

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAMUS;
Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

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MONDAY, MAY 16, 1808.

[No. 20.

GEN. WHITELOCKE'S TRIAL, CONCLUDED.

SIXTEENTH DAY.—Major-General GOWER's examination occupied the whole day, he having been sworn on the 3d and 4th Charges, commencing with the operations of the 4th July, when the first attack was made. He said, "I submitted to Lieut. Gen. Whitelocke the propriety of offering a cessation of arms, for the purpose of preventing the further effusion of blood; for this purpose we sent Major Roche into the town, with a flag of truce, offering the conditions which were stated in the Major's evidence of yesterday. I had instructions from the General to go and inspect the advanced parties, and had also a communication with the Deputy Quarter-Master General, Col. Connop, and Lieut. Brown, on the arrangement of the first attack; Sir Samuel Auchmuty coming up at the time to cover my left flank. I had by this time received from Major Roche, the result of his conference with General Liniers, announcing his determination to defend the town to the last extremity. The Major observed, when it was suggested to take the town by assault, that the inhabitants were very numerous, every house was barricaded, and every man and boy under arms. Still the general opinion was, that an attack should be made; as in the then situation of things, it was of great consequence for us to obtain possession of it. If we could have got up all our cannon and stores, which was impracticable, still it was not likely to effect a reduction in a short time; this passed in the evening of the 3d; the next day, about twelve o'clock at noon, I sent again to summon the town; and on the refusal of General Liniers to surrender it we made the attack. The General then went on to state the repulse of the troops, as already before the public.

A pointed question was asked by Sir JOHN MOORE, which had been asked of all the witnesses—Do you recollect Lieut. General Whitelocke's being absent from the head quarters any time in the course of the two days, particularly on the 5th of July? Yes; he was absent about half an hour at mid-day, and not more in the whole; the rest of the time was spent with the Deputy Quarter-Master and Adjutant-General, Lieut. Colonel Torrens, and the Officers of his Staff.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.—The Court met at the usual hour; but, without proceeding to business, adjourned to Monday, on account of the absence of Lieut. Gen. Lord Lake.

EIGHTEENTH AND NINETEENTH DAYS.

—Major-General GOWER was again called in, and his examination proceeded on. After some questions of no importance had been asked, one was proposed that was reckoned so material in its bearing at this stage, that the Court was cleared on it. It went in nearly the words of the charge.—"Is it your opinion, that Lieut. General Whitelocke did personally, or by his exertions or otherwise, do all he could to forward the attack on Buenos Ayres?"—It should seem that the Court ruled that the question should not now be asked, as one of a very different tendency was asked on the re-admission of strangers; it was—"Did any thing, by conversation or otherwise, pass between you and General Whitelocke before or on the 4th of July, so as to produce an irritation in your mind?"—"Yes, in an interview I had with the General, having not agreed with him in some of his proposals, he appeared heated, and said that I was throwing cold water on every thing that he wished to do."—I replied to this in such terms as displeased him so much, that he said, were it not for his personal respect for me, he would supersede me in the situation I held in the Staff. After being so stigmatised, I did not feel myself very comfortable in any correspondence with the Commander in Chief. The Major-General then added, that some other conversation did take place at the time; but that was of a private nature, and which he did not think it proper to mention at present.

Sir SAMUEL AUCHMUTY was next called; and in reply to the general question as to the state of the division of the army under his command up to the 6th of July, he gave a narrative of the proceedings of his division, nearly similar to what has already appeared. He then proceeded—When I reflected on the ungracious, not to say dangerous situation in which the army was placed, the major part of the light infantry killed, wounded, or prisoners; that upwards of one half of my brigade were cut off; the 45th regiment shut up close; the remainder without confidence, and at the most ineluctable season of the year, without blankets, great coats, or a change of necessaries, which in that country is always productive of great sickness; the difficulties that must arise in burning or destroying houses, in the construction of which wood formed no part, except what was covered with terraz; the bricks so soft that no balls would make them fly; the extreme difficulty, even if we succeeded in occupying the town, of being able to keep possession of it, from the known inveteracy of and number of the natives, of which I had some

experience at Monte Video, unless we could leave a garrison, sufficient to turn out all the inhabitants, who with difficulty could be restrained from firing on the troops at that time, and no doubt would oppose them to the utmost on every occasion; and what was of very great consequence, the difficulty of supplying the troops from either the land or from the ships, the country inhabitants all shewing a disposition to rise upon us, and the river not favourable otherwise; when I called to mind the orders of the Commander in Chief and his Majesty's Ministers, in which it was stated that the possession of the country was not an object, unless it could be obtained by a force which we did not then possess, or that could be of any use if we had them; on all these considerations, my opinion decidedly was to accept the best terms we could get—and to offer the terms, to have six months allowed to withdraw our forces, and for the merchants to sell or dispose of their goods. I therefore communicated with Gen. Gower, and a treaty was entered into, by which we were allowed two months only.

TWENTIETH DAY.—Major-General Sir S. AUCHMUTY'S examination was resumed.—Q. Are you of opinion that, in the event of the Commander in Chief's retaining possession of Monte Video, the force was sufficient to keep the inhabitants in due obedience; and that in such an event, the regular supply of provisions could be obtained from the country or by water? The Court was cleared on this question. On the re-admission of strangers, it appeared that the question was confined to the latter part, as the answer was, that it was not at all probable, from the hostility of the Natives, that any regular supply could be obtained from the country by land. As to the supply by water, the ships could not come higher up the river towards the city than a distance of seven miles; from thence the river was at times so rapid, and at other times, so shallow, that the landing must in general be uncertain.—The remainder of the examination, which lasted until two o'clock, did not embrace any thing very material.

Major NUGENT was then called, he was attached to Sir Samuel Auchmuty's Brigade, with the 38th and 87th regiments—he advanced with them to Loston, and fully corroborated all that Sir Samuel had said.

TWENTY FIRST DAY.—Brigadier Gen. LUMLEY was examined, and stated the occurrences in the brigade he had the command of on the 5th of July, 1807, from their first marching off the ground that morning till the final sur-

render in the afternoon of that day. In answer to several questions put by Lord Cathcart, Sir John Moore, and General Harris, it came out, that from the hour of the march to that of the surrender, he did not receive either orders or assistance from General Whitelocke, at headquarters, at not much more than two miles distance.

Lieutenant-Colonel BARNES was next called. His evidence was similar to the foregoing.

Lieutenant Colonel DUFF, who commanded the right wing of the 88th on that day, stated all the circumstances attending the unfortunate affair. His explanation with respect to the hopeless situation in which he had been placed was, that with less than 100 men, he was an enemy; from the native of Old Spain to the Black slave, all armed; where they had plenty of artillery, well served, enfilading them in every way; and the small portion of effectives which he had, deficient in every respect for either attack or defence.

He never did approve of the attack, circumstanced as it was, and more particularly disapproved of that part of the arrangement which related to taking the flints out of the men's pieces. He was asked, if he had any reason to suppose that they had no spare flints at the head-quarters. He believed the contrary was the case, for no reason of that nature had been assigned to him. He added, that no communication with Gen. Whitelocke at head-quarters took place, nor did he receive any assistance, or offer of any, from him.

TWENTY-SECOND DAY.—Major VAN-DELEUA, who commanded the left division of the 88th regiment, was examined as to the operations of that wing, on the day of attack—beginning on his taking ground to the left, and advancing by a parallel two streets distance from the right wing, into the town, where he took possession of a house to cover his little detachment of 225 men, but he had lost so many men in his advance and endeavour to keep possession, chiefly by the incessant fire of musquetry from the tops of the houses—and having no orders nor any assistance offered or expected, to extricate him from the situation—all attempts at a retreat being deemed ineffectual—that he consulted with his officers, and accepted the terms of surrendering his men prisoners of war, they being diminished in killed and wounded more than half the number—and immediately gave up his sword.

Brigadier-General CRAWFURD was then examined. He distinctly stated the occurrence of the Brigade under his orders, from the morning of the 5th, when they moved forward to the attack, until the articles were finally settled and agreed to, the facts of which are already before the public. An examination of considerable length then went on as to various questions of opinions: first, if he had received any assistance from the commander in Chief, by sending in the reserve, or by ordering Colonel Layard with his corps to join him, he would not have been able to extricate himself? He had no doubt as to that point, as well from what he saw, as what he understood; they might have advanced by going

round the town, or by water, without any material difficulty or probable loss—What effect would the bringing up of our gun-brigs or gun-boats to assist them from the beach have? He could only judge from what did happen on the morning of the 6th, three gun-boats brought to bear upon the town and hit several of the houses, one of the balls went through General Linier's house; but it was too insignificant to do any serious injury on the one hand, or produce any eventual good on the other. As the corps were all provided with artillery, was that material? In his opinion it was not, for what they had was of no use to them. The remaining interesting questions were—Did he receive any orders from the Commander in Chief during the 5th?—He did not, or he should have acted upon them. In a conversation he had with General Gower at Linier's house, he understood that General W. had taken his station at White's house in the morning, and remained there the whole day. Another point of conversation was, the extreme irritation of the natives against the British for reported cruelties which rendered the lives of the prisoners very precarious; which he denied as being the fact as far as his own brigade went.

TWENTY-THIRD DAY.—Brigadier General CRAWFURD was called in again, and further examined.—Q. Had you any communication with General Whitelocke from the time of receiving your orders to march on the morning of the 5th July, until after or up to the time of the surrender in the convent of St. Domingo?—A. No, I had not; though I hourly expected it.—Q. Did you consider it probable, when you had advanced in the town and taken your position at the Convent, that the Commander in Chief might have sent you such reinforcement from his corps of reserve, or from the corps under the command of Colonel Mahon, as would have enabled you either to push forward or retreat in safety?—A. From what I know, I think he might; his reserve, with the strength of Colonel Mahon's corps, were upwards of 1600, chiefly composed of carabineers, light dragoons, light and rifle corps.

[The usual question of opinion, as to the culpability, was then offered to be put; but, as before, the answer was deferred.]

Lieut. Colonel PACK, of the 71st regiment, of the brigade, gave a detail of his advances and approaches, until the arrival at the Convent of St. Domingo, and then narrated his conversation with the Brigadier General on the Council of War he held at the Convent, in consideration of the surrender. The witness then spoke as to the consultation he had with the Commander in Chief as to the attack, in the course of which it appeared he had given his decided disapprobation of it, in the way intended; for from his local knowledge of the town, and the approaches to it, they were such that no force could be brought up in the day time, without all their force, and every movement being discernible from the turrets in the town. He therefore recommended that the attack, if made at all, should be made before the break of day. He, in common with other witnesses,

spoke as to the exasperated state of the natives against the British, upon reports of alleged cruel acts committed by them; Real foundation for which, as far as he was able to judge from every inquiry, there was none.

TWENTY-FOURTH AND TWENTY-FIFTH DAY.—The evidence of Lieutenant-Colonel PACK was resumed; and the most material questions put to him, went to the same point as those to Brigadier-General Crawford; as to the effect a bombardment would have on the town by land and water, and in case of it being made, the probable effect it might have on the security of the prisoners in the exasperated state of mind of the inhabitants.

Rear-Admiral MURRAY stated, that he was not at all called on by the Commander in Chief to afford any assistance, other than supplying the troops on shore with provisions from on board his ships. The good effect a cannonade or bombardment might have had on the town in forwarding the purpose of the attack, he did not doubt; but he could not speak as to the policy or propriety of it, as far as might respect the safety of the British prisoners.

Captain DAVENPORT stated, that he was with Lieut. General Whitelocke the whole day of the 5th, at head-quarters with the exception of about an hour only on mid day; that the carabineers were ready to be called into action the whole day, but did not receive any orders to that effect; and added, that his men were provided with from 30 to 50 rounds of ammunition each, and that he did not know of any communication being open with either of the advanced columns in the town. With Sir Samuel Auchmuty's column, one communication was made in the course of the day, and a non-commissioned officer and 16 artillerymen sent him.

Captain FRAZER, who commanded the artillery attached to the expedition, attended Gen. Whitelocke, in pursuance of orders, and did remain the whole day, with only these exceptions, at two o'clock, or near, the General sent me forward from White's House toward the town, to see if the Spanish flag was struck from the fort. I found it was not, and returned in about half an hour. A little after three, I went again upon the same business, and was absent about the same space of time, with the same success, this was all the time I was absent. About mid day his Excellency went out for about an hour, where to I do not know. His time during the rest of the day was occupied, partly on horseback, partly dismounted, and some little time in writing. I know of no orders issued by him during the day, but one to me, to send some artillerymen to the assistance of Sir Samuel Auchmuty's brigade; when I sent 16 men under the command of a sergeant; another order was to the carabineers, who were advanced in front of head-quarters, to retire and fall in the rear of White's house which they did.

TWENTY-SIXTH DAY.—He was asked his opinion, if he had been ordered by the Commander in Chief to bring up the guns and stores, and erect batteries against the town or fortress, or against Las Casas or Torros, would

it not have been an effectual means of compelling the surrender of the fort?—He said it certainly would.—Q. Was it not possible that a battery might be so raised as to bear upon all the principal parallels, so as to bear them in, and, by advancing upon them, to forward the approaches into the town and up to the fort?—A. Certainly.—Q. Had you no order to act in this way?—A. I had not.—Q. Did you receive from the Commander in Chief any orders for the disposition of the stores? A. I did not, or I should have obeyed them.—Q. Was there any attack made on the main body of the reserve, under the immediate command of the Commander in Chief on the 5th of July?—A. There was not, that I know of: all that took place that day was some scattering firings between the advanced parties of dragoons and the fugitives that were endeavouring to get away from the town.

Capt. SQUIRES, of the Engineers, was then called: and in answer to many strongly pointed questions as to the application that might be made of the artillery and ordnance, coincided in opinion with Captain Fraser, that they might have been employed with a very good effect, if they had had orders so to do.

Colonel CADOGAN spoke as to his being attached to the 6th Dragoon Guards, or Carabineers, and accounted for their not being engaged on the 5th, as being attached to the reserve, under the immediate orders of the Commander in Chief at head-quarters.

Colonel MAHON was in the command of a numerous body of troops, who were ordered by the Commander in Chief to advance into the town, near the Bridge of Reduction, and was to command that position—not to advance, if the enemy were in force to repel them. Colonel Mahon, in his evidence, stated that he took the position he was ordered; but finding that the Bridge of Reduction was not defended, he took possession of it.

The gallant Colonel was then asked how he came to take possession of the bridge without order? He replied, that he did so, in the absence of all orders, conceiving it to be for the benefit of the service.

TWENTY SEVENTH and TWENTY EIGHTH DAYS.—Captain FORSTER, Aid-de-camp to the Commander in Chief, was examined as to his conduct during the attack on Buenos Ayres. His evidence was nearly similar to that of the preceding witnesses.

TWENTY NINTH DAY.—The DEPUTY JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL read a variety of written documents, chiefly reports of General Gower to the Commander in Chief, from the 1st of July to the 6th of July, ending with General Gower's letter to his Excellency, in closing one from General Liniers.

Lieut.-Col. BOURKE, the Acting Quarter Master General, was first examined, to prove the hand writing of Major General Gower to the letter and reports; and then was very fully examined as to all he knew of the transactions of that part of the army that was commanded by Major-General Gower, from the departure from Monte Video, the arrival at Ensenada and Pi-huello, until the final arrangement at Buenos Ayres; in the course of which many

questions, as to opinion on the subject of the separation of the Major-General's division from the main army, in passing the heights of Pi-chuello, were asked and answered, as well as the orders to and correspondence with Mr. Bullock, the Commissary, as to the landing of provisions, &c. in his department for the supply of the army. After an examination of upwards of two hours, Lieut.-Col. Bourke withdrew. Here the evidence for the prosecution closed, and the Court adjourned to Monday the 14th of March.

THE DEFENCE

After a week's adjournment, to allow Gen. Whitelocke time to prepare his Defence, the Court assembled on the 14th March, when Gen. Whitelocke, from a written Paper, read a long and argumentative reply to the different Charges:—he expressed his satisfaction at being afforded a proper occasion to vindicate his character and conduct from active and unmerited obloquy;—he complained of some publications by a subaltern officer, encouraged by one of superior rank, and particularly complained of the language used by the Advocate General to prejudice the Court against him. He conjured the Court to separate evidence of opinions as to his operations founded upon experience acquired from mistresses, from those facts which were or could be known to him, and upon which he acted—and to judge of his conduct, not by the result and subsequent knowledge, but by the previous information which induced it. He complained that the mode of giving evidence in narrative, blended much extraneous matter with the fact, relative to the charges, and introduced a vast variety of trifling detail into evidence which might bear in the aggregate, although not admit of, or deserve partial explanation. He then entered into a detail of the temper, policy, and condition of the people of La Plata, to shew that the expectations of establishing ourselves there, and of extensive commercial advantages, were wholly fallacious.—In the course of this detail, the General became exhausted, and three of his friends successively read the manuscript he had prepared.

Gen. Whitelocke stated, that Gen. Crawford, Colonel Duff, and Major Vandeleur, Col. Pack, and Col. Cadogan, on entering the town, turned to the left instead of the right, by which deviation they lost the support of the other column, and encountered the loss they had sustained. He complained of the injudicious position taken by Gen. Crawford where he could not maintain himself, and from which he could not retreat, and farther, in having withheld from him (Gen. W.) a knowledge of his situation.—The General concluded that part of his defence by observing, that he might have erred in adopting the plan of Gen. Gower, which had failed, or from too great a confidence in not taking all proper precaution; but these were errors of judgement to which the charge did not apply. To the Charge respecting the surrender of Monte Video, he answered that no blame could attach to him on that occasion, as he was not the Commander of that fortress. Official Letters

from Sir, S. Auchmuty, expressive of an opinion that 15,000 men would be necessary to the occupation of that country, and the several orders of Gen. Whitelocke respecting the embarkation, &c. of the army, were delivered in evidence; and Lieut. Col. Bourke was called to correct some part of Mr. Bullock's testimony. After which Gen. Whitelocke produced a letter from Sir A. Williamson, testifying Gen. W's bravery in an assault on Port au Prince, and on other occasions. Gen. Whitelocke then declared he had concluded his Defence, and relied with cheerfulness on the impartiality and justice of the Court.

The JUDGE ADVOCATE reviewed the evidence, and commented on various parts of it, and of the defence, which he contended did not in the slightest degree refute any of the charges. In regard to the first charge, of having, contrary to policy and usage, required in his proposal for surrender, that the Civil Officers should be considered as prisoners of war, not the least justification had been offered; on the contrary, the motives urged by the Lieut. General for not having bombarded the town lest he should exasperate the people, aggravated the offence in calling upon them to deliver up their Magistrates, the very persons to whom they looked for protection. It appeared from the evidence of Gen. Gower and Craufurd, that if the prisoner had followed up the advantage gained on the 2d the place must have fallen; but instead of doing so, he had not even enquired the cause of the firing, or the result of the action:—That he had unnecessarily lost the assistance of 1800 men under Col. Mahon, which he appeared to have forgotten for a day on a bridge; that he had not availed himself of the co operation of the gunboats, had not appointed a place of retreat, or a point to which communication should be sent—that Gen. Craufurd and Col. Pack were obliged to surrender for want of orders, &c. He closed his reply by a reference to the surrender of Monte Video, which he condemned in the strongest terms.—The Court was then cleared, and the Members continued sitting for about half an hour when they adjourned.

FOR THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MR. CARY—Through the medium of your paper, I wish to ask of such of your subscribers, or correspondents, who are sufficiently versed in the laws, and customs of nations, whether it is compatible with the honor, and dignity of the crown, or the duty of a custom-house officer, of any British port, to suffer his books, to be inspected by a petty officer, from any foreign state; as such conduct would be highly reprehensible, and even criminal at this moment, when so many individuals within the United States, who are well disposed towards us, are threatened with total ruin, in consequence of the embargo; and so many of ourselves interested in their being able (without subjecting themselves, or us to prosecution) to evade it; which would be an impossibility, should extracts be allowed to be taken from the

books of entries, within this province, by a foreign jurisdiction, to be produced as evidence against traders, in their own country, or any of us his Majesty's subjects, who might make entries for them here, and which would also, in my opinion, place our revenue officers, in no better light than spies, and informers for the government of the United State of America; which I do not think Mr. Jefferson, at this moment, can reasonably expect from us; or presume to add to his catalogue of unjust and humiliating demands on our worthy Sovereign.

A BRITISH MERCHANT.

Montreal, May 7, 1808.

FOR THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MR. EDITOR—I have attentively perused, the able, and masterly speech of Mr. Richardson, as also the late pieces in your paper, signed "A Farmer," yet, notwithstanding the flattering coloring and shading of the subject by the former, and my readiness to acknowledge, the wonderful utility of Banks, in a great commercial and manufacturing country, like Great Britain, where forgeries and passing counterfeit bank-bills are, by no means, an easy undertaking, and always end in the destruction of the party concerned; and where the merchant is daily, and I may say momentarily, receiving returns from every corner of the globe, to enable him to meet that paper in Banker's hands, with which he was enabled to make his shipments, I cannot agree to say, with the advocates for a Bank, that such an establishment here is equally necessary, or that we cannot dispense with it without material injury to the country, having only the surplus of our produce, and that of a few of our neighbors, for exportation, for which, during a few months of the year only, I may say, we receive in return necessaries. Therefore as it is evident, and clear to me that the predictions of the Farmer would be verified to a serious and ruinous extent, had we a Bank, without a possibility of our stopping the evil, from the facility of now entering this province in every direction; although we should take the precaution of making use of devices; such for instance, as stamping a Mammoth on one bank-bill, to denote a Joe; an Elephant on another, to announce its value to be half ditto; a Camel to signify a Guinea; until we come down to a Mouse for a half dollar bill; and so forth.—I must beg leave to say, that I cannot assent or join in Mr. Richardson's proposition of trying the experiment.

Was it intended to convert our farmers into mercantile men and manufacturers; and to give us, for this purpose, a free and open trade with all nations, we might be induced (as men are always fond of variety) to run the risk of having introduced into this province, by our ingenious neighbors, a superabundance of paper money; but this, I am certain, is foreign to the intentions of any gentleman in our legislature; and I hope for the good of my old country, and us,

ever, in my time, will continue to be so. In answer to all the wit and pleasantry we have had on this subject, in order to stimulate our risible faculties, such as "let there be light," "let us not sell razors, scissars &c. because some may cut their throats therewith;" and even, let us reject all food because some have been poisoned by eating. I say lead us not into temptation, without absolute necessity; neither let us hang, and ruin one half of the community, because it is said there can be no good without its alloy of evil; and that a few young merchants, in the cities of Quebec and Montreal, will reap great advantages by the institution proposed; for I insist also, that the old and staunch ones, want it not, to enable them to do more than at present.

Thus much I have said for argument sake, but now, sir, in order to make our "Farmer" easy in his mind; as also all others who may have the like evil forebodings, on the score of the proposed Bank, I will candidly tell you that our ensuing parliament may safely exonerate themselves from any further consideration on this subject; for, if they persist in the steps of their predecessors, and so pass the desired bill, it will be useless; for from my personal knowledge of the Canadians, as also of the Americans, who trade to this province, I am confident that bank bills never will circulate beyond the walls of Quebec and Montreal; consequently the company would of itself, soon fall to the ground, and probably, to the injury of many private families, who might then be stockholders; a serious consideration.

You have, I perceive, an opinion also on this subject, he, who has not, is a negative and insignificant character, unworthy of the appellation of a man or useful citizen; yet, sir, as you have acted, in my opinion, the most candid and just part of editor in our province, since this business has been broached, I have not the least doubt but you will also favor my remarks with a place in your well edited paper, however severe you may think proper to be on the author; for that is your privilege.

An old Resident in a country parish.

District of Montreal, May 7, 1808.

COMMUNICATION.

BONAPARTE'S REAL CHARACTER.

His cruelties at Toulon brought him into notice as a military genius, and the 13th Vendemaire's horrible successes established it. So satisfied was Barras with this horrible tragedy that he rewarded the chief actor, Bonaparte, with his cast off mistress, for a wife; and appointed him to the chief command of the troops in Italy. At their head he carried universal devastation through the Austrians, not sparing the neutral states of Genoa, Venice, Lucca, Parma, Modena, and the territories of the most Holy Father; in all of which, his movements were marked with cruelty, rapacity, deceit and effrontery, which he will best appear by the following letter he then wrote His Holiness.—

Most Holy Father,

I conjure you to distrust those persons who seek to persuade you that France is your enemy; they

are only guided by those malicious passions which always bring on the ruin of states. All Europe knows that the pacific and conciliating disposition of the french, is only equalled by the similar quality in yourself. The french will always be the most sincere friends of the Roman See. Your Holiness may assure yourself of the esteem and perfect veneration which I bear towards your person; and I beseech you to believe my desire is, on every occasion, to give proofs of the reverence and respect with which I have the honor to be

The most devoted of your servants,

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

"Unparalleled effrontery and duplicity!" The plunder of Lombardy, Mantua, the imperial field, Malta, Carraro, Placentia, Bologna, Ferrara, Leghorn, Milan and Lodi, the massacres of Benasco, Lago and Pavia; the breach of faith with the dukes of Parma and Tuscany, are notorious. "What became of all that plunder?" Bonaparte and Berthier shared it, though at first, they disagreed about their respective shares.

At Venice, according to authentic documents, in the hands of a British ambassador, Bonaparte privately stole a diamond necklace, of immense value, which is now worn by the cidevant mistress, alias the present Empress de la grande nation.

At Pavia the magistrates having interfered to save the people, they were bound together and shot. He burned the town of Binases, and massacred eight hundred of the inhabitants.

The duke of Parma was compelled to pay for a suspension of arms (in obtaining of which his envoy, a nobleman of the first rank, was grossly insulted) 2,000,000 of livres, 1,700 horses, 2,000 oxen, an immense quantity of provisions, with his choice of the duke's paintings. By dint of unrelenting crimes, assertion of falsehoods, and the commission of murders, he terrified the fearful and became victorious, though a notorious and audacious felon, in the superlative degree.

His successes, at this period, were owing to the restraint under which the Archduke was placed, even in his simplest motions. The council of war, at Vienna, had the impudence, not only to form the general plan of the campaign but also to assume to itself the charge of directing the execution and local application of it.—Bonaparte was much more advantageously situated, having carte blanche, by his paying and maintaining the armies at the expence of the countries which they occupied; and by hazarding many decisive strokes (which the duke could not do, by reason of his unfortunate and short sighted orders) which, in certain circumstances, can alone give victory, he became successful.

It would be unpardonable to omit the palpable falsehoods in all Bonaparte's military returns, from the opening of the campaign to the capture of Mantua, we find that the killed and wounded amounted to near 50,000 men, and the prisoners to near 100,000. Now according to these statements, Bonaparte, alias the emperor of the grande nation, must have taken, killed or wounded 45,000 men more than the Austrians employed in Italy during that campaign.

To be continued by

Yours, A SUBSCRIBER
Quebec, 10th May, 1808.

MR. CARY,

SIR—I send you a short extract from a Manuscript Poem, intituled "a peep at Washington; or the laud and praise of THOMAS JEFFERSON," for which you will furnish a

corner of your paper, if you think, with me,
that it will amuse your readers.

Your's, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

SAV infidels, what haughty man of war,
From hostile English ports or Irish, dare
Our harbors defend or affright our towns;
While gun boats grapple them, in scores,
Down go the ships and every sailor drowns,
And not a keel escapes our shores.

SOME fools, we know, with envy overrun,
Like solemn owls who quarrel with the sun,
In rage declare that our two hundred sail
No more would hurt them than a badger's tail;
For, first and foremost, say these formal men,
No pleasant cabins these vile boats contain,
The sailors squatting in a four feet hold,
Amidst bilge water, vermin, dirt, and cold,
No surgeon, when they're wounded, ready stands,
To give the aid humanity demands;
They must remain until the combat's o'er,
And then (if living) find some aid ashore.
What, do you want accommodations fine,
Is it to fight we man the boats, or dine?
Why should the gallant sailors dive below?
It's on the deck they choose to meet the foe;
And should no skilful surgeon's help be nigh,
Columbia's native sons will bravely die:
Yes, yes, Columbia's sailors die content
To save their fellow citizens a cent;
What ship against these boats can stand,
Say congress men, by sons of freedom mann'd?
A seventy-four on every side they'd rake,
Drive in her ports, with dead men strew her deck,
In triumph lead if she quarter craves,
Or else with fury sink her in the waves.

A chap with bushy beard, while thus I preach,
Cries honest friend you make a foolish speech,
Our boats are maggots' spawn, but hear my tale,
With candid folks the truth must ay prevail.

A quaker once six Tunis boats attacks,
Their furious shot his sails and rigging hacks,
He stands aghast; the wind comes in his face,
Meanwhile the boats are gaining in the chace;
He dares not fight, for curst, the quakers cry,
Is he who stabs or lets a bullet fly.
The hostile boats now in a line appear,
The quaker grasps the helm and bids them wear,
His sails he trims, a steadier course to fix,
And, in a second, founders all the six.
As did the quaker, so one seventy-four
Our mighty fleet would founder in an hour,
To this unlucky tale what could I say?
Why Tom I strok'd my chin and slunk away.

GIBRALTAR, Feb 19, 1808.

"Our Governor has received information of two French frigates being in a small bay in the neighbourhood of Tangiers, waiting for a favourable opportunity to run through. There are several ships of war upon the look out for them; and if the information received be correct, you may shortly expect to hear of their arrival here.

"From the measures lately adopted by our Governor, we have every reason to think that a part of the Expedition, not yet arrived, has for one of its objects the taking of Ceuta; at present that place is blockaded by two brigades of war. The great advantage of taking this place would be, keeping the French out of Barbary; for should they establish themselves there, it would materially affect us here, as well as the fleet off Cadiz, since Ceuta is the principal place whence we are able to receive supplies; the possession of Ceuta by the

enemy would also have a bad influence upon the commerce of England. The emperor of Morocco is fearful the French will pay him a visit, and he is, of course, very anxious for the British to be in possession of Ceuta: it is said that he has offered the government every thing in his power to induce them to seize it. The fortress is well fortified, but the harbor is adapted only to small craft. It is impossible, at certain times, to prevent the Spanish gun boats from running over to Ceuta from Algiers, and it is in their power, in a short time, to convey a number of troops thither."

DUBLIN, March 16.

The London Papers of Tuesday last arrived yesterday; by these we learn, that the Channel Fleet has been driven into Torbay—from the prevalence of the easterly winds for some days, which operate with peculiar violence, in and contiguous to the Bay of Biscay, they could not well retain their positions with any degree of safety; and they were obliged to bear away for England—it is therefore to be apprehended, as Napoleon has lately shewn a desire to have all his fleets afloat, that the Brest squadron will take advantage of the absence of the British and come out of port, if possible to form a junction with either the Cadix, Flushing, or the Texel fleets, which are all at this period ready to make a sudden egress from these harbours, in which British valour has so long confided them.

On the entry of the Russians into Finland, General Buxhovden published two Proclamations, the first of which has invited the Fins to submit to Russia, until Sweden unites with the rest of Europe against "the general enemy of mankind."—He likewise called upon those people to assemble a Diet at Abo, to form a Government, and diminish taxes. An invading enemy commonly makes such delusive offers to the inhabitants of the country they enter, which if attended to, generally ends in their ultimate destruction; but the Fins have hitherto resisted these insidious propositions, and evinced a spirit of determined loyalty to their Sovereign, which has caused an universal sensation of bidding defiance to the attack made upon the Swedish nation.

Much reliance is placed in the strong fortress of Sveaborg, which prevents a formidable barrier against the Russians—it is garrisoned with an army 7,000 strong, and completely victualled and furnished with military stores; should the Russians leave so considerable a force behind them, in attempting to advance into the interior of the Kingdom, in any adverse event taking place, they must necessarily find them a very great obstacle to their effecting a retreat.

The Russian army has advanced into Finland in three divisions, commanded by Generals Buxhovden, Benningen, and Springporten—the latter is a Swede—the whole of the Russian army destined against Finland amounts to from 45 to 50,000 men.

There are accounts said to be received from Gibraltar, which mention that the Carthagena squadron is actually at sea, but had not formed a junction with the Toulon and Rochefort fleets; it consists of but six sail of the line, and was forced to put into Minorca by stress of weather. It is hoped they will be preven-

ted from forming any thing of an irresistible force in that quarter from the vigilance of our squadrons.

The Swedish fleet which were bound up by the ice in the harbour of Carlscrona, were lately sawed out, and have put to sea; they consist of 14 sail of the line, 8 frigates, 44 gun brigs, and a number of similar vessels—should these be joined by an English fleet, they will form an irresistible naval force in the Baltic, which will render it scarcely possible for the French and Danes united to make the meditated invasion of the province of Scania.

Sir Sidney Smith was at Gibraltar on board the Foudroyant, getting in provisions and water, in order to proceed to the Brazils—it is expected his active services will be of the greatest utility in that quarter.

A vast French force is again assembling at Bayonne, nominally for the purpose of attacking Gibraltar; but it is conjectured they intend to assist the French troops already in Spain, to effect a revolution in that country.

St. JOHNS, N. B. Feb. 22.

Arrived here on Friday evening from St. Andrews, the Packet Speedy, Capt. Johnston, with five passengers, viz Mr. and Mrs. Price, and Mr. M'Kenzie of this City, Mr. M'Master of St. Andrews, and Mr. Hasluck, an English gentleman.—Capt. J. informs, that, on Wednesday evening, the 17th inst. the wind being a-head, and an appearance of a snow storm, he came to an anchor in Bliss' Harbour—that at three o'clock on Thursday morning they were surprised by a violent agitation of the vessel—Capt. J. can convey but a faint idea of his astonishment on observing the vessel going through the water at the rate of 15 knots per hour, there being only a light wind from the S. E. and when, a few minutes previously, she was safely riding at anchor—The mystery was unravelled on his observing a huge Whale, that seemed to have entangled himself in the Cable, and as it was probable the vessel would be dragged ashore, being already removed from her anchorage three miles, and in a dangerous situation, the water running in at the hawser holes, Capt. J. deemed it prudent to cut the cable, from which the Whale immediately disengaged himself—Capt. J. can only account for this most astonishing circumstance by the supposition that the Whale was near the vessel, in pursuit of Herrings, and, as the tide was setting in, and the wind to the S. E. the cable being slack under foot, he must have coiled it round his body, and drawn it tight by endeavoring to extricate himself.

We state this remarkable circumstance on the authority of the respectable evidence which accompanied the detail.

WE CERTIFY that the circumstance cited above is a fact.

James Price.

Dan. M'Master.

John M'Kenzie,

Richard Hasluck.

A destructive fire took place at Trinidad, on the 14th March, in which most of the houses, stores, and other combustible buildings in the town were

destroyed. Several cargoes of lumber, landed from the American shipping in the harbor, and then unsold, were also consumed. The loss, and distress of the inhabitants, is said to have been very great.

FROM COBBETT'S REGISTER.

They make demands upon us; they arrogantly and insolently demand of England, without whose permission they dare not venture upon the seas; they demand of her that she shall yield to them what she never yielded to any power in the world, the right of searching neutral vessels for her own seamen, which seamen, by means the most fraudulent and base, they have long been in the practice of inveigling away and detaining; this demand is rejected, and upon the ground of that rejection, they pass an act to prohibit the importation of certain English goods, for the express purpose of compelling England to submit to their demand; France issues a commercial decree, intended to deter America from having any communication with England; England retaliates; thereupon the Americans who had before threatened to set in good earnest about the work of conquering the liberty of the seas, blockade themselves by an act of embargo. And now, behold we are told that unless we retract our act of retaliation against France, the Americans, owing to their distresses (though observe, the acts of non importation and embargo preceded our Orders in Council) will not be able to pay the debts which they owe to those Englishmen who, for the sake of higher interest, and as they thought, better security, preferred America to England as a place wherein to deposit their wealth. These men have now the impudence to tell us that it is we who have occasioned the distresses of America, and to complain in her name, of our injustice and cruelty, while the language they put into her mouth, is in substance, "yield to my demands, submit to my open partiality for your enemy, and to all the insults I offer you, or I shall become, from my measures of self punishment in order to punish you, too poor to pay the debts which I have solemnly engaged to pay you, whether we are at war or at peace." What should you reader, think of a tradesman who, being in your debt, were to say to you, make me a surrender of your right to prevent me from inveigling away and corrupting and detaining your servants; who, upon being refused so insolent a demand, should lay by his tools, shut up his shop, and swear that he would, in order to injure you, do no more business until his demand be assented to; and who, upon being asked for the amount of the debt due to you, were to plead his poverty, arising from the cessation of his trade? What would you think of such a man? America discovers in this case, the insolence and baseness of the virago who, in order to screen her carcass from the blows brought upon it, by abuse too great for mortal endurance, thrusts forward her helpless bastard, with a "kill my innocent baby, you cruel villain, do!" No; we do not wish to kill

your baby creditors, whether peers, baronets, or simple commoners; but we are resolved, or I hope so at least, that what you have been unable to bully us out of, we shall not yield to their Jew-like supplications. Is this, ye gods, the lofty-spirited republic of America! Are the sons of "St. Tammany," who would rather be thought the descendants of a copper coloured savage than the sons and heirs of Englishmen! Is this the "new Amphycionian Council!" Is the great and renowned "King Cong!" Sending up underhand petitions to the parliament of England, and resting for a hope of impunity upon the circumstance that others, though innocent, would share in the punishment inflicted; procuring, as it were, a pregnancy beforehand, in order to escape, or at least to defer, the day of execution; and therein acknowledging to the world, that all their charges, against our justice and humanity, they themselves knew to be false! Well is it for us that the blood of the parent cannot be debased by that of the children.

There is a remedy for the "distress" of the people of America, which, as the petitioners do not seem to have thought of it, I will take the liberty to point out. More than three fourths of the trade of America, that trade, the loss of which so distresses her, is with England and her dominions. What is it that has put a stop to this trade? The non importation act and the act of embargo. Well then, why does she not repeal those acts? This is a thing to be accomplished in the space of three days, What an easy remedy and how neutral! Aye, but there are our Orders in Council. Yes, but these Orders do not prevent a trade with England and her dominions. They prevent a trade with France, and America cannot trade with England unless England allows her to trade with France. Very true. Nothing can be more fair and reasonable; and all then that America has to do, is to ask France whether she will repeal her blockading decree. If she does, all is open again; if not, all that America has left for it, is to endeavour to compel France to repeal that decree; or if she choose not to adopt that course, to continue to trade with England and her dominions.

YORK, (Penn) March 12.

On Thursday last a ball was extracted from the leg of JACOB BARNITZ, Esq. Register and Recorder for this county, which he received at the taking of Fort Washington in 1776.

The ball has lost but six grains of its original weight, an ounce, it is much flattened and was so firmly wedged into the large bone below the knee, as to have rendered an extraction impracticable before entirely curious, and was ejected through a large incision on the top of the knee. The sufferings of the patient have been greater since receiving the wound, and for some length of time almost insupportable.

The prospect is however, at present much changed. And while his family and friends cherish the hope of seeing him freed from the long extended chain of woe under which for 30 years he has languished, the public

anticipate with pleasure the restoration of an useful officer and patriot of SEVENTY-SIX.

QUEBEC, MAY 16, 1803.

By the arrival of the Swift we have been favored with Dublin papers to the 31st of March, containing London dates to the 27th, by which it appears that the accounts of the actions, in Finland, between the Russians and Swedes, were premature. It is true that the Russians have entered Finland, but remain there totally inactive. It is supposed that they depend more on the hope of seducing the Finns, and leading them into rebellion, than on any thing they can effect by fair war.

The Swedish force on the frontier is estimated at 30,000 men, well prepared for action; and the prevailing sentiment is hostility to the Russians.

The report of french troops having entered Zealand, is equally without foundation. Such measures have been taken by the Swedish fleet, in conjunction with the few english ships in the Baltic, that their passage across the belts would be almost impracticable; and the difficulty would be increased as soon as the british fleet arrives. This fleet, it is supposed will be more actively employed than in watching the enemy, by some vigorous attack on Copenhagen and Cronstadt; of which the new king of Denmark appears apprehensive, as he is making exertions to render his capital impregnable, by surrounding it with an immense drain, 4000 feet wide. Whence it appears, that instead of invading Scania, he is more apprehensive of another bombardment.

The rumor of Sweden having made overtures to France and Russia, is contradicted; on the contrary, an embargo was, on the 20th March, imposed on all Prussian and Danish ships, in the ports of Sweden, and his Swedish majesty has issued a spirited declaration against the northern Aulic.

Sir C. Greco, commanding at Malta, has received some communication from the Beys in Egypt, inviting a body of british troops to Alexandria, and promising efficient co-operation. This is said to arise from a failure, on the part of the Turks, in some engagements with the Beys.

The idea of a partition of the Turkish empire, between France, Russia and Austria, is again resumed.

A letter from a respectable mercantile house, in London, to his correspondent in Dublin contains the following extraordinary remark "That by the latest accounts from the continent, not three days old, there is every reason to believe, that, in less than fourteen days, a direct offer of peace to Great Britain, will be made by Bonaparte."

It is said that great embarrassment and discontent prevailed at Riga, in consequence of the war with England, the trade between that place and England having been of a very great extent.

The progress of the French and Spanish troops into Zealand, has been retarded by the difficulty of providing provisions.

Mr. Jefferson has issued a Proclamation against combinations, in the State of Vermont, for opposing the embargo act; and calling on all officers, civil and military, to aid and assist in enforcing the said act. *Thumbrily rex, ter, et fraterca nihil*—A mere flash in the pan, scarcely formidable enough to scare a crow. It is, however, said the Collector, in Vermont, has been ordered to arm one or two vessels for the purpose of preventing infractions of the act. But that the owners of said are, at all events, determined to force their way

Who can blame them for being honorably disposed to fulfill their contracts with the merchants in this province?

The fourth embargo act, lately passed, is for imposing certain restraints on the coasting trade. But Congress a *beau faire*, trade, like hunger, will break through stone walls.

Sir George Prevost is arrived at Halifax with three regiments, said to be of 3000 men each, the 7th, 8th and 93d Welch fusiliers. The 13th regiment, which sailed in company, had proceeded to Bermuda. Sir John Wentworth retires with a handsome pension.

As the writer on banks in this number, is candid enough to indulge us in the exercise of our privilege, we must be permitted to add a few words to what we have previously said on the subject.

Can there be a more general complaint than that of the scarcity of money? Does any thing give greater satisfaction than the arrival of that article in the province? If then we can find a substitute for it, of equal value, do we not obtain all we wish? This substitute may be found in bank paper. But bank paper will not be understood by the peasantry of this country. Is their ignorance of the value of gold less than it would be of that of paper? No. Of this truth every day's experience convinces us. But notwithstanding their ignorance they are obliged daily to take gold, of the value of which they soon take care to inform themselves. What is to prevent their using the same precautions with respect to paper? Be it gold or paper they cannot be ignorant of the person they receive it from; and in case of imposition they have always their remedy. Could they be indulged in their wishes, they would receive nothing but silver, because they understand it best.

The "Resident," speaking of Great Britain, says "where the merchants daily, and I may say momentarily, receiving returns from every corner of the globe, to enable him to meet that paper in banker's hands, with which he was enabled to make his shipments." This is an erroneous idea of the shipping business. The merchant makes his shipments by the means of his credit with the manufacturer and the warehouseman. With the banker he has a running account. He does not apply to his banker to discount his paper, as the language of this writer seems to imply. When he finds it necessary to make a payment, his mode is to draw on him, by filling up a blank check for that purpose, in the manner we explained in our observation on a passage in Mr. Richardson's speech. The transactions between an established merchant in England, and his banker are of a different complexion from the discount business.

Since we have touched on the article of bank-paper, we must, as connected with it, be allowed a few words on education.

The want of schools in this province, particularly in the country parishes, has been frequent matter of animadversion, by different writers, at various times, in the numbers of this paper, and frequent calls have been made on the government, on the

subject. We should be sorry to be the means of preventing any steps, on the part of the government, for the furtherance of so desirable an object as the education and consequent information of the rising generation. But we cannot think the defect, in any wise, imputable to the government. The cause is rather to be found in a total insensibility and ignorance of the importance of education, arising from a system which has grown into habit. Did the Canadians know the value of education, and were there a consequent disposition to inform the minds of their offspring, it would not be the want of schools that would be a total impediment to the attainment of their object. There is the same want of schools among the settlers in the new townships, but there is not, notwithstanding, the same want of education. And why? Because any thing like Englishmen would conceive it to be the most bitter reproach that could be made to them did they suffer their children to grow up in a total ignorance of letters; therefore where they cannot have the aid of schools, children are taught by their parents at home. This they conceive to be an indispensable duty. Even where there are schools, they feel a pleasure and pride, in furthering the good work. Few English fathers lament their incapacity to give their children fortunes, if they but find the means of supplying that want by what they conceive to be equal to a fortune, a good education.

It is often urged that, without the assistance of government, the Canadians have not the means of educating their children. This we deny, because we know that there is scarcely a Canadian in any of the country parishes, who will not throw away more money on a dance and supper, than will suffice for a year's education of more than one child. But the great misfortune is that a dance and supper are held in far higher estimation than reading, writing and arithmetic.

Some of our readers will find a striking similarity of ideas between the foregoing, and something lately written in another paper on the want of education of the Canadians. Our thoughts on the subject were, however, committed to paper, and composed for the press several days before the appearance of that paper.

On Wednesday evening was performed, at the Union Hotel, a complete counterpart of the electing scene in the farce of *The Mayor of Garrat*; when, in addition to those who have announced themselves, in the public papers, as candidates for the county of Quebec, we hear that an unobtrusive supporter of the *Mag* family, in a fit of momentary elevation, volunteered his services, to the no small mirth of the auditory. But that the ebullition was of no longer duration than the air-blown froth on the surface of a can of new-drawn porter. Another candidate put in nomination, was a stout and able bodied mason, very capable of well handling his trowel. His nomination was, no doubt, under a persuasion that the best mode of mending flaws in the laws, is by the application of a coat of mortar plaster.

On Thursday evening was performed, at the same place, a Melo Drama, intitled *ANACHNY*

TRIUMPHANT. The principal character of the *Dramatis persona*, was the *Peuple souverain*. The character, as far as the piece was allowed to go on, was supported with all the characteristic disorder, noise and confusion, for which that august personage is, at all times, distinguished. It was indeed the only character which it permitted to take any part in the performance, assuming, in the most despotic manner, to itself, all power and authority, disdain to listen to any speaker whatever. Happily the curtain was early dropped, by which this all-controlling hero was prevented from proceeding to the length of the catastrophe, in which it was feared he might have been disposed to glut his known sanguinary appetite, by out-heroding Herod, in his usual *outré* style.

By our late Caucuses and the papers which daily appear, it is easily seen that we are at an electioneering period, when Liberty not only assumes the rattle and bells but adds to them the scourge and firebrand.

This day began the Election for the County of Quebec. The Candidates are Messrs. DE BONNE, R. GREY, BERTHELOT and JOURDAN. The state of the Poll, at twelve o'clock, we hear, stood

For Messrs. De Bonne 219—Grey 226—Berthelot 37—Jourdan 44. Adjourned 'till 2 o'clock.

MARRIED,

On Friday, Mr. FRANCIS COULSON to Mrs. ELIZABETH BROWN, widow, both of this city.

The state of the Thermometer for the past week, at 8 o'clock, A. M. is 43, 46, 53, 47, 48, 48, 53.

PORT OF QUEBEC,

ARRIVED.

May 10.—Brig Russell, Parkins, in 44 days from Liverpool, addressed to Messrs. Hoyle, Henderson & Gibb, general cargo.

—Ship Countess of Bute, M^r Vickar, in 18 days from St. Johns, N. F. addressed to Mr. Lymburner, cargo salt, rum and sugar.

—Ship Fortuio, Cook, in 5 days from Picton, addressed to Messrs. Linthorne & Joliffe, in ballast. Passengers, two in the steerage.

—Brig Hawk, Aitken, in 18 days from Saint Johns, N. F. addressed to Messrs. Irvine, M^r Naught & Co. in ballast.

—Brig Jane, Crawford, in 35 days from St. Vincents and 15 from Halifax, addressed to Messrs. Irvine, M^r Naught & Co. cargo sugar, rum and molasses. Intelligence—the March packet had arrived at Halifax.

—11.—Brig Swift, Scott, from Dublin, and last from Cork, 4 weeks and 3 days from the latter place, addressed to Mr. G. Hamilton, in ballast.

WANTED,

FOR a small family in the Lower Town, a COOK MAID, who can bring recommendations for cleanliness and good conduct.

Apply to Mr. CARY.

Quebec, 16th May, 1808.

SLATES FOR SALE.

A FEW thousand Countesses and Ladies, landed last fall. Apply to
GEORGE HAMILTON.

EDUCATION.

J. GREEN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that on Monday, 23d inst. he intends to commence a **SCHOOL** in one of the rooms at **FREE-MASON'S HALL**, Buade street, for the instruction of youth in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book keeping, English Grammar, History, Geography &c. The Latin Language will be taught if required.

J. G. begs leave to assure those Parents or Guardians who may be pleased to confide in him the education of their respective youth, that every attention will be paid to preserve their morals, improve their understandings and cultivate in them a just taste for elegant as well as useful literature.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS:

Reading and Writing - 3 Dollars p. Quarter.
Arithmetic, Book keeping,
English grammar, history &c 4 do. p. do.
Rudiments of Latin language 5 do. p. do.
Quebec, 10th May, 1808.

FOR SALE,

AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STORES IN THE LOWER TOWN.

THE entire cargo of the Ship *Eliza*, Capt. Heatly, from Surinam, consisting of prime Muscovado Sugar, in casks of assorted weights, from 2 cwt. to 9 cwt. and some packages of Dry Goods, amongst which are a few bales of Woolens, black and blue Velveteens, a few 8-4 rich printed crimson Silk shawls, Bandano handkerchiefs, one bale of Salisbury flannels of the most fashionable colors, Cases of buckles and buttons, one case of Quadrants, Telescopes, brass Compasses, and sand glasses, and several packages of well assorted Ironmongery.

ALSO,

A few thousand bushels of prime Wheat, five pipes L. P. Teneriffe Wine, a few pipes low priced Port Wine, one trunk of Nankeena, 6 M. feet refuse Oak timber and about 70 M. feet of pine planks.

The whole for Cash, Bills of Exchange or any other mode of payment that may be mutually convenient.

JOHN MURE & Co.

Quebec, 13th May, 1808.

NOTICE.

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

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

PIERRE-BUREAU.

St. Anne La Perade, May 11, 1808.

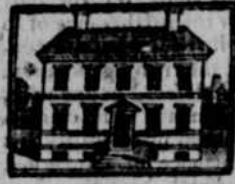
FOR SALE,

THE schooner *BEAVER*—measuring, per register, 111½ tons, well found and completely ready for sea—Apply to the Subscriber on or before the 10th June.

ANGUS SHAW.

Quebec, 9th May, 1808.

SUMMER LODGINGS TO LET,



FOR one or more years, and possession given the 1st May:—A part of the house of **WOODSIDE**, situated on the road leading from Quebec to Charlebourg; consisting of one large dining room, elegant tea room, three bed rooms, a kitchen and cellar, on the ground floor, two bed rooms and two servants' closets on the second—The whole forming an agreeable and commodious summer residence for a large family. For terms and further particulars, apply to **Mr. JOHN MACNIDER**, Upper Town. N. B. Grazing and Stabling for any number of cattle.

FOR SALE,



OR TO LET, and possession given on the 1st of May next—the house, No. 35, St. Lewis Street; now occupied by Capt. **Ilbert Royal Artillery**. For particulars apply to **A. SHAW**, No. 1, St. Peter street, Lower Town. Quebec, April 4, 1808.

TO BE LET,



FOR one or more years, and possession to be given on the 10th proximo, the **HOUSE** No. 8, St. Peter Street, with the Stores, Vaults &c. appertaining to the said premises.

OR—the House will be let without the Stores if required. Apply to

IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co.

Quebec, 18th April, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A T J. STEWART'S Cellars—About 60 doz. of old bottled **PORT WINE** of a superior quality.

Quebec, 4th March, 1808.

TO BE LET,

FOR the ensuing Summer, or for a longer term, as it may suit the tenant, and possession given, on the 1st of May next:—A commodious and comfortable stone **HOUSE**, two stories high, on the Beauport side of, and near **Dorchester bridge**, with a garden, and, if wanted, pasture for two cows, or a cow and a horse.—Application to be made to the subscribing proprietor, on the premises.

ANTHONY ANDERSON.

Quebec, 2d March, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated at *La Carnadiere*, 24 arpents long by 1 arpent in breadth, adjoining on one side to **Antoine L'Hortie**, and on the other to **François Gouveau**.

Quebec, Aug. 31st 1807. **LOUIS BLEAU.**

IN THE PRESS,

And speedily will be published;

SAILING DIRECTIONS for part of the River St. Lawrence, from Cape Chatte to Bic Island, on the south side; and from Cape *Mont Pelés* to Point *Mille-vaches*, on the north side; with a description of the passage and anchorage to the southward of Bic, including *Trinity Bay* and *Mangoogan* great shoal.

To be had at **Mr. CHAS. SMITH'S** or **Capt. LAMBLEY'S**, in the **LOWER TOWN**.—Price 4s.

TO BE LET,



AND possession given on 1st May next, for one year, that large commodious House No. 23 St. Lewis Street, lately occupied by the Hon. Chief Justice **ALEXANDER**, with a fine Garden, Stable, coach house &c. &c.

Enquire of **SAM. BRAMPTON.**

Curator to the Estate.

Quebec, 28 March 1808.

FOR SALE

OR TO LET, possession given on the first of May next—

THE new Wharf, with a building, slip and shade, a dwelling house with good cellar, counting house and a large Hangard fifty-two feet long, forty-two wide, five stories high, the fourth and fifth stories of which open upon *Hope gate street*; the second and third are calculated to hold 10,000 minots wheat. The first story of stone excellent double cellar, 10 feet high, which open upon *St. Paul's street* in a level with the wharf and well calculated for liquors or provisions, being 30 feet under ground on the South side.—The whole situated in the *Canotrie*, at present occupied by **Mr. M. MACNIDER**, to whom application may be made, or to the subscriber.

J. MACNIDER.

Quebec, 26th March, 1808.

LARGE COAL

FOR Grates and Stoves, at a price not exceeding the rate of 7s. 6d. a cord for wood (which can be easily ascertained) for sale by

JAMES GRAY, A. & B.

Quebec, 4th January, 1808

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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