

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

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

[VOL. V.]

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1809.

[No. 30.]

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

A QUANTITY of MANCHESTER Goods—consisting of Calicoes, Ginghams, Velveteens, Thicksets, Umbrellas, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Silk Thread and Twist, black and white 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, INDIA 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, Fryng Pans, Vices, Anvils, Crowley and Blistered STEEL, Ox and Trace CHAINS—Chingling, case, plank and covering NAILS—deck and spike NAILS; Seythes, 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, bats 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° 29, 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 Shammy Gloves, fashionable Gown patterns, silk Shawls, Modes, Satins and Sarsenets—Loaf and Muscovado Sugar, Hyson, Souchong, Twankay, and Green Tea, Cloves, Nutmegs, Icinglass, Mace, Orange and Lemon Peel, Arrow Root, Barley and Rice, Sago, long, white, black and Cayenne Pepper, Mustard and Mustard Seed, Corriander and Anni Seed, Jordan and Bitter Almonds, Sun and Muscatel Raisins, Figs and Prunes, Lemon Juice, Vinegar, best sweet Oil, Ketchup, Soy, essence of Anchovies, Anchovies and West India Pickles—Foolscap, Por, 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 settles 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.

JUST arrived and will be Sold at Thomson's Shop, a large assortment of Confectionary, consisting of Preserved Cherries, Jellies, Raspberry Jam, Clear Lake &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.

WANTED, A WOMAN, French, 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. MILLS, at Madam Morjéau'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, picoté, 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 récompense de vingt guinées et à proportion de cette somme pour un ou plus des dits défecteurs, en s'adressant au Capitaine abord le dit Navire, à Mr Robert Mills chez les Demoiselles Morjéau, ou à Messrs. David Anderson et Compagnie.

Les dits défecteurs sont apprentifs, quiconque les retirera et aucun Cahaine ou autre qui les recevra abord aucun vaisseau fera traité avec la dernière rigueur de la loi. Si les dits apprentifs 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.)

ON THE CAUSE AND PROBABLE RESULTS
OF THE AUSTRIAN WAR.

It is not as yet precisely ascertained whether hostilities have commenced between France and Austria. This point, however, is comparatively of very little importance. Whether the blow has been already struck, or is in momentary preparation is of very little consequence. The hostile disposition is every thing. It is stated in a Paper considered almost as official, that the French armies have been gradually surrounding the Austrian frontier, and have taken positions which could have no other object than Austria. The author, or at least the reputed author of this important Paper, is Mr. Genz, a name which Europe has learned to revere, and which potency will place in the first rank of the defenders of Europe. It would be an injustice to pass over such a name with the mere indifference of a cursory mention. If Prussia had listened to the warnings of Genz, as the British Nation and Government did to Burke, Prussia might still have been in the list of nations.

Be the point of fact, therefore, as to the actual commencement of hostilities, what it may, so much seems to us beyond any possibility of doubt,—that Austria will be called upon either instantly to disarm,—instantly to reduce herself to a situation in which her weakness will be a security for her submission,—or to come to the last appeal of nations. France is in a condition which renders her the mistress of the Austrian fate. If Austria be allowed to collect, to discipline, to reform her military system, and revive her ancient courage, she might in time become a more equal match for the French—She might bring that into hazard which in her present situation is certain—She might fight with the hopes of victory, and the fair expectation of deliverance. Under her present circumstances, her chance is so very unequal as to render it almost folly to reckon upon it. Such is the question of policy as it lies between France and Austria. Austria is rising too rapidly. France must interpose whilst it is yet in her power. She must reduce her or destroy her.

The conquests of nations have seldom been effected at one blow. The conqueror himself is usually too crippled by the necessary effort of his first victories, to follow them up with the complete annihilation of his enemy. In human affairs, moreover, the common feeling, and common reason of mankind, require at least the shew of moderation. Upon these principles, it will be found in history that there are very rare instances of nations having been subdued by one war. The most ambitious Conquerors have found it necessary to grant their enemies and themselves an interval of breathing time. Their great victories are so many shocks given to the tree. They then leave it, secure of having done so much of their work, as to render what remains of easy accomplishment. Such was the progress of the Roman conquests. The Carthaginians were first hum-

bled, then disarmed, and lastly annihilated. Each gradation had its separate war.

We would apply this example almost literally to Austria. France gave her peace in the late war, because, in having so fundamentally shaken her, France for that time had done enough. Her master root was broken asunder at Austerlitz,—She was left hanging only by her minor fibres—A good tug only was wanting to bring her Imperial trunk to the ground.—France, therefore, having thus secured her, was willing enough to pass her by for a short interval,—France had other objects, and Austria was suffered to exist. France, in this practice, acted in the manner of the South American hunters in their chase of the wild herds. Their efforts are directed only to break the legs of their individual game, after which they leave them, and follow the herd.

Austria, by the dint of an incomparable natural energy, and more particularly by the extraordinary abilities of the Archduke Charles, was upon the point of recovery from her fall.—Her citizens rallied around a paternal government, her armies were filled, and under the impulse of a general patriotism her courage was roused and re-animated.—Her militia was in good order and rose to the comparative merit of her military system, and to an obstinate perseverance in that system, when circumstances, and a new form of war, called for a fundamental change.—The Archduke Charles was the only man in the empire whose popular reputation, and acknowledged ability, were sufficient to produce an instantaneous change, to wear an army of old officers and soldiers from a discipline endeared to them by long habits, and by the memory of former victories.—But hitherto the Archduke Charles was the object of the narrow jealousies of a German Court.—The Court however at length became wise by experience, and the Archduke Charles recovered his just station. He took the army in hand at the conclusion of the last Austrian war, and since that time has been unwearied in his efforts to give it a system of organization more suited to the modern practice.

The French Emperor has seen these efforts with a very natural jealousy, but circumstances have hitherto occurred which have controuled even the French Chief. The Austrian people and Government have very naturally conceived new confidence from seeing the progressive state of their military amelioration, and the same circumstances which have controuled the French Emperor, have confirmed and animated the Austrians.

The events to which we allude are the war in Spain, and the known unstable disposition of the Emperor Alexander. The Insurrection (we so call it not from any disrespect to the cause, but because it is now commonly so termed) has been most fatally overrated all over Europe, and more particularly by the English Ministry, who seem to have infused their infaturation into Austria.—The English Ministry, with a most perfect ignorance of the Spanish character, and with a most thorough oblivion of the immeasurable disproportion of force between the French and Spaniards, hailed the Spanish insurrection as an event, which pro-

mised not the mere deliverance of Spain, but the confusion and subjugation of France.—The French Emperor was not only to be hunted across the Pyrenees, but across the Alps, and thence from Naples into the Sea.—The madness of Lord Castlereagh, for such it was, and is, was caught by the Austrian Ministry, and the thing will not admit a doubt, but that under these unhappy expectations Austria exhibited something of a disposition which is about to lead to an attack from France. The delusion, perhaps happily, vanished before her conduct could become thus equivocal. It was enough, however, for France and the jealous and ambitious Chief, that her conduct was equivocal,—his jealousy has now an actual object, and Austria is at least rated amongst those Powers who are hostilely inclined, and only wait an opportunity of action.

The Spanish insurrection was unfortunately never sufficiently strong to draw off any considerable portion of the French armies.—When the French Emperor, therefore, marched into Spain, he acted with that prudence which fatally for Europe has always characterized him.—He marched an army into Germany as well as into Spain.—With a total disregard of all manifestoes, and diplomatic remonstrances, he instantly as it were surrounded Austria, and took positions, by which he necessarily hung upon her operations.—From that moment, Austria considered herself, and very wisely,—as actually upon the verge of a war, and from that moment till the present each has anxiously watched the other. The mind, if only bick in its vein, will scarcely be repressed.

It now remains to say a few words as to the probable result.

Upon this subject, there are two important paragraphs in the Paper to which we have alluded, as written by Mr. Genz. The first respects the weakness of Austria; the latter the strength of France. It must be taken into consideration however, that this representation of the Austrian weakness is made by a French Journalist. It is certainly, therefore, much exaggerated, but with due allowance may lead to some facts.

The peace of Presburg, says the writer, has left Austria without a cannon, without muskets and ammunition, and it is not with paper money that she has been able to replenish her arsenal. Her veteran soldiers no longer exist, new soldiers must be formed, and the Austrian peasants have no little illiberty and apathy, that they must be two years before they can load a gun, or turn to the right and left. For want of horses, men already are obliged to work in the fields. A cavalry cannot be formed in less than fifteen years. And as to the Insurrections and Levies en Masse, what wretched instruments are they of national defence.

Upon the subject of the French strength the passage is as follows:—

“Independently of the Great Army, there are 150,000 French troops in Germany, 150,000 in Italy, and 100,000 men of the Confederation of the Rhine.”

There is certainly too much truth in this statement. There cannot be a doubt, but that France can bring nearly four hundred

thousand men into the field, and that Austria under her former losses of territory and population cannot bring forth one half the number. To say all in a word, we have only to request our readers to give their serious attention to the following brief circumstances.

In former wars, Austria had a line of fortified cities on the Rhine and the Danube, and one or two campaigns were necessarily exhausted in their siege or blockade.

In the impending war, Austria has not one fortified city, nor one line or frontier of defence. She must fight, like the troops of Darius, on a plain, and if defeated, is destroyed. There is nothing between the Rhine and Vienna, France in the event of defeat is safe in her fortified cities.

Austria in the event of defeat is totally without a place of refuge or muster. She is in the situation of Prussia. One battle must decide every thing.

We do not feel inclined to continue this subject. Every human chance is against Austria.

Horrid Transaction.—The following affecting article details the particulars of one of the most barbarous and awful crimes ever committed by man. It is copied from the London Monthly Magazine for May last; and is said to be an authentic statement of the facts.

Died, on Sunday the 26th of March, aged 21 years, Miss SHUCKBURGH, daughter of Sir Stewley Shuckburgh, baronet of Shuckburgh Park. The following are the circumstances relating to the very melancholy death of this amiable and accomplished young lady: Lt. Sharp, of the Bedfordshire militia, with the other officers of that regiment, quartered at Daventry, frequently visited at Shuckburgh Park, during which visits, Mr. Sharp formed or professed to have formed an attachment for Miss Shuckburgh. As soon as the baronet perceived that Mr. Sharp's attention to Miss Shuckburgh wore the appearance of particularity, he enquired into his character and connections, and finding neither such as he approved, he communicated the intelligence he had received respecting them to his daughter, and immediately desired Mr. Sharp to discontinue his visits at the Park, as he would no longer be received there.—Miss Shuckburgh also wrote to him to the same effect, and desired him to return her letters. From that moment he seems to have conceived the dreadful idea of destroying her and himself, for his answer to her was—"You shall have your letters, and I will have revenge—revenge is sweet, and revenge arising from disappointed love is most inveterate." Defeated in his hopes of obtaining the object of his wishes, he by excessive drinking worked himself up to the highest pitch of frenzy, during which he meditated the horrid deed which he afterwards perpetrated. As an interchange of letters was to take place it was agreed between them that they should be left in a summer house a short distance from the mansion. About half past seven o'clock in the morning, Miss Shuckburgh was observed by the butler to go out of the house with a parcel of letters in her hand, which excited

his curiosity and induced him to watch her. She went towards the summer house, and he took a circuitous way to the same spot. As soon as he got to the door he heard two voices, and the first words which he distinctly heard were those of Miss Shuckburgh saying—No—no—no, in answer as he supposed to a proposal of elopement.—A pistol was immediately fired and one fell—the butler was about to open the door, when in the space of two seconds another pistol was fired and the other fell; the butler then alarmed the family, and on opening the door, Miss Shuckburgh and Mr. Sharp were found lifeless on the floor. The two letters of the 24th and 26th of March, addressed by Mr. Sharp to Miss Shuckburgh, found on opening in the summer house after the shocking event prove beyond all doubt that the interview which ended in this sad catastrophe was on Miss Shuckburgh's part fortuitous; that she had not the least expectation of seeing Mr. Sharp, but went solely for the purpose of leaving the letters she had received from him, and of carrying away those she had written. They were as follow:

"FRIDAY, March 24, 1809.

"Caroline! O my beloved Caroline! I can but a short time longer endure your cruel scorn; prepare to hear the worst of me, and take care of yourself. O! my heavens! how loth I am to die, but you compel me to leave you; for, was ever the time to come when you would have no parents to oppose your will, I dare not, cannot think you would make me happy. I wish once more to read your dear letters, and then, on my honor, I will bring them to the cave to-morrow night, and shall expect to find mine in the same place on Sunday night. If you love me, tell me where you are going on Monday with Frank and your dear father. Your professions of love are as ardent as I could possibly wish; would to God that your actions were as convincing; then, indeed, I should be happy. Caroline, my fate is certain: I am sorry you will not let me live; I am no child in my determination; when once fixed, it is immovable: I have no earthly thing to live for, for you will never be mine, so I will seek another and a better world. I can now again scarcely believe you love me, as you will not trust me with your sweet letters, but I shall soon be insensible to every thing; and on my word you may depend on my putting them at the cave some time to-morrow night. When I am dead, read them over, and judge of my delight when I received them; and of my anguish to be obliged to give them up. My preparations to quit this world take up so much of my time, that I cannot say more, than God bless you! and may he for ever protect you from the most awful end of your truly faithful and affectionate, though wretched,

PHILIP, A. S.

"I implore and supplicate your prayers; and most fervently and sincerely will I pray in my last moments, that you may never feel the least remorse of conscience, as the cause of my suicide, for it was in your power, and yours only, to save me, but you treat with

disdain all my arguments. Adieu, for ever adieu.

P. A. S.

"I came so fully assured of seeing you last night, that I was not prepared to die, or indeed I should. I acknowledge you have good grounds to treat my threats so slightly, but the time will come when you may see my resolution is not to be shaken. What would have been your feelings (if you have any feelings) had you found me with my brains blown out at the cave this morning, which certainly would have been the case, had I not put such confidence in your coming to meet me? O! for shame, Caroline; so long as the gentlemen were over their wine, not to spare me one short moment, to make my death easy; but I forgive you, nor will I repine at my unhappy lot. Had you seen my brains scattered on the earth, you could have taken my letter from my cold hand, and read it with composure, without shedding a pining tear.

Extracts from the letter, dated Sunday morning, two o'clock, March 26, 1809.

"Now that I have settled, as well as my agitated mind will allow me, all my earthly affairs, I will devote my last sad moments to my ever and for ever beloved Caroline, provided the contents of your letter, I expect to find at the cave, does not compel me to kill you, as well as myself, which I hope in heaven it will not. I came firmly resolved to die; I have exerted all my energy to live; but without you it cannot be; all my religion and fortitude I had used to possess, has now left me; and indeed I am a wretched mortal;—and yet I feel not the least fear of death, but can with pleasure and composure quit this life, for it is impossible I can suffer more;—and if you doubt me still, which I shall believe you do; if you say one other word about your letters, I think I shall be tempted to take you with me, to that other and that better world which you talk so much about;—where we shall be united, never, never to part; then, indeed, we shall enjoy that bliss your cruel parents deny us here; but I fervently hope your letter will be kind, and give me another solemn vow never to be another's;—then I can die alone and contented; but if you give me room to suspect that you will ever become any one's wife but mine, the thought will be certain death."

I am contented to die, and fervently do I hope you may be able to live, and live happy, and sometimes think of me. I have from my heart and soul forgiven all who have injured me, and hope they will grant me their forgiveness. I feel not the least resentment against any one, and I feel I can die happy."

A short note, containing only the following expressions, was found in Mr. Sharp's pocket, after his death:—"Caroline, Caroline, shame, shame upon you; not one kind line at parting, cruel, cruel girl, adieu forever!"—But it is supposed that on seeing her come at a distance, he hastily thrust it into his pocket, and wrote in pencil the following words, which were found lying in the room:—"I cannot live, and feared I should not have had resolution, I shall do it with more composure than I could have possibly expected."

The letters written to Miss Shuckburgh

were scattered about the room; those written by her were sealed up under cover directed to Sir Stewkley Shuckburgh, and placed in a cupboard in the summer house. The pistol with which Mr. Sharp shot Miss Shuckburgh, he threw to the opposite end of the room; that with which he destroyed himself lay close by his right hand: he had two other loaded pistols, one was in his pocket, and the other was placed by the letters in the cupboard—he had also six bullets in his pocket. The coroner's inquest was held the next day, and a verdict was returned of lunacy respecting Mr. Sharp, and that Miss Shuckburgh died by his hand. She was not at all disfigured by the shot, there being no appearance of it but the small perforation, where the bullet penetrated, which was on the left side of her head. A more angelic corpse was never seen, as in life, so in death, her countenance exhibited a smile of complacency. Her remains were interred in the family vault at Shuckburgh, on Monday 3d of April. The amiable and virtuous life of this young lady, is the only source of consolation which her distressed family and friends have under this extraordinary and most afflictive occurrence.

QUEBEC, JULY 25, 1809.

We can assure the public, from good authority, that there is in the province, a London paper of the 15th of May, received by Capt. Kirkus, from Yarmouth, containing an editorial account of Mr. Canning's calling a meeting of merchants, interested in the American trade, on the 14th of May, when he acquainted them that government had received information of the arrangement made, by Mr. Erskine, with the American government; in doing which, Mr. Canning said, that Mr. Erskine had exceeded his powers; and that the arrangement would not be ratified. That however, the notification of the refusal to ratify, on the part of the British government, would be accompanied with the most sincere expressions of a disposition to meet every reasonable wish, on the part of the U. States, for the adjustment of all differences between the two countries; and that full time would be given to the American government, by a temporary suspension, in their favor, of the British orders in Council, in order to their taking such steps for the security of their vessels, as they might judge requisite.

We do not pretend to have here given the precise language of the London paper, because we have not seen it; but we pledge ourselves for the substance being accurate. The seal of secrecy was, for some days affixed to this intelligence, we suppose for speculative purposes.

Subsequent accounts have been received, which say that Mr. Erskine is recalled.

And now we may safely say to the exulting party in the States, who boasted that Great Britain had come on her knees to them. Cease, cease, ye democrats, your joyous yell, 'Twas not John Bull, but D. M. Erskinefell.

If the democrats feel chafed at their disappointment, let them recollect Mr. Jefferson's reception of the British treaty; and that the *lex talionis* allows a but for a bite, to be no more than a just retribution.

Extract of a Letter from Three-Rivers dated the 17th July 1809.

"Grain has a poor appearance in this District — In the Bay du Febvre 200 cattle, horses, oxen, sheep &c. have died, and the persons who were employed in skinning them, have been dangerously ill."

The following was handed to us in M S as original verses on an honest Miller, who died at Harrietsham, near Maidstone, in the County of Kent.

Ætas 64

Obiit, 26 May 1784.

Once ruddy and plump,
But now a pale Lump,
Beneath this soft Lump,
Lies honest Joe Crump,
Who wishes to his neighbours no evil.

What tho' by Death's Thump,
He is laid on his Rump,
Yet up he shall jump,
When he hears the last Trump,
And triumph o'er Death and the Devil.

DIED] on Tuesday, Ensign GEORGE WILKES of the 10th Royal Veteran Battalion:—and on Friday, in this city, Mr. ALEXANDER CLIFFORD, of Three Rivers, Schoolmaster.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED,

17th Bark Stranger, A. Gordon, from Aberdeen, 43 days, to H. Black, in ballast.
18th Brig Prince of Wales, F. F. Mathwin, from London, 56 days, to Mure and Jolliffe, in ballast.
—Brig Swan, J. Fenwick, from New-Castle, 44 days, to Linhorn and Jolliffe, in ballast.

TERREBONNE, July 14—Yesterday at 9 o'clock in the afternoon his Excellency the Governor in Chief arrived here from Montreal with all his suite. He was received at the ferry of Lachenaye by a numerous concourse of the principal inhabitants of the village and of the environs, and escorted to the Seigneurial House, where he landed amidst the acclamations of the people. His Excellency was pleased to admit several gentlemen of the clergy, the magistrates and others of note, with the following address.

To his Excellency, Sir JAMES HENRY CRAIG, Knight of the most honorable order of the Bath, Captain-General and Governor in Chief in and over the provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and their several dependencies. Vice Admiral of the same, General and Commander of all his Majesty's forces in the said provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and their several dependencies, and in the island of Newfoundland, &c. &c.

"We, the inhabitants of Terrebonne and its environs, beg leave to express our gratitude towards his majesty, our august Sovereign, who, in his paternal goodness, has been most graciously pleased to commit the government

of this province to a person so distinguished by his talents and his firmness and to make us partake of the blessings of the British constitution through the wisdom of his worthy representative.—We deem ourselves highly honored by this paternal visit of your Excellency, nor are we less gratified to perceive that your Excellency's health has been greatly increased since your arrival in Canada. If our wishes are fulfilled, we sincerely hope that it may soon perfectly re-established, and that we may long enjoy the happy effects of your administration as Governor in Chief of this province."

To which his Excellency was pleased to make the following answer:—

"Gentlemen, I cordially thank you for this address expressed in terms of so much kindness towards me. Amidst the various objects that have presented themselves to my observation during this tour, there has been none, from which I have derived greater satisfaction, than I have felt at the air of improvement and prosperity, which is so apparent at this place. I congratulate you on the industrious habits from which it must arise, and sincerely hope they will continue to operate to the general welfare of the inhabitants, to which, you may be assured, I shall at all times have great pleasure in contributing."

At nine o'clock cannon was fired as a salute which was followed by a general illumination. That which has attracted the most attention is a grove situate in the centre of the village, that offered a very agreeable sight by its well directed illumination.—To day at one in the afternoon his Excellency embarked for Montreal with all his suite; his Excellency was again accompanied by the principal inhabitants to the ferry of Lachenaye.

LONDON,

Head quarters at Lumago, 11th May.

"Copy of a Letter, dated the 11th May, at the advanced posts.

"I have the honor of informing your excellency that the French have abandoned Mezio Frio. I shall do my utmost to maintain the good position I have taken. By the advices that I have received, I can say that the French have lost 30 cavalry and 30 infantry, and that they have had a great number wounded, and have abandoned one ammunition waggon and a great quantity of waggons loaded with provisions.

(Signed FRANCISCO DE SILVEIRA.

The following article is received in a letter from Lisbon, dated on the 17th May:—

"There have been great rejoicings here to day, on account, as I understand by the guards, of the French being defeated at, or near, Oporto." In confirmation of the above intelligence, captain Stacey verbally reports, that the day previous to his departure, 18th May, official accounts were received of the retaking of Oporto by the English and Portuguese troops; that the French had retreated several miles from the city; but their communication with Spain being completely cut off, and surrounded

by a superior force, news was momentarily expected of their unconditional surrender, and that great rejoicings and illuminations had taken place in consequence of this agreeable intelligence; Captain Stacey also reports, that the armies were in high spirits, and that the greatest good will and unanimity existed between the English and Portuguese armies.

Extrait of letter from Lisbon, dated May 17.
"We have just received the glorious news that the French is cut off, and their surrender as prisoners of war inevitable."

FROM HAVANNA.—Letters from Havana of the 5th June have been received:—They announce the receipt of news from Spain, by a king's packet, that general Romana had taken Tey, in Galicia, and 25,000 French. By our last accounts from Spain, via England, Romana was at Giron, about 120 miles from Tey.—That the patriotic cause in Spain was flourishing, and great hopes entertained of its final success. The British king's birth day was celebrated at Havanna, in magnificent style. In the evening, at the theatre, Signora Rodriguez sang the Spanish patriotic national march, with words analogous to the day; the chorus was repeated by the whole house: the singer was loudly huzza'd and a shower of gold (of British gold, *sans doute*) fell on the stage at the feet of the signora Rodriguez, who must have made by it upwards of 2000 dollars.—Some letters from Spain give a splendid account of the battle of Medellin.

"A letter from the army states, that in two actions near Oporto, the French lost 1000 cavalry.—Gen. Wellesly had summoned marshal Soult to surrender. The Portuguese general, Silveira, who was posted in the passes near Oporto, has been defeated, with the loss of all his cannon; but the next day, being reinforced by the British, he renewed the attack, defeated the French and recovered his cannon. We are all high in high spirits here. P. S.—I have just heard, by the arrival of the post, that Oporto has surrendered.—"We learn from Malaga, under date of April 29th, that the French had not advanced since the battle of Medellin, in Estremadura (with Cuesta) and that there is nothing to fear on the side of the Sierra Morena and La Mancha where they have hardly 10,000 men and the patriots have double that number.

LISBON Gaz. May 16, 1809.—"I have the satisfaction to announce to you the restoration of this city.—The combined Portuguese and English army arrived yesterday morning at Villa Nova (on the southern side of the Douro nearly opposite Oporto) and took immediate measures for crossing the Douro; though the French had that morning blown up the bridge with a great explosion. The French did not believe the passage of the river could be effected in a fortnight; but so well digested were the plans of the general, and so promptly executed, that 2000 had passed before 11 o'clock; and before noon the battle was nearly decided. The French had troops at various points on the banks of the Douro; but by a *russe de guerre*, the English succeeded in diverting the attention of the

French from the main body, and by skillful arrangements succeeded in passing the river without any material loss. After the passage was effected some fighting succeeded; and the French were compelled to retreat, with the loss of some men, three pieces of artillery, and two howitzers. The cavalry, in which the British are very strong, were sent in pursuit of the French, and have taken an hundred prisoners.—The consequence of these events, is, the French have evacuated this place, and retreated to Amaranta [towards the Spanish province of Galicia].

REUS (Catalonia), April 4.—We have just heard that a large body of the Italian troops in this province have deserted, and joined the brave patriots at Tarragona.

SEVILLE, April 26.—The *would be* king of Spain, Joseph Bonaparte, has addressed a letter to the supreme central junta, in this city, lamenting the contest in which Spain is engaged, and the misfortunes it has produced and proposing that commissioners should be appointed to negotiate for tranquillizing the country. The supreme junta has returned an answer full of spirit and patriotism: it attributes all the calamities of Spain to the criminal ambition of Bonaparte; and tranquillity will be restored when Joseph and his invading troops shall have quitted the Spanish territory; and have restored to Spain its legitimate sovereign. The supreme junta have sworn to accept no other terms.

The Philadelphia Register contains the following articles of news from Europe:—

"Per brig Expectation captain Turner, in 11 days from Lagaira, accounts were received of the arrival of a schooner in Porto Gabello, which left Cadiz on the 10th May: at that date all Catalonia was evacuated by the French, and the patriots were in possession of Barcelona and Fort Montjoy. The French troops that were only twenty leagues distant from Seville had retreated to Madrid. The ministerial gazette likewise contained the pleasing intelligence of a severe engagement having taken place between the French and Austrians, in which the latter were completely victorious, the former having lost 30,000 killed, wounded and prisoners. Rumours were in circulation that Joseph Bonapart had left Madrid for Paris.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—Congress are closing their business, and will probably adjourn on the 28th.—Attempts are making to continue the prohibition of English and French vessels entering our ports. This is a step to avoid the partiality which is evident in the southern harbours, agreeably to the late pacific overtures of the British Cabinet. What success will attend them we shall know in few days.

BASQUE ROADS.

The singular coincidence of favourable occurrences which led to the destruction of the ships in Basque Roads is unknown to the British public, and deserves notice. The trite adage, that "fortune favours the brave," was never more fully verified than in the present instance; and the reason for the maxim, though obvious, is in fact founded in nature; for the brave, the

energetic, the active (such as are the British seamen) are always in a state of readiness and preparation to take advantage of any desirable turn of Fortune that may offer, and may so far be said to be "favoured by fortune." We have been given to understand, then, and from as good information as can be had in such a case, that it was at first the intention of the enemy's Fleet to attack the little squadron which was stationed off Rochefort harbour, when a signal was made from the French shore, without specifying the number, of another enemy's fleet. This induced Admiral Willaumez rather to seek for safety than attempt conquest, and to desist from the pursuit of that little squadron, which when, after his entrance into the harbour he had discovered to be joined by only three ships, he would have undoubtedly attacked with his eleven, had he not been prevented by the dread of being intercepted by Lord Gambier's fleet. After this we became the assailants, and were again favoured by great good luck; for if the Mediator, contrary to the plan prescribed at home, had not been fitted up as a fire ship, the boom could not have been broken by fire ships of the usual weight, and other booms too would have been shortly placed. Nor is this all; it appears, that, owing to some derangement of the other vessels, the brave Lord Cocirauc hailed Captain Woolridge, of the Mediator, to slacken sail, but was luckily unheard; for if the *impetus* of that vessel had been checked, the boom could not have been broken.

All these fortunate occurrences were necessary to produce the happy result. Admiral Willaumez is, we understand, ordered to Paris to be tried for his conduct.

The transports which were sent with the French garrison of Martinique, are arrived at Portsmouth. They were to have been landed at Quiberon, but upon their arrival there the French refused to exchange them.

They were, by the Capitulation, to be exchanged rank for rank, man for man—but on their arrival at Quiberon, the Governor demurred, and our Officers very properly brought them away.—It is almost in vain to enter into stipulations with a Government which keeps no principle of faith in its dealings with foreign Powers, nor even of gratitude for its brave defenders.—BONAPARTE obstinately refuses to consent to a regular cartel.—The moment a French seaman or soldier is wounded, or a prisoner, he ceases to be an object of care and attention to him—he regards him only so long as he is able to further his ambitious projects by fighting his battles.

MRS. CLARKE.—So much alarm was felt at the threatened publication of Mrs. Clarke, that a compromise has actually taken place, and after having incurred the ignominy of exposure, they have confirmed the truth of her statements, by buying up the *written testimonies* of guilt and weakness which she had in her hands. The *conflagration* of the printed work took place at Mr. Gillet's house, and he received fifteen hundred pounds for his share of the indemonstration. Mrs. Clarke received *ten thousand pounds* over the table; and she has an annuity secured to her, on the estate of a Noble Earl, once a Minister, of 400l. a year on her own life and 200l. a year on that of each

of her two daughters—her son to be provided for—and, in consideration of all this, she gives up above ninety original letters, in which some anecdotes of the most curious nature, relating to certain personages, were detailed in a manner the most unceremonious. And also several confidential letters and applications from Lords, Ladies, and Gentlemen of high fashion, that, if exposed, would have shewn at once the state of morals in upper life, and the purity of the system under which we live.

The following is a fuller account than had before reached us, of that remarkable instance of Divine reproof for cruelty to animals, which occurred lately at Fulham.

A man, who had for many years been remarkable for inhumanity and gross cruelty to his horses, had been by frequent blows urging one of those useful animals to perform more than it was able, and almost sinking under his master's ill treatment, it was seized with a spasm on its jaw, and which those around termed a locked jaw, and when they, entreated the wretch to shew compassion, he swore violently, and said "he would soon unlock his jaw," and, in stead of being softened by the distress of his beast, he attempted to strike him with the heavy end of his whip, but by some accident, instead of the horse, he struck his own face, and was instantly seized with a spasm in his throat and jaws, and in this state he was taken to St. George's Hospital, where he continued in the same condition near a week, when he died. During the time he was in the hospital, he was unable to swallow, and his speech was very inarticulate; but he was frequently in an imperfect manner heard to swear horribly till within a few hours of his death, when, it is supposed, he felt his end approaching, and suddenly, as well as he could speak, said "pray! pray!" and made signs to those around him to kneel down; he seemed at that moment to supplicate mercy, which we hope will be extended to him. Those who were present witnessed a scene which they never can forget.

QUEBEC, JULY 24, 1809.

Just as we were going to press, Mr. Irvine obliges us with the perusal of a circular letter from the house of Morrill & Borland, dated Liverpool, 25th May, 1809. It contains an Extract from Lord Bathurst's communication to the London Committee, as mentioned in this paper. The inference drawn by the Liverpool house is that an adjustment will still take place, but that the negotiation may be protracted: but that possibly the American government may, in the first instance, revert to the non-intercourse restriction.

We have been favored with a hasty perusal of a Dublin paper, of the 27th, of May, containing a long official account, from Sir A. Wellesley, of his different actions, with the army of Marshal Soult, in Portugal. We were allowed only time to copy the following editorial remarks. The remaining intelligence we give from memory, aided by one or two notes.

DUBLIN, May 27, 1809. **THREE VICTORIES** gained by our Army under Gen. Wellesley, and the conquest of Oporto.

We felicitate ourselves that it falls to our lot to announce to the Irish nation, a series of victories,

obtained by our gallant countryman, Sir Arthur Wellesley, over the army of Soult. We congratulate the public upon an event which maintains the honor of the British army in its proper lustre; which is not acquired by favorable contingences, nor produced by adventitious advantages; but is the rough and glorious earnings of undaunted courage and incomparable discipline, led on by enterprise and military genius, in the commander. The London Gazette Extraordinary which we exclusively received this morning, is the document of honour and victory upon which we found the intelligence we are now submitting. It will speak for itself the emphatic *ulugum* which feats of bravery and hardihood in arms deserve; the force of comment can give it no auxiliary pretensions and we hasten to lay it before an anxious and expecting public. [Then follows the long official account.]

Lt. Gen. Paget (not Lord Paget as has been asserted) was wounded in the arm and doing well.

So great was the ardour of our troops to encounter the French, that they travelled 80 miles in four days.

Subsequent to the actions with Sir A. Wellesley, Marshal Soult fell in, on his retreat, with a Portuguese force, commanded by Sir Robert Wilson, at Amarante, which opposed him with effect. Further on, he was again opposed by a corps of British and Portuguese, at Ville Real, under Marshal Beresford, who compelled him to quit his line of march.

Mr. Samson, at the head of a deputation of merchants, waited on Lord Bathurst, who gave them information of Mr. Erskine's unauthorized conduct, in the arrangement he had made with the government of the U. States, which his Lordship evinced no inclination to ratify; but manifested the same amicable disposition towards the States as in our preceding columns, will be found attributed to Mr. Canning.

A London paragraph, immediately following the foregoing information, blames Mr. Erskine for acting without authority, but praises the terms he acquired as being beneficial to his country.

MR. CARY.

Having again seen Mr. Beard announce himself as a Candidate for the Lower Town of Quebec, and being an Elector I wish to know the cause of his presenting himself there at the last Election when he it arose from his abandoning the Electors of the County of Northumberland, to gratify his own views, or whether they thought fit to reject him.—In either case I think him not a very desirable Representative for the Lower Town of Quebec; but shall refrain from further remarks till the matter is explained, which probably will be through the medium of the *Canada*.

July 21 1809.

TWIG.

DARING ROBBERY

In the night between Friday and Saturday, the dwelling house of Mr. James Ross, Merchant, in the Lower Town market place, was broke open, and two iron chests, containing very near 2000l. in specie, besides various papers, together with a trunk of glass phials, taken there from. The chest and trunk were found in the street, near the house, in the morning. One of the chests was a small one, which had not been opened; the other, a large one, had been forced open and the money and papers taken from it. The contents of the trunk were untouched, being of little value.

The small chest had nothing in it. The forcible entry was made by boring holes near the hooks of, and unhooking the window shutters. The bolts of the window

were drawn, by breaking a pane of glass near the bottom, and opening a sliding pane, near the top.

About 4 o'clock in the morning Ignace Paradis, of this town, was seen going to the Cul de Sac, with a bundle, which he sunk in the water. Jean Migneron who had seen this transaction, after desiring one Meunier to accompany him, went and took up the bundle, which proved to be Mr. Ross's papers, which had been taken out of the iron chest, with the money. Paradis was, in consequence, taken into custody and committed to gaol; where he confessed to Mr. Wilson the magistrate, that a great part of the money would be found in the bellows of the shop of La Chance, a blacksmith, living at the top of the steps, which lead from Mountain street to Champlain street; and a small bag of gold in the shop of Mr. Morin, a little below the bottom of those steps. About 1200l. was accordingly found in the bellows, about 75l. in other parts of the house, and the small bag of 372l. in Mr. Morin's forge. The latter person appearing to be totally ignorant of the transaction; and he is not considered to be at all implicated in the robbery. La Chance, one Butler, a day labourer, and one Peter, a seaman, by birth a Fleming, who were accomplices, have all three absconded with about 300l. All concerned are notoriously bad characters.—A dark lantern was found in La Chance's shop, belonging to Paradis.

They had carried the iron chest, a work requiring all four, to La Chance's shop, where they forced it open, and after taking out the money, carried the chest back to within a few paces of Mr. Ross's house.

The money was found in Mr. Ross's bags, accompanied by lists of the pieces. Mr. R. can identify many of the pieces.

This is the most daring robbery we ever heard of in the province, surpassing for hardihood every thing we could form any idea of in any persons of this country.

Seldom do we hear of any great act of villainy, of this nature, that is not accompanied by as great an act of folly, which leads to its detection. This was never more strikingly exemplified than in Paradis' taking the papers to the river, just at the break of day, for the purpose of sinking them, when he might have destroyed them, by the element of fire, within doors, in perfect safety; or have got rid of them, in many other ways, without detection. But there seems to be an over ruling providence, which insensibly leads daring villains to their fate, by some act of stupidity, scarcely superior to idiocy; the immediate cause of which may be found in that derangement of the mind resulting from a guilty conscience.

Michael Butler, who lodged in La Chance's house, is since taken into custody. Augustin La Chance and Peter Deane are not yet taken, and it is feared that they may get off, tho' active measures are taking for their apprehension. It appears that they are gone towards La Beauce, and La Chance having been a Constable, has taken with him his blue staff of office, which enables him to get on with speed, by shewing it, and saying that he is in search of the thieves who robbed Mr. Ross.

Pradis who is a blacksmith, worked with Mr. Mann, the latter is considered as a perfect knave.

About a month since the Counting house of F. W. Woolsey Esqr. was broke open and money taken from his desk; there can be little doubt but the robbery was perpetrated by the same persons.

ARRIVALS continued from page 236.

- Ship Brutus, Raguer, from Dublin, 3 weeks to 10 in ballst.
- Schooner Mary, Duhamel, from St. John's N.F.L. 17 days, to G. & W. Hamilton in ballst.
- Ship Catherine, Lajeunesse, from do. 16 days to Mr. Cherry, in ballst.
- Brig G. G. G. J. Walker from New Castle, 8 weeks to R. Morogh in ballst.
- Ship Richard John, Burns, from Cork, 8 weeks to R. Coomb, in ballst.
- Brig John & Mary, Bet, from London, 9 weeks, to Linthorn & Joffe, in ballst.
- Ship Anne, R. Turner, from London 63 days to order in ballst.
- Brig Hero, Fotheringham, from Plymouth, 9 weeks to Mure & Joffe, in ballst.
- Brig Francis, Dawson, from Liverpool, 8 weeks, to Hoyle, Henderson & Grob, Cargo Salt.
- Brig Venus, R. Bolton, from London, ten weeks to Jull fr, in ballst.

The state of the Thermometer for the two last weeks, at 8 o'clock A. M. — 61, 61, 62, 62, 62, 62, 59, 58, 60, 64, 58, 57, 58, 60

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold at WILLIAM BURNS'S Auction Room, on THURSDAY next, the 28th instant.

TEN packages dry Goods, just landed, 15 Casks Glass ware, containing Decanters, Wine Glasses, Tumblers &c. 15 barrels Herring, a Cable & Anchor, several lots old Iron, — AND for the benefit of the Underwriters or others concerned, a nine inch Cable of about 80 or 90 fathoms.

Sale to begin at one o'clock.

Quebec, Saturday, 22 July, 1809.

FOR SALE,

AT THE LONDON COFFEE HOUSE,
BY THE MANUFACTURER.

A FEW Bales of Cloths assorted colours and qualities, just landing from the brig Friends, from Liverpool—which will be sold very low for cash.

JOSEPH DIXON,

Quebec, July 23, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FOR SALE,

15 Pipes best Port Wine, lately arrived,
6 Pipes old London Particular Madeira Wine,

A few Cases best Claret, Spanish Wine in Pipes and Hogsheads, of a superior quality; Jamaica Spirits, Molasses, Muscovado Sugar, and Herring in barrels and half barrels, well packed and prepared for the West India market; about 200 Cwt. Cod Fish and Oil, Wheat, Flour, Biscuit, and a few Barrels Prime Pork.

PETER BREHAUT & Co.

Quebec, July 24, 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber being duly elected Curator to the Estate and to the minor Children of the late WILLIAM KENYON, of the town of Three Rivers, Master Moulder, gives notice to all those indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment to him, and all those who may have any claims on the same are also requested to produce them forthwith duly attested, that the affairs may be put into a train of final arrangement.

ADAM GRAVES,

Three Rivers, July, 1809.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold, tomorrow TUESDAY the 25th Inst. at JONES & WHITE'S Auction Room,

A VERY complete assortment of dry Goods, as particularized in head Bill.

ALSO—Two quarter Casks L. P. Teneriffe Wine, 20 Crates Soup Plates and Dishes, 19 Kegs best London Whisky, 9 casks Paris White, 11 casks Copper, and a variety of other articles.

Sale to begin at one o'clock.

Quebec, 24th July, 1809.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, without reserve on THURSDAY EVENING next the 27th inst. at JONES & WHITE'S Auction Room,

ABOUT three hundred Volumes of valuable English, French, German & Latin Books, lately imported from England.

ALSO—a few Table and Tea Sets of elegant China, 10 valuable Rings, 12 capital Silver Watches, a parcel of handsome Gold Brooches, Earrings, Finger Rings &c. Telescopes, Pocket Spy Glasses, Flat-d Ware, and a number of other articles.

Sale to begin at seven o'clock precisely.

Quebec, 24th July, 1809.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold on WEDNESDAY next the 26th inst. at the Subscriber's Store,

A QUANTITY superfine & fine Flour in-suita in bies lots, a few fine Glassware, with a general assortment of dry Goods, consisting of Brown Holland, Cotton Chees, Bleached Cotton, Calicoes, Shawls, Jeans, Umbrellas, &c. &c.

ALSO—Stationary

Sale to commence at one o'clock.

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 24th July, 1809.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, at G. & W. HAMILTON'S Rooms on THURSDAY next the 27th inst. at one o'clock, (if not previously disposed of by private sale)

THE good Schooner CATHERINE forty eight Tons Burthen as before now lying at Mr. Wilton's Wharf at the Canotiere with all her stores on board, a Catalogue of which will be given at Sale, and immediately after a very general assortment of—DRY GOODS—Consisting of Calicoes, Mullin, Cambrics, Saranets, Jeans, Jeannets, Fustians, Cotton Shirtings, Shawls, Dimities, Quiltings, Fancy Waist-coating, Cotton & Worsted Stockings, Night Caps & Socks, Cotton Thread in Balls, Silk Hats, Umbrellas, &c. &c. Also—a quantity of Hardware, and Glassware, a few Crates Earthenware & Bottles, Paris in Kegs, a few Casks of Nails, Copers and Allum, &c. &c.

G. & W. HAMILTON,
A. & D.

Quebec 23 July, 1809.

A VENDRE PAR ENCAN.

Aux Chambres de G. & W. HAMILTON, LEU. DI prochain le 27 de ce mois, à une heure, (s'il n'en est pas disposé d'ici à ce temps de gré à gré.)

LA bonne petite CATHERINE, de quarante huit tonneaux, telle quelle est, maintenant au quai de Mr. Wilton à la Canotiere avec tous ses agrès à bord, dont on pourra voir un catalogue à la vente;—ET aussitôt après, un assortiment très général de marchandises sèches, consistant en Indiennes, Mousselines, Printes, Saranets, Jeans, Jeannets, Fustians, Coton à Chemises, Shawls, Bas, Frapés, perons de Veste de gout, Bas de coton et de laine, Chausons et Bonnets de nuit, Fil de coton en pelottes, Chapeaux de soir, Para, lures, &c. &c.—AUSSI une quantité de Cincailerie et Verterie; quelque panier de Fayance et Boutilleries, de la Peinture en barils, quelques barils de Cloux, de la Couperose l'Alum &c. &c.

G. & W. HAMILTON Enc. & Cou.

Quebec, 23 Juillet, 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has received per the Baltic from London, an assortment of Ladies and Gentlemen's fashionable Shoes as follows:—Ladies Silk Shoes of different colors, ditto Kid and Jean Spanish Slippers, High Lowes, Nelson's randed and Gentlemen's dress Shoes, and French edged Pumps.

JOHN SHEA No 24 Mountain street,

Quebec, 20th July, 1809.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold on THURSDAY next the 27th instant, at the Subscriber's Room.

TEN Bales Yorkshire Cloths & Blankets, and Four Bales of Manchester Goods.

The Sale will begin at One o'clock.

JOHN JONES,

Auctioneer.

QUEBEC, 24 July 1809.

FOR SALE.

At the Store formerly belonging to John Munro & Co, opposite the Queen's wharf, corner of St. Peter Street.

ALL kinds ship Chandlery, Tar, Rosin, Turpentine, Pitch, Hyson, Green, and Souchong Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Sugar in Hnds. & Barrels, Loaf, single & double, Jamaica Spirit, Grenada Rum, St. Croix do, Molasses, French Brandy, Spanish do, Hollands Gin, Jamaica do, Shrub, Madeira, Port, Teneriffe and Spanish Wines, real Spanish Sgats, Plug Tobacco in small Kegs, twist do in small casks, fine cut do, Tamarinds in small Kegs, Nutmegs & Cloves, Cordage of all sizes, Oakum, London Brown stout in Casks of 8 to 12 doz. each, Pork, Beef, Hams, new Butter in small Kegs, made this year, yellow and sweet, Flower, real Biscuit, Paint Oil, Lamp do, Paints of all colours, Ketchup, and Queen Sauces.

WILLIAM SMITH.

Quebec, 24th July, 1809.

BY AUCTION,

FOR SALE BY BENJ. TREMAIN,
No 5, St. Peter's Street—

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

LIKEWISE,

A general assortment of Hardware and Wool-lens.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE LOWER TOWN OF QUÉBEC,

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 QUÉBEC,

GENTLEMEN,

IMBOLDENED, 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 QUÉBEC.

MESSEURS,

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 Mufcat do.
- 6 Chests Turkey Figs,
- 4 do. French Plumos.

—ALSO—

Woolens, Printed Cottons, Thicksets, velverets, Striped Cottons, Quiltings, Dimities, Nankeens, Hobery, Shirts, Flannels, 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 Roberts and Hero. Apply to WILSON, ROBERTSON, & 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, 4
- 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 importation, Port and Madeira Wines, French Brandy, Jamaica Spirit, Vinegar, superfine Mustard and Pickles, Double refined Sugar, Paints of various colours, Anchors from 2 to 19 cwt. 5

Cordage of various sizes, Assorted Bar Iron, Sheet and Plate do. Deck, and from 6 to 20d. Nails, Canada Scythes, 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, Velverets, Linen, Quiltings, Iron, Calicoes, Nails, Handkerchiefs, Hoops, 8

Nankeens, Whiting, Cotton Hose, Earthenware, Fetters &c. Blackware, Velvet Ribbons, Cordage twice laid, Tapes &c. Bottles, Cambrie Muslins, Flint Glassware, Umbrellas, Copperas.

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, 5th 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 1 inch cable 132 fathom. Apply to JACOB POZER. 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 grace, And breath'd a youthful vigour on his face: Like polish'd ivory, beauteous 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 (now 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, Coverly, Musk, Cream and Windsor Soap; Gland'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, Ribbon Wreaths, Flowers, Silk Purse, Patent Garters, Tooth Brushes, Tooth Powders; L'vender, Honey, Orange flower, Elder flower, Arquebuse, and Rose Waters; Essence Aromatic Spirit of Vinegar, neat Smelling Bottles for ditto, Essence of Peppermint, Pin Dye, Cephalic Snuff, Anderson's Pills, Hooper's ditto, Tincture of Bark, Salts of Lemoire, Paragoric and Peppermint Lozenges, refined Liqueur Court, Plaster, Apodeloc, Camomile Drops, Day & Martin's Blacking, copper 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, Writters, 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. GARY.

Quebec, 15th May, 1809.

TO LET,

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

THOMAS AYLWIN.

Quebec, 17th April, 1809.

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THOMAS GARY,

No 3, St. Lewis street.

AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE

N^o 19, Baude-street.