

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.

Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

VOL. IV.]

MONDAY, 29 AUGUST, 1808.

[No. 35.]

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWO hundred Qls. dry Table, Madeira and West India Fish; a few barrels Shad and Herrings, 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 Irons for a large vessel.

L. DELAMARE.

Quebec, 29th August, 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 Merchantable Oak.
10 Prime Masts from 60 to 80 feet,
2 to 3 M. Merchantable Pipe Staves—and
About 10,000 bushels Liverpool Salt affoat & in Store.
GEO. SYMES.
Quebec, 20th Aug. 1808.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

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

*. The above have a good family House for sale. —Quebec, 2nd Aug. 1808.

FREIGHT WANTED,

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

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated at La Canadière, 24 arpents long by 1 arpent in breadth,—joining on one side to Antoine L'Hortie, and on the other to François Gouveau.
Quebec, Aug. 31st 1807. LOUIS BLEAU.

ADVERTISEMENT.

ALL persons who are desirous of renewing, or of obtaining Leases of Pews or Seats in the Cathedral, are desired to apply to The Rev. S. J. MOUNTAIN, who will attend for the purpose of receiving such applications, at the Cathedral, between the hours of 11 and 12 of the clock in the forenoon, on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from Wednesday, the 31st instant to Wednesday the 14th of September next, both days included.

As many applications have been made for Seats, it is to be understood that no persons can be allowed to engage or retain more than the number of their family actually require.

And as some arrears are due, it is farther to be understood, that until they (together with the rent for the ensuing year) are paid, no Lease can be given: and in failure of such payment, within the period above mentioned, the Pews or Seats upon which it is due will be considered as vacant.

Quebec, 27th August, 1808.

FASHIONABLE DANCING.

M^R. YONGE has perfectly acquainted the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quebec and vicinity that he intends to open a Dancing Academy for the instruction of the youth of both sexes, at Mr. Poyer's large House, No. 2, Basse Street, commonly called Freemason's Hall, opposite the New Printing office, where he has engaged a Room well calculated for the purpose, and proposes commencing the 1st September next.—Mr. Y. having attained his art from the most celebrated modern teachers of the United Kingdom, viz. La Fontaine, Novaré, D'Egville and Mrs. Parker, from the latter of whom he acquired his beautiful selection of Scotch and Irish Steps. He hopes, by strict assiduity and prompt attention to the speedy improvement of his Pupils, to merit the patronage of a liberal public—for the accommodation of adults who have not yet received the advantage of that necessary part of their education, M. Y. will give them private tuition either at their own houses or at his Academy and engages in a very few weeks to give them a sufficient knowledge of the steps, figures, &c. It may be proper to add that, in order to facilitate the progress of children trusted to his care, Mr. Y. confines himself to the present style of dancing, conceiving it of less utility to initiate his pupils in the various steps and figures of the Old School which are now quite out of use.

He terminates one guinea entrance and three dollars per month.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

FIFTY hds. Claret Wine of a superior quality.

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

PATERSON, GRANT & Co.

Quebec, 13th August, 1808.

A VENDRE PAR LES SOUS SIGNE'S.

CINQUANTE barriques Vin de Bourdeaux d'une qualité supérieure,
20 Pipes ditto d'Oport ditto,
10 ditto ditto ditto inférieur,
100 Barriques vieux Vin de Teneriffe,
5 Pipes Eau-de vie de France,
120 Boites de Fér blanc,
10 Caisnes de Savon François à 15. la livre,
10 Quarts de Vinaigre,
12 Cruches de ditto double, de vin blanc, de 6 gallons chaque,
20 Ditto Huile d'Olive de 3 gallons chaque,
6 Boarcaults de Sucre blanc,
Bois de Pin et Chêne, Madriers et Douves de toutes sortes;
Romme, Caffé, Castonade et Marchandises Sèches.

PATERSON, GRANT & Co.

Québec, 13 Août, 1808.

JOSEPH FLOWER and NICHOLAS NEWBERRY HAVE FOR SALE,

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

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

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

From BELL'S MESSENGER, May 30.

THE SITUATION OF SPAIN.

There has been perhaps no scene in that melancholy drama, which has so long agitated the curiosity of Europe, fraught with more incidents of real calamity and substantial regret, than that which has lately been rehearsed in the Kingdom of Spain.

When a nation is subdued by conquest, or passed submissively under a foreign yoke, the spectators may feel, as the circumstances of the case give a quality to the act, a mixture either of sorrow or contempt; but when we behold a Crown wrested from an ancient line of Princes by a course of stratagem and fraud the most foul and unnatural, and a nation swindled out of her independence, by contrivances which have not even the ordinary splendour of the crimes of a Conqueror, and which, but for their abounding cruelty, we should assign to the lowest class of mankind, there is a complication of feeling in every generous bosom which we know not how to express by name.

The crimes of the French Emperor and his Councillors, whatever are real or imputed, fade away before the enormity of his present guilt towards Spain.

If not worthy of the name of an ally, Spain had been to France a faithful vassal—She neither grudged nor disputed her servitude. Neither in the prosperous nor adverse fortune of France was there any vacillation in her conduct: she had chained herself to the oar, and flowed down with the stream. One would have thought that the steadiness of this adherence would have procured for her safety if not respect. But no!—As she has been more submissive, so has her fate been more cruel, her fall more degrading, than that of any other of the Powers conquered by France. Austria was suffered to collect and re-compose the scattered atoms of her broken force.—There was no deposing an hereditary Prince; no treason hatched in his palace; no insurrection fostered among his subjects. He was left, indeed, in a mournful and shattered dignity, but he was left respectable and safe. Prussia, who was most hated by France, as she well deserved, was disjoined but not destroyed. Her King (her greatest misfortune perhaps) was still continued to her; and the Queen, her heroine, was left in security. Russia was dismissed back to barbarism, ridiculous and contemptible, but entire.—She had bartered her honor, but was suffered to keep her territory. But towards Spain no mercy has been shewn. The means employed to destroy her were most signally ungrateful and cruel. Treason and Parricide were the auxiliary crimes put in motion against her Sovereign; rebellion and insurrection were encouraged amongst his people, and the road to her final subjugation has been cut out through the carnage and massacre of the most loyal of his subjects.

Having withdrawn her best troops, and immured them in some distant fortresses of Germany; having encouraged a cowardly

sycephant against the Heir Apparent, and made him equally master of the person of the Queen, and the power of the King. Napoleon, persuaded of his affection to his own interest, which must necessarily cease with the existence of Spain as an independent nation, changes his instruments, and pulls down his once favoured Upstart by means of his former rival.

Having destroyed the Prince of Peace, he excites the Heir Apparent to rebel against his father; and when this rebellion becomes successful and popular, he changes sides, and supports the cause of the rightful Monarch.

Thus alternately favouring and disgracing every party, and cutting up by the roots all public confidence in any, he throws the kingdom into such an unnatural ferment, that his army seizes the pretext for marching into the capital; and when he fears resistance from the old Castilian loyalty and valour, he plans an insurrection to put it down by a massacre.

Never, we believe, in the annals of history has a more atrocious hypocrisy been exposed, nor fouler play practised for any object than this—His purport and final aim are obvious to the most short sighted.—Having destroyed all respect and reverence for every public character in Spain that could aim at Government, he paves the way for the entrance of a foreign sceptre.

Spain will soon become politically extinct, and no longer exist but as an appendage of France. If not governed by the same Monarch, she will pass into the same family, and a BONAPARTE will reign on both sides of the Pyrenees.

The fall of Spain, however to be regretted, affords us yet one lesson of reasonable comfort—It is, that the enemies of France, as they are more respectable, so are they more secure than her friends.—War then—war with such a Power! Eternal, inextinguishable war, before we submit to the contempt and danger of her hollow friendship.—The Sword alone can cut us out a Treaty worth having: the pen, in the present state of things, is the most fatal instrument we can employ.—It would be a conveyance,—a Bill of Sale, of every thing the most precious and valuable that is left us.—This we are glad to see is now the popular sentiment, more confirmed than ever by the recent example and bleeding image of Spain.

WAR then with France, though Commerce and Colonies should both fail us in the struggle; enough, if upon the ruin of this accumulated wreck, we can climb to the level of our towering enemy, and save the CAPITOLI IMMOBILE SAXUM of the British Constitution.

From the same.

The disturbances which took place at Hamburg on Easter-day, arose from a great number of the inhabitants having been refused admittance into the city, after the gates were locked, which on that evening were closed at a very early hour. The people assailed the military, who fired in consequence, and killed seven or eight of their

opponents, and wounded several others. French troops have since been marched to Hamburg in great numbers, and a Proclamation has been published by order of Bernadotte, by which it is ordered, that any person sounding the alarm bell without instructions from the French, should be shot on the spot; that any person throwing a stone at a French soldier, should be tried by a military commission, and if found guilty, punished with death.—If four or more persons were found talking together, the French soldiers on duty had a right to require them to separate, and in case they disobeyed, to fire upon them.

Periodical Newspapers are sources from whence most readers may draw information, and it must be allowed, that they have contributed more to general knowledge than any other species of writing. Amongst the works of this kind, Newspapers may be called the original stem from which branched out all the literary *Ephemera* of succeeding times. Before Newspapers were in use, local knowledge was so circumscribed, that few gentlemen knew more of politics or cotemporary affairs than what government pleased to discover.—These maps of science were first published in the second year of Charles II. by some Members of the Royal Society established in 1662. Sir Roger L'Estrange was the first editor, and the first Newspaper mark 1663, as a memorable epoch in the annals of literature; succeeding papers contained all the supplementary materials to form the manners and the man; and which first gave that literary priority to Englishmen, which they are allowed to this day on the Continent.

A surprising proof of the degree of perfection to which the Hable manufacture of this country is brought, was afforded last week at Leicester. A person there, travelling for a house at Norwich, exhibited a pair of worsted stockings, of a texture so remarkably fine, that the pair together had been drawn through a wedding ring of the ordinary size. The idea of the singular delicacy of the manufacture will be assisted by the information that an order was given to the gentleman, by the highly respectable wholesale house of Cardner and Sons at Leicester, for a dozen pairs, at the price of a guinea and a half a pair!

SHIPWRECK.—Capt. Koop, of Lübeck, engaged to carry the undermentioned gentlemen from Liebau to Sweden, set sail on Sunday the 3d ult. and after making the Swedish coast, they found the entrance impeded by ice, when they stood for Bornholm, from whence in a violent north west wind they were driven near Memel. The Captain, who had never made a voyage to that place, was not acquainted with the entrance into the harbour, but finding his ship leaky, was desirous to reach the shore as soon as possible; however, he missed the entrance, and about six in the morning of the 7th inst. was stranded upon what is called the Suder Haeken.—With great exertions the lifeboat was brought so near the ship, that the Cap-

tain, three sailors, and a servant succeeded in springing from the bowsprit into it, and were saved, and on the 8th four passengers and three children were also saved.—The following were washed overboard and drowned: Lord Royston and two servants; Col. Pollen and one servant; D. T. Barclay, from St. Petersburg; — Renny, from Riga; — Becker, from Hamburg; and one servant, one nurse, and five of the ship's crew; Mr. Focke, of Hamburg, and one servant maid, died on board the vessel during the night of the 7th and 8th.

One sailor and the youngest child of Mrs. Barris died after being brought on shore, but the lady of Colonel Pollen, Mr. Holliday from Petersburg, and Mrs. Barris, with her two other children, are still living. M. Pereira, who had been sent by the Portuguese Charge des Affaires from Petersburg to Portugal, although one of the number rescued, died two days afterwards, in consequence of the extreme fatigue he had undergone.

A copy of a very remarkable instance of Old Age and a numerous Offspring, taken out of an old Register, belonging to the parish of Tregien, which is a part of the Rectory of Llanegst, in North Wales.

There died on the 11th of March, 1831, in the parish of Tregien, in the county of Anglesea, one William ap Howell, ap David, ap Yerwerth, aged 105. He had been thrice married, his first wife was Ellen ferch William, by her he had 12 children; the second wife was Catherine ferch Richard, by her he had ten children; and the third wife was Ellen ferch William, now living, by her he had four children. He had also two Concubines, the first was Janet ferch William, by her he had two children, and the other was Lecky Lloyd and by her he had five children. His eldest son was Griffith ap William, now living, aged 81.

He has children's children to the fourth generation in abundance. His youngest son is also called Griffith ap William, aged two years and a half, now living in the said parish, and the difference between the two brothers age is 81 years and a half, for the eldest was of that age when the youngest was born. His eldest daughter is called Alice ferch William, aged 72; she has been thrice married, and hath a numerous offspring. There is now living of the said old man's offspring, in the said parish, 80 persons; and at his funeral there was computed to be about 300 persons that descended from him. The said old man was of a middle stature, of good complexion, never troubled with the choleric, gout, or stone, seldom sick, of moderate diet, lived by tillage, exercised himself much in fishing and fowling, and had his senses perfect to the last.

Accident.—While a number of labourers were employed yesterday afternoon in digging away a high hill at the upper end of Bullock street, the earth gave way and buried five of them under it; and before they could be dug out, two were smothered. One of those who are told was a Jeweller, but unable to get

employment at his trade, since the stagnation of business, was driven to the necessity of digging for a subsistence. We understand he has left behind him a wife and several small children.—*Post.*

AGRICULTURAL.

From the American Daily Advertiser.
RESPECTED FRIEND.

The following is extracted from an English publication, entitled *Dossie's Memoirs of Agriculture*, and seems so extraordinary a produce of a vegetable called the Turnip rooted Cabbage that perhaps it may be thought worthy of the attention of our American Farmers.

The Turnip rooted Cabbage is a very hardy plant and is impenetrable by frost; a half-acre piece though eaten off all winter long, produced at least 17 tons of food in May and maintained six Milk Cows, (from which 106 lbs. of Butter was made) one heifer and one bull sixteen days on the herbage only. The roots afterwards kept 162 sheep of a year old, for 25 days all in the utmost plenty. This crop amounting to 34 tons per acre, is certainly very large compared to the product of most other plants.

A light soil and pretty deep, suits it best, but does not require very rich ground; the stalks and leaves are little inferior to broccoli for family use. It may be sowed as Turnips, either in rows or broad cast, but not quite so thick as Turnips: B. M'Mahon, author of the *American Gardener's Callender*, directs them to be thinned to the distance of 16 inches in the rows, but does not mention the distance the rows should be apart; however, that may be left to the discretion of the Farmer, accordingly as he means to attend them either with the plough or hoe, but the greatest advantage is to have the ground well manured with the plough and harrow previous to planting and afterwards kept clear of weeds.

I conclude thy assured friend,

A YOUNG FARMER.

Philadelphia County. 6 mo. 3d, 1835.
P. S. This plant would be very valuable to those that keep many Milch Cows over winter and attend market with milk as it would cause them to give a considerable quantity more than they would upon hay.

Among the different adroit heretics, the Donatists were the maddest, who courted a violent death, under the notion that such was martyrdom. A company of them once met an orthodox person, and putting a sword into his hand, commanded him to kill them, or if he refused, threatened to kill him. He refused, unless they would first permit him to bind them all, for fear, that when one or two should be killed, the rest should change their minds, and slay him. Having bound them fast, he gave them each a sound whipping, and left them. We have a sort of Donatists now, who court a death, not as a martyrdom for the sake of religion, but on account of what they call honor.—Every one of this description, who sends a challenge to another, should be fast bound, and severely flogged.

PARIS, APRIL 12.—From Algiers the following official Report has been received:—

"The measures pursued by the Dey of Algiers towards the Europeans become every day more violent. The Dey having scarcely the Government in his hands, not being assured of the fidelity of his troops, and even the confirmation of his office from the Grand Signior, his Sovereign, not being arrived, and being involved in a bloody war with the Dey of Tunis, thought he might, in spite of the difficulties of his situation, levy tribute upon all nations.

"On the 22d instant, he made a demand of the Swedish, Danish, and Dutch Consuls, that they should bring him their presents; and he required of the Consul of America 18,000 double piastres, in order to indemnify him for the loss of nine Algerines taken in an American vessel. The Consul pretended, that the crew of the vessel had thrown the men overboard, as they were on the point of being boarded by one of his cruisers.

"The Consul of Sweden immediately agreed to the present.

"On the 23d, the three Consuls of Denmark, Holland, and America were summoned to the Palace.

"The Consul of Holland said, he expected instructions from his Government; and that he could not, till he received those instructions, make any present. On this the Dey caused it to be intimated to him, that unless he instantly, on the arrival of his messenger, received his present, he should put his children into irons and send them to labour.

"The Consul of America had not yet received official tidings of the fact of which the Dey had complained, and thought that he could not, without the order of his Government, pay the 18,000 piastres.

"The Dey answered him, that unless he should pay the sum within four days he should cast him in irons, or he must deliver to him nine Americans, whom he would hang up at the gate of Bab Azoua.

"Mr. Ulrich, Consul of Denmark, making a representation of the state of his country, said, that the vessel which contained his presents had been seized by the English and confiscated, and that the English Agent at Algiers himself would testify this: the Consul solicited time of the Government; but the Dey paying no respect to the character of an Agent, speaking in the name of his master, caused him to be seized by the Officers of Justice in the midst of the Palace, and taken to prison instantly, amidst the shouts of a barbarous populace.

"Those who could enter into this horrid prison saw this worthy man among the slaves, in his official dress, and loaded with a chain of sixty pounds weight, which Mr. Ulrich bore with fortitude and courage; he merely recommended to his friends the care of his wife and five children.

"At length the Dey resolved, on the earnest entreaties of all the European Consuls, to set the Danish Consul at liberty; and while he was occupied working with all the slaves, they came and took off his chain.

"All the slaves here are treated with the most horrid cruelty; 450 Portuguese are shut up in prison. The Court of Lisbon delayed sending the tribute. The Government has not sent them any relief, and they are in extreme wretchedness. The Officers, as well as sailors, are condemned to labour, and loaded with ignominy."

"A great number of Neapolitans, also slaves, are not in a less pitiable situation; and the Dey, who expects to conquer Tunis in the first campaign, hopes to make a booty of 3000 more European slaves, whose ransom he will fix very high. Since he has been forced to give up all slaves, who were subjects of the Emperor Napoleon, it seems he is resolved to make his system of robbery press harder upon the other foreigners."

HAMBURG, APRIL 14.

FRENCH PROCLAMATION.

People of Hamburg!—Evil minded persons, coming from public houses, to which idleness sooner leads them than to the working places, have had the audacity to appear in a tumultuous manner at a gate of this city, which shall, till further orders, be regularly and punctually shut at half past seven o'clock in the evening. Some have had the impudence to storm the grated wicket doors, and pelt the guards with stones, which guards consist partly of your own troops, and partly of those of His Majesty the King of Holland. This crime had deserved to be revenged on the spot by force of arms, and if it has not been done, beware of attributing it to the fear which this troop of sedition people could inspire; as under such painful circumstances, patience rather makes the eulogium of the soldier, who, for fear he should strike the father of some family that has no part in the riot, makes him suffer an offence which he can rigorously revenge in compatibility with his duty.

"May those rioters tremble, and ill shall betide such of them as shall be seized; they shall be put before a Military Commission, and punished with all the rigor of the laws. Fathers of families, good Citizens, take care of meddling with those insurgents; those disturbers of the public tranquillity have only to hope being made an example of to posterity. In consequence of this, every one, who after the shutting of the gate, shall appear before the grated wicket door, shall be thrice warned to be gone; which if he do not, the sentinel shall fire at him, and call to arms."

"Every soldier pelted with stones, shall fire without any further warning. Every gathering of people within the city, shall be considered equally punishable as a riot. The officer who commands a body of soldiers, and happens to come on the spot, shall immediately give orders to disperse; if he is not minded, after giving a triple warning, he shall order to fire, and use all means to seize one or more persons, who shall be arraigned before the abovementioned Military Commission."

"Every gathering of people attended by huzzas or pelting of stones, shall be immediately and without warning dispersed by force, and pursued with vigor. Every one who shall throw stones out of his window on a patrol or body of soldiers shall be imprisoned and arraigned before the Commission. Every one who dares, in a popular commotion, to ring the alarm bell, without permission of the Commanding General, shall be punished with death. From the present day, notwithstanding all tickets of admission or passage out of the gates, shall, till further orders, be declared out of

force. Every day, and till further orders, a company of grenadiers, or voltigeurs, shall be stationed as a picket-guard at the Altona gate, where they are to be precisely at five o'clock, and from whence they shall not retire till the Commanding Officer is sure that all is quiet. This company to do the service in concert with the soldiers whom the Commandant sends thither from the garrison of Hamburg."

"The presiding Burgomaster is invited to get this Proclamation printed, posted up and published in French and German, and to send me some copies."

"Hamburg, April 20, 1808."

"The General of Division, commanding the second line of Reserve of the Army of his Highness the Prince of Ponte Corvo."

"P. L. DUPAS."

The Senate, a few days after, sent the Senator Schulte, to Bernadotte's head quarters, at Odensee, to pray relief from the severe measures of the Commandant, and particularly to prevent the additional burthen of fresh troops. Bernadotte so far complied with their petition, that most of the troops which had marched to Hamburg from Lubeck and Bremen, have been ordered back by degrees, and the gates of the city, instead of being closed at half past 7, are to remain open till half past 9.

STEREOTYPE BANK BILLS.

The invention of Stereotype Steel Plates, like all others, was very imperfect in the beginning. Not only a long time, but much money was necessary to perfect the principle, which accounts for the variety of form and badness of early execution. The great utility arises from two very important advantages, over any other mode hitherto adopted. The perfect uniformity in consequence of the materials of which they are made, not being subject to wear, and the great quantity of labor which may be bestowed on a plate thus indefinitely durable.

It is now about five years since bills made on this principle were first circulated; and such has been the implicit confidence which the publick has placed in stereotype bills, in consequence of their having had so long a run, without having been counterfeited, that it has practically operated against the proposed method of testing. This method of proving bills cannot have its proper effect, until there is a general uniformity. To take every advantage of this system, each State should have a plate which will answer for all its Banks, differing only in name of bank and town; then every person, for a few cents might furnish himself with a proof sheet of each denomination, struck by the true plate; and by comparing a suspicious bill with what he knows to be the original, will very easily lead to detection. These proof sheets may be printed on a thick coloured paper, which cannot be filled up, and of course may be in the hands of all without danger of abuse.

Recent attempts to counterfeit stereotype plates, amply shew how very easily people furnished with the originals, might prevent imposition.—The three dollar patent stereotype steel plate Concord bill, lately advertised by G. & D. as counterfeit, shews but the effect of unsuspecting confidence. The bill is a

most miserable attempt. In the first place, the counterfeit bill is nearly a quarter of an inch wider and as much longer than the true one. The original, from one division line to the other, is 2 inches $\frac{1}{4}$ wide; the counterfeit is nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ —The etching, a mere blur; not the least appearance of a rose in the festoons; the white letters differing one quarter part in size; and the attempt at block work, mere hack work.

The Vermont State Bank has adopted this method in its best form—they have two steel plates one for large and the other small bills. Their bills will be perfectly uniform, when their first emission is out of circulation. After a few years, individuals will be perfectly acquainted with all the peculiarities of the irregular marks made by the veins, flaws and fire cracks, naturally accidental to steel plates, and the striking appearance of the engraving, etching, block work, &c. will be as readily recognized as the common face.

A plate is now finished which is proposed for a perfect uniformity in this state. It is believed by all artists who have seen it, that the great quantity of work in this plate, is a sufficient preventative against any attempts to counterfeit. The denomination is 384 times repeated, principally in very small delicate engravings—upwards of 4,000 letters of different kinds are upon the face of the bill besides engravings, etching and block work.

Among the obstacles to be overcome by counterfeiters, in successfully imitating this improved plate it will not be necessary but to mention the following:

1st. To execute the work even without regard to imitation, would require a combination of first rate Artists in three perfectly distinct professions—Blockwork, Etching and Engraving.

2d. The length of time and great expense necessary to prepare such a plate.

3d. If the various talents, and sufficient time and funds are at command, the impossibility of preserving the relation between several thousand fixed and permanently uniform component parts, so that they will check with the proof impressions, supposed to be in general use, or deceive the eye of common observer, who from habit have become acquainted with peculiarities which may easily be selected and retained in the mind to test suspicious bills.

JACOB PERKINS.

The English House of Commons, on the first of June, resolved itself into a committee to consider of the means of promoting commercial intercourse with America.

Mr. Rose prefaced the motion he intended to submit by a succinct history of the commercial intercourse between this country and America, in which he spoke so low as not to be audible from the gallery. He then adverted to the unfriendly disposition recently and still manifested by America towards this country, so obviously to the mutual disadvantage of both nations. The object of his proposition

was, to shew to America that this country had friendly dispositions towards her, and that she was disposed in future to carry on commercial intercourse with her, whenever complete amity between both should be restored. He was not anxious to renew the treaty which had been settled before that intercourse broke up, because it was one which would have been very disadvantageous to England—But his purpose would be to put America, in her future trade, on a footing with the most favored nations; and to propose that the principle he meant to offer should, in the first instance, continue one year in operation. He concluded by moving a resolution to the following effect:—"That all goods, wares, and merchandize, the growth and produce of America, imported to this country, either in British ships navigated according to law, or in ships built in America or captured from an enemy by the American arms, the masters and three fourths of the crews of which should be natives of America, should be admitted at the same rates of duty as were paid for the like articles coming from the most favored nations; and that all commodities brought from other nations or captured from an enemy by the Americans, should be entered in British ports at the lowest duties by any other country."

After some conversation between Mr. Ponsonby, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Eldon, the Resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Rose then moved another Resolution, that all Tobacco imported from America in British or American ships as aforesaid be admitted in British ports at the same duties with tobacco coming from British plantations, and that all snuffs from the same, be admitted at the same duties as snuffs coming from any country in Europe.

The resolution was also agreed to, and ordered to-morrow.

On the motion of Mr. Rose, it was ordered that the House should to-morrow, resolve itself into a Committee of the whole House to take into consideration the trade with Brazil.

NORFOLK, JULY 25.

We have conversed with a gentleman who has lately arrived from Jamaica, from whom we learn, that our embargo does not produce the effects, in that island that were expected. Provisions, though high in comparison, the price is not alarming; flour is sold from 26 to 30 dollars per barrel. Indian corn is plenty and becoming more so daily. The lands producing two crops, and when necessary three crops per year, this with the ground provisions, and supplies from Europe and Canada, are adequate to the wants of the island, exclusive of our embargo breakers. Salted provisions were not derived from the United States before our embargo. The article for which the most apprehension is expressed, is *white oak staves*, but of those there is a sufficiency in the island for the next crop, of course they will want none until the fall 1809. A few thousand that went out in one of the vessels that sailed under permission, were sold at 51 dollars per thousand, a price that would be thought low

at any time, and does not pay more than first cost, and a very moderate freight.

We were always of the opinion that we should fail in this project, and have the mortification of seeing our surplus produce spoil on the hands of the farmer. Nine American vessels came with the June fleet, with full cargoes. At first it was thought these vessels would not be allowed to take off cargoes, but a little reflection taught the government better policy—rum is their surplus crop, and to keep on hand that which they did not want, was too much after our way.

The masters of the American vessels had some apprehension that the British admiral might refuse them convoy, but their Petition was granted without a moment's hesitation, which saved the owners of these vessels and cargoes from five to seven and a half per cent in insurance. The French take all American vessels coming from British islands, which has increased the rate of insurance on our vessels to 12 and 15 per cent.

100,000 MILITIA.

One of Mr. Jefferson's Minute Men!

In obedience to the order of the President, the last summer, requiring a draft of 100,000 militia, the orderly sergeant of a company in the town of Shrewsbury, county of Worcester, was taking down names for allotments, called at the house of one Thomas Evans, and inquiring of his wife (an infirm old woman, hard of hearing) if she had any body belonging to the family besides her husband—the good woman answered aye, there's our Tommy. The sergeant then asked how old Tommy was?—she replied, "about twenty!"—The name of Thomas Evans was put in the list: and, as ill luck would have it Tommy was drawn:—The sergeant, in due time, went to serve the summons, saying he had a bit of paper for Tommy. Old grannum directed him to the back yard, where he found poor Tommy, his new recruit, busily engaged regaling over a delicate haunch of thistles:—in short, the young hero was no other than an unfortunate ass, for years called Tommy, in the family. To complete the joke, a few wicked wags dressed up the donkey, and putting a trencher fixed cockade on one ear, paraded the newly ballotted brayer through the streets, with the martial accompaniment of drum and fire.

VERMONT CURRENCY.

From a Vermont paper of July 16.

Distressing Catastrophe—We learn from Upper Canada, that on the 1st inst. a raft passed down the river St. Lawrence, valued at 100,000 dollars, on board of which was 100 men; it was taken by the tornado, 15 miles below Three Rivers, and totally destroyed, and 97 of the men drowned—three only of the 100 reached the shore.

NEW YORK, JULY 21—Yesterday afternoon, a large wooden tub attached to the reservoir of the Manhattan Water Works, burst, when full of water, and swept away the building under which it stood, together with several smaller ones adjacent to it. We are sorry to say that one child was so bruised by the falling of the timber, that its life is despaired of, and the superintendent of the works, and several others, badly wounded.

It is a remarkable circumstance, that in a family in Hull, of seven children, four of them are deaf and dumb.—*London Pap.*

A letter from Halifax mentions, that Burr a publically said, at that place, he did not believe, that of the whole American Government on the present establishment, there was an individual who was not sold, or had offered himself.

We have good authority for stating that our government have given orders for the immediate construction of two brigs of 18 guns and a number of gun boats, on the lakes.

By this movement our Vermont and New York brethren, will see their future fate. If the embargo were to be removed in a few months, it would not be necessary to build these vessels; for it is obvious they are for the sole purpose of putting an end to the communication by water, with Canada.

Extract of a letter from a respectable gentleman in Burlington, to his friend in this town, dated July 12.

"You have heard of the rebellion at lake Champlain. It existed only in the President's proclamation. Individuals have indeed run goods, when safety and secrecy were probable.

The people are rapidly reverting to those old Washington principles, which once gave them prosperity and freedom. The people cannot realize the harm of exchanging what can be produced from the useless wood of Vermont, for the gold and silver of the adjacent province. The present administration could not have taken "a more winning way to make every body hate it." The soldiers themselves are deserting. Sixteen of them passed through this town yesterday, execrating the fraud on which they had been sent.—*Alb. pap.*

PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 6.

We are told there was a *grand Caucus* held last evening "on Spanish affairs." This was deemed necessary by the friends of Bonaparte and Mr. Jefferson, in order that they might all hold the same language. The text will be in the *Amora* of Monday, subject, however, to alterations and amendments, when the intrepid colonel hears from Gen. Turreau at Washington.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Castle, (Del.) to the Editor of the United States Gazette.

DEAR SIR,

The grateful return made by the crew of the French brig *Superior*, which lately visited your port, and which is still in the river, ought not to be passed over in silence and perhaps a paragraph in your paper would be very properly employed in returning them thanks, which I hereby do, in the name of all good democrats.

Some of the officers and sailors belonging to the said brig visited Wilmington, a few days since, in pursuit of a seaman who was formerly one of her crew. They found him at work with a blacksmith, with whom it seems he had hired himself. They entered the shop with drawn swords, seized and hurried the man off without giving him time to put on his coat.

I cannot say whether he was a deserter or not; report, however, declares, that the term for which he had engaged had expired, and that his payers would have evidence this, if an opportunity of enquiry had been given.

The whole affair was transacted as ex-edi-

tiously as possible, and to be sure it made very little stir amongst us.

It is more astonishing how quietly the poor fellow was smuggled off, when we considered that a duck or pig could not have taken passage in one of our own vessels, without having it proclaimed through the whole country.

Yes, Sir, the thing was gently done; we held no town meetings, passed no thundering resolutions, ordered out no militia, but giggled to think (as there were no Tory papers among us) how snugly it would pass over, and really so little sympathy and commiseration did the fate of the unfortunate tar excite, that it seems already to be forgotten.

Though the above circumstances, so far as I can learn, form a true statement of the case, I cannot vouch for their accuracy, I have not, however, heard them denied.

And now, Sir, it remains for our political casuists to decide, whether it is a greater slur on the American character to have our sovereignty overhauled on board a national ship, or insulted on *TERRA FIRMA* in our very streets, by those whom our hospitality has kept from starving.

Yours, respectfully.

New-Castle, August 1, 1808.

NEW YORK, August 13

Extract of a letter from St. Cruz, (Teneriffe) July 3, 1808.

"A Spanish frigate and schooner arrived this morning, with the glorious news that Spain has risen en masse, and 800,000 men are under arms. The French army in the different provinces are cut off from every retreat to their own country. No quarter is either given or received. 12,000 men in the castle of Montjoye were attacked by the Catalonians, and were repulsed with great slaughter. The French offered to surrender—the answer of the Catalonians was, 'to take up their arms and defend themselves, for they would give no quarter.' They were all killed, as were 13,000 Catalonians. The same destructive war is carried on in all the provinces. The council of the kingdom have met at Seville, with the minister Saavedra at their head. Generals had offered their services, and armies were marching in all directions. Every province has published similar resolutions to those of Seville. A letter was received from young Ferdinand, that he had made up his mind to die for his subjects, and requested they would remember his last request—and if he perished that his loyal subjects would continue their allegiance to his august house, and never forget the perfidy of Bonaparte.

"The frigate goes to Vera Cruz, and the schooner to Buenos Ayres. The latter carries out a general, as no confidence can be put in the present governor, Liniers, who is a Frenchman. The governor of Cadix was torn to pieces, by the enraged populace, for having had the weakness to accept a commission under Murat, the brother-in-law of Bonaparte. The Spanish officers have joined the *ENGLISH COCKADE* to theirs, in expression of their union. This town exhibits a scene of which you can form no idea. All is in motion—with a continual buzz of viva Ferdinand the VIIth, and death to his enemies.

"An armistice with the English commander off Cadix has been concluded and convoys have sailed for London, to make an offensive and defensive alliance. The governor of Gibraltar has sent them

men, arms and ammunition; also a seasonable supply of hard dollars."

BALTIMORE, AUGUST 4.

The expulsion of the French from the Spanish colonies in our neighbourhood will pour upon us an immense number of turbulent and dangerous foreigners. According to the information given to captain McNeal, a beginning had been made in sending them from Havana; and there can be but little doubt the same measure of precaution will be strictly followed elsewhere. It is probable, that New Orleans will be the place which they will generally prefer; though of all others, it is the most liable to be prejudiced by their presence.

We may presume, that the quiet and honorable Frenchmen settled in the Spanish colonies, will not be molested; and it is reasonable to suppose that they will be the last to change their residence, if they should be at all compelled to do it. For a similar reason, the first deportations will consist of the worst and most-unquiet characters.

LONDON PARAGRAPHS

Feeding Cattle—Molasses or treacle, low priced, much diluted with water, has been found the most healthful and economical food for fattening cattle. The molasses may be diluted in the most copious manner with water, as the fattening power will still much exceed expectation.

Two naval Officers belonging to an armed ship in Long Reach, some days since, went on shore at Greenwich to determine a point of honour. One of them measured twelve paces, but the other declared he would not fight unless they held the opposite corners of a handkerchief, and fired together. This was objected to; and they returned on board without further breach of the peace.

It is now ascertained that Mungo Park, in whose fate the friends of science and discovery have taken so deep an interest, is no more. His widow and family have been pensioned by the British government.

The habit of drinking quantities of cold water in a warm season is extremely pernicious, and often fatal in its effects. It is to be feared that its immediate, are not so extensive as its remote consequences. We have accounts of several sudden deaths at the south ward by an imtemperate use of this temperate element.

The naturalists are requested to explain, if they can, two singular phenomena that have occurred in two adjoining communes of Nicou, in the one (Coulouges) situated on the North East, the women are frequently brought to bed of two or three children at a time, but which are unhappily subject to imbecility; in the other (Fontenoy) situated in the South, are born as many children deaf and dumb. Of 27 children, divided among four families of whom the fathers and mothers are well conditioned, there are seven afflicted with this infirmity.

(French Paper.)

"Cordials must be frequently applied to weak constitutions, political as well as natural. A people long used to hardships, lose by degrees the very notions of liberty: they look upon themselves as creatures at mercy, and that all impositions laid

upon them by a stronger hand are legal and obligatory. Hence proceed that poverty and leanness of spirit, to which a nation may be subject, as well as a particular person. And when Esau came fainting from the field, at the point to die, it is no wonder that he sold his birth-right for a mess of pottage;—or that Napoleon's supple slaves at Washington should, for a dish of *soup maigre*, declare that France must have money."

QUEBEC, AUGUST 29, 1808.

In our preceding columns will be found an interesting essay, from Bell's Weekly Messenger, on the perfidious, cruel and tyrannical treatment of Spain, by the insatiable usurper of the crown of France, whose Machiavelian policy against the royal family was but too successful. By adverting to the date of that essay, the reader will perceive that it was written prior to the patriotic spirit of resistance, evinced by the suffering but brave Spaniards, whose enthusiastic resentment we can only compare to that of the French, at the beginning of the Revolution, when they so successfully resisted the invaders of their country. We only hope that the present spirit of the Spaniards may be well directed. Their country is strong and consequently favorable to defence. There is every reason to suppose that the French who had first entered Spain, from their scattered situation, will be cut off, though not less, in the whole, than 700,000. This, as it will give *clat* to the Spanish cause, will be a powerful stimulus to other oppressed nations to create a diversion by an equal effort to throw off the French yoke. A finer opportunity they cannot have. We only fear for the fate of the 30,000 Spaniards in the power of the French, in the North of Europe, particularly if the account be true that a wild extermination is commenced, as is said to be the case, in Catalonia.

In the United States we find that the towns of Boston, Portsmouth, and some others, have memorialized the President, for a repeal of the embargo, if not wholly, at least as far as it restrains an intercourse with the Spaniards and Portuguese. Of their success we have, however, our doubts. While there is a possibility of Bonaparte's eventually succeeding in crushing those two nations, Jefferson will not dare to have any intercourse with them.

A letter from the Count of Espelers dated Barcelona, 18th March, to the French General of division Duféme, commanding in chief the army of the eastern Pyrenees, develops the seeds of the late carnage at that Place. It appears that the French occupied the citadel and forts of Montjoy by consent of the Spanish government; that the French had made requisitions of provisions for forming depots. This was opposed by the Catalonians as unnecessary among friends, urging that the city of Barcelona might be considered as a magazine, from which the forts could receive constant supplies, that the Spanish troops were no otherwise supplied. That to insist on such a measure would be offensive, and might be attended with serious consequences.—Here then was a parti-

cular ground for a quarrel, had there not been a more general cause,

We must be permitted to express our acknowledgments to the Editor of the Montreal Gazette, for the very flattering encomium, which he has been pleased to bestow on us, in his last number. It must be confessed that there is nothing so grateful to men who write for the public eye, as praise. It has been courted by the first wits of our Augustanage. He that has read the letters of Pope and Swift, with any attention, cannot fail of being struck with the frequent repetition of *Urna me*. It was a game which they played into each others hands, though with more sincerity and cordiality by the latter than the former. To snort at, instead of gratefully snuffing up proffered incense, would not only evince the churl, but would be setting ourselves up for a *rara avis*. We are, however, aware that it becomes us to take the eulogies of a brother editor *cum grano salis*; and to impute them more to the sympathies of the eulogist than to any deserts of our own.

We could be very well satisfied with the Editor's generous reproof to the "Englishman" did it not appear that something more is expected from ourselves.—The writer who adopts that counterfeit signature, from his egotism and dogmatic style of writing, we should take to be a man clothed with certain censorial authority, not confined to the district of Montreal, but extending to the extremities of the province, whose duty it is *ex officio*, to knock down all literary aspirers who have not sucked his mother's milk. His great misfortune is, that he has mistaken his weapon, having taken up a pen instead of a pottle or syringe. Should we be wrong in this idea, we can account for his interference with Quebec editors in no other way, than by supposing him to be attacked with so virulent a *cacothemes scribendi* that, not finding subjects, in Montreal, whereon to ease his itching, he is under the necessity of discharging his virus on us Quebeckers: A virus with which, God knows, we are more than sufficiently contaminated already, without the addition of a more southern contagion. The case is the more lamentable as we are not so destitute of common sagacity as not to perceive that the disease, however disguised, is not an English one. The lion's skin fits too ill to hide the irritation and malignity of the chafed and sore jackanapes. In despite of every veil "*Vera redit facies, dissimulata perit*." "The real face returns, the counterfeit is lost."

We have, for the present, but few words to give to the writers for the *Canadien*. It is cha- ritably to recommend to them to wear green spectacles, for the purpose of correcting and softening that jaundiced medium, through which they, in the vilest colors, so distortedly, view the deeds of others.

They may well boast and be proud of being British subjects. That liberty they so exultingly claim as a right, and which without delicacy or restraint, they so violently exercise, they well know they never would have enjoyed under a French government. Their manner of availing themselves of it, we can only liken to the jockey who, because he has a right to ride, makes the streets of the town and the roads of the country his riding school, for breaking restiff and unruly colts, to whose flings and throws passengers, of every denomination, must, of necessity, be indiscriminately exposed.

The flings and throws with which the writers in question freely indulge themselves, un-

der an English government, are excellently contrasted in the following lines of Cowper, on the manners of the French, under the reign of the Bourbons, which with as much justice, delineate what would be the conduct of these bespatterers under such a government.—

"The Frenchman, easy, debonaire, and brisk,
Give him his lass, his fiddle, and his frisk,
Is always happy, reign whoever may,
And laughs the sense of misery far away;
He drinks his simple beverage with a glee;
And, feasting on an onion and a crust,
We never feel th' electricity and joy
With which he shouts and carols—*Vive le Roy*,
Fill'd with as much true merriment and glee,
As if he heard his king say—slave, be free."

We have not been disappointed in our expectations on the article of Religion, from the *Canadien* and *Courier*. We were well aware how little was necessary to raise that cry.

Decency! Delicacy! Pudeur! Pure words indeed Mons. *L'Editeur of the Courier*! If, at the time he espies a mote in our eye, this youthful preacher, in turning his own eyes within, should find himself wholly free from impurities there, we are willing not only to stand re- proved, but may be disposed to think that the administration of any further *Mercurials* to him, may be unnecessary. In the hope of which we stop here.

On Tuesday last the Royal Newfoundland Regiment was reviewed by His Excellency the Com- mander in Chief, accompanied as on the preceding day. His Excellency expressed the great satisfac- tion he felt on the military appearance, regularity and exact discipline evinced by the regiment, for which much credit is due to the adjutant.

A DOUBLE ENTENDRE.

A city fop, with haughty walk,
Would often o'er the Battery stalk—
One day, in boots that might surpass
The reflexivity of glass,
When stepping o'er our Mountain street,
A pup came barking at his feet;
A stander by observ'd the play,
And wonder'd why the pup should bay,
A boy replied, with wit acute,
"He sees a puppy in the boot." D.

DIED.—On the 14th inst. ROBERT BRY- DON, Esq. of this city.

On Wednesday morning, suddenly in the street, — LAFORME, hair-dresser.

The mean of the Thermometer, for the past week at 8 o'clock, A. M. is 60, 61, 68, 60, 59, 54, 55.

WANTED.

As a house-keeper to a single gentleman, in a very pleasant part of the town, a smart, clever, middle aged woman. As this is a most eligible place, the advertiser thinks himself entitled to be a little particular—She must be of a patient, calm, forbearing temper; for the advertiser being a bat- chelor, advancing in years, though of a peaceable disposition, dislikes contradiction, and has been accustomed to have his own way. She must be of discreet conduct, respectful in her manners, and used to watch hens in laying. She must be clean, tidy, an early riser, and skilled in making gravy. She must not take snuff, nor chew tobacco. If she smokes, she must carry her pipe out of doors: If

she drinks, she must buy her own liquor and drink it in her bed: She must not cough to be heard, not talk aloud, nor collect her cronies in the kitchen. N. B. Must insist (against the current fashion) on her wearing petticoats. Direct for C. D. batchelor, &c.

The crime of suicide is so frequent in Paris, that a Pamphlet has been lately published in that city, entitled, "*Every Man His Own Hangman*!"

PORT OF QUEBEC, ARRIVED.

- August 23.—Brig Crosby, Shipley, from Dublin, 8 weeks passage, addressed to Messrs. Pater- son, Grant and Co, cargo 4 bales of Goods and ballast.
- 24.—Brig Nerina, Wilson, from London, 8 weeks and ten days passage, addressed to Government, cargo Ordnance Stores — Passengers capt. McDonald, 10th R. V. B. and 6 more officers and servants
- 25.—Ship Reliance, Wiley, from Deptford, 57 days passage, addressed to Messrs. An- derson and Co. cargo army provisions.— Passengers, capt. Turner and four more.
- Brig Nancy, Davis, from St. John's New- foundland, sailed 30th July, addressed to Mr. Winter, cargo pitch and tar.
- 26.—Ship Watt, Snowdon, from Liverpool, 49 days passage, addressed to Messrs. Hoyle, Henderson and Gibb, cargo salt and other merchandize.
- Ship Pomona, Bienvenu, from Dublin, 10 weeks passage, addressed to Messrs. P. Bre- haut & Co. in ballast.
- Ship Transfer, Moore, from London, 10 weeks passage, addressed to H. Usborne, esq. in ballast.
- Brig Lapzig, Compton, from London, 64 days from Torbay, addressed to Messrs. Mure and Jolliffe, cargo merchandize.

THEATRE.

BY COMMAND OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL,

On WEDNESDAY Evening, August 31st, 1808, will be presented a celebrated COMEDY called the

HEIR AT LAW:

Written by George Colman, the younger, author of The Mountaineers, Poor Gentleman, &c. With the original Epilogue, by the Cha- racters.

To which will be added the favorite Farce of THE SPOILED CHILD.

BOXES, to Non Subscribers, 5s. 6d.—Upper Boxes, for this night, 5s.—and Gallery 1s. 8d DOORS open at six and performance to begin precisely at seven o'clock

Subscribers and Gentlemen who take places in the Boxes are requested to send for their Tickets before six o'clock on Play-day and their Servants at six o'clock to keep places.

PROFILE LIKENESSES,

TAKEN in a superior style, for fifteen pence; and LIKENESSES of every des- cription taken, as usual, at Mr. CROM- WELL's Painting Rooms, no. 2 Basse-bleet, Quebec, August 29, 1808.

FOR CHARTER,
To Liverpool, Clyde, Leith or any port
in Scotland.



THE Brig MORTON, one hundred and thirty five tons register, a fast sailer and very burthensome.—Apply to Capt. HARDIE, on board, or to WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

WANTED TO CHARTER,



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

FREIGHT FOR LONDON.



THE Ship OXENHOPE Capt. Thompson will commence loading in a few days, and will sail with or without convoy. For Freight apply to Messrs. BRUCE and ANDERSON at Montreal or to DAVID ANDERSON & Co. Quebec, 25th July, 1808.

FOR CHARTER



TO any port in GREAT BRITAIN or IRELAND, the Brig BOUNTIFUL, Capt. Harrison, 200 tons Register will be ready to take in a cargo in three or four days. Apply to DAVID ANDERSON & Co. Quebec, 23d July, 1808.

FREIGHT FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE Brig RUBY, Capt. Clapham, will commence loading at Montreal in a few days. For Freight apply to Messrs. BRUCE & ANDERSON at Montreal or to DAVID ANDERSON & Co. Quebec, 23 July, 1808.

FREIGHT FOR GREENOCK.



THE Brig ALFRED, Capt. Jackson, will commence loading at Montreal in a few days. For Freight apply to Messrs. BRUCE & ANDERSON at Montreal or to DAVID ANDERSON & Co. Quebec, 25 July, 1808.

NOTICE.

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

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

PIERRE BUREAU, St. Anne La Perade, May 11, 1808.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on FRIDAY next, the ad prox. at the Subscriber's Room:—

TEN Crates well assorted Pots and Bowls, Five Crates ditto Mugs, Three Casks Roll Brimstone, Three Ton Square and Rod Iron, Two Casks Whitening, Seven Casks Salmon, Herring and Mackrel, Three Bales Woollens, Sail Twine, and a variety of other articles.

ALSO,

A handsome Bay Horse, Sale to begin precisely at one o'clock. THOMAS AYLWIN, A. & B. Quebec, 27th Aug. 1808.

PAR ENCAN,

Seront vendus, VENDREDI prochain, le ame du prochain mois, à la Chambre du Sous signé:

DIX Paniers de Pots et Bolles, bien assortis, Cinq ditto de Mogges, Trois Quarts de Soufre en batons, Trois Tonneaux de Fer en barres et baguettes, Deux Quarts de Blanc de Céruse, Sept Quarts de Saumons, Harengs et Maque-reaux, Trois Bilots d'Etoffes, Fil à Voile, et une variété d'autres articles.

AUSSI,

Un beau CHEVAL. La Vente commencera à une heure précise. THOMAS AYLWIN, E. & C. Québec, 27 Août, 1808.

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

JOSEPH CRAVEN,

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

N^o 50 Sault au Matelot Street nearly opposite Mr. Gray's Auction Room. Quebec, 27th June, 1808.

FOR SALE,

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

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

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

JAMES ROSS,

Quebec, 2th August, 1808.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES.

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

ADVERTISEMENT.



A S DOCTOR HOLMES removing to Gordon Street, to the House lately occupied by Mrs. LYND, he intends disposing of his house in St. Joseph

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

Quebec, 30th July, 1808.

FOR SALE

At WILLIAM HENDERSON'S Cabinet and Upholstery Ware-House N^o. 2 St. Joseph street.

A FEW gentlemen's tool chests.—ALSO, B. rometers and Thermometers. Quebec, 22d August, 1808.

J. REID, CONFECTIONER,

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

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

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

LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE.

Quebec, July 16, 1808.

BY PRIVATE SALE,

CONSIDERABLY under the current price, at the Subscriber's Store—120 Pieces of Irish Linens from 3s. 6d. to 18d. sterling cost, 15 chests of best Tea, with a variety of other articles.

Quebec, July 18, 1808. JA: GRAY,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

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

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR

THOMAS GARY,

No. 3, St. Lewis street.

AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE,

N^o 19, Buade-street.