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[No. 16.]

## PATRIOTIC MEETING.

ALBANY, MARCH 16.

At a General Meeting of the Federal Republican Citizens of Albany, at the Eagle Tavern in Court-Street, on the 14th March 1809, called for the purpose of taking into consideration the Non Intercourse Act lately passed by Congress, and other measures of the National Government, affecting the public interests;

HARMANUS P. SCHUYLER, Esq. was called to the Chair, and JOHN LOVETT, Esq. appointed Secretary:

The business of the Meeting was introduced by a short address from Daniel Hale Esq. and after a few observations on the occasion of the meeting, by Samuel S. Lush, Esq. the Act of Non-Intercourse was read by Mr. Lush, and the following Resolutions, having been prepared and ordered to the Meeting for their consideration, were read and unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published.

*Resolved*, as the sense of this meeting, That the People of these United States, having sustained for so long a period the enormous, oppressive and useless burthen of a General Embargo, had just reason to demand and expect, that the National Legislature would have embraced the opportunity of their first meeting, to remove that most grievous burthen, by an entire and unqualified repeal of the act, with all its arbitrary and coercive supplements:—That experience having proved the design and policy of those laws to be wholly inoperative abroad, and only strong to oppress and destroy ourselves, it was the bounden duty of our rulers to respect this lesson of experience, to regard the rights and sufferings of the people, to yield to their general and urgent petitions and remonstrances, and to make a prompt sacrifice of this unrighteous and odious policy at the shrine of public opinion and public good—That the citizens now assembled are constrained to express their surprize and disappointment, that this pernicious Embargo policy, instead of being abandoned, is continued with respect to the greater part of the Commercial World, by being converted into a system of *Non-Intercourse*, whereby, under colour of opening our ports partially, and as to some places and countries, the general commerce of these states is left under the most grievous restriction, requiring a continuance of most of those arbitrary measures for enforcing it, which accompanied the original embargo laws—That the citizens here as-

sembled have greatly to lament, that after a trial of fifteen months, demonstrating the folly and tyranny of this embargo and non-intercourse policy, the labors of a four months session should have produced merely a *non-intercourse* law connected with a partial and nominal repeal of the embargo; and that Congress has at length risen from its labors, without having done any thing substantial and effectual for the relief of the people.

*Resolved*, That it appears to be the systematic policy of the national government to coerce foreign nations by COMMERCIAL REGULATIONS; and for that purpose to make use of the commerce of the United States, at its arbitrary will and pleasure, as an engine in the hands of the Executive with which to negotiate and make terms with those nations—That the people of these U. States and the sages and patriots who established our Union and formed the National Compact, never could have contemplated or intended to place the commerce of the nation thus in the hands of the government, and to make such immense interests a mere instrument for a President and his Ministers to sport with—That it appears to this meeting that the policy of negotiating abroad, by force of compulsory commercial regulations at home, was attempted to be introduced into our federal system in the year 1794 by the same party who have now established it—That this attempt however failed and was defeated in Congress, and condemned by President Washington, who wisely judged that it was not by partial and irritating regulations, but by honest, candid and amicable negotiations, that powerful nations were to be induced to a liberal and beneficial treaty—That the consequence of that wise choice was a treaty of amity with Great Britain, under which our commerce flourished, our public interests prospered, and our treasury was filled during the two first administrations—That this policy of compelling foreign governments by restraints on our trade, by shutting our ports, and by cutting off intercourse, has been thoroughly tried and found to be ineffectual, and however it may be still favored and persisted in by the administration, is proved to the satisfaction of all reflecting men to be wholly unsound and visionary, and farally mischievous.

*Resolved*, That the citizens here convened, perceive no necessity for these continued restrictions on commerce, either for protection or avoiding war—That the natural tendency of such regulations is rather towards a war—That, in the opinion of this meeting, the surest way to avoid war, is to negotiate with sincerity, and

in the spirit of fair and liberal compromise—That such negotiation can never be inconsistent with honor and dignity—That it appears from the history of our concerns with foreign courts, and a view of the public documents, that an honorable settlement of differences might have been effected with Great Britain, had negotiation been conducted on those principles;—But that, in the opinion of this meeting, the administration by setting up doubtful claims and rigidly adhering to them as settled maxims and indispensable principles, and by the fallacious policy of backing negotiation with offensive regulations, and finally by contemptuously rejecting terms of accommodation, have embarrassed negotiation, and lost the best opportunity for an adjustment—That in the opinion of this meeting, it was fully in the power of the administration to make a treaty with Great Britain upon honorable and beneficial terms; and if by its delays, its neglects, and its obstinate perseverance in a line of policy equally odious and idle, or if under some improper influence, or strange infatuation, it has at length rendered the obstacles to a settlement insurmountable, this meeting can never cease to lament the unfortunate state of things; and the people at large must hold their public servants answerable for the policy and its consequences.

*Resolved*, as the decided sense of this meeting, that the principal source of the evils and embarrassments under which we labor, is to be found in the mismanagement of our foreign concerns, and the feeble, partial and contracted views of our executive cabinet, which, while recommending offensive and irritating measures at home, has affected a crooked policy, and practised duplicity abroad—That the conduct of the administration has not been impartial between Great Britain and France, either in the character of its measures, or style of its remonstrances—And the citizens now assembled are further constrained most solemnly to declare their conviction, that the most sacred relations between the government and people of these United States has been sported with, by concealing from their people, or publishing in mutilated extracts, the most important information relative to the dispositions of foreign powers; whereby the true state of our foreign relations, in this crisis of danger, has not been known, and the people have been led to believe that Great Britain was less friendly, and France less hostile, than in truth they were.

*Resolved*, as the sense of this meeting, that by the act of non intercourse lately passed, pre-

tending to be a substitute for the embargo, that embargo, instead of being generally repealed, is extended, as to by far the greater part of the most important foreign markets, until the last day of the next session of Congress, whereby the trade of the United States is restrained to comparatively a few neutral countries.—That to enforce and maintain this *non-intercourse* and embargo, and particularly to prevent all commercial communication, either by land or water, with Canada and other British possessions, it has been found necessary to keep in force the late unconstitutional, arbitrary and tyrannical act for enforcing the embargo; and also to continue the heavy burthens and restrictions imposed upon the coasting trade.—That in the opinion of this meeting such a system, while it perpetuates most of the evils of which the people have so long complained, cuts off from the country merchant and farmer, particularly on our northern and western frontier, a great part of their inland traffic, and moreover, while it obstructs and harrasses the honest trader, must expose this country to a new, extensive and alarming scene of smuggling and perjury.

*Resolved*, That the operation of this unwise system of non-intercourse and non importation upon the public revenue, is particularly alarming, at a time when those expensive preparations for public defence, which have been so long neglected, are becoming more and more necessary.—That by means of the fatal embargo, which, according to Mr. Jefferson, was to "husband our resources," so deep an impression has been made on our financial system, that an enormous increase of impost duties has been deemed necessary by one branch of the national legislature, and a resort to loans or taxes has been contemplated for the purpose of supplying the treasury, while at the same time the most important and necessary appropriations for fortifying our ports and defending our country have been denied and withheld.

*Resolved*, as the sense of this meeting, that although the errors of our executive administration, supported by subservient majorities and impolitic laws, have perplexed our public affairs, and the late act of Congress has greatly increased the embarrassment, yet this meeting cannot conceive, that the people of this great and free country are without remedy, while our elections remain free and we retain a sense of our rights and the spirit to maintain them.—That in this representative government the loud and decisive voice of the people, expressed in their meetings and elections, can alone lead to a removal of burthens and a reform of abuses.—That the safety and welfare of the nation requires a great and radical change in the system of administration, and nothing but the people's voice, thus expressed can shew their rulers, involved as they are in the mazes of intrigue and error, the necessity of retracing their steps and resuming the plain, open and honest path which WASHINGTON himself trod, and marked out for his successors.

*Resolved*, That the citizens here convened cannot but avail themselves of this occasion, to express their indignation and abhorrence of the conduct and motives of those violent men,

who, to gratify party passions, have assailed with the most odious and disgusting calumnies a numerous and enlightened body of our fellow citizens, who have made a firm opposition to the embargo, and other late arbitrary measures connected with it.—That while we approve the motives, principle and spirit of that opposition, equally manly, temperate and constitutional, we must decidedly reprobate the conduct of those, who have grossly misrepresented it as the offspring of a seditious spirit and of disaffection to the UNION.—That our union, so precious to every true patriot, is endangered not by freedom of speech, the exercise of vigilance and the solemn remonstrances of the individual states against ruinous measures, but rather by the repeated and audacious liberties taken with our constitutional privileges by the party in power, and the tame and subservient spirit, with which party men uphold and encourage by their applauses the most extraordinary and daring infringements.—That those public servants are unworthy of public support who applaud those measures, which they know to be oppressive and destructive, and who continue to idolize that administration that has trampled with our rights and jeopardized our liberty and safety.

*Resolved*, as the opinion of this meeting, that the legislature of this state, by its late unwise and impolitic Resolutions, applauding the system of measures pursued by the administration, of which the embargo is a principal feature, has unfortunately lent its sanction to that oppressive policy, and contributed to its continuance.—That if that legislature, instead of volunteering its applause in favor of measures that bear so heavily on the good people at large, and of the Eastern states and the state of New-York in particular, had taken a different stand, and (uniting with our Eastern brethren) had presented a firm, temperate and patriotic remonstrance, it would have been productive of the happiest effects.—That this meeting cannot but express their surprize and regret, that in this crisis of danger, while our legislative rulers and their party friends indulge their passions and employ their time, in applauding oppressive measures, in raising against a foreign government and abusing our Eastern brethren, so little should be done or attempted by them for the defence and safety of the country and the real relief of the people.

*Resolved*, That our fellow-citizens in the various parts of this state be and they are hereby invited to assemble, in peaceable and constitutional meetings, for the purpose of uniting with their fellow-citizens of Albany, in expressions of their sentiments on the general subject of the foregoing resolutions, and the present serious and embarrassed state of our public affairs.

And it was further *Resolved*, That a general committee of correspondence be appointed, and that the said committee consist of Leonard Gansvoort, Adm. Van Vechten, Theodoru. V. Wyck Graham, Daniel Hale and William P. Beers, together with the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting.

By order,  
HARMANUS P. SCHUYLER,  
Chairman.

#### A SINGULAR INSTANCE OF ENGLISH FORTITUDE.

In the year 1709 when our forces were in Spain, Alicante a place of great importance to our ally King Charles, was besieged by an army of 12,000 men. As this city and castle had been taken by the remarkable valour of British seamen, so the siege of it afterwards, when the English defended it, was one of the most remarkable actions in this age. The following is a succinct account of the whole affair, from the time the place was invested to its surrender.

Alicante is a city and port, commanded by a strong castle, standing on a rock, at a small distance from the sea, and about 68 miles south from the capital of Valencia. There was in it a good garrison under the command of Major General Richards, which made an obstinate defence against a very numerous army of the enemy, with a very large train of heavy artillery, and excellently supplied with ammunition. At last, the city being absolutely untenable, the garrison resolved to retire into the castle, which had hitherto been esteemed impregnable. They sunk three cisterns in the solid rock, and then, with incredible labour, filled them with water. The troops that went into it, were Sir Charles Hotham's regiment, and that of Colonel Sibourg, generally called the French regiment, because it was composed of refugees.

After some progress made in the second siege, the French saw it impossible to do any great matter in the usual way, and therefore, contrary to all expectation, resolved upon a work excessively laborious, and, in all outward appearance, impracticable—which was that of mining through the solid rock, in order to blow up the castle and its garrison into the air together. At first Major General Richards, and all the officers in the place, looked upon the enemy's scheme as a thing impossible to be accomplished and were secretly well pleased with their undertaking, in hopes it would give them time for our fleet to come to their relief; yet, this did not hinder them from doing all that lay in their power to inconvenience the workmen, and at last to counter mine them.

The besiegers, however, wrought so incessantly, and brought such numbers of peasants to assist them in their labours, that they having, in about twelve weeks time, finished the works for this service, and then, with 1500 barrels of powder, and other materials of destruction, summoned the castle to surrender, March 23, most solemnly assuring a safe and honourable convoy to Barcelona, with bag and baggage for every person in it, if they submitted within three days, and prevented the ruin of the castle; but threatened otherwise, no mercy should be shewn, if any might accidentally escape the blow. To demonstrate the reality of their design, they desired the garrison might depute three or more engineers, with other gentlemen of competent skill, to view their works, and make a faithful report of what they saw. Accordingly, two field-officers went to the mine, and were allowed the liberty of making what scrutiny they pleased,

Upon which, they told the governors, that if their judgment failed them not, the explosion would carry up the whole castle to the eastern most battery unless it took vent in their own countermine, or vein; but, at least, they conceived it would carry away the sea battery, the lodging rooms in the castle close, some of the chambers cut for soldiers barracks, and they very much feared, might affect the great cistern.

A grand council of war was called upon this; the French message delivered, and the engineers made their report. The besieged acknowledged their want of water; but believing the fleet might be sensible of their distress, and consequently under some concern for their relief, their unanimous resolution was, to commit themselves to the providence of God, and whatever fate attended them, to stand the spring of the mine. The French general, and Spanish officers, expressed the utmost concern at this answer, and the second night of the three allowed, sent to divert them from what they called, and it is very likely thought, inexcusable obstinacy, offering the same honourable articles as before, even upon that late compliance; but these still were rejected by the besieged. The fatal third night approaching, and no fleet seen, the French sent their last summons, and, withal, an assurance that their mine was primed, and should be sprung by six o'clock the next morning; and though, as they saw, all hope and prospect of relief in vain, yet there was room for safety still, and the terms already proposed was in their power to accept. The besieged persisted in their adherence to the result of their first council and the French met their usual answer again; therefore, as a prologue to their intended tragedy, they ordered all the inhabitants of that quarter to withdraw from their houses before five o'clock the ensuing morning. The besieged, in the mean time, kept a general guard, devoting themselves to their meditations. The major general, Colonel Sibourg, and Lieutenant Colonel Thormicroft, of Sir Charles Hotham's regiment, sat together in the governor's usual lodging room; other officers cantoned themselves as their tempers inclined them, to pass the melancholy night.

At length day appearing, the governor was informed that the inhabitants were flying in crowds to the westernmost part of the town, the governor, attended by the above-mentioned gentlemen, and about five or six other officers, went to the west battery, to inform himself better. After he had remained there about a quarter of an hour, Lieutenant Colonel Thormicroft desired him to remove, as being unable to do any service there; he and Colonel Sibourg answered that no danger was to be apprehended there, more than in any other place; that there they would wait the event. The Lieutenant-Colonel remained, because his superiors did and other officers imitated the same example; but the hour of five being now considerably past, the corporal's guard cried out, that the train was fired, observing some smoke from the lighted matches, and other combustible matter near it, from whence the

same ascended to the centinels above. The governor and field-officers were then urged to retreat, but refused.

The mine at last blew up; the rock opened and shut; the whole mountain felt the convulsion; the governor and field officers, with their company, ten guns, and two mortars, were buried in the abyss. The walls of the castle shook, part of the great cistern fell, another cistern almost closed, and the rock shut a man to his neck in its cliff, who lived many hours in that afflicting posture.—About thirty six centinels and women were swallowed in different quarters, whose dying groans were heard, some of them after the fourth mournful day. Many houses of the town were overwhelmed in their ruins, and the castle suffered much; but that it wears any taint at all was owing to the vent which the explosion forced through the veins of the rocks and the countermine. After the loss of the chief officers, the government fell of course to Lieutenant Colonel D'Albon, of Sibourg's regiment, who drew out a detachment from the whole garrison, and with it made a desperate sally, to shew how little he was moved at their thunder. The bombs from the castle played on the town more violently, and the shot galled every corner of their streets; which marks of their resentment they continued till the arrival of our fleet, which they had expected so long.

The Spanish and French historians speak of this action with all imaginable regard to the gallant defence made by the besieged. The Spanish army was then commanded by the Chevalier D'Asfeldt, who was in the French service, and looked upon as the very best officer they ever sent to King Philip. He was an excellent engineer, saw at once what was to be done, and having formed his plan, pursued it steadily, and accomplished it generally. Under him commanded Don Pedro Ronquillo, a Spanish general of distinguished merit. D'Asfeldt contrived and directed the mine, Ronquillo raised and defended the entrenchments between the castle and the sea. Both punctually performed their parts, though both were difficult. D'Asfeldt was very strict and austere; the Spaniards even of his own party thought him cruel; yet, upon this occasion, he not only shewed himself generous, but humane. He used every argument possible to persuade Major General Richards to spare himself and his brave garrison, and deplored their loss with tenderness and affection. The Spaniards magnified their heroic conduct, and called the ruined castle the monument of English courage.

#### SOCIETY OF USEFUL ARTS,

ALBANY, MARCH 8, 1809.

Resolved, That the Secretary furnish each of the printers of newspapers in this city with a copy of the communication from the President of this society describing an easy method of destroying Sheep Tick, and request them to publish the same.

It is well known that one of the greatest evils under which sheep labor, particularly those that have thick fleeces, is the sheep Tick. For this

the only remedies used in Europe are Solution of Arsenic, or corrosive sublimate, both poisons dangerous to the operation and hurtful to the sheep, without at the same time being effectual, for it is extremely difficult to diffuse the liquor sufficiently through wool over the body. I have found an easy and effectual means of killing every tick in twenty-four hours, without the least injury to the sheep. It consists in smooking them with Tobacco, which I do in the following ways. The first I have tried and found fully to answer; the second is now under trial.

Take a gardner's bellows which is used for fumigating trees. It contains a repository in the upper end of the nose, (which is only fixed with a kerch like a bayonet) in this repository, which holds about half a pint, I put the waste stems of tobacco, and set fire to it. One man held the sheep by the head, another opened the fleece, a boy blew the smoke among the wool. This operation took about one minute, though the wool of the sheep was very long and close, it being a merino lamb of last year; yet at the end of twenty four hours, every tick upon him was killed, though they were very numerous. The other method now under trial is to enclose the sheep in a box with an aperture at the farther end for his head to pass through: the aperture is surrounded by a sack which is drawn close about the neck; the smoke is then blown into the box: this may be done either with the bellows I have mentioned for the purpose, or by a common bellows, to the end of which a tube may be fitted, into which the tobacco is put, or even by a common tobacco pipe, by placing a silk handkerchief over the bowl, and blowing the smoke through it into the box, into which the stem of the pipe may enter. Perhaps, too, fumigating by tobacco and sulphur, might be advantageously applied in this way for the cure of the scab.

NEW YORK, MARCH 25.

"Ship Bordeaux, captain Richard Law, left Cadiz on the first of February. A few days before the Bordeaux sailed, accounts were received of a most obstinate battle having been fought near Valladolid, between the English army under Sir John Moore, and the main body of the French; after dreadful carnage on both sides, an army of reserve, commanded by Bonaparte in person, arrived on the field; night closed the sanguinary conflict, and the British were forced to retreat to the mountains of Asturias.

"The Captain of an English schooner which arrived at Cadiz about the same time the above account was received, in a short passage from Corunna, reported that the British were marching into that place when he sailed. Some transport ships were waiting for them, but that they were so closely pursued by the French, that it was apprehended part of them would be cut off as there were not ships sufficient to receive them all. The government at Cadiz had endeavoured to suppress the foregoing accounts, and several suspected characters had been arrested for having propagated them, but they were generally belie

ved to be too true, and the majority of the people were in consequence very much alarmed. Great exertions were made by the present governor (Don Felix Jones) to render Cadix impregnable; the Puente de Suazo, (a bridge originally constructed by the Romans, and which joined Cadiz to the continent) has been destroyed, and a great number of labourers were daily employed on the fortifications at the Lan Gates.

"It was also reported that after the retreat of the British, a division of the French army had marched in pursuit of the marquis de la Romana, who had been some where in the vicinity of Valladolid, but with whom the British had never effected a junction, and who had in consequence retreated with his army with intention to join the duke de Infantado; the latter was supposed to be in New Castile, and not far from Madrid, but the Spanish government strictly prohibit the publication of all unfavourable accounts, and it was almost impossible to obtain any correct information respecting the situation or force of the armies. A detachment of 6000 of the French had been within two days march of Seville, but had retreated again. It was expected the government would soon remove to Cadiz.

"Gen. Reding, by the latest accounts, was at Tarragona with 24,000 men; and another army, under the marquis de Lazan, had obtained some advantages over the French in Catalonia.

"Saragossa was still defended with the most heroic valour. On the 22d Dec. marshals Mincey and Mortier sent a flag in and demanded a surrender of the city, which was refused in the most determined manner by the intrepid Palafox."

From the *slavanna Messenger of the 8th of March.*

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

We shall begin with the capitulation of Madrid, a deed meditated and carried into effect by persons, who in times of serenity appeared to possess loyalty and patriotism, and a degree of bravery and military science which they

had not. Spurious sons of their country, who abandoning her in the moment of danger and peril, sealed by that act their cowardice, and covered themselves with infamy and disgrace. The day will come, when the bold and valiant inhabitants of Madrid aided by the brave soldiers of our armies, will shake off the heavy yoke which oppresses them; and will loudly publish the authors of a capitulation which they opposed with the greatest heroism, offering to lose their lives rather than consent to it, because they were convinced that whatever promises and offers were made to them, were illusory and unmeaning, as it has already proved, and had formerly been proved in all the cities of Europe which had listened to the insidious capitulations offered by Bonaparte, who had never fulfilled a single article, though he had sworn in the most solemn manner.—Miserable is the lot of those people who have the misfortune to confide in a man so detestable.

JAN. 30.—The Supreme Junta of Catalonia has communicated official information, that the Marquis de Lazan, and Commandant Clares, with the Arragonese, have had the good fortune to put to flight a body of French, and shut them up in Figueras and Rosas, taking from them a quantity of warlike stores and provisions, some cannon and prisoners; and have cut off their communication with each other and France.

The grand army, under Gen. Reding, since its last retreat, has reunited in Tarragona. It is composed of 24,000 men comprizing a regiment of Swiss from Minorca, and 3500 men from Valencia.

SEVILLE, JAN. 11.—"Romana has effected a junction with Gen. Moore, and the English have surprized 1500 of Lefebvre's corps, at the bridge of Benevento; and made them prisoners. The French continue their system of plundering."

#### EXTRACTS OF LETTERS.

Cadiz, Jan. 15.—"We know that Gen. Romana has completely beaten the division of Soult, consisting of 20,000 men, between Burgos and Valladolid; and that another division with the emperor and king at their head had met with a similar fate. In the neighborhood of Zamora were discovered from three to four hundred Frenchmen without arms or knapsacks, endeavouring to make their escape. They reported that Bonaparte had been totally defeated. The captain general of Old Castile, D. J. Pignatelli, had given an official account of this and was placing himself at the head of the armed peasantry to pursue the above fugitives."

Cadiz, Jan. 28.—I can say nothing very agreeable to you on the subject of our political situation. Some most bloody battles have been fought, one of which, where Bonaparte was at the head, is said to have been more bloody than that of Austerlitz. The British have fought well, but they have been out-numbered.—Bonaparte, however, will find he has a great deal more to do than he expected."

In addition to the foregoing, we have seen two letters dated Cadiz, the 30th Jan. the latest received, which state, that an express had

just arrived, announcing a victory obtained over the French by the combined Spanish and British armies.

The above articles have been received in Philadelphia, and translated for the Philadelphia Gazette.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Extract of a letter from Philadelphia, dated Monday, half past twelve o'clock:

"The Spanish schooner *Deloies*, captain Breto, is below, in nineteen days from Lagaira, the captain of which reports that a Spanish frigate had just arrived there in a remarkable short run from Spain, with the accounts that the French had just sustained a most sad reverse of fortune in a general battle, and were flying in every direction."

ZAMORA, JAN. 4.

Most Excellent Sir—It is now 7 o'clock at night, and we have this instant received by a courier dispatched by the Junta of Zamora, a letter of which the following is an exact copy, viz.

"We have just now, at half after five in the afternoon received certain advice that the French after a very severe engagement are retreating mostly without arms, and that those who were passing the bridge of Castro Gonzalo, have turned back with precipitation, with their provision waggons—the whole are in full retreat and have of course been beaten—I am about leaving this place with a guide for San Estevan, where the scattered French troops are collecting, A.I. which I communicate for the information of the Junta. TIBURCIO FRANCOS."

MARTINIQUE CAPTURED.—We have accounts that Fort Bourbon capitulated on the 25th February. The destruction of the water pipes, it is said, accelerated the surrender.—There was only one French frigate at Fort Royal, and she had been destroyed.—(Quer. What had become of the numerous French frigates said to have escaped into Martinique.) (Boston Cent. April 1.

VIENNA, Dec. 9.—The Court Gazette contains the following intelligence from Constantinople.

"On the 14th, 15th and 16th of November, there was a revolution at Constantinople, accompanied with some bloody scenes: a superior number of the Janissaries attacked the Serimens—When the Grand Vizir Bariacter saw that his enemies were triumphing, he set fire to his Magazine of gun-powder, and blew himself up. The Sultan's people must also have been killed.

"The 16th Nov. a great part of Constantinople, the ships of the Porte and the Hippodrome, were a prey to the flames."

From a late London paper.

Some few days since Carlisle Gaol was again broken open, when the notorious Naylor, along with three prisoners, viz. White, Row, and Barnes, made their escape. The manner in which this undertaking was achieved, displayed much ingenuity and courage, and gave some consistency to the bravado of Naylor

himself, that no gaol in England but Lancaster Castle could hold him. Since his last return to the place of his confinement, he was loaded with above 60 pounds weight of iron, only eight pounds short of that which the famous Baron Trenck had to sustain while confined in his dungeon at Magdeburg; he was chained to the wall, frequently handcuffed, and generally shin bolted and neck bolted. Under all these disheartening circumstances, he effected his escape merely by means of two iron bars, which had been wrenched from the windows of the cell. With these implements, he with the help of his fellow prisoners, forced the flags from beneath the door (each stone being sunk a great depth) and proceeding forward, made a hole sufficient to admit one person at a time. Having accomplished this, he scaled the iron palisade, and the outermost wall of the prison, and got clear off. The ingenuity of Naylor, as a prison breaker, has long been known: some years ago, when confined in Richmond prison, in Yorkshire, he removed a stone from under the door of his cell, which was above a ton weight, by taking away the earth from below it, when it sunk down, leaving the iron work that secured it, and gave him room to free himself.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT  
OF  
LOWER CANADA.  
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
THURSDAY APRIL 13

This day, at one o'clock, His Excellency the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF again came down in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the throne, the Gentleman Usher of the black rod went to command the attendance of the Assembly. The Members being come up with their Speaker elect, His Excellency was pleased to confirm their choice, and grant the customary privileges of the House. His Excellency then addressed both branches of the legislature in the following,

SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and  
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

When I prorogued the last Provincial Parliament, it was under the impression, of a probability, that circumstances, might shortly take place, under which, I should be desirous of availing myself of Legislative assistance and I hastened the election of a new House of Assembly, in order that in such event, no inconvenience might be experienced, from the interruption, that must otherwise have ensued, on the expiration of the term for which the last House had been chosen. It was impossible then to foresee that the pending discussions between His Majesty's Government and that of the United States, in which the interests of this Province are so materially involved, should remain so long without being brought to a more decided issue. It might reasonably have been expected, indeed, that the more the subject was discussed the more would the true interests of America become obvious to the people at large of that country, and that, induced by these, long ere this, an accommodation, honorable and advanta-

geous to both parties might have taken place. I am however only enabled to state to you, that such has not been the course that has been pursued. The conduct of the American Government, so far as we are acquainted with it, has carried with it no indications of a conciliatory disposition. In pity to the sufferings of their own people, to whom it was infinitely more injurious than it was to those against whom the measure was directed, they have raised the Embargo, but they have substituted for it an Act by which after the 20th of May next, all intercourse with Great Britain and France is prohibited. As a feature of hostility this is even more strongly marked than the Embargo was, and when coupled with the language which was held by the leading people during the discussion it underwent, as well as on every other occasion, in which England was adverted to, during the Session of Congress, it furnishes no ground on which we should be led to a departure from that vigilance and caution which, in our peculiar situation, have hitherto been thought so necessary. I feel myself warranted in the reliance I place on your ready co-operation in the renewal of those Acts which, with a particular view to this object, were passed in the last Parliament, and which will otherwise expire with the present Session, or in any other measure which may be deemed expedient.

In these eventful times no transaction, however distant the scene, or however unconnected we may appear to be with the object, can be indifferent to us. I have no doubt that your hearts would glow with a generous sympathy in the glorious cause in which Spain has drawn the sword, even though your Interests were not increased in it, by the interference of His Majesty's arms. However various the fortunes of the contending parties may have been, the issue is still in the hands of Providence. Let us trust in his gracious interposition in favor of a gallant people contending against the worst of Tyrannies; but should he, for purposes unknown to us, finally doom them to fall, Britain may at least console herself with the reflection of having discharged a duty which cannot but be pleasing in his all benevolent eye; while the extent of the assistance she has afforded them, and the magnanimity with which she has stepped forward to share in their dangers, must carry conviction to the world that she fights not for herself alone. A truth which the Portuguese Nation has already experienced. That Nation has been delivered from the most intolerable oppression by the successful Victory of Vimeira, and the subsequent evacuation of their Country by their merciless enemy. Events, which, as they have added to the lustre of His Majesty's arms, are subjects of congratulation to us, as they must be of peculiar satisfaction that they have occurred in favor of a people so long and so faithfully the friends and allies of Britain.

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly.

I shall cause to be laid before you a statement of the Provincial Revenue of the Crown and of the expenditure for the last twelve months.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and  
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I think it necessary to call your attention to an accidental error which has taken place in one of the Acts passed the last Session; I allude to the Act for appropriating (till the 1st of April, 1811) the sum of 1200*l* per annum, for the relief of Insane persons and the support of Foundlings: The words of the Act (which passed the two Houses on the 12th March) are "from and after the 1st April next;" but the Royal Assent not having been given till the 14th of that month, it would in its literal construction, not have had effect till the first day of April of the present year, and the unfortunate objects, for whose relief it was designed obviously contrary to the humane intention by which the Legislature was actuated, would have been left a whole year without any provision. Under these circumstances I have not hesitated to direct the money to be advanced and applied as the Act directs, not doubting of your readily taking the steps that you may think most proper to rectify the mistake, and enable me to charge the amount as if it had not occurred.

I might be thought insensible to that which I may, with truth, assure you is a subject of the highest gratification to me were I not advertising to the prosperous and advantageous state in which this Colony has shewn itself during the preceding year. To the policy of the American Government which led to the measure of withholding the produce of their country by a General Embargo, are we to a certain degree indebted for having called forth, and made us acquainted with the resources of this: but it will depend upon a perseverance in the industrious pursuits which their application has occasioned, that the advantages derived from them shall be permanent, and continue a source of wealth and of importance to the colony.—You, Gentlemen, who are collected from all parts of the Province, must be sensible of its flourishing situation, and of the happiness enjoyed by a people unrestrained by any controul but that of the Laws; which enacted by their own Representatives, can solely be directed to their benefit and the advancement of their prosperity. These blessings will be unalterably insured by the diffusion of a spirit of harmony and concord, the cultivation of which is more especially called for, from those who have the happiness of the people at heart, from the peculiar circumstances of the different parts of which they are composed.—If any thing can intervene to bias the prospect before us, it can be only the admission of causeless jealousies and suspicions amongst yourselves, or of jealousies and suspicions, still more unfounded, and assuredly most unmerited, towards that government under the protecting and fostering care of which you have attained to your present state of felicity.

I regret, Gentlemen, that I have been impelled by circumstances to call you together at a Season of the year which I am well aware must be highly inconvenient to many of you; this consideration dwelt so strongly on my mind, that not seeing any particular object of public service that indispensably required your imme-

diate attention, I had it in contemplation to defer your meeting till a period of less prejudicial consequence to your private accommodation; but, on referring to the act of the British Parliament on which the Constitution of this province is founded, I felt reason to be at least as to the grounds on which I supposed myself able to do so—I have therefore been induced to rely on your cheerful acquiescence in the inconvenience under which you may labour, rather than give rise to a possible doubt as to my intention of infringing on a right so valuable to you as that of your annual Assembly; and this I have done under the circumstance of being precluded from giving quite that notice which has been in some degree sanctioned by custom, and which though not called for by any express Law, is nevertheless a wise precaution for the preservation of that mutual confidence, which is so desirable, by guarding against the possibility of any suspicion as to the intention or circumstances under which you may be assembled.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

*Monday, April 10, 1809.*—The house met this day, in consequence of the prorogation, for the actual meeting of the Legislature, and the members, forty two in number, having assembled in the Wardrobe, they took the oath conformably to law before the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, after which they repaired to their seats in the house.

A message from His Excellency the Governor in Chief was then brought down by the Usher of the black rod, requesting the immediate attendance of the house in the Legislative Council Chamber.

The house having gone up accordingly, the honorable Speaker of the Legislative Council said, that it was His Excellency's pleasure that the house should return to the place where the house usually held their sittings, and there proceed immediately to choose a fit person to be their Speaker, whom they should present to His Excellency on Thursday next for his approbation.

The house being returned, a member rose in his place and proposed J. A. PANET, esquire, to be their Speaker; upon which another motion was made proposing D. B. VIGOR, esquire, to be Speaker. A motion was then made that the house do adjourn, which passed in the negative, and the question being then put by the Clerk that J. A. Panet, esquire, be Speaker; a division ensued, yeas 32, nays 8, upon which the Clerk declared The Honorable J. A. Panet, esq. to be duly elected Speaker of the House of Assembly.

The house then adjourned to Thursday at noon.

*Thursday, 13.*—The house being met, a message from His Excellency the Governor in Chief was brought by the Gentleman Usher of the black rod, requesting the immediate attendance of the House in the Upper House of the Legislature.

Mr. Speaker elect, with the house went up accordingly, where he was presented to His Excellency for his approbation.

And then Mr. Speaker elect spoke to the following effect, viz.

May it please Your Excellency,

In obedience to your Excellency's commands, the House of Assembly of the Province of Lower Canada, has proceeded to the election of a Speaker. I am the person upon whom the honor of their choice has fallen.

When I consider Sir, the arduous duties attached to that exalted station, and comparing my own talents and abilities to perform them in a manner corresponding with their dignity, I do most sincerely feel the inadequacy of my powers for that purpose; and I should, in that consciousness, have implored your Excellency not to suffer me to undertake the office, did not the Assembly by their re-election of me supersede my judgment, and embolden me to think myself not totally unworthy of the station.

Then The Honorable Speaker of the Legislative Council said:

MR. PANET,

I am commanded by His Excellency to say, that having filled the Chair of Speaker during four successive Parliaments, it is not on the score of insufficiency that he could admit of excuse on your part, or form objections on his.

His Excellency has no reason to doubt the discretion and moderation of the present House of Assembly, and as he is at all times, desirous of meeting their wishes, so he would be particularly unwilling not to do so, on an occasion, in which they are themselves principally interested; He does therefore allow and confirm you to be their Speaker.

Then Mr. Speaker said:

SIR,

The manner in which Your Excellency has been pleased to signify your assent to my choice of the Assembly, of which I have the honor to be the object, demands from me the deepest and sincerest gratitude. If, in executing the duties of my station, I should at any time hereafter involuntarily fall into error, I humbly entreat that the fault may be imputed to me, and not to them, whose servant I have the honor to be; and that they sir, may be better enabled to perform their duty to His Majesty and to their country, I do in their name, and on their behalf, by humble petition, lay claim to all their rights and privileges, particularly that they may have liberty of speech for the better management of their debates; access to your Excellency's person on all reasonable occasions; and that their proceedings may receive from your Excellency the most favorable interpretation.

Then the Honorable Speaker of the Legislative Council said:

MR. SPEAKER,

His Excellency directs me to acquaint you that he shall always respect the just rights and constitutional privileges of the Assembly—with regard to yourself, Sir, you will find him at all times disposed to put the most favorable construction on your words and actions that they will admit of. The House of Assembly may be assured of a ready access to His Excellency at all reasonable times.

The members of the Assembly being returned—

A Bill further to continue an Act passed in the 43d year of His Majesty's reign, intitled, "An Act for the better preservation of His Majesty's Government, as by Law happily established in this province," was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

Mr. Coffin, one of the Representatives of the county of St. Maurice, having previously taken the oath and subscribed the roll, was introduced by Mr. Mure and Mr. Planté, and took his seat in the house.

Mr. Speaker then informed the house that, to prevent mistakes, he had obtained a copy of His Excellency's Speech to both houses, the which he read to the house.

A committee of nine members was then appointed, to wit, Mr. Justice De Bonne, Messrs. Bedard, Borgia, Viger, Planté, Blackwood, Mure, Bourdages and Coffin, to prepare and report the draft of an Address of thanks to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, for His Speech to both Houses.

A Petition of John William Woolsey and others, praying a law may be passed to permit them to build Bridges over the river du Sud and over the arm of the said river; and

A Petition of E. N. L. Dumont, praying a law may be passed to enable him to build a Bridge from the parish of St. Thérèse, in the county of Effingham to the Isle Jesus, were severally presented to the house by Mr. Mure, and referred to special committees.

It was then ordered—That the Standing Rules and Regulations of the Assembly of Lower Canada, to the end of the last session of the Provincial Parliament, be revised and corrected, under the direction of the Clerk, and that one hundred copies thereof be printed, for the use of the members of this house.

The house then adjourned 'till Saturday next.

*Saturday, 15.*—Mr. Justice De Bonne from the committee appointed to draw up the Draft of an Address, in answer to His Excellency's Speech at the opening of the session, reported the same. The debates on the report lasted from three o'clock 'till eleven P. M. during which time, several amendments were proposed and rejected, and the Address was finally carried as reported by the committee, ordered to be engrossed and messengers named to wait upon the Governor in Chief to know when he would be pleased to receive the House with its Address.

The house adjourned 'till Monday next.

SWINDLING.—On Saturday se'night a young Lady of respectability, whose residence is in Vere street, Oxford road, was familiarly accosted at the corner of the street by a Gentleman dressed a-la-militaire; saying, "Madam, I beg your pardon, but I believe you are Miss M?" On receiving an answer in the affirmative, he informed the Lady that he had just come from Dublin, and was charged by her brother, who is a Military Gentleman, at pre-

*see  
that is marked  
the other*

sent quartered in that city, with the delivery of certain letters and commissions to her mother, adding, that he himself was a Captain in the same regiment. The Lady expressed her gladness at hearing the joyful news, and requested that he would do her mother and her the honor of dining with them on Monday, when he would have an opportunity of delivering all his letters, &c. to her mother, who was then out of town on a visit. After the usual ceremony of *good-bye*, this son of Mars immediately proceeded to the Lady's residence, and having told the servants a plausible tale, he was readily admitted. Having remained alone in the house upwards of an hour, in expectation of the young Lady's return, as he pretended, he called the servant, and informed him, that he was under the necessity of making a call in another part of the town, but would certainly return to drink tea by six o'clock. He thus escaped without suspicion: but the young Lady, on her return from her walk, was not a little surprised and vexed to find that her military beau, her new acquired acquaintance, had purloined from her mother's coffers, a gold watch, and various other articles of plate.—Every search to discover the swindler has hitherto proved unsuccessful. *Lon pap.*

**LIGHTNING.**—On the 13th September, the Sultan, of 74 guns, Captain Griffith, lying at Port Mahon, Minorca, was struck with lightning, in a way that was truly awful and terrific. The Officers were at dinner, when, in a moment, the ship received a dreadful shock, as though a ball of fire had struck her, and had gone quite through, making an explosion in its passage as loud as the explosion of a quantity of gunpowder. The officers, as it were involuntarily rushed out of their cabins, and discovered that it had struck the jib-boom, killed seven men, badly wounded three others, and, conducted by some of the iron work, ran along the jib-boom, tore it to pieces, struck the cap of the bowsprit, shivered it, and then fell into the water. The three poor fellows who were wounded were dreadfully mangled. The unfortunate sufferers were some of the best seamen in the ship. *Ibid.*

QUEBEC, APRIL 17, 1809.

We have nothing later from Europe than the dates given in our last. Further details, however, are received, but so contradictory, that we know not what to rely on, though, on the whole, there appears strong ground yet to hope that all may end well, in Spain. Possessed as that unhappy country, at present, is, by different contending powers, any thing like regular and precise information cannot be expected, unless any great and important stroke of fortune should give such a decisive turn, as to put the command of the communications wholly in the power of the combined armies. Knowing the temper of mankind to be almost ever in extremes, we can make allowances for occasional fits of despondency, on the news of any little

reverse, or any retardment of success. But the man of steady habits will not suffer his mind to be either elevated or depressed, by the unavoidable vicissitudes of a contest which time alone can decide.

There is no event in history holds forth a more impressive lesson to this effect, than the siege and conquest of Quebec; where subsequent to the ill-fated battle of Montmorenci, up to the capitulation of the garrison, all was gloom and little hope. The well conducted plan of landing the troops, added to their ardor in the battle on the heights; the whole inspired by the genius and example of the immortal hero, whose laurels will ever bloom in the page of the historian, crowned with success an expedition, which, for a time, promised nothing but ill-fortune and disappointment.

In a paper, received by the Halifax mail, this morning, we read with pleasure an excellent Occasional Prologue to the Merchant of Venice, performed for the benefit of the poor. The prologue was written by the **PRESIDENT** of the province, who seems to be a particular favorite of the muses. We are sorry we have not room for it in this number. It shall, however, appear in our next.

The latest date from Halifax is the 10th ult. where advices had been received from Barbadoes, to the 7th of February, only.—The paper of the 10th contains a long detailed account of the landing and first successes of the British troops and shipping, at the Island of Martinique. On which occasion it is said that but few of the officers and men had suffered. Gen. Sir George Prevost was in good health and spirits. In the detailed account, among the killed is mentioned Lieutenant Colonel Taylor, Dep. Adjutant General.

The following further particulars of the proceedings of the House of Assembly may be interesting to our readers.

Mr. Panet was proposed for Speaker by Mr. Bourdages, seconded by Mr. Borgia; by both of whom he was led to the chair, being declared duly elected by the clerk. The members who voted for him were Messrs. Louis Roi, Mattineau, Viger, Huot, Chagnon, Duclou, Robitaille, Fortin, Bernier, Hébert, Poulin, Marc, M. Caron, Duro her, A. Caron, Fereol Roi, Le Gendre, L. Turgeon, Jos. Turgeon, Delorme, Trestler, Jones, Meunier, Bourdages, Duchesney, Black wood, Borgia, Bedard, Badesau, Papineau, Mondelet and Langlois. In all 32.

Mr. Viger was proposed by Mr. Justice De Bonne, seconded by Mr. Caldwell. The other members who voted for him were Messrs. Druechard, De Salaberry, M'Gillivray, Gray, James Cuthbert and Hart. In all 8. Majority for Mr. Panet 24.

It may be asked how many votes for Speaker the pamphlet, by "A Canadian M. P. P." was worth? Not one, not a single vote, so help me Mercury!

Its fame, like a thin bubble, burst in air,  
E'er it could reach, though not high rais'd, the chair,

On Saturday evening the House of Assembly unanimously approved of the appointment of P. E. DESBARATS, Esquire, as Assistant Clerk to the house, vacant by the appointment of W. LINDSAY, junr. Esq. now Clerk.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received several Communications, which will appear in our next.

The state of the Thermometer, for the two last weeks, at eight o'clock, A. M. is 40, 28, 28, 30, 38, 24, 29, 38, 40, 36, 35, 40, 32, 41.

N. B. The state given in our last number was, by mistake, a repetition of the one in the preceding number.

**SUMMER LODGINGS TO LET, and possession given in May.**



A PART of the dwelling house of Woodside agreeably situated on the road leading from Quebec to Charlesbourg.—Terms and further particulars may be known by applying to the Editor, or on the premises, to **JAMES BURRAY.**

N. B. To accommodate a family, a horse and cow will be grazed, if required.

Woodside, 15th April, 1809.

TO NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE Schooner **DORCHESTER** to sail for Newfoundland at the opening of the navigation.—For freight apply to Messrs. FORSYTH & Co. a Montreal, or to the subscriber.  
**MATHEW LYMBURNER.**  
Quebec, 15th April, 1809.

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

TO LET,  
STORES, Cellars, and fire-proof Vaults, in the Lower Town.  
**THOMAS AYLWIN.**  
Quebec, 17th April, 1809.

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

## REMONSTRANCE TO WINTER.

Ah, why, unfeeling Winter why  
Still flags thy torpid wing?  
Fly, melancholy season, fly—  
And yield the year to Spring.

Spring,—the young cherubim of love,  
An exile in disgrace,—  
Flies o'er the scene, like Noah's dove,  
Nor finds a resting place.

When on the mountain's azure peak,  
Alights her fairy form,  
Cold blow the winds—and dark and bleak,  
Around her rolls the storm.

If to the valley she repair,  
For shelter and defence,  
Thy wrath pursues the mourner there,  
And drives her, weeping, thence.

She seeks the brook,—the faithless brook,  
Of her unmindful grown,  
Feels the chill magic of thy look  
And lingers into stone.

She woos her embryo flowers, in vain,  
To rear their infant heads;  
Deaf to her voice her flowers remain  
Enchanted in their beds.

In vain she bids the trees expand  
Their green luxuriant charms;  
Bare in the wilderness they stand,  
And stretch their withering arms.

Her favorite birds, in feeble notes,  
Lament thy long delay;  
And strain their little stammering throats,  
To charm thy rage away.

Ah, why, usurping Winter, why  
Still flags thy frozen wing?  
Fly, unrelenting tyrant, fly—  
And yield the year to Spring!

## BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on WEDNESDAY next, the 19th instant, at JONES & WHITE'S Auction Room:  
**C**LOTHS, Calicoes, Muslins, Shawls, Irish Linens, white Cottons, Marseilles Quiltings, fashionable Table Covers, Doylies, and a small parcel of French prize Goods, consisting of fine Cambric, silk Suspenders, Gloves, Linens, &c. &c.

## ALSO,

7 Chests excellent Souchong Tea, 9 barrels bright Muscovado Sugar, 5 kegs Cordials, and a variety of other articles.  
Sale to begin at one o'clock.  
Quebec, 15th April, 1809.

## BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, by THOMAS CARY, on WEDNESDAY next, the 19th instant, at the house, N° 6, on the Ramparts, near the Grand Battery:—

**A** QUANTITY of household furniture, consisting of Tables, Chairs, Sofas, a Side board, Cloaths-press, Stoves, Bureaux, Curtains, Carpets, a set of Tea China, Kitchen Furniture, a large celestial Globe, a good Calèche, and a variety of other articles.  
Sale will commence at one o'clock.  
Quebec, 15th April, 1809.

## FOR SALE,

**A**T the SUBSCRIBER'S shop, a **CORDIAL**, made after the receipt of a *connoisseur* in that line, which, besides a pleasant and agreeable flavour, possesses the virtue of warming and invigorating the stomach, and exhilarating the spirits. It is composed of the best ingredients, and put up in pint and quart bottles, at the rate of 7/6 per quart.

JAMES REID, Confectioner.

Quebec, April 10th, 1809.

## FOR SALE BY BENJ. TREMAIN,

N° 5, St. Peter's Street—  
300 Bbls. superfine and fine U. Canada Flour,  
30 do. Prime Poak,  
100 Boxes Soap,  
150 do. Mould Candle, 4 and 5 to the lb.  
40 Bags Coffee,  
20 Bbls. bright Muscovado Sugar,  
Tar, Pitch, and Turpentine.

## LIKEWISE,

A general assortment of Hardware and Wool-lens.

**T**HE LITERARY SOCIETY OF QUEBEC will give a SILVER MEDAL to the person who will produce the best verses, in the English, French or Latin Languages, on the Birth of His Majesty George III.

The verses, accompanied with a letter containing the name of the author and sealed with his seal, to be forwarded under cover, by the 20th May next, post paid, addressed as follows: "To Mr. Louis Plamondon, Secretary to the Literary Society, Quebec."

As the Society wishes only to know the name of the successful Candidate, the letters containing the signatures of the authors of the other verses, will be returned to the person reclaiming them, upon his giving satisfactory information of the seal and writing being his.

The prize will be given to the person to whom it is adjudged, either to himself, or by his attorney, on SATURDAY, the 3d JUNE, at two o'clock, in a public sitting of the Society.

By order of the President,

LOUIS PLAMONDON,

Quebec, April 5, 1809. Secretary.

## NOTICE.

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

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

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

## JOSEPH FLOWER &amp; NICHOLAS NEW-BERRY

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

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

Quebec, December 8, 1808.

## LOST,

**F**ROM 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 ANCRE, pesant 2 C. 1 qr. 8 liv. avec le Jouet monté avec 4 cercles de fer, et environ cinquante brasses de CABLE de six pouces.

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

Quebec, Decembre 8, 1808.

## FOR SALE,

**S**IX Puncheons Jamaica Spirits,  
10 Hhds. single refined, London Leaf Sugar,  
4 Tons of assorted Copper in bars,  
10 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,  
3 M. Cull Saves,

At the Stores of

JOHN MURE & Co.

Quebec, 16th January, 1809.

## DAVID ANDERSON &amp; Co.

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

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR

THOMAS CARY,

No 3, St. Lewis street.

AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE

N° 19, Duodecime-street.