

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.
Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

VOL. V.]

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1809.

[No. 29.]

FOR SALE, in the Subscribers' Stores, on the QUEEN'S WHARF:—

A QUANTITY of MANCHESTER Goods—consisting of Calicoes, Gingham, Velveteens, Thicksets, Umbrellas, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Silk Thread and Twist, black silk Handkerchiefs, Lutestrings and Persians, Ribbons, Galloons and Tapes, Nankeens, Jeans and Fustians, Dimity, Princess Cord, striped Cottons and cotton Shirtings, Chambrays, **HOSIERY**, Cotton Wick, cotton Threads and Laces, Pins, Playing Cards, a few cases of fine and common **HATS**, INDEA white and blue **COTTONS**, silk and cotton Handkerchiefs, cotton **ROMALS**, silk Bandanoes, &c. &c.

One case assorted **GLOVES**,
One do. do. **STATIONARY**,
A quantity of well assorted **WOOLLENS**, consisting of coarse, middling, second and superfine Cloths, Flannels, Flushings, Coatings, Bombazettes, Callimancoes, &c.—a quantity of well assorted **HARDWARE**, **IRONMONGERY**, **CUTLERY**, Spades, Shovels, Frying Pans, Vices, Anvils, Crowley and Blistered **STEEL**, Ox and Trace **CHAINS**—hingling, case, plank and covering **NAILS**—deck and spike **NAILS**; Scythes, Sickles, &c. &c.

ALSO—A few cases English **TEA**, 2 bags best Pimento, a case of Morocco Skins, one Trunk of Quills, and a quantity of Liverpool **SALT**.

AND—the cargo of the **UNITY**, from Newcastle, now landing, consisting of—
PAINTS, Coal Tar, Allum,
Oils, Cordage, Mustard,
Varnish, Lines & Twine, **PIPES**,
Rosin, Black Lead, **Corks**,
Copperas, Fig Blue, Window glass,
Lamp Black, Whitening, Grindstones,
Ivory Black, Paris white, Shoemakers' Red Lead, Chalk, Thread
Boxes Watch Glasses, Marling and spun Yarn—**SHOT**, **LEAD** in sheets, bars and ingots; a few Hogsheds and Crates of assorted **GLASSWARE**, **CROCKERY**, and **BROWN EARTHENWARE**.

Liberal credits will be given to those that purchase a quantity, on approved security.
HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB
10th July, 1809.
N. B. Office N^o 22, St. Peter Street.

LAWS RESPECTING THE LUMBER TRADE, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE Subscriber has received, per the Surry, from Greenock, the Leonidas, Mary and Hero from London, and the Grace from Liverpool, a general and well chosen assortment of Goods which are opening for sale at his whole sale and retail Stores, No. 10, Fabrique Street, Upper Town, consisting of Linen and Wool len Drapery, Hosiery and Cutlery, Ladies' Kid, Jean, Velvet, Morocco and leather Boots and Shoes, Kid, York Tan'd, Beaver and Sh-mmy Gloves, fashionable Gown patterns, silk Shawls, Modes, Satins and Sarcenets—Loaf and Muscovado Sugar, Hyson Souchong, Twankay, and Green Tea, Cloves, Nutmegs, Icinglass, Mace, Orange and Lemon Peel, Arrow Root, Barley and Rice, Gago, long, white, black and Cayenne Pepper, Mustard and Mustard Seed, Coriander and Anni Seed, Jordan and Bitter Almonds, Sun and Mascatel Raisins, Figs and Prunes, Lemon Juice, Vinegar, best sweet Oil, Ketchup and Soy, essence of Anchovies, Anchovies and West India Pickles—Foolscap, Pot, Gilt and wove Paper, Quills, Pencils, Sealing Wax and Wafers, Henry and Andrew Cards, Pasteboard, red, green, yellow and black Morocco Skins; cloth, shoe, scrubbing and painting Brushes, Poland Starch, Fig blue, Glue, Whitening, rose and dutch Pink, white Paint and painting Oil.

The whole will be sold at reduced prices for cash. Orders from the town and country will meet every attention and be forwarded on the shortest notice.

As the subscriber intends leaving this for England this fall, he begs those to whom he is indebted to send in their accounts for payment, and flatters himself that those who are indebted to him will favor him with payment of their respective accounts early in October. **JOHN MACNIDER.**
Quebec, 3d July, 1809. h

JUST arrived and will be sold at a homion's Shop, a large assortment of Confectionary, consisting of P. etered Cherries, Jellies, Raspberry Jam, Clar Cakes, &c. The above are well worth the attention of the Public, as they will find them of a much superior flavor and cheaper than they can possibly be made in this country.
Quebec, 12th. June, 1809. u

WANTED,
A WOMAN Servant to attend on a Lady during her passage to England, by the August convoy. Enquire of the Editor.
Quebec, 9th July, 1809.

REWARD.
RAN AWAY, from the ship **GRATITUDE** of Hull, Captain *Christian Laws*:—
JOHN BRAITHWAITE, stout made, brown complexion, brown hair, blue eyes, much marked with the small pox, aged 17 years, 5 feet high.

JAMES HALL—aged 16 years, 5 feet 2 inches high, brown complexion, brown hair and fresh coloured.
JNO. HOWSEY—18 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, brown complexion, light brown hair, much marked with the small pox.

JNO. REID—19 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, brown complexion, brown hair and stout made.—A reward of **TWENTY GUINEAS** will be paid to any person or persons who may apprehend them, so that they may be secured, (or in proportion to one or more of them) on application to the Master, on board the above ship, Mr. Robt. MELLIS, at Muidam Morjeau's, or Messrs. David Anderson & Co.—The above are apprentices and any person or persons harbouring, or ships receiving them will be treated with the utmost rigour of the law; but if the said apprentices will return to the ship again they will be kindly received.
Quebec, 3d July, 1809.

UNE RECOMPENCE.
DESERTE'S du Navire **GRATITUDE** de Hull, Christian Laws, Capitaine.
JOHN BRAITHWAITE, homme robuste, il a le teint brun, cheveux bruns, yeux bleus, picolé, âgé 17 ans, et haut de 5 pieds.
JAMES HALL, âgé 18 ans, haut de 5 pieds 6 pouces, le teint brun, cheveux bruns et le teint frais.

JOHN HOWSEY, âgé 18 ans, haut de 5 pieds 6 pouces, le teint brun, les cheveux blonds, et picoté.
JOHN REED, âgé 19 ans, haut de 5 pieds 8 pouces, le teint brun, les cheveux bruns, et le corps robuste.

Quiconques les arretera de maniere qu'on puisse s'assurer de leurs personnes recevra une recompense de vingt guinees et à proportion de cette somme pour un ou plus des dits deserteurs, en s'adressant au Capitaine abord le dit Navire, à Mr Robert Mills chez les Demoiselles Morjeau; ou à Messrs. David Anderson et Compagnie.

Les dits deserteurs font apprentis, quiconque les retirera et aucun Caraine ou autre qui les recevra abord aucun vaisseau fera traité avec la derniere rigueur de la loi. Si les dits apprentis reviennent abord ils feront biens reçus.
Quebec, 3 Juillet, 1809.

A SITUATION
WANTED as Housekeeper in a respectable family by a genteel middle aged Female, just arrived from England. Apply to the Editor.
N. B. Has a pretty good knowledge of Pastry.
Quebec, 3d July, 1809.

(From Bell's Weekly Messenger.)

REFUGE FOR THE SPANISH PATRIOTS.

If France shall ultimately succeed in her contest with the Spanish Patriots, and a Bonaparte be fated to reign on both sides of the Pyrenees, it should be the paramount consideration of this country to provide some retreat for that band of generous Spaniards who have fought the last battle of their country's independence, and whom it would be most base and cowardly to desert under the gripe of the enemy, if any place of honorable refuge can be found for them.

It is not to be doubted but that the ferocity of Bonaparte would be gratified beyond bounds to have the Marquis de la Romana and his gallant army once more under his power.—These men, whom he considers perhaps as deserters, he would scarcely hesitate to massacre in cold blood.—When his conquest shall be complete his vengeance will know no limits.—Whilst one spark remains of that flame which has lighted up the present brand in Spain, he will scarcely think himself secure—it is our duty therefore to preserve this generous spirit from utter extinction, and to provide a retreat in the new world for those heroic patriots whom we have been unable to redeem in the old.

Bonaparte must not be suffered to extend his dominions into South America. New Spain must be preserved though Old Spain should perish; and who knows, but that in the various ways by which good is produced out of evil, this revolution in Old Spain may have been one of those wise provisions which providence has decreed, to cleanse the foul superstition, and unwind the gross chains of ignorance, in which Spanish America has been enslaved for near three centuries.

If a new Government—we mean a Government of liberty, can be established in Spanish America under the auspicious exile of the Patriots, we shall consider, that upon a balance of good and evil, more has been gained in South America than has been lost in Europe.

At all events France must not be suffered to direct her ambition, with any reasonable hopes of success, towards Spanish America.—The ancient wealth of Spain must be cut off. It must not become the wealth of France.

Let no man flatter himself that the resources of Spanish America, in the hands of France, would become what they were in the hands of their former possessors,—the means of enfeebling strength, relaxing industry, and cramping the energies of the human mind by the basest bigotry and ignorance.

If France would succeed to the riches of Spain, there would be little ground to hope that she would succeed to her folly.—She would make those mines the storehouse of her power, and keep them in a perfect subjection to the sordid purposes of her ambition. She would see in those dark repositories of wealth, nothing but a magazine for the support of present and future wars. From these positions she would menace the United States of America. She would cut them off from their richest districts,

would extend herself rapidly both behind and before them, and they would soon want the security they have hitherto derived from an intervening ocean.

The power of France therefore must be excluded at all events from deriving any new influence in South America.—It is already formidable enough in that quarter. The dexterity and courage of Liniers have more than once preserved a great portion of New Spain, and the influence of this man will not easily be beaten down, unless measures are pursued of a more enlightened wisdom than we can readily give our Government credit for.

For heaven's sake let us not think of preserving Spanish America as an independent power, by adopting any of those fatal prejudices for which we have so long been contending on the Continent.—Let us not think of the establishment of a Bourbon dynasty in Spanish America or proclaim the "beloved Ferdinand the seventh" the Monarch of Mexico and Peru.—Let us not cut with a double edge, and destroy both the Old World and New by the same fatal folly.

If we shall purpose to erect the Old Spanish Government in America, with all its train of despotism, superstition and folly, it will be a sin to humanity and common feeling.—It will be labouring to thwart the beneficent purposes of Providence, and counteract, as far as we can, the scheme which has been laid for the civilization of the human kind.—It will be to inoculate with the old disease of Europe, and no man, of any feeling or common candour, can lay his hand on his bosom and not wish us to be thwarted in this attempt, should it be made.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut. General Sir JOHN MORRIS, K. B. to the Right Hon. J. H. FRANKS, dated Salamanca, Dec. 3 1808.

Sir—I had the honour to receive, on the 2d inst. your letter of the 30th ult. in answer to that which I addressed to you on the 17th November.

Had this army been united, and ready to act at the time of General Castanos's defeat, much as I think it would have been risking it, yet it was my intention to have marched on for Madrid, and to have shared the fortunes of the Spanish nation. If I could not not have sustained myself there, I thought that by placing myself behind the Tagus, I might give the broken armies and people of Spain, if they had patriotism left, an opportunity to assemble round me, and to march forward to the relief of the Capital. That this was my intention is known to the Officers with me who are in my confidence; it is known also to Lord Castlereagh, to whom I had imparted it in one of my late letters. I wished to have my opinion confirmed by yours, which was my reason for addressing you on the 27th; but had you seen the affairs of Spain in a different light, and had you been adverse to the army being committed in the heart of Spain, your opinion upon such a subject would, I may say, certainly have decided me to have altered my intention.

With respect to the determination which I made on the evening of the 18th, upon receiving from Mr. Stuart the account of Castanos's defeat. I should, had you been with me,

have communicated it to you, but should never have thought of asking your advice or opinion; as that determination was founded on circumstances with which you could not be acquainted; and was besides a question merely military of which I should have thought myself the best judge.

At that time the army was divided in three different corps, and could not possibly have been united before the 13th or 14th of this month, before which period there was every reason to believe that it would be attacked by all the force of the enemy; and after Castanos's defeat, I knew of no Spanish army from which it could receive the smallest assistance. The army I commanded was weak from separation, and when collected amounts only to 26,000 men fit for duty. I had been left without any communication with any of the Spanish armies. I expected no assistance from any, and it behoved me to consider the safety of the British troops; I therefore directed Sir David Baird, whose corps would not have been collected at Astorga until the 4th of this month, to fall back on Corunna. I directed General Hope, by forced marches to join me here, where I intended, if I was permitted, to wait his arrival; and I took measures for retiring with him into Portugal, with a view either to defend that frontier, and ultimately retire on Lisbon, or to return to Spain, should any change of affairs there render it eligible.

The resistance made by the people of Madrid has occupied the French, and has prevented any corps from being detached against me. This example of enthusiastic patriotism in the capital, if it holds, may be followed by the most happy effects, if the flame communicates, and the example is followed by the provinces.

There has been no example of any such resistance in any other part of Spain, and though I hope this will produce it, I have neither seen nor heard of such enthusiasm or patriotism elsewhere.—I though I trust it will prove otherwise, I cannot but consider it as doubtful whether the people of Madrid will continue firm when they come to be pressed. If they yield, the whole is gone. I received yesterday a letter from the Junta at Madrid. I have ordered Sir David Baird to march back to Astorga, and I have stopped my preparations for retreat on Portugal. I have put myself in communication with the Marquis of Romana at Leon, and without being able exactly to say in what manner, every thing shall be done for the assistance of Madrid and of the Spanish cause, that can be expected from an army such as I command, I cannot make a direct movement on Madrid, because the passages of the Guadarama and Somosierra are in the hands of the French. Besides, until joined by Sir David Baird, I am much too weak.

I have thought it my duty thus calmly to explain to you the reasons which have and do actuate my conduct, and I wish anxiously, as the King's Minister, to continue upon the most confidential footing with you; and I hope as we have but one interest, the public welfare, though we may occasionally see it in different aspects, that this will not disturb the

harmony that should subsist between us. Fully impressed as I am with these sentiments, I shall abstain from any remark upon the two letters from you delivered to me last night and this morning by—, or on the message which accompanied them.

Copy of a Letter from the Right Hon. J. H. FRERE to Lieut. Gen Sir JOHN MOORE, dated Trixillo, Dec. 2, 1808.

Sir,—After the representations which have been made to you from other quarters, I can hardly hope that a further remonstrance on my part can produce any effect, where high military rank and authority, and the influence of persons whom, I am told, you honour with your private esteem, had been found unavailing.

The advantages which Mr. Stuart possesses in this respect will, I hope, enable him to urge you with the warmth of personal regard, what I may be allowed to state at least with impartiality and candour, towards a person with whom I am no otherwise acquainted than by the honour which he has done me by his correspondence; I mean the immense responsibility which you take upon yourself by adopting, upon a supposed military necessity, a measure which must be followed by the immediate, if not the final ruin of our Ally, and by the indelible disgrace to the County with whose resources you are entrusted.

I am unwilling to enlarge upon a subject in which my feelings must either be stifled or expressed at the risk of offence, which, with such an interest at stake, I should feel unwilling to excite; but thus much I must say, that if the British army had been sent abroad for the express object of doing the utmost possible mischief to the cause of Spain, (with the single exception of not firing a shot against the Spanish troops), they would, according to the measures now announced as about to be taken, have most completely fulfilled their purpose.

That the defence of Galicia should be abandoned, must appear incredible. I am, &c.
(Signed) J. H. FRERE.

QUEBEC, JULY 15, 1809.

It is with no small pleasure that we read in one of the latest London papers, that Lord Erskine, much to the credit of his heart, had brought a bill into Parliament for the protection of animals, from cruel treatment, as well from their owners as from others. In his Lordship's speech on the occasion, he adverts, in a particular manner to those useful and beautiful creatures, horses; and enumerates the different modes of ill usage they frequently labour under, no less to the disgrace of humanity than to all those moral principles by which right is to be distinguished from wrong. His Lordship in decanting on the subject, mentions among other acts of cruelty, those of over running them for bets against time, over driving, overburdening, inhumanly beating, and starving them. In short, his object is to attach cri-

minality to every species of brutal and cruel treatment.

It swith regret we mention that in a country, like this province, whose morals have been so vaunted by a late pamphleteer, such a law would be at least fully as expedient as in England; and we hope and trust that our next house of assembly will be formed of characters whose sole object, will, instead of contentions wrangling, be the good of the province; and that they will not be unmindful of the subject now brought before the public.

PORT OF QUEBEC.
ARRIVED,

11th July, Brig Edward, C. Hewson, from Portsmouth, 8 weeks passage, addressed to Mr Osborne, in ballast.

—Brig Susanna, R. Muffat, from London, 8 weeks passage, addressed to Mr. Jolliffe, cargo Merchandise and a Lamp for the Light House. Passengers, 4 men for a new ship.

—Brig Ardent, J. Davis, from Liverpool, 7 weeks passage, addressed to Hoyle, Henderson & Gibb, cargo salt and goods.

—Brig Beatrix, W. Scarth, from Portsmouth, 9 weeks passage, addressed to Limthorne & Jolliffe, in ballast.

—Brig Elizabeth, W. Pryon, from Portsmouth, 2 months passage, addressed to Monro & Bell, in ballast.

—Brig Rose, J. Houston, from London, 10 weeks passage, addressed to Mr Lymburner, in ballast. Passengers, Mr Robert.

—Schr. Huam, H. Merchant, from Harbour de Grace, N. F. L. three weeks passage, addressed to Mr. Symes, in ballast. Passengers, Mr. Johnson and family.

—Brig Unity, S. Tamlin, from St. John's N. F. L. 25 days passage, addressed to G & W. Hamilton, and Mr. Parnier; cargo Ironware and Coffee.

—Ship Fortune, R. Middleton, from London, 59 days passage, addressed to Mure & Jolliffe, in ballast.

10th Ship Caledonian, T. Boag, from Portsmouth, 50 days passage, addressed to Messrs. Auldjo, Maitland & Co. in ballast.

—Ship Britannia, C. Lamb, from Halifax, 13 days passage, to order, cargo Molasses and ballast. Passengers, Messrs. Wice, Smith, Wilegoose, Martin, & 2 children.

—Brig Stirling, T. Elliot, from Portsmouth, 8 weeks passage, addressed to J. Colman & Co. in ballast.

—Ship Brothers, Wm. Phillips, from Portsmouth, 8 weeks passage, addressed to Wagner & Ritchie, in ballast.

—Brig Mary, G. Venus, from Portsmouth, 2 months passage, addressed to the Factor John Roberts & Co. in ballast.

—Ship Neptune, Wm. Kirkus, from Yarmouth, 6 weeks passage, addressed to Jn. Colman & Co. in ballast.

—Schr. Ameha, T. Briesly, from Barbadoes, 43 days passage, addressed to G. & W. Hamilton, cargo Rum.

LONDON.

GOODHUGH V. MACHINDER.

This was an action of damages for injury of health and trade, incurred by a nuisance. The plaintiff is Keeper of an Eating-House, in Blandford street, Manchester square; and the defendant, a Tallow chandler, residing in an adjoining house. It appeared in evidence that the defendant had lived in the above neighbourhood a number of years, during which he conducted his business of boiling fat and kitchen stuff, to the annoyance of the inhabitants, and particularly the plaintiff, whose wife and children were, on several occasions, nearly suffocated in their beds by the intolerable stench and vapour arising from the gross materials melting in the defendant's coppers at various times; the health of the plaintiff and his family suffered so materially, that it was necessary for them to go into the fields to remove by wholesome air the pernicious effects of the nuisance; nor was the injury confined to his sense of smelling; the shop, which abounded with delicate viands, became deserted; no one could support the effluvia, which was so strong that a trooper, whose appetite could not be affected by any ordinary occurrence, having once dined there, his stomach, though capacious, could not contain the united essence of tallow and roast beef, and he left the house but little better for a dinner he had liberally purchased. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with 50l. damages.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

(From the Dublin Evening Post.)

Melancholy, indeed, is the tragic scene we are about to relate, particularly as it has involved (in a neighbouring county) more than three families in the deepest affliction: in justice to the feelings of the parties, we shall not mention names.

A Gentleman, the youngest son of a benefited Clergyman of high respectability, paid his addresses to a young lady, of genteel family and considerable fortune, residing in the same neighbourhood. Her uncle (under whose guardianship she was unhappily placed) had determined to marry her to what he called *up to rank*, and chose rather to see her splendidly miserable, than made happy with a genteel competency. The lady's tutor was a Physician, who, some time back, took the usual degree, with the most promising hopes of success in his profession—his education polite and classical, added to an amiable disposition, and the most accomplished manners, could not fail of making an impression on the young lady; his conduct towards her testified his high regard, and in a short time he was beloved with equal ardour; insurmountable were the obstacles raised by the uncle, in order to prevent their union—he remonstrated on the impropriety of placing her affections on a person not possessed of one shilling, and who could have no expectations, either now or hereafter, or any paternal fortune; as to the profession, it was one of the very worst, for he might not be called upon a Guinea voyage (as he termed) for years to

come—and in hopes of alienating her regard for her lover, introduced into the family a Major in the Army, and at the same time informed her she was to consider him as her future husband. It seems he did not possess any of those nice feelings of honour and sensibility, which should ever be the characteristic of a soldier. He was told of her predilection for another, which must ever prevent his prevailing upon a heart so completely devoted to Mr. M—, who was then in Scotland, and his arrival daily expected. This candid appeal had no effect; as he had the uncle's consent, he considered there was no other obstacle remaining. In vain did this amiable young lady, bathed in tears, endeavour to dissuade her uncle from his cruel purpose. In fine, the wedding day was appointed, the Clergyman arrived, and with silent suffering composure, she allowed the fatal ceremony to be performed. The uncle, was soon convinced of his inhumanity—she had taken, in the presence of her own maid, a cup of tea mixed, as it appeared afterwards, with a considerable quantity of arsenic. She said it was the most delicious draught she had ever taken. Towards the close of the evening she got much indisposed, and in a few hours after breathed her last. On her dressing table was found the following letter:—

"Tis over, and by the time you receive this, I shall be no more; yet the only hour that I can call my own, I give to you, the only hour that the hand of Death has not a right to interrupt. Should I live, I tremble to think what a husband's rage might have inflicted, when he should find (instead of the happiness he expected) a cold and indifferent heart. Surely it was impossible for two masters to share my affection—had I survived, you would feel that you had robbed me of, what not all my fortune could purchase, or the world have power to bestow. Ever since I was taught to form a wish, it was that of being a tender wife and happy mother. From the time I could associate an idea, I looked upon matrimony as the source from which we were to derive finished happiness or accumulated misery. Under this idea, alas! what delusive visions of felicity did not the accomplished mind and literary taste of Mr. —once give me leave to form, such as no turn of fortune can again recall. But what am I saying, and to whom—to him who has robbed me of my peace and of my life. Can he now dry up those tears which he himself has caused to flow; or can he heal those wounds which he has so deeply inflicted? But the worst is past, all the passions that have distracted me since I received your unfeeling mandate, to forget and be faithful to him on whom my heart doated, are hushed, and what little spirit remains, will soon give way to the Supreme Directory of all!"

She was in her 20th year! To the beauty of her form, and the excellence of her natural disposition, a parent equally indulgent and attentive (who died two years since) had done the fullest justice. To accomplish her manners, and cultivate her mind, every endeavour had been used, and they had been attended with

success. Few young ladies attracted more admiration: none ever felt it less. She died when every tongue was eloquent of her virtues, when every hope was ripening to reward them.

At the Assizes for Shropshire, a cause was tried, Jones vs. Owen, Esq.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for the seduction of his daughter, and the defendant had pleaded, first he was not guilty, and also that he had leave and licence from the plaintiff to debauch his daughter. Mr. Dauncey, in a most eloquent speech, commented on the most infamous plea set up by the defendant, and stated to the Jury that the plaintiff had been an innkeeper at Market Drayton, and that the defendant was at the time a lieutenant in the 16th Light Dragoons. The seduction was fully proved by the plaintiff's daughter, a very interesting girl, her brother, and the Rev. Mr. Atcherly, the latter of whom stated, that the daughter had always conducted herself in a very becoming and virtuous manner, and that she was the last woman whose chastity he would have suspected. The Judge, in summing up, stated, that the plea of the defendant was one of the most infamous and audacious he had ever seen on a record, and that it greatly aggravated the case. The Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, *One Thousand Pounds*.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.—Upon opening the body of a man who died in Guy's Hospital a few days since, 18 or 19 large clasp knives, such as are used by sailors, were found in the stomach and intestine. The hafts of them were entirely decomposed, and the iron work partly so. The account given by himself was, that several years ago he had swallowed six of his messmates knives, in a drunken frolic, and that feeling no immediate bad consequence, he had on two subsequent occasions, swallowed 12 or 13 more. For these two years past he had applied, at frequent intervals, for admission into various hospitals, and he was uniformly dismissed as an impostor, upon telling his strange story. He was received into Guy's only a few weeks ago, after having been stripped and minutely examined by Dr. Babington and Mr. Asley Cooper.

STATEMENT of the FRENCH ARMIES in SPAIN

It has been said that the numbers of the French in Spain have been exaggerated. We shall most truly rejoice to have it ascertained that our information is untrue; but we have taken pains to verify that account.

According to our information there were in the Western Pyrenees, at the time that Joseph the Usurper retreated from Madrid.

There were in the Eastern Pyrenees, that in Figueras, Belgarde, Monjuie, &c. &c. about

There marched through Paris from Germany between the 15th and 30th September, the Corps of Ney and Victor

There passed through Dijon at the same time, the Corps of Le-

About the middle of October there arrived at Bayonne, from Italy, the Division of Sebastiani

There had also arrived a body of Dutch troops

Bonaparte brought with him a part of his Imperial Guard, estimated at

The late Bulletins have announced the arrival in Catalonia of St. Cyr's Corps, from Italy, together with some regiments of the Confederation of the Rhine, estimated at

To which are to be added the 5th and 8th Corps, (those of Soult and Mortier,) which are announced to have passed the Bidassoa

And the remains of Junot's army which by our account was 15,000 men, but it is stated in the Spanish Papers at only

In all

The greatest part of this force Bonaparte had marched from 1000 to 1400 miles distance.

Of all things, his Commissariat, is regarded as the most important in the French army. Our readers will observe, that all Napoleon's Princes, Dukes, and Peers, the man upon whom he has conferred the most splendid estate is Bessier, whom he has created Prince of Neufchâtel. To him, more than to any one of his Marshals, he owes the career of his victories—for to him is owing the arrangement and distribution of the stores and provisions, without which no gallantry and no skill can be effective. The details of this department (that of the Quarter-Master General) are reduced to a simplicity which deserves imitation. The wonder it has produced have been displayed in every country which Napoleon has over-run—for every where have his troops been well supplied—and by the same means. He has not trusted for a supply of bread, for instance, to the scene of action. That is carried with him, and it is prepared in a way which preserves from the changes incident to that which is composed originally of base material, or which for the profit of the Commissary, is but half baked in the camp. He has no rival candidate for the supply of provisions and stores—no advertising for ten thousand pair of shoon or blankets this day, and ten thousand to-morrow—no tenders are called for, concealing the quantity of the material wanted; by which rival Contractors are set to work to buy up against one another, and thereby enhance the price in the market. No publication is made of the necessities of his Government; but for every individual article he has but one single buyer, or furnisher; and he is under a real responsibility, because the slightest detection of fraud subjects him to a Court Martial, whose sentence is instantaneous and irrevocable. The whole process of their supply is therefore carried on with an inspection the most rigorous; and the resources of chemistry are brought in aid of the service. Whatever shall best tend to sustain life with the easiest carriage—the least susceptible of changes by heat or moisture

Men.

42,000

15,000

46,000

23,000

the soonest prepared—and the least likely to border the stomach—it is the business of the scientific part of the Commissariat to provide, both for man and horse.

Accordingly, for six months before the arrival of the French armies in Spain, a regulation of Bakers was made at Bayonne to make biscuits, because they may be kept for length of time; and the fortress of Pampeluna is his general depot for them and other stores. Even for the horse, the barley meal, husk and all, are ground down and baked in the form of coarse cake, to prevent fermentation; and this, by being steeped, not only corrects the water which the horse drinks, but by habit the animal eats it in the field. The biscuits for the men, in the same manner, boiled up with portable soup, give nourishment to the soldier, at the same time that the food is light, easy of digestion, and does not subject him to dyspepsia. It would be truly desirable to have the French mode of supplying their armies clearly explained.

The brave Tyrolians, emulating the zeal and the impatience of the troops of his IMPERIAL MAJESTY, have anticipated the moment of their deliverance.—The following report, bearing date Inspruck, April 15, affords abundant proof that a very few days were sufficient for the Tyrol Volunteers to rescue their country from the presence of the Bavarian and French troops, and to return to their allegiance to their ancient Master:—

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL TANKERSON TO HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY.

Dated Inspruck, April 15, 1808.

"SIR,—I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to make known to your Imperial Majesty the testimonies of bravery and fidelity which former subjects of your Majesty have displayed, in proof of their attachment to your august House.

"The brave Tyrolians, driven to despair by the extinction of their Constitution, which had been preserved entire and inviolate under the dominion of your Majesty and that of your august ancestors, took up arms on the 10th inst, attacked the Bavarian troops at Stergingen, at Inspruck, at Hall, and at the convent of St. Charles, and after having killed or wounded more than 500 of the enemy compelled them to surrender and capitulate. On the 12th, a body of about 300 men, composed of French and Bavarian troops, presented themselves before Wildau, near Inspruck; sustained a similar defeat to that of the former, and a reinforcement of French troops which came up on the 13th did not meet with a better fate.

"As prisoners are continually coming in, I am not as yet enabled to ascertain the number of them with precision: but there has already been brought in, and sent on their way to Salzburg the French General BISSON; several officers of the staff; from 3,000 to 4,000 men of different descriptions, artillery, cavalry, light infantry, &c; and likewise the Bavarian General Kunkel, Col. Dittfort, two Lieutenant-Colonels, two Majors, about 20 Officers, and above 20,000 Bavarian troops.

"The loss of the enemy, in cannon, colors,

muskets, and money, is not yet exactly ascertained, because the peasants, in the enthusiasm of victory, have, not yet brought in several articles of which they took possession.

"A considerable number of prisoners are brought in every other moment, who have been dispersed in the different attacks.

"I can say nothing of the bravery of the inhabitants, which must not sink below the reality. Suffice it to alledge, as proofs of their valor and intrepidity, and determination, that they did not hesitate to attack in the open plain 200 Bavarian troopers, whom they dismounted and compelled to surrender; in fine, that they rushed in upon the enemy's cannon, of which they made themselves masters.

"Their rallying signal was the sacred name of your MAJESTY, and far from fearing to brave death for the sake of their rightful Sovereign, they considered it only as the reward of their valor and of their devotion to the cause of their country.

"On the 9th, at noon, I received from Lieut. Gen. Baron Jelachich orders to advance towards the Tyrol, across the mountains of the Salzburg territory, shaping my march by the Billerthal. My detachment consisted of a division of the regiment of infantry of Devaux, a battalion of the chasseurs of Salzburg, the information of which is not yet complete; and of the first division of the 2d battalion of the Landwehr of Salzburg.

"Although we made a double march every day, we arrived only in time to admire the victory of the brave Tyrolians, and to behold the great number of prisoners who bore witness to the intrepidity and decision of the attack.

"We were received with enthusiasm, and our march from the frontier hitherto wore the aspect of a triumph. Our warriors were deeply affected with the demonstrations of joy of all ages and sexes, who hastened to meet us, and with the uninterrupted cries of "Long live our good Emperor FRANCIS!"—Our emotions were wound up to a pitch on beholding a great number of the defenders of the country, who had armed themselves with every sort of weapon they could lay hold of, and who pressed forward towards Inspruck, in order to put themselves in an attitude to encounter a fresh column of the enemy, which were said to be approaching. Every feeling of exultation had reached the utmost pitch. The sound of the bells mingled with the discharge of artillery and musketry, and with the joyous acclamations of our youthful warriors.

"It was an affecting spectacle to see hastening around us men of extreme old age, and youths of 12 years, armed with whatever had fallen into their hands, and displaying before our eyes the trophies they had won from the enemy.

"They flatter themselves (and I have only to repeat their promise) to be able to present to your MAJESTY five or six thousand prisoners as a pledge of their fidelity and attachment.

"I feel it my duty above all to recommend to your MAJESTY's imperial benevolence Mr. Steiner, an Inn keeper at Hall. He has well deserved this distinction, not only by organizing the insurrection of the country, but also

by directing with equal judgment and zeal the three attacks, in which the Tyrolians were happy enough to lose only 25 men.

"Thirty thousand florins of public money have been stopped which were coming from Munich, and which were seized at Imbs. We are not yet enabled to state the amount of the other sums of public money of which we have taken possession.

"As in consequence of these advantages the functions of the Bavarian Authorities have ceased, I thought it indispensable to establish a provisional police, to maintain the stability of internal tranquillity.

(Signed) "TANKERSON," &c,

LATE FROM PORTUGAL.

BOSTON, June 29.—By the arrival, yesterday, of the brig Favorite, capt. Stacey, 37 days from Lisbon, we have been favored with papers of that city to the 16th of May. They speak favorably of the state of the English and Portuguese troops—that they had been so greatly increased and disciplined as to afford the strongest assurance of safety to the inhabitants;—that business had revived; and public houses again opened for the amusement and accommodation of the public; that the theatre was opened, on the 14th May, for the first time since the departure of the prince Regent. Of the military operations of the armies and other information, the following sketch from the latest date will furnish examples:—

"LISBON, May 16.—By a vessel which sailed from Oporto for Brazil, and which has been obliged to enter the Tagus, we are assured that the French have retired from Amarante, to take a position on the Douero. In a few days we expect to give the details of an action, which cannot fail to take place.—The captain of the same brig reports, that the province of Galicia had recovered its liberty; that the French are shut up in the fort of Corunna, and that the troops of Romana surround them, and that there is no doubt that they will be obliged to surrender in a few days.

"Copy of a dispatch from general Bressford, to his excellency Pereira Forja.

"I have the honor to communicate to your excellency, that on the 9th of May I had caused a detachment to advance to take a favorable position between Avarama and Mezao Frio, which are occupied by the French, having met with no other enemy than a small detachment who fled. I had an opportunity of placing 4 pieces of cannon in an excellent position, I ordered a constant fire upon the division of the enemy, who at the end of two hours beat a retreat in great disorder. Major Harding, whom I had sent to observe the effect of this fire, reports to have seen the French army carry off 5 waggons of wounded. Their force consisted of 2500 infantry and 500 cavalry, commanded by general Loison. I have ordered a reinforcement, commanded by the general Francisco de Silveira to keep this position, and to cut off the communication between Amarante and Mezao Frio. The conduct of the enemy was horrible, having burnt all the villages and huts in his retreat.

(Signed) BERESFORD.

Copy of a Letter from his excellency M. Villiers, minister of his Britannic majesty, to his excellency Pereira Forgas, May 11th.

"I have this instant received the news that the troops commanded by sir Arthur Wellesley have completely beaten the French to the number of 4000. The 16th Portuguese regiment distinguished themselves. We have obliged the enemy to abandon their positions."

QUEBEC, JULY 17, 1809.

London papers, since our last, have been received to the 2nd of May, and letters somewhat later; by which it appears, from French accounts that Bonaparte had made a forward movement and marched through Vienna; that Russia had recalled her subjects from the Austrian dominions, and declared in favor of France; that an insurrection had taken place in Prussia in favor of Austria, but that the King had sent troops for the purpose of keeping the peace. That the troops did not march at a very quick step we may venture to suppose without running any very great hazard of error. It is further said that the disposition of the German people continues firm in favor of Austria, however their sovereigns may be disposed.

A purpose of moving forward is indicated in Bonaparte's fourth bulletin, where he talks of removing his head quarters from Brannau to Ried. To march to Vienna was considered as a natural consequence. But these movements are not thought of any great importance, as the leaving the Archduke in the rear of the French army is looked on to be a tended with great risk, unless the armies of Davoust and Bernadotte are sufficient to employ the whole of the Archduke's force. If not, we see nothing to prevent the Archduke's marching to, and making a diversion in Paris, if he be so disposed.

The emperor Francis has lately published a manifesto, in which he details the faithless, the treacherous, the encroaching, the contemptuous and perpetually menacing behaviour of Bonaparte, towards Austria; evincing that nothing but an effort, on the part of the latter, could save her from being engulfed in the ambitious and dominating projects of the tyrant of Europe.

We have seen a letter from Halifax to a gentleman in this town, dated the 27th ult. saying that on the preceding evening, a vessel had arrived from Liverpool, bringing the intelligence that the Russian army had deposed their emperor Alexander, and had declared themselves in favor of G. Britain. Now, though we do not require implicit confidence to be given to this account, yet we will venture to say that there is nothing improbable in any circumstance attending it. The silence of our latest direct advices, on this head, by no means contradicts it, as those advices do not exceed the 25th of May, though the vessel bringing them did not sail from Yarmouth, until about the 1st of June; but Yarmouth is in the Isle of Wight, out of the way of late intelligence. Now we very well know that the Liverpool merchants are at uncommon pains to have early intelligence. They keep blood horses for the purpose, by which they get news six hours before the arrival of the post. A vessel might very well arrive at Halifax on the 17th of June, which left Liverpool on the 3d to the 6th of that month. Hence it is clear that they ought at Halifax, have later intelligence than us, by some days. Now as to the events of the dethronement of Alexander, and declaration of the army in favor of England, it is unquestionable that Alexander, in joining France, was acting against the interest of Russia; and as to

sudden depositions and revolutions in those arbitrary countries, they are no more than what every day's experience teaches us to view as events in the common course of things. In short, nothing presents a more rapid picture of the changes and chances of this mortal life, than a scene of European warfare.

The english papers confirm the news of the retaking of Oporto, from the French; and of Sir A. Wellesley's obtaining a complete victory over the army of Soult, who lost the whole of his cannon. It is said that the British cavalry rode right over the French. The only officer of any rank wounded, on our side, is Lord Paget, who received a musket ball in the arm. But we well know that his lordship's connection with Lady Wellesley has rendered him desperate; and that he braves death even in the cannon's mouth. He was lately cast in £20,000 damages, in a crim. con. action against him, brought at the suit of her ladyship's husband. He has been also twice challenged by her brother, whom he refused to fight, declaring that he was determined to live for her ladyship; who had taken refuge with him. In consequence of some reproaches from her husband, she walked from home, took a hackney coach and placed herself under his lordship's protection.

DIED] at Masquinonge, on the 9th instant. Mrs. Sarah Stilson, of this City. Her remains were interred at three Rivers, on the 11th inst.

ARRIVALS Continued from page 227.

- 13th Brig Friendship, Scott, from Greenock, 53 days, to Messrs Mure & Co. Passengers Messrs. R. Forrester, David Mure, Allan McPherson and Thos. Vivens and family.
- Providence Success, Smith, from Portsmouth, 60 days to Mr. H. Osborne, in ballast.
- Monte Video, Seaton, from Portsmouth, 57 days to Messrs. Atkinson & Co. in ballast.
- Schr. Neptune, Duhamel, from St. John's N. F. L. 15 days, to Messrs J. Coltman & Co. in ballast.

THE Subscriber requests all those who have accounts against him to send them to the London Coffee House, that they may be examined and paid, as he is about to leave this Province for a few Months. He has a Hand some straw berry Colour'd Mare to dispose of (only Seven Years old) Should any person be inclined to purchase her, also a set of Harness very little worse for use.

Lower-Town, Quebec, JOSEPH CRAVEN.

BY AUCTION.

WILL BE SOLD by THOMAS CARY, at his Auction Room in St. Louis Street, on Tuesday the 18th inst. at.

A Quantity of Household furniture, Merchandize, Parcel White Iron, Tea, Pistols, Four Horses, and a variety of other articles:—and on Wednesday the 19th inst. at St. Roch House, lately occupied by the Lord Bishop, A quantity of valuable Furniture, belonging to Capt. Mc'Donnell of the Royal Veterans, some New Hay, and other articles. The Sale to begin each day precisely at one o'clock.

QUEBEC, 17th July 1809.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold, at THOMAS AYLWIN'S Auction Room, on TUESDAY next the 18th July, at one o'clock.

EIGHT Casks fresh distilled, a bales white cloths, 2 casks Military shoes, muslins, dimities, threads, calligoes, &c. &c.—Also, for account of the underwriters several bales damaged Goods. Quebec, 13th July, 1809.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, By THOMAS AYLWIN, on Saturday next the 22d instant at Mrs. Wiseman's House in the Lower Town nearly opposite the Neptune Inn, precisely at one o'clock.

AL her HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE consisting of Feather beds and bedsteads, bodices, sheets, blankets, bureaus, tables, chairs, and crockery ware, looking glasses, sofas, and single stoves, stove pipes, &c. &c. Quebec, 13th July, 1809.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold on FRIDAY next the 21st inst. at Mr. SYMES'S stores on the QUEEN'S Wharf positively without reserve.

THIRTEEN Bales broad Cloths, chiefly Blue, Olive and Mixt Colors, and of a quality well adapted for this market.

AND afterwards at the Subscribers Auction Room, a general assortment of dry Goods, 2 quarter Cask LP Teneiffe Wine, 7 Casks bottled Burton Ale &c.

ALSO for Account of the Underwriters part of a 7 Inch Hawser, and 100 boxes Straw Bonnets and Trimmings.

Sale to begin at Mr. Symes's Store on the Queen's Wharf precisely at one o'clock. JONES & WHITE, A. & B. Quebec, 14th July, 1809.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold on TUESDAY the 25th Instant at JONES WHITE'S Auction Room.

An extensive assortment of dry Goods, Groceries and Liquors. Sale to begin at one o'clock. Quebec, 17th July 1809.

SUP. FINE IRISH LINEN.

ONE box fine Irish Linen, Bedtick, new composition Pestle and Mortars, Blank Books plain and rul'd, Brushes of all kinds, Paint Brushes, Ground do. assort'd, Paints and Oil, Turpentine, Looking Glasses, a pair Concave and Convex Mirrors 12 inches Diameter, Mathematical Instruments. Just received and for sale by the subscriber.

MICH. CLOUET.

Quebec, 17th July, 1809.

M. C. requests all those who are indebted to him to pay their accounts immediately, otherwise he will be under the necessity of having recourse to the law to Compel payment, being resolved to sell no more on credit.

FOR ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND.

THE Brig Unity, SAMUEL JAMLIN Master, will sail about the end of the ensuing week having the principal part of her Cargo engaged.—For Freight or Passage apply to

JOHN PALMER.

QUEBEC, 15th July, 1809.

FOR SALE.

By the Subscribers, at their Store Mountain-Street,

AN extensive assortment of Broad and Narrow Woolen Cloths, from 22 to 25 per yard.
 2 Bales of Jackets, Trowsers, Great Coats; Mts. & Guernsey Jackets.
 100 Doz. pairs strong Woolen Stockings.
 20 Doz. pairs lambs wool ditto—very fine.
 20 Doz. pairs Cotton ditto.
 20 Doz. pairs Womens' woolen ditto.
 1 Small Bale superfine Tartan.
 2 Bales bed Tick.
 An assortment of Sail Cloth, Oznaburgs, & Dowlas
 1 Cask strong Shoes,
 3 Boxes Coloured Threads.
 4 Boxes Stationary.
 2 Boxes Hardware
 An assortment of Bar, Nail, Rod & Hoop Iron.
CHRISTIE BAIRD & Co.
 QUEBEC, 17th July, 1809

A VENDRE,

Par les Sous-signés, à leur magasin, rue de la montagne.

UN assortiment étendu de draps large et étroit depuis 2/9 à 2/5 la verge.
 2 balots de gillettes, grandes culottes, redingotes, mitaines et chemises de Guernsey.
 100 douz. de bas forts de laine,
 20 douz. ditto de laine d'agneau bien fine
 20 douz. ditto de coton,
 20 douz. ditto de laine pour femmes,
 1 petit balot de Tartan superfine,
 2 balots de coutil,
 Un assortiment de toile à voile, Oznaburgh et molaix,
 1 quart de souliers forts,
 3 boîtes de fil de couleur,
 4 caisses de papèterie,
 2 ditto de clincaillerie,
 Un assortiment de fer en barres, à cloux, vergettes et cercles.

CHRISTIE BAIRD & Co.

Quebec, 17 Juillet, 1809

WANTED TO CHARTER

A GOOD Vessel of 150 to 180 Tons measurement to load for Clyde.

Apply to

IRVINE MACNAUGHT & Co.

Quebec, 15th July 1809.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, at the Subscribers Auction Room, on SATURDAY next the 22d inst.

AN assortment of dry Goods—lately arrived, consisting of Calicoes, Shawls, Brown Holland, Bed Tick, Corduroys, Jeanets, striped Cotton, Cotton Check, & a variety of other articles.

ALSO

A few Hhd. Glassware, Viz Tumblers, Wine Glasses, Decanters, &c. &c.

The sale will begin precisely at one o'clock,

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 17th July, 1809.

FOR SALE

A quantity of U. Canada Flour now landing Apply to
WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.
 Quebec, 17th July 1809.

A CLERK'S PLACE WANTED.

A YOUNG man, 22 years of age, of respectable connections, wishes to engage as a clerk to a good mercantile house, either in Quebec or Montreal. He was bred in the manufacturing line, is a judge of goods, and is qualified for the counting house. He can be well recommended for honesty, sobriety, and assiduity. Enquire of the Editor.

Quebec, 17th July, 1809.

CHAPAIS AND DAME,

HAVE FOR SALE,

At No. 9. St. Roch Street, St. Roch Suburbs

100 Barrels Shad,

100 Ditto Herrings,

Sardines, a few Smoked Shad, &c. &c.

QUEBEC, 17th July, 1809.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber being duly elected Curator to the Estate of Mr. JOHN HAY, Son and Legatee of the late Mr. John Hay of this City, Merchant, an absentee from this Province—advertises all persons who are indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment; otherwise the Claims against them will be prosecuted for, according to law.

LEWIS DAME.

QUEBEC July 3, 1809

VESSELS FOR CHARTER.

From MONTREAL, to Liverpool, Clyde or Ireland.



THE Brig MARTIN, Christopher Beil, master, burthen, per register, 180 tons.

From QUEBEC to Newcastle or London.



THE Brig UNITY, Lawson Dunn, master, well adapted for a lumber cargo—158 tons, per register. Apply to

HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB,
 No. 22, St. Peter's Street.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE, a few bales of fine and superfine Woollens, fit for the United States market, at very reduced prices—being bought before the advance on Woollens.—10th July, 1809.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

A few Pipes of real Cognac Brandy, if applied for soon,
 Muscovado Sugar,
 Fine Jamaica Coffee,
 Trinidad Molasses,
 White Virgin Wax,
 Yellow Bees Wax,
 Two Church Bells, 290 and 195lbs.
 Prime Pork,
 Fine Velvet Corks.

A few Tons large size Lignum Vitae,
 Patent Japan Liquid Blacking in Casks,
 Pipes, Iron, &c. **LS. DELAMARE.**

Quebec, 3d July, 1809.

FOR SALE BY Wm. HENDERSON & Co.

POT Ashes, Staves, Pine and Oak Timber, 3,000 minots excellent Wheat, a small quantity of Oats, Peas and Flaxseed. Also—a general assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Cloths, Flannels, Calicoes, Shawls, Thicksets, Fusians, Jeanets, black Velvet, silk Chambrays, Imitation Russia Sheetng, sewing Silks, &c. &c.

Quebec, 12th June, 1809.

FREIGHT WANTED TO LIVERPOOL,

FOR 6 to 8000 Bushels of Wheat. Apply to
JOHN COLTMAN & Co.
 Quebec, 10th July, 1809.



LOST,

FROM the Brig Cumberland, lying at Wolfe's Cove, a clinch built BOAT, about 16 feet long and 6 feet broad, painted black, with a small white and yellow streak on her sides; and the name of Richard Hunter on the inside of the stern. Whoever will produce said Boat to Wilson, Robertson & Co. or give information where she can be found, will be handsomely rewarded.

Quebec, 10th July 1809.

LONDON, 28TH APRIL, 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WHETHERAS by an order of the High Court of Chancery in England, made in a cause Crab against Lane—it is referred to John Springett Esq. one of the Masters of the said Court; to enquire and state to the Court, whether WILLIAM CRESEY, late of Torrington in the County of Norfolk Husbandman, is living or deceased; and if dead, when he died—and whether he left any Issue—and whether he died Intestate or having made a Will. And when the said William Cressey was last heard of, and where he then was, the said William Cressey, if living or if Dead. All Persons claiming to be Issue of the said William Cressey, or claiming any Benefit under any Will made by him, are forthwith to come in and Prove their claims, before the said Master at his Chambers in Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London.

It is believed that the said William Cressey went to some part of North America, about twenty years ago.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having occasion for the whole of the Beach from Pointe à Piseau to Mr Osborne's Timber ground, and also at Wolfe's Cove, cannot permit any Rafts to be landed there but such as are deliverable to them. All others will be subject to the charge of 20s. per Crib, as fixed by Law, for every twenty-four hours they remain, which will be exacted;

No person whatever has any right to sell or deliver timber or lumber of any kind on the above mentioned beach, but the subscribers or their Agent, Mr. DANIEL GRANT, residing there, and the Cutlers are to deliver none thence but by their leave on pain of personal responsibility—Experience renders it necessary for the subscribers also to caution purchasers against receiving Lumber from their Timber ground without previous application to themselves or Agent

MURE & JOLLIFFE.

JOHN MURE & Co.

LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE.

Quebec, 5th July, 1809.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE LOWER TOWN OF QUEBEC.

GENTLEMEN,

I TAKE an early opportunity of once more offering you my services, to represent you in the ensuing Provincial Parliament; and to solicit your votes and interests, in my favour, at the next General Election. At a future day I shall address you more at large, and in the mean time I remain,

Gentlemen,

Your obliged humble servt.
JOHN JONES.

Quebec, 9th June, 1809.

TO THE FREE ELECTORS OF THE LOWER TOWN OF QUEBEC,

GENTLEMEN,

EMBOLDENED, by the expressed wishes of a number of my fellow citizens, I now come forward, to offer myself a Candidate for the honor of becoming one of your Representatives, in the next House of Assembly—and, humbly to solicit your suffrages and support, at the ensuing General Election.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen and Fellow Citizens,

Your most obedient and

Very humble servant,

Quebec, June 8, 1809. JAMES IRVINE.

AUX LIBRES ELECTEURS DE LA BASSE VILLE DE QUEBEC.

MESSIEURS,

ENCOURAGÉ par les desirs, que m'a témoignés un grand nombre de mes concitoyens, je viens en avant, m'offrir comme Candidat, pour avoir l'honneur de devenir un de vos représentans dans la prochaine Chambre d'Assemblée, et je sollicite humblement vos suffrages et votre protection à la prochaine Election Générale.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,

Messieurs et Concitoyens,

Votre très obéissant et très

Humble Serviteur.

Québec, le 8 Juin, 1809. JAMES IRVINE.

JUST arrived and for Sale at the Subscriber's

Stores—

36 Chests Tea,

4 Hhds Refined Sugar,

10 Boxes Bloom Raisins,

4 do. Mafrael do.

6 Chests Turkey Figs,

4 do. French Plumds.

—ALSO—

Woolens, Printed Cottons, Thickets, velvets, Striped Cottons, Quiltings, Dimities, Nankens, Hosiery, Shirts, Pistoles, Looking Glasses, Blacking, Flints, and a number of other articles.

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 30, July, 1809.

N. B. A number of Coils, assorted Cordage, arrived in Albion, from Dundee.

W. H. & Co.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 70 Chaldrons Scotch Coals, just landing from the Brigs Robert and Hero. Apply to WILSON, ROBER SOX & Co. Who have on hand a general Assortment of Dry Goods, which they will dispose of cheap for cash or a short credit.

Quebec, 5th June, 1809

THE SUBSCRIBERS have for sale, the following goods, which they offer on liberal terms, for cash only, viz.—

Best L. P. O. Madeira Wine, in Pipes, Hhds.

and Quarter Casks,

Strong and high flavored Rotterdam Gin,

A few Gallons Mountain Malaga,

Leeward Island Rum,

A very general assortment of Cordage, new and twice laid,

Nails of all sorts and sizes, 3

Flat, half flat and sheet Iron.

German Blister and Crowley Steel,

with an extensive assortment of manufactured goods from Manchester, Leeds, Sheffield, Nottingham, Birmingham, and Staffordshire.—ALSO a few thousand Minots Liverpool Salt.

G. & W. HAMILTON,

Quebec, 3d July, 1809.

JOS FLOWER & NICHOLAS NEWBERRY HAVE FOR SALE.—

A few Pieces real Rotterdam Geneva of prime quality, of last year's impostation,

Port and Madeira Wines,

French Brandy,

Jamaica Spirits,

Vinegar, superfine Mustard and Pickles,

Double refined Sugar,

Paints of various colours,

Anchors from 2 to 19 cwt. 4

Cordage of various sizes,

Assorted Bar Iron,

Sheet and Plate do.

Deck, and from 6 to 20d. Nails,

Canada Seythes,

Plow and Timber Chains with Staples,

Crow Bars,

Crown Glass, 9½ by 8½ and 8½ by 7½.

Quebec, 26th June, 1809.

DAVID ANDERSON & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE,

Corderoys,

Woolens assorted,

Thicksets,

Hats, silk and common,

Velvets,

Linen,

Quiltings,

Iron,

Calicoes,

Nails,

Landkerchiefs,

Knops,

Nankens,

Whining,

Cotton Hoes,

Earthenware,

Ferrets &c.

Blackware,

Velvet Ribbons

Cordage twice laid,

Tapes &c.

Bottles,

Cambrie Muslins,

Flint Glassware,

Umbrellas,

Coppers.

ALSO,

Cheese, Raisins, Currants, Brandy, and best London particular Madeira Wine, a few pipes of which are old and of a very superior quality.

The whole is a consignment which will be sold very low, in order to effect immediate sales.

Quebec, 31st June, 1809.

ON SALE.

CLOTHS of every description with a most extensive supply of Flannels and Blankets. Apply to the Subscriber at the Leeds & Rochdale Commission Warehouse, Upper Town.

THOMAS PLACE.

Quebec, 3d July, 1809.

FOR SALE.

THREE thousand minots of wheat, A few hundred bushels flax seed and peas. A new 10 inch cable 120 fathom. Apply to JACOB FOZER. Quebec 19th June 1809.

FOR SALE.

40 M. feet Pine Timber, 20 do. feet Oak do. 20 do. Standard Staves.

Apply to

GEORGE SYMES.

Quebec, 29th May, 1809.

"His mother Goddess, with her hands divine, Had form'd his curling locks, and made his temples shine;

And given his rolling eyes a sparkling glare, And breath'd a youthful vigour on his face: Like polish'd ivory, beautiful to behold, Or Parian marble, when enchas'd in gold, Thus radiant from the circling cloud he broke."

SHE has sent to THOMSON'S Shop (well known for low prices) a much superior, genuine, elegant, and fashionable assortment of Goods than ever was before in this country; consisting of Alfred's Royal Composition for taking off superfluous hair; Naples, Jasmine, Violet, Vegetable, Castile, Amber, Coventry, Musk, Cream and Windsor Soap; Gulland's Lotion, Milk of Roses, a most elegant assortment of Shoes and Gloves, Straw Hats and Bonnets, Cambrics and Muslins, most fashionable Trimmings for Dresses, Ribbons, Wreaths, Flowers, Silk Purses, patent Garters, Tooth Brushes, Tooth Powders; Lavender, Honey, Orange flower, Elder flower, Arquebusade, and Rose Waters; Essences, Aromatic Spirit of Vinegar, neat Smelling Bottles for ditto, Essence of Peppermint, Pink Dye, Cephalic Snuff, Anderson's Pills, Hooper's ditto, Tincture of Bark, Salts of Lemon, Paragoric and Peppermint Lozenges, refined Liqueur Court, Plaster, Ap. de. loc, Camomile Drops, Day & Martin's Blacking, 2s. per bottle; patent Shoe Brushes, carpet, table, and plate ditto; a grand assortment of gentlemen and ladies' Wigs and ornamental Hair, fashionable Combs for ditto, fancy Walking Sticks and Strings for ditto, Turkey Liquid for Ladies' Shoes, Japan Ink, Ink Powder, Wafers, India Glue, Pen knives, Scissors.

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

Quebec, 15th May, 1809.

TO LET,

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

THOMAS AYLWIN.

Quebec, 17th April, 1809.

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