

# THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAMUS  
Virg. Georg. 1V. 50

VOL. IV.]

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1808.

[No. 39.

**R**ECEIVED from Halifax per Schooner *Prevoyante*, and landing at Mr. ROY'S Wharf, For Sale—  
Best Havanna Sugar in boxes,  
9 Hhds Jamaica do.  
Surinam Coffee in bags,  
40 Barrels Tar.

Ls. DELAMARE.

Quebec, 19th Sept. 1808.

## FOR SALE.

**A** FEW bales of woollen Cloth, an assortment of Slops, Scotch Sheeting, bagging, Tarr'd Cordage and white Rope of various sizes, a second hand 12 Inch Cable, flat, square and round English Iron, window Glass, 40 dozen of brown stout and a few groce of Beer and wine Bottles.

HENRY BLACK.

Quebec, 19th September, 1808.

## FOR SALE.

**T**HE SCHOONER CALDWELL, measuring 34 1/2 tons per Register, with Anchors, Cables &c. as she now is and may be seen at the Subscriber's Wharf at the CANOTRIE, for further particulars apply to

J. MACNIDER.

Quebec, 17th September, 1808.

**N. B. ALSO.**—33 Tierces Salmon, 150 Quintals dried Cod Fish and a few Casks Cod Oil.

**A**LL persons having any demands against the Subscriber are requested to produce them immediately that they may be paid; and those who are indebted to him are required to pay without delay, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney to be sued for, at the ensuing term.

P. HERALD, Union Hotel.

Quebec, 15th September, 1808.

## FREIGHT WANTED.

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

**T**HE Subscriber, joint executor with Mr. A. L. MACNIDER, of Montreal, of the last will and testament of the late Mrs. MARY EVANS, of Quebec, desires all persons having claims upon the estate to send them in for payment, and all those who may be indebted are desired to make immediate payment to

J. MACNIDER, No. 10, Fabrique Street Upper Town.

Quebec, Sept. 10, 1808.

## BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on TUESDAY next, the 27th and continued on FRIDAY, the 30th instant, at JONES & WHITE'S Auction Room:

**A** GENERAL assortment of DRY GOODS, suitable for the season.

**ALSO.**—7 Barrels Muscovado Sugar, 27 Barrels Pommes Gris and Fameuse, a few lots best Jamaica Shrub, 30 Casks, 8 cwt. each, and about 200 quintals dried Cod Fish, suitable for the Madeira or West India markets.—The Fish may be seen previous to the sale by applying to the Brokers.

Sale to begin at ONE o'clock.  
Quebec, 24th September, 1808.

## BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at WILLIAM BURNS'S Auction Room, without reserve:—

**T**HAT very large and commodious HOUSE, No. 53, Sault au Marlot street, now in the occupation of Mr. Robert Melvin, on the following conditions, viz. one fourth of the purchase money to be paid on passing the deeds, one fourth twelve months afterwards, one fourth two years afterwards, and the remaining fourth three years afterwards, for which three last payments, with legal interest, the premises to remain mortgaged, and possession to be given immediately.—On same day will be sold, for cash only, a general assortment of Dry Goods.

Quebec, Monday, 19th Sept. 1808.

## WANTED,

**O**NE or two YOUNG MEN, as apprentices to the Maling and Brewing business—Apply to  
MOSES HART.  
Three Rivers, 15th Sept. 1808.

## FOR SALE,

**JAMAICA SPIRITS.** Old London Particular Madeira in bottles,  
Jamaica Sugar,  
Best Hyson and Gunpowder Teas,  
Indigo,  
A new Cable, thirteen inch,  
Quebec, Sept. 17, 1808. THOS. AYLWIN.

**F**OR SALE, at the Subscriber's Vaults,  
Lower Town, viz.

300 Bbls. Mels, Prime and Cargo } Inspected,  
Pork, }  
600 do. Fine Flour, }  
300 Tierces best North Shore Salmon }  
ANGUS SHAW.

Quebec, 19th. Sept. 1808.

**F**OR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,  
FIFTY hhd's. Claret Wine of a superior quality,

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

PATERSON, GRANT & Co.

Quebec, 13th August, 1808.

## A VENDRE PAR LES-SOUS SIGNE'S.

**C**INQUANTE barriques Vin de Bourdeaux d'une qualité supérieure,  
20 Pipes ditto d'Operte ditto,  
10 ditto ditto ditto inférieur,  
100 Barriques vieux Vin de Teneriffe,  
5 Pipes Eau-de-vie de France,  
120 Boettes de Fer blanc,  
10 Caises de Savon français à 15. la livre,  
10 Quarts de Vinaigre,  
12 Cruches de ditto double, de vin blanc, de 6 gallons chaque,  
20 Dito Huile d'Olive de 3 gallons chaque,  
6 Boacaults de Sucre blanc,  
Bois de Pin et Chêne, Madriers et Douves de toutes sortes;  
Romme, Caffé, Castonade et Marchandises Sèches.

PATERSON, GRANT & Co.

Québec, 13 Août, 1808.

JOSEPH FLOWER and NICHOLAS NEWBERRY HAVE FOR SALE,

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

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

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

## IMPORTANT SUMMARY OF SPANISH NEWS.

From the Liverpool Courier, of July 6.

Since our last, the affairs of Spain have assumed a more interesting and decided appearance.—A variety of documents, containing proclamations and addresses which have been issued by each of the parties now struggling for empire, have been received and published; and we may venture to affirm, that if the impression produced by those issued by the patriots has been as deeply felt in Spain, as even in this country, an enthusiasm must have been excited in the bosoms of all true Spaniards, which may bid defiance to the power and policy of the myrmidons of the usurper.

The first series contains the state papers published in the *Moniteur*, as the documents accompanying the accession of Joseph Bonaparte to the throne of Spain. The first of them is a congratulatory "address of the supreme Junta of government to his Majesty the emperor and king." The second is a "letter from the cardinal arch-bishop of Toledo to his majesty the emperor and king," wherein the supple prelate begs that "his imperial and royal majesty, will look upon him as one of his most dutiful and loyal subjects, and instruct him concerning his high purposes." The third is the proclamation of the Supreme Junta to the Spanish people, in which the character of the old government is portrayed in the most hideous colours; and a long pompous description is given of the "lofty destiny" to which Spain will be raised by the new sovereign, and by the intimate connection which will consequently take place between the two kingdoms. A great part of this and the following "address of the deputies to the extraordinary Junta" is taken up with exhorting the rebellious Spaniards to submit to the new order of things, pointing out to them the folly and hopelessness of resistance, and threatening the obstinate with all the horrors of military vengeance. This is the first notice that has been taken of the resistance which has been made in Spain to the French troops; and it is as easy to discover through the attempts that are made to show its insufficiency, a considerable degree of irritation and alarm.

These papers fully prove, if proof were wanting, the statement already made that Spain has been betrayed by a party of Spaniards, in the pay of, and wholly devoted to France. The fawning sycophancy, and the creeping submission, however, of the men who compose the Junta, have gone something beyond our suspicions. But of what are not traitors capable? When the sacred fire of patriotism once becomes extinct in the human bosom, when men of influence in a nation once touch the bribe of foreign gold, when private prejudices operate independent of the public welfare or when the independence and honor of a country are no longer regarded as sacred deposits in the hands of a citizen to be preserved by the most painful sacrifices, and given up only in death itself; the dastard shrinks appalled from the

standard of his country, and crouches at the foot-stool of the first tyrant that holds the rod over his head. All that supports the dignity of man is for ever lost, every step he takes out of the line of duty is dyed in deeper infamy, and the wretch becomes capable of any enterprize however dark, and of any employment however degrading. These observations often verified, were never more strikingly than in the Spaniards, (if they may be still allowed to wear the name,) who have aided in the late revolution, and endeavored to justify their conduct in these proclamations. They have accepted a king of the Bonaparte growth, with all due respect and the warmest gratitude; and they affect to boast that Napoleon has guaranteed the inviolability of the Spanish dominions; but the hypocrites, in the warmth of their adulation, have shown that they were prepared to have entered into any of the purposes of the great emperor, even to the dismemberment of the Spanish empire and its incorporation with France.—They appear somewhat dissatisfied that Napoleon has left Spain so much as the shadow of remaining a separate state from France.—"O that there were no Pyrenees," say the patriotic members of this Supreme Junta;—"This was the constant wish of good Spaniards."—Thus having broken down the moral of restraint fidelity to their country, and respect for the laws, they become impatient with the natural barriers in which nature had drawn a proud line of separation between Spain and the enemy of the human race. "O that there were no Pyrenees!—that we might fraternize more closely with the disturbers of the world, that our country may become an easier conquest, that the armies of the usurper may support our perfidy, secure us from the vengeance of our abused countrymen, and aid us in the plunder of our nobles, our merchants, and our sanctuaries." Their wish was granted; the Pyrenees sunk before their treachery; and what advantages Spain possessed in the natural strength of her encircling mountains, were rendered nugatory by the moral imbecility of the faction which first deceived and then prostrated her ancient government at the feet of the unprincipled Corsican.—But if there were no Pyrenees for traitors, if their perfidy opened the passes of the country, there are Pyrenees for the Patriots whose arms are nerved to avenge the cause of the slaughtered inhabitants of Madrid. Mountains have been in all ages and countries, both the cradle and asylum of liberty and independence. Spain abounds with them, they will be their rallying places; there they may collect their forces, and like the storms that gather on their submits, they pour down their vengeance upon tyrants of the plains, and expiate the guilt of their invaders and betrayers in their own blood; "O that there were no Pyrenees" may prove an ominous presentiment, as well as an apostrophe of disgraceful adulation.

We turn from these addresses, which are equally intended to blind and divide the peo-

ple, and to incense a tyrant, with a mixture of disgust and exultation. We hope the time is not far distant when the satellites of despotism who penned them will meet with their just reward, at the hands of their injured country; or be doomed to remain the despicable retainers of a despicable king without a kingdom, the puppet of his brother usurper who dare not set his foot upon the territory which has been ceded to him with so much ceremony at Bayonne. A brighter page of the history of Spain is now opening.—One glowing spirit of patriotism has diffused itself over the greatest part of that extensive country, and the voice of indignation bursts from every quarter. Galicia, strong in its natural passes, has established a Provincial council, and opened its ports of Corunna and Ferrol to the British;—Asturias, which is still stronger, and has been called the cradle of Spanish independence, not only stands foremost in the glorious cause, but has already declared that it is at peace with England;—Leon, which affords an easy access to both Castiles: Murcia, with the venerable Count Florida Blanca, formerly minister of Foreign Affairs, aged 76, at its head; Valencia, whose armed force is commanded by Don Crebillon, an able and experienced officer; Biscay, which has received the patriotic troops.—Aragon, &c. have all joined the confederacy, and are taking the most active measures against the common enemy. The other provinces, being more immediately under the French military, have not yet declared themselves. Thus the French are almost completely encircled.—Barcelona is the only port in their possession, whilst the Patriot Provinces have St. Sebastian and Gujon, Ferrol, Corrunna, and Vigo, Cadiz, and Carthage. The supplies of the French must in consequence become very precarious; and if the communication be intercepted according to the intention of the Patriot chiefs, between France and Madrid, their subjugation is indubitable. In calculating, however, the probable issue of his contest, we are not to forget, that resistance on the part of the Spaniards was begun late; that French troops were introduced into the heart of the country before that resistance was even projected; that they were suddenly left without a Government, and are yet without a general head; that they have to oppose the best disciplined armies, led by the most experienced officers; and that they have to contend with the artifice as well as the force of the enemy, whose sly policy is as formidable as his arms. It is a circumstance also not very favorable to Spain, that in her southern provinces there are not less than 100,000 Frenchmen, employed as servants, knife grinders, wandering minstrels, and in the petty mechanical arts; most of whom have acted as spies, and all may be rendered serviceable in various ways to the French armies. Almost every thing depends upon the union of the Provinces in one common design, and upon the interruption of the communication with France. Should there be a division in the patriotic councils, or should the French be able to pour a

great military force into the country, all is lost. On the other hand there are many circumstances which are signally in favour of the patriotic cause. There are but three passages through the Pyrenees into Spain, and 10,000 troops, aided by the mountaineers, are able to defend them, and in perfect security themselves to destroy whole armies. A foreign army in Spain must often march two or three days without meeting with a drop of water, which must be carried with them in leathern bags on mules, which the inhabitants can only supply. Spain has few fortified places to shelter an army continually harassed; one general defeat would ruin a foreign army; but should the inhabitants sustain a defeat, the country would not be conquered; they would rally in the mountains and the northern provinces, and maintain even in small bodies an unceasing and destructive war. Neither the Romans nor the Moors ever wholly conquered Spain. Nor does the military force weaken these expectations. The war establishment of the regular force is, by the late regulations, 117,000 men; and though Bonaparte has artfully taken 60,000 of these out of the country, we may at least reckon upon 40,000 effective men yet remaining. Of these, 30,000 are said to have joined the patriots. Their militia amounts in time of war, to 22,000; and few military states of Europe can boast of a body better regulated and more capable of maintaining that reputation for valour which the Spanish nation has acquired. All these are unboundedly attached to their country; this is also the case with the people of all the provinces;—however they differ in character and habits, (and differ they do,) in this they are all one. There is in all an hereditary hatred to the French; the strongest sense of national independence; and a courage and perseverance which is not often equalled, and never exceeded. Nor does the valour of the Spanish troops give place in the smallest degree to the French. The conquest of the lines on the Pyrenees, achieved by 5000 men, under the command of Don Antonio Ricardos;—the taking of Bellegarde by the same General; the defence of that fortress afterwards by the Marquis Vallesantia; the defence of Rosas, by General Izquierdo; the storming of Castle Pignone, in Navarre, by the General in Chief, Don Ventura Caro; the defence of that frontier by the same general, who had but 8000 men under his orders to cover 32 leagues of country, attacked by an enemy of superior force: these are recent instances in support of the assertion; and when the details of the fight at Madrid and Sierra Morena shall reach us, we shall be able to add splendid feats of successful heroism, more recent still.—The French, however, will be found superior in discipline, not to the Spanish regular army, but to the troops the Patriots will bring to oppose them, which will be chiefly composed of inhabitants of all ranks, whose love of the country has led to her standard before they have become fully acquainted with military forms.—But these numbers, which are now estimated at 350,000, will supply this deficiency, if they be conducted with caution and ability. Able officers we know they have. There is Palafox, Cre-

billion, the Marquis of Santa is about 54 years of age, of great repute for personal courage and military science, and of so little inclination to become a subject of Bonaparte, that he has been heard repeatedly to declare that "he would willingly travel a 100 miles on foot, for an opportunity of shaking Bonaparte by the hand properly!"

Such are the probabilities on both sides, and we think them much stronger in favour of Spain, than of France; that is, if the accounts we have received be substantially true, and we have no reason to doubt it.—THE STRENGTH OF A NATION IS THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE! and the Spanish people have not engaged in this contest on which, perhaps hang the destinies of Europe, certainly those of Spain, with the coolness of men who have no interest in the cause, and who are hired to fight battles not their own.—The Councils and individuals which could write such addresses, *must feel*, and that feeling of insulted honour, of abused rights, of personal and national injuries, is in every sense of the word, *Spanish feeling*. All ranks, stung with the treachery and cruelty of their merciless foe, have drawn the sword, and they must now throw away the scabbard. There is no retreating; they have passed the Rubicon, and desperation must be added to valour.—The pulse of Europe beats high with expectation. The Patriots of Spain fight in an amphitheatre, where the half of the inhabitants of the globe are spectators. If Spain triumph the signal of general insurrection is given. The oppressed States of Europe which have been subdued, pillaged, and enslaved, will rise upon the Tyrant, and hurl him to his fate;—but if Spain fall within the grasp of the Usurper, we stand appalled at her destiny.—Portugal was invaded and ransacked, for no other crime than holding a commercial intercourse with England—Tuscany has been by a late decree added to France, because she was suspected of partiality to England; and the Pope has been stripped of his dominions because he was tardy in declaring war against the English HERETICS. If so severe a punishment has followed these peccadillos, what an abyss has the despot prepared for the bold and daring patriots of Spain! Men who have exposed his crimes, who have denounced his perfidy and ambition, who have attacked his troops, who have seized his fleet in the port of Cadix. They have taken for their watch word, *Vengeance for the Spanish blood spilt at Madrid*; and they must likewise inscribe on their banners, *Death or Victory*.

In our last we gave an account of the celebration of Mr. Pitt's birth day, at Merchant Taylor's Hall. Being of opinion that there is little danger of boring our readers with such a subject, particularly such as have any taste for poetry, we now treat them with the following—

#### MR. PITT'S BIRTH DAY.

Saturday, the Anniversary of Mr. Pitt's birth was commemorated by numerous parties of the

admirers of that great Statesman, in different Taverns in this city.—In the Tontine, about sixty sat down to dinner, General Sir James Stuart of Coltness, Barr in the chair, Cunningham Corbett, esq. Croupier. Lord Douglass, the Hon. Colonel Douglass, and several other Gentlemen from the country attended the meeting. Many appropriate toasts were given; and the memory of the departed Statesman was drank with much enthusiasm.—A number of excellent songs were sung during the course of the evening, "the Pilot that weathered the storm" taking the lead.—The following Poem, composed by one of the Gentlemen present, was recited with much spirit:—

Spirit of Freedom, Genius of the Land!  
Whose sons move fearless, an unconquer'd band;  
And thou dear Land, thou nursing of the wave,  
Whose mountain breezes never fann'd a slave;  
Hail ye the day that gave THE PATRIOT birth,  
And sent for you a Guardian upon earth.  
Hail to the day, when, fraught with heav'n's own fire,

The mighty offspring of a mighty Sire,  
PITT sprung to light, while CHATHAM'S prescient eye,

England! thy CHATHAM, mark'd his destiny,  
Saw far surpass'd the honors he had won,  
And triumph'd in the triumph of his Son.  
—But now, alas! no joyous clouds appear,  
No song of triumph greets the vernal year;  
A dark cloud low's upon the hallowed morn,  
Which, bright in promise, claim'd the Patriot born;  
Freedom's dim eye surveys his laurel'd bust,  
And bathes with tears his consecrated dust.

And shall the heavenly genius share the fate  
Doomed to the lowly poor or idly great?  
Shall sunshine friends, debas'd by party strife,  
Forget the power that warm'd them into life?  
And we too set the courtier's selfish part,  
Ere yet is cold his proud ennobling heart?  
No—vain the thought; along the stream of time  
Histories shall roll through every varying clime.  
Shall live the pride, the boast of human kind,  
Pure as his truth, eternal as his mind.

Immortal PITT! thy better genius came  
And shot athwart the gloom a ray of flame,  
In that dark hour, when o'er the jarring State  
Hung the sad presage of mad Gaius's fate;  
When shook the pile which many an age had rear'd,  
And many a race in lowliness rever'd;  
When Britain's Genius with avert'd eye  
Saw half confirm'd the doom of anarchy,  
Firm and erect thy fearless spirit stood,  
Control'd the wicked and upheld the good;  
Strong in thyself, no sophistry enthral'd,  
No danger terrified, no fears appall'd.

How are the mighty fallen! how abject lie,  
Europe, thy Kings of ancient Majesty!  
With willing hands their servile chains they twine,  
From Wolga's reedy margin to the Rhine;  
Even now thy groans, poor fallen Iberia, sail  
O'er the affrighted earth, and load the gale;  
Lo! perish'd all, they bend the vassal knee  
While thou alone, my country, thou art free,  
And, he the Swede who midst the stormy night  
Strikes like the Meteors of the Northern light;  
Whose daring Soul is worthy of his name;  
—Who lives in freedom, or who dies in fame.

—Thou happy land! once more my filial strain  
Shall hail thy name, thou Empress of the main!  
Still may'st thou be whirled round the tempest waves,  
The Halcyon nest amid the storm of waves!

Yet, while exulting in thy conscious way  
Thou sit'st—thy throne upon the werry way—  
Think with a sad regret on him who strove,  
With heart and hand to win thy grateful love,  
And never from thy dear remembrance part,  
His Patriot name who made thee what thou art.

### MR. FOX'S WORK.

Mr. Fox's Work has made its appearance.—Our Readers know that he died before he completed it—and that which has been published, forms but a small part of what he would have given to the world had he lived.—Into any critical review of the Work, it is not our intention to enter; but we must say, that we do not recollect any Work in which the character of the Author more strikingly appeared.—The following is the account of the execution of ARGYLE, in the year 1685:—

"Before he left the Castle he had his dinner at the usual hour, at which he discoursed, not only calmly, but even cheerfully, with Mr. Charteris and others.—After dinner he retired, as was his custom, into his bed room, where it is recorded that he slept quietly for about a quarter of an hour. While he was in bed, one of the Members of the Council came and intimated to the attendants a desire to speak with him; upon being told that the Earl was asleep, and had left orders not to be disturbed, the manager disbelieved the account, which he considered as a device to avoid further questionings.—To satisfy him, the door of his bed chamber was half opened; and he then beheld, enjoying a sweet and tranquil slumber, the man who, by the doom of him and his fellows, was to die within the space of two short hours! struck with the sight, he hurried out of the room, quitted the Castle with the utmost precipitation, and hid himself in the lodgings of an acquaintance who lived near, where he flung himself upon the first bed that presented itself; and had every appearance of a man suffering the most excruciating torture. His friend, who had been apprized by the servant of the state he was in, and who naturally concluded that he was ill, offered him some wine. He refused, saying, "No, no, that will not help me; I have been at Argyle's and saw him sleeping as pleasantly as ever man did, within an hour of eternity. But as for me.—" The name of the person to whom this anecdote relates, is not mentioned, and the truth of it may therefore be fairly considered as liable to that degree of doubt, with which men of judgment receive every species of traditional history.—Woodrow, however, whose veracity is above suspicion, says he had it from the most unquestionable authority. It is not itself unlikely, and who is there that would not wish it true? What a satisfactory spectacle to a philosophical mind, to see the Oppressor in the zenith of his power, envying his victim! What an acknowledgment of the superiority of virtue! What an affecting and forcible testimony to the value of that peace of mind which innocence alone can confer! We know not who this man was; but when we reflect that the guilt which agonized him, was probably incurred for some vain title, or at least

for increase of wealth, which he did not want, and possibly knew not how to enjoy; our disgust is turned into something like compassion for that very foolish class of men whom the world calls wise in their generation.

"Soon after this short repose, Argyle was brought, according to order, to the Laigh Council House, from which place is dated the letter to his wife, and thence to the place of execution. On the scaffold he had some discourse, as well with Mr. Annand, a Minister appointed by Government to attend him, as with Mr. Charteris. He desired both of them to pray for him, and prayed himself with much fervency and devotion.—The speech which he made to the people, was such, as might be expected from the passages already related.—The same mixture of firmness and mildness is conspicuous in every part of it.—"We ought not," says he, "to despise our afflictions, nor faint under them.—We must not suffer ourselves to be exasperated against the instruments of our troubles; nor by fraudulent, nor pusillanimous compliances, bring guilt upon ourselves; faint hearts are ordinarily false hearts, choosing sin rather than suffering."—He offered his prayers to God for the three kingdoms, and that an end may be put to their present trial. Having then asked pardon for his own failings, both of God and man; but being reminded that he had said nothing of the Royal Family, he adds, that he refers, in this matter, to what he had said at his trial concerning the test; that he prays here never might be wanting one of the Royal Family to support the Protestant religion; and if any one of them had swerved from the true faith, he prayed God to turn their hearts, but at any rate to save his people from their machinations. When he had ended, he turned to the South side of the Scaffold, and said "Gentlemen, I pray you do not misconstrue my behaviour this day; I freely forgive all men their wrongs and injuries done against me, as I desire to be forgiven of God." Mr. Annand repeated these words louder to the people. The Earl then went to the North side of the Scaffold, and used the same, or the like expressions. Mr. Annand repeated them again, and said "this Nobleman dies a Protestant." The Earl stepped forward again, and said, "I die not only a protestant, but with a hearty hatred of popery, prelacy, and all superstition whatsoever."—It would, perhaps, have been better if these last expressions had never been uttered, as there appears certainly something of violence in them, unsuitable to the general tenour of his language; but it must be remembered, first, that the opinion that the Pope is Antichrist was at that time general amongst all the zealous Protestants in the kingdom; secondly, that Annand, being employed by Government, and probably an Episcopalian, the Earl might apprehend that the declaration of such a Minister, might not convey the precise idea, which he, Argyle, affixed to the word Protestant.

"He then embraced his friends, gave some tokens of remembrance to his son in law, Lord Maitland, for his daughter and grand children, stripped himself of part of his apparel, of which

he likewise made presents, and laid his head upon the block—having uttered a short prayer, he gave the signal to the executioner, which was instantly obeyed, and his head severed from his body.—Such were the last hours, and such the final close, of this great man's life.—May the like happy serenity in such dreadful circumstances, and a death equally glorious, be the lot of all whom tyranny, of whatever denomination or description, shall, in any age or in any country, call to expiate their virtues on the scaffold!"

*Extrait of a letter from William Henry, Esq. Sept. 10th, 1808.*

"A few days ago, a young Jew, whose father was formerly an inhabitant of this place, arrived from Three Rivers, and continued hanging about the town, at different taverns, particularly a one ———'s, whose Step daughter's affection the young Israelite contrived to win, and with whom he eloped on Saturday evening last.

About 10 o'clock he left Mr. Daniel Dorge, Tavern, where he lodged, observing that, as it was not late, he would take a little tour, and accordingly went out, and contrived to get a valuable horse of Mr. D's from the stable. He then attempted several yards for a calèche; and at Mr. Grant's narrowly escaped detection. He, however, persevered, and found one in Mr. Bramley's Brewhouse Yard; in which the fond couple made off; and let the roads might prove bad, or wishing to be quite a cavalier, the amorous hero borrowed a saddle from the stable of the commanding officer. The young lady was not behind hand in her contributions to this Pic Nic arrangement, purloining from her father a handsome plated harness and one hundred and fifty rusty dollars, long the useless tenant of the old step-sire's iron chest, who now exclaims with Shylock.

"Would she were heared at my foot and my dollars in her coffin."

Pursuit was made after them early on Sunday morning, hitherto without success; indeed it is to be presumed they had more than the wings of love to aid their flight. For, although stealing a girl may pass for a frolic, neither the mosaic or criminal code allow of stealing a horse.

Their escape is a little singular as they attempted the ferry in front of St. German's house, but could not awaken the ferryman who lives on the opposite side of the Ribellieu, and afterwards mistook the road to St. Ours.

"DIED.—On Sunday, after a painful sickness, Mr. ISAAC JONES, assistant Commissary, at this place and late Sergeant Major in the 43<sup>d</sup> Regiment.

### MR. CARY.

We beg leave to trouble you again to insert a few lines, in reply to Mr. Mower's remarks, on the prices of ashes; we do not wish to cast any personal reflection on any individual, we only wish that this business, which is so necessary to the merchant and manufacturer abroad, should be perfectly investigated.

Mr. Mower furnishes, in the Canadian Courant, of this date, an account of ashes bought and sold by Messrs. Logan and Watt, Alexander Allison, and Bellows and Gates, and was he to give the names of the persons to whom those ashes were either bought of, or sold to, it would be found that the greater part of those ashes were either bought or sold by Messrs. Bellows and Gates, and the highest

prices mentioned only, by which account it appears, Mr. Mower's assistant Compilers have strengthened every nerve to justify their conduct in imposing false prices on the public; still they cannot make it appear as if they were either bought or sold at 65l. 10s. on the 5th inst. Were we to ask Messrs. Bellows and Gates in what way those ashes were either purchased or sold, it will be found they were accommodated sales, in Barter with their customers for goods, in bills of Exchange, or on credit, therefore those prices are impositions set up by Mr. Mower and his assistant compilers.

#### SOME SUBSCRIBERS:

Montreal, Sept. 19, 1808.

On Monday last 79 Spaniards (late prisoners of war) were embarked on board the *Idas* transport, for the Havana—They appeared extremely grateful and happy on the occasion.—The following Note had been previously addressed to them, and had effectually prevented any riot or disturbance:

#### SPANIARDS,

I ANNOUNCE to you the joyous News of Peace, between your Nation and that of Great Britain, and that we are now united in one cause; that of driving from your Country, the usurper and tyrant of Mankind, BONAPARTE, who has ensnared your King, and attempted to place on your shoulders the yoke of slavery.

On Monday you will have your liberty, and a vessel furnished to carry you to your Wives and Families, and to the support of your Brethren in Arms.

I command you, however, not to commit acts of Riot, with your fellow Prisoners (Frenchmen) but conduct yourselves with that dignity and moderation for which the Spanish Nation has ever been famed.

JOHN MACKELLAR,  
Agent for Prisoners of War.

Halifax, in Nova Scotia,

August 12 1808.

The *Idas* sailed this morning.

Extract of a letter from the Havana, July 19.

"You have no doubt heard of the dreadful effusion of blood in Spain, and the cause. The president of the royal council there, remains to govern the nation, and there is a terrible inactivity to all Frenchmen, particularly the government of Bonaparte, for whom alive SIX MILLION OF DOLLARS are offered, and for his head, ONE MILLION. A formal declaration of war took place here on Sunday last against France, and to-morrow Ferdinand VII is to be proclaimed.

The Spaniards, having drawn the sword, must throw away the scabbard: They have pledged themselves to support their country's independence, and no assurance of better treatment, no promises of future good deeds to the French Emperor, can atone for past violated faith. Inured to habits and diet far different, the Spaniard will subsist where the Frenchman would starve. Possessed of, and thoroughly acquainted with all the secret avenues, hiding places and passes of their mountainous country, their advantages of attack and defence

are infinitely superior to those of their enemy; and should Bonaparte bring even his whole force upon Spain, it were no impossibility that they might fall like the armies of the East before the veterans of ancient Greece.

The religious fanaticism, so characteristic of the Spaniards, and the very essence of their most irresistible spirit, has been wrought up to an almost incredible pitch by the sacreligious conduct of the French in that country; their hitherto inactive priests headed their flocks on the field of battle with the sword in one hand and the crucifix in the other. All their superstitious notions coincide in exciting to a martial spirit; and the voices of departed saints, heard at midnight, rouse to animation the dormant courage of the Spaniards.

Among the Patriots of the province of Murcia is the venerable Count Florida Blanca, formerly minister of foreign affairs to the King, aged 76.

Every military character of any note is stated to oppose Bonaparte. Among these are Don Palafox, Crebellion, and the Marquis of Santa Cruz, of first rate military abilities, under whom the Spaniards will fight with enthusiastic ardor. The latter is said to have several times declared, "he would travel one hundred miles on foot to shake Bonaparte by the hand properly!"

In fine, in Spain, in weak, imbecile Spain, we find one of the greatest checks to the mad ambition of the conqueror, that ever has been manifested on the continent since the commencement of his successful career; and a hope is indulged, that the benefit produced will be commensurate with the most sanguine wishes of the friends to the rights of mankind.

It seems to be expected by some persons that war against England will be proposed in our next Congress. But shall we go to war with England, because France has broke her treaty with us?—Shall we go to war with England for the affair of the Chesapeake, when the King in his speech and when all the Ministers in their speeches, have DISAVOWED THE ACT, and a special Envoy was sent to make reparation to our Government—and they still declare themselves ready to make any reasonable reparation we may require—only they decline doing it under coercion. The publicity and promptness of the disavowal is an apology to us. In the eyes of the world the British Government acquitted themselves of the immortality of the transaction—the only question which remains is that of reparation.

A correspondent of the Editor of the Freeman's Journal of Philadelphia, has informed him that "the President had received a letter from our ambassador at St. James', dated the 10th of June, saying that "War will not take place between this country and England." The said correspondent gave permission to make the information public.

It is a fact not generally known, but that ought to be universally published—that Thomas Jefferson and James Madison were adopted citizens of the French Republic.—Feb. Rep.

#### QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER 26, 1808.

We have been obligingly favored with London papers, by the late arrivals, from which we collect the following—

LONDON, July 30.—Letters have been received saying that Andreossi had quitted Vienna, and that the Austrian Ambassador had left Paris.

By the arrival of the Gottenburgh mail it appears that the disposition of the people and Government of Denmark, towards this country had undergone a very material change. An exchange of prisoners had taken place. The English prisoners returned speak very highly of the treatment they received from the Danes, and that the French, though in the character of allies, treat Holstein as a conquered country, the Danish arms and ensigns having been every where taken down, and those of France substituted in their place. The report of an alliance offensive and defensive between Russia and Austria gained ground.

The boats of His Majesty's ship Unicorn had cut a Spanish schooner out of St. Sebastian, at a small distance from Bayonne, with 3000 stand of arms and dispatches from King Joseph to the Spanish possessions in America. This is the second dispatch vessel taken by our cruisers.

It is said that such is the patriotism and ardour of the Spanish women, that in the different attacks made on the French, near Saragossa, they followed the Spanish patriots, with wine and every refreshment. Many of them were victims.

It was understood at Coronea, as a positive fact, that Gen. Cuesta had ultimately succeeded against the French, and had killed between 6 and 7000 in his various conflicts with them.

By letters from Rome it appears that his holiness was about departing for Turin.

The English military are to have their hair cropped close to their necks, a regulation which will save the men great trouble and some expence.

The fourth expedition for the continent was in preparation. 55,000 men were to be sent, in the whole, to Spain and Portugal.

Sir John Sinclair has declared at the Board of Agriculture, that it is discovered that cutting off the blossom from the top of the potatoe plant much increases the crop at the bottom.

JULY 31.—Dupont is reported to have effected his retreat to Calatrava.—The 5000 French troops which have joined Junot at Lisbon, were the prisoners of Evas and Eggra, which from the disorganised state of the patriots in those districts, were enabled to reach head quarters, with the loss of their baggage.

The Juntas of the different provinces in Spain; it is said, object to the supremacy of Seville, and propose a congress composed of a deputy from each state, who shall execute the supreme administration. The question is no wise interrupts the co-operation or relaxes the energies of the people.

The report of an approaching rupture between Russia and France was reiterated by advices from the northward.

The debts proved under the bankruptcy of Sir R. Kerrison & son, of Norwich, bankers, amounting, on Thursday, to 450,000l. many debts remained to be proved.

Don Carlos, brother to the Prince of Asturias, made his escape from Valencia, the country residence of Talleyrand, but was taken and brought back.

Letters from Holland state that all the gun boats in the Dutch ports had been sent towards Dusseldorf, to enforce the march of the conscripts in that neighborhood, they having refused to obey the

officers. The greatest confusion prevailed, and much blood, it was thought, would be spilt, in the conflict.

**AUGUST 1.**—Napoleon was at Bayonne on the 16th of July. Some say that he was to visit the western coast of the French empire; others, that he was expected at Strasburg.

Dutch papers say that King Joseph was received at Vittoria with every demonstration of joy—but this deserves little confidence.—He arrived at Burgos on the 14th of July.

ad.—By the latest account from St. Petersburg, it is said that the influence of Buonaparte over the Emperor of Russia and the Grand Duke Constantine had undergone no diminution. The opinion was that their adherence had been purchased by Napoleon, with the promise that he should be seated on the throne of Turkey, on the dissolution of the present government.

It was generally believed at Stockholm, that Bernadotte had demanded at the court of Denmark, the cession of Holstein, and a contribution of several millions of dollars; and that his Danish majesty had, in consequence, entered into a negotiation for peace with England, in which Sweden was to be included.—It may well be supposed that the Danish king is not well pleased with his situation, but how can he better it? The most valuable portion of his territories is in the hands of the French. They occupy all the strong places; and his army is so cramped up, that they could be compelled to lay down their arms in a week.

Their Russian Majesties, alarmed, it is said, at some movements of the French troops on the Vistula, have removed from Koningsburg to M. mel.

The force under Junot, at Lisbon, since the late reinforcements, is said to amount to 17,000 men. Sir Arthur Wellesley reached Oporto on the 23d of July, after having previously landed at Corunna, where he was received like a demi-god, with illuminations and all kinds of rejoicings.—The Portuguese army was said to consist of 8,000 regulars and 12,000 volunteers, all of whom had advanced to Coimbra, and who could therefore only avoid an action by retreating further to the north.

The expedition sailed from St. Helen's on the 31st of July, consisting of 170 transports, containing between 14 and 15,000 men, under convoy of the Audacious. They were to be joined off Plymouth by General Anstruther's division.

250,000 Pikes have been sent to Spain and are in the hands of the patriots. 90,000 stand of arms were also about being sent to Spain and Portugal.

It appears that the slaughter of the French at Saragossa and at Valencia was immense. Mowcey was wounded and is a prisoner at Valencia. The rear guard of his army was pursued by the Spaniards.

5th.—On the retreat of General Cuesta from Benavento, Marshal Bessieres entered that place with from 40 to 12,000 men. The country is entirely laid waste. It is said that Cuesta with his cavalry went to join Palafox, while his infantry were left to their own disposal.

This conduct was said to be adopted by Cuesta, in consequence of his receiving, at ten o'clock at night, intercepted dispatches. He immediately dismissed the peasantry of his army, ordered the cavalry to mount, and with them and the flying artillery, he marched off suddenly at twelve o'clock, saying "let those who are able and willing follow me." This has given rise to various speculations. Some predict some heroic achievement.

In the kingdom of Seville 50,000 men were in arms; of whom 30,000 were of the line. All were posted in the environs of Andujar, where Dupont was entrenched, with 9,000 troops.

A letter from Corunna mentions that on the

23d of July an insurrection had taken place at Madrid, in consequence of an understanding with some part of the expected patriotic force. This insurrection must have been of a very happy character as King Joseph arrived there on the 26th. The result is not stated, but there is too much reason to fear that it cannot have been favorable.

It is confidently said, though contrary to the sense of the English nation, that the Duke of York is to have the command in Spain, with an army of 70,000 men, and that all the arrangements are completed, as follows.

Lord Hutchinson to accompany his royal highness in a confidential situation. Sir S. Auchmuty to be his confidential secretary.—Lt. Col. Gordon to retain his situation, and to transact the public business at home during the Duke's absence.—Sir W. Meadows to act as Commander in Chief at home.—A general field staff to be appointed of officers of distinguished talents and public merit.—The general staff of the army to remain as at present.—Sir A. Wellesley is named as the Field Adjutant General on the junction of the British forces in Spain.—The Duke of Cambridge and Lord Moira to be employed with the Duke of York.—Lord Proby Assistant Adjutant General.—Sir D. Baird to have the command of seven regiments embarking at Cork.—Sir R. Wilson has obtained leave to raise a Portuguese legion of 7000 men. The guards have received orders to embark at Deal.

The Spanish Patriot dinner given in the city of London on the 4th of August, to the Spanish deputies surpassed almost every thing of the kind ever before known in the city. It consisted of all the great Statesmen in and out of place, foreign Ministers, the heads of the first mercantile and banking houses and other illustrious characters. The streets windows, tops of houses, all were crowded to suffocation to see the arrival of the guests. The approach of the six Spanish deputies was announced by the loud plaudits and huzzas of the crowd in the streets. It was a burst of enthusiasm. Nothing could surpass the magnificence and splendor of the fest. The company amounted to between four and five hundred. The toasts and original songs were of the most animating kind. Sir Francis Baring was in the chair, who acquitted himself with great ability. All the great public figures were present.

6th.—PETERSBURGH, July 21.—It is not certain that the emperor will go to Finland. French troops are every day beginning their march for that province.

Details are given in the Star, of this date, of the different actions at Saragossa, Valencia, and under General Cuesta, making the losses of the French to be very great, and the behaviour of the Spaniards of the most heroic nature.

Rumours say that the ministry have received information that General Dupont has actually been reinforced. It was also reported, though on what authority was not known, that the French had obtained possession of Oviedo. It was also said that Marshal Bessieres had marched from Zamora, and taken the direct road for Portugal, with the view, no doubt, if it be true, of reinforcing Junot.

Junot inflicts the most signal vengeance on all suspected to be in the interest of the patriots.

Some papers have said that the Hon. Col. Burton had vacated his seat in Parliament, on being appointed Governor of Canada. It now appears that he has accepted the Escheatorship of Munster.

Articles of perpetual alliance offensive and defensive have been formally entered into between Spain and Portugal.

A Subscription is open in London for the relief of the widows and children of the brave Spaniards, who may fall in the defence of their country.

It will be seen that our latest dates are to the 6th August.

*Extract of an Act of Parliament passed in the fifth year of Queen Anne entitled "An Act for securing the Church of England as by Law established," which Act was incorporated in the Act of Union with Scotland.*

"That the Act of the 13th of Elizabeth, and the Act of uniformity, passed in the 13th year of Charles II, and all and singular other Acts of Parliament then in force for the establishment and preservation of the Church of England, should remain in full force forever; and that every succeeding Sovereign should at his coronation, take and subscribe an oath to maintain and preserve inviolably the said settlement of the Church of England, as by law established, within the kingdoms of England and Ireland, the dominions of Wales, and town of Berwick upon Tweed, and the territories thereunto belonging."

*Extract from the Definitive Treaty of Peace, concluded at Paris, the 10th of February, 1763.*

ART. IV. His most Christian Majesty renounces all Pretensions which he has heretofore formed, or might form, in Nova Scotia, or Acadia, in all its parts, and Guaranties the whole of it, and with all its Dependencies to the King of Great Britain: Moreover, his most Christian Majesty cedes and guaranties to his said Britannick Majesty, in full right, Canada, with all its Dependencies, as well as the island of Cape Breton, and all the other Islands and Coasts in the Gulf and River of St. Lawrence, and, in general, every Thing that depends on the said Countries, Lands, Islands and Coasts with the Sovereignty, Property, Possession and all Rights acquired by Treaty or otherwise, which the most Christian King, and the Crown of France, have had, till now, over the said Countries, Islands, Lands, Places, Coasts, and their Inhabitants, so that the most Christian King cedes and makes over the whole to the said King, and to the Crown of Great Britain, and that in the most ample Manner and Form, without Restriction, and without any Liberty to depart from the said Cession and Guaranty, under any Pretence, or to disturb Great-Britain in the Possessions above-mentioned, His Britannick Majesty, on his side, agrees to GRANT the Liberty of the catholic Religion to the inhabitants of Canada: he will consequently, give the most precise and most effectual orders that his new Roman Catholic subjects may profess the worship of their religion, according to the rites of the Roman Church, as far as the Laws of Great Britain permit."

As there is a difference between the Canadians and us, in the choice of the word to be adopted, for expressing the tenure, (if I may be allowed this word) by which the Canadians hold the right, by treaty, to the free exercise of the Roman catholic

tion, the *Canadien* using establishment and usurpation, we have given above.

First, An Extract from the "Act of Queen Anne, for securing the Church of England, as by law established;" and

Last—An Extract from the IVth Article of the Treaty of Peace, of the year 1763.

We leave these extracts to speak for themselves, simply requesting the reader to advert to the unadvised and submissive manner in which the sovereignty of Canada is renounced by the crown of France, and ceded to His Britannic Majesty; compared with the voluntary, gracious and beautiful language, by which the latter "grants the liberty of the Catholic religion to the inhabitants of Canada," "as far as the laws of Great Britain permit."

We have found it necessary to point to this very great difference, because the *Canadien* says, that if the Roman Catholic religion be only tolerated, then the English here only by toleration. The sense given to the term *Toleration*, by the *Canadien*, is "A permission which may be taken away at pleasure." This, if it be meant to be applied to the possession of the country, by the English, most assuredly was not the explanation written by the sword of Wolfe, on the plains of Abraham.

In our No. 37, we observed that the difference, on this subject, arose from a want of consideration, on one side, in how many points of view the word *Toleration* may be seen.—As this word appears to be derived from the Latin, we have had recourse to our Latin and English dictionary, to which we find, *Tolero* (1) to bear, (2) to suffer, abide, endure or to tolerate, (3) to sustain, maintain, keep, or find one.

Here we find to sustain, maintain and keep, as well as to bear, suffer, abide and endure. A quotation is also made from Livy, to the same effect.

The *Canadien's* account of the appointment of General Burton for Lieutenant-Governor of this province, reminds us of the fable of the girl, and her pail of milk, who, while calculating, in her mind, the amount of its produce, and how many purchases and profitable sales it would enable her to make, at length arrived at the happy moment of having accumulated a fortune, when, in the ecstasy of embracing the golden phantom, she made a jump for joy, when, melancholy to relate! down came the milk, and with it tumbled the visionary castle of gold, which her plastic imagination had so flatteringly raised.—Just so the fancied General Burton, of the *Canadien*, is a gentleman of no rank in the army, but Colonel of the *Clare* militia. He is a brother of Lord Conyngham, but we believe not sufficiently acquainted with the *Canadians* to know whether it is best to lead or drive them.

Whether General Burton was right or wrong in the opinion attributed to him, we will not pretend to say; but this we will say, that we have often heard *Canadians* declare, that the best mode of leading *Canadians* was by a *force majeure*.

The *Canadien*, when pointedly called upon to prove its false and calumnious charge, repeatedly made, against The Honble. John Young, esq. in the most dastardly manner evades it, by saying that it was beneath that paper to answer the call. What! is it not beneath the *Canadien* to bring an unfounded accusation against a gentleman, during his absence from the province, of a nature and tendency, and doubtless with the view to provoke the detestation of the greater part of the inhabitants against him; and it is beneath it to substantiate the charge. O shame! where is thy blush! After so glaring, so atrocious a calumny, the foul stain of which, not all the waters of Lethe can efface, can that paper ever look up to the public for any kind of confidence in its assertions, or to the honest part of the community for any kind of support? Ought it

not rather to be consigned to public execration, and its culpable sheets given into the hands of the common executioner, for the purpose of being publicly and ignominiously committed to the flames?

The *Quebec Mercury* presents us respectful compliments to the *Montreal Gazette*, and begs leave to assure it, that nothing would afford the *Mercury* greater pleasure than being enabled to gratify the *Gazette* so far as to return it one tenth part of the importance the latter has been so beautifully pleased to attribute to the former. But conceiving that this would be a fruitless attempt, on his part, he leaves the *Gazette* to its own magnanimous efforts. The *Mercury* is only fearful that, by the extraordinary powers imputed to it, by the *Gazette*, it may be rendered vain enough to imagine that it has found the fulcrum, wanted by *Archimedes*, for empowering him to move the universe.

DIED—On Saturday, Mrs. JANET EWING, widow, of this city.

Yesterday, JOHN COFFIN, esq. of this city, Inspector of Forests and police of Quebec.

At Three Rivers, on Thursday, M<sup>r</sup>. ARNOLDI, of that place.

#### SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

On Friday, notwithstanding that the course was wet and heavy, the Sweepstakes, of 10 g. h. ft. best of three miles, was run for by the following horses.

Mr. J. Colman's br. g. *Nonsuch*, rode by Mr. Skinner,

Major Heathcote's ch. g. *Holly oak*, rode by Mr. Flinter

Capt. Kirwan's ch. g. *Quiz*, rode by the owner.

The two last were distanced, by the first, in the second heat.

Match for 25 g. p. p. to be rode by Gentlemen.

Mr. Jolliffe's ch. g. *Boxer*, rode by Capt. Milne,

Mr. Rivers's b. m. *Whitefoot*, rode by Mr. Skinner.

Capt. Milne having been thrown off in the second heat, after winning the first, was distanced.

The mean of the Thermometer, for last week at 8 o'clock, A. M. is 58, 46, 49, 48, 53, 53, 39.

#### PORT OF QUEBEC,

ARRIVED,

Sept. 15.—Ship *Horn*, Adamson, from Dundee, sailed 28th July, addressed to Mr. H. Black, in ballast.

—Three masted schr. *Little Venus*, Pearson, from Antigua, 34 days passage, addressed to G. Hamilton, esq. cargo rum and sugar.

—Intelligence, the Governor of Porto Rico had sent to Ad. Cochrane for some ships of war to protect them from the French.

—Brig *Betty*, Motin, from St. Johns, Newfoundland, 26 days passage, addressed to Mr. Leblond, cargo pitch, tar, and ballast.

—Ship *Fatly*, Simpson, from Halifax, 16 days passage, addressed to Messrs. Murr & Jolliffe, in ballast.

—Bark *Esther*, Jones, from Liverpool, 48 days passage, addressed to Master, cargo salt.

—Sloop *Ann*, Smith, 30 days from New York, addressed to J. D. Hamilton, esq. in ballast.

—Schr. *Nancy*, Cameron, 18 days from Halifax, addressed to Mr. Tremain, cargo sugar & rum.

—Passenger, Capt. Floyd.

22d.—Schooner *Pickle*, John Skinner, master, from St. Lawrence N. F. L. 31 days passage, addressed to Messrs. Monro and B. J., in ballast.

—Schooner *Four Brothers*, Peter Roberts,

master, from Manchester, Nova Scotia, 16 days passage, addressed to Peter Brehaut and Co. in ballast.

—Ship *Progress*, Wm. Parish, master, from London, sailed 1st August, addressed to Mr. Flowers, in ballast.

—Brig *Speedwell*, (stranded at Metis), L. Deau, from Madeira, 12 weeks passage, cargo wine and vinegar.

24.—H. M. ship *Iphigeneia*, of 36 guns, commanded by H. Lambert, esq. from Spithead, as convoy, sailed 3d Aug.—Passengers, Col. Carleton and Major Taylor.

—Brig *Ceres*, Davidson, 51 days from Liverpool, addressed to Messrs. Hoyle, Henderson and Gibb, cargo salt and goods.—Passengers, Messrs. Hoyle, Oldfield, Harrop, and two Mr. Srolds.

Col. Visay is arrived by way of the U. States.

#### THEATRE.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF  
MISS HAMILTON.

On WEDNESDAY evening, the 28th September, will be presented, a favorite PLAY, in

five Acts, called  
**THE JEW,**

OR  
**BENEVOLENT HEBREW.**

The part of JABAL, by Mr. CROMWELL, being his first appearance on this stage.

Between the Play and Farce a favorite comic song, by Mr. ROBERTSON,

To which will be added, a farce, in two acts, called  
**THE LYING VALET.**

[For further particulars, see the bills.]

#### BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on SATURDAY next, the 1st prox. at JAMES GRAY'S Auction Room:

A VERY well chosen and extensive assortment of Woollen Drapery, Linen Drapery, and Hosiery.

ALSO, 6 casks Whiteness, and a variety of other articles.

Sale will begin at one o'clock.

Quebec, 26th September, 1808.

#### BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on MONDAY next, the 3d Oct. at the subscriber's Rooms:—

AN assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the sea on; ALSO, Rum, Sugar, 10 Casks Nails, Grains of Oats, Scotch Nappy, a few dozen best London Porter and double Brown Stout, Tin Ware and other articles.

The sale will begin at ONE o'clock.

JOHN JONES, Auctioneer & Broker.

And by private sale a few Chelton Newcastle Coals, empty Bottles, fine 7 year old Rum, in small Lots, and good Brandy, a fine patent 6 feet Mangle, complete and new.

#### FOR BELFAST.

THE Bark *CLIO*, Capt. Palmer, has good accommodations for passengers. Apply to the Master on board, at the Brewery Wharf.

J. H. PALMER,

Quebec, 26th September, 1808.

## FASHIONABLE DANCING.

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

His terms are one guinea entrance and three dollars per month.

His Academy will be open from 10 to 12 in the forenoon and from 4 to 6 in the afternoon—Quebec, 22d August, 1808.

**F**OR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, TWO hundred Qls. dry Table, Madeira and West India Fish; a few barrels Shad and Herrings, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms for West India produce or Bills of Exchange.

ALSO,

Best green Coffee, in bags and in small lots; fresh Havanna Segars, three Church Bells, from 150 to 300 lb. and a Sett of composition Rudder Irons for a large vessel.

L. DELAMARE.

Quebec, 20th August, 1808.

## FREIGHT WANTED,

**F**OR three hundred Hhds. of Sugar, to Great Britain, viz.—  
150 Hhds. for London,  
100 Hhds. for Liverpool,  
50 Hhds. Greenock.

Apply to HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB, Quebec, or N. GRAHAM, and HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB, Montreal, 6th Sept. 1808.

## FOR CHARTER,

**T**HE ship RELIANCE, capt. Thomas Wiley, 333 tons burthen, armed with ten guns, 9 and 18 pounders; has excellent accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, at Mr. Mure's wharf, or to

D. ANDERSON & Co,

Quebec, 5th Sept. 1808.

## FOR CHARTER.

**T**HE Ship NELSON, JOSEPH CLUIRE Master, 284 tons Register Burthen—if not Chartered on or before 22 instant, will take in FREIGHT for LIVERPOOL, apply to HOYLE HENDERSON & GIBB. Quebec, 19th Sept. 1808.

## WANTED TO CHARTER,



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

## FOR SALE,

**A** BEAUTIFUL Grey HORSE warranted sound.

Apply to W. F. SCOTT. Quebec, 19th September 1808.

**T**O BE LET, and immediate possession given—a Three Stall STABLE, nearly opposite the Post-office. For particulars enquire of the Printer.—Sept. 12, 1808.

## FOR SALE,

**A**T THE NEW PRINTING OFFICE, A BILL introduced into the House of Assembly, to incorporate a BANK IN LOWER CANADA: Published by authority.

ALSO,

The SPEECH delivered in the House by the Hon. JOHN RICHARDSON, on the 19th April last, previous to moving for printing the said Bill,

The above publications may also be had at Mr. NELSON's, Mountain street, and at Mr. MENECLIER's, Merchant, Montreal.—Quebec, 1st September, 1808.

## JOSEPH CRAVEN,

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

N<sup>o</sup> 50 Sault au Matelot Street nearly opposite Mr. Gray's Auction Room.

Quebec, 27th June, 1808

**F**OR SALE—at the Subscriber's Stores on the Queen's Wharf:—

125 Bbls. fine Upper Canada Flour,  
30 Tierces good boiling Pease,  
From 4 to 5 Tons Bolt, square, and flat Iron, well assorted,

A few Crates assorted Earthenware,  
60 Bbls. Salmon and 500 bbls. Herrings, of this years catch, in prime condition and good shipping order.

ALSO,

3 to 4 thousand feet Merchable Oak,  
10 Prime Masts from 60 to 80 feet,  
1 to 3 M. Merchable Pine Staves—and  
About 10,000 bushels Liverpool Salt afloat & in Store. GEO. SYMES. Quebec, 20th Aug. 1808.

## ADVERTISEMENT.



**A**S DOCTOR HOLMES removing to Grand Street, to the House lately occupied by Mrs. LYND, he tends disposing of his house in St. James

Street. Its advantageous situation, for wholesale or retail store, is too well known to require any comment. It has two excellent vaults, 40 feet in length, 14 in width and 8 in height.—Easy terms of payment will be given, also a Sheriff's title. Quebec, 30th July, 1808.

## J. REID, CONFECTIONER,

**T**AKES the liberty of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quebec, that being regularly brought up to that line of business in the Mother Country, and from the necessity which a number of them has shown, he has taken a shop in Dr. DUVERT'S House, No. 33, St. John's Street, where he keeps a constant supply of Confectionary of all sorts, &c. &c. He hopes from the perfect knowledge which he has acquired in this line of business, although the necessary articles cannot be gotten as in England, to be able to please the public. N. B. Private families may be supplied by giving timely notice, and travellers may have rich Gingerbread which they can carry away as any part of Great Britain.

**S**EASONED Oak and Pine Timber, Saves and Lath-wood FOR SALE, by LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE. Quebec, July 16, 1808.

## BY PRIVATE SALE,

**C**ONSIDERABLY under the current price at the Subscriber's Store—120 Pieces of Irish Linens from 3s. 6d. to 18d. sterling cost, 15 chests of best Tea, with a variety of other articles. Quebec, July 13, 1808. J. A. GRAY,

## PROVINCIAL STATUTES.

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

## FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

**B**LANK bills of Exchange, Bill of Lading, Prices Current, Securities, Indentures.—Cards, Hand-bills, &c. &c. printed with neatness and dispatch.—NEW PRINTING-OFFICE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR

THOMAS GARY,

No 3, St. Lewis street.

AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE,

N<sup>o</sup> 19, Buede-street.