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## SOLUTION OF THE MYSTERY, "WHO WAS THE MAN WHO BEHEADED CHARLES THE FIRST?"

*From Pièces Intéressantes et peu connues.*

George II. on his return to London, after the battle of Dettingen, could with difficulty bear the sight of Lord Stair. He could not forgive his Lordship's reproaching him for the danger which threatened the English army, in case the King had obstinately persisted in leaving it in the camp which it occupied, and where it would have been completely defeated, if the Duke de Grammont by his rashness had not saved it. Lord Stair, as proud as he was skilful in war, having soon perceived the King's dislike, and being little disposed to bear the shame of a formal disgrace, was on the point of retiring to his estate in Scotland, when he received the following letter—

"MY LORD,

"Your bravery is well known: but will you have the courage to go, to-morrow night, to the entrance of Somerset house, where you will meet one who (if you dare follow him) will conduct you to a part of the town not much frequented, but where you will find one who is impatient to see you, and to discover secrets which are of more importance than you imagine, and which cannot be disclosed in a letter. If you are afraid this should be a plot on your purse, bring nothing valuable about you."

We may conceive his Lordship's surprise at the reading of this note. At first he took it for a trick of some secret enemy; or some affair of gallantry, the heroine of which had probably her reasons for so acting: however, he determined to go. He therefore, after providing himself with a sword and a brace of good pistols, went to Somerset house, and found there a man, who, without speaking, made him a sign to follow him: after walking for about an hour, they came into a street almost empty, where the conductor knocked at the door of a small old house: when it was opened, he said, walk in, my Lord, and the door was shut against them. The intrepid Nobleman, holding his sword in one hand and a pistol in the other, went up the staircase and entered a room; the furniture of which seemed very ancient. "Come in, my Lord," (said a faint voice issuing from a bed) come in, you have nothing to fear: pray sit down in a chair near my bed, and we will converse together."

Very well, said Lord S.; but make haste and

tell me the reason of this odd adventure.

"You are hasty, my Lord, but have patience: lay down your arms; take that seat, and come and look at me." His Lordship, surprised at such authoritative commands, to which he was little accustomed, got up, took the lamp, went to the bed, and remained stupified at the sight of an old man, pale and thin, with a long white beard, and whose eyes were instantly fixed upon him. "Look at me, my Lord," said he, "I am still alive, I owe to you the only true pleasure I have tasted these many, many years. Age and misfortunes, have they entirely effaced the marks of one who is nearly related to you, and who is delighted to find in you features which are most dear to him?" His Lordship, still more astonished, looked at the old man, and unable to account for the different emotions which agitated him, spoke not a word. "Stoop," said the old man, "and you will find under my bed, a box which contains papers capable of amply repairing the losses which your family has suffered by the civil wars." His Lordship having placed the box upon the bed, sat down again upon the chair. "Here, my Lord," said the old man, "here are copies of the sales of three of the principal seats belonging to your ancestors, which your great grand father sold, or rather pretended to sell, during the troubles. Here are also the letters of the pretended buyers, by which you may immediately recover the estates on your arrival in Scotland. Precautions have been taken to prevent any disputes." What was his Lordship's astonishment when he saw these three contracts of estates, which he knew formerly belonged to his house: "Ah!" cried he with transport. "Ah! who are you, respectable and benevolent old man, to whom I owe more than to my own father? Speak, I beg of you I favour me with the name of so generous a benefactor, in whom I am so singularly interested, and whose days Heaven seems to have prolonged, that he may find in me the most tender and respectable of friends, and the most grateful of men?" "Leave me, my dear Lord," said the old man, in haste. "I am too weak to bear a longer conversation, leave me, I beg; take that box and bid adieu to an old man, who thinks himself less unfortunate since he has had the happiness of holding you in his arms." "Ah! whoever you are," said Lord S. "and whatever reasons you may have to conceal the name of so generous a man, can you have the cruelty to oblige him to obey you? To abandon you in such a situation, without friends,

without help, without—" "Stop, my dear Lord! it is with pleasure I see in you such generous sentiments; but I know that your friend (since you think him worthy of that title), however unfortunate he may be in other respects, is still free from want; therefore, if you wish to oblige me, leave me, my Lord, instantly; nay, do more, and believe me I have a right to demand it: swear to me that you will never come here again, nor ever search after me, unless I send for you." His Lordship seeing by his tone of voice that he would not be refused, promised to obey him; once more embraced him, and then left him with tears in his eyes. On his return home he immediately opened the box, and found a great number of papers which he judged would be of great use to him. Next morning, as he was preparing (notwithstanding his promise) to return to the old man, he was suddenly stopped by the following letter, sealed with his own arms, and to his extreme surprise, signed George Stair:—

"Do not return to me, my dear Lord, for you will not find me. If it had been only to tell you who I am, that is, your great grand father, who has so long been supposed dead, and who justly deserved to be so, I should not have opposed your just desire of knowing your benefactor; but the consequences which I foresaw of so interesting a scene, too much so for my weakness to bear, made me dread to satisfy your curiosity, upon circumstances, which far from offering to you so dear and respectable a relation as you imagined, would only have shewn to you a wretch—a monster less worthy of pity than horror!

"My father died a few months after my birth; my mother soon followed him; I was left to the care of an aunt, sister to my father, who brought me up so tenderly, that (though she was the cause of my crime) I still retain the most grateful remembrance of her in my heart. I was scarce seventeen, when, struck with indignation, at seeing my countrymen armed against their lawful Sovereign, I formed the design of tendering to King Charles I. the offer of my fortune and sword: but what was my astonishment when at disclosing my intention to my good aunt, I saw her trembling lift her hands to heaven, and look at me with a kind of horror. Surprised and afflicted at the state she was in, and turning with impatience to know the reason, 'You force me then to tell you,' cried she, bursting into tears, 'know then that the Prince you are so desirous of serving, is the author of my shame and of

your father's death. I was about fifteen, and among the attendants who waited on his mother, when the wretch, imposing on my age and credulity, by the most sacred oaths, contrived to seduce me—in short I was ruined.

The perfidious Prince, soon after went to Spain, in hopes of marrying the Infanta. I should have been entirely lost, if your father had not come to London: to him I was obliged to own my misfortune, and the consequences which I dreaded. That dear brother, afflicted even to tears, ran immediately to the Queen, obtained permission to take me away, and sent me to one of his seats near Edinburgh, where I remained till I was perfectly recovered. Alas! (added she) I was doomed to see him no more. The grief which he conceived for my undoing, soon killed him; and his worthy wife, who after bringing you into the world, survived only a month. Such my dear nephew, were the secrets and deplorable motives which reduced me to that obscurity in which I have since lived, and of which you are alone acquainted. Judge now, my friend, if after the care I have taken of your infancy, and the education I have procured you, say, can you devote your fortune and arms to the author of so many calamities, to a barbarian who has carried death into the breasts of your parents, and into mine eternal remorse!" Not cried I, by God! no! the wretch is unworthy of life, and he shall die by my hand! To tell you, my Lord, by what means, as refined as dangerous, my fury against the King continually increasing, was at last able to fulfil my revenge and execrable oath; to tell you all the events, and excess of remorse which soon followed my crime, would be now too grievous in my weak state to relate. Be satisfied with knowing, that you may abhor me as much as I detest myself; that the executioner of King Charles I. who appeared under a mask, was in fact no other than your unworthy, too guilty great grandfather, Sir George Stair."

From 1649 (when Charles I. was beheaded) to 1743 (when the battle of Dettingen was fought) there is an interval of 94 years. On supposition that Sir George Stair was 20 years old when he committed this crime, his age in 1743 must have been 114 years.

The anonymous author of these Memoirs, adds, that whatever were the emotions of Lord Stair at reading the letter, his first care was to look for the street and the house where he had seen his great grandfather; but finding the house empty, he had learnt from the neighbours that it had only been occupied since eight days; that it was never known by whom; that since the preceding night the servants had abandoned it, furnished as it was; that they could not tell of whom the tenant held the house: the proprietor being long since sequestered in America.

#### COMMUNICATION.

*JOURNAL of a trip to the Falls of Shawonigam, on the river St. Maurice, Aug. 7, 1803.*

Sent a bark canoe from Three Rivers the evening before with two men to wait for me

at the Forges of St. Maurice. Left Three Rivers myself at day-break and went to the Forges in a calèche. Embarked in the canoe at the Forges and proceeded about a league and a half to the Falls of the Gabel, these falls or rapids are about ten feet in elevation, we made a portage here of about a quarter of a mile, and then went about a mile further to the Falls of Ogra (Ogra is an Indian word signifying the head) these falls or rapids are about fifteen feet high, here we made another portage of about a quarter of a mile, the current from the Forges to this is very strong and rapid.

Above these falls to Pidgeon Island near a league, this Isle is about a mile and a half long and a good soil; from Pidgeon Isle to the falls of Shawonigam, is more than a league; the river to this is quite tranquil, and the rising land on both sides appears pleasant, the soil rather indifferent, but here the scene is awful and convulsed, as the river dashes itself, in three heavy falls, to the bed of a rock, about 150 feet deep; the river then forming a short angle, and a small basin, receives the small river Pesacangue, and proceeds in a tranquil course to Ogra.

After admiring the falls of the river at Shawonigam, we entered the Pesacangue at one o'clock, and proceeded up about two miles to visit its falls, which are a number of small falls or ledges of rocks, one rising above the other, and difficult of ascent, the upper fall to the lower one, about two hundred feet in descent, and near a mile in length. We left this at three o'clock, and I proceeded down the river in the canoe and arrived at Three Rivers at half past nine o'clock in the evening, highly gratified with my day's jaunt. In coming down the river, the men brought the canoe down the falls of Gabel; conceiving it rather a bold undertaking, I preferred walking down them, on the rocks. The course of the river, up to Shawonigam, is on an average N. W., at Pidgeon Island it is N.

The distance from Three Rivers to the falls of Shawonigam is about twenty-three miles.

Below the falls in the middle of the river are two small projecting rocks, which being covered in the high waters in the Spring are dangerous, one of them having proved fatal to a canoe, coming down, several years past.

Y. Z.

LISBON, SEPT. 16.

#### GAZETTA DE LISBOA

##### THE EDITORS TO THE PUBLIC.

The Public has doubtless observed the impartiality with which the Lisbon Gazette was conducted, until the epoch of the entrance of the French army into this capital; but when the circumstances are considered under which the entrance of that army took place, which, while it pretended to come for the protection of the country, immediately began to oppress it, the change of tone which this Gazette was compelled to assume, is not very wonderful.

That change of tone first became more particularly evident on the arrival of the French

General of Police, P. Lagarde. That magistrate took upon himself the superintendance of the Gazette, and not only assumed the Office of Censor, but even that of Editor, particularly with regard to the Lisbon article. Hence resulted that extraordinary alteration which every thing under that head exhibited from the 14th of April to the 24th of August; for Lagarde, who was a worthy instrument for the artful and perfidious plans of his Government, introduced into that article all the falsehoods, calumnies, and misrepresentations, which appeared calculated to fix the opinion of the Portuguese, according to his views. In order also to serve his purposes of imposition, he changed the days of publication of the Gazette. [All the articles which were written by his own hand still remain in our possession.]

Now, however, when by the especial favour of Providence a signal victory has been obtained by the aid of the British arms over the French army, and the remainder of the enemy's troops are consequently withdrawn, this scourge has ceased, and we are restored to the mild government of his Royal Highness, our lawful and most amiable Sovereign, the public may expect that we shall proceed in the management of this Gazette with that prudence which circumstances may require.

This day the following Proclamation was published here:—

#### PROCLAMATION.

By Lieutenant-General HOPKINS, commanding the Troops of his BRITANNIC MAJESTY, for the immediate SECURITY and TRANQUILITY of LISBON.

Inhabitants of Lisbon,

Your country is rescued, and you are restored to freedom: your national flag is flying in every quarter of the kingdom, and his Excellency the General in Chief of the British army is anxious to establish your Civil Government upon the same footing in which it was left by your beloved Prince, when, assisted by the constant friends of his person and his throne, he escaped from his most insidious enemies: Without losing a moment, we are endeavouring to effect this measure, and to substitute a Civil Government to the Military; to accomplish which, however, some days will be requisite. In order, then, that the evil disposed (if such there be) may not convert true liberty into unbridled licentiousness, and in order to avoid, in the present crisis, the terrible consequences of such disorder, it belongs to the Commander in Chief, and to those to whom he has immediately delegated the superintendance of the public tranquility of this city, to watch with all vigilance over its peace and quiet, and to give security to the persons and property of its loyal and worthy inhabitants.—To obtain this desirable end it will be necessary, for a short time, to maintain strong guards, piquets, and patrols, in various directions, in order to seize and take into custody every person who shall attempt to disturb the public peace.

You may rejoice, Inhabitants of Lisbon! You have great cause for gladness; and your English friends, participating in your sentiments, rejoice equally with you. Never let it be permitted, however, that the evil disposed

should thereby have an opportunity of promoting insurrection or confusion. But let them beware of such a design! The most vigorous and effective means are prepared for suppressing any attempt of this nature, and all who may be guilty shall be punished according to military law, in the most prompt, rigorous, and exemplary manner; and for the purpose of removing every temptation to interrupt the peace of the city, I prohibit, under present circumstances, the entering the city with arms, and the wearing them in the streets. All inns and taverns where wine or spirituous liquors are sold in small quantities, are, for the same reason, required to be shut up at six in the evening, and not to open before sunrise, under the pain of imprisonment to the dealers, and forfeiture of their liquors.

Finally, I invite all persons who possess any authority or influence whatever, and whether included or not in the body of the Magistracy, and more particularly the Holy Ministers of Religion, to assist the Military Power in preserving the tranquility of the capital, until the much wished for object of seeing the Constituted Civil Authorities in the exercise of their functions be obtained. God save the Prince Regent! Viva! Viva!

J. HOPE, Lieutenant-General.

SARAGOSSA, SEPT. 27.—It is impossible to depict in adequate colours the afflicting, yet imposing aspect of this invincible and memorable town; upwards of half of its buildings are destroyed by cannon balls and flames. The English General Doyle could hardly recover from his astonishment, when he saw the walls which served for bulwarks to its gallant defenders.—“It is impossible, he exclaimed, that the conquerors of Dantzic, Ulm, and Magdeburgh, should have sunk with dismay before those feeble ramparts;” and calling afterwards a heroine, who stepping into the place of her husband, an artillery man who dropped down dead at her feet, served his gun during a severe action, he embraced and complimented her with a fine present. Our enemies, who attacked with so much haughtiness and pride, were astonished at our firmness. A French General said to one of our men taken prisoner, “after twenty-five years service, I never witnessed any such thing, here it is necessary to fight from house to house, from window to window.” It is a remarkable circumstance, that the head quarters of both Commanders in Chief were within the precinct of the same walls, whence Lefebvre, struck with terror at the sight of so many killed Frenchmen, wrote to our illustrious Palafox in these terms—

“Head quarters, Santa Engrasia—Peace and Capitulation.”

Answer—“Head quarters, Saragossa—War and Death—Palafox.” (*Unido Gaz. Oct. 8.*)

ARANJUEZ, OCT. 1.—The first object which attracted the attention of the Central Junta of Government, upon their formal and solemn installation (of which the public were informed by the Gazette Extraordinary, on the 29th ult.) was, to communicate that proceeding to the Royal Council, and to the Councils of State, War, the Indies, &c. and the other

considerable Public Bodies, and also to the respective Juntas of the Provinces; in order that, by the general recognition of the Central Junta, and its being obeyed in all the branches of the Government, we may expect the happy results which should spring from the said union, and the provident measures they may adopt.

All the tribunals of the capital, with inexpressible alacrity, instantly replied to and obeyed the resolution of the Central Junta, though some delay took place, on the part of that tribunal, which was anxious to scrutinize and to carry into execution, with greater precision as to its object, the determination of the Junta, as the public may learn from the resolution communicated by the Junta, and the answers thereto, which will be published in another Gazette in the order of their dates.

In the mean time the Junta did not fail to direct their active attention to the most urgent military and civil affairs, notwithstanding the necessity of having their authority recognized and obeyed. Thus did they provide for sending succours to Catalonia, which was threatened with fresh forces from France, consulting with the Generals who could be assembled in this Royal residence, and the Deputies of that province, their Excellencies Marquis de Villel and Baron de Sabassona; and discussing with the English Commissioners, Lord Bentinck and M. Stuart, both the mode and the amount of those succours, in frequent conference between them and the President Count Florida Blanca and the Marquis del Villas, Deputy from Murcia; in consequence of which every arrangement has been made for giving the most prompt assistance to the faithful, brave, and active Catalonians.

Their demands have for the present been supplied by some troops from Aragon, furnished with inexpressible promptitude by the worthy General Palafox; some who were brought from Majorca; and others detached from the forces of Murcia, Valencia, and Estramadura. For the better direction of our operations, a Military Junta has been appointed; and the system upon which each of the armies should act under their respective Commanders has been discussed and determined; provision being at the same time made for the augmentation and occasional junction of the troops, in order to give us a superiority over the enemy.

The troops who vanquished the enemy in the plains of Baylen and Andujar arrived here in so destitute a condition, that it was absolutely necessary to clothe them before they should march to join the main army. This important object was forwarded by General Castanos, who also attended to the other preparations for the conveyance of artillery, ammunition, provisions, baggage, and the means of procuring shelter for the troops in the vicinity of the Pyrenees, whither they are proceeding to combat not only with the French, but likewise with the snow, frost, and cold of that inclement region.

The Junta have also availed themselves of the short intervals left them by these important cares, to communicate their installation to the Foreign Ministers resident in Madrid and their respective Courts, and all the other Courts

of Europe, with which we have cause to expect a sincere and beneficial friendship, in order to cultivate this disposition; appointing for the present as *Charge d'Affaires* at the Court of London Don Juan Ruiz Apodaca, Commodore in the Royal Navy, now resident in the said city, until an explanation has been come to with that Court as to the reciprocal characters and qualities of those who shall represent their respective Sovereigns in both countries.

Amidst the labours in which the Junta, collectively and individually, have been incessantly occupied both in the above transactions, and many more, which it would not be proper to relate until a future occasion, it was not one of the least to remove the misunderstanding occasioned by the unexpected detention of the Deputies from the Junta of Leon and Castile on their journey to Madrid on Ocaña, those from Galicia having returned to avoid a similar fate—an accident which has retarded, and might have frustrated, the happy issue of the general union. The Council, as well as Señor Castanos and the President, and other respectable individuals, exerted all their zeal, talents, and influence, to prevent the consequences which were to be apprehended from this unfortunate occurrence; nevertheless, we wait for the result of the last measures, to which existing circumstances have compelled us to resort.

To conclude—The Junta has authorised the President to contract for 50,000 cloaks for the comfort of our valuable soldiers, and have already made some progress in the business, Gen. Castanos being anxious, with all expedition, to join the army, for which all the troops that are equipped are on their march; and those who are arriving from the armies of Andalusia, Grenada, Murcia, and Estremadura, will follow them, leaving behind only the necessary though numerous garrison of Madrid.

## WEST INDIES.

BRIDGE TOWN (Barbadoes), Sept. 10.

Dispatches from Marigalante have been received here, giving the most satisfactory accounts of the progress and success against the enemy, the subjoined particulars of which we lay before the public:—

### “BY AUTHORITY.

“FRIDAY, SEPT. 9.—The armed schr. Maria arrived last night from Marigalante, with the following intelligence:—

“The three Companies of the 1st West India regiment, under the command of Lt. Colonel Blackwell, which proceeded from Carlisle Bay on the night of Saturday the 27th of August, in his Majesty's ship Captain, were landed at Marigalante on the 29th following, and being reinforced by the naval garrison, they attacked the enemy on the morning of the 30th; and, after pressing him from one fastness to the other during the course of five days and nights, in all of which he made more or less resistance according to circumstances, he was compelled to surrender at discretion on the 31st inst. with the loss of 12 officers, 162 rank and file taken prisoners; one brass field-piece, 450 stand of

arms, and a considerable proportion of ammunition. The exertion of the troops of every description was exemplary, and the fatigue they underwent unusually great.—The loss of the enemy in killed, wounded, and sick, had not been ascertained when the Maria schooner left Marigalante on the evening of the 4th, nor is their precise force landed from Guadaloupe known; they exceeded 200 men, and were composed of regular artillery and infantry.

"The detachment of the 1st West India had two men wounded, one of whom is since dead.

"It is with great regret that these accounts confirm the fact, that Mr. Brown, a respectable gentleman from Antigua, who was a prisoner in the hands of the enemy, being placed by them in the rear of their picket, when attacked on the evening of the 2d inst. was unfortunately mortally wounded.

"Colonel Cambriels, who conducted the French troops from Guadaloupe, thought fit to abandon them before the surrender; whether he has escaped to Guadaloupe, or is concealed in Marigalante, is not ascertained."

Among other *inconveniences* which the enemy's privateers have given us, is the having chased the expected packet from off this coast, and obliged her to run for St. Vincent. The Princess Mary, with the second July mail, arrived at that island on the 21st ult. and but for a privateer which she fell in with to windward of this island, might have delivered the mails here ten days ago.

SEPT. 10.—The mission of the Spanish officer embarked on board the Elizabeth, is said to relate to a proposition for obtaining a naval force to co-operate with an expedition projected by the Spaniards for subduing the French part of St. Domingo, which, on its reduction, they will guarantee our joint possession of with themselves.

BOSTON, March 27, 1809.

SPANISH VICTORIES.—Mr. Ezra Davis, who arrived here yesterday, in a short passage from New York, politely favored us with papers from that city to the 24th inst. in which is contained late and very important news from Spain.

The accounts were received at New York, from the Havana—and at the latter place, by a dispatch vessel, in 35 days from Cadiz, having left Cadiz Feb 1.

The official gazette of the supreme junta of Spain, dated Seville, (to which they had again removed) the 27th January, gives the particulars of a severe engagement having taken place at Saragossa, between the French army, under Marshal Moncey, and the Spanish patriots under General Palafox, on the 21st of that month.

#### VICTORY of PALAFOX.

It commenced at day light, upon the batteries on the heights surrounding the city, from which after some smart resistance the patriots finally retreated in good order. At mid day, the attack was renewed by the French upon the suburbs of the city, and some important

posts established there. General Palafox ordered Brigadier Monio to maintain them; which he did with great courage and skill, in an action lasting more than five hours. The colonel of artillery, Velasco, also directed three batteries with great skill and terrible effect upon the enemy, who were obliged to fall back. They, however, afterwards brought up their reserve, and renewed the attack with almost incredible fury, and with all their force. At this time Palafox himself, sword in hand, accompanied by Lieutenant General O'Neilly, and Major General Saint Marc, took the command, and rushed into the thickest of the battle; exerting his whole energy, skill and valour, so as to secure the victory. This was complete. The French lost the greater part of their force, and were entirely routed and dispersed, leaving 4000 killed, and as many wounded; among them the grenadiers, who had fought with the greatest boldness.

The Spaniards received an immense booty which the French had taken in the country, besides military arms and stores; and considered the victory the most complete, which had happened during the war. The account here closes with the proud remark, that the valiant city of Saragossa may now be considered as invincible, whilst there may remain an arm to defend it.—For that "every breast is a fortress, every house a castle; and every battery, the witness of art, talents and valour." A long list of officers who had distinguished themselves in the battle follows; and among the troops the Walloon Guards, are particularly noticed.—Among the officers lost were Don Adriano Cardon, colonel of the regiment of cavalry, of Fernando VII. by a musket shot—the Lieut. Colonel Torriani, wounded—and two officers of the artillery killed.—The loss of the troops generally is not stated—though it must have been severe; but great exultations took place in consequence of the signal victory. The French were afterwards followed by the volunteers, and others of the Spanish troops, near Saragossa, in which several skirmishes took place, in favor of the patriots. In the month preceding, December 22, Marshal Moncey demanded of General Palafox, and the magistrates of the city, its surrender—but which was proudly and indignantly refused.

#### BATTLE OF ROMANA.

MURCIA, Jan. 12.—The commissioner of the Supreme Council, near the armies of the enemy, has this day communicated the following intelligence:—This morning was published in this army by order of the General, the news of the French having been completely routed between Segovia and the plains of San Antonio, by the Marquis de la Romana, leaving on the field of battle, in killed, wounded and prisoners 21,000 Frenchmen, with all their artillery and baggage; and that the rest of the army, with a great personage, said to be Napoleon, is surrounded by our troops in the Paular de Segovia. I know not whether this pleasing information has reached your excellency, but if not I send it to fulfil my duty.

Persons who have come from Madrid assert that the French are disappearing from that city without knowing for what reason, nor whither

they go, and that the few who remain do not exhibit the same haughty appearance as formerly.

We expect to be joined by the new troops of Ucles and Cuenca, when the army will advance in pursuit of the enemy.

TARAGON, Jan. 13.—The present notice having the character of veracity, the Supreme Junta ordered it to be proclaimed with firing of cannon and ringing of bells.

Signed by the Marquis de Villa Franca los Velez, Duke de Medina Sidonia. By order of his excellency.

ANGTU FERNANDEZ COSTA.

SEVILLE, Jan. 27.—Died, on the 30th ult. in this city, aged 81, Count de Florida Blanca, president of the Supreme Council of government.

The New York Commercial Advertiser, in giving an abstract of this battle, has the following remarks:—"The correspondence between Moncey and Palafox previous to the battle of Saragossa, we have not been able to obtain.—It is said to be of an interesting nature. Moncey summoned Saragossa to surrender, informing at the same time that Madrid was in the possession of the French. Palafox returned for answer that he did not believe Madrid had capitulated, and even if it had, while he commanded 60,000 brave Spaniards, Saragossa should remain free. Tell your emperor, said he, that he may obtain possession of a few towns, and plunder a few defenceless villages, but that he can never conquer eleven millions of freemen. Next day Saragossa was attacked, and the French defeated."

The New York Gazette, in addition to the above important news, gives a letter from Havana, said to be written by an American gentleman, and dated the day after the arrival of the dispatch vessel from Cadiz. In this letter it is stated "that Bonaparte left Madrid Dec. 23, to attack Romana's army; that the Spaniards were drawing to a point in hopes of surrounding him (a palpable bull); that the British had been roughly handled, and were retrograding, for the purpose of taking a more favorable position, and that the Supreme Junta were about removing to Cadiz."—It is somewhat remarkable, that this letter writer should have stumbled on such a confused mass of matter, and omit to notice, not only the official account of the battle before Saragossa, but that of Romana, between Segovia and the plains of San Antonio.

By our last accounts from the West Indies, the British were still before Martinique; the strong position of Fort Bourbon not having surrendered. Among the officers killed in the attack are Major Maxwell, Captains Taylor and St. Clair—Wounded, Lieutenant Colonel Pakenham and Captain Clanstans.

LONDON, OCT. 17.

Dispatches were yesterday received by Government from Lisbon, which were brought by the *Intelligent* gun-brig, arrived at Plymouth. Private letters of the 1st inst. have also been received by this conveyance. These state, that the fleet of transports, with the

third division of the French army on board, had been dispersed in a dreadful gale, and that a great number of lives were lost by one of the vessels having foundered. General Kellerman, with six of the transports, had been forced back to Lisbon, and it was thought that several others had been lost. The following particulars have been communicated in a letter, dated

PLYMOUTH, OCT. 14.

"There has been sad wreck in the fleet of transports containing the 3d division of the French troops, consisting of 3000 men, under General Kellerman. They experienced, just after they left Lisbon, a most dreadful gale of wind, which dispersed them. One transport, with part of the 86th French regiment of the line foundered. The French Colonel, five French soldiers, and eight British seamen were saved; five British seamen, and 287 French soldiers perished in her; and it was supposed from the violence of the gale, that several more had foundered. The *Africaine*, 48 guns, had put back with General Kellerman and his *Etat Major* on board, having sprung her bowsprit and fore mast in the hurricane.—Six transports also put back greatly damaged, and the whole fleet was dispersed."

The Editor of *El Mississippi*, a Spanish paper, printed at New Orleans, makes the following observations on Bonaparte's constitution for Spain.

"We do not think it worth while to publish the New Constitution of Spain, because it appears too ridiculous to hear scoundrels talking about equity, usurpers about justice, tyrants about clemency, and liars about truth. The commencement is sufficient to disgust any one—"Joseph Napoleon, by the grace of God, King of Spain and the Indies." Of what God? Say rather by the frauds, robberies and crimes of his brother—by the weakness of Charles—by the credulity of Ferdinand, and the vile parasites that surrounded and betrayed him, or by the ridiculous coronation of the officious Bishop of Burgos.

"We shall publish in lieu of this constitution, an account of the glorious battles which the patriots of Spain have fought and won; and should they continue to be successful (which we ardently desire) this celebrated constitution may be returned to the "pigeon hole" from which it was probably taken, whilst regenerated Spain, with the religion and laws of her ancestors will again take her high rank among the independent nations of the world covered with fame and glory."

NEW YORK, MARCH 17.—The editors of the *New York Gazette*, were yesterday favored with Paris papers to the 27th December, inclusive, and the perusal of several commercial letters of a recent date.

The Paris papers (*Journal du Soir*) of the 24th, 25th and 26th of December, contain the 17th, 18th and 19th bulletins of the grand army of Spain. They contain nothing of moment. The last of them is dated Madrid, on the 13th of December, and gives an account of the surrender of Rosas, 2000 prisoners.

We understand, from the passengers in the *Batavian*, that the bulletins from the grand army in Spain, were considered by the enlightened part of the nation, as mere fabrications, intended to amuse the ignorant. It was known at Rochelle, that the French army made three distinct attacks on Madrid, and suffered immense loss before it surrendered. The roads from Spain into France were continually crowded with waggons of sick and wounded, on their return; and it was believed that Bonaparte had not lost less than 100,000 men, since he commenced hostilities against Spain. So unpopular was the present war in France, and such was the general distress that the best informed people were seriously apprehensive of another revolution.

Our informants further add, that the story about the destruction of the English troops, was a mere fabrication, said to be founded on a letter from Bayonne.

#### THE AMERICAN ADMINISTRATION.

James Madison, Esq. President of the United States.—George Clinton, Esq. Vice President.—Robert Smith, Esq. Secretary of State.—(In this appointment the Senate was unanimous.)—Albert Gallatin, Esq. Secretary of the Treasury.—William Eustis, Esq. Secretary of War.—Paul Hamilton, Esq. Secretary of the Navy.—Gideon Granger, Esq. Post Master general.—Cesar Rodney, Attorney general.

NON-INTERCOURSE.—The collectors are instructed to consider Holland, Prussia and the Hans Towns, as exempt from the non-intercourse act, and St. Domingo as a part of France.

The perverseness of this construction is apparent. In St. Domingo, the French have not perhaps a soldier; and the other three states are occupied by French mercenaries, who rule every thing.

ANECDOTE OF LORD NELSON.—A circumstance of great singularity occurred to his Lordship at Hamburg, relative to a wine merchant. This Gentleman, who was more than seventy years of age, and of a very respectable appearance, had requested to speak with Lady Hamilton. Her Ladyship, accordingly, condescendingly admitted him to a private audience; when he informed her, through the medium of Mr. Oliver, who interpreted for both parties, that he had some excellent old Rhenuh wine, of the vintage of 1625, and which had been in his own possession more than 50 years. This, he said, had been preserved for some very extraordinary occasion; and one had now arrived, far beyond any he could ever have expected. In short he flattered himself that, by the kind recommendation of her Ladyship, the great and glorious Lord Nelson might be prevailed on to accept six dozen bottles of this incomparable wine; part of which, he observed, would then have the honor to flow with the heart's blood of that immortal hero; a reflection which could not fail to render himself the most fortunate man in existence, during the remainder of his days. His Lordship, being informed of these curious particulars, immediately came into the apartment and

took the old Gentleman kindly by the hand, but politely declined his present. He was, however, finally persuaded to accept of six bottles, on condition that the wine-merchant should dine with him next day. This being readily agreed, a dozen bottles was sent; and his Lordship jocosely remarking, that he yet hoped to have half a dozen more great victories, protested that he would keep six bottles of his Hamburg friend's wine, purposely to drink a bottle after each. This his Lordship did not fail to remember, on coming home, after the battle of Copenhagen; when he "devoutly drank the donor." It is said, that this wine merchant, soon after Lord Nelson had first taken him by the hand, happening to meet with an old friend, who was about to salute him in a similar way, immediately declined the intended kindness, and said he could not suffer any person to touch the hand which had been so highly honored by receiving that of Lord Nelson.—Certain it is, that this man felt so overcome by his excessive sensibility, that he literally shed tears of joy during the whole time he was in our hero's presence.

It is said that the Duke of Northumberland has made a magnificent present to Mr. Kemble on the occasion of the late fire. He wrote him a polite note, reminding him of an early service his Grace had received from him, by instructing Earl Percy in the art of speaking, and saying that the present was a fit moment to acquit the obligation. The letter contained a draft for ten thousand pounds.

A gentleman in Wales, who had in vain attempted to terrify intruders from entering his garden, by placing steel traps, and other engines, thought on the following device: He wrote to a friend of his in London, an eminent surgeon, desiring him to send down the first leg he should amputate. This request was very soon complied with.—In that part of the country, it is usual, after service on Sunday, for the cryer to proclaim, when any thing is lost, because at that time the concourse of people is greater than at any other. The leg was delivered to this officer, who standing upon a tomb in the church yard, and holding the naked limb in his hand, gave notice that it had been found the preceding night in J. M. Esqrs. garden, and whoever owned it might come and receive the property without punishment. Although no one appeared to claim the member, the sight of the mangled limb made such an impression on the minds of the spectators, that no depredations were committed after in the gentleman's garden or premises, whose produce was secured by this innocent and ingenious artifice.

A very melancholy accident occurred at Golden Hill Colliery, near Lane End, in the Staffordshire Potteries, on Wednesday last. An explosion of what is denominated by the colliers the *wild fire*, took place about three o'clock on that day, by which six men were deprived of life, and two others so shockingly injured as to be left without hopes of recovery; four of the deceased men were married, and by this awful

event their wives, together with twelve children, are left without a pilot to struggle against the storms of life; the body of one of the sufferers was not found on Thursday evening.

### PROCLAMATION OF BONAPARTE TO THE SPANISH NATION.

**SPANIARDS**—You have been blinded by perfidious men. They have seduced you to take up arms, and drawn you into a foolish and senseless warfare. Is there one among you, who, on reflecting for a moment upon what has passed, will not soon be convinced that you have been the tools of the eternal enemy of the continent, and who rejoice to see and shed the blood of the Spanish and the blood of the French? What will be the result of a protracted campaign? An unfinished war in the kingdom: and a long anxiety as to the fate of your property and your lives.

In less than a month you have been delivered up to all the anguish of a popular faction. The defeat of your armies has been an affair of some marches only. I have entered into Madrid. The rights of war will authorize me to give a terrible example, and to wash in your blood the outrages against me and my nation. I have only listened to forgiveness.

Those men only that are inventors of all our evils shall be punished. I will soon chase from the Peninsula, the English army who have been sent to Spain, not for your aid, but to influence you with a false confidence and to mislead you. I have told you in my proclamation of the 2d June that I would be your regenerator.

To the rights that have been ceded to me by the Princes of the last dynasty, you have added to me the rights of conquest. Nothing will change my disposition. I will approve of what have been your generous efforts.

I would tell you that your enemies have not consulted your interest; they have dissimulated to you the true state of things. Spaniards, your destiny is in your own hands. Throw away the poison that the English have scattered amongst you, that your King may be certain of your love and confidence, and you shall be greater and happier than you ever have been! All those who oppose your prosperity and your grandeur, I have destroyed, and have broken the shackles which weighed down the people. I have given you a liberal constitution, in the room of an absolute monarchy. I give you one temperate and suitable to your habits. It depends on you, to say whether that constitution shall be your law.

But if all my efforts are ineffectual, and if I find you unworthy of my confidence, I will treat you only as prisoners conquered, and place my brother on another throne. I will put the crown of Spain on my own head; and I will be respected even by the worst, for God has given me the power and the disposition necessary to surmount all obstacles.

In our Imperial Camp at Madrid, 7th December 1808,

NAPOLÉON.

The Batavian brings dispatches for government, from our minister Mr. Armstrong, at Paris.

The letter had not having been delivered at the postoffice last evening, and no papers or letters having yet come into our possession, we give the above verbal information as we have received it without knowing to what degree of credit it is entitled. In the course of the day, it is probable, we shall have it in our power to give it confirmation or contradiction.

The British prize-master on board the Batavian further informs us, that previous to her capture a British cutter arrived off Roshfort from England, bringing London papers to the 9th or 10th of Jan. that he read one of the 9th, which stated that the new expedition to Spain under Sir Arthur Wellesley, had been relinquished; but that another expedition, consisting of 12 sail of the line and 4 frigates, were fitting at Portsmouth for Buenos Ayres. In these papers no mention was made of the king's indisposition or the appointment of a regency. The prize-master adds, that the French were successful in Spain; that on or about the 5th January they took possession of Ferrol; and that the British were retreating towards Vigo, where 4 frigates and 50 transports were waiting to carry them to England. The French troops were marching along the Spanish sea coast. He heard nothing of a battle between the French and English.

The above accounts are given, as they were received at New York:—It must be confessed, they exhibit an unfavourable appearance of things in Spain, but until our accounts from that quarter shall be received through some more direct, and other than French channels, we shall feel no disposition to place much reliance on these reported events, at least to the extent they are now related. In one or two instances they are palpably false. They state among other things, that the British were defeated in a great battle which took place on the 18th Dec. Now our last accounts from England advised, that letters were received from the army, dated on the 19th Dec. at which time they were in high spirits, that they had formed a junction with Romana's army, and were ready to advance into the country. Accounts too, were received in England, from Coruna, as late as Dec. 26, which not only corroborate this news, but stated several actions and movements of the Spanish armies, in which they were highly successful.

[Boston Gaz.]

Some of the southern papers have stated, that Sir Hew Dalrymple had been acquitted, by a Court of Inquiry. This was not the case, at the date of our last accounts. Sir Arthur Wellesley, acting under this officer, had been honorably discharged by the Court; but the inquiry into the conduct of Sir Hew, was not gone through with; nor when it is, can such a result, as is here intimated, be expected.

MR. CARY,

By inserting in your next number, the following observations, on the state of the trade, between these provinces and the U. States, by a friend of mine, and a subscriber of yours, you will much oblige Yours, &c. Montreal, April 6, 1809. L. R.

It is matter of much surprise, that the trade between these provinces, and the United States, should have taken up so little of the attention of our leading characters; a subject of such importance, to the interests of these provinces, one would suppose would be the first object that would present itself to their attention. Those who proposed and advoca-

ated the measure of a free trade, with the U. States, certainly formed very erroneous ideas of what was essential to the interests of these provinces; for experience must have taught (if not them) their successors, that it has had the effect of counteracting what they must undoubtedly have had in view, i. e. the prosperity of these provinces.

What benefits, if any, the provinces derive from this free trade, is difficult to perceive; but the evils arising from it are many. The dull state of trade, for several years, preceding the American Embargo, was not so much owing to the failure, or scantiness of the crops, as to this free trade's leaving a very large balance, against the provinces, which was so much hard cash drawn out of the country annually.—Tea is one article, among the many, the importation of which, is exclusively engrossed by American traders. It appears from the state of imports, in Quebec, for the last year, that not a single chest of that article was imported from the mother country. To what must the non-importation of it, from the mother country, be attributed? Certainly not to inability, or want of enterprise, in our merchants, to import sufficient for the consumption of the provinces annually.—The answer is obvious, the American trader enjoys the same advantages as the British subject; he pays no higher duty at the port of St. Johns than is paid in Quebec, (this is no doubt in conformity to the treaty, concluded by Jay; but as no treaty, at present, exists, they ought not to be allowed still to enjoy the privileges granted them by that treaty) and the teas being rather inferior in quality, undersell those imported from the mother country; consequently she loses not only of the sale of several thousand chests of tea, and other goods to a great amount annually, but her shipping interest; and we may also say the provincial revenue suffers considerably by the impolitic advantages the Americans are still permitted to retain. Without attaching any blame to the Custom House officers at St. Johns, it is not deviating widely from the real state of the case, to say that, at least, one third of the dutiable articles imported from the U. States, do not pay the duty, or in other words are smuggled in. This is an evil which cannot exist, when imported from the mother country. Were the importation of articles, not being the wares, merchandise, or manufactures of the mother country, except produce, the growth of the U. S. prohibited, the trade of these provinces would flourish much more than it ever has done or can do, if such free trade is permitted. The labourer and mechanic would thence find it easier to pay 6s. per pound for tea, than before he did to pay 5s. for in proportion as tea is more or less plenty, in circulation, so will the price of labour and other necessaries hold a relative proportion to that quantity in circulation.

As long as the embargo or non-intercourse continues, it is evident, our markets will not be glutted with goods of American importation; but as soon as that a trade repealed, the evil will return with tenfold force, unless reasonably checked by the Provincial Legislature; which we should hope will not conceive an object unworthy their particular attention.

I cannot conceive why the policy, pursued by these provinces, should be so opposite to that pursued by the other British colonies, in America.—They exact, from time to time, as circumstances may require, laws to restrict or prohibit the American trade, when such trade is injurious to the colonies—could not our Legislature do the same?

\* It is a well known fact, that the greater part of the goods, imported from the States, into these provinces, are foreign.

QUEBEC, APRIL 10, 1809.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER,  
APRIL 10.

This day being appointed for the meeting of the Provincial Parliament, His Excellency the Governor went down in state to the Legislative Council Chamber, where being seated on the throne, with the usual solemnities, the Gentleman Usher of the black rod was sent to command the attendance of the Members of the Assembly. The members having come up, the honorable Speaker of the Legislative Council signified His Excellency's pleasure that they should return to their House to elect a Speaker, and present the person of their choice, for His Excellency's approbation, on Wednesday next, at one o'clock.

The following was the order of procession, on the going to and return from the Palace.

Town Major,  
Asst. Quarter Master General,  
Major of Brigade,  
Asst. Civil Secretary,  
Asst. Military Secretary,  
Aid-de-Camp, junr.  
Aides de-Camp in Seniority,  
Deputy Quarter Master General,  
Dep. Bar. Master General,  
Civil Secretary,  
Military Secretary,  
Quarter Master General,  
Adjutant General,  
GOVERNOR-GENERAL,  
Orderlies,

Commandant of the Garrison,  
Colonels and Field Officers of the Garrison in Seniority,

His Excellency's carriage was drawn by six horses. A salute of 19 guns was fired from the grand battery, both on the setting out and return. The spectacle was altogether splendid and imposing.

Forty two members of the house of Assembly were sworn in. Five English members were absent and two Canadians, Messrs. Cartier and Faribault. The vacant seat of William Henry makes the compliment of 50.

While we consider the late intelligence, respecting Spain and Spanish affairs, to be altogether master of great uncertainty, it is with pleasure that we congratulate our readers on the certainty of the evacuation of South America, by the French, by the surrender of Cayenne and French Guiana, by Victor Hughes, who signed the capitulation on the 12th of January. The surrender was made to James Lucas Yeo, Post Captain in His Britannic Majesty's service, commanding the combined English and Portuguese Naval forces; and Manuel Marques, Commanding the advanced army of the Portuguese. The possession is given to the Portuguese. The garrison were allowed the honor of war; they were to lay down their arms, and agreed not to serve against the Prince Regent of Portugal, or his allies, during one year, the Prince Regent engaging to transport them to France. All Artillery and stores were given

up. This is a large tract of country, called by the French Equinoctial France, taken from our implacable rival and foe; and added to the territory of our firm ally the Portuguese.

Amidst the late reports of successful actions, by the Spaniards, will be found, in this number some articles which, from their dates, may be found rather stale. They are however, selected from the latest English papers received in the province; and serve to fill up chasms in the details of European affairs, of which our accounts have latterly been scarce, indirect, and uncertain.

The truth or falshood of the late reports we leave to time to develop, conjectures, however specious, being but lame evidence.

What could the New York Commercial Advertiser mean, in giving an abstract of the battle of Saragossa, by putting it into the head of Mincey, on the 20th of January, to inform Palafox that Madrid was in possession of the French, an event that took place on the 4th of December; and into the head of Palafox to say, at the same time, that he did not believe Madrid had capitulated? This it is true, is not of sufficient force to invalidate the other more probable particulars, given of this battle; but it must be admitted that there is much incongruity in this mode of making up a detail.

If the American papers are no longer filled with the wordy warfare of Congressional federalists and democrats, what their merchants will doubtless think far better, they are ornamented and embellished with cuts of vessels, with streamers flying and swoln sails, making head for Canton, Lisbon, Cadiz, &c. &c.—It is now that the dollars will move off from this continent. The American merchants, trading to China, are advertising for them by thousands, tens of thousands and hundreds of thousands.

It appears to us that Napoleon Bonaparte has acquired the character of a great military hero too cheaply, merely on account of his success. He rose to power at a time when the French people were sunk to the lowest state of depression, in consequence of their having been torn to pieces by the unsparing and unrelenting madness of faction and anarchy. Any other soldier of fortune, with a like aspiring spirit, would, at that crisis, have had the same success as Bonaparte.

His conquests have ever been the result of superior numbers, added to disunion and jealousy among the powers opposed to him. Prussia first looked on, and, with pleasure, saw Austria humbled. In the next coalition, Austria played a similar game, against Prussia, by remaining a neutral spectator.

It is not within our recollection that Napoleon has, like Frederick the second, of Prussia, distinguished himself, by gaining any great battle, with any inferiority of numbers. Borne along by his myriads, his career of success has resembled a torrent, which, once set in motion, necessarily bears down all before it, by its own impetus. Vicissitude furnishes the only true criteria on which to establish an unquestionable military character.

Where is there any thing to be found in the campaigns of Napoleon, comparable with the battles of Rosbach and Lissa, and the subsequent recovery of Silesia, when Frederick stood alone, with a small army, against a host of enemies; and when, previous to the first of those battles, his fortune was at the lowest ebb? Spain may decide the question.

The writer of the pamphlet, which lately appeared in French, in treating of the enmity of the U. States to G. Britain, affects to think that little reliance could be placed on Americans, who might become British subjects. Admitting that enmity in the States, as a nation, it will be useful to enquire whence it arises. When we think it will, unquestionably, be found in a jealousy of the superior commercial and maritime strength of Great Britain. Now, it is fair to conclude that the man who, as a citizen of the U. States, would sicken at that strength; as a subject of G. Britain would be proud of, and exult in it.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief will hold a Levee at the Chateau, on TUESDAY, the 11th April, at eleven o'clock.

EDWARD DEWAR, A. D. C.  
[Quebec Gaz.]

The following trait of self-devotion is recorded of a Spanish officer, who commanded a detachment of 300 men, at Horsens, in Jutland, who were on their march to join their countrymen, conformably with the plan so admirably concerted between Admiral Keats and the Marquis De Romana. Having missed the road, the detachment was surrounded by a party of French, so much superior in numbers, as to leave no hope whatever, from any effort it could make, of carrying the desired object into execution. The officer, perfectly aware of the savage inhumanity of the French, and that it was not likely to be exercised sparingly on his party, halted his detachment, walked up to the officer commanding the French, and declared that his loyalty to his Sovereign, and love for his country, had induced him to take the step he was on the point of accomplishing; that he lamented having now lost every hope of being useful to his country in her present distress; assured him that his unfortunate companions were perfectly ignorant of his plan, and therefore innocent; and hoped that the word of a dying man might be taken, and would influence his conduct towards them when they had fallen, as they soon must do, into his hands. Having said this, he drew a pistol from his belt, and shot himself through the head.

[London paper.]

FOR SALE,

AT the SUBSCRIBER'S shop, a *CORDIAL*, made after the receipt of a *connoisseur* in that line, which, besides a pleasant and agreeable flavour, possesses the virtue of warming and invigorating the stomach, and exhilarating the spirits. It is composed of the best ingredients, and put up in pint and quart bottles, at the rate of 7/6 per quart.

JAMES REID, Confectioner.  
Quebec, April 10th, 1809.

On the introductory words to the pamphlet, by a Canadian M. P. P. "On n'écris guères ici. C'est un malheur."

Determin'd neither ink or quills to spare, —  
 \* "Scribblers, unhappily, too little write,"  
 Exclaims a late Canadian pamphleteer,  
 And fifty pages fills to prove he's right;  
 For certain 'tis, like his wire-drawing friends,  
 That, to the purpose, he too little pens.

The State of the Thermometer, for the past week, at 8 o'clock A. M. is 8, 25, 15, 25, 48, 31, 29.

**THE LITERARY SOCIETY OF QUEBEC** will give a SILVER MEDAL to the person who will produce the best verses, in the English, French or Latin Languages, on the Birth of His Majesty George III.

The verses, accompanied with a letter containing the name of the author and sealed with his seal, to be forwarded, under cover, by the 20th May next, post paid, addressed as follows:

"To Mr. Louis Plamondon, Secretary to the Literary Society, Quebec."

As the Society wishes only to know the name of the successful Candidate, the letters containing the signatures of the authors of the other verses, will be returned to the person reclaiming them, upon his giving satisfactory information of the seal and writing being his.

The prize will be given to the person to whom it is adjudged, either to himself, or by his attorney, on SATURDAY, the 3d JUNE, at TWO o'clock, in a public sitting of the Society.

By order of the President,  
**LOUIS PLAMONDON,**  
 Quebec, April 5, 1809. Secretary.

#### FOR SALE.

A SECOND-hand, low PHAETON, in good repair, has been generally run with only one horse; but can be run with two if required. For further particulars please apply to JOSEPH STILSON, Saddler, St. John Suburbs—or to MOSES PIERCE, St. John Street, where the carriage may be seen.

Quebec, April 10th, 1809.

#### NOTICE.

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

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

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

#### ADVERTISEMENT.

IN consequence of an advertisement in the Quebec Mercury dated the 13th Inst. signed by WM. HENDERSON, purporting, that we had received from him sundry Notes and other securities, in trust, that we would arrange and settle with his Creditors; but that we had not fulfilled our promise—To prevent the odium intended by his aspersions, where he is not sufficiently known, we are now induced to give it an explanation, although at first, we did not intend taking any notice of it. About three months ago, an execution was issued against him for £219 7 11 he applied to us for assistance; considering that he was indebted to us, and that in a little time he might be able to pay us, we satisfied the judgment.—About three weeks ago when execution to the amount of £480 were issued against him, and a Sheriff's Officer in possession of his property, he again applied soliciting our assistance. We told him to make out a statement of his affairs, and in the meantime we would consult with some others, of his Creditors, and see if any thing could be done for him. On his producing a statement of his affairs, we told him the only way in which we could assist him, would be by his making over all his property to us, in trust, for the benefit of his Creditors, and for him to carry on his business under our management, for their benefit; and on his conducting himself properly, the Creditors would recommend him to credit, and support him as far as possible. This he declined doing, observing he had sold all his property to Geo. Buist, his foreman, but offered to give us the notes he had received in payment of it; at the same time representing Mr. Buist, as possessed of considerable immovable property in Scotland, which he would mortgage as a further guarantee, until the notes were all paid; and produced Mr. Buist's letter to that effect; upon which the notes were left with us until further consideration. On making inquiry as to the responsibility of Mr. Buist, we found that he was an entire stranger; that his circumstances had been such, as obliged him to mortgage his baggage, to the Captain who found him a passage from Scotland to Quebec; which circumstance was particularly known to Mr. Henderson, as it was he that redeemed it by paying his passage. Probably he public will be of opinion, that it would have been more wise and just, in Mr. Henderson, instead of conveying over his property to Mr. Buist amounting to £1300 to have transferred it to one or more of his Creditors, for the benefit of the whole.—Mr. H. also, certainly produced a list of debts amounting to £483 11 9d owing by seventy two persons, but of that sort that perhaps one fourth never could be realized, being made up of bad debts, or charges made on people, who actually owed him nothing, he and Mr. Buist having both confessed, that the sale was made with no other view, than to prevent his Creditors who were suing him, obtaining payment; we of course declined having any thing more to do with him.

He was apprehended and sent to Goal by two of his Creditors, on a writ of Capias, otherwise Buist's notes would have been returned the same day, as so much waste paper; we still consider them as such, and have them ready to deliver to Mr. Henderson, or to a person authorized by him, whenever he thinks proper to demand them, which he never did, and that is the reason the notes are now in our hands.

DAVID ANDERSON, & Co,  
 Quebec, 24th March, 1809.

#### COPPER-PLATE PRINTING

Done at this Office, with neatness and dispatch.

#### JOSEPH FLOWER & NICHOLAS NEWBERRY

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

Have ALSO—Anchors, Hawsers, Sheet Iron, Nails of various Sorts, Crown Glass of 9½ by 8½, 8½ by 7½, and 7½ by 6½, and a good assortment of Paints.

Quebec, December 8, 1808.

#### LOST,

FROM a raft of Slaves, about three leagues below Three Rivers, an ANCHOR, 2 cwt. 1 qr. 8 lb. stocked with four iron bands, and about fifty fathom of six inch CABLE.

Whoever will bring the same to JOSEPH FLOWER at Quebec, shall receive FIVE POUNDS reward.

Quebec, December 8, 1808.

#### PERDUS,

D'UN cageux de douves, environ trois lieux plus bas que les Trois Rivières, un ANCRE, pesant 2 C. 1 qr. 8 liv. avec le Jouël monté avec 4 cercles de fer, et environ cinquante brasses de CABLE de six pouces.

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

Quebec, Decembre 8, 1808.

#### FOR SALE,

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

At the Stores of

JOHN MURE & Co.

Quebec, 16th January, 1809.

#### DAVID ANDERSON & Co.

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

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR

THOMAS CARY,

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AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE

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