

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORIS ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PARLIA DICAM.
Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

VOL. IV.]

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1868.

[No. 36.]

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

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

L. DELAMARE.
Quebec, 29th August, 1868.

FOR SALE—at the Subscriber's Stores on the Queen's Wharf:—

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

A few Crates assorted Earthenware,
60 Bbls. Salmon and 300 bbls. Herrings, of this years catch, in prime condition and good shipping order.

ALSO,
3 to 4 thousand feet Merchantable Oak,
10 Prime Masts from 60 to 80 feet,
3 to 3 M. Merchantable Pipe Staves—and
About 10,000 bushels Liverpool Salt affloat & in Store,
GEO. SYMES.
Quebec, 20th Aug. 1868.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
SUPERFINE. Fine and Farine entiere Flour, Br. cult, Wheat, Jamaica Spirits, Madeira Wine in pipes, hogheads, quarter casks or boxes, few pipes Port Wine, and about twenty pipes Spanish Wine, Whale and Cod-fish Oil, about seven hundred wt. Merchantable, Madeira and W. India Cod-fish, in the best order for shipping, and table Cod-fish, for which produce may be taken in payment, a few cases Castile Soap. PETER BREHAUT & Co.
* * * The above have a good family Horse for sale—Quebec, 2nd Aug. 1868.

FREIGHT WANTED,
TO any Port in the British Charnel, for about 100 boxes French Soap, apply to
PATERSON, GRANT & Co.
Quebec, August 13, 1868.

FOR SALE,
A FARM situated at La Canadiere, 24 arpents long by 1 arpent in breadth, adjoining on one side to Antoine L'Hortic, and on the other to Francois Goveau.
Quebec, Aug. 31st 1867. LOUIS BLEAU.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
FIFTY hlds. Clare Wine of a superior quality,
20 Pipes Port ditto ditto
10 Pipes do. ditto inferior,
100 Hhds. old Teneriffe Wine,
25 Pipes French Brandy,
120 Boxes Tin Plates,
10 Boxes French Soap at 11. per lb.
10 Quarter Casks Vinegar,
12 Jars d'ble white Wine do. 6 galls. each,
20 Do. Sallad Oil 3 galls. each,
6 Hhds. Loaf Sugar,
Pine and Oak Timber, pine Boards, and Staves of all dimensions.
Rum, Coffee, Muscovado Sugar and Dry Goods.

PATERSON, GRANT & Co.
Quebec, 13th August, 1868.

A VENDRE PAR LES SOUS SIGNE'S,
CINQUANTE barriques Vin de Bourdeaux d'une qualite' superieure,
20 Pipes ditto d'Oport ditto,
10 ditto ditto ditto inferieur,
100 Barriques vieux Vin de Teneriffe,
5 Pipes Eau-de vie de France,
120 Boites de Fér blanc,
10 Caisses de Savon françois à 15. la livre,
10 Quarts de Vinaigre,
12 Cruches de ditto double, de vin blanc, de 6 gallons chaque,
20 Ditto Huile d'Olive de 3 gallons chaque,
6 Boacaults de Sucre blanc,
Bois de Pin et Chêne, Madriers et Douves de toutes sortes;
Romme, Caffé, Castonade et Marchandises Sèches.

PATERSON, GRANT & Co.
Quebec, 13 Août, 1868.

JOSEPH FLOWER and NICHOLAS NEWBERRY HAVE FOR SALE,

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

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

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

At Mr. CANNING's Speech, in answer to the following, has appeared in our provincial papers, we think we cannot better shew the sense of all parties, on the Spanish resistance, and British assistance, than by giving publicity to the speeches of the leading men in parliament on both sides,—

HOUSE OF COMMONS,

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15.
SPAIN.

Mr. Sheridan rose, and spoke to the following effect:—"Mr. SPEAKER—How ever I may regret that the proposition which I had the honor of giving notice that it was my intention to bring forward this evening, has been postponed until this late hour, and that the attention of the House must be considerably exhausted by the discussion which has just terminated, yet, Sir, I still think it right to submit to their consideration, the important subject which was the object of that notice. I cannot conceal that a kind of negotiation has been carrying on between my Right Honourable Friend opposite and myself, in the course of which my Right Hon. Friend expressed his wish that I would put off my motion for this evening, because the distinguished persons who have lately come over to England to represent to the British Government the state and disposition of their native country, are at this very moment partaking of the hospitalities of his mansion.—Sir, I allow that this was a strong reason on the part of my Right Hon. Friend for desiring a postponement of this business; for I believe, with all my Right Hon. Friend's public spirit and enthusiasm, that he has no very great inclination to lose a good dinner—(a laugh.) But as my Right Hon. Friend has detached a very able General (the Secretary of State for Ireland) to represent him at his house, I feel less reluctant at thus intruding on his patience, and shall therefore proceed, only expressing my hope, that gallant Baronet may soon be detached on a more serious service; that he may soon be sent into Spain to represent in that country the enthusiasm of England in her cause—(Har. Har!)—In the first place, Sir, I wish to correct an idea which has gone abroad, that I entertained the folly, the presumption, the ill judgment, and the bad taste, of intending to teach his Majesty's Ministers how to conduct themselves in the existing circumstances.—All I desire, Sir, is to win the attention of the House to the

present situation of Spain.—Having communicated the tenor of my motion on former evening to my Right Hon. Friend opposite, and my intention not having been disapproved by my Right Hon. Friend, I was surprised to find that his Right Hon. and Learned Colleague imagined that my motion would tend to embarrass his Majesty's Government. After the communication to which I have alluded, I expected that he would give me credit for having no such object in view. On the other hand I experienced something like rebuke from my Honourable Friend near me (Mr. Whitbread,) who seemed to think that I was going to bring forward a motion which was to save Administration from all responsibility on the subject. Now really, Sir, this was a most unfortunate outset on my part. I meant to do neither the one thing nor the other.—And here I must say, that although no man living more highly respects the political probity and ability of my Honbl. Friend, as well as the estimable qualities of his private character, yet when he gets up to rebuke me for doing that which appears to me to be my duty, I am free to confess, while I applaud his judgment—his understanding—the deliberation with which he decides on questions of importance—that if there be any one point in his character on which I should not be disposed to dwell with the greatest satisfaction, it would be his deference to the opinion of others, or his doubt with respect to his own.—(a laugh).—I am placed, Sir, in this dilemma: that while my Honourable Friend accuses me of a disposition to cover Administration, the Right Honourable and Learned Gentleman opposite suspects me of an intention to do it all the mischief in my power. Sir, I may be wrong—I am far from wishing Ministers to embark in any rash and romantic enterprise in favor of Spain but, sir, if the enthusiasm and animation, which now exists in a part of Spain, should spread over the whole of that country, I am convinced that since the first burst of the French revolution, there never existed so happy an opportunity and occasion for Great Britain to strike a bold stroke for the rescue of the world.—(Hear, hear, hear!)—But, it is said, "if you do not distrust the Administration, why discuss this subject in Parliament?" Sir, I will tell you why. I am disposed to trust Administration. But I wish to demand two things; I wish first to declare, that, in my opinion, we must not deal in dribbles; we must do much or nothing. Why do I make this declaration? Because no Cabinet which has hitherto existed in this country—not even excepting that with which I had the honor of being connected, has pursued simply and plainly one clear and distinct object. Instead of striking at the core of the evil, the Administrations of this country have hitherto contented themselves with nibbling at the rind. In this censure, I must not include an Honourable Friend near me, nor Mr. Burke, they would have proceeded directly and com-

pletely to the object which they had in view, or they would not have advanced to it a step.—But with these exceptions the Ministers of England have pursued a potty policy; they have gone about filching sugar islands, and neglecting all that was dignified and all that was consonant to the truly understood interests of their country. I wish therefore, Sir, to let Spain know, that the conduct which we have pursued we will not persevere in, but that we are resolved fairly and fully to stand up for the salvation of Europe. The next demand I have to make, Sir, is, that if a co operation with Spain be expedient, it should be an effectual co operation.—I repeat, that I am far from prompting his Majesty's government to engage in any rash romantic enterprise; but, Sir, if upon ascertaining the state of the popular mind in Spain, they find it is warmed by a patriotic and enthusiastic ardour, then, sir, all I ask is, that that feeling should be met here with corresponding energy and enthusiasm.—Bonaparte has hitherto run a most victorious race. Hitherto he has had to contend against Princes without dignity, and ministers without wisdom. He has fought against countries in which the people have been indifferent as to his success; he has yet to learn what it is to fight against a country in which the people are animated with one spirit to resist him.—(Hear, hear).—So far, sir, from bringing forward a motion, prematurely to embarrass his Majesty's government, I solemnly declare, that if the opportunity to which I have alluded of a vigorous interference on the part of England should arise, the present administration shall have from me as cordial and as sincere support as if the man whom I most loved were restored to life and power.—Is this a vain discussion?—Let those who think so, look at the present state of Europe. Will not the animation of the Spanish mind be excited by the knowledge that their cause is espoused, not by Ministers alone, but by the Parliament and the people of England?—If there be a disposition in Spain to resent the insults and injuries, too enormous to be described by language, which they have endured from the tyrant of the earth, will not that disposition be roused to the most sublime exertion, by the assurance that their efforts will be cordially aided by a great and powerful nation?—Sir, I think this a most important crisis.—Never was any thing so generous, so noble as the conduct of the Asturians. They have magnanimously avowed their hostility to France.—They have declared war against Bonaparte—they have no retreat—they are resolved to conquer or to perish in the grave of the honor and independence of their country.—It is that the British government may advance to their assistance with a firmer step, and with a bolder mein, that I have been anxious to afford this opportunity to the British Parliament, of expressing the feelings which they entertain on the occasion.—I move, Sir,

"That an humble address be presented

to his majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to direct that there be laid before this House copies of such proclamations as have been received by his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and which have been issued since the arrival of the French army at Madrid; whether by the Spanish Government, the French Commander in Chief, or by persons since claiming to act on behalf of the Spanish nation."

THE DUCHESS OF YORK'S FETE AT OATLANDS.

On Saturday 14th May a grand Fête was given at Oatlands in honour of her Royal Highness's Birth day. The preparations were unusually costly. The King, Queen, the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia; the Prince of Wales; Duke of York, Kent, Clarence, Sussex, and Cumberland, were present. Indisposition only prevented the Duke of Cambridge from attending. Their Majesties and Princesses arrived about two o'clock. The Duke and Duchess of York were in waiting to receive their illustrious relatives; from the bottom of the flight of steps leading into the great hall, the Duke escorted the Queen to the grand saloon. After viewing and admiring the improvements made on the lawns, &c. the Royal Party partook of a most sumptuous banquet, served up in a costly service of silver gilt plate. During the time of dinner, the Duke of York's band, in full uniform, played under the *girando* on the green. The King wore the Windsor uniform, The Queen and the Princesses were dressed in plain white. Her Majesty, it was remarked, looked uncommonly well, and possessed his usual flow of spirits. Their Majesties and the Princesses departed about eight o'clock, escorted, as usual by a party of dragoons.—About nine o'clock the fun and merriment took place. The Duchess having ordered the Park gates to be thrown open, the populace (principally composed of the neighbouring peasantry) rushed in, and made the best of their way to the lower part of the house, where a vast number of tables were set out with hocks, fowls, veal, ham, beef, and mutton; together with abundance of strong ale and porter, all arranged with perfect order. After partaking of this good cheer, a *magnum bonum* (about six quarts) of excellent punch was placed upon each table. The lively notes of the fiddle aroused the lads and lasses about nine o'clock.—The tables were instantaneously deserted for the library, where the Duchess led off the first dance called *The Labyrinth*, with the Hon. Colonel Upton.—Her Highness never appeared to better advantage; she is improved in health, and is grown rather *embonpoint* than otherwise. The very awkward manner in which the country people paid their respects to the Heir Apparent (in their going down the dance) excited the risibility of the Royal Party to an extreme degree. It was not until twelve o'clock in the morning that the music ceased, and then the company retired.

The Prince of Wales slept at Oatlands the

night. The Duke of York returned to town the same night to attend a Military Council. A similar entertainment was given at York House in the Stable-yard, the same night.

SPANISH ROYAL FAMILY.

When Charles III died, the crown fell, Dec. 13, 1788, on Charles IV. born Nov. 11, 1748, married Sept. 4, 1765, to Louisa Maria Theresa, a daughter of the Duke of Parma, who was born Dec. 9, 1751.

A brother to Charles IV. (Infantado of Spain and third son of Charles III.) Ferdinand Antoline, born Jan. 12, 1761, was proclaimed King of both Sicilies, Oct. 6, 1769.

Children of Charles IV.

1. Charlotte Joachim Theresa, born April 25, 1777, married the 9th of Jan. 1790, to Johan Maria Joseph, Prince of Brazil, who took the reign of the Kingdom of Portugal, July 15, 1799.

2. Maria Louisa Josephine, born July 6, 1782, married Sept. 25, 1795, to Ludwig, l'Infant of Spain, who died the 27th of May, 1803.

3. Ferdinand, Prince of Asturias, born Oct. 14, 1784, married Aug. 26, 1802, with Maria Antonietta Theresa Amelia, Princess of Sicily, born Dec. 14, 1784. [Ferdinand is now declared King. His wife died a short time since; to her influence, however, King CHARLES ascribes the hatred of FERDINAND to the French.]

4. Caroline Isabelle Isidor, born March 29, 1788.

5. Maria Isabella, born July 6, 1789, married July 6, 1802, to Francis Januar Joseph, heir to the Kingdom of Sicily and the Infantado of Spain.

6. Francis de Paula Antojine Maria, born March 10, 1794.

House of Sicily, who have pretensions to the Spanish Throne.

King of Sicily, Ferdinand IV. l'Infantado or son of King Charles II, married to Maria Caroline Ludowich Joseph, daughter of the Roman Emperor, born Aug. 13, 1755, wedded May 12, 1768.

Their Issue.

1. Maria Theresa Caroline, born June 6, 1772, married Sept. 19, 1790, to FRANCIS II. Emperor of the Romans and King of Hungary.

2. Francis Januar Joseph, born Aug. 19, 1777, married to Maria Isabella, fifth child of Charles IV. [This person is denominated l'Infantado of Spain.]

3. Maria Christina Theresa, born Jan. 17, 1779.

4. Maria Amelia, born April 26, 1782.

5. Maria Antonietta Theresa Amelia, married to the Prince of Asturias.—[See Spain.]

6. Leopold Johan Joseph Michael, born July 2, 1790, Grand Prior of Messina.

The foregoing is the genealogy of the Houses of Spain and Sicily. Most of the Spanish family Napoleon has in his power. How the Duke de l'Infantado, a son of the King of Sicily, at war with France, came to allow himself to be entangled, it is difficult to conjecture, except that he went under the fancied protection of the Spanish King. The Sicilian family, and Portuguese family, are heirs to the Spanish throne.

Russian Intrepidity.—L'Ami's, a French vessel, has been carried into England. She sailed from Bordeaux, with a crew consisting of six Frenchmen and one Russian sailor. After the vessel had cleared the harbor, the Russian knocked the captain down; drove the rest of the crew from the hold of the vessel, and secured the hatches—he then went down in the cabin, secured himself with a pair of pistols, and came so close to dispatch the captain as he made any resistance; but found him still prostrate, having been stunned by the blow he received. He then confined the captain below.

took the helm of the vessel, and bore away for the nearest Russian port; but two days afterwards had the good fortune to fall in with the British frigate Amethyst, who took possession of the vessel, and sent her into Falmouth.—The benefits arising from the sale of the vessel, &c. were appropriated to the Russian sailor's use, salvage being paid.

LONDON, June 1.—Yesterday morning High Mass was celebrated, and a solemn Te Deum. The Denm was chaunted at the chapel of his Excellency the Portuguese Ambassador, in South Audley street. Signior Naldi, who was in possession of a score of the Te Deum, which has been highly approved of in Italy, most politely offered it to his Excellency as soon as he heard that such an object was in contemplation. This, along with some delightful music, original composition of Mr. Hansel, the organist of the chapel, and some from the most eminent masters of antiquity, formed a most delightful treat to the admirers of harmony as connected with sublimity of sentiment.

The Archbishop of Niobse (the Pope's Nuncio) in his full canonicals, sat under a superb canopy of crimson velvet; the Sardinian Ambassador, the Duchess of Leerd, Marchionesses Wellesley and Buckingham, Lord Petre and the Ladies Petre, Mr. Secretary Canning and his Lady, Mr. and Mrs. Tierney, Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, &c. were among the congregation.

After the ceremony his Excellency gave a grand Dejeuner to several of the most distinguished female leaders of the Haut Ton. At night his Excellency illuminated his house from the base to the very roof—above the basement story was a Portuguese inscription, if it could be so termed, in variegated lamps the words "e none Leal dade," in English "Union and Loyalty." This formed a basis for several elegant pillars and festoons, supporting a most brilliant Crown. His Excellency then retired to a neighboring house, and made it a general night of jubilee among his domestics and their friends; the music and dancing was kept up to a late hour.

M. Freya, the Chaplain to his Excellency, had a most beautiful transparency in front of his house in Charles-street, Grosvenor-square. On the dexter side there was a prospective view of the newly established empire, with the motto "Recess Magnus." On the sinister side there was a representation of the Sun rising on the Portuguese or Lusitanian Arms, with the inscription "Major Revertetur;" and in the centre was the Arms of Portugal, highly emblazoned in transparency, with the words over them "Joannes Lusitania Princeps;" and the motto underneath "Patriæ Memori Glorie."

There were several entertainments also amongst the Merchants and Agents of the Portuguese Government; and in short it was a complete day and night of universal rejoicing among the steady friends and adherents of our ancient Ally, and the merchant adventurers to the new establishment.

LONDON, JUNE 4.—Our venerable Sovereign this day completes his 70th year; and, with the exception of his eye-sight, his general health is as good as it was at any period of his reign. While, on the Continent of Europe, we see Princes either becoming the accomplices of France, or yielding almost without a struggle to her power, it is the boast and blessing of this great and envied country, that it possesses a Monarch, who, retaining in age an extraordinary vigor of mind, and an unshaken firmness of determination, is resolved to convince the world that there is yet one King and one People, who think not with all its faults preferable to

peace purchased at the expence of honor;—and who can beat this France, back as she is by all Europe, wherever they meet her;—by land on equal terms—by sea on any terms.

JUNE 14.—A dreadful affray took place on Sunday night, in Whitechapel, between a body of Portuguese and a body of American sailors. The forces had been assembling on both sides, during the course of the day, and about ten o'clock at night they came to a serious engagement. They fought with sticks, stones, swords, knives and every other weapon they could muster. Two of the Americans were killed on the spot, and several wounded, two of them are not expected to recover.—One of the men who was killed had his skull fractured by the point of the stick of an umbrella, which was forced into his head near his ear. Some of the ringleaders have been apprehended and committed to prison.

It is said that General Dumourier has had several conferences with Viscount Maseres, and the report was yesterday, that he had left town to proceed to Plymouth to embark for Spain.

JUNE 15.—The loss of the flotilla and fortress of Sweaborg, in Finland, has we fear made a sad alteration in the event of the campaign in the Baltic, which, from the co-operation of the British forces, and from that alone, we had fondly anticipated would have proved brilliant.—This fortress, second only to Gibraltar and Malta, was undoubtedly surrendered by treachery.—We learn from the authority of an officer of rank, just arrived from that quarter, that the king of Sweden had banished all Monsieur Comstedt's relations and family, and will most certainly hang up if he can catch them, all those concerned in the diabolical treason of the surrender of Sweaborg. We are assured by the same authority, that general Moore's expedition was destined to retake Zealand and Copenhagen, and give it to the king of Sweden; and that it would not have been a difficult enterprise.—The same officer informs us that Bernadotte, the French commander in chief in the North, was so provoked with the king of Denmark, for not making better military preparations against the English, that he insulted his majesty, and told him that five thousand English troops would drive twenty thousand of his Danish militia into the sea. The loss of Sweaborg, has, however, deranged all the plans of the campaign, and rendered fresh instructions from England, absolutely necessary.

JUNE 17.—We yesterday stopped the press to announce the arrival of another Spanish deputy at the foreign office, with dispatches from the leaders of the Spanish Patriots, who are assembled at Oveido. He came by way of Corunna, and has brought intelligence which is of a very satisfactory nature, down to the 6th inst. stating, that Biscay has joined the provinces of Galicia and Asturias, in the glorious struggle for the deliverance of their country from a foreign yoke. These patriotic and loyal provinces are supposed to contain not less than 150,000 men in arms; and if the fact of the nature of Biscay may be relied on,

every port and harbor along the whole northern coast, from Bilbao and Sebastian round to Vigo, are in a state of insurrection against Bonaparte. Government appear determined to make every exertion for their assistance.—An expedition of considerable magnitude is preparing in the river. A great number of ships are daily rendered and ordered for survey for troops and stores. The following have already been shipped from the royal arsenal at Woolwich.

Thirty thousand stands of arms.

Six hundred tons of ammunition.

Four millions of ball cartridges, with entrenchment tools, artillery, &c.

It is reported that the Spanish insurgents, in consequence of Charles IV. and all the members of his family, now in France, having resigned their right to the Crown in favor of a foreign tyrant, intend to declare Ferdinand IV. king of the Two Sicillies, and the faithful ally of Great Britain their sovereign. This prince being brother of Charles IV. is considered as having the best claim to the succession.

We are assured that a confidential person, who has been frequently entrusted with high diplomatic commissions, set off on Thursday from the Secretary of State's office, on a special mission to a Northern Court.

Sir Edward Pellew's expedition has proved successful.—The ship *Thames*, arrived at Charleston from Batavia, brought advice that Sir Edward had taken possession of the harbor of Graffe, without opposition; that he found there two Dutch line of battle ships and an East Indiaman scuttled.

JULY 19.

On reference to *THE GLOBE* of yesterday, it will be found, that, according to a letter from off Cadiz, dated the 20th of June, *DUPONT's* force, about nine thousand men, being unable to proceed farther than Cordova, was meditating a retreat, and that according to report it had already lost 3000 men in an effort to effect that purpose. We also inserted yesterday another letter, dated off Cape St. Vincent, June 22, which states, that General SPANCA, with 3000 men, under convoy of the *Northumberland*, was then on his passage to join Sir CHARLES COTTON off Lisbon. We now find, from the above *Bulletins*, that some detachments of the force on the side of Ayamonte had surrendered to the Portuguese; and that, on the 16th June, *DUPONT* had proposed to capitulate upon condition of being allowed to pass into France unmolested, but that nothing short of unconditional surrender would be accepted, and that *Dupont* had retired to Andugur. When a man has once thought and talked of yielding upon any conditions, it is evident he confesses his inferiority, and has lost that spirit which alone can carry him successfully through his difficulties.—Besides, advancing upon Cadiz now, when the object for which he was hastening there, namely the preservation of the French fleet, is already frustrated, would be useless as well as dangerous. His retreat through the passes of Sierra Morena, which are occupied by the gallant Patriots, who have inclosed his rear, is, we conceive, equally impossible; and we trust, therefore, that we may announce his surrender as a matter of almost absolute certainty.

We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from Oporto. It contains a more circumstantial account of the last suc-

cessful effort to re-establish the old Government, than any which has yet appeared:

Oporto, June 19.

"A few hours after my last, the inhabitants of this city rose, with exclamation of 'Long live the Prince Regent, Emperor of Brazil,' and assembled tumultuously at the barracks of the second regiment, and from thence proceeded with a corps of artillery and some field-pieces: the Portuguese flying in all the streets to join the guard, and thence went to open the magazines, where arms and ammunition were deposited. They began to ring the bells, and sound the alarm. This lasted from six o'clock in the evening until day-break. All the night was passed in tumult. Their number at least consisted of 20,000, collected from the town and suburbs, to wait the arrival of 800 French, who were said to be advancing; but now, at 11 o'clock, no certain information respecting them has been received. It is possible they were apprised of the disposition of the inhabitants, in consequence of the non-arrival of the supplies of bread: which were sent to them by Oliveira, the Governor, and which were intercepted. The people assembled in the Bisso to elect another Governor, until the Court is re-established, and they afterwards issued a Proclamation. All this was transacted with a tranquility of which there was no example.—They continued in the streets all night, or occasionally discharging guns in token of rejoicing. To-day, orders were given that all British ships of war and merchant vessels should be admitted into the port. Artillery are planted at the bridge, and the three other avenues which lead to the town. Officers have been dispatched to arrest the following partisans of the French, viz. Messrs. Donadieu, C. Dunbar, Richard Manuel Telez de Nequibas, head of the French Tribunal, Guinebeau, French Consul, Louis D'Oliveira, the Governor, Joze de Touja, Commander of the Order of Christ."

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 27.—Last Saturday that fine ship the *Caledonia*, of 132 guns, was launched from her slip in the Plymouth Dock yard. She went off the stocks in a grand style, amidst the acclamations of nearly 30,000 spectators, ashore and aloft, to witness one of the largest of Britain's bulwarks going into the ocean. She was immediately taken into dock, and was completely coppered this morning.—She is immediately to be commissioned by Capt. Bedford, of the *Ville de Paris*, of 110 guns.

Extract of a letter from Philadelphia to the editors, dated the 27th inst.

"You will perceive in the United States Gazette of this city, an assertion, said to be from high authority, that no remonstrance, proposals or communications of any kind, were sent to England in the *Osage* by our government; and that the *Osage* went to England, and after remaining there a considerable time, actually returned again to this country, without any communication having been submitted by Mr. PINEKEY to the government of that country. This assertion, after a lapse of some days, has drawn from DUANE, on finding himself unable to refute, a very angry attack on the British Consul here, upon the supposition that he had communicated it

to the editor of the Gazette. Duane's attack has excited more general attention to the facts asserted in the Gazette, and has led to such enquiries, as I have no doubt in my mind, and that of many others, that no dispatches went by that ship, which led to any communication whatever with the British government. And that no communication whatever was made by Mr. PINEKEY to that government from the day of her arrival in England to the day of her departure.—The question then occurs.—Why did she go to England? I can give no other answer; but that this circumstance is a continuance of that political juggle, by which the feelings of this devoted country have been so long trifled with, and which is daily plunging it into a deeper state of humiliation and distress."

REMARKS.

The suggestion of our correspondent is but too true. The arrival of the *Osage* was anxiously looked for in England, as it was expected that she would bring an important communication from this government. After her arrival the British ministers were expecting to receive a communication from Mr. PINEKEY; and after the lapse of some days Mr. Canning addressed a note to Mr. PINEKEY to enquire if he had received any dispatches by the *Osage*, Mr. PINEKEY in reply candidly acknowledged that he had not.—After the arrival of the *Osage* here it was publicly given out by Mr. Jefferson, that neither France nor England had shown a disposition to do us justice. The Secretary at War declared to a gentleman at Boston, that "the dispatches by the *Osage* were not conciliatory, either from France or England; both parties having refused to rescind their orders!—and that our government were determined to continue the embargo until some change of affairs takes place." And yet no change was asked! N. Y. Gazette.

THE PIRATE BROUARD.

"Our good Friends the French." It will be recollected that a short time since, the French privateer *Superbeur*, capt. Brouard, entered the port of Philadelphia, where she was completely refitted—and by express permission of our government, was loaded with provisions, &c. for a "long cruise." This is the same Brouard who received from Mr. Naglee, in Philadelphia, a deserved flogging, for insults, abuses and racially treatment, which Mr. N. received from this brave pirate at sea as well as in the West Indies; for this polite retaliation capt. B. swore he would capture the first American vessel he met with at sea. The privateer at length sailed from Philadelphia, on her long cruise, and has arrived at Sumatra in nine days passage. Agreeably to his oath, Brouard captured an American brig, bound from St. Thomas to New York, laden with a cargo of rum; Mr. Purnett and Mr. Dufresore, were passengers in the brig.—Thus is the manner in which the French require their obligations to friendship. Another French national vessel is now in the harbor of Philadelphia, repairing; after which she must have an efficient supply of provisions to enable her to continue the depredations upon that small part of our commerce which has not returned, or which may hereafter sail by permission.

Thus it is evident that Mr. Jefferson will not allow French armed vessels to enter the harbors of the United States, and take large supplies of provisions, after being refitted, that they may the more effectually abuse and distress our citizens, and destroy our property. How long will Mr. Jefferson continue to aid and support these violators of law and justice?—So long as he is in fear of, and influenced by Napoleon—and, so long as he continues at the head of our administration,

MANLIUS, NEW-YORK, AUG. 2.

Disturbance at Oswego.—We hear from Oswego, that on Thursday last, application was made to Mr. Burt, Custom house Officer at that place, to obtain a clearance for two boats for Sacket's Harbor, which was refused. The owners of the boats assured Mr. B. that they should depart the first fair wind, and advised him to conduct accordingly. In the course of the following night, the weather permitting, they made sail. Murders were discharged at the boats, and fire returned. No damage, however, was sustained. When daylight appeared, a boat was dispatched with 18 or 20 armed men, to bring in these piratical vagrants—but when overtaken, they discovered such a disposition to defend themselves (8 in number,) that it was judged prudent to let them proceed, and thus prevent the effusion of blood.

On Sunday evening, the Hon. Dan Bradley received a letter express from Mr. Burt, soliciting the aid of 50 militia, to enforce the embargo law; stating, that unless the required assistance could be had within four days, he should be obliged to quit his station, as he had been threatened, &c.

On the 18th April, a very severe engagement took place between the British frigate *L'Aimable*, of 32 guns, and the batteries raised for the defence of Cuxhaven. It appears, that the frigate stood closer into Cuxhaven than usual, to reconnoitre, when the batteries opened upon her, and wounded some of the crew. The Commander (Lord G. Stuart,) being indignant at the circumstance, brought his ship to anchor in front of the batteries, with the determination of silencing them, which he accomplished. In the attempt however, most of the shot fell in the town, destroyed a number of houses, and killed and wounded several of the inhabitants. *L'Aimable* received considerable damage in her hull, rigging and sails, and had a Lieutenant and four seamen killed, and fourteen wounded.

GUN-BOATS AGAIN.

H. B. M. sloop Grasshopper, capt. Searle, of 18 guns, in company with the Rapid gun brig, lately fell in with two Spanish vessels from South America, under the protection of four gun boats, when, after a short chase, they anchored under a battery close in with Faro, among the shoals—the Grasshopper and Rapid anchored within range of grape-shot, and after a very severe action of two hours and a half, the people on shore deserted their guns, two gun boats struck, and the other two were drove on shore and destroyed. Capt. Searle was slightly wounded, and 3 seamen severely, and one killed, on the side of the British.—The enemy's loss was very great on board the gun-boats, they had 40 killed and wounded; 14 of the latter were sent on shore to Faro. The captured vessels were carried to Gibraltar. The cargoes on board the merchantmen were valued at 60,000l. which were also captured.

A handbill printed in Rutland, Vermont,

gives the particulars of a melancholly event, which took place near Burlington, on the 3d inst. A party of soldiers in the service of the U. States under Lt. Farrington, took possession of a large batteau, suspected of being employed in smuggling potatoes;—the crew, who were on shore, after frequently threatening to fire on the troops on board the batteau, at length put their threat in execution, and killed one of the soldiers. The batteau then made for the shore to dislodge the men who fired;—but had no sooner landed, than they were fired upon from a blunderbuss, loaded with ounce balls, which killed another soldier, and one of the Burlington inhabitants, who happened to be present; and wounded the Lieutenant. Eight of the suspected smugglers were apprehended; a jury which sat on the bodies, brought in a verdict of wilful murder. Four of the smugglers have now been apprehended; and a reward of 100 dollars is offered for apprehending Samuel I Mott, commander of the batteau, and 50 each, for Wm. Noles, Capt. Peas, and Slocum Clark.

Capt. Childs, arrived at Baltimore, sailed from Madeira July 1—he informs that the civil government of the island has been given up to the Portuguese, but that the British still retained possession of the fortifications.

VERMONT AND NON-IMPORTATION.

We understand that Town Meetings are taking place in every part of this state to consult on constitutional measures to effect a repeal of the embargo, and with a view to bring about a change of men, in favour of such as will consult the interest of the people.

This is a much better method of proceeding than to duck Mr. Jefferson's soldiers in Lake Champlain, and carry on their customary business by force.

The soldiers, however seem as little disposed to enforce, as the people are to suffer, the embargo. It is stated that they are deserting from duty, and the *John Falstaff* army, our warlike chief had assembled there, is diminishing to a name.

LONDON PARAGRAPHS.

On Thursday the 5th instant at the poor house, Stoke-upon Trent, Hannah Bourne, a deformed dwarf, measuring only 25 inches in height, was, after a tedious and difficult labor, safely delivered of a female child of the ordinary size, measuring 31 inches and a half, being only three inches and a half shorter than the mother. The child was in every respect perfect, but still born; the mother, contrary to expectation, is likely to do well. This very singular instance furnishes the medical world with an extraordinary case, that will throw some additional light on the obstetric art.

A reputable man of the name of Googer, recently a toyman in Holborn, was found dead in a field, leading from Dunstable to Hemphreys, on Wednesday morning, with his throat cut. An inquest was taken on the body on the following day, when it appeared that the deceased had been at the pitched battles on Tuesday, and from documents found in his pocket, he had backed Gregson and Cropley, two of the losers, to the amount of about

six hundred pounds. From other circumstances, it was evident that his losses had contributed to his shocking death. He had three guineas in his pocket. Verdict—*Lunacy*.

About four months since, Mrs. Bartlett, of the Halfway Houses, died suddenly, as he was going to receive his pay.—One of his daughters, who had lost the use of her limbs, upon seeing the dead body of her father brought into the house, received such a shock, that, from that time, she began to recover, and is now in perfect health, and has the full use of her limbs. She attributes her recovery to the effect produced on her frame by the sudden death of her father.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

His Swedish Majesty has commenced one of the grandest internal improvements that any country has displayed in the present times; namely, to connect the North and Baltic Seas together, through the heart of Sweden, by means of a canal (large enough for vessels usually navigating the Baltic seas,) which will commence at Soderkoping, in the Baltic sea, pass along to the lake's Roxen, the Western and the Wiken into the Winern lake, from whence the navigation is already complete down to Gottenburg.

The following circumstance occurred at the Huntingdon Assizes.—An action was tried for the recovery of the sum of 33l. for the price of three heifers. The sale took place at a public house, and the Landlady was brought up to prove the contract; and who stated to the court, that previous to the bargain being struck, there was a good deal of "botheration." Mr. Serjeant Sellon, on cross examining one of the witnesses for the defendant, said to him, "You have heard what Mrs. Bird has said about this contract, and she says that there was a good deal of botheration before it was concluded; I will thank you to inform the court what is the meaning of the word 'botheration.'" "Why sir" says he, "it is something like what is passing between you and me."

Mr HAMMOND, formerly pilot of the English man of war Saturn, has been arrested in France, as a spy, and shot by order of the French government—or, according to other accounts beheaded. He had been sent from the Saturn on board L'Aigle, Capt. Wolfe, to reconnoitre the French coast, and landed at a port near L'Orient; he had been on shore 12 days, and was preparing to come off in the boat, when he was arrested.

Lon. pap. of June 7.

KOTZEBUS, the dramatist, is reported to have lately died on his estate in Esthonia.

A striking example of Mutability and revolutionary abominations.—The apartment in the Pavilion of Flora, not long since fitted up as a private chapel for the Pope, was in 1798 the private chapel of the late unfortunate Queen of France. In 1799, Barrere, then of the bloody Committee of public safety, now a confidential adviser of Bonaparte, converted it into a bed chamber for his mistress, who re-rented the Godless of Reason in the Church of Notre Dame, where the Pope late pronounced Bonaparte; and it was in 1795, the

bed chamber of Madame Bonaparte, then the mistress of Barras.

On the bank of the Rio Grande, in Africa a Salt is produced which is proved to be an instantaneous and infallible antidote against poison. The manner in which it was discovered is curious. It appears to have been owing to an Elephant, which, though wounded by a poisoned arrow, a weapon with which the negroes destroy those animals for the sake of their teeth, continued, to the astonishment of the hunters, to walk and graze, without showing any sign of pain. One of the Negroes recollected that the Elephant had gone, on being struck by the arrow, to the bank of a stream and had conveyed some sand to its mouth by means of its trunk; but, on looking at what they conceived to be sand, they found it was a whitish salt, having a slight taste of alum. To effect a radical cure of any poison that may have been absorbed, it is only necessary to drink a drachm of this salt dissolved in water.

QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER 5, 1808.

We have been favored with London papers to the 20th July, and Air papers to the 21st, from which we collect that Sir John Moore and the army under his command, had returned from Gottenburg and arrived in the Downs, on the 15th of July. It appears that a misunderstanding had taken place between the King of Sweden and the English commander, said to have arisen from a wish in the former to have the disposal of the British troops, in a manner different from the instructions of the latter. The difference was of so serious a nature that Sir John Moore found it necessary to leave Stockholm privately in disguise. In which manner he arrived on board the Victory, declaring to Sir J. Saumarez that he had escaped from a prison and a madman. It is asserted that the King of Sweden has said on his side that that man (Sir J. M.) perpetually thwarted him. It is not conceived that this will occasion any breach between England and Sweden, the King of Sweden having declared that had he six kingdoms he would not give one to purchase a peace with France. On the departure of Sir John Moore the King of Sweden set off for Finland, what his object was is unknown. Various conjectures are afloat. Sir John's army after victualling, goes to the southward.

The Swedes are daily gaining ground against the Russians. It is even said that Sweaburg is retaken, though, on this head, our hopes are stronger than our faith.

The Dutch papers announce that the Courts of Petersburg and Vienna had united, in an endeavour, to restrain the usurpations of Bonaparte, and particularly with respect to the ecclesiastical States. Austria is arming to give weight to her remonstrances, and to resist the indignities and insults of France. The whole of her male population is organizing. Bonaparte has, in consequence, written a letter to the Emperor on the subject. Androssi has also remonstrated against the orders of Francis for

offering up prayers, in all churches, for the safety of the Pope.

It is said that the French have, by force, entered the fortress of Gluckstadt. In short their behaviour in Denmark differs in nothing from their conduct in Spain.

The Victory and two or three other ships remained at Gottenburg, after the departure of Sir John Moore.

Letters from Holland state that a general disposition to mutiny had lately manifested itself among the French troops stationed along the Rhine. A large body of conscripts, in the county of Mark, who had been ordered to march towards Spain, had positively refused, taking their arms with them.

Nothing can exceed the ardour evinced in G. Britain and Ireland, in favour of the Spanish and Portuguese cause, against the French.

Notwithstanding the urgency on the side of Portugal and Spain, it appears that Bonaparte has been under the necessity of sending troops to Italy. He will probably have his hands full.

Spain, pre-eminent in the public regard, is mentioned with the most gratifying assurances, that the means of defence against the common enemy are every day acquiring strength, and the spirit and virtue of her people, and their love of liberty and independence spreading, almost to actuate the whole mass of her population. In several actions with the enemy, the Patriotic cause—the cause of the world, has been successful. The enemy's Marine in the port of Cadiz, have surrendered unconditionally to the Spanish arms, and the Spanish flag now flies where the French flag recently did. The patriotic Governor Morla, who directed the operations against the French squadron, is appointed one of three Commissioners to the British Government, who have embarked on board the Revenge, Sir John Gore. The appearance of General Spencer's force in the Gaudians, repelled the enemy from any attempt upon Andalusia in that quarter, and General Dupont who is now understood to have crossed the Sierra Morena, and to have taken a position at Cerdova, about 70 miles nearly East of Seville, if not already defeated, as some accounts state him to be, is cut off from the possibility of succour. Five thousand Patriots immediately occupied the strong pass of the Sierra Morena which he had relinquished, and an army of Spaniards were in his front. The only disastrous occurrence to the cause of liberty we can discover, is the seizure of St. Andero by a small French corps. It was effected through the treachery of an officer to whom the defence of a strong pass had been committed. A spirited enterprise by Captain Daly, of the Cosack, destroyed all the magazines and forts which protected the harbour. The virtuous and patriotic Bishop, however had not retired out of its vicinity, but was preparing to expel the invader with a strong body of Patriots.

Portugal had caught the sacred spirit of its neighbor and its people were uniting with equal enthusiasm to drive the enemy out of their territory. Junot had been obliged to fortify himself in Saint Julian, and fort St. George, which command Lisbon. The provinces of Trallos Montes, Minho, and Beira, were in insurrection, and 100,000 men had been enrolled in the common cause. These are the principal features of the intelligence from Spain and Portugal, but a reference to the Gazettes and to the Spanish Documents will give most general satisfaction.

Knowing the ardent desire of the French for peace, and in order to keep down the spirit of

insurrection, Buonaparte has played off a manoeuvre in France, by publishing that the king of England was dead, that there was a total change in the ministry, and that peace would inevitably follow.

A deputation from the Ottoman Porte, charged with a pacific mission, arrived in England in the Bi tern sloop of war.

When the Portuguese wrested Oporto from the French, it was only by the intercession of Captains Creyke and Jones, of the English navy, that the French Intendant of Police was saved from being torn to pieces. Those two captains conducted him to the sea side, and sent him off a prisoner in one of our ships.

Sir A. Wellesly sailed from Cork on the 12th of July with 10,000 troops for the southward. The whole English force to act in Spain and Portugal, will amount to from 30 to 40,000 men.

It is much to be regretted that a few days previous to its being known in Portugal that Spain had risen to assert her rights, 76 cars, richly laden with silver from the churches and other religious depositaries were delivered to Junot as a portion of one of his forced contributions on the people.

The Salcette frigate has taken a large Russian frigate, in the upper part of the Baltic.

The Portuguese emigrants in England, upwards of 2000, on the persuasion of the Portuguese ambassador, were returning to Portugal, for the purpose of co-operating with their patriotic countrymen.

The garrisons of Minorca and Majorca had embarked for Spain and left the two islands and the Spanish fleet, at Port Mahon, under the protection of the British.

Advices from France say that the differences between that country and the U. States were, at length, about to terminate in an amicable manner.

Dumouriez is failed for Cadiz. The Iphigenia, Capt. Lambert takes the next convoy for Halifax and Quebec.

On the 15th of July, a heavy storm was felt in Eng and in the counties of Somerset, Dorset and Wilts, when hail-stones fell measuring six inches in circumference. A boy was beaten down by them. Several trees were stripped of their fruit and leaves and much other damage done.

Sir A. Paget has let judgment go against him, in favor of Lord Boringdon, by default. The damages were laid at 30,000l.

Talleyrand though not in prison, as has been said, appears to be in disgrace, and banished to a distance from his master, with the circumscribed employment of looking after the King and Queen of Spain.

From the small and distant glimpse we have of the present state of Europe, it appears to us that the gigantic power of Bonaparte, on the continent, is likely, even at this day, to find a formidable rival in the Church. The different powers begin to evince a spirit of opposition, which, in all probability, will, ere long, burst into a wide spread flame. The banner of the Pope, according to appearances, will become a rallying point, from which, even in the nineteenth century, great changes may be effected. Much of Buonaparte's greatness has grown out of the ruins of the church, the over-

throw of which, however he may occasionally play the hypocrite, in his invariable object. This conduct he pretends to justify by the plea of meliorating man's condition, by liberating him from the bonds of bigotry. From the ashes of his victim, the church, a Phoenix seems to be rising, whose bic and talons, armed with vengeance, will make themselves felt. The late answer of Cardinal Gabrielli, in quality of Secretary of State to Pius VII, addressed to Champigny, must make a deep and wide impression, on the catholic part of Europe.

—The object of Bonaparte, after depriving him of his temporal power, is to engage Pius in an unlimited offensive and defensive alliance. At first it was only against England and heretics; but the last demand is indefinite. The Pope's defence, in which he evinces much firmness, rests on his pacific character, as head of the Church, and the danger of being involved in Bonaparte's usurpations on, and quarrels with the flock over which his Holiness presides, as sovereign Pontiff. Rather than accede to which he declares his determination to be to suffer whatever may be inflicted on him.

In support of his holiness, in addition to the open declaration and enthusiastic resistance of Spain and Portugal, inspired principally by the clergy, Italy manifests dissatisfaction; the Calabrians continue their hostilities; Austria arms, and, conjointly with Russia, declares herself indignant at the treatment of the Papal authority. Much ill humour, is said to have appeared in France, particularly in the Tyrol. The other European powers, by no means feeling easy, under the French yoke. What then may not be expected?

We have read with the utmost satisfaction several of the very animating addresses of the different Juntas of Spain and Portugal, calling on the people to refrain from tumult and disorder and exhorting them to submit to government, subordination and discipline, as the only means of insuring success to the glorious and arduous struggle in which they are engaged, for every thing that can be held sacred. Rules and Regulations are published for their regular and perfect organization. Every precaution that wisdom and prudence, added to the most determined courage can suggest, appears to be adopted.

On Friday evening a publican, of the name of Cremeur, was unfortunately knocked into the hold of a vessel, at the wharf of Messrs. Munro and Bell, by the falling of a boom, by which he was so much hurt that it occasioned his death, which took place yesterday.

On Saturday, a private of the Royal N. F. Regt. of the name of James Craig, inhumanly killed his wife, by fracturing her skull; the blow is supposed to have been given with a bag of dollars.

The man of the Thermometer, for the past week at 8 o'clock, A. M. is 60, 58, 56, 62, 66, 70, 69.

PORT OF QUEBEC, ARRIVED.

August 31—Brig Neptune, Neil, from Ayr, 38 days passage, addressed in W. Burns, req. cargo coals and bale goods. Passenger—Mr. James Macquibae.

DIED.

Early this morning, Mrs. MARY EVANS, of this city, aged 79 years.

Although the Cow has been universally considered, and classed among the *graminivorous* animals, the following fact, which can be attested by three gentlemen of respectability, who were eye witnesses, will at least form an exception to that rule of classification. They were riding through a large pasture field in Baltimore county, Maryland, in which a number of Cows were grazing, when their notice was attracted by the screams of young birds, and on a more minute attention, they discovered a brace of young Larks, barely fledged, which had been driven from the parent's nest, by one of the cows, by which they were instantly pursued, and after the hesitation of a moment, seized, and actually devoured alive.—*Balt. Tr.*

FOR SALE,

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

ALSO,

The SPEECH delivered in the House by the Hon. JOHN RICHARDSON, on the 14th April last, previous to moving for printing the said Bill,

—The above publications may also be had at Mr. NEILSON'S, Mountain street, and at Mr. MENCLIER'S, Merchant, Montreal.—Quebec, 1st September, 1808.

DESERTED,

FROM the Ship Warr, Robert Snowdon, Master, a seaman named John Stunnaman, a foreigner, aged 29 years, with black hair, a dark complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high and stout made. Any person, ship-master or others harboring the said deserter, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law. Any person bringing back the deserter aforesaid, to the said ship, or lodging him in any of His Majesty's jails, will receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward.

Quebec, Sept. 5, 1808.

FOR CHARTER.

THE ship RELIANCE, capt. Thomas Wiley, 338 tons burthen, armed with ten guns, 9 and 18 pounders; has excellent accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, at Mr. Mure's wharf, or to
D. ANDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 5th Sept. 1808.

BY AUCTION

Will be sold on Thursday next 8th inst. at JAMES GRAY'S Auction Room

THREE Pincheons of Vinegar, 6 Casks Currants and 7 Packages Goods projected for the season just landed, with a variety of other articles.

Sale will begin at one o'clock.
Quebec, 5th Sept. 1808.

THEATRE.

On WEDNESDAY Evening, Sept. 7, 1808, will be presented in spectacle, the COMEDY of

THE MECHANIC of VENICE.

Shylock . . . Mr. USHER,
Fornio . . . Mrs. USHER.

To which will be added the FARCE of
THE IRISHMAN IN LONDON.

Box 5s.—Upper Box 3s.—GALLERY 1s. 8d.
DOORS open at six and performance begin precisely at seven o'clock.

Readings & Recitations.

MR. CROMWELL (formerly of the Lads and Gentlemen of Quebec and its environs, that at the request of several persons of distinction, he will give READINGS and RECITATIONS, on Tuesday Evening the 6th September, (for that night only), at P. Herald's Assembly Room.

The Entertainment to commence precisely at Half past Seven o'clock—Tick is 3/9d each, to be had at the Coffee House, and of Mr. Cromwell, at No. 2 Buxton Street.
Quebec, September 5, 1808.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against the Subscriber, are desired to send in their accounts forthwith, as he is about to change his residence from Quebec to Montreal.

ANGUS SHAW.

Quebec, 5th September, 1808.

LOST.

FROM The Hon. Lieut. Colonel ABRAM CROMBIE'S Quarters, a small brown Pointer DOG, about three months old, lop-eared, answers to the name of *Duke*.

Likewise—another, on the 31st ult. a large Newfoundland, black and white DOG, with a black leather collar, with a brass plate, with the Hon. Lieut. Colonel ABRAM CROMBIE'S name engraved. Answers to the name of *Sparkum*.

Whoever brings them to the Colonel's Quarters, No. 7, St. Lewis street, will receive a reward of TWO DOLLARS for each.—Whoever is known to harbor the Dogs, after this advertisement, will be prosecuted according to law.—Quebec, September 5, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A few casks fresh Raisins and Almonds,

Jamaica Sugar,
Old London Particular Madeira.
THOMAS AYLWIN.

Quebec, 3d Sept. 1808.

A VENDRE,

Quelques Quarts de Raisins et
Ama des frais.

Castorade de la Jamaïque,
Vieux Madère partie lie de Lon-

THOMAS AYLWIN.
Quebec, 3 Sept. 1808.

THE PROGRESS OF REPORT.

REPORT is first a pigmy small,
That shrewdly cautious, dares but crawl;
She whispers this, hints that, looks shy,
Sneaks on, and squats, and bares to his;
Gains as she goes, grows bold and strong;
Nor creeps, through fear, a pigmy long.

But soon we see the monster rise,
Stride round, and swell to giant size;
With uplift hand, and accent loud
Fright and amaze th' astonish'd crowd;
Wake all the passions; rouse to strife
Neighbor with neighbor, man with wife;
Jar and derange the social spheres,
And set whole cities by the ears.

Strange is her form. She runs, or flies
With spreading wings set full of eyes;
Set full of ears her monstrous head;
Of mouths, and tongues, that talk one dead.

She watches, listens, day and night.
Pleas'd nothing less with wrong than right,
Hears, conjures, vents her motley tales,
Harangues, puffs, libels, slanders, rails;
And, where permitted most to dwell,
Renders the neighborhood a hell.

FASHIONABLE DANCING.

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

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

PROFILE LIKENESSES.

TAKEN in a superior style, four for fifteen pence; and LIKENESSES of every description taken, as usual, at Mr. CROMWELL'S *Painting Room*, no. 2 Buede-Street, Quebec, August 29, 1808.

FREIGHT FOR LIVERPOOL.



THE *Big RUBY*, Capt. Clapham, now loading at Lester & Morrough's wharf, and will sail in a few days.—

For Freight apply to

DAVID ANDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 3d Sept. 1808.

FOR CHARTER,

To Liverpool, Clyde, Leith or any port in Scotland.



THE *Big MORTON*, one hundred and thirty five tons register, a fast sailer and very burthensome.—Apply to

Capt. HARDIE, on board, or to

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

WANTED TO CHARTER,



FOR the Windward Islands. A vessel of 100 to 120 tons register. Apply to

FRANCIS & W. HUNTER.

Quebec, 22d August, 1808.

NOTICE.

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

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

PIERRE BUREAU.

St. Anne La Perade, May 11, 1808.

JOSEPH CRAVEN,

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

N^o 50 Sault au Matelot Street nearly opposite Mr. Gray's Auction Room.

Quebec, 27th June, 1808.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, at his Vaults and Store, Lower town Market Place—

HIGH proof and well flavored Jamaica Spirits, famous double Strong Ale or Scots Nappy in bottles, imported from Clyde this Spring.

ALSO,

A large and general assortment of Woolens, English and Scots Carpeting, Window Glass of all sizes, Putty and Paint Oil, &c. &c.

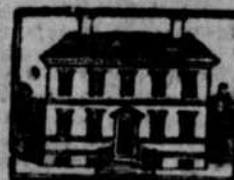
JAMES ROSS,

Quebec, 4th August, 1808.

PROVINCIAL STATUTES.

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

ADVERTISEMENT.



A S DOCTOR HOLMES is removing to Garden Street, to the House lately occupied by Mrs. LYND, he intends disposing of his house in St. Joseph

Street. Its advantageous situation, for a wholesale or retail store, is too well known to require any comment. It has two excellent vaults, 40 feet in length, 14 in width and 9 in height.—Easy terms of payment will be given, also a Sheriff's title.

Quebec, 30th July, 1808.

FOR SALE

At WILLIAM HENDERSON'S *Cabinet and Upholstery Ware-House* N^o. 2 St. Joseph street.

A FEW gentlemen tool chests.—ALSO, Barometers and Thermometers. Quebec, 22d August, 1808.

J. REID, CONFECTIONER,

TAKES the liberty of informing the Ladies and Gentlemen of Quebec, that having been regularly brought up to that line of business in the Mother Country, and from the anxiety which a number of them has shewn, he has taken a shop in Dr. DUVERT'S House, No. 33, St. John's Street, where he keeps a constant supply of Confectionary of all sorts, &c. &c. He hopes from the perfect knowledge which he has acquired in this line of business, although the necessary articles cannot be procured as in England, to be able to please the public.

N. B. Private families may be supplied by giving timely notice, and travellers may have rich Gingerbread which they can carry away to any part of Great Britain.

SEASONED Oak and Pine Timber, Staves and Lath-wood FOR SALE, by

LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE.

Quebec, July 16, 1808.

BY PRIVATE SALE,

CONSIDERABLY under the current price, at the Subscriber's Store—120 Pieces of Irish Linens from 3s. 6d. to 12d. sterling cost, 15 chests of best Tea, with a variety of other articles.

Quebec, July 18, 1808. JA: GRAY,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

BLANK bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Prices Current, Seamen's Indentures.—Cards, Hand-bills, &c. &c. printed with neatness and dispatch.—NEW PRINTING-OFFICE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR THOMAS GARY,

No 3. St. Lewis street.

AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE, N^o 19, Buede-street.