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[No. 20.

FROM A LATE BERMUDA PAPER.

To his Excellency the Governor.

THE ADDRESS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF BERMUDA.

"May it please your Excellency!

"We his Majesty's faithful and loyal subjects, the General Assembly of Bermuda, beg leave to assure your Excellency that we are deeply impressed with the injurious consequences which have resulted to the interests of the Colony from the long interruption of the public business; and that your Excellency may be confident that we feel an earnest desire for a removal of the impediments which have hitherto subsisted, with the concurrence of your Excellency, in such measures as are essential to the welfare of the Colony, we have no doubt that this and many beneficial objects may be attained.

"We shall most cheerfully avail ourselves of the earliest opportunity which may be afforded us of raising the necessary supplies for the support of this his Majesty's Government, and of liquidating the demands of public creditors.

"We are truly sensible of the real distress and alarm in which the greater part of the community, and more particularly the poorer classes thereof, are at the present moment involved for the want of food; and this distress and alarm afflict us the more when we reflect that they might have been prevented, had your Excellency not extended your favor to certain individuals by allowing them to export, contrary to your own Embargo or prohibitory Proclamations, a considerable quantity of provisions, while there was a prospect of an approaching famine. As no calamity can exceed that of starvation, we certainly are desirous and ready to adopt any and every measure of relief within our power.

"The framing and passing a law for the establishment of an efficient Militia is an object that will claim our early attention."

On motion of Mr. B. D. Harvey, the house came to the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, as the opinion of this House, that any attempt of any branch of the Legislature to control or coerce this house, or any member thereof, in his Legislative capacity, into any measure whatever, is a dangerous innovation of our constitutional rights and privileges, and would, if consented to, destroy the fundamental principles of legislation, and with them the happiness of the colony.

Resolved also, as the opinion of this House,

that a disposition to perpetrate so gross an evil should be viewed with horror, and is at least sufficient to remove every confidence of this House, and of the community at large, from the quarter in which such disposition is entertained.

Resolved also, as the opinion of this House, that no Speaker, or any other Member thereof, nor any person in consequence of his having been a Speaker, or other member of the General Assembly, is authorized to attend or assist at the qualification of any person whatever as public Treasurer, without a particular order or authority of this house.

Resolved also, as the opinion of this House, that the Court of Chancery of this colony committing to goal a member of this house, namely, John Noble Harvey, Esq. as the late Speaker of the Assembly, was no less an act of oppression and a gross infraction of the constitutional rights and privileges of our colonial parliament, than an indignity offered to our constituents; moreover the imprisonment of the late speaker was the more aggravated in consequence of his having been prejudged and his accusers being his judges.

Resolved also, as the opinion of this House, that the said infraction of our Constitutional rights and privileges tends to destroy that cordiality which this house has ever sought, consistent with propriety, to cultivate and maintain with the other branches of the Legislature.

Shortly after the return of the two members who waited on his Excellency the Governor with the messages of the House of this day, Mr. Secretary Masterman came to the Session's House and affixed to the door thereof his Excellency the Governor's Proclamation of this date, dissolving the Colonial Parliament.

J. ZUILL.

Clerk of the Assembly.

Extract of a letter from a Spanish nobleman at the Havanna to his friend in Baltimore, dated,—HAVANNA, March 24. 1809.

"The 21st. and 22d of this month, we had narrowly escaped destruction. In the evening some children collected to abuse a poor Frenchman just coming into town; some negroes joined, and afterwards some whites, the dregs of the city, mulattoes, assassins, incendiaries. They rallied under the name of Ferdinand 7. These infernal furies saw their numbers momentarily increasing so that no person dared to disperse them, because they would be exposed to be stoned as traitors, the French being their ob-

ject, who appear to be devoted to destruction. Shortly after, every French house which they found in their way, they robbed in the most barbarous and ferocious manner—The women whom those black, mulatto, and white monsters met with, were cuffed, wounded and insulted; whilst the more decent citizens, who saw what was going on, choaked with rage, dreaded the consequences without being able to succour the unfortunate victims. Whilst the tumult increased, the leaders of the mob were distinguished by small black, white and red standards. One party bore the head of a woman, in wood, which rendered the aspect of affairs truly alarming and threatening. I saw in the meantime, that the remainder of the citizens became stupefied. The governor sent out some friars and alcaides to quell them, but without success. The mob continued to ransack, destroy, pillage and insult all who opposed them in their design of theft and assassination.

The brigands then strove to get in, and he fired on them, killing one and wounding several. All was in confusion in the street. They cried out to fire on him which was done. He then presented his breast to an infamous cadet who ran him through with his sword.

The plundering ceased during the night of Monday but was so furiously recommenced that in less than two hours almost all the French were stripped of every thing. The house containing the most valuable of the effects of ***** was saved by the determined resolution and firmness of some Spanish women who defended the entrance thereto. The defenders of Ferdinand 7, having no more French to plunder made no longer any distinction between the house of a Frenchman and that of Spaniards. Duquesne, Chapotin, Vally, and a multitude of rich Frenchmen have been deprived of every thing except their lands. Their country seats have been burnt. Unhappy Frenchmen! Your misfortunes will be imputed to us! Yes! can it be that you merit it of us—this is the inexplicable mystery. We remained motionless spectators of the hideous excesses of an insolent populace. The brigands have gone into the country, and are there committing dreadful ravages. In the mean time efficacious measures are taken to repress these demons. More than 1000 men were yesterday put under arms, by whom more than 200 of these vagabonds have been taken. The city is resolved to have 300 heads of the ringleaders and to give the rest 200 lashes each. By the activity of the volunteers a great deal of the plunder is recovered. We are

now endeavoring to discover the authors of this riot. A billet was found printed in cyphers, in which is the proscription of several men of rank, as the governor, bishop, &c. &c.

We who boast of being the most religious nation on earth! Some Spanish whites have been taken with arms in their hands robbing and deflowering a young white girl. I saw yesterday in indelible characters that we are of all nations the most grossly ignorant. The better informed here are few & dare not speak.

By eight in the evening hundreds of the French were pillaged, the unfortunate victims robbed of their all, fled, begging for mercy. I saw French ladies, beautiful as the day, carrying their children in their arms crying for succour. I have not been able to save more than a little daughter of one of them, and her husband, a young man of my own years. I concealed them with a Spaniard. I burned with rage and shed tears because I could do nothing in favor of these victims. An old French silversmith who had lived here for twenty years was attacked by the mob, for the sake of his silver, the attack on him was made about 8 o'clock. A patrol came; as did the governor himself. Baltrand knew the voice of the commandant of the patrol opened the door which it was thought no one could thrust open. A negro strove to enter and he knocked him down dead with a mallet.

I fear much for my friends. I am informed that several French have been massacred, Mr. Vally has absolutely lost every thing, they have assassinated a friend of his who resided in his country seat. He has lost his reason and has been running through the streets, crying that Bonaparte will give him revenge and a thousand other extravagancies. He is now in prison. He was a man of talents. The governor has sent the troops into the country to rescue the innocent French. He is an excellent man but wants energy. He is really embarrassed. I fear that there will not remain a French man on the Island."

MR. SHERIDAN'S LOSS.

LONDON, FEB. 25.—The important subject of the late campaign in Spain, was discussed in the House of Commons last night. Between eleven and twelve o'clock, the fire which was rapidly destroying that splendid edifice, Drury lane Theatre, and poured a strong blaze of light into the inside of the House of Commons, occasioned some interruption to the debate. The last part of Mr. Canning's most eloquent speech could scarcely be heard. A motion was made to adjourn the House, on account of the agitation which the calamitous event had produced, and from sympathy with the feelings of Mr. Sheridan, the principal Proprietor of the Theatre, who was present. Mr. Sheridan however, requested that whatever might be the extent of the calamity with which he had just been made acquainted, the business of the nation might not be delayed on his account. The debate therefore proceeded.

Most, if not all, of Mr. Sheridan's property, we believe, was vested in the Theatre, and the greater part, if not all, has been destroyed,

for the sum insured will not cover one fourth of the amount which the superb Building cost in the erection, and that sum must go towards the rebuilding it. He went into the House of Commons to discharge the duty of a Senator, which, however we may differ with him in many political points, no man has discharged with more talents, with more firmness, and with more assiduity than himself, and he has left it comparatively a beggar. In this great calamity we trust something will be done for Mr. Sheridan. There are great points in his political character and career that entitle him to the eternal gratitude of the country. The country can never forget his conduct during the Mutiny at the Nile, a period when the vessel of the State laboured in a tempest more violent than it had ever experienced. Then, when all the rest of his party ran below, and skulked, and refused their assistance, he remained on deck, stood by the Pilot, and aided him in braving and weathering the storm. On almost all great subjects, on all connected with the Army, on all connected with resistance to the power of France, on all connected with the freedom of the Press, Mr. Sheridan has stood forward manfully, firmly, and nobly. Let not his country, whose fortunes have so largely benefited by his talents, suffer his fortune to go to wreck; but let the nation, by repairing the ruin which the private individual has sustained, shew the grateful sense it entertains of the services which the public individual has rendered it.

Some accounts from Spain are said to have been received, which state that another action has taken place near Saragossa, in which the Patriots were victorious, after a sanguinary conflict, in which the French lost 7000 men. We shall be happy to have a confirmation of this account.

RETREAT AND EMBARKATION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

It is doubtful, and of little consequence whether the pensioned editor of the Chronicle was induced by his gross ignorance, or his French malice, to sneer at the masterly retreat of Sir JOHN MOORE, and the wonderful skill which alone could have secured the safe embarkation of his troops. The historian will never descend to the pages of the Chronicle for an opinion of those transactions, nor will its partial and obscure columns ever detract from the applause which the world will bestow on conduct uncommonly great.

This pitiful scribbler has just sense enough to suppose that a retreat can have no merit because it is a retreat; and that as matter of course it must be cowardly. We need not go back to Xenophon for a character immortalized by a feat of this description. We need not go out of our own age, nor further from home than the state of New Jersey, to find a General, who has acquired imperishable honor by a retreat. No battle ever won by Bonaparte evinced the talents displayed by General MOREAU, in his famous retreat from the vicinity of the mountains of Tyrol to Huelingen on the Rhine, in 1796; skirmishing through the whole ex-

tent of his march, with a vastly superior force.

"Military men, says the biographer of Moreau, almost universally admit the difficulty of retreats, and acknowledge that the ill fortune of arms puts to the strongest test the character and talents of the general." And an ingenious writer on military tactics goes so far as to assert, that "ten thousand well trained and disciplined troops, that are sent forward from the main army, to hang upon the rear of a retreating enemy, will be able to destroy an army of a hundred thousand men, when that army has once been forced to make retrograde movements." This, General Moore was compelled to do, by a vastly superior force; and after forced and fatiguing marches, for near two hundred miles, through a rough and broken country, he arrived at the sea board, where he was compelled to make a stand; surrounded by his pursuers he was assailed on all points and on all points repelled them with success; and in a few hours, the whole army, excepting their gallant commander and those who with him shared a glorious death, were safely immured within the wooden walls of Old England.

If we know ourselves, we are actuated by no undue partialities, in favour of the military prowess of one nation, more than another. While we admit the bravery of the French, and the astonishing adroitness of Bonaparte in conducting military campaigns, as unbiassed Journalists, we have represented the conduct of the British, in their retreat from the plains of Valladolid to the decks of their ships in the bay of Corunna, as an event which could only be accomplished by the utmost military and naval science.

FALL OF SARAGOSSA.

The following is an extract from Bonaparte's XXXIII Bulletin. The Emperor is not famous for veracity, but in giving credit to his enemies we need not suspect him of exaggeration. Our readers have here a picture of unconquerable patriotism, and persevering heroism, which has few parallels if any, in history. It cannot be read without admiration.

On the 26th, the city was severely attacked, and the batteries were unmasked—On the 27th, at noon, the breach was practicable on several points. The troops lodged themselves in the convent of San in Gracia. The division Grandjean occupied about 30 houses in the city. Colonel Chlopicki, and the soldiers of the Vistula, distinguished themselves. At the same time, the General of division Morlot, in an attack on the left, possessed himself of the whole front of defence of the enemy.

Captain Guetteman, at the head of the pioneers, and of 36 grenadiers, mounted the breach with a rare intrepidity. Mr. Bobicki, an officer in the Vistula Rangers, a young man of only 17 years of age, and having already received seven wounds, was the first who entered the breach. The chiefs of battalions Lejeune, aid-de camp to the prince of Neuchatel, and Haxo, behaved well, and were both slightly wounded.

On the 20th, the Convents of St. Monique, and the Great Augustines, were carried, as were 60 houses taken by pioneers. The Sauteurs of the 14th regiment of the line, distinguished themselves.

On the 1st February, General LaCoste was struck with a musket ball, and died on the field of battle. He was a very brave and distinguished officer. His loss has been much felt by all the army, but more particularly by the Emperor. Colonel Rognat succeeded him in the command of the engineers, and the direction of the siege.

The enemy defended every house—three attacks by mines were carried in front, and every day three or four mines blew up several houses, and opened the way to our troops.

In this way we reached the Corso, (the main street of Saragossa) lodged ourselves on the quays, and took possession of the university and colleges. The enemy attempted to oppose their miners to ours, but, little acquainted with this kind of warfare their miners were very quickly discovered and stifled.

This manner of conducting the siege rendered its progress slow, but sure, and less dangerous for the army. Whilst three companies of miners, and eight companies of pioneers alone, are occupied with this subterraneous war, whose results are so terrible, the city is continually kept on fire by the mortars throwing shells and fire balls.

The attack had been made but ten days before the reduction of the city was considered as not far distant. More than one third of the houses were in our possession. The church of Our Lady of the Pillar, who by so many miracles was to save the city, was destroyed by bombs, and no longer tenable.

The Duke of Montebello, then thought it was time to take possession of the suburbs on the left bank, in order to occupy the diameter of the city, and cross his fire. The General of Division Gazan, carried in a very brilliant manner the Swiss barracks. On the 17th, a battery of fifty pieces opened early in the morning. At 3, P. M. a battalion of the 25th attacked a large Convent, whose brick walls were 4 or 5 feet thick, and carried it. 7000 of the enemy defended the suburbs. General Gazan advanced rapidly to the bridge, by which the rebels could effect their retreat into the city. He killed a great number, and took 4000 prisoners, among whom were 2 generals, 12 Colonels, 19 Lt. Colonels, and 290 officers. He also took 6 ammunition waggons and 30 pieces of cannon. Almost all the troops of the line in the city, occupied this important post, which had been threatened since the 10th.

At the same moment, the Duke d'Abrantes, crossed the Corso and blew up the colleges.

After these events, the Junta, in order to gain time, and to give the people time to get over the horror and surprize with which they were struck demanded a parley; but their faithlessness was known, and this deception was useless. Thirty more houses were carried by mines or pioneers.

At last on the 31st, all the city was occupied by our troops—15,000 infantry and 2000 horse have laid down their arms at the gate of Por-

tillo, and have surrendered 40 stands of colours and 150 pieces of cannon. The rebels lost 20,000 men during the siege, 13,000 were found in the hospitals, and of these, 500 died daily.

The Duke of Montebello would not grant a capitulation to the city of Saragossa; he only issued the following orders:

"The garrison shall, on the 21st, at noon lay down their arms at the gate of Portillo, after which they shall be prisoners of war. The soldiers of the line who will take the oath of allegiance to King Joseph, and enter into his service, will be admitted into it.—In case their admission should not be granted by the minister at war of the King of Spain, they shall be prisoners of war and carried into France. Religion shall be respected. On the 21st at noon, the French troops shall occupy the castle. All the artillery and ammunition of every kind shall be delivered to them. All the arms be deposited at the door of every house and collected by the Ward Alcades."

The magazines of wheat, rice and vegetables found in the place, are immense.

From the Sun of the 29th March.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, March 28.

Extract of a letter from Captain Browne, of his Majesty's Sloop the Plover, to Admiral Young Commander in Chief at Plymouth, and transmitted by the letter to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated at Sea, the 22d instant.

I beg to report to you that his Majesty's Sloop under my command, this day at 10 P. M. captured, after a pursuit of 36 hours, the French Ketch Privateer, L'Amiral Martin, of Bayonne, mounting four 18-pounder guns, with a complement of 104 men.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, March 28.

Extract of a letter from Captain M'Kinley, of his Majesty's Ship the Lively, to the Hon. W. W. Pole, dated Villa Garcia, March 15, 1809.

I beg leave to state to you, for the information of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that since my last letter of the 6th instant (which I had the honor of transmitting by the Straira), on the 7th instant, a body of French troops entered the town of Carril and Villagarcia, and having killed some old men and women whom they saw in the streets, and set fire to a few houses of the people whom they judged inimical to them, they retreated to Baden.

On the 9th a party of eighty infantry and four cavalry, under the command of three officers from Pontevedra, entered Marin, but a fire being opened on them from this Ship, and the Plover, and the carronade from the launch, they made a most precipitate retreat; the Commanding Officer on a good horse, and the four cavalry benefiting by their being mounted, left their companions, who outrunning their officers, a Captain and Lieutenant fell into the hands of the Spaniards, who delivered them to me.

It is with the most heartfelt satisfaction that I can with confidence assure their lordships that the spirit of the Gallicians is roused to the most enthusiastic ardour, governed by a cool and determined courage, which the feelings of loyalty and patriotism naturally inspire, and they confidently look for aid to the generosity of the

British Government speedily to succour them with arms and ammunition to enable them to succeed in the glorious cause which they have undertaken, to expel the perfidious invaders of their country.

The enemy is much distressed by a malignant fever; not less than two cart loads are buried daily from the head quarters, at Iago; the Military Governor and Commanding Officer of Artillery, with a number of other officers, have fallen victims to it.

Skirmishes daily take place between the peasants and the enemy, which renders their procuring provisions both difficult and harassing; and many fall victims to fatigue. In this perpetual warfare, the enemy invariably suffer, particularly on the second instant, when one hundred and five Frenchmen were pillaging the Convent of St. Bernardo de San Claudio, where Don Bernardo Goncales, with thirty two Spaniards attacked them, took many horses laden with pillage, and only sixteen of the enemy escaped. On the 9th, 10th, and 11th instant, the French attacked the peasants of Deza and Tradedza, sustained by those of Bands and Tabeiras, and were obliged to retreat with the loss of one hundred and fifteen men and an officer.

The appearance of His Majesty's ship has very much gratified the Spaniards, who are incessant in their praise and gratitude to the British Government.

On my coming to this place on the 11th inst. I left the Plover at Marin, the French being at Pontevedra, but have received information to day, that a division of the Spanish army, under the command of the Marquis de Valladares was attacked on the 11th by Marshal Soult, who has since retired to Tuy, and ordered all his detachments in the vicinity of Vigo to join him by forced marches; I would not therefore detain her longer.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) GEO. M'KINLEY.

LONDON, March 29, 1809.

This morning a Gottenburgh mail arrived. If we may credit the intelligence which it brings, the revolution in Sweden has been effected with very little disturbance. The Duke of Sudermania has issued a long Proclamation, in which he set forth the motives which induced him to depose his Nephew, and to assume the reins of Government. The principal charge against his Swedish Majesty is that he refused to become a party to the Treaty of Tilsit, even though such a measure was not objected to on the part of Great Britain.

The last accounts from Spain are of such a nature as to revive the hopes of every friend of that country. By the letter of Captain M'Kinley, in the Gazette of last night, it appears that Galicia is animated by the most ardent spirit of loyalty. The Seville papers of the 4th contain an article dated Chaves, Feb. 6, which states, that Romana's army was in high spirits, would soon amount to 25,000, and would immediately march into Galicia. The Patriots in that Province had captured the baggage and treasure of General Marchaud. The enemy was in great want. The armies of the

Duke d'Infantado and Count Palacios were advancing very fast towards Madrid. General Reding, it is said, had succeeded in obtaining Barcelona, and Fort Mont Joy, its chief defence. The French in consequence had retreated from Catalonia, and all the Eastern Provinces. A solemn thanksgiving was observed on the occasion by the Spanish armies. We shall rejoice to find that these accounts are well founded, but we confess we fear they are very much exaggerated.

The letters from Cadiz and Seville are equally gratifying. It is said that Joseph Bonaparte left Madrid on the 22d, and his course was unknown. The people had previously shewn a total want of respect for the Usurper, and resumed the national cockade on his departure, regardless of the French troops that remained. The Central Junta had issued a decree, in consequence of the enormities practised by the enemy, of which it gives a succinct statement, and appealing to all Europe for the justness of their proceedings, declares, that no quarter shall be given to French troops taken prisoners in any place where acts have been committed contrary to the laws of war. The Spanish peasantry had rendered the road between Burgos and Madrid imminently dangerous to every French Agent, and had even impeded the communication between distinct bodies of the French army.

By accounts from Lisbon dated the 18th of March, it appears that the Portuguese are highly offended at the despairing manner in which their power and disposition towards the enemy, are mentioned in this country; and the reports of British officers in Portugal bear the most favorable testimony as to the spirit and patriotism of the people. We have now about 18,000 troops in that country, who are ordered to advance towards Chaves, where the enemy had arrived, but not till after they had met with a strong resistance from the Portuguese.

Official accounts of the proceedings against Martinique, up to the 10th of February, are published in the Sun, as well as the particulars of the Swedish Revolution.

CONNECTICUT, OCTOBER, 1808.

HIGHLY INTERESTING TO THE STATE.

On Merinos and Manufactures.

To the honorable general assembly of the State of Connecticut, now in session.

EXTRACT.—The committee appointed to enquire concerning the properties of the Merino breed of sheep, imported into this state, by the hon. David Humphreys, late minister plenipotentiary from the U. States to the court of Madrid, respectfully report:—

That we have carefully investigated the facts connected with the various subjects referred to us; and take pleasure in observing that Col. Humphreys, while discharging the high and important duties of his public station, availed himself of the facilities, which his character and acquaintance in the capitals of Spain and Portugal afforded; and in the year one thousand eight hundred and two, extracted from

Spain a chosen flock of one hundred sheep of the Merino race. The committee thought it to be their duty, firstly, to ascertain whether this breed of sheep is superior, in intrinsic value, to the several species bred among us; and secondly, whether, if propagated here, they would be likely to retain their original qualities. It is in proof to the committee, that this race of sheep is inferior to none, in the value of the carcase, or in the facility of management. They are healthful, and fatten easily in our climate. The superior excellence of their wool is fully attested by comparison, and an attentive examination of the fabrics, wrought from the fleeces grown in this country. Indeed the well known fact, that the wool of the Merino breed has been for a long time considered by artists and manufacturers throughout Europe, as indispensable to the construction of the finer woolen fabrics, is in itself, in the opinion of the committee, incontestable evidence of its superior fineness. Whether sheep of the Merino race, if propagated here, will be likely to retain their original qualities, has appeared to the committee to be the main question of practical importance. Upon this point the committee are not left to doubt or conjecture. The evidence, that the wool of the imported Merinos has not deteriorated, is conclusive. Gentlemen of the first intelligence and integrity have attentively watched the progressive state of Col. Humphrey's imported flock, and concur in attesting to the facts, that the wool of the original stock retains all its superior value, in quality and quantity; that the full-blooded progeny, produced in this country is in no respect inferior to the stock imported from Spain. Were the proof, derived from the observation and experience of respectable citizens, in any degree incomplete, the fact that the Merino race is capable of enduring all the effects of a northern climate, without deterioration, would be apparent from multiplied experiments, made in different countries. They have been successfully propagated in Great Britain, France, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark and Sweden. In these new and various situations, their fleeces, on the experience of many years, have been found to be augmented in quantity, and undiminished in fineness.—On this combined view of facts, the committee do not hesitate to express a decided and unanimous opinion, that the climate of this state is not unfavorable to the propagation of this valuable breed of animals. The committee deem it necessary to suggest the importance of meliorating our breed of sheep; particularly in the article of wool. The opportunities which are now offered, of crossing the blood, and producing a mixed progeny, as also of preserving and extending the full blooded breed to an unlimited degree, are in the opinion of the committee, advantages of high importance. That the wool of the mixed breed surpasses that of the ordinary sheep of the country, to a surprising degree, in regard to both quantity and quality, is a fact which is fully attested. It is found to be very useful in the hat manufactory, and is eagerly sought for at a price greatly advanced. Its value to the citizens of this state, is very great for the domestic fabric of home spun garments. The committee find, that the

peculiar excellence of the breed, is confirmed by experience, beyond contradiction. Many of the citizens of this and other states in the union, are convinced of its intrinsic value; and the legislature of the state of New-York, desirous of securing the staple of the woolen manufacture, have considered the extensive spread of the Merino sheep, in and over their state, to be of so much importance, as to encourage it by assurances of liberal pecuniary advancement from their public treasury.

ST. GEORGES, (GREEN.) MARCH 18.

By the arrival of a vessel from Trinidad, on Thursday evening, a report was brought of the capture by our squadron, to windward of Barbadoes, of twenty sail of enemy's transports and armed vessels, with troops, provisions and ammunition for the French colonies. It is said that the admiral had been informed of their being expected, and having stationed a number of frigates in a very judicious manner, they fell in with the enemy, seventeen of them were captured and sent to Barbadoes, the other three ran for Martinique, and shared, no doubt, the same fate; the French colours still continue flying there, as a decoy to the enemy.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, GUILDHALL, DECEMBER 2.

DOE *dem.* ALLEN *v.* HOLLAND.

This was an action of ejectment, and the only question in the case was, whether the defendant, who is a coal merchant at the West end of the town, had agreed to quit his tenancy at the Michaelmas quarter. To prove this, two young women were called, who deposed to the fact of the defendant's agreeing. Of course a verdict was entered for the plaintiff. As the witnesses left the Court, Mr. Holland went up to them, and shaking them by the shoulders, exclaimed, "Now go home, and sleep upon your consciences if you can." Complaint was immediately made to Lord Ellenborough of this insult, who ordered Mr. Holland into Court; and having examined the young women to the fact, ordered him to pay a fine of 10l. and in default to be committed to Newgate. Mr. Holland's Solicitor, however, saved the latter part of the penalty, by instantly paying the fine into Court.

MR. EDITOR,

Your obliging manner, in having inserted in the Mercury, several of my letters, emboldens me to trouble you with another. I cannot, however, introduce the present one without bestowing a merited compliment to your assiduity, in rendering your paper a true emblem of the liberty of the press; zealous not to impeach, unjustly, the character of any private or public body, and strenuous to sound forth the least alarm of any public or private grievance.

The house of assembly, having unjustly exiled the member from this town last session, the same subject has been again brought forward; and an elaborate and sedate question arose, whether he was the same person he was last year; and the puerile test question has

been resigned. On that article, I beg to call the attention of the house to a matter of no less importance. Whether the Catholic members ought not to be sworn, agreeable to the dictates of their religion, on a crucifix?—For how can they be rigidly sworn, on a book they dare not read? This subject is now brought before the house in a more unquestionable shape, by bill. I do not mean to criticize the privilege of the house of assembly, to introduce any Bill on the broad basis of religion, to exclude any particular sect. I mean to canvas the justice of such a law, and investigate whether the few Jews of this province, merit to be stripped of their inherent, natural rights. Have any of them prowled into the religious thoughts, or attempted to convert the youthful, unskilled or artless Christian?—This they unequivocally deny; or has any mischief resulted from their toleration? I know of no one solitary instance. It is certainly of importance to allude to some ostensible reason. I believe none can be reconciled, but what are turgid, problematical and hyperbolic. Reason having unfurled her delightful standard, to sweeten and adorn the present age, the present act, were it to pass into a law, would convey a spirit of dogmatical persecution, more befitting the gloomy ages of popedom, and heathen mythology, than the present enlightened one, when men of the first talents, have asserted their opinions, that no one sect have a right to impose shackles on another; that no one religion ought to preponderate over another; perhaps few persons can be found, but enthusiasts and bigots, but will admit the cogency of these maxims. But, prior to this act becoming a law, if it pass the house, it has to parade the other branches of the legislature and both houses of parliament. If I cannot assert it will meet their disapprobation, I may at least indulge a belief that it will excite their indignity, when they know this act is intended to operate against a mighty host, of the tribe of Levy, consisting of about two families. The Protestants may, in time, outnumber the Catholics in Canada. It is rather singular that this latter sect, have entered with such avidity and incongruity in this excerpt; who are, of all other sects, the most impatient and unruly, under any penal or test restraint. I do not intend to cast any undue reflection on that sect or any other. There are many worthy and good people of that sect. Let every man freely enjoy his religious sentiments so far, that he does not trench on or invade those of any other, which I consider to be highly ignorant, gross and illiberal.

AN ELECTOR OF THREE RIVERS.

FROM THE BRAZILS.

The following article is taken from a London paper of Feb. 6, and contains advice, which, if true, will retard the growth and prosperity of a country, which gave promise of becoming not only a rich and valuable mart of commerce, but an asylum for the oppressed nations of Europe;—"We are sorry to be obliged to state, that the utmost confusion and mis-intelligence reign in the Brazils, at Rio Janeiro, in the court of the Prince Regent, and the Princess, his

spouse, are not on those terms of conjugal affection or even of external amity and decorum, which it were to be wished, should subsist between persons in their eminent and conspicuous situation. To increase the misfortune, we learn that Lord Strangford, our Minister to the Brazils, and Sir Sidney Smith, have taken opposite parts in this court difference, the former siding with the Prince, and the latter embracing the cause of her royal highness the Princess of Brazil.—She is the Infanta of Spain; eldest daughter of the late abdicated king, Charles IV. and was married in 1795 to the Prince Regent. Of course, she stands in the nearest position to the Spanish crown and succession, of any Prince or Princess who is not a prisoner in Bonaparte's hands. Such is the unfortunate situation of things at present, in the Portuguese dominions of South America."

IMPERIAL DECREE:—

OFFEB. 25, 1809.

ART. 1. American vessels which have been detained in the ports of the Empire, solely by the (French) Embargo, are permitted to return directly to the United States. This favour is not extended to such vessels as have been detained on account of irregular papers or from any other cause.

ART. 5. The vessels, the Embargo on which is thus raised, shall be placed in the disposition of M. Gen. Armstrong, Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, to guarantee their direct return to that country.—The bonds given on their departure shall only be cancelled by certificates of our Consuls, &c, in America, that their cargoes were landed therein, and were composed only of the productions or industry of our Empire; and that no part of them was the produce of the soil, of the colonies, or of the commerce of England.

THE DUKE OF YORK.

HORSE GUARDS, March 18.—Field Marshal his Royal Highness the Duke of York, having requested his Majesty's permission to resign his situation on the Staff, as Commander in Chief of the Army, and his Majesty having been graciously pleased to accept his Royal Highness's resignation, his Majesty has commanded it to be announced to the army, that he has appointed General Sir DAVID DUNDAS, K. B. to be Commander in Chief of his army, with the same authority with which his Royal Highness the Duke of York held that command.

By his Majesty's Command,

HARRY CALVERT,

Adj. Gen. to the Forces.

MARCH 20.—The Commander in Chief has received the King's command to make known to the army, that his Majesty has thought fit to command that the following regulations shall hereafter be strictly observed in regard to promotions in the army, and appointments on the Staff, viz.

"No officer shall be promoted to the rank of Captain, until he has been three years a Subaltern.

"No officer shall be promoted to the rank of Field Officer until he has been seven years

in the service, in which he shall have been at least two years a Captain.

"No officer shall be promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, until he has been nine years in the service, of which he shall have been at least two years a Major.

"No officer shall be allowed to fill any Staff appointment, that of Aid-de-Camp excepted, until he has been one year a Captain.

By the Commander in Chief's command,
HARRY CALVERT, Adj. Gen.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

OF
LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
MAY—1809.

FRIDAY, 5.—The House resolved that Ezekiel Hart, Esquire, professing the Jewish Religion, cannot sit, nor vote in this House.

SATURDAY, 6.—The public accounts were referred to a special committee. The committee to whom were referred the petitions from the inhabitants of the Suburbs of St. John and St. Roch, concerning the defective state of their streets, reported the opinion of the committee thereon. The House then went into a Committee on the Bill concerning the Montreal markets, passed the same without any amendment, and the House being resumed, it was ordered to be engrossed. The other orders of the day being postponed, the House then adjourned.

MONDAY, 8.—M. Mondelet informed Mr. Speaker that the seat of Ezekiel Hart, Esquire, returned as one of the Representatives, for the Borough of Three Rivers had become vacant, the House having resolved that, he professing the Jewish Religion, could not sit nor vote in the House.

A Bill for better regulating the Common of the Parish of St. Ann, Yamachiche, was brought in, received and read for the first time.

An ingrossed Bill declaring the stalls erected on the New-Market place at Montreal to be in lieu of the Market House intended to be erected by the Act of the 47th of His Majesty, was read a third time, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council.

A motion to refer to a special committee the Bill concerning the eligibility of persons professing the Jewish Religion to sit or vote in the House of Assembly, was lost by a majority of 16 against 11.

The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the whole House on the Bill for amending the Act for better regulating the weights and measures of this Province; after some time, the House adjourned for want of a Quorum.

TUESDAY, 9.—A motion was made to revive a Committee of the whole House on the Bill to amend the Act for better regulating the weights and measures of this Province which broke up yesterday for want of a Quorum.

A long debate ensued on the Role of the House respecting the introduction of such a motion, after which, the House, without coming to any determination, adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 10.—Mr. Bourdages from the Committee appointed to enquire if any and what inconveniences have arisen from Elections where the Judges of this Province have offered themselves as Candidates, delivered in a Report from the said Committee. The House resolved to take the said Report into consideration in a Committee of the whole house on Monday next.

Ordered that it be an Instruction to the said Committee to enquire if the aforesaid special Committee have proceeded according to parliamentary usage, and have conformed to the order of reference.

Leave was given to bring in a Bill for disabling Judges from being elected or from sitting and voting in the House of Assembly; which was read for the first time.

(The remainder of the proceedings in our next.)

On motion of Mr. Rose, a Resolve has passed in the house of Commons for permitting a like intercourse between Canada and Bermuda as between the former place and the West Indies, for the same commodities, and on payment of the same duties.

QUEBEC, MAY 15, 1809.

Whilst our house of assembly is enquiring into the fitness or unfitness of its members, suppose its purgators should have recourse to the rolls of the house, and there find a few signs of the † instead of names. Would it not occur to them that such *mark-makers* are better qualified to figure in their barns than on the roll or bench of legislators? We hear that one of the members, thus wonderfully gifted, was on the committee, for enquiring into the propriety or impropriety of the judges sitting in that house; and that he is resolved, in case

The lawyers' pens and tongues should nought avail,
To thresh the judges out by stroke of flail.

By the arrival of the Thalia we have been favored with London papers to the 29th of March. They contain some articles of importance, particularly the Swedish Revolution, which, in all probability, will be attended with a change in our present political relationship with that country. But should the present symptoms of war, between France and Austria, speedily erupt in hostility between those two powers, an event which, by the English papers is treated as a matter of course, not to be questioned, the political state of the northern powers in regard to their relations, may be considered almost as variable as an April day. How soon Russia, from being the friend may become the enemy of France, there is no saying, but the period may not be very distant.

It is with no small satisfaction we find that Spain again looks up. If indeed France and Austria really proceed to blows, of which there is a very strong appearance, it will require no very great efforts on the part of Spain to shake off the French yoke. We should be happy to hear of the retaking of Ferrol and the shipping.

The Portuguese appear to be in earnest and hearty in the defence of their country. From

their zeal and British assistance, which is not spared, we look, with confidence, to the result. A fresh expedition was preparing in England. 18,000 British were already in Portugal, 7000 French are said to have entered Chaves, in the north part of that kingdom.

On the late arrangement, between Great Britain and the United States, we have to observe that, in this corner of the British empire, from the very partial view we have of things, it is impossible for us to say how far our ministers, at home, have been right or wrong. They certainly must see much farther than we possibly can, the general tendency of measures, with their various bearings and results, combined with a variety of data and considerations, not only for the moment; but as connected with the future; and applying, not to parts only, but to a whole.

There is one point in this arrangement which the States have not insisted on, notwithstanding their former clamours on this head; they not only have not insisted on it, but in the late letters to Mr. Erskine, Mr. Smith has been wholly silent on the subject. We mean the claim of exemption from search of their merchant-men, for British seamen. As there is nothing in the orders of Council that affects this right of search, on the part of the British, it is, of course unquestionably retained.

That G. Britain and the U. States may be considered as rival commercial nations is an indisputable position; but we cannot think that competition of a nature necessarily to involve them in hostilities; because the nature of the commerce of the two powers is not only totally different, but such as must have an inevitable tendency to draw each other into a commercial alliance and close connection of amity, the two nations being necessary to, and, in a manner, dependent on each other, G. Britain taking from the States their raw materials and naval stores, and making returns of those very materials in a manufactured state. Hence it is clearly the interest of both to be friends, they being reciprocally in want of, and good customers to each other.

As to the concession made for healing the attack on the Chesapeake, it is precisely the same as Mr. Rose was impowered to offer; and which would have been made by that gentleman, had Mr. Jefferson rescinded his Proclamation, which was exclusively hostile to Great Britain; and by which the American government took reparation into its own hands.

By the latter proceedings of that government this marked resentment to G. Britain, for that particular act, had merged in general measure; in which G. Britain and France were placed ostensibly on a footing; which, of course, obviated every appearance of exclusive hostility to G. Britain; and made a fair opening for reparation of an act disavowed, *ab initio*, by the British government.

Sir Geo. Prevost, with the brave conquerors of Martinique, is returned to Halifax, where both Sir George and the troops received a cordial and grateful welcome.

Melancholy Accident.—Yesterday, as the Anthonie was coming into the harbour, the crew, seven in number, observing the Thalia's boat on her way to board them, immediately took the ship's boat, for the purpose of saving themselves from being impressed. In their hurry they lowered one end of the boat before the other, by which means all the seven fell over-board. Four were unhappily drowned; the three others were saved by the Thalia's boat.

Three quarters past 4 o'clock—The House of Assembly is this moment dissolved.

WANTED to rent immediately a house in the town of Quebec; any one having one to let will find liberal offers by applying to Mr. Cary.

Quebec, 15th May, 1809.

JUST arrived and for sale by William Smith at his store, formerly John Munn & Co's lower town.—A few hampiers Gloucester Cheese, by the hampier or single cheese.

Quebec, 15th May, 1809.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED,

May 8.—Schooner Sisters, Bradburry, from St. John, Newfoundland, 19 days passage, addressed to Mr. G. Hamilton, cargo rum and wine.

—His Majesty's ship Thalia, — Vassal Esq. Commander, from London, sailed 31st March from Portsmouth, with following vessels under convoy: Queen Sally, Bird, Betsey, Magdalen, Elizabeth Leonidas, Hero, George & Margaret Myrtle, Ann, and Adventure.

9th.—Brig Albion, Thompson, from Liverpool, sailed 19th March, addressed Messrs. David Anderson & Co cargo salt, rum and dry goods. Passenger, M. James Heath.

10th.—Brig Magdalen, Bratton, from London, sailed under convoy of H. M. Thalia, 6 weeks passage, addressed Messrs. J. Mure & Co. cargo Sundries—Passengers, Mrs. Hart and daughter.

—Brig Russel, Parkin, from Liverpool, weeks and 4 days passage, addressed Messrs. J. Mure & Co. cargo salt, rum and dry goods—Passengers, Mr. W. Hamilton a servant, and Mr. W. Gibson.

—Brig Mary, Reid, from Liverpool, days passage, addressed to Mr. G. Hamilton, cargo Merchandise—Passengers, M. W. Henderson, Mr. Gillspry and two servants.

11th.—Brig James, Bowen, from Greenock, 36 days passage, addressed to Mr. James Ross, cargo goods—Passengers, Messrs. Allison, J. Meiklejohn, R. Greig and Capt. Stevenson.

—Brig Surry, Potts, from Greenock, days passage, addressed to the master, cargo rum and dry goods—Passenger, M. James Wilson.

—Ship *Crown*, Simpson, from London, 54 days passage, addressed to Messrs. Mure & Jolliffe, in ballast—Passenger, Mr. W. George.

—Brig *Stein-hall*, Smith, from Newcastle, 7 weeks passage, addressed to Mr. H. Osborne, in ballast.

—Ship *Aurora*, Bokesoter, from Stromness, 40 days passage, addressed to Mr. H. Osborne, in ballast—Passenger Mr. H. Cluston.

12.—Brig *Ocean*, M'Ewing, from Greenock, 46 days passage, addressed to Messrs. J. Mure & Co. general cargo.

—Barque *Spencer*, Brown, from Newcastle, 47 days passage, addressed to Messrs. Linthorn & Jolliffe, in ballast.

—Brig *Ceres*, Davidson, from Liverpool, 49 days passage, addressed to Messrs. Hoyle, Henderson & Gibb, cargo sale—Passenger M. Wharton.

14.—Ship *Anthorne*, Scaiffe, from Liverpool, 52 days passage, addressed to G. Hamilton, esq. general cargo—Passengers, Messrs. Ford, Harkney, Bond and two Mr. Stanfields—Intelligence, saw 23 vessels off Cape Ray, on the 8th inst. 11 of them in the ice.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on FRIDAY next, the 19th instant, on Messrs. **MONRO & BELL'S** Wharf:—

50 Crates well assorted Croc-
kery-ware.

AND,

Immediately after, at the Subscribers' Stores in the Upper Town:—

A very general assortment of Goods, now landing, consisting of Calicoes, Chintzes, Cambrics, Dimities, striped Cottons, Sheetings, Sewing Silks, Thicksets, Fustians, Nankeens, and a great variety of other articles.

Sale to begin precisely at ONE o'clock.
GEORGE & W. M. HAMILTON,
Quebec, May 15, 1809. *Auctrs. & Broks.*

PAR ENCAN,

Serant vendus, VENDREDI prochain, le 10me. du present, sur le Quai de Messrs. **MONRO & BELL**:—

50 Paniers de Faience bien assortie.

ET,

Immédiatement après, aux magasins des Sous signés, à la haute ville.

UN assortiment général de Marchandises qui se débarquent actuellement, consistant en indiennes, batistes, bazins, coton rayé, toiles, soie à coudre, futaines, nanquins, et une grande variété d'autres articles.

L'Encan commencera à une heure précise.
GEORGE & W. M. HAMILTON,
Enc. & Court.

Québec, Mai 15, 1809.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on THURSDAY next, the 18th instant, on Messrs. **JOHN MURE & Co.'s** Wharf:—

SIXTY-THREE Puncheons Leeward Island **RUM**, six Puncheons Jamaica **SPIRITS**, now landing from the *Surrey*, Capt. Potts.

Sale to begin precisely at ONE o'clock.
THOMAS AYLWIN, Auct. & Brok.
Quebec, 13th May, 1809.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, at the Subscriber's Rooms, for the benefit of the Underwriters and others concerned:—

THE BRIG LOVELY, Captain Wood, stranded in September last on South East end of Anticosti, with her Masts, Yards, Standing and Running Rigging, a new 9 inch Cable of about 90 fathom long, another Cable of 8 inches and 53 fathom in length, about half worn, and a 5 inch Tow-line, 100 fathom long, almost new, two Bower Anchors, which remained at the bows of the vessel, and a Kedge Anchor iron socked, on the deck—and also, three Casks Sweet Oil, being all that was saved of the cargo, containing about 60 gallons each, deposited in the wood, near the wreck—the whole to be taken as they may be found. And immediately afterwards, a few groce new Bottles, Muscovado Sugar-Copperas, &c.

AND—on THURSDAY, the 18th instant, will be sold, at the Union Hotel:—

A small quantity of Household Furniture, a variety of Books, 3 Casks containing a Table Set of Decanters, Glasses, Tumblers, &c. 4 Cases Breakfast Sets of blue China, Dressing and Counter Boxes, Loaf Sugar in small lots, 4 Horse Nets, English made Candles, and a young Mare, 6 years old, with other articles.

The Sale will begin at ONE o'clock each day.
JOHN JONES, Auct. & Brok.
Quebec, 15th May, 1809.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on WEDNESDAY next, the 17th instant, at **JAMES GRAY'S** Auction Room:—

FIVE Trunks, 3 Cases and 2 Bales Calicoes, Dimities, Linens, white Cottons, Shawls, Jeans, Thicksets, Cotton Hose, and a variety of other articles, landing from the *Mary* and *Albion*.

Sale to begin at ONE o'clock.
Quebec, 13th May, 1809.

THE undersigned inform the public, that they have lately formed an establishment at Montreal, under the management of Mr. **JAMES LESLIE**, who has become a Partner in their House.

The business by them to be transacted in that City, will be carried on under the Firm of **IRVINE, LESLIE & Co.** and in Quebec, as heretofore, by

IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co.
Quebec, 15th May, 1809.

NOTICE.

On Sale, at **FRANCIS MULLANY'S** Store, No. 24, Champlain Street, at the foot of the Steps leading from the Upper Town—

THE following articles, GENUINE AS IMPORTED, viz

Superfine Hyson Tea,
Souchong and Bloom ditto,
Muscovado and Refined Sugar,
Old Port, Madeira, and Spanish Wine, in wood and bottle,

Jamaica and Antigua Rum,
Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Barton Ale and London bottled Porter, in hampers of 3 dozen each,
Coffee, Chocolate, and Florence Oil,
Muscatel Raisins in boxes,

Just landed from the *Mary*, from Liverpool, a nice desert—with sundry other articles, which he will dispose of upon terms very moderate, for cash or short credit. His Wines, Teas, and Spirits, he, with confidence, can recommend for their peculiar excellence to the attention of the military, private families, and masters of vessels, assuring them that he shall, at all times, have an ample stock of the choicest articles for their consumption.

Quebec, May, 1809.

N. B. JAPAN BLACKING, imported per the *Mary*, at 2s. 6d. the quart bottle, warranted superior to Day & Martin's.

JUST RECEIVED,

FASHIONABLE Ladies' Straw Bonnets, Shawls of a new fashion, Boy's Leather Caps, Men's Hats, work'd Cambric and Leno Sleeves, Cotton Laces, Needle work'd Cambric Robes, Bombazet, pink Cambric, Thicksets and Jeans, fine Cotton Check, Umbrellas, Crapes, Tapes and Threads, Indian Rubbers, Waters and Sealing Wax, and a great number of other articles, for cash only.

MICHL. CLOUET,

Quebec, 15th May, 1809.

WE, the undersigned, do hereby announce having entered into a commercial Co-partnership, commencing on, and from, the first day of May instant, and request that due faith may be given to our respective signatures.

B. P. WAGNER.

ROBERT RITCHIE.

BENEDICT PAUL WAGNER will hereafter sign **WAGNER & RITCHIE.**

ROBERT RITCHIE will hereafter sign **WAGNER & RITCHIE.**

Quebec, May 8, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A SECOND hand **CALECHE**, new lined and in good repair. For further particulars, please apply to **JOSEPH STILSON**, Saddler, St John Suburbs, Quebec, May 8th, 1809.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Blank Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Seamen's Indentures, &c. &c.

NEW PRINTING OFFICE, May 15.

BOOT, SHOE & HAT STORE.

JOHN SHEA returns his best thanks to his customers, for the very liberal encouragement he has received, and takes the liberty of requesting a continuance of their favors. The public is respectfully informed that he is removed to No. 24 Mountain Street, next to Mr. L'Houillier, perfumer, where he still has an assortment of English leather, and expects shortly from England a new stock. He has also, from the manufactory of Mr. HALL, a general assortment of hats, which he will sell on the most reasonable terms for cash only.

Quebec, May 8, 1809.

NEW MUSEUM OF WAX WORK.

PARDEE and **SMITH** respectfully acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quebec, that they have opened, at Mr. MAILHOT'S Montreal Hotel, near St. John's Gate, a new and elegant collection of Wax Figures, as large as life; among which are the following characters—The death of Lord Nelson, in his last moments, attended by his Captain and Lieut. An elegant figure of the Grand Bashaw of Tripoli.—(For particulars see bills.)

Music on the organ—hours of exhibition from 9 o'clock in the morning 'till 9 in the evening. Admittance 1s. 3d. for grown persons, children half price.

Quebec, May 8, 1809.

SUMMER LODGINGS TO LET, and possession given in May.

A PART of the dwelling house of Woodside agreeably situated on the road leading from Quebec to Charlesbourg.

—Terms and further particulars may be known by applying to the Editor, or on the premises, to **JAMES BURRAY.**

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

Woodside, 15th April, 1809.

WILLIAM SHEEHY,

BREECHES-MAKER AND GLOVER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to his customers, for the encouragement given him, and respectfully informs the public that he has received an assortment of Buck and Doeskins, and will be thankful for a continuation of their favors, at his house, N° 14, St. Louis Street.

Quebec, 22d April, 1809.

FOR SALE BY BENJ. TREMAIN,
N° 5, St. Peter's Street—

- 300 Bbls. superfine and fine U. Canada Flour,
- 30 do. Prime Pork,
- 100 Boxes Soap,
- 150 do. Mould Candles, 4 and 5 to the lb.
- 40 Bags Coffee,
- 20 Bbls. bright Muscovado Sugar,
- Tar, Pitch, and Turpentine.

LIKEWISE,

A general assortment of Hardware and Woolens.

WILLIAM ARROWSMITH respectfully informs the Merchants, the public at large, Masters of vessels, and Travellers, that he has opened a House at the bottom of Mountain Street, by the name of "NEPTUNE'S INN," on which he has spared neither expense or pains to render it every way calculated for the convenience and comfort of those who will kindly favor him with their custom. Humbly soliciting encouragement and support, he promises to afford the choicest entertainment and best attendance.—Quebec, 1st May, 1809.

WANTED—for above house, a thorough bred Cook, to whom liberal wages will be given.

WILLIAM ARROWSMITH, informe respectueusement les commercants, le public en général, les Capitaines de vaisseaux, et Voyageurs qu'il a ouvert une maison au bas de la rue la Montagne, sous le nom de L'AUBERGE DE NEPTUNE. et qu'il n'a épargné ni frais ni peines pour la mettre dans un état convenable pour tous ceux qui voudront bien le favoriser de leur pratique. Il sollicite humblement l'encouragement et l'appui, et il promet de fournir les meilleurs mets et boissons ainsi que la plus exacte attention.

Quebec, 1er. Mai, 1809.

N. B. Il a besoin d'une Cuisiniere experte, a laquelle il donnera de bonnes gages.

FOR SALE.

AT the SUBSCRIBER'S shop, a **CORDIAL**, made after the receipt of a *connoisseur* in that line, which, besides a pleasant and agreeable flavour, possesses the virtue of warming and invigorating the stomach, and exhilarating the spirits. It is composed of the best ingredients, and put up in pint and quart bottles, at the rate of 7/8 per quart.

JAMES REID, Confectioner.

Quebec, April 10th, 1809

TO LET,

STORES, Cellars, and Fire-proof Vaults, in the Lower Town.

THOMAS AYLWIN.

Quebec, 17th April, 1809.

NOTICE.

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

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

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

JOSEPH FLOWER & NICHOLAS NEWBERRY

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

Have ALSO—Anchors, Hawsters, 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 Jougé monté avec 4 cerceles de fer, et environ cinquante brasses de CABLE de six pouces.

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

Quebec, Decembre 8, 1808.

FOR SALE,

- SIX** Panchcons Jamaica Spirits,
10 Hhds. single refined, London Lead Sugar,
4 Tons of assorted Copper in bars,
12 Bales India Cottons,
6000 lbs. of Hogs Lard,
300 Minots Pease,
900 Barrels fine and superfine Flour,
200 Cwt. Biscuit,
12 Quadrants,
A Case of Mill Saws,
A ditto 300 doz. pair of Shoe buckles,
5 M. Cull Staves,

At the Stores of

JOHN MURE & Co.

Quebec, 16th January, 1809.

DAVID ANDERSON & Co.

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

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR
THOMAS GARY,

No. 3, St. Lewis street.

AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE
N° 19, Beade-street.