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FROM BELL'S MESSENGER—OCT. 3.

SPANISH MANIFESTO FOR THE LIBERTIES OF THE PEOPLE.

In all popular Revolutions there is no danger more to be dreaded than that the opposition of jarring councils, and the claims of contending Chiefs, may frustrate the views of the zealous and enlightened; and that the popular cause, when it has a wide ocean before it, and a prosperous wind to carry it on its course, may miss a secure haven by means of those jealousies and personal competitions which arise amongst the crew.—Feuds and suspicions of all kind must necessarily abate the vigour and distract the aim of every species of Government; but in the first dawn of new authorities, and the unsettled state of a Government purely popular, in which the Camp is the Head Quarters of Council, and every Citizen has to deliberate as well as to fight, it must be obvious, that the jealousies of the several members of the New Authorities, and the personal competition of their leaders, are likely to prove more fatal to their confederate aim than the sword of the enemy.

It is almost morally impossible that a nation in arms can be subdued by an Invader; that is to say, a nation in which the mass of population is kindled by the spirit of patriotism, and is on a tolerable footing of equality, in point of numbers, with its oppressor.

A nation that trusts to its armies must follow the fate of its armies; but a people, who confide solely in their own exertions, will be safe as long as those exertions continue.—When arms are in the hands of every individual Citizen, it is only an equal number that can wrest them out; and mercenaries, from the necessary quality of their force, must always be infinitely inferior to the population of a whole country.

It was feared, however, in Spain, that the cause of Patriotism might suffer by internal discord.—It was obvious, moreover, that an aggregate of sentiment would be necessary to quicken and keep together an aggregate of force; and that the enemy had nothing to labour more zealously than a discontent and disunion amongst the several Juntas and respective Provincial Councils. The apple of discord thrown amongst them would have half completed the purposes of their Invader.—Internal rebellion would have taken place of resistance to the common enemy, and their independence would

have been lost, and their spirit exhausted, in sanguinary struggles with each other.

It is with no common satisfaction therefore that we present our readers, in this day's Paper, with the Manifesto of the Junta of Seville.—It is a wise, argumentative, and most reasonable production.—It is not the Manifesto of an assembly of hot-headed demagogues, resembling those which, in the revolutionary æra, issued from the coffee-houses and night-cellars of Paris—Nor is it the declaration of a furious and superstitious Synod of Monks, as the French Papers affect to represent the Spanish Councils to be.—Nor is it the Manifesto of a jealous Aristocracy planning the continuance of their old power and former means of oppression, in contempt of popular liberty, and the natural rights of free-born men—No; this declaration is of another stamp; and the heart of every despot in Europe will quake as he reads it.

This Manifesto is a national declaration for a Monarchical Government, and a fixed family succession. Two points upon which every Englishman has sufficiently reflected, and from which he has derived such invaluable blessings, that the bare mention of them will always be dear to him.

But the popular privileges are never more to be surrendered.—They are to reside in, and to possess, as their perpetual sanctuary, their ancient and legitimate organ the CORTES.—But the Junta of Seville declare against convoking the Cortes; because, say they, this is the peculiar and exclusive duty of the King.—But the King being absent, the Cortes cannot be convoked; for if the Provincial Juntas were to attempt to convoke them, no one would obey their authority.—Moreover, it would be assuming the dangerous right of selecting the Cities who are to return, and the Members who are to compose the Cortes,—an assumption which would be tantamount to the creation of a purely popular Government, which a nation that invites its King back must irrevocably renounce.

No, they say; the Assembly of the Cortes, and its future composition, must be the work of peace, of deliberation, and monarchical authority.

The Junta, therefore, declare against convoking the Cortes at this season. But whom shall they elect for their Juntas?—Most certainly, say they, individuals of their own body.—But the passage is so spi-

rited that we shall give it in their own words.

“It is, therefore, incontestable that the Supreme Junta have the sole and exclusive right of electing those who are to compose the Supreme Government, as the only means of protecting and preserving the kingdom, whose defence the people have entrusted to them, and which cannot be accomplished but by the establishment of a Supreme Government. Nothing is more evident than this truth.

“And whom shall the Supreme Junta elect? Most certainly individuals of their own body; for they alone derive their power from the people, and it is in their constituent Members that the people have reposed their whole confidence. Should any other person be chosen, they would possess neither the confidence nor the consent of the people, and all their acts would be null and void; and from this want of confidence, the nation would be exposed to intestine divisions, the last and greatest of all our calamities.

“Hence, if there be any province in which the military power has alone been retained, results the absolute NECESSITY OF CONSTITUTING SUPREME JUNTAS IN WHICH THE POWER OF THE PEOPLE SHALL RESIDE, AND BY WHICH THEY MAY ACT.—Whether they shall be constituted by the petty Cortes or any other bodies, their appointment in some form or other is indispensable, in order to the concentration of the LEGITIMATE POWER OF THE PEOPLE, and the establishment of a civil Government, which shall inspire confidence into the people, and proceed to the choice of persons who shall compose the Supreme Government, which, under present circumstances, cannot be legitimate, UNLESS IT HAS ITS ORIGIN IN THE FREE CONSENT of the people.”

Such is our press of Foreign intelligence that we have not room to extend this article as far as we wished; but it must be manifest that that nation is invincible, which can deliberate and act as Spain does.

SITUATION OF SPAIN.

In the present critical situation of the Spanish nation, it would surely be politic to place the most valuable objects of her Oppressor's ambition, which are in their nature susceptible of local change, beyond the possibility of seizure or surrender, and to look forward with

firmness to a most arduous and sanguinary contest, marked by many disastrous reverses. Thus, the national attention would be unembarrassed and directed to one grand universal object, namely its ultimate safety. To this must be sacrificed every particular, every local consideration, and if in submitting to the temporary occupation of a town or a district by the enemy, the integrity of this system might be preserved, let the place be instantly abandoned for a time.

In aid of this plan, the removal of arms, ammunition and provisions, to new depots, should always precede every retrograde motion of the armies, where the bare possibility of such an event is contemplated. This would be effected with extraordinary facility, because every individual is devoted to the common cause. Every aid would be voluntary, and men, women, horses, and carriages, would take the burden from the soldiers. At the same time, the dismay that usually accompanies such transfers would no longer exist where the system is known.

Above all, the Spanish ships of war, and the French squadron, should be so situated as to be wholly independent and unbacked, lest the inhabitants of the ports where they are stationed should be taken by surprise, and terrified into the detention or surrender of them, by being placed in the cruel situation of hostages on the approach of a rapacious and sanguinary foe.

The importance of obtaining possession of the port of Cadiz, for instance, would be enhanced extremely in the enemy's estimation, by the probability of regaining his ships, and thus, there would be an additional and powerful motive for occupying, at all hazard, a place, the loss of which would be infinitely more disastrous to Spain, than its possession would be beneficial to the enemy.

Upon the same principle, it would be expedient to relieve the nation from the incumbrance of its prisoners when practicable, which would remove anxiety in the event of the enemy's approach, release the guard, and reduce the consumption of the provisions.

The temporary occupation of the island of Minorca by a British garrison, and making it a general depot to meet every emergency, would be a measure highly desirable and reciprocally advantageous to both nations. Here their navies would be perfectly secure, and hence a chain of communication and a combined system of naval and military operations around the whole coast of the peninsula, would be established; the more remote and permanent bearings of which would be the fortress of Gibraltar and the island of Minorca. Into these it should be the business of England to pour stores, ammunition, and provision, naval and military, and to establish hospitals upon an extensive scale. At these stations that part of our army which might happen to be unoccupied, would form corps of reserve and observation, prepared to support the Patriots, and to surprise the enemy, with the greatest promptitude and effect, along a vast extent of coast, by which means he would be kept in a constant state of alarm, and be under the necessity of weakening his main

bodies, by making his detachments much more numerous than the nature of particular services ought to require. In short, the desultory menaces of a military force so situated, would produce effects far surpassing its numerical importance. Add to this, that should a diversion in another quarter (Italy for instance) be expedient, this arrangement is well calculated to facilitate it, and there are other events within the bounds of possibility, which might render the measure still more important.

MR. CARY,

From the observations of a *Constant Reader*, in your Mercury No. 52, it appears that the drawback allowed, from this province to Upper Canada, amounted to 1308l. in one year. This circumstance has recalled to my mind the useful (at least in my opinion) communication of *Pot Ash*, a few weeks since; for as there cannot be any doubt of the truth of what he has stated, it is now evident to me that we do find what we never received, on the article of spirits, and probably also on some wines. Although it is not likely that a very great quantity of the low kinds are sent up the rapids—To make this evident to all your readers, let us suppose two puncheons of Jamaica spirits mixed with one puncheon of double distilled essence of purification; and the whole then sent to Upper Canada, as real Jamaica, of the highest proof. Now, as no excise is paid on this essence, we consequently allow the Upper province one third more than what had been paid at Quebec, by the importer; therefore I say, with *Pot Ash*, that it is high time we should look after these Doctors, for this reason, as well as those he has mentioned; and probably the most effectual way of stopping this abuse would be to lay an excise on high wines, equal to the duty paid on Jamaica spirits.—I know very well to this, interested men will say, that such a measure would ruin the distilleries. Be it so—for I would rather ruin a few individuals than poison and cheat the whole community, by a liquid we have no occasion to make, when we have so many islands, which stand ready to supply us with wholesome liquor for our produce, at all times. What they pretend to call Jamaica rum is actually retailed at this moment, in our Country parishes, lower than what it can be purchased from the honest merchant, in Montreal, by the puncheon; and the present high price of Jamaica spirits will occasion this winter, mixtures of every denomination beyond any thing heretofore experienced, even that of black pepper.

C. R. wishes we should be more just than heretofore to our mother country, in this I heartily join him, and would recommend a Lottery as a means of raising part of the money required, because in the first place every one would thus tax himself, and the general propensity of us Canadians for this mode of gambling would make us, one and all, purchasers of tickets, provided the price did not exceed a pound.—Adopting such a measure would also prevent Yankee Lottery offices being kept in our province, and embargo what we yearly lose by the tickets already sold amongst us which surely could not offend Mr. Jefferson—I remember last year, or winter, to have seen something on the subject of Lotteries in Mr. Mower's paper, therefore would recommend it also to the perusal of those who may approve my plan.

A CANADIAN FARMER.

District of Montreal, Dec. 17, 1808.

MR. CARY,

As long as there were powers left in Europe, which were supposed equal to repelling the arms

of France, in case the usurper should attempt universal empire, it was in my opinion, not only Christian, but wise policy in the United States, strictly to adhere to their system of avoiding connections by treaty, with any power on earth, that might obligate them at a future day to draw the sword in the quarrels of the old governments.

But although as a Christian, and a well wisher to all men, I thus far agree with their former proceedings, yet I conceive, and consider it, the height of injustice and bad policy in the government of the U. S. to attempt to take an ungenerous, and unfair advantage of the present situation of England, so to alter the laws and customs of nations on the high seas, as to reduce us to insignificance hereafter, and this for the mercenary, and sole purpose, of mercantile speculation, which is evidently their object; for could they once obtain a declaration, and acknowledgement from our government, that free ships, should make free goods, and that their flag should protect all seamen, of every denomination, their system of neutrality would enable them to command the commerce of the whole world in times of war, by means of British seamen, who would in all such cases be enticed into their employ by high wages; and as we are necessarily a party to all European quarrels, we should thus be deprived of almost our only means of offence and defence, and thus soon sink into contempt, and probably also into a province of France.

I detest and abhor those men who are the occasion of nations marching to the slaughter of each other, without any existing animosity, or even a personal knowledge of each other, for the vain glory, or to satisfy the wickedness of their rulers, say; yet I cannot persuade myself, although a sincere Christian, (convinced as the world still is, of men professing Christianity, yet barbarian in principles) to be altogether a Quaker and so submit to any man without resistance, who from wickedness may think proper, with a band of blood-hounds, to invade my country, my property, my sacred religion, and liberty; and I consequently believe resistance lawful, against such tygers in shape of men, and even offensive war, in many cases a duty.

The present crisis, I consider as one of those unhappy cases, and all good men of every nation, must in my conception, agree with me in this opinion, and I am confident were the majority of the American citizens divested of their present Chinese rulers they would without hesitation join us hand and heart, to the utmost of their national strength, against universal empire, in order to assist the Spaniards and Portuguese, in their present noble struggle for independence; rather than shut themselves up from all men of noble souls, (for a *locus horreus* at a future day to the tyrant of the universe) and continue quarrelling and snarling about trifles, with our noble sovereign, who only can protect them from the grasp of Buonaparte, and who, it is evident, has no wish or intention to injure them, farther than their own preservation, as well as our own, indisputably requires at this moment.

I cannot bring myself to believe that Mr. Jefferson has any real intention, or that he dare in defiance of his people, even attempt any hostilities against us, therefore to me it is surprising and ridiculous to hear the notorious Vermont *Lyas*, reminding Congress of the conquest of Canada, as if it was a second *Pers*, would be attended with no expence in keeping and could further amply compensate for the miseries of war, and the lives and treasure it would cost them, were they really able to conquer and retain it, which to this gentleman, I conceive must be extremely doubtful, since he is said to have been one of Montgomery's men, who in seventeen hundred and seventy-five, could not

take Quebec, when almost in a defenceless state, and when garrisoned only by a few brave merchants and school boys.

Mr. Lyon when he issues forth from his Kentucky forest, would be much better employed, (than in giving the war whoop, against harmless and innocent men) and would thereby make some amends to his own countrymen, for all the trouble he has heretofore given them, was he to endeavor to shew them that the moment is arrived unfortunately, when their beloved neutrality is no longer a virtue, but a crime against God and man; and that the salvation of the world now depends on the few remaining independent nations, joining as one people, to crush the tyrant of mankind, or perish, one and all, in the noble struggle for freedom; and I think with a safe and pure conscience (could he but lay aside his malice against our government) shew them also, that our unjust orders of council, as some of them are pleased to term them, instead of destroying and confiscating any of their shipping, have been the means of saving numbers from the fraternal bug of *Bont*.

But alas, I am sorry to observe, this desirable object is not likely to be effected by him, or his coadjutors, during the present Congress; but as I have much conversation with well affected American gentlemen to the cause of mankind, and who are sensible that trifling differences between our two nations, should not part us at the present moment, I begin to think the month of March will produce a change of measures for the better, or an unhappy separation of the United States.

The O. E. D.

But not now at the wheel barrow

District of Montreal, Dec. 24, 1808.

MR. EDITOR,

Your correspondent Geoffrey Wildgoose, I beg pardon, *L'Ami de la Patrie*, I take to be one whose whole knowledge of the world is circumscribed within some inland town of Scotland, and the walls and purlieus of Quebec; and who, by comparing the insulated, secluded, and consequently orderly state of an inland Scotch town with a seaport, open to a great number of shipping, in addition to its being a garrison town, where troops are always stationed, wonders to find, and is at a loss to account for, the very great difference in point of regular and strict decorum.

I am far from being an advocate for prostitution; but, from having seen and read of many other parts of the world, as well as in forming a judgment from the nature of things, I can make large allowances for locality, and its unavoidable results.

I believe that prostitution, with all its concomitants, is carried to a great length, in this city and its suburbs; but, to a certain extent, in all garrisons and seaports, it must be considered, not only as an unavoidable, but even a necessary evil; as, did it not exist in some degree, it requires no great stretch of thought, or knowledge of human nature to apprehend that worse might ensue.

To suppose it to be peculiar to this country, is to betray an ignorance, not only of human nature generally, but of the history and manners of the universe, in detail.

In small inland towns, having little or no intercourse with strangers; and where there are no military, the deviation from a correct deportment, must be very rare; particularly where the inhabitants are inured, from their

infancy, to moral habits; and more especially where the population is kept within bounds, by emigration, as in Scotland. Very different, however, is, and must be the case in seaports, and even in large inland towns, particularly capitals, where there are many military and much intercourse with strangers. In such towns not only are they to be met with in all parts, but certain streets and certain quarters are wholly filled with prostitutes. In some countries, particularly in some parts of Italy, a revenue is drawn from them. In Berlin a prostitute is visited in the face of the sun, and no more indecorous an idea is attached to it, than to a man's going into a shop to buy a pair of gloves.—I do not mention this as an example to be followed, but to shew that bad as Quebec may be, it does not stand alone. France I need not notice, its debaucheries are generally notorious. Nor is England backward, particularly in its capital and other sea-ports.

These truths far from being meant or having a tendency to put masters and fathers of families off their guard against the unweariness of youth, prove the necessity of their vigilance against a common and unavoidable evil, though not an evil peculiar to this country.

To keep this mischief within as narrow bounds as possible is certainly the business of every community, collectively and individually.—Where debauchery can be prevented or prostitution reclaimed, it becomes every well disposed mind to exert every effort for its accomplishment; but none but a spiritual Quixote can expect, or even hope for its entire suppression, in a garrison and sea port. Nor is an idea of its enormity to be formed from the representations of a mind so constituted, which draws its inferences from unapt comparisons, instead of giving the necessary attention to the causes and nature of things.

Prostitution must every where prescribe to itself certain limits, as the prostitute carries with her her own antidote. The man who descends to her embraces, if he be not totally devoid of thought, must do it with fear and trembling, supposing his appetite to be deprived enough to be satisfied with sharing a woman in common with every fellow. A girl before she abandons herself, must feel the same check from the like causes. If she be not deterred by the reflection that she must become the inevitable prey of loathsome disease, she must be incapable of any reflection. That there are too many thoughtless victims, every day's experience convinces us; but that numbers have a proper sense of their danger, and come off victorious, is but reasonable to suppose.

To endeavor to reclaim, by not being too severe to frailty, is becoming in a fallible being. Many erring mortals may be brought back to the paths of rectitude if the society do not too severely spurn it first faults.

To err is human, to forgive divine.
COSMOPOLITUS.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—Yesterday the Emperor and King received the Senate at the Palace of St. Cloud, when the following Address, voted in the Sitting of the 5th, was presented to his Majesty:—

“SIRE,—The Senate have listened with the liveliest emotion to the Message of your Imperial and Royal Majesty. They have also received with a profound and respectful gratitude, the communication which your Majesty has been pleased to make respecting the affairs of Spain, the Constitution accepted by the Junta, and the report presented to your Majesty on the state of your armies in the several quarters of the globe. They have unanimously adopted the *Senatus Consultum* which your Imperial and Royal Majesty has proposed, and *One Hundred and Sixty Thousand* brave men shall participate in the immortal fame of your numerous and formidable legions.

“You believe in the Peace of the Continent, Sire, but you will not suffer yourself to depend upon the errors and perverse calculations of foreign Courts. Your Majesty desires to defend solemn and voluntarily concluded treaties—to maintain a Constitution freely discussed, adopted, and sworn to, by a National Junta—to suppress a barbarous anarchy, which, now covers Spain with blood and mourning, and threatens our frontiers—to rescue the true Spaniards from a shameful yoke by which they are oppressed—to assure to them the happiness of being governed by a brother of your Majesty—to annihilate the English troops, who unite their arms with the daggers of the banditti—to avenge the French blood so basely shed—to put out of all doubt the security of France, and the peace of our posterity—to restore and complete the work of Louis XIV—to accomplish the wish of the most illustrious of your predecessors, and particularly of him who was by France most beloved—to extend your great power, in order to diminish the miseries of war, and to compel the enemy of the Continent to a general peace, which is the sole object of all your measures, and the only epoch for the repose and prosperity of our country. The will of the French people is, therefore, Sire, the same as that of your Majesty. The war with Spain is politic, just, and necessary.

“The French, who are penetrated with affection for the Hero whom they admire,—who display so much enthusiasm whenever they have the good fortune to behold you, will answer the call of your Majesty with zeal, and nothing shall shake the determination of the Senate and the people to support your Majesty in every undertaking which you may judge necessary for the great interests of the Empire.

“May it therefore please your Majesty to accept this new tribute of our respect, our attachment, and our fidelity.”

SENATUS CONSULTUM.

The *Senatus Consultum* referred to in the above Address, and which is in conformity with the Minister of War's Report, is of the following tenor:—

ART. I. There are placed at the disposal of the Government 80,000 conscripts, who are inscribed in the classes for 1806, 1807, 1808, 1809; 20,000 for each year.

II. These 80,000 Conscripts may be immediately placed in active service.

III. The Conscripts of the year 1806, 1807, and 1808, who are married before the public-

ation of this Decree, shall not be drawn for the above 80,000.

IV. The Conscripts of the years 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, who have answered to their conscription, and are not under order for distribution in the army, shall be now freed from service; and from these classes no new levy shall be made.

V. Eighty thousand Conscripts from the classes of the year 1810, are likewise placed at the disposal of the Government.

VI. These Conscripts shall be allotted to the formation of corps for the defence of the coast; but shall not be called out before the 1st of January next, unless before that period some other Power shall be in a state of war with France. In this case they may be immediately called into actual service.

VII. The present *Senatus Consultum* shall be transmitted by a message to the Emperor and King.

FROM LATE LONDON PAPERS.

FAILURES.—Wednesday one of the greatest failures that has occurred for some time took place at the Stock Exchange. Messrs. Walsh and Nesbitt, two young men who have made themselves very conspicuous by the extent of their transactions, and variety of their pursuits, declared themselves unable to answer the demands on them. They were the Contractors for the two last Lotteries, and for the City Lottery.—They were bidders also for the Lottery that was contracted for the other day. The property involved in their failure is immense. It is said that they have received £150,000 from their subscribers, in advance for Lottery Tickets, to pay the first instalments thereon to Government, and which they would have had to pay, together with the profit on the sale of tickets when they closed the account and made their declaration. There is 30,000*l.* said to be advanced to them in the same way on the City Lottery. They sent a message on Wednesday to the Stock Exchange, desiring that two members of the House might be deputed to look into their affairs, which accordingly was done.

The manner of locking up tickets is the source of this calamity. The Subscribers, under the Contractors for a Lottery, have no security for the money they advance, but the honour of their principal. The tickets are not delivered to them, but are locked up, so as to let them out on the market by degrees, to raise their price by the appearance of scarcity, and to encourage gaming in a new and mysterious speculation, called *Producers*; that is, to wager on the probable gain or loss of the Contractors on the ultimate produce of the Lottery.—It will now be considered a most singular thing, that young men should all at once start into such eminence as to gain credit for such large deposits; and we suppose this example will do more to reform the mischief of Lotteries, than all the Reports that could be made by Committees.

What brought those Gentlemen to a stoppage at this time we apprehend was their

having lost the new Lottery, and their having the remaining City Lottery, the bargain for which they had at this time to complete. If they had got the State Lottery, they might have gone on by a continuance of the practice which had put them into the possession of so much money before; but failing in the one speculation, the other became too dangerous to be pursued. They had endeavoured to give it up, but the City tied them to their contract. They had made considerable sacrifices in order to sustain the attraction of the City Lottery that is to come. They had declared the Great Hotel, in Skinner-street, to be worth, as a prize, 25,000*l.* And four sixteenths of the fortunate ticket having been sold by Mr. Bish, they authorised him to pay these four shares at the rate of 25,000*l.*; so that they paid what some people think is the full value of the house.

But that which has most affected them is the traffic in produces. In this game there have been suspicions that all the sales were not genuine; and we understand that a bill has been filed in Chancery, against all the parties, in order to bring out the truth.—One of the partners was lately elected a Member of the House of Commons, which ought, of course, to support his credit on the Stock Exchange.

An investigation has taken place in the affairs of Messrs. Walsh and Nesbitt, upon which it appears that the whole amount of the claims upon them is 174,000*l.*; to meet which, they have assets in hand amounting to 159,000*l.*, taking the City Houses they have advanced money upon at the lowest estimate. Their deficiency arises from the Prizes in the City Lottery having been over-rated in the first instance, which they made themselves liable to pay, according to the estimated value in the Lottery Scheme. There is, we understand, no foundation for the report of their having in their hands 50,000*l.* belonging to a distinguished Law Officer.

At five o'clock on Friday morning a Fire was discovered in the back premises belonging to Mr. Maberley, an eminent carrier in Castle-street, Long-acre. The engine belonging to Gifford's Brewery was the first that reached the spot; several others belonging to the great public Insurance Offices shortly after arrived; but it was nearly six o'clock before a supply of water could be obtained. There was some difficulty in finding the keys of the gate that led to the workshops of Mr. Maberley. One of the firemen belonging to the Phoenix however, cut down a part of the gate with his axe.—With that intrepidity which is so highly honorable to this extremely useful body of men, several of the firemen then crawled in upon their hands and knees, and by that means got out several casks of dubbing, which besides the consideration of their value, would have materially contributed to feed the flame. A quantity of leather was also saved by the active and hazardous exertions of the firemen. They were at length, however, compelled to give over their enterprize, from the suffocating nature of the smoke arising from such materials, and the intenseness of the heat. Shortly after

they had left off this hazardous undertaking, the roofs and walls of two dwelling-houses fell down, but, most providentially, without doing the least personal injury to any one about the spot. Notwithstanding the utmost diligence and activity on the part of the firemen, the flames crept up the back premises to the extent of five or six houses, doing partial damage to each as they proceeded, until they were stopped at Daigue's Livery Stables in Castle-street. The fire destroyed, on the other side, the Two Angels and Crown public house (Mr. Jones's,) the corner of Little St. Martin's lane, and the house of Mr. Coleman, corn dealer, next door, together with a small house in Stonecutter-court, belonging to Mrs. Butler, who is engaged at Drury-lane Theatre. The firemen were then enabled to put limits to the ravages of the flames on that side. So that by eight o'clock or a little after, when the great body of the fire was subdued, there were, with the addition of the house belonging to Mr. Allen, a shoemaker, which was adjoining to Mr. Maberley's, and those already mentioned, six houses totally destroyed, and several others sustained partial injury.—The neighbourhood being a poor one, and the houses crowded with inmates, the distress and confusion of the unfortunate inhabitants is inconceivable. Some ran naked into the streets, not knowing where to go—while others, with the utmost difficulty, were prevailed on to quit their almost burning habitations. Mr. Jones, the landlord of the public house, after he had got into the street, considering his house, furniture and stock, which would the day before have produced him nearly 5000*l.*, as irrecoverably lost, returned to his house with a view of saving some ready money, which he had in a bureau upstairs; but he could not find his keys. A neighbour, with the most lively attention to his interest, and not being in the same alarm and confusion as to one of the firemen, got his axe, broke the bureau open, and saved its contents, after the owner had quitted the house. The Royal Westminster, the St. James's, the Prince of Wales's, and some other Volunteer corps mustered with the utmost alacrity on the spot, and were of the utmost utility in facilitating the operations of the firemen, and affording assistance to the unhappy sufferers. It is said, that those who suffered so the greatest amount were insured, but several poor families have lost their all.

An ingenious mechanic in Leeds, has, at the request of a military gentleman, invented an apparatus which, at a trifling expence will, by means of a small balloon, disperse news papers, or other publications, in an enemy's country, with great facility. The machine, which does not exceed three pounds in weight, is so constructed as to drop in its progress 1000 papers in the course of an hour.

A Sergeant of the Royal Stannery Artillery Volunteers, has discovered a method by which an object may be hit by a cannon ball in the night time with equal ease as in open day-light and was lately ordered by the Board of Ordinance to proceed to Plymouth dock to try the

experiment, which he did in the presence of General Stephens and several other officers, and has since received the thanks of the Board, and a reward for the discovery. This ingenious man has invented a quadrant, by which a gun has been laid with such accuracy, that he has hit a pole at 1000 yards distance, and broke it by a single shot.

LONDON, Monday, Sept. 26.

Spanish Papers have been received to the 15th.—The armies of Blake, Palafox, and Castalar, who has succeeded General Castanos in the command of the Castilian army, are advancing towards the frontiers of Navarre and Biscay, with the intention, as is said, of giving battle to the French army, the head-quarters of which are at Lograno, the actual residence of Joseph Bonaparte.

It is not without considerable apprehensions that we look to the probability of a battle between the Spanish and French armies, even though the former should be double in number.

This notion of combating veterans, and overwhelming them with multitudes, is founded upon the mistaken ideas both of a people and an army.—Strength is confounded with numbers under circumstances in which numbers can be of little avail.—And discipline is undervalued in that species of warfare, in which superiority of discipline always has, and always will prevail.

An army is most distinctly one thing, and a people another.—In superiority of numbers a people must infinitely exceed an army. In a state of things, therefore, where numbers are the main point, a people will have a proportionate advantage.—On the other hand, under a state of circumstances in which discipline is every thing, the superiority of numbers is of very little avail.—Of what use was the Austrian peasantry opposed to the French veterans?—Of what use were the millions of Darius opposed to the handful of Macedonians which composed the army of Alexander?

The point of fact is, that in *regular warfare*, in the system of battles and campaigns, nothing, absolutely nothing, is to be expected of a people as opposed to an army.

The suitable warfare for a people engaged against an army is the irregular hostility so fatally efficacious in the American war. Let the Spaniards fight as the Americans did, and they will have the same success as the Americans. Let them seek skirmishes and avoid battles. Take every tree as a bulwark, and every hedge as an encampment. Let them fire, and run; let them break in the moment in which the enemy can bring a regular charge to bear against them; let them fly individually, and each take care of himself; let them reunite upon occasion, and let every man have his musket to shoot at his enemy from whatever tree or barn he may pass. But let them avoid pitched battles, camps, and campaigns.

Such are the arms, and such the warfare, by which a people must succeed against an army, in which numbers are alone of avail, and in which discipline is rendered nugatory by the shifting uncertainty of its object.—We shall be

alarmed therefore, beyond measure, if we hear of any intention on the part of the Spaniards to meet the French in pitched battles.

PROCLAMATION,

BY THE BRITISH AND FRENCH COMMISSIONERS, FOR BEING CARRIED INTO EFFECT THE CONVENTION AGREED UPON BETWEEN THE RESPECTIVE COMMANDERS IN CHIEF:—

“For the fulfilment of the stipulations made in the Convention agreed upon for the evacuation of Portugal by the French Army, That property of every kind confiscated, or seized, from the subjects, or other persons residing in Portugal, whether of the Royal Palace, Royal or Public Libraries, and Museums, and from Individuals that are still existing in Portugal, should be restored:—

“We, the Commissioners for seeing carried into execution the said Treaty, as his Excellency the Commander of the French Army has already notified to his army, think it also right to make public the same for the information of all concerned, and for facilitating the restitution, or the receiving back such property, we have judged expedient to appoint a Committee of three persons, viz. Lieut. Colonel Traut, O. Sr. Antonio Rodrigues de Oliveira, and Mr. Dubliar, Commissaire des Guerres, to meet at No. 8, Cargo do Loretto, who are appointed to receive, inquire into, and judge of all reclamations on this head, and whose orders for the restitution of property, to whom ever addressed, are to be obeyed. And it is directed that keepers shall have charge of requested or seized property in every house to which it may have been removed, to assure the conservation of objects or moveables transported from royal or public houses, to others, for the use or convenience of such General, Administrator, or other subjects of the French Army. These keepers will make the description of all *meubles* with the name of the owners, and be accountable for whatever is therein, and they will be delivered only on legal proof of ownership, to the possessors of such articles as above described, who will transmit to this Committee a return of what each may have in his possession of the property designated. And all persons may with safety apply to this Tribunal

“We think it necessary also, to make known to whom it may concern, that any purchase made of articles taken from the public arsenals or stores since the 30th of August, or whatever shall on trial, be proved to have been illegally sold or disposed of at any time even previous to the 30th August, shall be null and void, the articles seized and the persons purchasing subject to whatever the law may further direct.

“The Committee assembled to receive reclamations, and facilitate the restitution of property, hold its sittings at the house of Sr. Antonio Rodrigues de Oliveira, No. 8, Cargo do Loretto.

“W. C. BERESFORD, Maj General,

“PROBY, Lieutenant Colonel,
British Commissioners.”

“Le General KELLERMAN,

Le Commissaire Francais pour l'execution de la Convention, du 30 Aout.”

“Lisbon, 10th Sept, 1808.”

FROM SPANISH PAPERS.

MANRESA, AUG. 21.—By different letters from Ampurdan, dated the 7th and 8th inst, we learn, that on the 6th, the Commandant of that place, Don Juan Claro, took post in the plain of Cato, in consequence of information that a column of from 700 to 1000 French were to pass that way, having under their escort 20 waggons loaded with wounded men, and proceeding from Soria, near Gerona, to Perpignan. He attacked and defeated them with the utmost intrepidity, and pursued them, without giving them a moment's time to rally, as far as Junquera. They fled thither with all speed, expecting to find an asylum, but they met only with destruction; and not more than 150 of them effected their escape to Bellegarde. The General's Aid-de-Camp entered a house in that place, and frantic with vexation at his defeat, he attempted to stab himself with a sword; and the weapon being wrested from him, he threw himself from a balcony, exclaiming that he must inevitably be shot.—Some of our brave champions who observed him, shot him dead before he came to the ground.

MADRID, SEPT. 7.—At Tudela there were 6000 of our troops and 16,000 armed peasants, when the Chiefs of Arragon received notice from the Alcalde Mayor of Soria, that 20,000 French were advancing, under the command of Moncey, against that kingdom. Our force was under the necessity of retreating to Saragossa, where, agreeably to advice received, they were fully prepared for a new siege. The gate of Santa Engracia only having been demolished, afforded some ground of anxiety. It was, however, repaired and fortified with the utmost promptitude, as was also Monte Torero. The forces of Arragon were within three leagues from Saragossa; the vanguard of the French at Gallur, seven leagues from that city. We were under some alarm respecting that memorable bulwark of heroism, when yesterday evening the Aid de-Camp of General Palafox (Button), relieved us with the tidings that the French had retreated to Tudela. The same advices add, that in Saragossa they feel confident even against double that number of the enemy.

CADIZ, AUG. 19.—By a letter received in Murcia, dated at Contyro Mayor, July the 30th, it is stated, that General Junot sent a friendly message to the Russian Admiral in the port of Lisbon, inviting him to dine with him at his place, and spend the evening, in order to confer with him on business of moment; to which he answered, that when on service he was wont to take his meals in his own cabin, and to walk his own deck only.—On the following day he addressed him again, requesting that he would spare him 1,000 men from his squadron, in order to his uniting them with his troops. The answer was, that without orders from his Sovereign he could not part with one man. Junot next sent a third message, intimating that he would pass on board to visit the Admiral, and have the pleasure of viewing his squadron; to which the Admiral replied, that whoever shall set foot on board his ship must remain there. This

third repulse displeased Junot highly; his vexation was increased to the highest pitch, when he, on the following morning saw the Russian Squadron formed in battle array, with the guns pointed against the City, and in an attitude of attacking it or defending themselves in case an attempt against them were made; from which it may be argued that Russia and France are no longer on terms of amity.

City of St. Domingo given up to the British.

NEW YORK, DEC. 13.

A gentleman who arrived at Norfolk on Saturday se'nnight, in 21 days from Cape Francois, informs, that an express had arrived at the Cape, bringing information, that General Ferrand had surrendered the city of St. Domingo to the British, and that it was garrisoned with troops of that nation. *Samana*, it was also said, was taken by the Spaniards. The surrender of the former was a voluntary offer on the part of General Ferrand.

Martinique surrendered to the British.

The Island of Martinico, it is said, has surrendered to the British forces.

We learn, from a respectable source, that the troops under the command of General Prevost, are going against Cayenne, where, it is said, there are 24,000 bales of cotton, ready to be shipped to France. Should this be true, the probability is, that the cotton will find another market.

About 50,000 sacks of flour have been lately received at Havana from Vera Cruz—several British vessels from Passamaquoddy, Augustine, &c. have also arrived with flour—in consequence of which that article had fallen to 20 dollars per barrel.

In the *Lydia* arrived at Philadelphia, came dispatches of the 24th of October, from our minister at London, which are forwarded on to Washington.

The English have captured 55 Danish ships in Trieste, an Austrian port at the head of the Adriatic.

Most of our readers recollect that an explosion of gun powder some time since demolished a great part of Leyden. A gentleman from Holland inform us, that after that melancholy event, subscription papers were sent to various parts of Europe, for the relief of the sufferers. When the subscription money arrived in Holland, Louis Bonaparte, king of Holland, ordered the money to be paid into the royal coffers, and left the suffering inhabitants, for whose relief it was intended, in beggary and wretchedness! *Wash. Fed.*

We learn, via Havana, that the following property, belonging to the Viceroy of Mexico has been seized by the Patriots: found in his palace 55,085 dollars in money; in plate and jewels 250,000 dollars; silver in bars 40,000 dollars; in the mint 400,000 dollars; deposited in different houses 200,000, and 500,000

dollars had been deposited in several mines in the name of his wife.

THE PLOT THICKENS.

A company of unmounted Light Dragoons under Captain LESTER arrived here on Sunday, and have taken up their quarters at Fort Independence. A thousand times a day it is asked "what in nature have these troops been sent here for?" Most undoubtedly for the same purpose that Bonaparte sent troops into Lebanon; to prevent commerce and awe the people. A member of Congress has said if warm water will not answer, we must have a little blood drawn. *(Boston paper.)*

CIRCUITOUS RUMOUR.

Captain Collins, from Jamaica, spoke on 9th ult. the British sloop *Henry*, Capt. Dashwood, who informed him that a few days before he spoke a Spanish sloop of war, in a short passage from Cadiz bound to Havana, with dispatches, the purport of which was, that the British to the amount of 40,000 had joined the Spaniards; that several engagements with the French had taken place in which the conjoint army was victorious, having totally extirpated the French armies in Spain, excepting about 13,000 who had got into Biscay, where they were completely surrounded.

[Norfolk Herald, Nov. 5]

(As we have accounts from Corunna as late as the 10th October, we conclude this roundabout news cannot be true.)

CONGRESSIONAL.

SENATE, Friday, Dec. 16, 1808.

The additional Embargo bill, No. 5, was reported with numerous amendments. On the motion, that the bill do pass, a postponement was requested, that time might be allowed to consider the amendments. This was opposed by Mr. Giles. The Senate divided on the question to postpone the bill until to-morrow.—Yeas 14 Nays 14. The President (Clinton) determined in favor of the postponement.

SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

The bill for putting the frigates, &c. in requisition, to enforce the embargo Laws passed. 400,000 dollars are appropriated by it. The additional Embargo bill was again discussed: but no question was taken.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES,

SATURDAY, Dec. 17.

Mr. Livermore moved for a committee to inquire into the expediency of permitting vessels to sail for the purpose of importing SALT.

NON-INTERCOUSE, &c.

The debate on the Report of the Committee on this subject was brought to a conclusion, after being agitated eighteen days.

The Second Resolution was divided into three parts, all of which were carried, the first 92 to 29; the second 97 to 24; the third 96 to 26.

The discussion continued until past midnight, when the question on the whole Resolution, viz.

"Resolved, That it is expedient to prohibit by law, the admission into the ports of the United States of all public or private, armed

or unarmed ships or vessels belonging to Great Britain—or France—or to any other of the belligerent powers, having in force orders or decrees violating the lawful commerce and neutral rights of the United States—and also the importation of any goods, wares or merchandise, the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions of any of the said powers, or imported from any place in the possession of either,

Was taken, and CARRIED, *Eighty four to Thirty.*

The last Resolution of the Report, for placing the country in a more complete state of defence, passed UNANIMOUSLY.

Committees were ordered to report bills. At 40 minutes before one, on Sunday morning the House adjourned.

GOTTENBURGH, Sept. 19.—There is a Bulletin out to day, dated Galsby, the 13th September, stating the capture of a Russian cutter, pierced for eight guns, but mounting only four, and 30 men, by one of the cruizers from the blockading fleets; also of the capture of four other vessels on their passage with naval stores from Narva to Revel; further, that in conjunction with Admiral Nauckhoff, Admiral Saumarez had proposed to the Russians to discontinue hostilities against Balise Port, on condition of one half of the fleet being given up to the Combined Fleet; the rest of the Russians to be allowed to return quietly to Cronstadt. The Russian Admiral replied, that he would sooner burn the whole of his fleet, than surrender any part thereof; but that he thought he could venture to enter into an engagement to dismantle his ships in Baltic Port, on condition of a promise from the combined fleet to cease hostilities. This proposal of Hannikoffs was, however, rejected; and on the departure of the courier from the fleet, one fire ship was ready to be sent in, and several more were preparing. Sir James Saumarez was employing for his purpose a sloop of war, and some others of his small craft.

KONIGSBERG, SEPT. 13.—The Emperor of Russia and the Grand Duke Constantine are expected here this week, on their way to Erfurth, to meet Bonaparte!!! This remarkable event gives rise to much conjecture, but all agree in condemning the conduct of the Emperor. There is still a great movement amongst the troops in Germany.

STOCKHOLM, SEPT. 15.—His Royal Highness the Duke of Sudermania has received the following report:—

"Lieutenant Colonel Adlersparre has this day reported to me, that he yesterday surprised the enemy's advanced posts, and took 25 prisoners, among whom is one officer. The intelligent manner in which the attack was planned, and the skill and bravery with which it was executed, are such as to claim your Royal Highness's particular attention and most gracious approbation.

"BARON CEDERSTROM,

"General in Chief of the Western Army.
"Head-quarters, Sept. 8, 1808."

QUEBEC, JANUARY 9, 1809.

We have nothing new from Europe, since our last. Our anxiety is great to hear from Spain, where much is at stake. The formation of the central Junta is a great step towards preserving union, on which every thing depends. A junction of the English forces, we think, must be attended with a battle, of the success of which we cannot doubt. Its result must be a capitulation, on the part of the French, for leaving the peninsula, when the Spaniards will have the command of the passes, which will enable them to contend with numbers, with every advantage on their side. Some have their fears of a reverse. For our own part we have none. If the British have but a fair opportunity of meeting the French, in the open field, we have the test of experience to warrant our expectations of a victory.

We have read much lately of the occasional failures of the British army, in America. We hope they have been brought to view for a good purpose. Whence have they generally happened? From an excess of bravery, on the part of the English, in too much exposing themselves to an ambushed enemy, who fought behind trees and every species of cover. In the battle, on the plains of Abraham, as their enemy met them openly in the field, the latter experienced the natural result, a defeat. Scarcely is there an instance to be found where the British had a fair trial of strength with the French, that the former did not come off victorious. It is one thing for an army of bold and daring fellows to be trained to open fighting, and another to skulk behind trees, where any man may be brave, and for which no discipline is necessary.

Had, however, contrary to experience, the British proved themselves inferior to the French, it could and ought not to have been matter of wonder, because in France, every man of Family had a military education, while, until since the French revolution, Tactics were little thought of in England. England was a commercial country, not a military one, like France. But the natural bravery of an Englishman has, if not at all times, in general, supplied the place of every other defect.

From so great a part of America being a wilderness, particularly at the period of the struggle between Great Britain and her colonies, every advantage must have been on the side of the natives, who were at home and accustomed to the woods, and who availed themselves of their knowledge of their situation. With such an enemy it was to little purpose to gain battles or to march through their country. After all that could be done they still remained unconquered. At this day was every sea port in the U. States to be laid in ashes, the people might still be unvanquished. To conquer them in their own country, further than by distressing them, no European power could think of.

Spain, from its mountains and rivers, partakes something of the nature of North America; and therefore will not be found an easy conquest, if she be true to herself. The part of the Peninsula under the power of the French, is at present so very circumscribed, that there is nothing to prevent the patriots, aided by the British, from concentrating and bringing their whole strength to bear against the French army. The only diversion the French are able to make is at Barcelona, which is of little import.

On Friday morning, about four o'clock, a

fire unfortunately broke out in the malt-house of the St. Roch brewery, which consumed the same, together with a quantity of malt. This accident, as far as we understand, is attributable solely to want of proper attention on the part of the malt-man. By the exertions of the military and citizens the flames were kept from spreading.

MARRIED,

At Three Rivers, on Saturday evening, the 24th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Short, Major GEORGE ROBERTSON of the Canadian Fencible Regiment, to Miss CUTHBERT, youngest daughter of the late Captain Cuthbert, of Berthier.

Yesterday, Mr. JOSEPH FINCH, Field Train Department Royal Artillery, to Miss ANN WILKES, daughter of Mr. Wilkes, 10th Royal Veteran Bat.

DIED,

On Thursday last, Master HORATIO ARMSTRONG, third son of Dr. Armstrong, of the 10th Royal Veteran Bat.

Yesterday, Mr. WILLIAM HAY, Tavern keeper, of this city.

The mean of the Thermometer, for the past week, at 8 o'clock, A. M. is 3, -5, 5, 10, 13, 22, -4.

MR. YOUNG feels himself called upon, by duty and gratitude, to express his warmest thanks to the Garrison and inhabitants of the city, for their prompt and efficacious assistance, at the fire of yesterday morning, in a part of the St. Roch Brewery.

The regularity kept by the troops under arms, with the activity and perseverance of the soldiers on fatigue, produced every effect which their officers and the officers of the Staff so zealously exerted themselves to accomplish; the Artillery fire Engine, wrought by men of the corps, was more serviceable, if possible, than on former occasions; and from the vicinity of their Barracks they arrived more early to give the first check to the fire, and the powerful force of the Engine never ceased its effect, while its service was necessary.

The Fire Society proved that their powers and their zeal, on such calamitous occasions, continue to increase; four of their engines were, as early as could possibly be expected, close to the premises on fire, in active exertion, supported by the inhabitants of the city, from the first to the lowest rank; and their efforts are continued by men of the Society now attending the still smouldering ruins.

These exertions have confined the effects of the fire to the destruction only of the Malt-house and Kiln, where it began, altho' surrounded on three sides by the other works of the Brewery and private houses, none of which were more than twenty-five feet from the buildings destroyed, and none of them have suffered.

Quebec, Saturday, January 7, 1809.

THEATRE.

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 17, 1809, will be presented a COMEDY,

CALLED CHEAP LIVING.

The Characters of *Sponge, Old Woodland, Young Woodland*, by OFFICERS of the GARRISON.

Sir Edward Bloomly—Mrs. USHER.

To which will be added the favorite Farce of

MISS IN HER TEENS.

The Characters of Capt. Lovet and Fribble BY OFFICERS OF THE GARRISON.

DOORS to be opened at six and Curtain to rise at seven o'clock.

TICKETS to be had, and places to be taken at Mr. Armstrong's Theatre Tavern—BOXES and Pit 5s.—Upper Boxes 3s.—Gallery 1s 8d.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on SATURDAY next, the 14th inst. at the Subscriber's Rooms:—

TEN Pipes Brandy, 6 Casks Glassware, 12 Barrels fair Muscovado Sugar, Cooperas, 10 Kegs Paint of different colours, 20 Pieces Broad Cloths, 10 Pieces Flannels and a few Pieces Swansdown, 10 Boxes English made Candles, Threads, Tapes, Checks, Dimity, Gloves, Spirits Turpentine, Tea Bells, Window Pins, Screws, Table Hinges, Brass Candlesticks and Door Springs, a few dozen Mustard, &c.

The Sale will begin at ONE o'clock.

JOHN JONES, Auct. & Brok.
Quebec, 9th Jan. 1809.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, at JAMES GRAY'S Room, TOMORROW, the 10th instant:—

TWO hundred pair ladies' fashionable Morocco Slippers, 100 pieces Ribbon, Gold Brooches, Breast Pins, Earings, Necklaces and Watches, 2 new sets of Scales and weights for weighing gold in bulk, a general assortment of Cloths, Kerzimeres, Laines, Calicoes, Gown Patterns, Shawls, Thickets, and a variety of other articles.

Sale will begin at ONE o'clock.

Quebec, 9th Jan. 9, 1809.

BY AUCTION

WILL be SOLD, on Wednesday the 11th Instant, at JONES & WHITE'S Auction Room.

TEN Pipes Lisbon Wine of a superior quality, 4 Puncheons Jamaica Spirit, 3 Cases remarkable fine Hayannan Sugar, 7 Barrels Muscovado Sugar, 15 Casks fresh Raisins, Cheese, Tobacco. Likewise, a parcel of elegant gold Brooches and Ear Rings, Ladies Morocco Shoes, Cloths, Calicoes, Laines, and a variety of other articles.

Sale to begin at one o'clock.

Quebec, 6th January, 1809.

BY PRIVATE SALE,

A FEW pieces of black and coloured Sarsons, black Bombazets, large fashionable Silk Shawls, and Mourning ditto, colored and black Lutesings, Silk Gloves and Ribbands, with a few other articles—apply to

JAMES GRAY.

Quebec, 9th Jan. 1809.

THE NORTH-BRITON'S ADDRESS
TO HIS SWORD.

BELOV'D Champion of my martial toils,
My trusty friend! to whom I owe the life,
And what is more, the freedom I enjoy;—
Again I draw thee from the peaceful sheath,
Where late, with holy kiss and grateful heart,
I had resign'd thee, in the pleasing hope
Thou wouldst have slumber'd long, in quiet ease,
And that my country ne'er had need more
Thy desperate aid. But loud she calls to arms
Her valiant sons, to guard her sacred coast,
Ad from perdition save her children all.
Sure, Veteran! thou wilt not be the last
To shew thy glistening pride. Th' ambitious Gaul
Awakens war thro' all her spacious realms,
And meditates with Vandal rage, the blow,
That levels to the dust Britannia's glories,
And gives us all to groan in Gallic bondage.
Come forth!—thy batter'd sides and thy blunt edge
Bespeak thy glorious deeds. Oft has thou thinn'd
Resistless as the storm, their thick array,
And thunder'd dreadful o'er the field of death;
But now I'll wet thy blade with ten fold thirst,
And thou shalt drink a great, a full revenge.
I swear by liberty and Scotia's name,
By all the blood her many heroes shed,
Never to sheathe thee 'til the prostrate Gaul
Atone her sacrilegious insolence,
Resign the chains she forg'd to bind us down,
And humbly crave the olive branch of peace.
I'll gird thee, Comrade! to my side once more,
Nor will I ever yield thee but with life;
Nay, when I bite the dust, thou shalt be found
In my firm grasp; and, ah! when sever'd from me,
May some kind, pitying hand beside me place
My good old Friend, and let us rest together.

ROYAL FAMILY OF FRANCE.

The Queen of France and Duchess of Angouleme have been at Gosford for some time past, where they received but little company. The meeting between the Duchess and her father-in-law, Monsieur, was one of the most affecting scenes that can possibly be imagined; he had not seen her for nearly twenty years, during which period she had experienced almost every misery; they held each other long in their embraces, but could not speak, and even now they dare not trust themselves to converse together, but upon common topics. The Duchess's favourite Maid of Honour is Mademoiselle Clary, daughter of Monsieur Clary, who attended the unfortunate Louis XVI. to the last hour of his life, and who gave the affecting narrative of the transactions in the Temple. The Duchess often employs herself in working embroidery, in which work she very much excels: she had worked four beautiful chairs, which were very much admired by her father-in-law; she therefore sent them to London, and had them made up in the best manner possible; and when he came on a visit to London, she had them placed in his dressing-room. This mark of attention was very sensibly felt by her father, as her mind does not often dwell upon worldly trifles. The interesting Monsieur Clary is now at Vienna.

BLANK BILLS OF EXCHANGE
SOLD AT THIS OFFICE.

RECEIPT TO MAKE A BEAU.

Take any thing—put it into a pair of pantaloons just large enough to contain one dozen; put a binding on the top of the pantaloons (called a vest) and attach to the bosom of the shirt, an oval glass case with a wig in it; pare away the skirts of its coat to the width of a hat-band. If the subject is doomed to pass its time in the house, it will require a heavy pair of round-toed jack boots, with a tassel before and behind. "Lift it up by the cape of the coat," pull its hair over its face, lay its hat on its forehead, and spectacles on its nose.

N. B. Its hands must, on no occasion, be suffered to escape from the pantaloons pockets nor the spectacles from the nose.

TRAVELLING BATTERIES.

Letters from Spain, say, "that the greatest exertions are made in the different provinces in providing and training up of mules, and getting the necessary equipages suitable for the new invented field pieces from Woolwich; in the provinces of Asturias and Galicia there are 1500 of these fine animals purchased, and are now training for the purpose; the invention is highly admired by Generals Blake and Castanos: as it is of most excellent use to small parties in a mountainous country, as the guns recoil across the backs of seven mules abreast, though only carried by one. An experiment was tried by Colonel Don Palandro, in Asturias, when twenty-one mules stood for it to be fired alternately for five hours in all 450 times."

FOR SALE AT THE SUBSCRIBERS,
50 Boxes real Havana Segars,
60 Tinets Kamouras a Butter,

ALSO,

Lime Juice, Pick't Isinglass, English Pickles, Fish Sauces, and Spices.

FRS. DURETTE & Co.

1st January, 1809.

DAVID ANDERSON & Co.

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

FOR SALE,

A FEW Chaldons of the best New Castle COALS. JNO. RACEY.
Quebec, Dec. 18, 1808.

FOR SALE,

AT the sign of the Eagle and Wheat-sheaf, in St. John's Suburbs, near the gate—an elegant pair of HORSES, six years old, well broke in for the Carriage or Saddle.

ALSO—a number of other elegant Horses, fit for the Saddle or Carriage.

FOR SALE.

A FEW bales of woollen Cloth, an assortment of Strops, 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.

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—Madeira and Sherry Wines, Lump Sugar, Anchors, Hawasers, Sheet Iron, Nails of various Sorts, Crown Glass of 9½ by 8½, 8½ by 7½, and 7½ by 6½, and a good assortment of Paints.

Quebec, December 8, 1808.

LOST,

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

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

Quebec, December 8, 1808.

PERDUS,

D'UN cageux de douves, environ trois lieues plus bas que les Trois Rivières, un ANCRE, pesant 2 C. 1 qr. 8 liv. avec le Joug 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.

To Medical Gentlemen, and the public in General—

MR. COCKBURN, Surgeon, &c. &c. 88, Buede Street, opposite Free Mason's Hall, respectfully gives notice that he has just received, per the Three Brothers, from London, a general assortment of DRUGS, &c. of the first quality from Apothecary's Hall—ALSO, a few articles connected with the Drug Business,

VIZ.

Vermicelli,	Arrow Root,
Sago,	Nutmeg,
Salop.	Mace,
Pearl Barley,	Cloves,
Tapioca,	Almonds, &c. &c.

FOR SALE,

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

IRVINE MACNAUGHT & Co.

HAVE for sale, very fine OLD PORT WINE, in packages of Nine dozen each.
Quebec, 7th November, 1808.

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THOMAS GARY,

No. 3, St. Louis street.

AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE

N^o 19, Buede-street.