear can alone oppose a barrier to a revolution—another revolution. If any thing can check the progress of the French, it will be this; and we deeply lament that the experiment has not been tried sooner.

We have had a taste of it, indeed, in Calabria. It was the genius of Great Britain in that obscure quarter which relieved a brave people from a pressure, which, having gradually collected around them, was about to overwhelm them. It was the genius of England, we say, which gave vent and air to the rising flame of ancient courage and Roman patriotism amongst the peasants of Italy.

This is a new state of things.—The atmosphere is the same throughout the Continent.—The same sun shines on all alike; and it has been obscured every where by the same causes,—the same ominous planet which has shut out the wholesome light.—Why may it not, therefore, be purified by the same means? The hurricane, if it be general, will rage to the proper point, and no farther.

Having given this slight detail of the advantages which peculiarly belong to Spain in the present contest, we shall conclude with recommending to Ministers to repeat the experiment in Calabria.—It may from thence stretch on to Hungary, and nations may at length do what Kings have attempted in vain.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 8, 1808.

This day, at 12 o'clock, the PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES communicated, by Mr. Coles, his Secretary, the following MESSAGE to both Houses of Congress.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

It would have been a source, fellow-citizens, of much gratification, if our last communications from Europe had enabled me to inform

you, that the belligerent nations, whose disregard of neutral rights, has been so destructive to our commerce, had become awakened to the duty and true policy of revoking their unrighteous edicts.—That no means might be omitted to produce this salutary effect, I lost no time in availing myself of the act authorizing a suspension in whole or in part, of the several embargo laws. Our ministers at London and Paris were instructed, to explain to the respective governments there, our disposition to exercise the authority in such manner as would withdraw the pretext on which the aggressions were originally founded, and open the way for a renewal of that commercial intercourse which it was alleged on all sides had been reluctantly obstructed. As each of those governments had pledged its readiness to concur in renouncing a measure which reached its adversary though the incontestable rights of neutrals only, and as the measure had been assumed by each as a retaliation for an asserted acquiescence in the aggressions of the other, it was reasonably expected that the occasion would have been seized by both for evincing the sincerity of their professions, and for restoring to the commerce of the United States its legitimate freedom. The instructions to our Ministers with respect to the different belligerents were necessarily modified with a reference to their different circumstances, and to the condition annexed by law to the Executive power of suspension, requiring a decree of security to our commerce which would not result from a repeal of the decrees of France. Instead of a pledge therefore of a suspension of the embargo as to her in case of such repeal, it was presumed that a sufficient inducement might be found in other considerations, and particularly in the change produced by a compliance with our just demands by one belligerent, and a refusal by the other, in the relations between this other and the United States. To Great Britain, whose power on the ocean is so ascendant, it was deemed not inconsistent with that condition, to state explicitly, that on her rescinding her orders in relation to the United States, their trade would be opened with her, and remain shut to her enemies in case of her failure to rescind her decrees also. From France no answer has been received, nor any indication that the requisite change in her decrees is contemplated. The favorable reception of the proposition to Great Britain, was the less to be doubted, as her orders of council had not only been referred for their vindication to an acquiescence on the part of the United States no longer to be pretended, but as the arrangement proposed, whilst it resisted the illegal decrees of France, involved moreover substantially, the precise advantages professedly aimed at by the British orders. The arrangement has nevertheless been rejected.

This candid and liberal experiment having thus failed, and no other event having occurred on which a suspension of the Embargo by the Executive was authorized, it necessarily remains in the extent originally given to it. We have the satisfaction, however, to reflect that in return for the privations imposed by the measure, and which our fellow citizens in general have borne with patriotism, it has had the

important effects of saving our mariners and our vast mercantile property, as well as of affording time for prosecuting the offensive and provisional measures called for by the occasion. It has demonstrated to foreign nations the moderation and firmness which govern our councils, and to our citizens the necessity of uniting in support of the laws and the rights of their country; and has thus long frustrated the usurpations and dissolutions which, if resisted, involved war; if submitted to, sacrificed a vital principle of our national independence. Under a continuance of the belligerent measures, which in defiance of laws which consecrate the rights of neutral powers spread the ocean with danger, it will rest with the wisdom of Congress to decide on the course best adapted to such a state of things; and bringing with them, as they do, from every part of the Union the sentiments of our constituents, my confidence is strengthened that in forming this decision, they will, with an unerring regard to the essential rights and interests of the nation, weigh and compare the painful alternatives out of which a choice is to be made. No should I do justice to the virtues which on other occasions have marked the character of our fellow-citizens, if I did not cherish an equal confidence, that the alternative chosen, whatever it may be, will be maintained with all the fortitude and patriotism which the crisis ought to inspire.

The documents, containing the correspondences on the subject of the foreign edicts against our commerce, with the instructions given to our Ministers at London and Paris, are now laid before you.

The communications made to Congress at their last session, explained the posture in which the close of the discussion relative to the attack by a British ship of war on the frigate Chesapeake left a subject on which the nation had manifested so honorable a sensibility. Every view of what had passed authorized a belief that immediate steps would be taken by the British government for redressing a wrong, which, the more it was investigated, appeared the more clearly to require what had not been provided for in the special mission. It is found that no steps have been taken for the purpose. On the contrary it will be seen, in the documents laid before you, that the inadmissible preliminary, which obstructed the adjustment, is still adhered to; and moreover that it is now brought into connection with the distinct and irrelative case of the orders in council: The instructions which had been given to our minister at London, with a view to facilitate, if necessary, the reparation claimed by the United States, are included in the documents communicated.

Our relations with the other powers of Europe have undergone no material change since your last session. The important negotiation with Spain, which had been alternately suspended and resumed, necessarily experience a pause under the extraordinary and interesting crisis which distinguishes her internal situation.

With the Barbary powers we continue in harmony, with the exception of an unjustifiable proceeding of the Dey of Algiers towards

our consul to that regency. Its character and circumstances are now laid before you, and will challenge you to decide how far it may either now or hereafter call for any measures not within the limit of the Executive authority.

With our Indian neighbors the public peace has been steadily maintained. Some instances of individual wrong have, as at other times, taken place, but in no wise implicating the will of the nation. Beyond the Mississippi the Ioways, the Sacs and the Alibamas have delivered up for trial and punishment individuals from among themselves, accused of murdering citizens of the United States. On this side the Mississippi the Creeks are exerting themselves to arrest offenders of the same kind, and the Choctaws have manifested their readiness and desire for amicable and just arrangements respecting depredations committed by disorderly persons of their tribe. And generally, from a conviction that we consider them as a part of ourselves, and cherish with sincere interest their rights and interests, the attachment of the Indian tribes is gaining strength daily, is extending from the nearer to the more remote, and will amply requite us for the justice and friendship practiced towards them.

Husbandry and household manufactures are advancing among them, more rapidly with the Southern than Northern tribes, from circumstances of soil and climate, and one of the two great divisions of the Cherokee nation have now under consideration to solicit the citizenship of the United States, and to be identified with us in laws and government in such progressive manner as we shall think best.

In consequence of the appropriations of the last sessions of Congress for the security of our seaport towns and harbours, such works of defence have been erected as seemed to be called for by the situation of the several places, their relative importance, and the scale of expense indicated by the amount of the appropriation. These works will chiefly be finished in the course of the present season, except at New York and New Orleans, where most was to be done: and although a great proportion of the last appropriation has been expended on the former place, yet some further views will be submitted to Congress for rendering its security entirely adequate against naval enterprise. A view of what has been done at the several places, and of what is proposed to be done, shall be communicated as soon as the several reports are received.

Of the gun-boats authorized by the act of December last, it has been thought necessary to build only one hundred and three in the present year. These, with those before possessed are sufficient for the harbors and waters most exposed, and the residue will require little time for their construction when it shall be deemed necessary.

Under the act of the last session for raising an additional military force, so many officers were immediately appointed as were necessary for carrying on the business of recruiting, and in proportion as it advanced, others have been added.—We have reason to believe their success has been satisfactory, although such returns have not yet been received as enabled me

to present you a statement of the numbers engaged.

I have not thought it necessary, in the course of the last session to call for any general detachments of militia or of volunteers, under the laws passed for that purpose. For the ensuing season however they will be required to be in readiness, should their service be wanted. Some small and special detachments have been necessary to maintain the laws of embargo, on that portion of our northern frontiers which offered peculiar facilities for evasion. But these were replaced as soon as it could be done by bodies of new recruits. By the aid of these, and of the armed vessels called into service in other quarters, the spirit of disobedience and abuse which manifested itself early and with sensible effect while we were unprepared to meet it, has been considerably repressed.

Considering the extraordinary character of the times in which we live, our attention should unremittingly be fixed on the safety of our country. For a people who are free and who mean to remain so, a well organized and armed militia is their best security. It is therefore incumbent on us, at every meeting, to revise the condition of the militia, and to ask ourselves if it is prepared to repel a powerful enemy at every point of our territories exposed to invasion? Some of the States have paid a laudable attention to this object; but every degree of neglect is to be found among others. Congress alone having the power to produce an uniform state of preparation in this great organ of defence; the interests which they so deeply feel in their own and their country's security will present this as among the most important objects of their deliberation.

Under the acts of March 11, and April 23, respecting arms, the difficulty of procuring them from abroad during the present situation and dispositions of Europe, induced us to direct our whole efforts to the means of internal supply. The public factories have therefore been enlarged, additional machineries erected, and in proportion as artificers can be found or formed, their effect, already more than doubled, may be increased so as to keep pace with the yearly increase of the militia. The annual sums appropriated by the latter act have been directed to the encouragement of private factories of arms, and court acts have been entered into with individual undertakers to nearly the amount of the first year's appropriation.

The suspension of our foreign commerce produced by the injustice of the belligerent powers, and the consequent losses and sacrifices of our citizens, are subjects of just concern. The situation into which we have thus been forced has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming, will under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of protecting duties and prohibitions, become permanent. The commerce with the Indians too, within our own boundaries, is likely to receive abundant aliment from the same internal source, and will secure to them

peace and the progress of civilization undisturbed by practices hostile to both.

The accounts of the receipts and expenditure during the year ending on the thirtieth day of September last, being not yet made up, a correct statement will hereafter be transmitted from the treasury. In the meantime it is ascertained that the receipts have amounted to near eighteen millions of dollars, which with the eight millions and an half in the treasury at the beginning of the year, have enabled us after meeting the current demands, and interest incurred, to pay two millions three hundred thousand dollars of the principal of our funded debt, and left us in the treasury on that day near fourteen millions of dollars. Of these, five millions three hundred and fifty thousand dollars will be necessary to pay what will be due on the first day of January next, which will complete the reimbursement of the eight per cent stock.

These payments with those made in the six years and an half preceding, will have extinguished thirty three millions five hundred and eighty thousand dollars of the principal of the funded debt, being the whole which could be paid or purchased within the limits of the law and of our contracts, and the amount of principal thus discharged will have liberated the revenue from about two millions of dollars of interest, and added that sum annually to the disposable surplus.—The probable accumulation of the surpluses of revenue beyond what can be applied to the payment of the public debt, whenever the freedom and safety of our commerce shall be restored, merits the consideration of Congress. Shall it be unproductive in the public vault? Shall the revenue be reduced? or shall it not rather be appropriated to the improvement of roads, canals, rivers, education and other great foundations of the prosperity and union, under the powers which Congress may already possess, or such amendment of its constitution as may be approved by the states? While uncertain of the course of things the time may be advantageously employed in obtaining the powers necessary for a system of improvement, should that be thought best.

Availing myself of this, the last occasion which will occur of addressing the Legislature at their meeting, I cannot omit the expression of my sincere gratitude, for the repeated proofs of confidence manifested to me, by themselves and their predecessors since my call to the administration and the many indulgences experienced at their hands. The same grateful acknowledgements are due to my fellow-citizens generally, whose support has been my great encouragement under all embarrassments. In the transaction of their business I cannot have escaped error. It is incident to our imperfect nature. But I may say with truth my errors have been of the understanding, not of intention, and that the advancement of their rights and interest has been the constant motive for every measure. On these considerations I solicit their indulgence. Looking forward with anxiety to their future destiny, I trust that in their steady character, and unshaken by difficulties, in their love of liberty, obedience to law, and support of the public authorities,

I see a sure guarantee of the permanence of our republic; on retiring from the charge of their affairs, I carry with me the consolation of a firm persuasion that Heaven has in store for our beloved country, long ages to come, prosperity and happiness.

TH. JEFFERSON.

November 3, 1808.

We learn from the West Indies, that an expedition from Guadaloupe against Marigalante, was completely defeated, and the whole (about 800 men) taken prisoners, by a detachment of his Majesty's troops, &c. sent from Dominica.

The following information is written upon a London paper, (the Times) of the 24th September: "London, Saturday, 2 o'clock afternoon, 24th September, 1808.

"It is believed that the Portuguese have refused to permit the Convention to be carried into effect. Accounts from the Baltic just received from Gottenburg say that Sir James Saumarez was bombarding the Russian fortifications, and the Russian fleet has offered to capitulate on certain terms, which were refused.—The bombardment was expected to recommence."

QUEBEC, NOVEMBER 28, 1808.

We have been obligingly favored with a N. York paper of the 15th instant. The following, with the President's speech, in our preceding column, is all the intelligence it contained, which, as it is important, we have given in full.

NORFOLK, Nov 7.

One day later—Foreign accounts, received at the Herald Office, by the ship Henry, in 35 days from Liverpool, arrived in Hampton Roads.

PROTEST

Made by Bernadin Fretre D'Andrade, General of the Portuguese troops, against the articles of the Convention, between the British and French armies for the evacuation of Portugal.

I protest in general, on account of this treaty being totally void of that deference due to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the Government that represents him, on account of what may be hostile in it to the sovereign authority and independence of his Government, and all that may be against the honor, safety and interests of the nation; and, in particular, I protest against what is stipulated in the following articles:—

Articles 1, 4 and 12—Because these articles determine the surrender of the Portuguese fortified places, stores and ships to the English forces, without solemnly declaring that this surrender is momentary, and that it is intended they should be immediately restored to the Prince Regent of Portugal, or the Government that may represent him, to whom they belonged and to whose aid the English forces came as auxiliaries.

Art. 16—Because it permits the residence, in Portugal, of the individuals mentioned in it.

Art. 17—Because it attempts to tie down the Government of this kingdom, not to bring to condign punishment those persons who have been notorious and scandalously disloyal to their Prince and their country, by joining and serving the French party; and even if the protection of the English army should be allowed to screen them from the punishment they have deserved, still it should not prevent expulsion, whereby this country should no longer have to fear again being betrayed by the same men.

First of the additional articles—This article can, by no means, bind the government of this kingdom, and no reciprocal conditions are stipulated.

I protest, finally, on account of the want of attention to the safety of the inhabitants of the capital and its environs, nothing having been stipulated in their favor, to insure their not being still vexed and oppressed by the French during their stay—not even an equivalent for what is established by Arts. 16 and 17, in favor of the French and their followers.

And to these heads I limit my protest, in order not to make too long a list, passing over other objects of less importance, such as the concession of 800 horses, which was made without considering that they almost all belong to Portugal, and thus cannot be considered as the property of the French; that of the magazines of the army, filled at the expense of the country, and consequently only belonging, by act, not by right, to the unjust occupants of the country. B F D'ANDRADE.

Head Quarters at the Encarnacion, Sept 14, 1808.

LONDON, Sept. 26.

We announced, on Saturday, the arrival of Capt. De Cuesta, and another Portuguese officer, from Oporto, with dispatches for the Portuguese ambassador, and at the same time stated, that they are the bearers of a strong remonstrance against the convention which terminated the war in Portugal. We have given in our preceding columns the protest of the Portuguese General against this disgraceful arrangement, and also a statement of some circumstances attending it, which have contributed to excite even greater disgust and indignation among the Portuguese than the measure has produced in the British nation.

We have received Dutch papers to the 20th inst. containing Paris news to the 15th.—Bonaparte had not left that city, but the necessary arrangements are said to have been made for that purpose. The Flushing papers state, that Strasburg is his place of destination, and that the kings of Westphalia, Bavaria, Wirtemberg, and other members of the Rhenish confederation are to meet him there.

The movements of the troops in every direction on the continent, continue to indicate the early renewal of hostilities. Austria is on every side surrounded by hostile armies—a numerous Russian corps is assembled on the frontiers of Galicia—two large French divisions in Silesia menace Moravia; the Saxon contingent has approached the frontiers of Bohemia; the extensive camps at Esforth, Meiningen, Bamberg, &c. and on the Rhine threaten Austria. A large body of Bavarians is assembled in the Tyrol. It is to be joined by a corps of Italian troops, in the event of a war, and to penetrate into Salsburgh—while the French army in the East, augmented to nearly 50,000 men threaten Suria.

Austria, on her part, has assumed an imposing attitude, and appears to view the formidable preparations without dismay.

An extreme promotion has taken place in her army—nine Generals have been raised to the rank of Field Marshalls, and nineteen officers to the rank of Generals. The Austrian army has been divided into eight divisions, each commanded by a Field Marshall, under the Chief Command of the Archduke Charles.—The eight corps of the army have thus been disposed of: 1st and 2d divisions, Archduke John and Ferdinand; the 3d to Count Belgrade; 4th Baron Zach; 5th Marquis Chasteller; 6th Prince Schavartzenberg; 7th Prince Lutlebenstein; 8th Count Klenau;—Count Gluay commands under the Archduke John.

The Duke of Soderman has assumed the command of the Swedish army on the frontiers of Nor-

way, and it is supposed, from this Circumstance, that the expedition against that country will be renewed.

We understand that so late as the 9th, no detachments had been made from the British Army. An expedition had been planned, we understand, to Spain, but it had been deemed expedient not to weaken our forces in Portugal, while it remained doubtful whether the conduct of the enemy had not imposed on us the necessity to renew hostilities against him; or whether in the event of the fulfilment of the convention, our whole force might not be necessary to compel the Portuguese to submit to its execution.

The Gazette of last night contains an order of the King in Council for the restoration of the Portuguese property, which has been under detention since the French took possession of that Country.

A letter of the 10th inst. from Scilly states that the Snapper Schooner, Lieut. Champion, was then off the Islands, and had given the following information to a pilot boat; viz.

"That the British and French troops had a very desperate action in the neighbourhood of Corunna in which the British were victorious; that the French had lost 300 men killed in this action besides an immense number wounded, and a great number of Officers made prisoners. A French General who had been taken prisoner in the affair was then on board the Snapper, which had been 7 days on her passage from Corunna."

An embassy is preparing at Paris, at the head of which Duroc is placed, to compliment the Emperor of Austria on his marriage—Presents of considerable value, have been ordered by Bonaparte for the occasion.

It was our intention to have made a few observations on Mr. Jefferson's hopeless message to Congress, but the intelligence by the Herry fills the whole of the space allotted to that purpose. The following lines may however be found somewhat à propos.

At the door of Britannia, first knock'd with sharp rings,

The *Herald*, the *Wasp* and *Revenge*, all terrific;
Then humbly the *Hope* with more modest rings,

And the wounded dame offers a healing specific
No, no, cries the dame, since you sent back my *Rose*,

Your drugs still embargo for I need not your dose:
A cup of cold water you refus'd *Duckworth's crew*,
Cold comfort be yours then—so adieu, friend, adieu!

On Saturday morning, between two and three o'clock, an alarming fire broke out in a house belonging to Mr. Crémazi, between the Hon. Col. Caldwell's and Mr. Richards's in the Lower Town; which communicated to and destroyed another house, belonging to the same person, adjoining Richards's, on the West facing the hill. The house of the latter may be said to have had a miraculous escape, the fire having began on one side, and made its way behind it, to the second house consumed. Col. Caldwell's was not in much less danger, part of the roof having been burnt, as well as the frames of the windows. The window shutters of Mr. Black's opposite to Crémazi were also much scorched. Indeed from the crowded state of these buildings, they being in a *Café de sac*, and, particularly, from their having several wooden appurtenances, near each other, behind,

the whole neighbourhood may be considered to have been in imminent danger. Fortunately there was no wind at the time, and great exertions having been made by the troops of the garrison, aided by the citizens, the flames were kept from spreading. What too contributed much to the salvation of Richards's house was the elevated and good state of the division wall, which separated it from that of Crémazi. The fire, according to all appearances, had its origin in some flaw in the oven of Mr. Thomson, a baker, a tenant, who was at work in the bake-house, at the time. The neighbours whose premises were saved, suffered some loss of property.

The immense sums of money brought into circulation, and the number of artificers, tradesmen and labourers employed, in the various works of utility and ornament, at present going forward, must be attended with incalculable benefit to the province. Of the works themselves we have made mention in a former number.

MARRIED.—On Thursday, Mr. JOHN ANDERSON, to Miss ELIZABETH COULSON, both of this City.

The mean of the Thermometer, for the past week, at 8 o'clock, A. M. is 30, 37, 28, 15, 18, 10, 20.

TO A GENEROUS PUBLIC

IN this severe season, when fuel is at a price beyond the means of the indigent, every well-disposed mind must feel the propriety and necessity of some extraordinary effort being made, for the relief of those who have no other resource than the generous contributions of the benevolent to prevent their falling victims to the inclemency of a pitiless climate. To the part of the community then who are in the enjoyment of the comforts of life, and whose hearts palpitate in unison with the feelings of the humane, an appeal is, at this moment, made in favor of those

"Who pine in want, or eat the bitter bread
Of misery, or pierc'd by wintry winds"

If the subscriber claims the merit of suggesting this necessity, in carrying it into effect, he is happy in declaring that he acts under the sanction of The Lord Bishop of the English church, and *Monsieur*, the Bishop of the Roman church. The public will be waited on with a subscription paper, and contributions thankfully craved.—The money will be paid into the hands of Mr. FRANCIS COULSON, of the Upper Town; and Mr. FRANÇOIS FILLION, of the Lower Town, Treasurers, to be disposed of, in the purchase of wood, two thirds by Mr. DOUBERT, Curé of the Roman parish church, of this city; and one third by The Rev. Mr. MOUNTAIN, Rector of the English church.

A RESPECTABLE CITIZEN.

JAMES MITCHELL, has received per the Three Brothers from London and Esther from Liverpool, and for sale at his Store Upper-town, Hyson, Sonchong and Green tea, Lohf and mu covado Sugar, Turkey Coffee, Almonds, Currents and Spanish Juice, Olive

Oil, Queen Sauce, India Soy, Olives and Anchovies, White and Black pepper, Cloves and Cinnamon, Lime and Lemon Juice. Second and common Cloths, Cassimeres and German Sarges, Bombazines and Bombazets, Welsh flannels white and yellow, Baines, Rib'd Calimancoes Durants and Shalloons, Worsted bindings broad and narrow, Shoe Hemp and closing thread, Russia Hairs and Shoe tacks, Blacking balls cakes and hee'l do. Red and Black morocco Skins, men's and youths Shoes, Dutch Quills and sealing Wax, Rose and twill'd Blankets fashible, color'd Cassimeres for Ladies Great Coats, English and real French Bolt Cloth, Cotton Cambrics, Muslins, Gingham's and watered Cambrics plain colors for linings or curtains, thin green Cloth and bases for Tables, violins and violin Strings, a few sets of Sonnattas and songs for the Piano. The above will be dispos'd of on moderate terms for cash or a short credit.

BY AUCTION.

Will be SOLD on Saturday next the 3d. Decem-
ber, at the UNION HOTEL.

THE Library of THOMAS ASTON COFFIN Esqr. comprising above 600 vols. of valuable Books, Catalogues of which will be distributed previous to the sale.

At same time and place will be SOLD, a quantity of handsome plated Glass and Crockery Wire, Kitchen Utensils, a Beaver Coat which may be seen at Mr. Measam's Furrier, and a variety of other articles belonging to the same Gentleman.

Sale to begin at one o'clock precisely.

Quebec, 28th November, 1808.

BY AUCTION.

Will be SOLD, on Wednesday next the 30th Inst. at the Subscriber's Room

A variety of Goods.—And for account of the underwriters or others interested, part of a 7½ Inch Hawker about 55 fathoms, part of a Tow-rop about 25 fathoms, belonging to the Schooner Fame Capt. Knappman.

Sale to begin precisely at one o'clock.

THOS. AYLWIN, A. & B.

Quebec, 28th November, 1808.

MR. BURNS begs to return his most sincere thanks to every individual who had the kindness to assist him at the fire on Saturday morning last. To the Military Gentlemen and those under their command, he feels much indebted for the cheerfulness and alacrity, with which they furnished him with efficacious aid, and assures them that he shall ever retain a grateful sense thereof.

Quebec, 28th November, 1808.

MR. GRAY being impressed with the most lively sense of the obligation he is under to the Officers and Soldiers of the garrison, begs to be allowed in this public manner to offer them his sincere thanks for their very great and effectual exertions in saving his house from the flames on Saturday morning last. To his fellow citizens he also feels very grateful.

MISSING.

2 Pieces Patent Cord Watereating and 3 doz. Gentlemen's Leather Gloves. A handsome reward will be given to any person who will bring them or any part of them to J. G.

THE MAILS for England and Halifax will be dispatched during Winter, on the following days, viz.—

WEDNESDAY, November 3rd, 1808.
 ditto December 28th, do.
 ditto January 22nd, 1809.
 ditto February 23rd, do.
 ditto March 22nd, do.
 ditto April 19th, do.
 ditto May 17th, do. First
 [fortnight Trip.]

The Mails for Upper Canada.

MONDAY, January 2d, 1809.
 ditto February 6th, do.
 ditto March 6th, do.
 ditto April 3rd, do.

General Post Office, Quebec, Nov. 16, 1808.

FOR SALE.

A HALF covered CARIOLE, with standing top, complete and in good order. For particulars apply to

JOS. STILSON, Saddler,
 Nov. 18, 1808. St. John's Sub.

BUTTER FOR SALE.

A few kegs of finest American Butter, put up in kegs of 25 lbs. each, for family use, enquire at Mess. JONES and WHITE'S or at MR. MANTHORP'S Tavern Lower-Town, Quebec, 21st Nov. 1808.

MR. JOHNSTON respectfully informs the Public that (in some measure) to qualify young Gentlemen for the Navy, the Army, or Mercantile Affairs, he will teach them by private Lessons, the following Mathematical Branches—

Book keeping in the Italian form.

A Military Course, comprehending Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration of Areas, and of Solids, Weight and Dimensions of Balls and Shells, Piles of Shot or Shells, Distance by the velocity of Sound, &c.

The Use of the Globes, preceded by a short account of the Solar System, the science of Art of Navigation.

FOR SALE,

TOBAGO Spirits,
 Madeira and Port Wines in bottles,
 A small quantity very fine old French Brandy,
 Lump Sugar in Hogsheads,
 Best Valencia shelled Almonds,
 Chocolate, THOS. AYLWIN.
 Quebec, November 19 1808.

TO PARENTS & GUARDIANS,

WANTED immediately—a YOUNG MAN of respectable connections, as an apprentice to a Surgeon, &c. &c. where every encouragement and opportunity will be given for his advancement in the practice of Physic, Surgery, &c. &c.—For particulars enquire at the New Printing Office.
 Quebec, Nov. 14, 1808.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

**Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading
 Seamen's Indentures, &c. &c.**

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWO hundred Qts. dry Table, Madeira and West India Fish; a few barrels Shad and Herring, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for West India produce or Bills of Exchange.

ALSO,

Best green Coffee, in bags and in small lots; fresh Havana Segars, three Church Bells, from 150 to 300 lb. and a Set of composition Rudder pins for a large vessel.

L. DELAMARE.

Quebec, 20th August, 1808.

FOR SALE.

A FEW bales of woolen Cloth, an assortment of Slops, Scotch Sheetting, bigging, Tanned Cordage and white Rope of various sizes, a second hand 12 inch Cable, flat, square and round English Iron, window Glass, 40 dozen of brown stout and a few groce of Beer and wine Bottles.

HENRY BLACK.

Quebec, 19th September, 1808.

RECEIVED from Halifax per Schooner Prevoyante, and landing at Mr. ROY'S Wharf, For Sale—

Best Havana Sugar in boxes,
 9 hhds Jamaica do.
 Surinam Coffee in bags,
 40 Barrels Tar.

L. DELAMARE.

Quebec, 19th Sept. 1808.

FOR SALE—at the Subscriber's Stores on the Queen's Wharf:—

125 Bbls. fine Upper Canada Flour,
 30 Tierces good boiling Pease,
 From 4 to 5 Tons Bolt, square, and flat Iron, well assorted,
 A few Crates assorted Earthenware,
 60 Bbls Salmon and 300 bbls Herrings, of this years catch, in prime condition and good shipping order.

ALSO,

3 to 4 thousand feet Merchamable Oak,
 10 Prime Masts from 60 to 80 feet,
 2 to 3 M. Merchamable Pipe Staves—and
 About 10,000 bushels Liverpool Salt affair & in Store.
 GEO. SYMES.
 Quebec, Aug. 20th 1808.

JOSEPH FLOWER and NICHOLAS NEWBERRY HAVE FOR SALE,

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

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

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

EDUCATION.

MR. HOLDEN most respectfully informs the public that he purposes keeping an EVENING SCHOOL, from six to eight o'clock, during the winter months, where young Gentlemen will be instructed in Geometry, Navigation, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Arithmetic, and Book keeping.
 Quebec, October 31, 1808.

FOR SALE OR BARTER,

50 Barrels Prime Pork.

JACOB POZER.

Quebec, October 31, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A PAIR of handsome grey HORSES, well matched, each rising five years.
 Apply to the Editor.

IRVINE MACNAUGHT & Co.

HAVE for sale, very fine OLD PORT WINE, in packages of Nine dozen each, Quebec, 7th November, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIPTION for the BILLIARD TABLE of ALEXANDER THOMPSON'S, commences this day.
 Quebec, Nov. 21, 1808.

NOTICE,

DISSAPAEARED from Three-Rivers, on 30th October last, a grey and Black spotted TERRIER, with cropped ears and tail, a white mark on the left eye, answers to the name of SANCHE. He had on when he disappeared a Brass Collar. Whoever will give information of or bring the said TERRIER to Mr. Sals Post Master at Three-Rivers, will be handsomely rewarded.

Three Rivers, 3rd Nov. 1808.

WANTED TO CHARTER,

FOR the Windward Islands, A vessel of 100 to 120 tons register. Apply to
 FRANCIS & W. HUNTER.
 Quebec, 22nd August, 1808.

FREIGHT WANTED,

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

WANTED,

TO PURCHASE, a copper STILL and WORM, between the measure of ten and forty gallons. - Enquire of the Editor, Quebec, October 29, 1808.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR

THOMAS CARY,

No. 3, St. Lewis Street.

AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE,

N^o 19, Buede-street.