

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORIS ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PÆLIA DICAM.
Virg. Georg. l. v. 5.

VOL. IV.]

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1808.

[No. 37.]

THE Subscriber, joint executor with Mr. A. L. MACNIDER, of Montreal, of the last will and testament of the late Mrs. MARY EVANS, of Quebec, desires all persons having claims upon the estate to send them in for payment, and all those who may be indebted are desired to make immediate payment to
J. MACNIDER, No. 10, Fabrique Street Upper Town.
Quebec, Sept 10, 1808.

LOST,

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

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

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

FOR SALE,

A few casks fresh Raisins and Almonds,—Jamaica Sugar, Old London Particular Madeira.
THOMAS AYLWIN.
Quebec, 3d Sept. 1808.

A VENDRE,

Quelques Quarts de Raisins et Amandes frais, Castonade de la Jamaïque, Vieux Madère particulier de Londres
THOMAS AYLWIN.
Quebec, 3 Sept. 1808.

DESERTED,

FROM the Ship Watt, Robert Snowdon, Master, a seaman named *John Stunman*, a foreigner, aged 29 years, with black hair, a dark complexion, 5 feet 6 inches high and stout made. Any person, ship-master or others harboring the said deserter, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigor of the law. Any person bringing back the deserter aforesaid, to the said ship, or lodging him in any of His Majesty's jails, will receive TWENTY DOLLARS reward.
Quebec, Sept. 5, 1808.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

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

ALSO,

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

L. DELAMARE.

Quebec, 29th August, 1808.

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

125 Bbls. fine Upper Canada Flour,

30 Tierces good boiling Pease,

From 4 to 5 Tons Bolt, square, and flat Iron, well assorted,

A few Crates assorted Earthenware,

60 Bbls. Salmon and 500 bbls. Herrings, of this years catch, in prime condition and good shipping order.

ALSO,

3 to 4 thousand feet Merchantable Oak.

10 Prime Masts from 60 to 80 feet,

2 to 3 M. Merchantable Pipe Staves—and

About 10,000 bushels Liverpool Salt afloat & in Store.
GEO. SYMES.

Quebec, 20th Aug. 1808.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

SUPERFINE, Fine and *Farine entière* Flour, Biscuit, Wheat, Jamaica Spirits, Madeira Wine in pipes, hogsheds, quarter casks or dozen, few pipes Port Wine, and about twenty pipes Spanish Wine, Whale and Cod-fish Oil, about seven hundred wt. Merchantable, Madeira and W. India Cod-fish, in the best order for shipping, and table Cod-fish, for which produce may be taken in payment, a few cases Castile Soap.
PETER BREHAUT & Co.
* * * The above have a good family HORSE for sale.—Quebec, 22d Aug. 1808.

FREIGHT WANTED,

TO any Port in the British Channel, for about 100 boxes French Soap, apply to
PATERSON, GRANT & Co.
Quebec, August 13, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated at *La Carnadiere*, 24 arpents long by 1 arpent in breadth,—joining on one side to Antoine L'Hortie, and on the other to François Gouveau.
Quebec, Aug. 31st 1807. LOUIS BLEAU.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

FIFTY hhd. Claret Wine of a superior quality,

20 Pipes Port ditto ditto

10 Pipes do. ditto inferior,

100 Hhd. old Teneriffe Wine,

5 Pipes French Brandy,

120 Boxes Tin Plates,

10 Boxes French Soap at 1s. per lb.

10 Quarter Casks Vinegar,

12 Jars d'ble white Wine do. 6 galls. each,

20 Do. Sallad Oil 3 galls. each,

6 Hhd. Loaf Sugar,

Pine and Oak Timber, pine Boards, and Staves of all dimensions.

Rum, Coffee, Muscovado Sugar and Dry Goods.

PATERSON, GRANT & Co.

Quebec, 13th August, 1808.

A VENDRE PAR LES SOUS SIGNE'S.

CINQUANTE barriques Vin de Bourdeaux d'une qualité supérieure,

20 Pipes ditto d'Oport ditto,

10 ditto ditto ditto inférieur,

100 Barriques vieux Vin de Teneriffe,

5 Pipes Eau-de-vie de France,

120 Boettes de Fer blanc,

10 Caisnes de Savon François à 1s. la livre,

10 Quarts de Vinaigre,

12 Cruches de ditto double, de vin blanc, de 6 gallons chaque.

20 Ditto Huile d'Olive de 3 gallons chaque,

6 Boecauls de Sucre blanc,

Bois de Pin et Chêne, Madriers et Douves de toutes sortes;

Romme, Caffé, Castonade et Marchandises Sèches.

PATERSON, GRANT & Co.

Québec, 13 Août, 1808.

JOSEPH FLOWER and NICHOLAS NEWBERRY HAVE FOR SALE,

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

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

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

PRIVATE LETTER.

Bayonne, May 8, 1808.

This town has seen with an astonishment from which it has not yet recovered, the conclusion of a business which, in the first instance, presented a favorable appearance, by the arrival of Ferdinand VII. and what subsequently occurred in the successive sittings, up to the memorable Congress of the 9th. When the new Sovereign arrived here, he was received at a league distance from Bayonne, by the Prince of Neufchatel, the Principle Major Dono Durce, and other personages of the first consequence. General Aid de-Camp, and a brilliant assembly, who accompanied the King of Spain to the apartments designed for him, leaving at the residence of his Majesty an Imperial Guard of Honor. Half an hour after, the Emperor Napoleon arrived from his Palace of Murac, accompanied by a numerous suite of personages to visit Ferdinand VII. who immediately repaired to the gate to receive his Imperial visitor. Napoleon alighted from his horse, threw his arms round his august guest, saluted him, took him by the hand, and assured him of his sincere friendship. After this first meeting he invited Ferdinand to dine with him at 5 o'clock, but previously sending to him a state carriage drawn by most beautiful horses, shewing to him then, and afterwards, every possible attention. So that the three first days of his arrival in Bayonne were days of rejoicing; and the people really believed that it was intended in good earnest to honor and respect the royal visitor.

After this, there were a number of private interviews between Ferdinand and Napoleon; in the first of which Napoleon offered him the crown of Etruria, and his niece in marriage. Some of these conferences were held in the presence of the First Minister, M. Zevallos, who distinguished himself upon the occasion, as will be remarked in the Journals of the 9th May; and at these conferences there was much altercation. Subsequently to them however, Ferdinand was deprived of his carriage and of his guard of honor, remaining only with the Commandant of his private guard, a Jewish officer of the National Guard of Bayonne.

From this moment the state of things became changed, and Napoleon now assumed towards the Prince a different and an angry aspect; intimating to the Noblemen who accompanied Ferdinand that they should answer with their heads for the security of his person, which produced amidst them a sudden dejection.—The object of these conferences seemed to be that of gaining time for the arrival of Godoy, and of the King and Queen. But in the mean while Napoleon intimated to Ferdinand that the reign of the Bourbons was at an end; adding, that his and their interests were at variance, and that the continuance of the sceptre in their hands could no longer conduce to the development of his plans, and the vast political objects he had in view. Notwithstanding this, however, he pressed Ferdinand to accept the kingdom of Etruria, and directed the Grandees to counsel their Prince to accede to his proposal. Ferdinand answered boldly, "I will not accept the Crown of Etruria, nor any Crown in the world, whilst nature gives me a rightful claim to that of Spain. My only ambition is to render my people happy; and I would choose to die in the midst of my faithful Spaniards, though it were my fate to wear the chains of servitude, and to resign whatever would most attach me to life." Reproaching afterwards Napoleon with having deceived him, in thus inviting him to visit France, he answered, if he had not come voluntarily, he should have made him come by force.

On the arrival of Godoy, and the King and Queen, who were received and entertained with

the greatest magnificence, the Sitting, or Congress of the 9th May, was held, at which Napoleon first and Charles Fourth presided; present, the Queen Maria Louisa, the Infanta, Don Carlos Godoy, the Grandees of Spain, and the first Minister Zevallos. The Queen, transported with rage, addressed her son Ferdinand: "Traitor and wretch, for years you have been imagining and contriving the death of the King your father; but by the vigilance of the Prince of Peace, by his zeal and loyalty, you have not attained your object, neither you nor those traitors who have served or co-operated with you in your base designs. I tell you to your face, that you are my son, but not the son of the King. Yes, without having other right to the crown, than that you derive from your mother, you have sought to wrest it from us by force; but I will and consent that the Great Napoleon shall be the arbitrator between us; in favor of whom we renounce and cede our right, to the exclusion of our family.—I call upon him to punish you and your associates as traitors, and I commit the whole nation to Napoleon." Napoleon put an end to this rage, by saying—"No! I give to Ferdinand the crown of Naples, and to Carlos that of Etruria, together with two of my nieces in marriage. Let them say, if they will accede to this proposal." To this the Infanta Don Carlos boldly answered, "Emperor, I was not born to be a King, but Infanta of Spain."—And, addressing his Brother, "And you my Brother, and King, speak, do not be alarmed, defend your right, you are a Spaniard; your country will be ready to sacrifice its blood for you and its independence. Be not alarmed, but let us go hence, though it were to the scaffold, or perpetual imprisonment. For that Providence which directs a faithful nation, shall in due time visit his vengeance upon a faithless Emperor, who can thus disregard his own promise, and lay aside every semblance of right and reason. Ah! Fernando, who robs you of the Crown of Spain? An ignorant Father, an infamous Mother, and her favourite Godoy. He, in truth, is the traitor, the plotter of the death of your Father, the usurper of the legitimate rights of your family, the author of the calamity, and an apostate in religion.—Who countenances these machinations? The tyranny of an Emperor, to whom we have looked for protection." And he finished by saying "Napoleon, I am no longer an Intendant of Spain, but I was born one!"

The Minister, Zevallos, then began to speak; and with a flowing eloquence, apostrophizing Godoy, he said, "Infamous man, unworthy the name of a Spaniard; you have sold your Country, and your Prince. But the same Emperor who now appears to protect you, has decreed within himself your punishment, and that of the parent King. Do you not behold, traitor, how he is taking advantage every moment of these contentions? Ah! how could you have influenced the minds of these miserable parents towards their children! But your error—your crimes.—You ought to have done your duty towards them, though it were only in return for having saved your life from the fury of the populace.—Answer! But I believe it impossible.—'Tis not so with me, who am a loyal Spaniard, the second person in the nation, and first subject of the King. But Zevallos has most religiously fulfilled his duty; and you have always trembled before Zevallos."—He continued speaking thus for near an hour and a quarter; so that the Emperor knew not what to answer in refutation of the arguments he advanced. In this predicament, recurring to his authority, he ordered to be taken from his presence that phenomenon, saying, "I was impossible that the earth should submit a man of so much freedom before the Emperor of the French. But I'll reward you for it."—M. Zevallos went out

and M. Gomez spoke afterwards. But it was finally decreed by Napoleon Ist. and Charles IVth. that Ferdinand the VIIth. should renounce the Crown to his Father in the space of six hours. Under this violence, he was compelled to do it; but with certain restrictions, which Napoleon was ready to admit, and which he did agree to with Charles IV. The latter finally consented to abdicate and cede his Crown to Napoleon; who in turn transferred it to his brother, Joseph I at Naples—nominally, in the mean while, the Grand Duke of Berg to be Lieutenant of the Kingdom.

HOUSE OF BOURBON.

The last accounts received from the Mediterranean inform us of the death of Alfonso, Count de Beaujolais, youngest of the three sons of the now celebrated Philip Egalite, Duke of Orleans. He was scarcely twenty nine years of age, and had not distinguished himself by any actions of merit. It is said, that his dissolution was accelerated by his irregularities. The Duke de Montpensier, Anthony Philip, second of the sons of Egalite, did only about a year ago, near this metropolis. He was a Prince of some talents, in particular for painting; in which art he was such a proficient, that it was believed he might have acquired both reputation and subsistence by his performances in that line, if he had been driven to the necessity of practicing it for support.

The Duke de Montpensier and his brother, the Count de Beaujolais, were only of the age of fourteen and twelve, when the French Revolution broke out in 1789. On the execution of their execrable father, in 1793, they were shut up by order of the National Assembly, in the Fort of Notre Dame de la Garde, near Marseilles. In an attempt to effect his escape from that fortress, the Duke de Montpensier fell, and fractured his leg. Their elder brother, the Duke de Chartres, now Duke of Orleans, having quitted France, previous to his father's imprisonment and death, wandered over a large part of Europe. Born to the greatest succession of any subject in the world, he saw himself deprived of it, as well as of his high rank, and collateral right to the Crown of France, in consequence of a Revolution, which was founded and celebrated by the giddy ambition or vengeance of his own father. To such distress was he even reduced, about the year 1796, or 1797, as to have actually kept a school at Zurich, in Switzerland, for some time. Like the younger Demetrius in antiquity, who, after his excommunication and exile from Syracuse, was compelled, if we may believe Cicero, to have recourse to a similar expedient at Corinth.—The present Duke of Orleans, though he had the misfortune to be brought up under a woman of such relaxed principles, moral, religious, and political, as Madame de Genlis, is unquestionably a man of talents, on whom a variety of rugged duties, has not been lost. After quitting Switzerland, he crossed the Atlantic, to St. Domingo, and on his return from the West Indies, he travelled not only over the Northern Kingdom of Europe, particularly Sweden, but he followed the tracks of Montpensier to Tornea, in Lapland. He even penetrated beyond Tomsa, almost to the North Cape, and returned back by Dronsbheim, to Christiania, the Capital of Norway, from whence he reached Copenhagen. The present Duke of Orleans, who is not yet thirty five years old, went with his brother, the Count de Beaujolais, to Malta, only a few weeks ago. His health is said to be in a precarious state. With him would expire that branch of the illustrious House of Bourbon. He descends from Louis XIII. and Anne of Austria, by Philip,

younger brother of Louis XIV. who was the father of the famous Regent Duke, so we know by his capacity and his debaucheries.

Extract of a letter from Sir Charles Cotton, Barr Admiral of the Blue, &c. to the Hon. Wm. W. Pole, dated on board His Majesty's ship the Hibernia, off the Tagus, the 25th June.

SIR—Inclosed I transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a letter received by me from Captain Creyke, of His Majesty's sloop Eclipse, detailing the state of affairs at Oporto. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed)

C. COTTON.

His Majesty's sloop Eclipse, off the Bar of Oporto, June 28.

SIR—Since the account I had the honor of delivering to you on the 10th June, Oporto has undergone two revolutions, and has been successively in the hands of the French and the subjects of the Prince Regent.

After the Spaniards had delivered the forts into the custody of the Portuguese, and the national colours were every where hoisted, the French were again able to establish their authority, in consequence of the weak and undetermined measures of the Governor, Louis D'Oliveira, who is now confined as a traitor, and maintained it till the 19th, the day of Corpus Christi, a great national festival, when it had been usual for the Portuguese Regiments to attend with colours flying. The Governor, D'Oliveira, in consequence of orders from Junot, attempted to establish the French flag instead of the Portuguese at the procession. This violent attack on the national custom drew forth the animosity of the populace to so great a degree, that an attempt to compromise in the part of the Governor had no effect; and on the 18th, in the evening, the day before my arrival here, they were excited to such a degree of fury, that countenanced by the priests, the people rose en masse, broke open the depots, and supplied themselves with 25,000 stand of arms, and, together with the regulars, formed a most determined and enthusiastic army. From this moment all French authority ceased; and every man, either French or suspected of being inclined to the French interest, was arrested.

The Bishop of Oporto was elected by the new Governor, and an army of 20,000 men sent to meet the French, who had advanced to the amount of 900 within six leagues of Oporto.

The enthusiasm has communicated from one to the other, and the Portuguese provinces of Trazos Montes, Minho, and the northern part of Beira, in imitation of the Spaniards, have taken in arms, determined to extirpate the French from their kingdom. From the most moderate accounts, besides what are at Oporto, I may estimate them at upwards of 100,000 men.

All the regular regiments disbanded by the French are forming again with the greatest alacrity, and will soon join them. I have this day had an interview with his Excellency the Governor, conducted to him amidst the shouts and buzzes of the populace.

To-morrow I send a party of men to mount the guns of a large Brazil ship, the command of which is given to an Englishman, and destined as a floating battery to defend the bidge, in case the French should have the temerity to approach, though such an event is not to be apprehended. If any requisition is made for powder, I shall comply with it, but they have at present abundance of arms, ammunition and provisions.

The detestation of the Portuguese to the French is so great, that Captain Jones and myself, after having begged the life of the French intendant of Police, had the greatest difficulty in conveying him a prisoner to the boat, and the unbounded love and respect for the English alone prevented the enraged populace from tearing him to pieces.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) G. A. CREYKE.

Extract of a letter from Captain Digby, of His Majesty's ship the Cossack, addressed to the Right Honourable Lord Gambier, Admiral of the Blue, &c. and transmitted by his Lordship to the Honourable William Wellesley Pole.

His Majesty's ship Cossack, off St. Andro, June 25, 1808.

MY LORD.—The last opportunity I had of writing to your Lordship, I acquainted you of my intention to go to St. Andro immediately, and afford every assistance in my power to the loyal inhabitants, and bring off any British subjects that might wish to come away, in the present uncertain state of the country; and I had intelligence that the French frigate in Passage, accompanied by several gun-boats, was expected to make a descent on that part of the coast; owing to the strong easterly winds, and long calms, I did not get there till the 21st.

The signal-post displayed a flag of truce, which was answered by both ships. The captain of the port, Don Vincenzo Camio came on board; he told us the French army were soon expected to make an attack on the pass in the mountains that guarded the approach to the town; he invited us to anchor in Saldenero Bay, which we did at 5 P. M. until he had made his report to the bishop, who was the present governor, he wished us not to land. No boat returning by one o'clock the next day, I concluded some sudden attack or unexpected event must have taken place. In the afternoon a brig came out of the harbor, full of people of all descriptions, who had left the town on the report that the French were advancing. I immediately got under weigh, and sent Captain Daly, of the Comet, up the harbor, to gain some confirmed intelligence, and should the report prove true, to reconnoitre the fort and find out where the principal magazine was, and if it was possible, to destroy it. Between eight and nine P. M. Captain Daly returned with certain information that the French army had gained the pass, and had halted only a few miles from the town, and were expected to enter this night or next day.

Captain Daly also made every possible observation, and had himself spiked the guns in two forts near the town, and he requested to go and destroy the magazines, and the guns in

the forts that guard the entrance of the harbor. I should certainly have sent the boat that night, but the great chance of their being taken by surprise, should the enemy advance, and the night being very dark and squally, with every appearance of bad weather, made me defer it till the next morning. At day light we stood into the bay, and manned and armed two boats from each ship, under the orders of Captain Daly; he was accompanied by Lieutenant H. M. Herbert, of the Cossack, and Lieutenant Read, of the Royal Marines, and several of the younger officers, who all volunteered their services; they left this ship soon after six o'clock, and landed about eight, spiked all the guns in Fort St. Salvador d'Ano, and Fort Sedra, and wedged shot in the chambers of them, which renders them quite useless; the magazine was at some little distance, and had 500 whole barrels of powder in it, besides quantities of other stores; all which was completely destroyed, great part by throwing it over the cliffs into the sea, leaving sufficient to blow up the magazine; the train was laid for a considerable distance and it was let off about ten o'clock, which instantly levelled the whole building to the ground—finding some more powder in Fort Sedra, a train was laid to it, it took effect, and blew part of the house and storehouse in it up; the two other forts on the West side of the bay they could not at all attempt, as the surf was so very high, as to render it impossible to land, and to walk round was too far from the boats, as they had not a moment to spare; having heard before they set fire to the first that the French had entered the town, and they expected a strong guard at the forts; the boats left the shore by 11 o'clock, and had just got round the Point d'Ano, when a considerable body of French dragoons appeared on the hill, and took post near the smoking ruins of the magazine. I am sorry to say, Captain Daly, and Lieutenant Read of the Marines, are much scorched, particularly Lieutenant Read, in being fire to the last train, but am happy to find his eyes are safe, and he is doing well. Capt. Daly speaks in high commendation of the zeal and exertion of every officer and man employed with him.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE DIGBY.

MONTREAL, Sept 8, 1808.

Mr. CARY,

SIR—We beg leave to request you to give the following, a place in the Quebec Mercury, in reply to Mr. Mower's answer to a Subscriber, at River du Loup, by which you will greatly oblige

SOME SUBSCRIBERS.

This River du Loup Subscriber complains that the price of ashes was not quoted correctly in the Canadian Courant, on Monday the 29th ult. in which we agree with him, not only in ashes but many other articles. It is well known some of Mr. Mower's Friends, who assist him in filling up his price Current, receive from country dealers their produce to dispose of, in particular ashes. We do not pretend to say Mr. Mower's friends set up a high price,

in the price current in order to vend their own produce; but we must remark that their ambition to bring produce to a good market, and encourage country dealers to bring in their stock, often induces them to improve a little on the market price; that Pot Ashes were sold at 57l. 10s. on the 29th ult. is undeniable, but under that price we do not presume to say, any very large Bills were sold; that Mr. Austin Civillier, who deals much larger, and in a different manner from some of Mr. Mower's assistant Compilers, purchased Pot Ashes for 57l. 10s. in large and several parcels, can be ascertained by inquiring at his counting house. That Pot Ashes were sold at 56 and 58l. the River du Loup Subscriber can be informed by enquiring at any *Respectable* mercantile house in this city.

Mr. Mower's price current is generally set to press about the end of the week, and the paper delivered out on the Monday of the week following; that many changes arise from day to day, in the price of produce, is evident; but we cannot hear what change could have taken place to induce Mr. Mower to note the price of Pot Ashes at 65l. 10s. on the 5th Instant.

NEW YORK, AUG. 20.—By the Ocean, from Gibraltar, we learn, that Mr. Young, Consul General at Madrid, who left that place about the 5th of May, with dispatches from Mr. Irving, for the American government, was stopped at a small port town, a short distance from Madrid, in consequence of an order from the Supreme Council of Seville, directing all persons with dispatches, to be stopped and sent to Seville. Mr. Y. was consequently sent to Seville, where he was lodged in prison, and all his papers, baggage, &c. taken from him. This was done in consequence of finding amongst his dispatches, some from the Duke of Berg, to the French Consul at Philadelphia, under blank cover to the Secretary of State; in which were others destined for South America, after he was detained in prison for 15 days, a passport was granted him from the Council to leave Spain, and to proceed for any port to embark for America. With this he left Seville, and arrived safe at Gibraltar. Directly after his arrival at this place, a letter was received from Lord Collingwood, ordering Mr. Y. to be detained, or to be taken out of any vessel in which he might be found.—This order was given by the request of the Council of Seville. Sir H. Dalrymple, the Governor of Gibraltar, did not, however, conceive himself authorised to enforce the order; but permitted Mr. Y. to proceed where he pleased. Mr. Y. however, was given to understand, that he would probably be taken out of any vessel in which he should take passage for America, by a Spanish Gun Boat. In consequence of this information, Mr. Y. gave up the idea of going to America with his dispatches, although he had previously chartered the Ocean for that purpose, and immediately took his passage for England on board the Proviant store-ship, which vessel sailed on the same day with the Ocean.

MR. JEFFERSON. IN PROPRIA PERSONA

[The following is the Answer of Mr. Jefferson to the Address of the Legislature of New Hampshire, exhibiting with new and additional force the hostility which he menaces against the maritime Commerce of our country. It is through such channels as these, that we are alone permitted to trace the real, but lurking and insidious views of the administration.]

To the Legislature of New Hampshire.

In the review, Fellow Citizens, which, in your address of the 14th of June, you have taken of the measures pursued since I have been charged with their direction, I read with great satisfaction, and thankfulness the approbation you have bestowed on them; and I feel it an ample reward for any services I may have been able to render.

The present moment is certainly eventful, and one which peculiarly requires that the bond of confederation connecting us as a nation should receive all the strength which unanimity between the national councils and the State Legislatures can give it.—The depredations committed on our vessels and property on the high seas, the violence to the persons of our citizens employed on that element, had long been the subject of remonstrance and complaint, when, instead of reparation, new declarations of wrong are issued subjecting our navigation to general plunder. In this state of things our first duty was to withdraw our seafaring citizens and property from abroad, and to keep at home resources so valuable at all times, and so essential, if resort must ultimately be had to force. It gave us time to make a last appeal to the reason and reputation of nations. In the mean while I see with satisfaction that this measure of self denial is approved and supported by the great body of our real citizens; that they meet with cheerfulness the temporary privations it occasions, AND ARE PREPARING WITH SPIRIT TO PROVIDE FOR THEMSELVES THOSE COMFORTS AND CONVENIENCES OF LIFE FOR WHICH IT WOULD BE UNWISE EVER MORE TO RECUR TO DISTANT COUNTRIES. How long this course may be preferable to a more serious appeal, must depend for decision on the wisdom of the Legislature, unless indeed a return to established principles should remove the existing obstacles to a peaceable intercourse with foreign nations. In every event fellow citizens, my confidence is entire that your resolution to maintain our national independence and sovereignty will be as firm as it has been forbearing; and looking back on our history, I am assured by the past, that it's future pages will present nothing unworthy of the former.

I am happy that you approve the motives of my retirement. I shall carry into it ardent prayers for the welfare of my country, and the sincerest wishes for that of yourselves personally!

Aug. 2, 1803

TH: JEFFERSON.

PORTLAND PETITION.

On the 15th inst. the inhabitants of Portland, in town meeting assembled, voted, almost

unanimously, to address the President on the expediency of immediately rescinding the Embargo Laws. The Committee appointed to prepare the petition, reported the same, with an estimate of the loss which that single town has suffered by the impolitic and extravagant restrictions, which have been laid on the Commerce of our country. To this estimate which states the actual loss at SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, may be added, the incalculable evils which arise from the embarrassments of our coasting trade, the destruction of our fisheries, the loss of our seamen, the general stagnation of business, the loss of credit, the universal depreciation of property, and innumerable other losses, privations and difficulties, which are daily oppressing every class of the Community.

To the President of the United States.

The Inhabitants of the Town of Portland, in the District of Maine, in legal Town-Meeting assembled, Respectfully represent—That the peculiar embarrassments under which they labor in consequence of the existing laws of Congress, passed at their last session, laying an Embargo on the ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the U. S. and otherwise interdicting and perplexing their commerce, and the long and severe privations they have thereby endured, have urged them at this gloomy and alarming crisis, in a cool and dispassionate manner to state their grievances, and make their solemn appeal to the justice and patriotism of your Excellency for their speedy relief. Your Memorialists in so doing, are influenced by no motives but which they hesitate to avow.—From principle, they reverence the law: and will ever perform the duties of honest men and faithful citizens—but at the same time they deem it their duty as their acknowledged right to adopt all constitutional and proper measures to procure freedom from those evils, which they have been and still are compelled to suffer. In the struggle for Liberty and Independence they were doomed to behold their houses in flames, their homes deserted and their property in ruins. Since the organization of the Federal Government, they have witnessed a total change in the prospect—They have seen the Town rapidly rising from its ashes to opulence and respectability, and crowned with the blessings of peace and prosperity—the rich and the natural fruit of industry cherished and protected by the laws of the country. At present the whole scene is changed—their commerce by its interdiction is destroyed—their property is wasting before their eyes—their exertions paralyzed—their joy is turned to sorrow—their hopes to disappointment, and the customary sources of income and subsistence are drying away around them. They do not here presume to enquire into the constitutionality or expediency of the laws above mentioned, distressing as they are in their operation, but they submit whether the objects contemplated by Congress have been in any degree attained, and whether the continuance of such severe restrictions, instead of producing concessions from foreign powers will not terminate in lasting injury to the Union at large, and in the total ruin of

thousands who deserve a better fate.—In addition to this your Memorialists apprehend that recent events in Europe and their consequent effects both of a political and commercial nature, fully authorise your Excellency either totally or partially, to suspend the operation of the embargo, and thereby set at liberty the imprisoned energies of the country. Deeply impressed with these sentiments, your Memorialists respectfully pray, that your Excellency would be pleased by virtue of the powers delegated to you by Congress, either totally or partially to suspend the operation of the above mentioned laws until their next session; or if any doubt remain as to such power, that Congress may be forthwith convened, that they may take the subject into consideration and repeal the same, if in their opinion the public good will admit of it.

TOWN MEETINGS.

The towns of *Hamilton, Wenham, and Ipswich*, have also forwarded on Petitions for the total repeal or suspension of the Embargo Laws. The town of *New Bedford* meets to-morrow, and *Gloucester* on Wednesday for similar purposes.

BOSTON, Aug. 22.—Yesterday arrived at this port, the brig *Mercury*, capt Bradford, 52 days from Alicante, and 40 from Gibraltar. The accounts by this arrival are not so important or particular as were to be expected. He brought no papers from the latter place; but reports verbally, that the French were still in possession of Barcelona; though a party of about 1000, who were ordered from that city into the country, were met with by the Spaniards, and entirely cut to pieces;—that Dupont's army from Madrid, had been wholly destroyed, with the loss of 7000 Spaniards;—that the French Consul at Malaga with several french merchants, had been massacred by the populace, that the french were compelled to fly from every part of Spain;—that the spirit of resistance to french aggression was universal throughout the country;—and that but one sentiment appeared to prevail among the inhabitants—**TO LIVE FREE OR PERISH.**

DIED.—In Plumstead, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, on the 13th ult. Mrs. Dorothy Littenman, aged ninety years and three months. She was a native of Germany, and has left about 200 children, grand children and great grand children.

In England, in May last, (of hydrophobia) a Mr. Grew, at 22, a private in the 59th regiment. The dog bit him on the cheek, as he was standing sentinel at the Milsea Barracks gate, and then instantly ran and bit the next sentinel on the forehead, who is now unwell. The part was cut out, and it had quite healed.—He felt no effects from the bite till the full of the moon, when he requested to be confined: he said he had no intention to do injury, but he thought there was danger of it. He had long intervals of sanity. At the full of the next moon his delirium exceedingly increased; his body was withered and convulsed in a most dreadful and shocking manner. Two days before his death he barked incessantly like a dog, and complained of a dog being under his bed knowing him. He bit the man who attended him who has since been ill. His case is considered the

worst of any that has been known of. The body was dissected in the presence of most of the medical gentlemen in Portsmouth.

At Inkberrow, Worcestershire, (Eng) 26th May last, J Fortescue, Esq aged 87, Captain in the Royal Navy; the oldest officer in the superannuated list and probably the last survivor of the memorable crew of the *CENTURION*, who accompanied Lord Anson in his celebrated voyage round the world.

At Liverpool, on Monday se'night, at the advanced age of 110 years and six months, Mary Ralphson, born January 21, 1698, old style, at Lochaber, in Scotland. Married Ralph Ralphson, then a private in the army of Duke William, she followed the same; and was an attendant on her husband in several memorable engagements, both in England and Scotland. On the breaking out of the war in French Flanders, she embarked with the troops, and shared their toils and vicissitudes. In the battle of Dettingen, being on the field during the heat of the conflict, and surrounded with heaps of slain, she observed a wounded dragoon fall by her side, she disguised herself in his clothes, mounted his charger, and regained the retreating army; in which she found her husband, with whom she returned to England, and accompanied him in his latter campaigns with Duke William. She has chiefly subsisted, of late years, by the assistance of some benevolent Ladies of Liverpool, who have contributed every thing in their power to her comfort and accommodation.

LONDON PARAGRAPHS.

A Gentleman of grenadier growth, having travelled in the mail all night, observed to his fellow passengers in the morning, "that he would just get out to stretch his legs;" when his opposite friend, an Irishman, who had been greatly annoyed by them during the night, observed "that there was no occasion for the Gentleman to trouble himself, as by —, they were quite long enough already."

Lady Campbell gave an elegant ball, on Monday night, at her house in Wimpole street. No pains or expence were spared, to render the entertainment worthy of the numerous and distinguished persons who were invited and attended. The dancing commenced at an early hour. An elegant supper followed. Harmony and pleasure prevailed until an event happened in the ball room, which banished all the happiness and comfort from the scene in a moment; it was no less than the sudden death of one of the dancers (Mr. Calvert), who actually dropped down dead, from the excessive exertion he used on the occasion. Mr. Calvert burst a blood vessel in going down a reel. The utmost terror and distress were depicted in the countenance of every one of the guests; as for lady Campbell herself, she fainted from the fright. This melancholy event broke up the assembly. Most of the company departed in tears. Mr. Calvert was a young man only 23 years of age; he was much respected in a very extensive circle of friends.

Parliament has lately increased the annual allowance made to Louis the 18th, who is at present at Gosfield, but is shortly expected at Wanstead, on a visit to the Prince of Conde. The Duke D'Angouleme is gone to Mitau in Courland, in order to conduct the wife of Louis the 18th, and Madame Royale, his

own wife, from thence to this country. Those distinguished and unfortunate Princesses are to arrive here, if no accidents intervene to prevent it, in August. The last Queen of France who ever visited England, was Mary of Medicis, under Charles the First, in 1641, a woman still more severely persecuted by fortune, than the person so calling herself at this time. The last Princess of France who set her foot in this country, was Henrietta Maria, Duchess of Orleans, sister of Charles the Second, who came over from France to Dover, in 1670, where an interview took place between them. She died, immediately after her return to St. Cloud, of poison.

A PARIS SKETCH.—Never did there exist so great a contrast between the rich and the poor as exists at Paris at the present moment. The luxury of the Generals, and those who have made fortunes by the war, is excessive.—But the Generals and the Court are at Bayonne, and trade is very dead. The reigning Parisian fashions are imitations of the English, both in dress and manners. The French character, at least in the capital, has undergone a complete transformation. It is the rage to affect the haughty silence and abrupt discourse of the Englishman. There are at this time near thirty different theatres at Paris, which are open every night. The best night in the week is Sunday, on which they are all crowded to suffocation. These theatres employ nearly 2000 authors, from the highest composition of tragedy, down to the broadest caricature songs. Dupont the dancer, has eclipsed Vestris; he is the Catalin of motion; an antidotarian of excessive ton. He has lately disappeared from the hemisphere of fashion, and his absence has thrown a cloud over the amusements of a million of people!

As an extraordinary specimen of zeal, we learn from Wattenberg, that a religious association had purchased from the collection of a Clergyman in Copenhagen 4000 different editions of the Bible, and the principal part of the collection is enumerated.

SWEETS OF THE OTHER WORLD.

A person, who among the Methodists is called an *obliging preacher*, addressing himself to his female hearers, observed to them that the heavenly Canaan was a land flowing with *tea and sugar*.

On Monday morning, at Mr. Scott's distillery, at Vauxhall, a foreman to the stonemasons, who are at work at a steam engine, put his head through a small aperture to look at some work which had been done, not knowing the fly-wheel of the engine, which goes round eight times in a minute, passed close to the hole, when the wheel knocked off the upper part of his head and one of his eyes.—He died instantly.

EPIGRAM.

ADDRESSED TO FASHION.

ALAS! cries Damon—plaintive bard,
My Delia's heart I find so hard,
I would she were forgotten!
But strait he answers—I recant,
For how can hearts be adamant,
When all the break—**IS COT TOM.**

QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER 12, 1808.

By the arrival of Captain SCOTT, we are favored with Dublin papers to the 23d July inclusive, containing Spanish and Portuguese intelligence, which had not appeared in the London papers. We have only had time to select the following:

Foreign Office, July 10, 3 o'clock.

"Mr. West has just arrived from Corunna, accompanied by Signior Fermin Viarona. They left Corunna on the 9th of July, when an official account had arrived there of the defeat of General Lefevre, by General Palafox, on the 25th of June, two leagues from Saragossa. The force under the french General consisted of 8000 men, who after a severe action of several hours, surrendered to the Spanish General. The impetuosity of the peasantry, however, was such, that they afterwards rushed on, with their *armas blancas* (knives and swords), and put every frenchman to death.

"The Portuguese are said to be marching with a numerous army to attack General Junot."

By the proclamation of General Palafox, it appears that the Spaniards lost in the above action near 2000 men, and an equal number wounded.

The Spanish Journals also mention the defeat of Marshal Moncey, who was dispatched to have put down the patriots in Valencia. He is said to have been made a prisoner, together with his whole army, near Montilla del Palancar, after having for some time sustained the separate attacks of the troops of E. havarría, Valencia and Murcia. Murat is also said to have retreated from Madrid, but other accounts state that he still remained there, and every day expected to be attacked by Gen. Cuesta, who is at the head of a powerful army.

As to Dupont, there is yet no positive information. On the 16th he had retreated six leagues from Cordova, and halted two miles from Anduar, and was followed by the Spanish army.—An article in the Spanish papers, says that after he quitted Cordova, his army fled precipitately in all directions, leaving behind their heavy baggage, &c. and that strong parties of the patriot forces were in pursuit of them.

With respect to Portugal, the entire country, Lisbon excepted, where Junot has shut himself up, with 8 or 10,000 men, is in the hands of the patriots. By the last accounts, received by the Portuguese minister, in London, the French general Loison has retreated from Aramazante to Mizaopris, and had there entrenched himself. He was immediately surrounded by the patriots, and it is said, offered to surrender to any general officer of the Portuguese army. General Bernardine Friere was then called upon by the people, and proceeded to Mizaopris for the purpose of receiving Loison's sword.

Reports are current in London, that Murat had been totally defeated, near Madrid, by General Cuesta. Some say that he, with al-

his troops, was massacred by the inhabitants, who could no longer bear the insults they received.

Corunna July 8.—An action took place between 4000 french and the peasantry in the neighborhood of Cervera, in the principality of Catalonia, of which the following is the result.

The enemy had sought refuge in a fissure of the mountains, where the cavalry could not act. There 2000 of the french were killed, and 800 horses were taken. The rest were so situated that it was impossible they could escape. By the dispatches from Saragosa, and the ardour displayed by the peasantry, who were continually sending reinforcements, it is presumed that the fugitive remains have already surrendered.

By intelligence received in the evening of the 12th, we learn that the three important points of St. Helena, Despena Perros, Puerto del Rei, in Sierra Morena, have been fortified with artillery, and remained guarded by the troops of the kingdom of Granada.

A letter from Andujar, June 9, states that the whole population had risen, and proclaimed Ferdinand VII. The whole of the french troops in the place were made prisoners—and the commanding officer, and the others who made resistance, were put to death in the house of Don Juan. This affair took place at one in the night.

As on this day a French post arrived, with packets from the Duke of Berg. Being opened by the french confined in prison, and being read publicly, they were found to require assistance in men and ammunition, the commander being in great extremity, having lost his first and second divisions, and part of the third.

Two days since the provisions and ammunition under the escort of a French force, were taken, with the loss of a General Officer, a Colonel, and an Aid de-Camp. Thirty or forty men were made prisoners, with four Captains and some subalterns—and in their retreat, of the number of 400, were put to the sword at Valdepenos.

The supreme Council of Seville being informed, by deserters, that numbers of french were disposed to desert, could they do it with safety, the Council published a manifesto, ordering deserters to be treated with the utmost kindness, and threatening with severe punishments all who might contravene the order. An frenchmen settled among them taking the oath of allegiance, and obtaining letters of safeguard not to be molested, but to remain in tranquil possession of their property, profession, trade, &c.

Capt. Pattison, of the Betsey, arrived this day from London, reports that a Convoy was to sail from Spithead, the same day he sailed for Quebec, Halifax &c. under care of the Centurion, of 50 guns. In Lon. 38, Capt. P. fell in with the Nemesis, with her convoy from Quebec. He gave the officers of the Nemesis a London paper of the 24th July. He says the paper contained nothing particular, but was full of the general success of the Spanish and Portuguese.

We learn from Capt. Scott of the Swift, that

the crop in England this year is abundant, and almost all overripe. The summer has been an uncommonly great.

The *Canadien* has reiterated the charge against Mr. Young, with us bringing forward in the shadow of a proof. We are authorized, on the part of that gentleman, to declare that as far as it relates to him, it is a gross falsehood, and the Editors of the paper are desired to produce their proof. The *Canadien* undoubtedly rests with them, for to expect a man to prove his innocence would be absurdity in the extreme. Until they do substantiate their charge the stigma must remain on that paper, as no authority in any case.

As to the declaration of Mr. Young, in the course of debate, in the house of assembly, that the Roman Catholic Religion was only tolerated in this province. If such was that gentleman's opinion, he had an unquestionable right to give that opinion, in which he was not alone, on that occasion. If we mistake not, one branch of the legislature passed the bill, at that time, for approving certain marriages, with an expression to the same effect. We are not wanting to uphold such an opinion, particularly the Act of Union with Scotland, wherein it is declared, if we are not misinformed, that the Religion of the Church of England should be the only established religion in the colonies. The free exercise of the Roman Catholic Religion is permitted by law, as well in England as in this country, and yet it would be the height of folly to say that it is the established religion of that country. The Religion of the Church of England, is, by excellence, exclusively termed *Established* in England, as well in this country as in England, it being the religion of the state. In speaking of the ground on which the different religions stand, in the British dominions, usage has adopted only two terms, establishment and toleration. The latter term admits of different gradations in its use, there being toleration by law and toleration by sufferance only, to which may be added toleration by treaty. These were the points of view in which, as we understand, Mr. Young saw the question at that time, considering the object of the Quebec Act to have been no more than that of giving a legal provision to the Roman Catholic Clergy, which was the only thing wanting, as the free exercise of the religion was allowed by treaty, and therefore a law for that purpose was superfluous, and could be considered no more than a clerical duty. Hence it will appear that the difference in the doctrine of Assembly, at that time arose only from a different sense of the word toleration. We are persuaded that both Mr. Young and the gentlemen who opposed him did, in no wise differ in opinion as to the right of the free exercise of the Roman Catholic Religion. All the difficulty arose from different ideas of the meaning of a word, from a want of consideration on one side, in how many points of view that word may be taken.

On behalf of Mr. Young we must be permitted to add, that the bringing his or any other gentleman's name into question, by anonymous attacks, is as dishonorable as it is cowardly. We have our selves noticed such writers more, perhaps, than is consistent with prudence, and more than we may be disposed to do in future.

Other matter touching the *Canadien* was composed for this number, but want of room compels us to let it lie over to our next.

We must be permitted still to insist that the signature of the Montreal *Englishman* is a counter-sent. His condemnation of the tongue for the use of the head, sufficiently indicates his country. If he

be no doctor, it is pretty evident, from his designs on our tongue, that he belongs to some description of *Amputators*. Though a declared enemy to the liberty of the press, except when it can be subservient to his own purposes, he appears to be a great friend to the freedom of the knife; whence we conclude that he must be some affiliated member of a certain tribe, called *Thrashers*, between whose weapon and us, we are happy, for the safety of our tongue, that there is no less a distance than sixty leagues *Sat est*. We have done with him.

N. B. As we have a very particular regard for our tongue, and would not willingly part with it, we most solemnly affirm that it has had no share whatever in the writing of any part of this paper. What part of it was written by us is solely the work of the hand, assisted by the head, and might have been effected, just as well, had the head wanted a tongue. If we are not believed on our solemn *ipse dixit*, should it be required, we are ready to attest it, by an affidavit before a magistrate.

From what little knowledge we have of the organization of the editors of the *Canadien*, we have every reason to believe that they are in the habit of reading with their eyes, and that they would still be able to see should their ears be hermetically sealed, any ideas of "*An Englishman*" to the contrary notwithstanding.

To the Editor, who overwhelmed us, in the other extreme, in a manner that totally dumb founds every effort at a return, we dare offer no other acknowledgment, than a strong recommendation of him to the ladies, for their portrait painter. With them his captivating talents for embellishment and high colouring, cannot fail of raising him to that elevated ground, in their estimation, which must inevitably insure to him that rich reward, their approving smiles. For ourselves, we dare not view the flowery drapery with which he has surrounded us, in any other light than, to use the language of the poet, so much "*sauve en disguise*."

His Excellency has been pleased to appoint EDWARD BOWEN Esq. to be Attorney General for this province. And we hear that OLIVIER PERRAULT, Esq. is appointed Advocate General.

His Excellency the Governor General has issued a Proclamation, announcing the sanction of His Majesty to the Act for incorporating the *Quebec Benevolent Society*.

ARRIVED.

Sept. 8.—Schooner *Three Sisters*, P. Dean, from Halifax, 20 days passage, addressed to the Master, in ballast.

—Ship *Dawson*, Jas. Davidson, from Crane Island, where she was stranded on her passage from Quebec to Halifax.

—Brig *Swift*, Wm. Scott, from Dublin, six weeks and five days passage, addressed to G. Hamilton, Esq. in ballast.—Passenger, M. Mathew Day.

—Diana, John Slack, from Newcastle, 84 days passage, to Messrs Munro & Bell, Coats & E. Ware.

—Triton, Wm. Wright, from Hull, sailed 2nd July, to Messrs. Irvine, M'Naught & Co. in ballast—saw two ships at hand bound up.

—Ship *British Queen*, Jos. Williamson from Bristol, 8 weeks passage, addressed to H.

Usborne, Esq. cargo goods—Passengers Cap. Rob. Juffield and family.

—Bark *Be'tsey*, R. Patterson, from London, 7 weeks passage, addressed to H. U. borne, Esq. in ballast.

—Bark *Clio*, Jas. Harry Palmer, from Yarmouth, 10 weeks passage, addressed to Mes. Irvine M'Naught and Co. in ballast.

—His Majesty's Schooner *Hunter*, Charles E. Leonard, Esq. Commander, from Halifax, 13 days passage, with dispatches for His Excellency the Governor, Passengers Mr. & Mrs. Harrishorn.

Five empty transports are said to be in the river. Just as we were going to press arrived the *Anthorne*, in 44 days from Liverpool, to G. Hamilton Esq. general cargo, passenger Mr. W. Wilson.—She spoke a brig in the river from Gibraltar.—Left the *Ether*, Jones, on the N. W. coast of Ireland.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on THURSDAY next, the 15th inst. at the Subscriber's Room:—

TWO Crates assorted Crockery and Queen's Ware,
Ten Hampers King's Arms and double Berkeley Cheese,
Nine Hog-heads Scots Nappy.

ALSO,

Thirty pieces fine Irish Linens of superior quality and fabric, Cloths, Blankets, Flannels, and a variety of other Goods.

LIKEWISE,

A very handsome Canadian Horse,
Sale to begin at one o'clock precisely.

THOMAS AYLWIN, A. & B.

Quebec, 10th Sept. 1808.

PAR ENCAN,

Seront vendus, JEUDI prochain le 15me de present, à la chambre du Sous-aigne:—

DEUX paniers de la Vaisselle assortie;
Dix paniers de Fromage aux armes du Roi et double Berkeley.
Neuf barriques de la Bière d'Ecosse.

AUSSI,

Trente pieces de Toile d'Irlande d'une qualité supérieure, Draps, Convert, Flanelle, et une variété d'autre Marchandise.

AUSSI,

Un beau Cheval Canadien.
La vente commencera à une heure précise.

THOMAS AYLWIN, A. & B.

Quebec, Septembre 10, 1808.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on FRIDAY next, the 16th instant, at JONES & WHITE'S Auction Room:—

A N extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Hardware, Jewellery, &c. &c.

AL O—Three Puncheons Molasses, 7 barrels Muscovado sugar, 10 barrels Montreal Apples, Crowley and German Steel, Sheet Iron, and a variety of other articles.

Sale to begin at one o'clock.

Quebec, 12th Sept. 1808.

FOR HALIFAX,

THE Schooner *THREE SISTERS*, Philip Dean, master, will be ready to sail the beginning of the next week;—For passage apply to the Master, on board, at the Queen's Wharf.—12th Sept. 1808.

THEATRE.

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 14, 1808, will be presented Shakspeare's TRAGEDY of **ROMEO & JULIET.**

To which will be added a *Farce*, in two Acts, called—

THE ADOPTED CHILD.

Tickets to be had, and places to be taken at Mr. ARMSTRONG'S THEATRE TAVERN. DOORS open at six and performance to begin precisely at seven o'clock.

BOXES & PIT 5s.—UPPER BOXES 3s. GALLERY 1s. 6d.

FREIGHT WANTED,

FOR three hundred Hhds. of Sugar, to Great Britain, viz.—
150 Hhds. for London,
100 Hhds. for Liverpool,
50 Hhds. Greenock.

Apply to HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB, Quebec, or N. GR. HAM, and HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB, Montreal.
6th Sept. 1808.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE capital ship WATT, Robert Snowden, master. Is a very remarkable fast sailer, well armed, and has excellent accommodations, sufficiently spacious for 20 to 25 cabin passengers. Will sail about the latter end of this month.—For passage apply to the Captain, on board, at St. Andrew's wharf, or to

HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB, 9th Sept. 1808. Montreal or Quebec.

TO BE LET, and immediate possession given—a Three Stall STABLE, nearly opposite the Post-office. For particulars enquire of the Printer.—Sept. 12, 1808.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on SATURDAY next, the 17th inst. at JAMES GRAY'S Auction Room:—

TWENTY TWO pieces fine and stout Blue Cloth, 33 pieces double milled grey ditto, 2 pieces fine black ditto, 3 trunks Callicoe, 1 otto Shawls, 1 bale white Cottons, Hosiery, Thicksets, Corduroys, Muslins, Linens, Hardware, a few crates Crockery-ware, 10 casks Whiting, Vinegar, and a variety of other articles.

Sale will be in at one o'clock.

Quebec, Sept. 12, 1808.

WILL be sold, by AUCTION, on B. RACCOUARD, immediately after the Match, on MONDAY, the 19th instant, in front of the Stand house, that large and beautiful thorough bred Mare, known on the Turf, by the name of *Babe*, four years old, free from vice and warranted sound.

ALSO—the Roan Mare *Jenny*, rising seven years old, and perfectly sound, may be seen any day previous to the 19th instant, by applying to the subscriber.

GEORGE HAMILTON.
St. Peter Street, Sept. 12, 1808.

FASHIONABLE DANCING.

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

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

FOR CHARTER.

THE ship **RELIANCE**, captain *Thomas Wiley*, 333 tons burthen, armed with ten guns, 9 and 18 pounders; has excellent accommodations for passengers. For freight or passage apply to the master, on board, at Mr. Mure's wharf, or to

D. ANDERSON & Co.
Quebec, 5th Sept. 1808.

FOR CHARTER,

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



THE Brig **MORTON**, one hundred and thirty five tons register, a fast sailer and very burthensome.—Apply to **Capt. HARDIE**, on board, or to **WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.**

WANTED TO CHARTER,

FOR the Windward Islands. A vessel of 100 to 120 tons register. Apply to **FRANCIS & W. HUNTER.**
Quebec, 22d August, 1808.

PROFILE LIKENESSES,

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

FOR SALE,

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

ALSO,

The **SPEECH** delivered in the House by the Hon. **JOHN RICHARDSON**, on the 17th April last, previous to moving for printing the said Bill,

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

NOTICE,

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

ANGUS SHAW.

Quebec, 5th September, 1808.

NOTICE.

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

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

PIERRE BUREAU.

St. Anne La Perade, May 11, 1808.

JOSEPH CRAVEN,

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

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

Quebec, 27th June, 1808

FOR SALE,

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

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

ALSO,

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

JAMES ROSS,

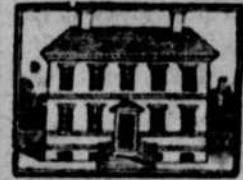
Quebec, 4th August, 1808.

L I N E N.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping a constant supply of the best Irish Linen, of every description, which as they come direct from the manufacturer he can afford to sell at a very moderate price.

BENJ. TREMAIN.

Quebec, 27th April, 1807.

ADVERTISEMENT.

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

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

Quebec, 30th July, 1808.

J. REID, CONFECTIONER,

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

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

SEASONED Oak and Pine Timber, Slaves and Lath-wood FOR SALE, by **LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE.**
Quebec, July 16, 1808.

BY PRIVATE SALE,

CONSIDERABLY under the current price, at the Subscriber's Store—
120 Pieces of Irish Linens from 3s. 6d. to 18d. sterling cost, 15 chests of best Tea, with a variety of other articles.
Quebec, July 18, 1808. JA: GRAY,

PROVINCIAL STATUTES.

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

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR

THOMAS CARY,

No 3, St. Lewis street.

AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE,

N^o 19, Baude-street.