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[No. 9.]

BURLINGTON RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Burlington, in the County of Chittenden and State of Vermont, held on the second day of February inst. pursuant to warning, for the purpose of deliberating upon the present alarming situation of our country.

DANIEL FARRAND, Esquire, chosen Moderator.

Voted, That a committee of five be chosen, to draw up and present to the meeting, for the consideration of the inhabitants, certain Resolutions to be adopted upon the subject of the Embargo—

Thereupon, Samuel Hitchcock, Elnathan Keyes, Daniel Farrand, David Russell and Stephen Pearl, Esquires, were chosen of that committee.

The meeting then adjourned one hour; at which time the meeting being opened, the committee reported the following Resolutions, which were read and adopted UNANIMOUSLY.

Resolved, That the ultimate end of all legitimate government is the preservation of the nation, securing to the members of it personal safety and the peaceable possession and enjoyment of property and reputation.—These objects are so clearly and explicitly delineated in the constitution of this and of the United States, that whenever the citizens are oppressed by the measures of government, it furnishes strong ground to believe, that it arises from the *weakness or wickedness* of those in whom the powers of government are vested.

Resolved, That it is the right and the indispensable duty of the citizens of the U. States, at all times to watch with vigilance and attention, every attack upon the constitution of our government, whether made by those who govern, or those who are deputed to obey.

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that some of the late measures of the general government, present sufficient cause of alarm to all considerate men, to be at their post, and ready to repel with manly firmness every violation of our rights as citizens and freemen.

Resolved, That a review of these measures fills the mind with surprise and regret, inasmuch as Congress, under a pretence of saving our Committee from depredations, have totally destroyed it, by laying an embargo, and fortifying it with additional acts, until it amounts to almost a non-intercourse with all foreign nations. And we have seen with increasing surprise and indignation, the proclamation of the President, declaring this section of the

Union in a state of insurrection and conspiracy against law, in consequence of an attempt of a few individuals to evade those laws. And to add insult to injury, armed troops have been stationed among us, in a time of profound peace, to the terror of many of our good and peaceable citizens. But all these grievances have been borne, hoping and believing that the constitution of our country would be respected, and redress find through the laws. But instead of relief, to our astonishment we have seen a law of Congress, approved by the President of the United States, the 9th of January last, which we can view in no other light than a systematic attack upon some of our most sacred rights, as secured to us by the constitution of this and the U. States.

By the 11th article of our Bill of Rights, it is declared, "that the people have a right to hold themselves, their houses, papers and possessions, free from search or seizure, and therefore warrants without oath or affirmation first made, affording sufficient foundation for them, and whereby any officer or messenger may be commanded to search suspected places, or to seize any person or persons, his, her or their property, not particularly described, are contrary to that right and ought not to be granted." These sacred and inviolable rights are farther confirmed and guaranteed by the 6th section of the amendments to the constitution of the United States, which also declares that "the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized." By the act aforesaid, the powers vested in the President and those in subordination to him, are totally incompatible with those rights, and a direct attack on our once boasted happy constitution.

Resolved, That in our opinion, these measures are dictated, not by the free voice of the respectable part of the community, but by the temporizing policy of men, whom we have reason to fear, are devoted to the intrigues of some foreign power.

Resolved, That the spirited opposition to the passage of the above law, by the minority in Congress, is a sure pledge of their patriotism and merits the unqualified approbation of all friends to the independence of our common country.

Resolved, That the oath to support the con-

stitution of the United States, impels every freeman taking the same, to use all lawful means to suppress the usurpation imposed by the above law; and while we pledge ourselves to support with our lives and fortunes the constitution of our own state and of the U. States, and the laws made pursuant thereto, we deem it proper to declare, and we do most solemnly declare, that in the opinion of this meeting, the powers vested in the executive officers to carry the above act into execution, are hostile to civil liberty, and a violation of some of the fundamental principles of that government, which cost so much blood and treasure to obtain.

Resolved, That in our opinion, from the public documents which we have seen, our differences with Great Britain might have been settled by fair negotiation, had our administration been so disposed; and that we deprecate a war with that nation, as an evil next in magnitude to those which we now suffer.

Resolved, That it be expedient to consult with our fellow citizens of this and the neighboring States, upon such measures, as shall be the most likely to relieve us from these evils, and that a committee of correspondence be chosen for that purpose.

Resolved, That Daniel Farrand, Samuel Hitchcock and David Russell, Esquires, be the above committee.

DANIEL FARRAND, Moderator,
STEPHEN PEARL, }
NATHAN SMITH, } Selectmen.

A true transcript from the Records,
Attest, GEO. ROBINSON, Town Clerk.

SPIRIT OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

KIENE, N. H. JAN. 28.

On Thursday, we had one of the largest meetings ever held in this town.—Lockart Willard, Esq. was chosen Moderator, and on motion a committee of three was appointed to draft sundry resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. An adjournment then took place for one hour; at the expiration of which, the Committee presented the following. The meeting was addressed by S. Newcomb and F. Alexander, Esqs. in favor of the Resolutions.—After which on motion, the Clerk read the new Embargo Law, and the question to accept the Resolutions passed *unanimously*.

WHEREAS all legitimate government is derived from the people, and is instituted for

their benefit, and as protection and allegiance are reciprocal.

Resolved, That rulers are the agents of the people, and to them at all times responsible for their conduct in office; that whenever they become regardless of the general good, the supreme object to be pursued, and not only abandon, but wantonly violate the trust reposed in them, the obligation of the citizens to obedience ceases, and the power reverts to the people, in whom the ultimate authority resides.

Resolved, That it is always the right and in seasons of national peril, when their liberties are invaded, and the end of their union perverted, the indispensable duty of the people, peaceably to assemble, and respectfully express their opinion on the measures and policy of their rulers; and to devise and adopt such steps as the public exigencies may demand.

Resolved, That the act laying an Embargo, unlimited in its duration, by which our trade and commerce are destroyed; the principal sources of public revenue, dried up, and the people deprived of the fruit of their labors, is unauthorized by the constitution, and not required by any emergency of the time; that it is unequal in its operation, subversive of the rights of freemen, and destructive of the best interests of the country.

Resolved, That the act, making further provisions for enforcing the Embargo, is a gross and manifest violation of the second and nineteenth articles of the Bill of Rights of this State, and of the fourth and fifth articles, a mandatory of the Constitution of the United States, and assumes powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution thereof; depriving us of the natural and unalienable rights of acquiring, preserving and protecting property, subjecting our houses to be searched and property to be seized, without legal process, establishing a system of domiciliary vexation, tyrannical and unjust, placing our liberties and property at the mercy of the Executive, and the suspicions of mercenary dependants.

Resolved, That we view with extreme apprehension, the organization of a military force, great beyond example, in our country, whose destination is wholly concealed from the people, when at peace with all nations, and when no war that can endanger the safety of our shores need be dreaded; and that we have reason to believe that its object is, not to repel foreign aggression, but to break down the spirit of the nation, and to serve as the obsequious and wretched instrument of domestic oppression and tyranny.

Resolved, That the sentiments expressed by the Legislature of this State in their late adulterous Address to the President of the United States, are not the sentiments of the majority of their constituents, as unequivocally manifested in their recent elections; but are wholly repugnant to their feelings and interests.

Resolved, That our warmest gratitude is due to the honest and independent minority in Congress, who, unawed by political intolerance, have, with a becoming spirit, and laudable zeal, supported the liberties of the peo-

ple in opposition to an assumed despotism.

Resolved, That it is our fixed purpose to concur with our brethren generally in any just and proper measures to avert our impending ruin, to resist the constitution, and maintain the integrity of the union.

Attest,

JOHN PRENTIS.

Town Clerk

MASSACHUSETTS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TUESDAY, JAN. 31.

Patriotic Memorials.—Petitions and Memorials from the towns of

Boston,	Fallowell,
Brewster,	North Yarmouth,
Beverly,	Newburyport,
Rowley,	Haley,
Plymouth,	Gloucester,
Portland,	South Haley,
Bath,	Augusta,
Orland,	Lynn,
Seaford,	Wells,
Sanford,	Vassalborough and
Brunswick,	Wiscasset,

Praying for the intervention of the Legislature to relieve them from the injuries suffered from the Embargo Laws; were read and committed.

* * * Many of these memorials are able and highly spirited productions.

"SPIRIT OF '75."

The meeting of the inhabitants of the town of Newburyport, who are not required by law to do military duty, held at the Town House, Jan. 20th, 1839, at two o'clock, P. M.

Voted, Col. JOHN GREENLEAF, Moderator.

Voted, That Messrs. Thomas Porter, John Greenleaf, Michael Hodge, jr., Daniel Burnham, and John Fitz, be a committee to make such arrangements as may appear necessary, to organize those persons who are not subject to military duty, under the laws of the Commonwealth, and who are disposed to hold themselves in readiness to support the Constitution of their country, and defend their rights and privileges; and that they report at the adjournment of this meeting.

Voted, To adjourn this meeting, to Tuesday evening next, 24th instant, then to meet at the Hall of the Bank, at six o'clock, P. M.

Then met, according to adjournment.

Voted, To accept the following report of the Committee.

Considering it a great and essential object, that in times of peculiar danger every free citizen should be prepared to defend his personal right and liberties, and to maintain the constitution of his country—We whose names are hereunto subscribed, being exempted from military duty by the laws of the Commonwealth, do adopt the following regulations, and pledge ourselves punctually and minutely to obey them.

1st. Every subscriber shall within ten days, if possible, from the time of subscribing, be provided with a good musket, bayonet, belt, and scabbard, cartridge box, and twenty-four

rounds of ball cartridges, suited to his musket, and shall keep the same in some safe and convenient place in his dwelling house.

2d. A committee shall be appointed to visit the houses of the subscribers and inspect their arms and accoutrements, at least once in three months—and the first inspection shall be within a month from this meeting.

Voted, A committee of ten to solicit subscribers to the articles of agreement:—Wm. Col. Greenleaf, Maj. Perkins, Jos. Brown, Nathaniel Koss, jun., Nathaniel Wyer, Capt. Rollins, John Fitz, Moses Somerby, D. Somerby, and Ebenezer Gunoison, were respectively chosen.

The above agreement is signed by between two and three hundred of the most respectable inhabitants in town; many of whom took an active part in achieving the independence, which they are resolved to maintain.

SAINT JOHN, N. B. DEC. 12.

During the last fortnight prosecutions have been carrying on before two Magistrates of this County under the act of Assembly for "the more effectual prevention of Desertion from His Majesty's forces" against several persons for harboring, concealing and assisting Baldwin, Lennan and McEvoy, the three Deserters from the 101st Regiment, who have been lately condemned for the murder of Capt. Tilton, * and we understand, the result has been the conviction of Elizabeth Wade, wife of Peter Wade, of this City, Taylor, Timothy Tobin, a journeyman Taylor working in Wade's shop, and Hannah Wise, wife of William Wise of the Parish of Portland—Mn. Wade and Tobin in the penalty of sol. each under the 2d section of the Law for harbouring, concealing and assisting the Deserters, and Mrs. Wade in the several penalties of sol. and of 5s. under the 2d and 3d sections of the Law, as well for harbouring and assisting the Deserters, as for receiving Regimental necessaries from them. Although there was evidence against Wise himself upon which he could be legally convicted yet from the circumstances that transpired in the course of the investigation, and from the dying declarations of the two unhappy sufferers, there is no reason to doubt, that he and his wife were the principal means of bringing them to their melancholy end, by encouraging their desertion in the first instance, and promising to assist them in effecting it.

For it appeared that Wise had actually engaged to conduct them to the American lines, and had received from them at the reward of his proffered assistance, a watch, all the money they could collect, and sundry articles of clothing and regimental necessaries, which they were prevailed upon to steal for the purpose, and which have since been found in his house, although in the end he treacherously deceived them and altogether failed in his engagements; his wife indeed supplied them with provisions for some days after their desertion—It is to be regretted that under this state of facts there is

* Baldwin and Lennan were executed on the 23d ult. and died very penitent.

not legal evidence enough to bring such daring offenders to trial on a charge of a much more serious nature. Mrs. Wade and Tobin, were convicted for concealing the deserters and supplying them with clothing and provisions a day and a night in Wade's barn, it appeared that Wade himself during the whole of this time was intoxicated, and there being no evidence of his knowledge of the fact, although his previous intimacy with some of the deserters, and particularly his frequent reception and entertainment of Baldwin at his house, were fully established. Tobin, for want of effects whereon to levy the penalty, has been committed to goal for three months.

From the foregoing circumstances there is too much reason to apprehend that all the former deserters from this Regiment, since it has been in this province, have been encouraged and assisted by some base unworthy characters in our own community, of whom, however it is to be hoped there are but few, and every loyal subject must feel it to be his duty to use his utmost endeavours to discover and bring to condign punishment such profligate offenders. Had no such encouragement and assistance been given in the present instance, the life of a valuable member of society would probably have been saved, and the unfortunate culprits, instead of incurring by their crimes a premature and ignominious death, might have long continued with honor and credit to themselves, good subjects and brave soldiers in the service of their King and country.

We understand that Major O'MALLEY, who with the most laudable promptitude and zeal prosecuted the above offenders to conviction, and to whom one moiety of the penalties recovered was consequently due, has, with his characteristic liberality and humanity, generously bestowed the whole that he was entitled to receive upon the aged widow of the unfortunate Tilton, who fell a sacrifice in the discharge of his public duty.

Shelburne, Dec. 21. The sloop Sally of Yarmouth, Healy, master, foundered off the Seal Islands, on the 13th inst. and 'tis feared that all on board perished. A sloop from Halifax, for this place, is also missing.

January 2. The sloop above mentioned was lost on the 30th ult. off the Ragged Islands—Poor Milby, his Son, Mr. M'Nutt, D. Cameron, G. Woods, all perished."

From a Liverpool paper of the 23d Nov. 1808.

STATE OF TURKEY.—It is supposed that Mr. Adair has arrived at Constantinople, and been well received by the new Turkish government. Mustapha Baractar the grand visier, is a man of uncommon firmness and great sagacity. In the low and degraded state to which Turkey was reduced, we did not expect that such a man would have been found. We imagined that the government had nearly reached its dissolution, and every man in Europe was prepared to see it follow the fate of Poland, without however making the struggles that that country did before it breathed its last, and certainly without being entitled to the same

pity and respect.—But there are points of depression and humiliation, which nations as well as individuals no sooner touch than they return to efforts of courage and firmness, and achieve, at once, their regeneration. They emerge as it were by a miracle from the gulph of despondency, and are buoyed up to the highest point of practical vigour.—Mustapha Baractar appears to be a man well qualified to be the restorer of his country—he knows the vices that have debilitated the Turkish government, and he has the fortitude and the courage that are necessary for the work of reformation—that which should have contributed to the strength and defence of the government has been the prime cause of its decay and of those intestine commotions which were gradually paving the way for its final ruin. The Janissaries were the real governors of the country and disposed of the crown as it suited their pleasure and their caprice—loose in their discipline as in their morals, brave but not possessed of that constancy and patience which are such necessary concomitants of courage, capable of making the most desperate attacks in battle, but easily dispirited by defeat; these troops were infinitely more terrible to their own country than to a foreign enemy. Mustapha Baractar seems determined to begin with them, and to make them adopt that mode of discipline which other nations have adopted, but which the Janissaries have hitherto invariably resisted. From the distant provinces he has drawn large bodies of troops towards the capital, and seems determined to rely upon them for assisting him in his designs of internal reform, and for making head against the Russians, should the latter evince any hostile disposition. If Mr. Adair has reached Constantinople, we may safely pronounce that Mustapha wishes to make peace with this country.—Peace may easily be made. We have no difficult or delicate points to arrange. We may say to Turkey as we have said to Spain—determine to throw off the yoke of France, and we are from that moment at peace with you.—We are your friends, and the arms and the purse of Great Britain are open to you.

In viewing the situation of Turkey, and the sudden appearance of such a man as Mustapha, we are irresistibly impelled to exclaim, "What fortunate and unexpected conjunctures happen to nations!"—Of Bonaparte's intentions with respect to Turkey, there could be no doubt—as little doubt is there that they would ere this have been executed, had not his intention been fixed upon Spain. Whilst Spain has been resisting and defeating his troops, Mustapha has made his appearance upon the scene, and has the time to organize those means which may restore his country to its ancient splendour.—The resistance of Spain, therefore, has operated not only on the West, but in the East of Europe; and if Bonaparte invade his arms into Turkey, he may find there the same obstacle, he has met with in Spain—And thus, from two countries which seemed to have reached the last point of humiliation and degradation, may arise a spirit that shall rebuke his power, impose limits to his ambition and perhaps save the world.

Orders of his excellency lieutenant general sir John Moore to the British army on its march from Lisbon to Spain.

The commander of the forces trusts, that the troops on entering into Spain, will feel with him how much it is for their honour and advantage to maintain the high opinion, and cherish the good will which that brave and high-spirited people entertain towards the British nation.

The troops upon their march will generally be quartered upon the inhabitants. The Spaniards are a grave and orderly people, and extremely sober, but generous and warm in their tempers, and easily affronted by any insult or disrespect that is offered to them. They are grateful to the English and will receive their troops with kindness and cordiality.

This the general hopes will be met with equal kindness on the part of the soldiers, and that they will endeavor to accommodate themselves to their manners, be orderly in their quarters and not shock, by acts of intemperance, a people worthy of their attachment, whose efforts they are come to support, in the most glorious of causes—to free them from French bondage, and to establish their national liberty and independence.

Upon entering Spain as a compliment to the Spanish nation, the army will wear the red cockade in addition to their own. Cockades are ordered for this purpose for the non-commissioned officers, and more will be sent from Madrid, but in the mean time the officers are requested to provide themselves and to put them on when they pass the frontier.

The war against Spain requires the whole attention of Bonaparte. Blood he will not spare—no, no!—We think we see him collecting and concentrating his troops and his vengeance, on the summit of the Pyrenees, ready to fall upon Spain with his usual rapidity and violence. We think we see him, as Mr. Burke said of Hyder Ali, when he invaded the Carnatic, "compounding all the materials of fury, havoc, and desolation, into one black cloud, and hanging for a while on the declivity of the Pyrenean mountains." He will, if possible involve the plains of Spain in the same horrors in which that Indian conqueror involved the plains of the Carnatic. With what force and eloquence has Mr. Burke painted them! "I then," he says, and we cannot refrain from quoting his expressions, "then ensued a scene of woe, the like of which no eye had seen, no heart conceived, and which no tongue can adequately tell. All the horrors of war before known or heard of were mercy to that new havoc. A storm of universal fire blasted every field, consumed every house, destroyed every temple. The miserable inhabitants flying from their flaming villages, in part were slaughtered; others without regard to sex, to age, to the respect of rank, or sacredness of function, fathers torn from children, husbands from wives, enveloped in a whirlwind of cavalry, and amidst the goading spears of drivers, and the trampling of pursuing horses, were swept into captivity, in an unknown and hostile land. Those who were able to evade this

tempest, fled to the walled cities. But escaping from fire, sword, and exile, they fell into the jaws of famine."

Such are the miseries with which the rage of Bonaparte would overwhelm Spain—but he has other beings to deal with than Hyder had, he has Men and Patriots—men who love their country, and who are determined to defend it to the last extremity.

The best of Bonaparte's Generals are to be employed in Spain, Jourdan & Ney are there—but Massena is to be the chosen Chief, a man who will not be stopped in his career of slaughter by any "compunctious visitings,"—who will not spare either French or Spanish blood, to cement the Throne of the new Monarch, and who would feel no regret at making all that fine country one vast and horrible cemetery.—Such a man is Massena, and the selection of him unfolds at once to the Spaniards all the rage, and rancour, and vengeance of Bonaparte.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.

By the arrival of the dispatches brig Hamlet, Captain Rice, 53 days from Rio Janeiro and St. Salvador, we learn, that the ports of the Brazils were open to all powers in amity with the Prince Regent.—Our Consul, Mr. Hill who went out in the Hamlet, was received with the utmost cordiality. Passengers, Mr. King, and Mr. Bello, Secretary of Legation from Portugal who went out in the Hamlet to confer with the Prince Regent. Great rejoicings had taken place at Rio Janeiro, on account of the success of the Patriots of Spain over the French; and the place had in consequence, been illuminated three days and three nights. There was the most friendly disposition towards Americans at Rio Janeiro; at which place there were 15 British ships of the line, and many merchant ships. The Prince Regent and Royal Family were highly delighted with their new residence.

The Hamlet has brought out dispatches for government.

[The following extract from a late speech of the President of Nova Scotia, to the two branches of the Legislature of that province, shews how little idea is entertained there of war with the U. States.]—

"The present aspect of the subsisting hostilities, and of our various national relations, and the probability that the Government of the United States will be ultimately actuated by enlightened views for the welfare of their country, under the favor of Providence, and through his Majesty's energetic and successful exertions, seem to promise a continuance of the tranquility which we have hitherto enjoyed, and which affords to blessed a contrast to the calamities inflicted by the Almighty upon so large a portion of the world."

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, dated November 29, 1808.

"The demon of discord rules in this place with unvaried sway: neither rank nor age escapes her diabolical influence—more disputes take place here, than, perhaps, in any other city in

the world; for instance, on the 26th instant, Judge Moreau Lister insulted Counsellor Livingston in open court—a challenge followed, and the Judge publicly apologised to Mr. L.—On the 27th Mr. Grimes, district attorney of the United States, grossly abused the late Judge Workman, also, in open court, and threw an inkstand at him; the parties were committed to prison for contempt of court—the day after, Workman challenged Grimes who refused to fight, because, forsooth, he conceived W. "to be inimical to the government of the U. States;" Workman posted him as "a coward." And on the 29th instant, a duel was fought between Captain Many of the U. S. Artillery, and Lieutenant Wyndham of the same regiment, which fortunately did not prove fatal to either. So we go on—indeed since the late revolution in Spain, which has relieved us from apprehensions of a foreign attack, we have been involved in a continued series of intestine dispute."

The Emperor Napoleon, in answer to the address of M. Martin, Lutheran pastor, at Geneva, observes: "If any of my race, who may succeed me, shall forget the oath I have taken" (relative to the liberty of worship) "and misled by a false confidence, shall violate it, I here devote him to public animadversion, and I authorise you to give him the name of Nero." Humph! But what gentle name will Napoleon I. "authorise" posterity to give the man, who has made so many oaths of fidelity to Republicanism, and to so many different Religions, yet now adheres to neither? A question, indeed! Let the Emperor settle it with Mons. Posterity as he can.

New Secretary of State.—It is reported in high circles at Washington, that Mr. JEFFERSON has consented to serve as Secretary of State under President MADISON. It was hinted a year or two ago that he would do so, in the Intelligencer or Enquirer, we cannot at this moment recollect which. This event is certainly far from being an improbable one. MARK WHAT WE SAY—Freeman's Journal.

By a report of the secretary of state communicated to congress, enumerating the decrees of France and England affecting neutral rights, it appears that the first decree of France is dated May 3, 1793; and the first decree of England is dated the 5th of the following June.

The court of inquiry upon the convention of Cintra, was to resume its sittings at Chelsea college, on the 17th November. The following are the witnesses that were proposed to be examined:—

Lieutenant-general Sir A. Wellesley, major-general J. Murray, Major-general B. C. Ferguson, major-general Nightingale, major-general Spencer, Major-general Sir H. Burrard, lieutenant-colonel Torrens, Lieutenant colonel Browne, major Tucker, major Carmichael.

By appealing to official documents we find—

That in a period of 30 years the population of this country has increased from 2,650,000 to 5,156,000.

That the dwelling houses had in the same period increased from 650,000 to 1,225,000.

That the improved land has risen from 21,000,000 to 39,400,000 acres.

That the average price per acre had risen from 2 to 6 doll. rs.

That the number of horses had increased from 600,000 to 1,200,000; and the horned cattle from 1,200,000 to 2,950,000.

That the merchant vessels had increased from 250,000 to 1,207,000.

That the exports had risen from 11 to 80 millions of dollars.

That the exports of domestic production had increased from nine to forty-nine millions.

And the export of foreign goods from one to thirty six millions.

That the natural revenues had increased in a period of twelve years from eight to thirteen millions of dollars—while the expenditures, making an allowance for the extinguishment of the principal of the debt, have been nearly stationary.

That the specie in circulation has risen in a period of twenty years from ten to seventeen millions. (Nat. Intel.

Account of the most successful method of treating the Yellow Fever in the island of St. Thomas. In a letter from Dr. Frederick Deilef Meyer, lately of that island, to Dr. Benjamin S. Barton.

From the Philadelphia Medical and Physical Journal, Vol. I.

In the year 1808, led by the observations concerning the happy effects of Olive Oil, in preventing and curing the plague of the Levant, that had been made by Baldwin in Alexandria (Egypt) and Fra Luigi, in Smyrna, I resolved to adopt the practice of these gentlemen. I thought myself authorized by analogy to do so; for the difference between the plague and yellow fever is far from being so great, as has been imagined.

I began the method with hopes of success; but my success was greater than I expected it would have been. I, therefore, deem it a duty to submit this method of treating the yellow fever to the attention and examination of medical practitioners.

When I was called to a patient in the beginning of the disease, I immediately ordered him to be rubbed all over the body with warm olive oil. This was applied by means of a sponge. I repeated the rubbing every two hours, until the perspiration began to break out; which frequently took place half an hour after the first rubbing.

When the perspiration was over, I found the patient without any fever; and, in general, the only symptom of disease that remained, was a vertigo.

I continued rubbing with the olive oil, three or four times a day; and the mixture of *oleum siccum* was given as many times in the same period.

In general, the cure of the patient was accomplished in seven or eight days.

The cases in which the preceding method proved ineffectual, were generally fatal.

JOHN ANDREW GORDIER.

This respectable and wealthy young man, was born at Jersey, in the early part of the eighteenth century, of inoffensive life and correct manners.

Having been attached for several years to a beautiful and accomplished young woman, in the island of Guernsey, he had surmounted the difficulties which always increase and strengthen the passion of love, and the day for leading his mistress to the altar at length was fixed.

After giving the necessary directions for the reception of his intended wife at the time appointed, in full health and high spirits, he sailed for Guernsey.

The impatience of love, on such an occasion, need not be described; hours were years, and a few leagues ten thousand miles. The land of promise at length appears; he leaps on the beach, and without waiting for refreshment, or his servant and baggage, sets out, alone and on foot for that house which he had so often visited.

The servant, who quickly followed, was surprised at being informed, that his master had not yet arrived; having waited in anxious expectation till midnight, the apprehensions of the lady and her family were proportionate to the poignancy of their feelings and the circumstances of the case: messengers were sent, at the dawn of day, to examine and inquire in different quarters, without success.

After days of dreadful suspense, and nights of unavailing anxiety, the body of the unfortunate Gordier, was at length discovered in a cavity among the rocks, disfigured with many wounds; but no circumstance appeared, on which to ground a suspicion, or even to hazard conjecture, concerning the perpetrator of so foul a murder. The regret of both families, for a good young man, thus cut off in the meridian of life and expectation, by a cruel assassin, was increased by the mystery in which it was enveloped; the anguish of the young lady, was not of a species which relieves itself by external effusion, and loud lamentation, she never shed a tear, "but let concealment, like a worm in the bud, feed on her damask cheek, she pin'd in thought."

Her virtues and her beauty having excited general admiration, the family, after a few years, was prevailed on to permit Mr. Galliard, a merchant of the island, to become her suitor; in hope that a second lover might gradually withdraw her attention from the lamented catastrophe of her first.

In submission to the wishes of her parents, but with repeated and strong declarations, that she never would marry Galliard, he was occasionally admitted; but the unhappy woman found it difficult to suppress a certain involuntary antipathy, which she always felt whenever he approached.

Such was the ardour of passion, or such the fascinating magic of her charms, repulsed only increased desire, and Galliard persisted in his unwelcome visits, frequently endearing, but in vain, to prevail on the unfortunate lady to accept a present from his hands.

It was remarked by her friends, that he was particularly urgent to present her with a beautiful trinket of expensive workmanship and valuable materials, which she positively and firmly refused, adding with a correctness of sentiment, and propriety of conduct, not always observed by women on such occasions, that it was base, dishonourable, and mean, to receive favours from a man whose hand she would never accept.

But Galliard, by earnestness, assiduity, and by exciting pity, the common resource of artful men, had won over the mother to second his wishes; in her desire to forward his suit, she had, during the night, fixed the trinket in question, to her daughter's watch-chain, and forbade her upon pain of maternal displeasure, to remove this token of unaccepted love.

The health of the fair mourner had been considerably impaired by her sufferings, and the mother of the murdered man, who had ever regarded her with the tenderest affection, crossed the sea to visit her, to offer her every consolation in her power, and what in such cases is always the most soothing consolation, to mingle tears with hers.

The sight of one so nearly related to her first, her only love, called forth a thousand melancholy ideas in her mind; she recounted many little incidents, which lovers only consider as important, to the old lady, who fondly enquired into, and anxiously listened to every minute particular concerning her beloved son.

It was during one of these conversations that the afflicted female sunk in a convulsion on the floor; and while her relations were conveying her towards a sofa, their terror was considerably augmented by observing, that the eyes of Mrs. Gordier were instantaneously caught by the glittering appendage to the lady's watch-chain, that well-known token of her son's affection, which, with a loud voice, frantic gesture, and disordered countenance, she declared her son had purchased, as a gift for his mistress, previous to his last departure from Guernsey.

With a dreadful look, in which horror, indignation, wonder, and suspicion were alternately mingled, she repeated this extraordinary circumstance, as well as the agitated state of her feelings would permit, to the victim of affliction, during the interval of a short recovery.

The moment the poor sufferer understood that the splendid toy she had hitherto so much despised, was once in the possession of Gordier, the intelligence seemed to plant new daggers in her heart; she made an effort to press it to her lips, her eyes, for a moment exhibited the wild state of madness, stung to its highest pitch, by the inveterate dart of conviction, then crying out, "Oh murderous villain!" she expired in the arms of an attendant.

After such a discovery, it seems scarcely necessary to unfold the circumstances of this mysterious assassination: Galliard, enamoured

of, and envying Gordier the possession of his mistress, had evidently way-laid him from the port, murdered, and plundered him of the trinket, hoping, that after his death, he might possess a jewel far more precious.

On being charged with the crime, he denied it, but with evident confusion and equivocation; and while the injured family were dispatching a messenger for the officers of justice, he confirmed his suspicions by suicide, and an impious letter left in his apartment.

These circumstances produced considerable surprise and alarm in both islands, and afforded Mr. Jephson materials for his splendid and elaborate tragedy, *Julia or the Italian Lover*, which I saw and perused with interest and approbation.

Yet a severe critic accuses him of introducing into his drama, persons, who, without at all forwarding the business of the piece, appear to be brought in merely to say fine things, and, instead of rousing attention, by strokes of nature and interesting incidents, of sickening the ear and eye by pompous sentimental dialogue, by *strut, whiskers, and gold fringe*.

Yet, after the paths of tragedy have been for ages so industriously explored, I cannot help allowing the author his degree of merit, as a successful treader in the footsteps of Shakespeare.

ANECDOTES.

A young apprentice to the shoe making business, lately asked his master, what answer he should make to the often repeated question, "does your master warrant his shoes?" Answer Tom! says the master, "Tell them that I warrant them to prove good; and if they do not I will make them good for nothing."

When Socini eloped from Florence to evade his engagements as professor of civil law there, and being taken and brought back, was committed to prison, he complained that a man of his eminence should undergo such a shameful punishment.—"You should remember," said Lorenzo, "that the shame is not in the punishment, but in the crime."

At the Old Bailey, in London, after the Recorder had passed sentence of transportation upon the Western Convicts, before they left the bar, one exclaimed, "she cared not, for he had now done his worst," and the whole party left the bar, and began singing "*Big, Bow, Wot,*" which was heard in full chorus until they were out of ear-shot.

An Inn keeper in Cork, (Ireland,) a short time since, actually broached a hog'shead of spirits with a red hot poker. The blunder nearly cost him his life, as he was burnt by the explosion.

A certain dashing young man of large fortune lost, the other evening, at a Subscription-house, at the well end of the town, eighty thousand pounds, a sum greater than his whole property would pay. The winner is a person of high rank. The unfortunate gambler gave another proof of his enterprising genius by

doubling the stakes; and by this hazardous manoeuvre he recovered his losses, and won a considerable sum of his antagonist.

OLD BAILEY,

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 12.

The Sessions commenced this day, before the Recorder of London, Baron Hotham, and Sir Allen Chambre.

The Panels for the Petty Juries of London and Middlesex being called over, a circumstance rather remarkable happened, with respect to one of the former, whose name, however honourable to his feelings the circumstance may be, we do not think it proper to mention. After answering to his name, he addressed the Court, and said, that he stood under circumstances so peculiar, that instead of being summoned upon the Panel as a juror, his place should have more properly been as a prisoner at the bar, to answer a charge of the most heinous nature made against him, openly and publicly. It was a charge of the heinous crime of perjury. To vindicate his character, he had appealed to a British jurisdiction, by an action against the person who had made the charge; but until his character should be completely vindicated from the foul stigma of such a charge, he presumed the Court would be of opinion, as he was, that he must be ineligible to perform the sacred office of a British Juror.

The Recorder answered, that by the high sense of honour and delicacy the Gentleman had now shewn, he had evinced feelings and principles not little likely to characterise a man capable of the heinous crime to which he had alluded. However, the Court should be extremely sorry to deride, that such an idea should go forth to the public, as that the mere unsubstantiated charge of a crime, however heinous, should be admitted in a British Court of Justice, to incriminate a man, in all other respects eligible, from discharging the sacred office of a British Juror. He could not, therefore, admit the Gentleman's objection against his own competence, however honourable that objection was to his own delicacy and feelings.

The Gentleman replied, that the person, who made the charge was now in open Court, summoned upon the Panel as he was, and liable to be sworn upon the same Jury; what then, he would ask, might be the consequence in any difference of opinion, arising upon any verdict?

The Recorder answered, that the Court would take care to prevent the occurrence of such a circumstance.

NEW ILLUSTRATIONS

OF THE

CHARACTER OF BONAPARTE.

Since the commencement of Bonaparte's revolutionary career, no paper of any description has appeared in Europe, calculated to produce so general and so deep an impression upon mankind as the "Narrative of Cevallos." Even the letters and documents given to the world by Pius VII. only a few months ago, though they display his impious and brutal violence, as well as his injustice and outrages towards the Head of the Catholic Church and Religion, yet do not present a picture of such turpitude and perfidy as his conduct towards the Kings of Spain. In the treatment both of CHARLES and FERDINAND, no less than of the unfortunate MARIA LOUISA, wife of the one and mother

of the other of those Princes, Napoleon seems to have trampled on the most sacred rights of human nature, and to have violated all "the charities of father, son and brother," yet do we conceive that his very crimes and enormities were in some measure necessary to produce their own cure. Never would the whole Spanish people have risen, like one man, against this scourge and disgrace of our species, never would the energies of that great nation have burst forth as they have done, if the obdurate atrocity of their enemy had not kindled in every bosom the sacred flame of loyalty, piety and patriotism! But Bonaparte's hour of trial and account evidently approaches, though with slow and measured steps. We have always maintained even when his power seemed most uncontrollable, that he was to be combated as much by moral as by military weapons; by the pen no less than by the bayonet. Now that he may be considered as far less formidable than he was before his attempt on Spain, the affecting details of CEVALLOS will find a ready access to every heart and to every understanding. It cannot be too much disseminated over every part of the Continent, or translated into many languages. Translations into French and German should be instantly sent to Holland, Italy, Switzerland, and Germany; even in Denmark, Russia and Turkey, their effect will be incalculable. Now that this awful Usurper and Conqueror is 'shorn of his beams,' the very literati of Leipsic, who, not two years ago, raised him to divine honors, and placed him among the constellations, will be the first to perceive their own degradation, as well as to appreciate the Corsican Emperor. CEVALLOS will pursue him wherever he moves, and attend him in all his expeditions, like the envenomed shirt of NESSUS.

FROM A LATE N. YORK PAPER.

We are authorized to inform the public that the Steam Boat built by Mr. Stevens last summer will be in readiness to ply as a passage boat between New York and New Brunswick the instant the navigation between these places shall be freed from ice.

We have the pleasure also to announce that Mr. S. is now engaged in constructing engines and machinery, and in building two more boats to be propelled by steam which he expects to have completed by the 1st. of June next. These vessels are designed to run as passage boats between Trenton and Philadelphia, and between Philadelphia, and New Castle.

The brave Dutch admiral Van Tromp, who was a large heavy man, was challenged by a thin active French officer, 'We are not upon equal terms with rapiers (said Van Tromp,) but call upon me to-morrow morning, and we will adjust the affair better.' When the Frenchman called, he found the Dutch admiral bestirring a barrel of gun powder: 'There is room enough for you (said Van Tromp,) at the other end of the barrel; sit down, there is a much and as you were the challenger, give fire.' The Frenchman was a little thunderstruck at this terrible mode of fighting; but as the Dutch admiral told him he would fight no other way, terms of accommodation ensued.

QUEBEC, FEBRUARY 27, 1809.

THERE being nothing new, from Europe, since our last, we have nothing better to offer, on the subject of Spain and Portugal, than our most fervent prayers for the successful overthrow of their tyrannic invader.

There is something peculiar in the nature of this conflict. The struggle is not for independence only, but it is the last effort, for preventing the power of the Roman church from being totally annihilated on the continent of Europe, Spain and Portugal being the only nations, who, at this day, think the papal supremacy worth contending for. But the prominent feature in this contention is, that the last resource of that church, and from which only it derives efficient aid is, a protestant power, G. Britain. With G. Britain for their support, Spain and Portugal have some chance for coming off conquerors. Without Great Britain, whatever might have been their spirit, the arm of their strength would have sunk nerveless at the outset.

In the United States things still hang in doubt. The democratic cry of war with G. Britain, is that of the yelping cur at the full-grown lion.

The long-tried artillery of the pen and the tongue having failed to drive G. Britain from the ocean, or to intimidate her into the relinquishment of those maritime rights which the times make it necessary to assert, the mighty Jefferson now talks of having recourse, tremble reader! to the equipment of four frigates. Yes, *our* mighty frigates. What will become of us? Alas! then G. Britain, after all her captures and annihilations of the numerous fleets of the ancient European powers, yield, at last, the trident to the all-powerful navy of this new republic? Forbid it Neptune! No, rather let one english 74 come into contact with this tremendous force, and, at one broad side, send them cowering to the land of shades; or compel them with palid hands and trembling hearts, to haul down their tarnished stripes, and add to the power they so weakly brave as an enemy, instead of wisely looking to it as a friend and protector.

The democrats talk much of Canada, and seem to be troubled with the itch of paying us a visit. They surely cannot have forgot that General Montgomery died, remarkably died, in consequence of this very disorder, by means of certain pills judiciously and opportunely administered to him. The mode of administering which is, at this day, much improved.

But supposing the taking of Canada practicable, after the foretaste they have had of the New Orleans territory, we cannot think that the yankey appetite would be very keen for a Canadian State, to be added to their constellated union. An union already too much weakened and distracted by the unmanageable number, extent and dissimilarity of its various ramifications.

At our last, appearances seemed to indi-

cate that the embargo would terminate with the reign of the philosopher of Monticello. This we should consider as an event calculated rather to call up our sorrow than our joy, both as an Englishman and an editor. As an Englishman, because it would enable the Americans to divide with us that trade which we, at present, at least as far as the different governments can restrain it, enjoy alone. If this looks like jealousy of a rival, we beg leave to observe that our language is not to be considered as the language of Mr. Canning or of the British government, but our own.—As an editor—because when things go on smoothly and satisfactorily, we can expect no news of conflicting parties, or of bloody noses to amuse our readers with. Without revolutions or insurrections or sanguinary battles, what is the worth of a news paper? These things being considered, it becomes matter of consolation to us that the prospect of the embargo being raised, does not appear, at present, quite so near as the month of March. It being now thought that it will linger to the month of May, the period of the meeting of the new Congress. In the mean time, dire, we expect, will be the contention, and dreadful the conflict, between the *Pro* and the *Con*, while warmly sheltered within his red velvet breeches, under the roof of Monticello, the retired philoso, her will calmly listen to the distant murmurings of the storm, he has so jacobinically raised, among the starving *Sans culottes*.

If any thing be meant by names, Mr. Jefferson has considerably lowered his tone, in his overtures to Great Britain. His dispatch vessel is no longer the *Hornet*, the *Wasp* or the *Revenge*. The last was the *Hope*, and now it is the *Pacific*.

Extract of a letter from Three Rivers.

"There is a person here in king models, to have iron machinery cast, at the Foundry belonging to Messrs. Monro & Bell, for a Steam boat, to begin its career in May, from Montreal.

There was cast, at the same Foundry, last week, the patent Irons, for a cut nail manufactory, to go by water, in lieu of the hand.

The Inhabitants, in the settlements on the St. Francis, are obliged to procure sleighs from La Baie and Nicolet, to go to Ascot, to fetch their produce from thence, as the wind falls of last summer prevent their coming in double sleigh. In the summer they had no road."

A subscription is on foot, in this town, for raising 2000l. for building a Kirk; the greater part is already subscribed for. There is something remarkable in the sites of the English church and of the intended Kirk. The first has the Court-house for its nearest neighbour. The last will have the new gaol. We hope these singular associations are not made for the purpose of verifying the trite maxim, The nearer the church the farther from God.

Advice has been received in town of the arrival of the *Ewette*, captain Patterson, at Falmouth, on the 28th Nov. She was one of the vessels under the convoy of the *Iphigenia*, which sailed from this port on the 29th October. It is said that the *Ewette* was only nineteen days out from Bic.

The London Courier of the 16th Nov. announces under the War Office head, the death of General Lord DORCHESTER, late Governor of this province.

In the letter of APODEMUS, in our last,

Line 9—for creptam, read crepidam,

— 21—for polite, read politic.

The above *Errata* was set for our last number; but, among a quantity of surplus matter, overlooked, in making up the pages.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, Quebec, 14th Feb. 1809.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:

Edmund Burke, Esq. Auditor of the Province of Lower Canada, in the room of Thomas Fargues, Esq. Commission dated 3d February.

Louis Guillet, Gent. a Notary Public, do, do do.

George Kitchin, Esq. a Justice of the Peace for the District of Montreal, by do, of 10th do.

Christopher Carter, Robert Jones, and George Kitchin, Esqs. Justices of the Peace for the District of Three Rivers, by do, 10th do. — Also to try causes under the Statute of 23 George III. cap. 15. in the Parish and Seignior of Sorel by respective commissions, dated 15th February.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, by the Rev. Mr. S. J. Moon, M.A., Capt. ENSOR, of the ship Select, to Miss ELIZA GEORGE, of this city.

The State of the Thermometer, for the two last weeks, at eight o'clock, A. M. is 2, 3, 7, 3, 16, 23, -3, 12, 18, 16, -5, 16, 23, 12.

Recommendation.—Dr. Fothergill has during the last month, cured numerous poor persons applying to the Westminster, and the Western Dispensaries for relief under rheumatic complaints, by giving eight or ten drops of Fowler's solution of arsenic and eight drops of laudanum in any convenient menstruum three times a day. This medicine has succeeded in very severe chronic cases, when the different combination of bark, gualiacum, opium, mercury and antimony have proved ineffectual.

Singular request.—A worthy and wealthy tradesman, who died a few years since, had the following item in his will; as may be seen in Doctor's Commons. "I bequeath to my youngest son Thomas, 2000l. and all my luck in the lotteries; and recommend him to adventure at least five pounds in every scheme; such a pursuit being the means that enabled me to commence trade."

Reporter of Lord Chesterfield.—Some one observing to Lord Chesterfield that the French were a more polite people than the English, he hesitated very much: the observer continued to corroborate his opinion by adding, My Lord,

the English confess it themselves. Nay, then, returned the peer, that confession proves the English superior in politeness.

BON MOTS OF LORENZO DE MEDICI.

Being interrogated by a person why he rose so late in the morning, Lorenzo, enquiring in return why he rose so soon, and finding that it was to employ himself in trifles.—"My morning's dreams," said Lorenzo, "are better than thy morning's business."

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold, at JAMES GRAY'S Room, on THURSDAY next, at 10 o'clock.

THREE Puncheons Spirits, 4 Qr. Casks L. P. Madeira Wine, men and women's Shoes and Stockings, Cloths, Shawls, Corduroys, white Cottons, striped ditto, Ribbands, Hardware and Glassware, and a great variety of other articles.

Sale will begin at ONE o'clock.

Quebec, Feb. 27, 1809.

BY PRIVATE SALE, Pitch, Tar and Turpentine.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold on SATURDAY next the 4th March, at JONES & WHITE'S Auction Room.

A SORTMENT of Cloths, Blankets, Lamb's wool Stockings, Calicoes, Cambrics, white and striped Cottons, Chintz Shawls, Irish Linens, Silk Hose, Threads, &c. &c.

ALSO,

3 Puncheons Rum, 9 Barrels bright Muscovado Sugar, 150 Pieces Oak Timber, lying about the Cove, particulars of which may be known previous to the sale, by applying to Mr. OLIVIER CORBIN.

Sale to begin at ONE o'clock.

Quebec, 27th Feb. 1809.

LOST.

ON Friday the 24th inst. between Mont Carmel and the Chateau, a pair of plated Spurs. Any person returning the same to the Editor, will be handsomely rewarded.

Quebec, 27th February, 1809.

FOR SALE,

TWO thousand Acres of LAND, in the townships of Tingwick and Warwick, from whence timber may be easily conveyed, by the river Nicolet, to the St. Lawrence. Apply to THOS. CARY.

Quebec, 27th February, 1809.

MADEIRA WINE

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, AT HIS HOUSE.

A FEW Pipes L. P. Madeira, imported last summer, in the brig *Speedwell*, at a very reduced price, for cash or short credit, by the Pipe, Hhd., Qr. Cask, and dozen, for the convenience of families.

CHS. HUNTER, Lower Town.

Quebec, 31st January, 1809.

IRREGULAR ODE.

From the Author to his Mistress after refusal.
BY J. E. HARWOOD.

I turn'd so pale, when first the news I heard;
Pale as I could, my love, with my complexion I
Sunk were mine eyes, and blue my grisly beard,
'And bent my beetle brows in sad reflection.

My carcass on the hard, hard ground I threw;
Awhile the lamp like softness of my soul
Was lost amidst the angry tempests howl;
Even you, my fair, whom I have lov'd so true,
I called a little imp of evil,
More false, more treacherous than the devil!
I dare say, now, you thought that I should die!
"Tis pity maid so fair, should be mistaken!
Alas! I fear you will but gain a sigh,
A tear or two, some angry looks and curses,
And, if the muse be kind, some pitiful
verses: [He con-
But death!—No, no! my pride will save my

Not but I might, perchance, in sullen mood,
This goodly throat with humpen verd adorn-
ing,
Dangling from some tall poplar in the wood
Dance to the breeze on a November morning;
I would be so lover like, to seek my death
On th' anniversary of that same hour,
When, in the pride of beauty's future pow'r,
My infant mistress first inhaled her breath:
I might, perchance, seek Lethe in some stream,
Dive to that bliss which I had lost above,
Become of village nurse, the midnight theme,
Or form the ballad of "Rejected Love."
Now whether I'm fastidious, or in fear,
I want the heart to quit this scene of trouble;
Hope gives a flit there still is something near,
And like a child I wish to grasp the bubble.
She whispers too, I may have better luck yet;
So, if you please, I will not kick the bucket.

I know you wish the village boys to hoot.
"Look! look! there goes the poor respon-
ding poet!
There goes the dangler on a petticoat!"
All this you wish, you cruel jade, you know it!
But I shall balk you, mistress, on my life!
For, though tempestuous scorn now clouds
me over,
Some future sun may shine, some fairer wife
May tender consolation to your lover;
Mean time, while sweet Thalia is my muse,
I'll make to this same death a stout resistance,
Brushing at early day the healthy dews,
To keep his scare-crow worship at a distance.

WANTS A PLACE.

A complete in-door Man Servant, well ac-
customed to wait at table and to have
the charge of every thing relating to it, who
can be well recommended. Likewise a good
Cook to go out by the day. Enquire of the
EDITOR.—Quebec, 30th February, 1809.

DAVID ANDERSON & Co.

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

A COVE TO LET.

JOHN MUNRO informs Merchants and
owners of Rafts, that his Cove, joining
Mr. David Ross's at Sillery, will be let after
1st May next, on reasonable terms—Or it
will be ready to receive Lumber of every de-
scription, at the customary rates.—It is one of
the finest spots bordering on the river, very
convenient for hauling up and laying Timber,
Staves, and any other article of Lumber upon,
being easy of access, well sheltered from high
winds and tides, and attended with less risk
coming in than any other on the Beach; there
is excellent anchorage for vessels to load at a
short distance from the shore.

Quebec, February 25, 1809.

N. B. It is proper to notify all owners and
conductors of Rafts who may find it convenient
(as it often happens) to make the above Lot a
resing place, that no Raft or Rafts shall be
allowed to remain on the premises above *five*
to *seven* *more* *than* *six* days at furthest,
except only for the purpose of unloading, with-
out paying to the proprietor twenty shillings
per Cub, for every day thereafter that the
ground shall be occupied by them on any other
pretence whatever.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber having retired from the
Ship Chandyery line, embraces an early
opportunity to inform his friends and the public,
that he has commenced the business of **AGEN-
CY and COMMISSION**, for Merchants, for
Officers on Half pay, for Applicants for waste
lands of the Crown, for sellers and buyers of
lots of lands in the various seigneuries and
townships, and for other persons at a distance,
who may have occasion for an **AGENT** in Que-
bec. He solicits and hopes for the countenance
of the public in general, and relies on the
continuance of the friendship of those gentle-
men who have already employed him, pledging
himself that it shall be his study to gain and
secure their confidence.

His office and stores after 1st May next, will
be at N° 8, Rue sous le Fort, in the Lower
Town.

JOHN MUNRO.

Quebec, February 23, 1809.
He has for sale, best Madeira Wine by the
pipe, hoghead or quarter cask. Also, a few
valuable lots of land in the township of Tring,
particulars of which will be communicated to
any person disposed to purchase.

FOR SALE,

SIX Puncheons Jamaica Spirits,
10 Hhds. single refined, London Loaf
Sugar,
4 Tons of assorted Copper in bars,
12 Bales India Cottons,
6000 lbs. of Hogs Lard,
500 Minors Pease,
900 Barrels fine and superfine Flour,
200 Cwt. Biscuit,
12 Quadrants,
A Case of Mill Saws,
A ditto 300 doz. pair of Shoe buckles,
5 M. Cull Staves,

At the Stores of

JOHN MURE & Co.

Quebec, 16th January, 1809.

FOR SALE BY PETER BREHAUT & Co.
VERY fair Muscovado Sugar in hogheads,
sieves, and barrels; Molasses, Liver-
pool Salt, merchantable West India Codfish,
best English Coals, and Cod Oil.

ALSO,

Brandy, Beauport Spirits, London M. Madeira,
best old bottled Port Wine in packages, and a
few cases Castile Soap.

Quebec, January 16, 1808.

**JOSEPH FLOWER & NICHOLAS NEW-
BERRY**

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

Have ALSO—Anchors, Hawser, Sheet Iron,
Nails of various Sorts, Crown Glass of 9½ by
8½, 8½ by 7½, and 7½ by 6½, and a good as-
sortment of Points.

Quebec, December 8, 1808.

LOST,

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

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

Quebec, December 8, 1808.

PERDUS,

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

Quiconque apportera ces articles à **JOSEPH
FLOWERS**, à Québec, recevra une récom-
pense de **CINQ LIVRES** courant.

Quebec, Décembre 8, 1808.

FOR SALE,

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

FOR SALE.

A FEW bales of woollen Cloth, an assort-
ment of Staps, Scotch Sheeting, bagging,
Tarted Cordage and white Rope of various
sizes, a second hand 10 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.

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