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[No. 11.

*Jam mihi per rupes videtur, lucosque sonantes
Ira. Virg.*

To the inhabitants of the countries situated on the St. Lawrence, and on the rivers which fall into it :

My faithful Sons,

In my letter to Mr. Cary I have specified the object of my present address, and, from the cordial reception which I have met with on his part, I have been led to hope that you will all give the requisite attention to the proposals of your very aged father.

You are therefore requested to make such additions as any of you may have in your power to make, to the stock of knowledge which the public already possess, of the situation, the advantages, and disadvantages of this country. You will, perhaps, make answer, by asking me questions to this purpose—"Has not our country been sufficiently explored? Have not its situation, produce, and natural history been fully investigated by several of the literati, both of Europe and America? Have not all the objects connected with our provincial interests, been ably and philosophically described? Have not, first the French, and afterwards the British Naturalists paid ample attention to all its peculiarities? And are not their labors, which are before the public, sufficient to gratify curiosity, as well as to direct the politician?"

To these objections, and such as these, I would answer, by admitting in all its extent, the merit of those who have already labored in this department of science. You are all much indebted to those writers who have investigated the natural and civil history of the country: to Charlevoix, Raynal, Knox, Weld, Heriot, and many others. The map published, a few years ago, by Mr. Vondenvelden ought not to be forgotten, as it is a valuable accession to geographical knowledge. It might be said indeed that the delineation of townships, and the limits of private property, have little connexion with the science of geography. Still, however, there are several important objects minutely delineated on that map, which certainly have such a connexion. I allude particularly to the position of some mountains; the courses of the numerous rivers, which empty themselves into my bosom; the accurate description of my own channel, in all its variations of breadth, and all its changes of direction; together with the situation and magnitude of

the almost innumerable islands which I encircle.

But, though the labours of these gentlemen, both the living and the deceased, are highly meritorious; you are not, for that reason, to put an end to your enquiries.—You are not to rest satisfied with what has thus been done for you; but, on the contrary, to add your own efforts for the advancement of the common cause.

Many of the objects connected with public advantage, have hitherto been only partially investigated; and others have been entirely overlooked. I do not here speak of the objects connected with the more abstruse and difficult sciences; such as the nature of our subterraneous minerals, the structure of our mountains, the composition of our rocks, the qualities of our various waters and fountains, or the rare plants that may yet lie undiscovered in our forests, hills and marshes. The objects to which I now wish to draw the general attention of my children, lie more open to universal observation. In every part of the country, there are numerous circumstances which are easily ascertained by persons on the spot, though they can be by no others; and of which the knowledge would be advantageous to the public, and interesting to men of science. A few examples will clearly explain the objects which I have in view.

After all that has been written concerning the general state of the country; nothing has ever been published respecting the particular counties, or parishes, or settlements, of which the colony is composed. A description of the country, according to its parishes, or other small divisions, embracing the number and condition of the inhabitants in each, the progress of husbandry in it, its rivers, woods, hills, and other natural objects, would form a composition of great interest, and much political advantage.—And this could seldom be better accomplished, than by well-informed individuals resident in each parish or district, so described.

Again, almost nothing is known respecting our mountains. The position of a few has been noted on the maps; but the number of these is trifling. The height of hardly any of them has been mentioned. And, although this could not, in all cases, be ascertained by the inhabitants, it surely could by the surveyors, who occasionally visit all parts of the country.

Another object of general interest respects the numerous rivers which are poured into

my bosom. With the help of Mr. Vondenvelden's map, we can indeed trace the course of most of them, and even learn their comparative lengths. Still, however, there are many other circumstances connected with these streams, which it would be desirable to know, and of which we are not informed in this, or any other publication. For example, we might wish to know, what quantity of water they roll down, what is the breadth of them at the more remarkable places in their courses, how far up they are fit to turn mills, and how far they are navigable for batteaux; what falls interrupt their navigation; what fish are found in their streams, and what water fowl frequent their pools; of what description are their banks, flat, steep, or craggy; with what woods are their banks adorned, and from what sources do they derive their waters.

At present, I shall specify only one other object to be attended to, in your topographical notices. The islands which intersect my stream would merit separate description.—Their romantic situation, in such numbers, in the middle of a foaming flood, renders them objects of curiosity; and the dangers which they occasion to the mariner, will ever create interest. To an account of their situation, extent, inhabitants and produce, might be added a history of the shipwrecks which have rendered their shores memorable.

I have mentioned these things, my sons, only as specimens of the objects which will merit your attention. There are many others which your own good sense will suggest, and which, I hope, your love to your country will lead you to observe and describe.

FATHER ST. LAWRENCE.

A letter from J. B. Dabney, Esq. American Consul, to a friend at St. Michael.

FAYAL, AZORES, June 25, 1808.

"A Phenomenon has occurred here, not usual in former ages, but of which there has been no example of late years, it was well calculated to inspire terror, and has been attended with the destruction of lives and property.—On Sunday the first of May, at one P. M. wa king in the balcony of my house at St. Antonio, I heard noises like the report of heavy cannon at a distance, and concluded there was some sea engagement in the vicinity of the island. But soon after, casting my eyes towards the Island of St. George, ten leagues distant, I perceived a dense column of smook rising to an immense height; it was soon judged that a

volcano had burst out, about the centre of the island, and this was rendered certain, for when night came on the fire exhibited an awful appearance. Being desirous of viewing this wonderful exertion of nature, I embarked on the third day of May, accompanied by the British Consul, and ten other gentlemen for St. George; we ran over in five hours, and arrived at Vellas, the principal town, at 11 A. M. We found the poor inhabitants perfectly panic struck, and wholly given up to religious ceremonies and devotion. We learned that the fire of the first of May had broken out in a ditch, in the midst of fertile pastures, three leagues South East of Vellas, and had immediately formed a crater, in size about 24 acres. In two days, it had thrown out cinders, or small pumice stones, that a strong N. E. wind had propelled southerly; and which, independent of the mass accumulated round the crater, had covered the earth from one foot to four feet in depth, half a league in width, and three in length; then passing the channel 5 leagues, had done some injury to the east point of Pico. The fire of this large crater had nearly subsided, but in the evening preceding our arrival, another smaller crater had opened, 1 league north of the large one, and only two leagues from Vellas. After taking some refreshment, we visited the second crater, the sulphurous smok of which, driven southerly, rendered it impracticable to attempt to approach the large one. When we came within a mile of the crater, we found the earth rent in every direction; and as we approached nearer, some of the chasms were six feet wide. By leaping over some of these chasms, and making windings to avoid the large ones we at length arrived within two hundred yards of the spot; and saw it in the middle of a pasture, distinctly at intervals, when the thick smoke which swept the earth lighted up a little. The mouth of it was only about fifty yards in circumference; the fire seemed struggling for vent; the force with which a pale blue flame issued forth, resembled a powerful steam engine, multiplied an hundred fold; the noise was deafening; the earth where we stood had a tremulous motion, the whole island seemed convulsed: horrid howlings, were occasionally heard from the bowels of the earth, and earthquakes were frequent. After remaining here about ten minutes, we returned to town; the inhabitants had mostly quitted their houses, and remained in the open air, or under tents. We passed the night at Vellas, and the next morning went by water to Ursulina, a small seaport town, two leagues south of Vellas, and viewed that part of the country covered with the cinders before mentioned, and which has turned the most valuable vineyard in the island, into a frightful desert. On the same day the 4th of May, we ventured to Fayal, and on the 5th, and succeeding days, from twelve to fifteen volcanoes broke out in the fields we had traversed on the 3d, from the chasms before described, and threw out a quantity of lava which travelled so slowly towards Vellas. The fire of those small craters subsided & the lava ceased running about the 11th of May; on which day,

the large volcano that had lain dormant for nine days, burst forth again like a roaring lion, with horrid belchings distinctly heard at twelve leagues distance, throwing up immense quantity of lava, illuminating at night the whole Island. This continued with tremendous force until the 5th of June, exhibiting the awful, yet magnificent spectacle of a perfect river of fire, distinctly seen from Fayal, running into the sea. On that day, the 5th we experienced that its force began to fail; and, in a few days after it ceased entirely. The distance of the crater from the sea is about four miles, and its elevation about three thousand five hundred feet—The lava inundated and swept away the town of Ursulina, and country houses and cottages adjacent, as well as the farm-houses, throughout its course. It, as usual, gave timely notice of its approach, and most of the inhabitants fled; some few, however, remaining in the vicinity of it too long, endeavouring to save their furniture and effects, and were scalded by flashes of steam, which without injuring their clothes, took off not only their skin, but their flesh. About sixty persons were thus miserably scalded, some of whom died on the spot, or in a few days after. Numbers of cattle shared the same fate. The judge and principal inhabitants left the Island very early. The consternation and anxiety were some days so great among the people, that even their domestic concerns were abandoned; and amidst plenty, they were in danger of starving. Supplies of ready baked bread were sent from hence to their relief, and large boats were sent to bring away the inhabitants who had just lost their dwellings. In short the Island, heretofore rich in cattle, corn and wine, is nearly ruined, and a scene of greater desolation and distress has seldom been witnessed in any country."

[As there is much energy in the following Resolutions they cannot fail of being interesting.]

DEERFIELD RESOLUTIONS.

At a meeting of the Freeholders and other Inhabitants of the Town of Deerfield, qualified to vote for Representatives, legally convened and holden at the meeting House in said Town, on Tuesday the thirty first day of January, 1819, a vote to prefer a Memorial to the Legislature of this Commonwealth, on the present alarming state of the Country; and the following resolutions on the present critical state of affairs, UNANIMOUSLY PASSED.

The peaceably assembling of the people, to petition for a redress of grievances, is among the chartered rights of the citizen. The indignant manner with which the memorial of the Honorable Legislature of the Commonwealth, was treated on the floor of Congress, has compelled us to ask of our State Government that direction, that favor, and that protection, which in these dark and perilous times are denied by our National Administration. We have pledged ourselves to defend and support the Administration, when regulated by sound policy and the Constitution—and we

have asked in return its fostering care and protection.—We have asked to be drawn by those precious cords, that link gratitude and allegiance to kindness and political virtue. But for eight years past we have asked in vain, and we greatly fear, before another Presidential Election, our slavery and ruin will be completed. Have we not seen the Constitution violated, by the prostration of the Judiciary, that important and countervailing check on Legislative and Executive fury? Have we not seen veteran and tried merit displaced, for the intolerant and persecuting partisan? Have we not seen the revilers of the father of our Country, liberally rewarded for their falsehood? Have we not seen the revenues, arising from the industry of the North, thrown into the treasury of Bonaparte? Have we not seen our Citizens transported for trial, thousands of miles under military guards, by the hand of a military despot? Have we not seen the lucrative commerce of the north, perishing for the want of naval protection? Have we not seen an infant navy rot in our docks and ship-yards? Have we not seen a gun boat system substituted, which cannot even protect itself? Have we not seen the protection of Government, withdrawn from the commerce of the United States—and have we not seen that very commerce interdicted by an unconstitutional, permanent embargo? Have we not seen this law followed up by another, that leaves not a vestige of liberty?—Our houses made liable to be violated—our property to unreasonable seizures—to sequestration and transportation—our coasters to enormous bonds—our juries denied us? and these unjust and arbitrary measures to take place under the secret directions of a dictator, and to be enforced by the bayonets of fifty thousand soldiers?

To what power on earth, have our rulers dared to shew such base, such servile obedience? Could not the reftment of the Bureau, at an expence of thirty thousand dollars—Could not fifteen millions for the undefined, unproductive wastes of Louisiana—Could not twenty millions of plundered property, appease the rapacity and ambition of Bonaparte? Nay more, must he assume the sovereignty of our nation, dictate for us a declaration of war, and sequester the property of five millions of freemen until they comply? And shall the President Elect have the slavish compliance still to say "France wants money and France must have it"? And that her imperial mandate have only "the air of an assumed authority"? These are laws and measures and language, that freemen ought not and will not submit to. In this state of our Nation, we ask for the aid and direction of our own Legislature: under their banners we will enlist and sacrifice our Lives in opposition to such high handed unconstitutional encroachments. If we cannot live in our own Country, but under such laws and measures as are worse than dying in it, the blood of our fathers was spilled in vain. Therefore

Resolved, That the end of the institution maintenance and administration of civil government is, to secure the existence of the body politic, to protect it, and to furnish the individuals who compose it, with the power of enjoying in safety and tranquillity their natural

rights and the blessings of life"; and that these great objects were fully obtained in our Country, while the administration of the national Government was in the hands of the authors and friends of the Constitution.

Resolved, That this Constitution is now administered by its original avowed and implacable enemies; in consequence of it, our country has been precipitated from a wonderful height of prosperity and happiness, into a depth of disgrace and distress, which ought to excite the indignation of freemen against the authors of their calamities.

Resolved, That we view the instigators and advisers (both foreign and domestic) of the deadly and unconstitutional measures of the present administration, as the enemies of human happiness and freedom; as men whose names will darken the pages of history and excite the just detestation of posterity.

Resolved, That we consider these wicked measures which have prostrated the Dignity and Happiness of the nation, as the fruits of a base and slavish partiality to France, an unmanly enmity toward Great Britain, and an envious jealousy of the New England and commercial States; and that this partiality, enmity and jealousy have been the only obstacles to an amicable adjustment of existing differences with the Court of St. James.

Resolved, That as an independent people, we indignantly resent the interference of any foreign Power whatever with the internal policy of our Country; that as a nation we are adequate to self government; that we are unalienably attached to our republican institutions; and that we consider the scandalous insinuations of the Jacobins, that we wish to replace our country under the dominion of Great Britain, as the miserable pretences of malice and falsehood.

Resolved, That we are ready and willing to submit to any sacrifice for the safety and honor of our country which sound policy shall dictate; that we view the immense sacrifices imposed on us by the laws laying and enforcing the Embargo, not dictated by such policy; and that they moreover violate our dearest rights, defeat the very design of this government, and therefore are not bidding on the people.

Resolved, That we will resist these ruinous and wicked Laws in every manner warranted by the Constitution and unalienable rights of man.

Resolved, That we consider the leaders of the ruling party as the genuine disciples of the Jacobinic school, whose doctrines, converting a civilized community into a horde of tygers and blood hounds, deluged France in her purest blood, and have since brought corruption, anarchy and misery to every country where they have prevailed; that we can no longer view these leaders in the characters of civil fathers and guardians; that the general government has forfeited all our confidence, and that we look to the wisdom and firmness of our State Government to relieve us from the distresses into which the weakness and corruption of the former have betrayed us.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions, at-

tested by the Moderator and Town-Clerk, be published in some public Newspaper.

Attest. SETH NIMS, Moderator.

W. S. WILLIAMS, Town Clerk.

Deerfield, Jan. 31, 1809.

At the same Meeting Delegates were chosen to attend the County Meeting at Northampton.

REASONS OF MR. RANDOLPH FOR REPEALING THE EMBARGO.

Mr. Randolph said he had risen for the same purpose as the gentleman from Pennsylvania; and he submitted to the committee whether, if the embargo laws were to be repealed, it should be done with all possible speed. His sources of information, he said, were neither very numerous, nor, possibly, very correct: but he did understand it to be a fact that in certain parts of the Eastern states the embargo was daily and hourly, in the broad glare of day-light—not evaded, but disregarded; that sleights to an immense number were daily passing from the United States into Canada, laden not only with the product of that part of the union bordering on Canada, but also with the product of the Southern states, which was carried by a long and expensive carriage from the Atlantic states to Montreal for exportation. There were two points of view in which Mr. Randolph said it appeared to him that, if this law was to be repealed at all, it ought to be done with all possible expedition. The first was, that those persons in our own country, who had set the law at defiance, who had been guilty of the most incivic conduct, should not reap the exclusive benefit of the commerce carried on. The other reason was, that it was well known that the Saint Lawrence was frozen up, and would remain frozen long after our own waters were open. Adventurers, allured by the hope of great profit, had, at a vast expence transported products not the growth of that part of the country into Canada, knowing that the plan of embargo, if continued, would amply repay the extra expence of carrying it.—This produce, Mr. Randolph said, to an immense amount, was deposited, as he understood, at Montreal, for the purpose of exporting it as soon as the ice broke up, and he presumed it was already paid for in British gold or commodities of some sort. And this, he said, was one of the ways in which he should have no objection to finger some of their gold, viz. by getting to market before them, underselling and forestalling them, which might easily be done from the expence of the transportation by land. He submitted therefore to the gentleman from Pennsylvania, whether, if the committee determined to repeal the embargo, it should not be as soon as possible. If immediately removed, it must shake, and severely too, the capitalists of Canada; but if the removal was procrastinated, they would reap the benefits, whilst we should carry our produce to a market already glutted, or if not glutted considerably gratified. When the resolution came before the House, if the committee of the whole agreed to it, he said he should

certainly move the earliest day possible for the removal of the embargo.

LONDON, DEC. 16.

The Government has published the following declaration upon the negotiation proposed by Russia and France:—

"The proposals made by the Governments of Russia and France have not terminated in any negotiation; and as the correspondence is concluded, his Majesty thinks fit immediately to make public the result. The continual appearance of a negotiation after seeing that it was absolutely impossible to obtain a peace, would only be advantageous to the enemy. It would offer to France an opportunity to sow discord and jealousy in the councils of those who are united to resist oppression, and the illusive prospect of a peace between Great Britain and France could only be prejudicial to those nations which groan under the tyranny of French alliance, or those which preserve a vacillating and precarious independence, if among them there should be any which actually is wavering between the inevitable ruin of a prolonged inactivity, and the consequent risks of an effort to liberate itself. Those proposals would hold out the vain hope that they might be permitted to renew their tranquillity, or would alarm them with the fear of remaining alone in the contest. His Majesty was fully persuaded that this was the principal object of France in the proposals that were made to him from Erfurth, at a time when such terrible consequences would result from the decision of peace or war, both from its importance and the uncertainty of the result. His Majesty saw the necessity of investigating, if it were possible, the views and designs of the enemy. It was difficult for his Majesty to believe that the emperor of Russia should so blindly have delivered himself up to the violence and ambition of that power, with whom his Imperial Majesty has unfortunately allied himself; that he should be disposed to assist openly in the usurpation of the Spanish monarchy, and to acknowledge and defend the rights which France has arrogated to herself; to depose and imprison the Royal Family, and to compel them by force to transfer to her the oath of fidelity of an independent nation; therefore, when it was proposed to his Majesty to enter into a negotiation for a general peace, in concert with his allies, and to treat either on the basis of the *Uti possidetis*, which until now has been a subject of so many disputes, or on any basis whatever, compatible with justice, honor and equality; his Majesty determined to oppose to this feigned candour and moderation, a candour real and sincere, on his part.

His Majesty declared he was ready to enter the negotiation in concert with his allies, and therefore communicated to them immediately the proposals which he had received.—But as his Majesty was not leagued with Spain by a formal treaty of alliance, he judged it necessary to declare, that the engagements which he had contracted in the face of the world with that nation, he considered not less sacred nor less obligatory on his Majesty, than the most solemn treaties; that his Majesty would negotiate in concert with the Spanish

Government, in the name of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII.—The answer given by France to this proposal of his Majesty discovered immediately the veil which was used to cover its schemes, and showed at once the ignorance and injustice of that government. To the Spanish nation in general they have applied the degrading title of Spanish Insurgents, and the demand of the admission of the Spanish government as a party in the negotiation, was thrown aside as inadmissible and insulting! His Majesty has received, with as much astonishment as sorrow, the answer of the Emperor of Russia; and although to the same effect, is less indecorous in its tone and manner. He characterizes as an insurrection, the glorious efforts of the Spanish people in favour of their legitimate sovereign, and in defiance of the independence of their country; and has sanctioned by the authority of his Imperial Majesty, an union which has no equal in the history of the world. His Majesty would have readily embraced the opportunity of a negotiation that would have presented some hope or prospect of a peace compatible with justice and honor. His Majesty regrets extremely anything which will aggravate and prolong the sufferings of Europe; but neither the honor of his Majesty nor the generosity of the British nation will permit him to commence a negotiation by abandoning a loyal and brave people, who are fighting for all that is most dear to man, and whose efforts in a cause so notoriously just, his Majesty has obliged himself most solemnly to support.

Westminster, December 15, 1808.

To the Circular of Secretary DEARBORN, addressed to the Governors of the several States, requiring military aid to enforce the Embargo laws, the following answer has been transmitted by His Excellency JONATHAN TRUMBULL, Governor of the State of Connecticut.

“LEBANON, FEB. 4.

“SIR—I have received your letter of the 18th January, conveying to me a request of the President of the United States, that as commander in chief of the Militia of this State, I would appoint a select number of officers of our Militia, to whom the collectors of the customs may apply for military aid in certain cases, which may by them, be thought necessary for compelling obedience to the laws of Congress enforcing the embargo.

“I have had the subject of this request under my most serious and mature consideration; the final result of which I now have the honor to communicate to you.

“I have reflected that neither the constitution, nor statutes of this State, have given to the commander in chief of its Militia, any authority to make such appointment of officers as has been requested; nor does my information suggest to me, any authority given to the President of the United States, derived either from the constitution or laws of the United States, to call upon the executive of an individual state to take an agency in appointments, such as are contemplated by the request mentioned.

“Conceiving also as I do, and believing it to be the opinion of the great mass of the citi-

zens of this State, that the late law of congress for the more rigorous enforcement of the embargo, is unconstitutional in many of its provisions, interfering with the state sovereignty, and subversive of the guaranteed rights, privileges, and immunities of the citizens of the United States, I have from these considerations, deemed it peculiarly and highly improper for a state executive to contribute his volunteer aid in support of laws having such an aspect.

“And when I reflect upon the extent of measures which must probably be resorted to for the enforcement of this law; a law which from the means contemplated for its support and execution, it would seem to require all the military and naval force of the union, I cannot suppress my deep anxiety for the events it may produce.

“I might also add, that I cannot be induced to risk my responsibility to the public by contributing towards placing such a “ferro” power in the hands, and at the disposal of men, in whom I should not be able, in all instances, to repose the fullest confidence; more especially, when their individual acts and measures, may not always, be under the regulation of the best motives, and when their proceedings in execution of this law, will naturally tend to put at extreme hazard, the peace, lives, property, and dearest rights of our fellow citizens.

“Under this view therefore of the subject, and with these considerations before me, my mind has been led to a serious and decided determination to decline a compliance with your request, and to have no agency in the appointments which the President has been pleased to refer to me.

“While I take the liberty of thus declining this agency, you will be pleased to recollect, that on all former occasions, when constitutional applications have been made to this State, for the execution of the constitutional laws and requisitions of the Union, the promptitude and readiness of their compliance, have merited and received the approbation, if not the applause, of the general admiration of the United States. With all due consideration, I am sir, your obedient servant.

JONATHAN TRUMBULL.”

“Hon. Secretary at War.”

NEW YORK, FEB. 24.

Last evening the Editor of the N. York Gazette received a Kingston paper (the Royal Gazette) of the 24th ult. It contains copious extracts from London papers to December 15th including French Bulletins to No. 14,—the substance of them, with some other articles follow, as noticed by the London Editor.

KINGSTON, Jan. 28.—Our London papers by the Mary, are to the 15th December. The Patriots of Spain have experienced a reverse of fortune but not to that extent that the gasconading bulletins of the Moniteurs proclaim; for the Cornwall Gazette of the 17th under the head of Good News says there is reason to hope that the British troops have formed a junction with the Patriots and given a check to the insidious invaders of Spain.

The Mars Cutter, arrived at Falmouth from Lisbon which place she left on the 5th Decem-

ber, with dispatches from Madrid dated Nov. 27th, Captain A. McCaehy, of the 11th Regt. was passenger, he informed that the news was of the most favorable nature. The affairs of Spain had taken a sudden turn in favor of the Patriots—that they had rallied since the defeat of Castanos and cut off 25,000 of the French. Such is the news from Madrid.—It serves to shew that Bonaparte was not there the 27th.

LONDON, DEC. 15.

Rotterdam papers state that an English vessel from S. America sent into the Meuse by a Danish privateer, has brought advice that the English and Portuguese agents at Buenos Ayres had failed in their Mission.—That Liniers had received extensive powers from King Joseph and had declared his resolution to remain a faithful ally of France.

DECEMBER 14.—We this morning received Paris papers to the 11th instant, containing the 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Bulletins of the French army in Spain.

The 11th Bulletin is dated Aranda de Duero, and gives an account of the defeat of Castanos. The action took place on the 23d at Tudela. It commenced at 9 o'clock in the morning, and ended in the defeat and dispersion of the Spanish army of which 3300, including 300 officers, were taken prisoners, and 4000 were left on the field of battle or driven into the Ebro. The remainder of the defeated army were pursued by the French cavalry, part in the direction of Saragossa, and part in the direction of Agreda and Tarazona, on the frontiers of Arragon. The pursuit was continued to the 13th inclusive, on which day a division of French Cavalry arrived at Roza. The number of prisoners taken between that and the 23d amounted to 5000 all of the line. No quarter was given to the armed peasants. It is remarkable, that although the Moniteurs to the 11th have been received, yet the last Bulletin, the 12th, is contained in the paper of the 5th, and the following Moniteurs contain no intelligence whatever from Spain. At the latest date, the 27th, Bonaparte's head quarters were at Aranda de Duero, a town of Spain in Old Castile, on the Duero, about 30 leagues north of Madrid, to which Capital, the bulletin boasts, it is only a pleasant walk. Besides the killed, wounded, and taken in the disastrous battle of Tudela, the Spaniards lost 30 pieces of cannon. The French Generals particularly engaged in the action, were the Duke of Montebello, (Lannes) and the Duke of Cornegiano, (Moncey). Had the division of the Duke of Eichingen (Ney) been in its position, it is said, not a Spaniard would have escaped. The bulletins, previous to the 12th, relate chiefly to the operations against Blake's army.—The French divisions that defeated it consisted chiefly of the divisions of the Duke of Belluno, (Victor), Duke of Dalmain, (Soult), and the Duke of Dantzig, (Lefebvre).

In the battle of Tudela, on the 23d, the Spanish Army under Castanos, amounted only to 45,000 men. Its position is said to have been absolutely bad, and that it did not make a formidable resistance.

STAR OFFICE, 3 o'clock.

We stop the press to insert such particulars

as have been allowed to transpire from the Government officers:

BULLETIN.—Accounts have been received from Saragossa, dated the 26th, stating that General Castanos, upon hearing that the French were moving a corps upon Soñs from Burgos, and passing the Ebro at Logrono had assembled an army of 40,000 foot and 4000 horse, and had taken up a position in an oblique line from Tudela to Borja. This position was unfavorable, at Tudela, the right and the advanced part of the position, was commanded by heights, and was indefensible. The French took advantage of this error, and having collected an army of 45,000 men, commenced their attack on the Spanish on the 23d, defeated two divisions of the Valencians and Murcians, who retreated with considerable loss toward Saragossa.

Subsequent accounts from Saragossa, of the 25th, state that the Arragonese and Andalusian division did not suffer much, and had been able to retire in order, which is confirmed by the French accounts.

The precise route taken by General Castanos's army is not given. Saragossa was to be defended by 15,000 strong.

General Hope's division arrived at Villa Castin on the 28th ult. and would be at Arevola the 29th, on his route to Salamanca, in the neighborhood of which place it was expected he would form a junction with Sir John Moore.

From the Philadelphia Gazette.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

By the British brig Fox, from Jamaica, we have received Kingston papers to the end of January. We extract therefrom the following articles relative to reported events in Spain, and leave our readers to make their own deductions.

IMPORTANT.

The report brought by the Cornwall, which we noticed in our last, that Bonaparte with 100,000 troops, had crossed the Pyrenees, we are happy to say is without foundation. By the arrival of the ship Westmoreland, Bridson, from Liverpool, on Thursday, the following very different and most glorious information has been received, which bears every mark of authenticity, and fully justifies the wisdom of Gen. Blake's retreat; on the 17th of December, while the Westmoreland lay at Madeira, the British Consul at Funchal, Archibald B. Omlie, Esq. paid a visit to Captain Bidson, and informed him that a vessel had just then arrived in the bay, in a very quick passage from Gibraltar, the Captain of which stated, that previous to his sailing, news had reached there, express from Spain, of a signal victory having been gained by the combined armies of Spain and England, between the Ebro and Bayoane, over a large army of the French, said to be commanded by Marshal Ney; that the loss of the French amounted to no less than 45,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners, and the remainder completely routed; some time prior to this action which terminated so gloriously for the cause of the brave Spaniards, the gallant Sir John Moore had joined them, with a large reinforcement, which

determined the patriots to give battle to the enemy, the result of which was as above described.

After the engagement they took such measures as to entirely cut off the enemy's retreat. The Spanish army was commanded by the Marquis de Romanos.

The Captain adds that this information was received with great demonstrations of joy at Gibraltar. The town and garrison were illuminated and the shipping fired a salute in commemoration of the occasion.

NEW YORK, FEB. 23.

A Schooner has arrived at Baltimore, from Havana, which place she left on the 5th inst. A letter was received in town yesterday by a gentleman of respectability, dated at Havana Feb. 4th, stating that in consequence of news just arrived from Spain favorable to the patriots, the people of Havana were in high spirits—that the place had been illuminated, and every other demonstration of joy exhibited.

By this day's mail we shall probably receive the particulars of this battle, if a battle has been fought.—Other letters by the same vessel of the same date mention nothing of the above information. A passenger arrived in this city yesterday, who came out in the above schooner. The American vessels that had been seized at Havana were all released on the 3d instant.

A letter of the 24th January has been received at New York from Havana, stating, that a vessel had arrived there from Malaga, with intelligence that the united British and Spanish Armies had attacked the French on the 9th December, and the latter were defeated, with the loss of 14,000 killed, and 16,000 prisoners.—[The editor of the New York paper states, that the name of the gentleman who gave the above information, was left at the office.]

BRITISH AGGRESSION.

A gentleman of the first respectability, at Watertown, in the county of Jefferson, writes to his friend in the legislature, under date of the 4th inst. as follows:—

"A most violent outrage has just been committed upon our national character. Fifty barrels of Ashes were lately seized by *Massey*, at port Putnam, and received by R. M. Esselstine, on account of government. On the 31st ult, about fifty Canadian Tories, with twenty-eight sleighs, came over from Kingston [Upper Canada] and by force of arms broke into the store of Esselstine, contrary to the remonstrances of Capt. Spinnings, the deputy collector, who required them to desist in the name of the United States; but they carried off the property. A part of this banditti were secretly armed. I was called up at midnight by the commanding officer at Sacket's harbor, and requested to go with him to the collector and take affidavits of the facts, that they might be represented to government, which I did, and returned yesterday. Capt. Bennet has the affidavits and will send them on immediately. I fear we have Tories among us that are at the bottom of this. The detachment was directed by a certain Capt. Richardson, of Kingston. I expect they will come to Watertown next, and take away our

cattle. I wish you to represent this transaction to His Excellency."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the county of Genesee, to his correspondent in this city.

"I am apprehensive, that smuggling continues to be carried on across the Niagara river as usual. Great numbers of sleighs, loaded with dry goods and groceries, pass daily through this village to the westward, and as I have not heard of any seizures being made at Black Rock, since you left this place, I am inclined to be of the opinion, that GRANGER and his DEPUTIES take good care to be out of the way or ASLEEP at certain times. It needs no comment."

REMARKS.

The channel through which we received the above extract is too respectable not to command attention—at the same time, Mr Granger is informed, that this press shall be open to his vindication.

Extract of a letter from a member of the Connecticut Legislature, to a Gentleman in this town, dated Hartford, 24th Feb. 1809.

"I send you the doings of our Assembly as yet, in a packet accompanying this.—You will see by the Governor's answer to Secretary DEARBORN, that he takes high ground, and we have this day passed a resolution in the House approving of the call of the Legislature. The numbers were 148 affirmative, 41 negative. This will be the probable strength of parties. The Governor's conduct meets with the most decided approbation. We have had communicated to both Houses the proceedings of your General Court, which are highly approved of; and have appointed a committee, to whom is referred the Communications from your Legislature, the Governor's Speech, correspondence with Dearborn, &c. We are determined to follow your example."

COPENHAGEN, Oct. 8.

Swindling.—An article from Gottenburgh contains a remarkable trait of swindling, which deserves to be made public, not on account of its great boldness and adroitness, but in order to put all merchants upon their guard against a similar occurrence.—One of the first houses in Gottenburgh received a letter from London, in which they were requested to instantly make the most diligent inquiries to discover a young Englishman, who had just fled from the house of a rich banker, and who they knew had embarked on board a ship freighted for Sweden. The description of the young man was given in this letter, and he was declared the author of a robbery to the amount of 19,000l. sterling in bank notes. "If you should find him," said the letter, "as he belongs to a respectable family, confine yourself to making him restore the plunder; and afterwards have the goodness to give him three hundred guineas in gold which will take him to the Indies, where nothing more will be heard of him."—The Swedish merchant, to whom this letter was addressed, caused a thorough search to be made on all sides; at last being one day upon the Exchange, he perceived a young man whose figure and dress perfectly answered the des-

cription. He addressed him, and seeing that he was an Englishman, invited him to follow him.—The young man hesitated, reddened, turned pale, even shed tears; in a word, before he had arrived at the merchant's house, he had confessed all. Arrived in his closet, he threw himself at his feet, begged of him not to be delivered up to justice, and gave him the 12,000 sterling, which was still inclosed in a port folio, with the seal of the banker. The Swedish Merchant made many serious remonstrances to him, but according to his instructions gave him the 300 guineas, and promised to procure him a favorable opportunity of going to Bengal.—He made haste to inform the Banker in London that his 12,000 were recovered, who replied, that he did not understand what he meant.—The Bank Notes were all forged, but the 300 guineas given to the sharper were good.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 1.

Important.—By an arrival at Falmouth, (Mass.) from Cadiz, a letter has been received by this day's eastern mail, dated St. Lucca, 6th December. A postscript to which, mentions that since writing the preceding, he (the writer) had received a letter from Mr. Erving, saying that he had received assurances from Count Florida Blanca, that the American vessels under detention in Spain should be immediately released and their cargoes paid for: And that an express had that moment arrived from the armies, which left them generally engaged, and that a decided victory might be considered as obtained by the Spanish over the French armies.

MARCH 3.

Extract of a letter to a merchant in this city, dated Washington, Feb. 27, 1809.

"The Bill to repeal the Embargo, and enforce the Non intercourse, has passed the Lower House 81 to 40. Most of the Federalists voted against it, and there is very little doubt of its passing the Senate. Epps and the Ministerial party voted for it."

The following news came enclosed in a letter from Norfolk by yesterday's Southern mail.

Herald Office, Norfolk, Feb. 22, 1809.

GREAT NEWS—TUE.

By the Spanish brig General Palafox, just arrived here from the Havana, in 11 days, we have received papers of that place up to the 10th instant. The following account being very important, we hasten to lay it before our patrons just as we received it.

Translated for the Herald, from an extra Gazette, published at the office of the Havana Aurora of the 8th of February.

HAVANNA, Feb. 8.—The day before yesterday, at half past four o'clock, the brig Hope entered this port, consigned to Don Santiago Drake, merchant, which sailed from Jamaica the 23th ult. Besides the news which a passenger gives, the said Drake has received a letter from his correspondent, as a corroboration, in which it is said, that on the 26th Jan. the Packet from England had arrived at Jamaica, which sailed from Falmouth the 21st of Dec. bringing the most agreeable news, that just before she sailed, a vessel had arrived from Coronna, by which it was reported that the Generals Castanos and Romana, and a part of the English army had given battle to Marshal

Ney, who had an army of 65,000 men; that it had been a most bloody action, in which the victory was decided for the Spaniards, the French having lost 40,000 men, between killed, wounded, and prisoners, and of course were completely defeated.

Extract of a letter from St. Croix, dated Feb. 5th, to a gentleman of this city

We have undoubted intelligence that the British forces had sailed to attack Martinique six days ago, and we momentarily expect to hear the result. So sanguine are our merchants of its success that vessels are going from St. Thomas to Martinique to speculate on the event.

A gentleman who arrived in the Southern stage reports, that Congress sat till one o'clock on Sunday morning, when a motion was made to raise the Embargo on the 4th of March, which was negatived. It was then moved to raise it on the 15th of March and agreed to, 70 members rising in the affirmative. The Baltimore American of Monday morning, which we have seen, confirms these particulars.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated Dec. 5.

"The accounts brought by this day's post from Madrid are not the most satisfactory. Our armies have met with some reverses, which are attributed more to intrigue than any thing else. A conspiracy has been discovered at Aranjuez and Madrid, and twenty three persons of considerable note have been taken up, among them a French general and two aid de camps have been discovered, and will with the other traitors, pay the forfeit with their lives. The reports are very various and contradictory; our best officers, however, unite with confidence, and the discovery made, proves that Bonaparte depends more on intrigue than on fighting.—The times no longer admit of lenient measures, and the most effectual and rigorous measures are adopting by the government. Reverses must be expected, indeed they are of service, as the Spaniards in general are too confident of success. The French have met with an enemy such as they never before had to do with, and such as they lit it expected."

CHARLESTON, Feb. 16

Report.—A gentleman who came passenger in the Revenge from Bermuda, states that a British cruiser had arrived there, which had spoken a vessel from Spain with dispatches for Havana. They informed them that a desperate battle had been fought on the 16th December, near Madrid, between the French and the combined forces of Spain and Britain; there were 27,000 men left dead on the field. The French were totally defeated.

Extract of a letter dated "Capitol, Washington, Feb. 23, 1809, Thursday Evening.

"The Non-Intercourse Bill from the Senate has been under discussion to day in committee of the whole. The clause for giving the President a sort of conditional discretionary power to issue letters of marque and reprisal, is stricken out in committee of the whole."

Captain Hoyt, of Newburyport, who arrived at New York on the 29th inst. left Gibraltar Dec. 14—after being there three days. He communicated no political news on arriving.

The London fleet, of 230 sail, which left England Dec. 15, and were reported to have been burnt at sea by the French, entered Carlisle Bay, Barbadoes, 17th Jan.

Another instance of patriotism!—JAMES BRACKETT Esq. Major General of the 2d Division of Militia, having received orders from His Honor the Lieut. Governor (in obedience to the request of Mr. Dear born, Secretary of War,) to hold himself in readi-

ness, to enforce the Embargo Laws, has magnanimously sent in his resignation.

Gen. B. is one of the few surviving Revolutionary Patriots who acted a conspicuous part in achieving our independence.

QUEBEC, MARCH 13, 1809.

We have been politely favored with New York papers to the 3d instant.

It is with no small satisfaction that we contemplate the advices of the past week, compared with those of the preceding one, particularly such as were detailed, to the public, through the New York Commercial Advertiser, of which we gave a summary in our last. The disastrous accounts of the defeat of the Spanish army, under Castanos, were evidently greatly exaggerated, as appears, not only by subsequent English and Spanish accounts, but even by the French bulletins. From the present aspect of things, there can scarcely be a doubt of the falsehood of the reports of the retreat of the English army. That nothing favorable to the French had taken place, for some days subsequent to the battle of Tudela, is evident, from the silence of the French Moniteurs, on Spanish affairs, between the 5th and the 11th of December. Had the French marched to, and entered Madrid, or made any other great progressive movement, it would have been triumphantly announced; but no such thing appears.

That no advices had been received by the English Government, up to the 15th of December, of any very unfavorable nature, is no less evident, from the Declaration of His Majesty, of that date, detailing the reasons of the British government, for not entering into a pacific negotiation with France and Russia, in which it appears that the government was still as zealous in the cause of Spain, as it had been at any previous period. It becomes now a question, on the other hand, how far the different and various accounts, through so many channels, of the success of the combined armies of G. Britain and Spain, over the French, are to be relied on.—Nothing can be more sanguine than our wishes and our hopes; we shall keep them alive until we have official advices, flattering ourselves that they are not very distant. Should the British have joined the Spaniards, as is said, and should they have come into contact with the French, the defeat of the latter we consider as a matter of course. Our only fear, if any we can have, after such repeated accounts, is that the French have not dared to look the British in the face. A recipe for the gripes, administered by a British bayonet; or a dose of pills, skilfully distributed from a Grapnel shell, are nostrums that a Frenchman would rather run ten leagues from, than stand to take either of them, fatally as he has felt how radically they operate.

From the United States, the late accounts are that the Non Intercourse bill had passed the House of Representatives, and that it would also pass the Senate, was reduced to a certainty. The raising of the embargo is fixed for the 15th instant, that is, as far as it affects all other powers than the two great belligerents; against the two latter it is to continue in force. *Prima facie* this is an equitable measure with respect to those two powers, as it puts France on a footing with G. Britain, as to the exclusion of their vessels from the American waters, The proclamation which excluded British vessels only, and which prevented the success of Mr. Rose's mission, now becomes extinct, as well as the non-impotation act. This situation of things may facilitate a negotiation between G. Britain and the States, particularly as the change of men at the head of the

American government, may be attended with some relaxation in the claims and expectations of that government, from G. Britain. The Pacific had not yet sailed, consequently any proposals, by her will be made by the new men. We have said that, *prima facie*, G. Britain and France are put on an equal footing, by the non-intercourse bill. It is true. But in the real operation of that act, France is, in a manner, out of the question, because, as a maritime and commercial power, France is, at present, a mere nullity.

By laying the following circumstances before our readers, it will give them some idea of the conflicts and clashing of the different powers of a government constituted as is that of the United States.

In the State of South Carolina, the Circuit Court issued a Mandamus to the Collector of Charleston, restraining him from obeying in certain cases, the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury of the general government, in relation to the enforcement of the embargo laws.

In the State of Connecticut, Governor Trumbull refused to obey an order or request of the president of the U. S. through the Secretary of war, to appoint the officers of militia, to whom the collectors of the different ports were to apply for military aid in enforcing the embargo laws. The refusal was on the ground of unconstitutionality.

In the State of Massachusetts, Lt. Governor Lincoln, who is a democrat, complied with this order or request, by appointing the officers; the consequence was that the House of Representatives, of that State, in a Committee of the whole House, formed a Report censuring the conduct of the Lt. Governor. After detailing their reasons at length, they resolve "That, in the opinion of this house, the said military orders of the 1st February instant, by His Honor Levi Lincoln, Lieut. Governor and Commander in Chief of this Commonwealth, are irregular, illegal, and inconsistent with the principles of the Constitution; tending to the destruction of military discipline, an infringement of the rights, and derogatory to the honor, of both officers and soldiers; subversive of the military system, and highly dangerous to the liberties of the people."

In the State of Pennsylvania, Governor Snyder has called out a portion of the militia for the purpose of opposing a peremptory mandamus issued from the Supreme Court of the U. States, against certain permits, in the said State of Pennsylvania, on an Admiralty proceeding.

If this be not a house divided against itself we would be glad to know what is.

Extract of a Letter from Montreal, dated March 9.

"Two days ago we learnt by an arrival at New-York from Bermuda that an English Frigate had arrived there from Cadiz bringing an account of a battle between the combined and French armies in which the latter lost 27,000 men."

DIED—On Friday morning last, of a Fever, after three days illness, Master Thomas Place Lindsay, aged 6 years and 3 months, Son of Wm. Lindsay, Esq. Clerk of the Assembly of Lower Canada.

It is with the greatest grief that we daily witness the dreadful effects of the pertinacious obstinacy and deep rooted prejudices of the lower classes of the people, against that first of blessings, sent from heaven, Vaccination. Parents who neglect to avail themselves of this antidote to that scourge of mankind, the small pox, we look upon not only as failing in a necessary and absolute duty to their offspring, but as guilty of a high degree of criminality towards them.

It is a truth much to be deplored, that one

instance of failure, by the use of wrong matter, or other erroneous treatment, makes a deeper and wider impression on the generality of mankind, to their prejudice, than ten thousand instances of successful experiment, operating to their benefit. Such is the lamentable perversity of human nature.

The State of the Thermometer, for the past week, at 8 o'clock A. M. is -1, 14, 7, 13, -9, 15, -3.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHEREAS the Subscriber lately made an assignment of all the debts due to him, to Messrs. David Anderson & Co, of this City, merchants; and also delivered into their hands five promissory notes of George Buest, payable to the Subscriber, and indorsed by him to the amount of £1300 currency; also, two drafts on Joseph Bouchette Esq. for £69 7 7½ currency. In trust, that the said David Anderson and Company would arrange and settle with the Creditors of the Subscriber, for the amount of the respective debts. And whereas the said David Anderson and Company, after receiving the said assignment and promissory Notes, have not in any degree, fulfilled their trust, but on the contrary, have made use of this transaction to the injury of the subscriber, in his credit and reputation.

This is to caution all persons from paying any sum or sums of money to the said David Anderson and Company, on account of the Subscriber, or from taking from them any of the promissory notes described below, the said assignment and promissory notes and drafts having been delivered without any other Consideration than the trust or engagement above stated which they have not in any manner discharged.

WM. HENDERSON.

Quebec, 13th March, 1809.

LIST OF NOTES.

A promissory note, dated 4th Feb. 1809, for 200l. cury. payable in all May next.

A ditto of 4th Feb. for 200l. cury. payable in all June next.

A ditto of 4th Feb. for 200l. cury. payable in all July next.

A ditto of 4th Feb. for 200l. cury. payable in all August next.

A ditto of 4th Feb. for 300l. cury. payable the 4th Feb. 1810.

MR. YONGE respectfully acquaints his friends and the public that, in future, his **DANCING ACADEMY** will be held at Mr. Sturch's Hotel during the Season. He continues to give instructions to young Gentlemen, from the age of eight to sixteen, every Wednesday and Saturday, from three till five o'clock, and his evening school for adults, will be held every Tuesday and Friday till the 20th June next.

Mr. Y, from the liberal encouragement he has received from a discerning public, since his arrival in this city, (for which he feels grateful) trusts that his merits as a teacher, are sufficiently known to insure him their continued patronage.

P. S. He gives private tuition.

Terms will be known on application.

THEATRE.

ON MONDAY EVENING, March 20th, 1809, will be presented, Shakspeare's celebrated Tragedy of

OTHELLO,

MOOR OF VENICE.

With entire new Dresses, &c.

To which will be added the Tragical, Comical, Operatic Farce of

TOM THUMB THE GREAT.

Doors to be open'd at 6 and curtain rise at 7. Tickets to be had, and places to be taken at Mr. Armstrong's Theatre Tavern.

BOXES and PITS 5s. UPPER BOX 3s. GALLERY, 1s. 8d

Mr. Usher respectfully informs the Public that there is a place appropriated for the sale of Tickets, in the passage on the right hand side of the stairs leading up to the Theatre. Gentlemen are particularly requested to take the trouble of purchasing tickets and not pay money to the Door keeper.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, by THOMAS CARY, at his Auction Room, on TUESDAY the 15th inst.—

A REMARKABLY handsome black MARE, of the true Canadian breed, rising only six years old.

ALSO,

Furniture, Merchandise, Watches, Tea, Chocolate, Raisins, Loaf Sugar, Maps of Canada, Coloured Prints, and a variety of other articles.

The Sale to commence at ONE o'clock. Quebec, March 9, 1809.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, for the benefit of the Underwriters, by JOHN JONES, at the UNION HOTEL, on the Parade, in the Upper Town, on THURSDAY next the 16th instant, March, at TWO o'clock.

THE CARGO of the BARK YONG JOHN, Capt. Peiter, stranded on Goose Island consisting of the following articles, viz.

Wheat in bulk	about 4150 bushels,
Peas in do.	740 do.
Peas in bags	150 do.
Flax seed in do.	2368½ do.
Pot and Pearl Ashes,	1035 Casks,
Peas in Casks,	32 hds.
Peas in do.	71 Tierces
Staves	3800 puns
Pine Boards 10 feet by 1½ Inch	2200 do.
Pine timber	12

And on the same day will be sold a few pieces of Irish Linen, glassware, teas, indigo, loaf sugar in small lots, 4 casks fair Muscovado sugar, three Counter boxes, 3 tea sets of china each containing 42 pieces at least, and 3 horse nets and a few valuable books,

Quebec, 9th March, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale, a quantity of European and American PITCH and TAR. Apply at his house, in the Lower Town, near the market place.

JAS. LEBLOND.

Quebec, 13th March, 1809.

HALF PAY.

OFFICERS on half pay, of the British American Forces, claiming abatement or exemption, under the Property Act, as having an income under 150*l.* per annum, are desired to take notice, that the Affidavits required for this purpose, must comprehend the whole of the period for which half pay is claimed; consequently the Affidavit taken in June, must state from the 6th of April of the year preceeding: But should any change in a person's Income prevent him from adopting the letter of the Form prescribed, an alteration accordingly, will be admitted.

Officers are further apprized, that if the Affidavits of Income do not regularly accompany the usual half yearly papers, their half pay cannot be issued to their Agents, otherwise than subject to a deduction of ten per cent.

J. HALE,
Dep. Paymaster Gen. in
Canada.

Quebec, March 3, 1809.

NOTICE.

JOSEPH STILSON, Saddler, Coach-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^o 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.

ST. ROCH HOUSE.

THE HOUSE and premises at St. Roch at present in the occupation of the Lord Bishop of Quebec, are **TO BE LET** for twelve months from the first day of May

next.—For terms apply to the subscriber.

JEAN BELANGER, Not. Pub.
Quebec, 4th March, 1809.

FOR SALE.

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

Quebec, 27th February, 1809.

WANTS A PLACE.

A complete in-door Man Servant, well accustomed to wait at table and to have the charge of every thing relating to it, who can be well recommended. Likewise a good Cook to go out by the day. Enquire of the **EDISON.**—Quebec, 20th February, 1809.

A COVE TO LET.

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

Quebec, February 25, 1809.

N. B. It is proper to notify all owners and conductors of Rafts who may find it convenient (as it often happens) to make the above Lot a resting place, that no Raft or Rafts shall be allowed to remain on the premises above low water mark, more than six days—at farthest, except only for the purpose of unloading, without paying to the proprietor twenty shillings per Crib, for every day thereafter that the ground shall be occupied by them on any other pretence whatever.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

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

JOHN MUNRO.

Quebec, February 23, 1809.

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

FOR SALE.

SIX Puncheons Jamaica Spirits,
10 Hhds. single refined, London Loaf Sugar,
4 Tons of assorted Copper in bars,
12 Bales India Cottons,
6000 lbs. of Hugs Lard,
500 Minors Pease,
900 Barrels fine and superfine Flour,
200 Cwt. Biscuit,
12 Quadrants,

A Case of Mill Saws,
A ditto 300 doz. pair of Shoe buckles,
5 M. Cull Staves,

At the Stores of
JOHN MURE & Co.
Quebec, 16th January, 1809.

MADEIRA WINE

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, AT HIS HOUSE.

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

CHS. HUNTER, Lower Town.

Quebec, 31st January, 1809.

FOR SALE BY PETER BREHAUT & Co.

VERY fair Muscovado Sugar in hogheads, tierces, and barrels; Molasses, Liverpool Salt, merchantable West India Codfish, best English Coals, and Cod Oil.

ALSO,

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

Quebec, January 16, 1808.

JOSEPH FLOWER & NICHOLAS NEWBERRY

HAVING 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, Hawsers, Sheet Iron, Nails of various Sorts, Crown Glass of 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 8 $\frac{1}{2}$, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 7 $\frac{1}{2}$, and 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ by 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, and a good assortment of Paints.

Quebec, December 8, 1808.

LOST,

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

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

Quebec, December 8, 1808.

PERDUS,

D'UN cagex de douves, environ trois lieux plus bas que les Trois Rivières, un **ANCHE**, 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.

DAVID ANDERSON & Co.

HAVE 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^o 19, Buade-street.