

STATE PAPER.

Answer of his Eminence Cardinal Gabrielli, First Secretary of State, to the Note of His Excellency M. Champagny, addressed to M. Le Febvre, Chargé d'Affaires, from the Emperor of France, dated April 19, 1808.

"After your Excellency had made known to the Holy Father, that it was the decided wish of his Majesty the Emperor and King, that he should enter into an offensive and defensive league with the other powers of Italy, as had been declared by M. Champagny to the Cardinal Caprara, by note of the 3d current, the dispatch of the said Cardinal has been received, which brought the original note of the above Minister.

"The Holy Father, after having attentively read and considered the said document, has ordered Cardinal Gabrielli, First Secretary of State, to make known to your Excellency his Holiness's sentiments on its contents, beginning with that which forms the cardinal point among all the others. His holiness has seen with pain, that even the final proposition therein contained, of the offensive and defensive league, should be accompanied with the threat of depriving him of his temporal dominions in case of his non-compliance. If worldly considerations had at all influenced the conduct of the Holy Father, he would from the first have yielded to the wish of his Majesty, and not have exposed himself to suffer so many calamities: but the Holy Father is regulated alone by the consideration due to his duty and his conscience: both have prevented him from agreeing to the federation, and they equally hinder him from consenting to the offensive and defensive league, which defer but in name; its nature, however, does not except any Prince to whom the Pope, according to the circumstances of the times, might not become an enemy.

"His Holiness feels, moreover, that this article, far from improving, detracts from his situation. In the articles presented to the Cardinal de Bayan, the federation was proposed as alone against heretics and the English. But this is couched in general terms, painting out no people as an enemy, yet excluding no Government, no nation from the contingency of becoming one. If, then, his Holiness declined, from conscientious motives, to be a party to that federation, so is he equally withheld from this league. The Holy Father would not merely bind himself to a defence, but to an aggression. Then would be seen the Minister of the God of Peace placing himself in a state of perpetual warfare; then would be seen their common Father in arms against his children, and the head of the Church exposing himself, by his own act, to a deprivation of his spiritual connection with the Catholics of those powers, against which the league would make it imperative on him to act hostilely. How then can his holiness shake off his power and natural character, and sacrifice, as must be the consequence, the interest of religion?

"His Holiness, unlike other Princes, is invested with a two-fold character, namely of Sovereign Pontiff, and of temporal Sovereign, and has given repeated evidence that he cannot, by virtue of this second qualification, enter upon engagements which would lead to results militating against his first and most important office, and injuring the religion of which he is the head, the propagator, and the avenger. His Holiness, therefore, cannot enter into an offensive and defensive league, which would, by a permanent and progressive system, drag him into hostility against all those powers on which his Majesty may think proper to make war; since the Italian states, now dependent upon his Majesty, can never avoid taking part in such wars. His Holiness would consequently be obliged to become a party in them by virtue of this league. Such an engagement must begin to be acted upon by the Pope from this moment, and against any Catholic Prince:—thus waging war against him without a motive. Farther it must be waged against all those powers, whether Catholic or not, who may, upon whatever grounds, be the enemies of any Italian Prince.

"Thus is the head of the Church, accustomed as he is to rule his estates in peace, driven in a moment to a state of warfare, offensive against hostile powers, and defensive of the others. This engagement is too repugnant to the sacred duties of his Holiness, and too injurious to the interest of religion, to be entered into by the head of that religion. His holiness feels that it would be a dereliction of truth to enter into the league; he is told, he would announce, by such resolution, his refusal of any accommodation, any peace with the Emperor, and would even declare hostilities against him. How could it ever be supposed, that his holiness should be capable of declaring war against any power? He has long been enduring the most hostile treatment, and is therefore prepared to endure the threatened loss of his temporal dominions.

"Heaven is witness of the purity of his holiness's intentions, and the world will judge if it was possible to have conceived so extraordinary a scheme. Ardently desiring to compromise and to be in peace with his Majesty, he manifested, in his note of the 28th of January last; his compliance, as far as it was possible to comply; his Majesty, however, does not practise all those condescensions which he might practice towards the holy See; he persists inflexibly in demanding what his holiness neither can nor will accede to, namely, in binding him, to a war, and to a perpetual and aggressive war, under the pretence of securing the tranquillity of Italy. What can Italy have to fear, if his holiness should not enter into the proposed league?

"Surrounded as the Papal dominions are by those of his Majesty, no rational fear could be entertained but of the ports; yet his holiness having offered to shut them, during the present war, against the enemies of France, and to guard the coast; he thus proposed to contribute, as far as was in his power, without betraying his sacred duties, to the security and tranquillity of Italy. If, in spite of all this, his Majesty shall take possession, as he has threatened, of the Papal dominions, respected by all, even the most powerful monarchy, during a space of ten centuries and upwards, and shall overturn the Government; his holiness will be unable to prevent this spoliation, and can only, in bitter affliction of heart, lament the evil which his Majesty will commit in the sight of God; trusting in whose protection, his holiness will remain in perfect tranquillity, enjoying the consciousness of not having brought on this disaster by imprudence or obstinacy—but to preserve the independence

of that Sovereignty which he ought to transmit uninjured to his successors, as he received it—and to maintain in its integrity that conduct which may secure the universal concurrence of all Princes, so necessary to the welfare of religion. For this fidelity to his sacred duties, his holiness will receive consolation from the words of his Divine Master, 'Blessed are they who are persecuted for righteousness' sake.'

"With respect to the articles relating to the dismissal of the Cardinals, his Holiness, in the complaints alleged, had no need of examining the principle of their allegiance. Presuming on that freedom which the rights of nations allow to every man, to live under that sky which is most congenial to him; presuming on that new allegiance acquired by the domicile of many years; his Holiness remarks, that primitive allegiance cannot avail against the sacred obligations undertaken by the Cardinals in the Church of God, the oaths they take on receiving the purple, and their eminent office of Counsellors to the Sovereign Pontiff in his spiritual concerns; and that, therefore, they cannot be torn from his bosom.

"With regard to the cessation of the functions of the Legate, and his departure, his Holiness could hardly have expected that they would have been attributed to the motives as assigned in M. Champagny's note. His Holiness will repeat them once more. After having tried every method to recal his Majesty to his previous sentiments towards the Papal See, and to concert the desired reparation of so many religious innovations; after having endured, for such a length of time, with unsubsided patience, and with unalterable meekness, so many outrages and insults; after having seen how fruitless were all the remonstrances urged against the hostile proceedings of the French; after having peaceably borne the humiliation of imprisonment; and seeing these insults, these contempt, these violations, increase with every hour; his Holiness found it necessary, though with the deepest regret, to determine on the recal of his Legate, in order to overthrow, at least in the face of the world, the false and scandalous opinion that whatever might occur, even the most flagrant wrongs, would receive his tacit consent.

"In this very recal, the precise period of which could not have been anticipated by his Holiness, he professed, along with those constant affectionate regards which he entertained for his Majesty, that could he but consent to the demand of the evacuation of Rome; and be satisfied with those concessions which are compatible with the duties of his Holiness; the Legate might continue, in conformity with his instructions, to exercise his functions. But his Majesty proved inflexible, and instead of receding a single step, preferred the discontinuance of the Legation, and the departure of the Pontifical Representative.

"It is not therefore, his Holiness, who by this hypothetical recal of his Legate, has declared war against the Emperor; it is the Emperor who chooses to declare war against his Holiness, and, not content with declaring it against his temporal Sovereignty, he threatens to raise, in his spiritual, a wall of division between the Catholics of France and the Sovereign Pontiff; in the assurance, according to M. Champagny's note, that the Cardinal Legate, having given up his functions, the Gallican Church resumes its doctrine in all its integrity.

"His Holiness has too good an opinion of the illustrious Clergy of France, to doubt that the Gallican Church, however jealous of its prerogatives, is yet so attached to the Chair of St. Peter, that it will maintain itself unshaken in its true principles, without asserting rights which it does not nor cannot possess; nor become schismatic, by separating itself from the Catholic unity.

"It is not then—the repetition is important it is not his Holiness who seeks the rupture. A pacific Prince, notwithstanding he was obliged to witness the spoliation, in defiance of all right, of the States of Benevento and Ponte Corvo; notwithstanding his enormous expence of maintaining French troops; notwithstanding the usurpation of his capital, the usurpation of almost all his sovereign rights; notwithstanding the violent dismissal of so many spiritual persons composing his holy Senate; and notwithstanding all the other acts by which his dignity has been degraded; all that his Holiness, did, was to command his people when the French army entered Rome, to shew it respect; all that his Holiness, did was to receive it in the most hospitable manner, and implore of his Majesty, in the mean time, relief from so many aggravated evils; and all that his Holiness now does in this extreme, is, to stand between the vestibule and the altar, invoking the favour of Heaven upon his people; and that, by a return of better councils, the most potent Emperor Napoleon will not suffer the inheritance of the Roman See, given by Providence to the Head of the Catholic Church in full enjoyment to be lost and rooted out.

"Thus has his Holiness made war! Thus has he conducted himself to the present hour towards his Majesty, however distressing and unfortunate has been the result. Still his Holiness will cherish the hope that his Majesty, (rejecting the counsels of the enemies of the Holy See, who have had recourse to every art to change his disposition) will revert to their former friendly correspondence, and be satisfied with the concessions made in the note of the 28th January. If, by the hidden purposes of the Most High, this should not take place, and his Majesty, regardless of his own glory, and deaf to the calls of justice, should put his threats in execution, and take possession of the States of the Church by right of conquest, overturning the Government in consequence; his Holiness will be unable to remedy any such fatal occurrences; but he solemnly declares, that the first will not be a conquest, as his holiness is in peace with all the world, but will be an usurpation more violent than history can furnish; and the second will not be the result of conquest, but of that usurpation. He declares, at the same time, that it will not be the work of political genius and illumination, but an awful visitation from that God from whom all Sovereignty is derived, and especially that given to the Head of the Church.

"Bowing to that event, with profound adoration to the decrees of Heaven, his Holiness will find consolation in reflecting, that the Creator and Redeemer will do these things; and that all concurs to accomplish his purposes when his appointed time arrives.

"This is the answer which the undersigned is commanded by his Holiness to give to the note of M. Champagny, and to communicate to your Excellency. Cardinal GABRIELLI."

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

CADIZ 3d June. The Supreme Council (Junta) of Government has communicated to the Council of this City, the following Proclamation:

SEVILLIANS, Seville could not resist the impulses of its heroic loyalty, of which it has given an example in all ages. The King to whom it had sworn allegiance and whom it had received with unprecedented joy, has been carried off. The fundamental laws of the monarchy have been trampled upon, the wealth, the customs, the families, and every thing dear to the nation are threatened, our Holy Religion, our only hope, is about to perish, or be reduced to a vain formality, and is without support or protection, and all this is the work of a Foreign power, not effected by the force of arms, but by deceit, by perfidy, making instruments of ourselves, and perpetrating these atrocities by the means of those very persons who are called heads of our government, and who have not scrupled, either from depravity, from vile fear, or perhaps from other causes which time and justice will discover, to sacrifice their country. It was then become indispensably necessary to break those strong ties which impeded the Spaniards from arising and displaying that generous ardour with which in all ages they have covered themselves with glory and defended the honor of the nation, their Laws, their Monarchs, and their Religion.

The inhabitants of Seville then assembled on the 27th May, and with the assistance of all the magistrates and persons in authority convened and of the most respectable persons of all classes, created this Supreme Council (Junta) of Government, invested it with all their powers, and ordered it to defend Religion, the Nation, the Laws and the King. We accept so sacred a trust, we swear to perform it, and we rely upon the efforts of the whole nation. We began by again proclaiming and swearing allegiance to our King Don Fernando VII. and vowing to die in his defence, and this was the shout of joy and of union and will be so throughout Spain.

A Council of Government scarcely formed when it violated the most sacred laws of the monarchy; a President (Murat) appointed without authority and who if he once had a right, hastened to lose it, besides his foreign birth which according to the laws was an obstacle to his being President, a conduct always versatile, and which tended to destroy the monarchs themselves from whom he received his authority, and the laws which alone could give him power, could not nor ought oblige us to repress our loyalty, still less to break the sacred obligations which we have contracted as Spaniards, as Subjects, as Christians, as men free and independent of all foreign authority.

Still less could the authority of the first Tribunal of the nation, the Council of Castile, detain us. Its weakness has been made apparent by the uncertain and inconsistent measures which it has taken at this juncture, the most important to the nation that has ever occurred, and in which it ought to have shewn the heroic firmness to which a thousand motives and honor itself invited it. Its weakness, and perhaps its infamy was exhibited in ordering the act of renunciation of the monarchy in favor of a foreign Prince to be circulated and obeyed; an act most evidently illegal and void for want of power in him who made it, since the monarchy was not his, nor is Spain composed of creatures subject to the arbitrary will of him who governed us and had come to his throne by the right of blood as he himself acknowledges, and by the fundamental laws of the monarchy which prescribe invariably hereditary succession, and over which the Council has no power, but is under a sacred obligation to demand their observance. Void because of the state of violence and oppression in which it was made, greater and more evident than that to which he attributes his abdication. Void because the renunciations which have been published of the King Ferdinand the seventh, and of his uncle and brother, supposing them to be genuine are made in the same state of violence, and were extorted as the renunciations themselves expressly declare. Void because many of the Royal family who have a claim to the monarchy, have not renounced it, and to preserve it entire—Added to all this the horrible perfidy which has been made use of, and with which the Spanish nation has been mocked. To our alliance and sacrifices that nation owes all its vaunted triumphs: It has obtained our valiant troops, conducted them to the most distant countries, causes them to fight for her interests, without necessity as is well known, and for the purpose of weakening us and depriving us of their object. Her armies then enter Spain always protesting their object to be our happiness under the pretext of undertakings against the enemy, of which they no longer speak. The People, with a generous spirit, oppose the departure of their King with which that nation ought to have been pleased, and far from this preserves a haughty silence respecting that departure, and still more, makes it a reason to oppress us. She supposes divisions in the nation, and there is, nor has there ever been any so united in loving and defending their King. She entices the latter by deceitful language to her territory: with a generosity which perhaps there is no example, the King believes them, throws himself into their arms, and with a perfidy of which no nation has any vestige in its annals, she makes him a prisoner, treats him disrespectfully, and compels him to commit errors which all Europe has seen with consternation, and every Spaniard with the greatest grief; by the same treachery she occasions his Royal parents to enter her dominions, and obliges them to perform actions illegal, unjust, and which dishonor their august names, both at present and to the latest posterity. She makes prisoners of the other Royal persons, even of those whose tender age would have been an inviolable protection even among the most barbarous nations.

The Emperor convokes the nation to his presence: he chuses such deputies as he thinks proper: he arbitrarily designates the mode of electing others to treat in a foreign country respecting the most sacred concerns of the nation, when he himself has publicly censured as criminal and contrary to the rights of sovereignty, a private and respectful letter written to him by Ferdinand VII. when he was Prince, to write which he was perhaps instigated by the very foreigner who now pretends to impute it to him as a crime—it is in fact a crime and an act of rebellion in an independent nation to obey a foreign Prince, and to discuss in his presence and under his control her most important interests, and Seville, nor no Spaniard will ever be so lost to shame and so destitute of loyalty as to commit such manifest and atrocious rebellion; even slaves would not be capable of staining themselves by conduct so vile and infamous.

He has taken a thousand unworthy means to deceive us: he daily disseminates seditious libels to mislead public opinion, in which professing respect to the laws and religion, he tramples upon, ridicules, and insults both; he omits no means however infamous to place upon our necks an iron yoke and make us his slaves; his audacity and falsehood have risen to such a degree as even to publish in one of his Journals that he is united with and favored by the Supreme Pontiff and Vicar of Jesus Christ, when it is notorious and Europe and even barbarous nations who have respected his dignity, know, that he holds him in a state of the most heavy oppression; he has despoiled him of his estates; he has caused his Cardinals to leave him, as the Pope himself states by violence alone, and for the purpose of preventing him from exercising the direction and government of the whole Church, which the Pope possesses by the authority and command of our Divine Saviour Jesus Christ.

SEVILLIANS! all this impudently calls upon us to unite and prevent such atrocious attempts. There is no revolution in Spain. We declare war against no one, and we only endeavor to defend what is most sacred against him who under the pretext of alliance and friendship has snatched it from us, and who unless we contend with him we have reason to fear will deprive us of laws, of monarchs, and of Religion. Let us then sacrifice every thing in so just a cause, and if we must lose every thing, let it be in battle and like generous men.

Let us then all unite: the people throughout Spain are ready to take up arms; let the most intelligent men of all the Provinces be convened that public opinion may be preserved, and to refute those libels, replete with insolence and atrocious falsehoods. Let us all fight, each one in his own way, and let the Church of Spain incessantly implore the God of armies, whose protection the evident justice of our cause insures.

And what have you to fear? There is not in Spain a sufficient number of the enemy's troops to intimidate us. What troops there are, are composed of different nations, obliged by force to serve, and who ardently desire to break the chains which have been imposed on them. The situations which they have taken are those most suitable to conquer and destroy them. They are besides weak and dismayed because the consciousness of their own wickedness, make the most valiant man a coward.

All Europe will applaud our efforts with the highest satisfaction and will hasten to assist us; Italy, Germany, the whole North which suffers under the iron despotism of that nation,

will eagerly improve the fortunate opportunity which Spain presents to emancipate themselves and recover their liberty, their laws, their monarchs, and every thing of which the hand of violence had deprived them. France herself will hasten to avoid the infamy which would cover her, should she be forced to be the instrument of such horrible perfidies. No, she will not spill her blood in so vile a cause. She has suffered enough in the expectation of a peace and happiness which will never arrive, until she shall be under the empire of Reason, of Religion, of the Laws, and until the rights of other nations shall be respected and preserved.

SEVILLIANS: Your Country, with all that you possess, your laws, your liberty, your Kings, your Holy Religion, and the hopes of eternal life which that Religion alone promises and can secure to you and your descendants, are in manifest, in near and imminent danger.

SEVILLE, 29th May, 1808. By order of the Supreme Council of Government, DON JUAN BAUTISTA ESTELLER, First Sec'y DON JUAN PARDO, Second Secretary. A true Copy—CADIZ, 3d June, 1808. DON GONZALO DE ARAMENDI First Sec'y DON ALFONSO MARIA XIMENEZ, Second Sec'y.

PROCLAMATION.

THE GENERAL OF SARAGOSSA TO THE ARRAGONESE.

Conquerors of the haughty French! Arragonese! You have proved yourself to be worthy of your name. That multitude of proud warriors, triumphant in every part of Europe, ceased to retain the character of Conquerors when they came before you. You are inferior both in discipline and numbers because one twentieth part of our forces have not entered into action, having been incapable of uniting. But your zeal has overcome every difficulty. The musketry in which your enemies place so much confidence are weak instruments of their power when you appear before them: You look at them with courage and they fall at your feet.

Arragonese! The result of our first attempt has been to leave on the field of battle 18,000 enemies, composing a complete army which had the audacity to provoke our resentment. We have had the good fortune to get possession of all the property and baggage, of which the people have been infamously plundered in the countries through which this army passed. Our loss consists only of from 1,700 to 2,000 killed and an equal number wounded; a loss bearing no comparison to the triumph we have obtained. Their precious blood is shed on the field of glory, on their own territory. These blessed martyrs demand new victims! Let us prepare for the sacrifice. Arragonese! be not impatient. The enemy against whom we fight is rash and will afford frequent opportunities for you to exercise your skill and your courage. If especially the lawless bands which profane our city of Madrid and their commander Murat should venture to approach us, we should receive the intelligence with the highest satisfaction. We would anticipate their expectations and meet them halfway.

Arragonese! If the battle of Saragossa had been gained by those intruders, we should have heard their babbling of their victories of Marengo, Austerlitz and Jena acquired by the same valour. Although the victory we have gained has been sanguinary, yet it has been glorious. Consider it as a trifling commencement of your future triumphs under your illustrious leader and patron. PALAFOX.

Head-quarters, Saragossa, 27th June.

THE NEW ANNUITY PLAN.

The following are the Resolutions moved by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER on Friday last, when he opened his Plan for granting Annuities:—

1. That it would tend to a more speedy and efficient reduction of the National Debt, and would at the same time be of material accommodation and convenience to the Public, if every proprietor of 3 per cent. Consolidated or Reduced Bank Annuities were at liberty to exchange, with the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, such Bank Annuities for a Life Annuity during the continuance of a single life, to be named by such proprietor, for a life Annuity during the continuance of the lives of two persons, to be named by such proprietor, and of the life of the longer liver of such two nominees.

2. That, in order to give effect to the foregoing resolution, every Proprietor of 3 per cent. Consolidated or Reduced Bank Annuities, who shall be desirous of exchanging any such Bank Annuities for a Life Annuity on the continuance of a single life, shall, on transferring to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt any such Bank Annuities, be entitled, during the continuance of his or her life, or of the life of some other person to be named by him or her, to receive (under such regulations as Parliament may deem it expedient to adopt) for every 100l. of such Bank Annuities, and so in proportion for any greater sum than 100, of such Annuities, transferred to the said Commissioners, a Life Annuity of such annual amount, according to the age of the nominee, and the average price of such Bank Annuities on the nearest open day preceding the day of the transfer thereof, as is specified in the following table. [This Table is printing.]

3. That, in order to give further effect to the foregoing Resolution, every Proprietor of 3l. per cent. Consolidated or Reduced Bank Annuities, who shall be desirous of exchanging any such Bank Annuities for a Life Annuity in the continuance of the lives of two persons, to be named by such Proprietor (of whom such Proprietor may be one) and the Life of the longer liver of them, shall on transferring to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt any such Bank Annuities, be entitled, during the continuance of such two lives, and of the life of the longer liver of them, to receive (under such regulations as Parliament may deem it expedient to adopt) for every 100l. of such Bank Annuities, and so in proportion for any greater sum than 100l. of such Annuities, transferred to the said Commissioners, a Life Annuity of such annual amount, according to the respective ages of such two nominees and the average price of such Bank Annuities on the nearest open day preceding the day of the transfer thereof, as is specified in the following tables.—[These tables are printing.]

4. That no person shall be admitted to be a nominee, either for the grant of an Annuity for the continuance of a single life, or for the grant of an Annuity for the continuance of two lives and of the life of the longer liver of them, who shall be under the age of thirty-five years.

5. That the Dividends payable in respect of the Bank Annuities, which shall be transferred to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, in exchange for Life Annuities, shall be received by the said Commissioners, and shall constitute a part of the Funds applicable to the reduction of the National Debt; and that out of the said Funds applicable to the reduction of the National Debt, the said Commissioners shall pay the respective Life Annuities granted in exchange for such Bank Annuities during the continuance of the respective lives for which the same shall be payable; and that the said respective Life Annuities shall be payable half-yearly at the Bank of England, on the same days on which the dividends on the stock transferred for the purchase thereof, may be payable in every year; and the first payment of every annuity shall commence on the same day on which the first dividend on the Bank Annuities so transferred shall be payable to the said Commissioners; and that upon the death of any single nominee, or of the survivor of any two joint nominees, a sum equal to one-fourth part of the annuity dependent upon his or her life shall be paid to the persons entitled to such annuity, or his or her executors or administrators, as the case may be, provided the same shall be claimed within two years after the death of such single or surviving nominee; and that the annual sum payable for every such life annuity so ceasing as aforesaid, shall thenceforth revert to and constitute part of the funds applicable to the reduction of the National Debt.

6. That for the purpose of ascertaining the effect of the measure proposed in the foregoing Resolutions, with reference to the redemption of the Public Debt, a separate account shall be kept half yearly by the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt of all Bank Annuities which shall have been transferred to them for the purchase of any Life Annuities, and of the dividends receivable by them in respect thereof, up to the period of such account; distinguishing therein so much of the said Bank Annuities as shall have been transferred in the course of the next immediately preceding half-year.

Also, a half yearly Account of the Amount of all the Life Annuities granted by them up to the period of such account, distinguishing therein the amount of the life annuities which shall have been granted in the course of the next immediately preceding half year; and also of the amount of all the annual sums which, up to the period of the said account, shall by reason of the deaths of nominees have reverted to the funds applicable to the reduction of the National Debt, distinguishing herein the amount of such annual sums as shall have so reverted in the course of the next immediately preceding half-year, together with an account of the amount of life annuities then payable; and that in every such account shall be specified the excess in the whole amount of all the life annuities then before granted above the amount of the advances receivable in respect of all the Bank annuities then before transferred for the purchase of life annuities; and also the excess (if any) in the amount of the life annuities then payable above the amount of such dividends. And that a separate account shall also be kept half yearly of the Capital Stock, which, up to the period of such account, shall have been redeemed by the application of the annual sums which shall from time to time have so reverted to the said Funds by reason of the deaths of Nominees, and by the application of the accumulated dividends of the capital stock redeemed thereby.

Also, an account of the whole amount of 3l. per Cent. Capital stock, which up to the period of such account would have been redeemed by the excess in the amount of the Life Annuities from time to time payable by the said Commissioners above the amount of the dividends from time to time received by them, in respect of the Bank Annuities transferred for the purchase of such Life Annuities, in case such excess had been immediately applied in the redemption of 3l. per Cent. Stock in the manner prescribed by the laws now in force for the reduction of the National Debt.

DISPUTE WITH AMERICA.

Extract from Mr. CANNING'S Speech on American Affairs, the 20th June.

"America, sir, is the next subject of the Hon. Gentleman's speech which I shall notice. Of nearly all that has passed between the two countries, the House and the public have been put in possession by the publications of the American Government. I presume that the Honourable Gentleman does not intend to blame his Majesty's ministers for not having made similar communications to Parliament; for if he had thought such communications necessary, he would doubtless have moved for them. Without censuring their production by the American Government, his Majesty's ministers have felt that the transaction being pending, any appeal from Government to Parliament would look as if it were concluded. I shall only state, that in the whole conduct of the British Government with respect to the affair of the Chesapeake, we have endeavoured to keep in view the principle upon which we set out, namely to make ample reparation for that which was decidedly a wrong act; but to make that reparation under a firm determination not to surrender a right which the great majority of the country has ever considered as essential to its dearest interests.—Sir, I may boldly appeal to the country to determine whether from the correspondence on the table of the House, any such disposition on the part of his Majesty's ministers has appeared through the whole transaction.—That the rupture of the negotiation on this subject was not attended with any hostile feeling on either side, is an incontrovertible truth. The reparation was not accepted by America, because America would not fulfil the condition on which alone it was tendered, namely the revocation of that proclamation by which the British ships were not allowed to enter the harbours of America, while those of the enemy visited them at pleasure. But sir, the manner in which the British reparation was tendered to America by a special mission, was, to all the feelings of honour, an effective reparation, altho' not accepted; and so in fact we have every reason to believe it was considered by the American Government.

Sir, since the return of Mr. Rose no communication has been made by the American Government, in the form of complaint, or remonstrance, or irritation, or of any description whatever. I mention this particularly, because it is notorious that there have been several arrivals from America, supposed to be of great importance, and that several Special Messengers have reached this country from thence, after having touched at France. But sir, if the Honourable Gentleman in the execution of his public duty had thought fit to move for any communications that had been made by the American Government since the departure of Mr. Rose, my answer must have been, not that his Majesty's Government were disinclined to make them; but that abolutely there were none to make. If it be asked "why?" I am unable satisfactorily to reply. I can only conjecture that America has entered into negotiations with France which are expected to lead to some result, and that the communications of America to this country are to be contingent on that result.—This sir is conjecture alone, but it is founded on the extraordinary circumstance of so many arrivals without any communication. It cannot be expected of me, that I should state prospectively, what are the views of his Majesty's Government on this subject. The principle by which they have hitherto been guided, they will continue invariably to contemplate. They attach as much value to the restoration, and to the continuance of cordiality, and perfect good understanding with America, as any man can do; they are ready to purchase that advantage by every justifiable concession; they have proved that readiness by the Act of the present Session, in which the trade of America has been placed on the most favourable footing; but sir, they are not ready to purchase that advantage, great as they acknowledge it, at the price of the surrender of those rights, on which the naval power and preponderance of Great Britain is immutably fixed."

AFFAIRES D'ESPAGNE.

PROCLAMATION.

LE GENERAL DE SARAGOSSA AUX ARRAGONNOIS.

Conquerans des superbes François!
Arragonnois! Vous vous êtes montrés dignes de votre nom. Cette multitude de fiers guerriers, triomphants dans toutes les parties de l'Europe, a cessé de conserver le titre de conquérans lorsqu'ils sont venus devant vous. Vous êtes inférieurs en discipline et en nombre parce qu'une vingtième partie de nos forces ne sont pas entrés en action, ayant été incapables de s'unir. Mais votre zèle a surmonté toutes les difficultés. La mousqueterie dans la quelle vous envenimiez tant de confiance sont de foibles instrumens de leur pouvoir lorsque vous paraissez devant eux: vous les regardez avec courage et ils tombent à vos pieds.

Arragonnois! Le résultat de notre première tentative a été de laisser sur le champ de bataille 18,000 ennemis, qui composent une armée complète qui a eu l'audace de provoquer notre ressentiment. Nous avons eu la chance de prendre possession de toutes les propriétés et le bagage, dont le peuple avoit été pillé d'une manière infâme dans les pays par lesquels cette armée a passé. Notre perte n'est que de 1,700 à 2,000 tués et autant de blessés; perte nullement à comparer au triomphe que nous avons remporté. Leur sang précieux est répandu sur le champ de gloire, sur leur propre territoire. Ces saints martyrs demandent de nouvelles victimes. Préparons nous au sacrifice. Arragonnois! ne soyez pas impatiens. L'ennemi contre le quel nous combattons est téméraire et vous donnera souvent occasion d'exercer votre habileté et votre courage. Si surtout les troupes déglées qui profanent notre ville de Madrid, et leur commandant Murat, osaient nous approcher, nous en recevions la nouvelle avec la plus grande satisfaction. Nous préviendrons leurs attentes et les rencontrons à moitié chemin.

Arragonnois! Si la Bataille de Saragosse eût été remportée par ces usurpateurs, nous les aurions entendus parler de leurs victoires de Marengo, d'Austerlitz et de Jena acquises par la même valeur. Quoique la victoire que nous avons remportée ait été sangninaire cependant elle a été glorieuse. Regardez la comme un petit commencement de vos triomphes futurs sous votre illustre conducteur et Patron. PALAFOX.

Aux Quartiers généraux, Saragosse, 27e Juin.

DISPUTE AVEC L'AMERIQUE.

Extrait du discours de Mr. Canning, le 20e Juin, sur les affaires de l'Amérique.

"L'Amérique, Monsieur, est le sujet du discours de l'Honorable Gentleman, que je remarquerai ensuite. Les publications du Gouvernement Américain ont mis la Chambre et le public en possession de presque tout ce qui s'est passé entre les deux pays. Il suppose que l'Hon. Monsieur ne se propose point de blâmer les Ministres de Sa Majesté de ce qu'ils n'ont pas fait de semblables communications au Parlement; car s'il eut regardé cette communication comme nécessaire, il auroit sans doute fait une motion à cet effet. Sans censurer leur production par le Gouvernement Américain, les Ministres de Sa Majesté ont senti que la transaction étant pendante, on auroit pu la croire terminée si le gouvernement eut fait un appel au Parlement. Je dirai seulement que dans toute la conduite du Gouvernement Britannique pour ce qui regarde l'affaire de la Chesapeake, nous avons cherché à ne point perdre de vue le principe sur le quel nous sommes partis, savoir, de faire une ample réparation pour ce qui étoit décidément un acte injurieux; mais de faire cette réparation dans la ferme résolution de ne pas abandonner un droit que la grande majorité du pays a toujours regardé comme essentiel à ses plus chers intérêts. Monsieur, je puis en appeler hardiment au pays pour déterminer si, par la correspondance sur la table de la Chambre, il s'est manifesté une semblable disposition de la part des Ministres de sa Majesté dans toute la transaction. Que la rupture de la négociation n'a été accompagnée d'aucun symptôme hostile d'un côté ni de l'autre, est une vérité incontestable. La réparation n'a pas été acceptée par l'Amérique, parce que l'Amérique n'a point voulu remplir la condition sous la quelle elle étoit offerte, savoir la révocation de cette proclamation par la quelle il n'étoit point permis aux vaisseaux Britanniques d'entrer dans les havres Américains, tandis que ceux des ennemis les visitoient à leur bon gré. Mais, Monsieur, la manière dont la réparation Britannique a été offerte à l'Amérique par une mission spéciale, est, d'après les sentiments de l'honneur le plus stricte, une réparation effective, quoiqu'elle n'ait pas été acceptée, et nous avons tout lieu de croire qu'elle a été regardée comme telle par le Gouvernement Américain.

Monsieur, depuis le retour de M. Rose, il n'a été fait aucune communication par le Gouvernement Américain, en forme de plainte, ou remontrance, ou irritation, ou d'aucune espèce quelconque. Je mentionne ceci particulièrement, parce qu'il est notoire que plusieurs vaisseaux sont arrivés d'Amérique, supposés être de grande importance, et que plusieurs messagers spéciaux sont arrivés de la dans ce pays, après avoir touché en France. Mais Monsieur, si l'Hon. Gentleman, dans l'exécution de son devoir public, eut jugé à propos de demander quelques unes des communications faites par le Gouvernement Américain depuis le départ de M. Rose, ma réponse auroit été, non pas que le Gouvernement de sa Majesté n'étoit point disposé à les donner, mais absolument qu'il n'y en avoit point à faire. Si on demande, "pourquoi?" Je ne puis répondre d'une manière satisfaisante. Je ne puis conjecturer que l'Amérique a entamé des négociations avec la France qui conduiront à quelque résultat, et que les communications de l'Amérique à ce pays dépendent de ce résultat. Ceci, Monsieur, n'est que conjecture, mais est fondé sur la circonstance de tant d'avancées sans aucune communication. On ne peut pas attendre de moi que je dise d'avance, qu'elles sont les vues du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté sur ce sujet. Le principe qui les a guidés jusqu'à présent, continuera d'être suivi par eux inévitablement: Ils attachent autant de prix au rétablissement et à la continuation de la cordialité et de la bonne intelligence avec l'Amérique, que qui que ce soit: Ils sont prêts à acheter cet avantage par tous les moyens justifiables de conciliation; ils ont prouvé cette disposition par l'acte de la présente session, dans le quel le commerce de l'Amérique a été mis sur

le pied le plus favorable; mais, Monsieur, ils ne sont pas prêts à acheter cet avantage, tout grand qu'ils le reconnaissent, au prix d'abandonner ces droits sur les quels sont appuyés, d'une manière immuable, le pouvoir maritime et la prépondérance de la Grande Bretagne."

District of QUEBEC. WHEREAS under and by virtue of a certain WRIT OF EXECUTION issued out of his Majesty's Court of King's Bench, in and for the said District bearing date the 15th day of April 1805, at the suit of James Mitchell, against the lands and tenements belonging to the estate and succession of Henry Hall, deceased, in the hands and possession of William Hall, John Campbell and Michel Clouet executors of the last will and testament of the said Henry Hall, to me directed, I did seize and take in execution, as belonging to the estate and succession of the said HENRY HALL, deceased, and did advertise for sale on certain days now past.

No. 1. A Land situate in the Parish of Ste. Marie de la Nouvelle Beauce on the north side of the river Chaudière, containing one arpent in front by forty arpents in depth, bounded in front by the river Chaudière, and in the rear at the end of the said depth, joining on one side to the north east to Mr. François Bonneville, and on the other side, to the south west, to the land of the Church: on which land are erected a house of sixty feet in length by twenty five in breadth, a barn and stable joined together being sixty feet in length by twenty in breadth, together with a porch manufactory of thirty feet in breadth by thirty five feet in length, with all the utensils for making potashes and a hangard with planks and covered with boards, of fifty six feet in length by sixty in breadth.—2. A Land situate at about six arpents to the south west of the mouth of the river of the mill of the Parish of St. François d'Assise, Seigniorie of Rigaud Vaudreuil of Nouvelle Beauce, containing three arpents in front by forty arpents in depth bounded in the front by the river Chaudière and in the rear at the end of the said depth.—The following lots of land situate in the Township of Broughton, in the District of Quebec, to wit: the Lot No. 9 in the first range. The Lot No. 11 in the second range. The Lots No. 3, 6 and 11 in the third range. The Lots No. 2, 7, 10, 14 in the 4th range. The Lots No. 1, 3, 10 and 15 in the fifth range. The Lots No. 1, 2, 5, 6 and 9 in the sixth range. The Lots No. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, and 14 in the seventh range. The Lots No. 3, 9, 10, 12 and the half of No. 2 in the eighth range. The Lots No. 6, 8 and 9 in the ninth range. The Lots No. 6, 8, 9, 10 and 14 in the tenth range, and the Lots No. 2, 3, 5, 7 and 9 in the 11th range.

And whereas the sale of the above described lands and tenements in consequence of divers oppositions did not take place on the days so as aforesaid by me advertised; And whereas by a WRIT OF VENDITIONI EXPOSAS, issued out of the said Court of King's Bench to me directed, I am commanded to proceed to the sale of the above described lands and tenements so by me seized as aforesaid. Now I do hereby give notice that the said lands and premises will be separately sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at the COURT HOUSE in the city of Quebec on MONDAY the NINETEENTH day of SEPTEMBER next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon; upon the charge by the purchaser or purchasers to retain in his hands or their hands the one half of the purchase money, and to pay to Louisa Harrison one of the oppositors the interest to arise on the said one half of the said purchase money during her life for her Dowry, and after her death to Erle Henry Hall the son of the said late Henry Hall, and to pay the said one half of the said purchase money to the said Erle Henry Hall when he shall have attained the age of majority, or when legally authorised to receive the said capital sum, in conformity to an avis de parents of the said minor Erle Henry Hall, duly homologated by the Honorable PIERRE AMABLE DE BONNE, on the 15th October, 1806; and subject the said lands and tenements to the payment of the cens et rentes and Seigneurial dues mentioned in the opposition of the Honorable GABRIEL ELZEARD TASCHEREAU, and the heirs of DE LERY. JA: SHEPHERD, Sheriff. Quebec, 25th August, 1808.

District of QUEBEC. BY virtue of a WRIT OF EXECUTION, issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding Civil Pleas in and for the said District of Quebec, at the suit of John Campbell, against the lands and tenements of Jacob Pozer, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said JACOB POZER an emplacement of sixty feet square, making part of the old garden of the Hospital, belonging to the Poor of the Hotel Dieu, the said emplacement having sixty feet on St. John Street, in the Upper-Town of Quebec, and sixty feet on Poor Street, and forming the corner of the said two streets, which are the boundaries of both its fronts, and running in depth, on each front, sixty feet on each line, to the remainder of the land of the said old garden now belonging to Mr. James Mitchell, representing the Honorable Louis Descheneaux; and joining, towards the North, the ground of the said Louis Descheneaux, represented by Felix Têtu, Esquire, Notary; together with a stone house thereon erected, of two stories in height and other wooden buildings; the said emplacement subject to the payment to the poor of the Hotel Dieu of Quebec, of the sum of eighteen livres of twenty sols each of ground rent, yearly on the 24th June; the whole without any reserve and in the manner it now is. Now I do hereby give notice that the said Lot, Houses and buildings will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at the COURT HOUSE in the City of Quebec, on THURSDAY the TWENTY SECOND day of SEPTEMBER next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known. JA: SHEPHERD, Sheriff. All those who have any claims on the above described emplacements and buildings, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his office according to law; and further that no opposition shall be admitted to annul or to distract the whole or any part of the above described emplacements and buildings, or to charge or servitude on the same, will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.—Quebec, 19th May, 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, Buede Street, commonly called Freemasons' 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. Yonge having attained his art from the most celebrated modern Teachers of the United Kingdom, viz. La Fontaine, Novare, D'Erville 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, Mr. Yonge 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. Yonge 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. Quebec, 22d August, 1808.

Mr. YONGE'S DANCING ACADEMY will be open from 10 to 12 in the forenoon and from 3 to 6 in the afternoon.

THE Subscriber, Testamentary Executor to the late AMABLE BELAIR, of maskinongé, hereby gives notice to all those who are indebted to the said Succession to pay immediately, and those who have any demands on the said Succession are requested to forward their accounts that they may be settled. PIERRE LESIEUR, Executor. Maskinongé 18 July 1808.

TO BE SOLD applied for immediately, a grand Patent SIANO FORT with additional Keys.—apply at this Office.—Quebec 27th July 1808.

VENTES PAR LES SHERIFFS.

District of QUEBEC. ATTENDU que sous et en vertu d'un certain ORDRE D'EXECUTION émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de sa Majesté dans et pour le dit District, daté du 15e. jour d'Avril, 1805, à la poursuite de James Mitchell, contre les terres et possessions appartenantes à la masse et succession de Henry Hall, décédé, entre les mains et en la possession de William Hall, John Campbell et Michel Clouet, exécuteurs des dernières volontés et Testament du dit Henry Hall, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution, comme appartenant à la dite masse et succession du dit Henry Hall, décédé, et ai avisé pour être vendus à certains jours actuellement passés.

No. 1. Une terre située en la Paroisse Ste Marie de la Nouvelle Beauce, sur le bord nord de la rivière Chaudière, contenant un arpent de front sur quarante arpents de profondeur, bornée par devant au bord de la dite rivière Chaudière, et par derrière au bout de la dite profondeur, joignant d'un côté au nord est à Sieur François Bonneville, et d'autre côté au sud ouest au terrain de l'Eglise, sur la quelle terre sont construites une maison de soixante pieds de long sur vingt cinq de large, une grange et étable jointe ensemble ayant soixante pieds de long sur vingt de large; en outre une potasse de trente pieds de large sur trente cinq pieds de long, avec tout les ustensiles pour faire de la potasse, et un hangard entouré de madrier et couvert en planches de cinquante six pieds de long sur seize de large.—2. Une terre située à environ six arpents au sud ouest de l'embouchure de la rivière du moulin à farine Paroisse St. François d'Assise, seigneurie Rigaud Vaudreuil en la Nouvelle Beauce, contenant trois arpents de front, sur quarante arpents de profondeur, bornée par devant à la rivière Chaudière et par derrière au bout de la dite profondeur.—3. Les lots de terre suivants situés dans le Township de Broughton dans le District de Quebec, savoir: Le lot No. 9, dans le 1er. rang. Le Lot No. 11, dans le 2e. rang. Le Lot No. 3, 6, & 11 dans le 3e. rang. Les Lots No. 2, 7, 10, 14 dans le 4e. rang. Les Lots No. 1, 3, 10 & 15 dans le 5e. rang. Les Lots No. 1, 2, 5, 6 & 9 dans le 6e. rang. Les lots No. 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12 & 14 dans le 7e. rang. Les Lots No. 3, 9, 10, 12, & 14 dans le 8e. rang. Les Lots No. 6, 8, 9, 10 & 14 dans le 9e. rang. Les Lots No. 6, 8, 9, 10 & 14 dans le 10e. rang, et les lots No. 2, 3, 5, 7 & 9 dans le 11e. rang.

Et attendu qu'en conséquence de diverses oppositions la vente des terres et possessions ci dessus désignées n'a pas eu lieu au jour s ainsi par moi avisés comme sus-dit; Et attendu que par un ordre de VENDITIONI EXPOSAS, émané de la dite Cour du Banc du Roi, à moi adressé, il m'est enjoint de procéder à la vente des terres et possessions ainsi par moi saisies comme sus-dit: Je donne donc avis par le présent, que les dites terres et possessions seront séparément vendues et adjudgées au plus haut enchérisseur, à la Chambre d'Audience, dans la Cité de Quebec, LUNDI le DIX NEUVIEME jour de SEPTEMBRE prochain, à ONZE heures du matin; à la charge par l'acquéreur ou les acquéreurs de retenir entre ses ou leurs mains une moitié de l'argent d'acquisition, et de payer à Louisa Harrison, une des opposants l'intérêt qui proviendra de la dite moitié du dit argent d'acquisition sa vie durant, pour son douaire, et après son décès à Erle Henry Hall, fils du dit feu Henry Hall, et de payer la dite moitié du dit argent d'acquisition au dit Erle Henry Hall, lorsque il aura atteint l'âge de majorité, ou lorsque légalement autorisé de recevoir la dite somme capitale, en conformité d'un avis de parents du dit mineur Erle Henry Hall, dûment homologué par l'Honorable PIERRE AMABLE DE BONNE, le 15e Octobre, 1806; et les dites terres et possessions sujettes au paiement des cens et rentes et droits seigneuriaux mentionnés dans l'opposition de l'Honorable GABRIEL ELZEARD TASCHEREAU, et des héritiers DELERY. JA: SHEPHERD, Sheriff. Quebec, 25e Aout, 1808.

District of QUEBEC. EN vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECUTION émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de sa Majesté, pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le dit District de Quebec, à la poursuite de John Campbell contre les terres et possessions de Jacob Pozer, à moi adressé, j'ai saisi et pris en exécution comme appartenant au dit JACOB POZER un emplacement de soixante pieds carrés faisant partie du jardin ancien de l'Hôpital appartenant aux pauvres de l'Hotel Dieu, le dit emplacement ayant soixante pieds sur la rue St. Jean en la Haute Ville de Quebec et soixante pieds sur la rue des pauvres, et faisant le coin des dites deux rues qui bornent ses deux fronts à aboutir en profondeur soixante pieds sur chaque ligne, au restant du terrain du dit ancien jardin appartenant actuellement à James Mitchell représentant l'Honorable Louis Descheneaux et joignant aussis vers le nord au dit Louis Descheneaux représenté par Felix Têtu Ecuyer Notaire; ensemble une maison dessus construite en pierre à deux étages et autres bâtimens en bois; le dit emplacement chargé envers les pauvres du dit Hotel Dieu de Quebec de la somme de dix huit livres de vingt sols chacune, de rente foncière payable chaque année le vingt quatre Juin, circonstances et dépendances sans en rien réserver et tel que le tout est actuellement. Or je donne avis par le présent que le dit emplacement, maison et bâtimens seront vendus et adjudgés au plus haut enchérisseur à la CHAMBRE D'AUDIENCE dans la Cité de Quebec JEUDI le VINGT DEUXIEME jour de SEPTEMBRE prochain à ONZE heures du matin; aux quels tems et lieu les conditions de vente seront énoncées. JA: SHEPHERD, Sheriff.

Tous ceux qui ont des prétentions sur le dit emplacement et bâtimens ci-dessus désignés par hypothèque ou autre droit ou servitude sont par le présent avisés d'en donner avis au dit Sheriff à son bureau dans la cité de Quebec suivant la loi; et de plus qu'aucune opposition afin d'annuler ou de distraire le tout ou partie du dit emplacement et bâtimens, ou afin de charge ou servitude sur iceux ne sera reçue par le dit Sheriff durant les quinze jours qui en précéderont le jour fixé par cet avisement pour la vente et adjudication d'iceux. Quebec 19 Mai 1808.

AVERTISSEMENT.—Le Soussigné prévient Avertis ceux qui doivent à la succession de feu Mr. Jacques Franchère ci-devant marchand à la Rivière du Loup, de payer incessamment, et ceux qui ont quelques demandes à faire contre la dite succession sont avisés de présenter au plutôt afin qu'on puisse régler les comptes respectifs de chacun. FRANCOIS LAMONTAGNE tuteur, agissant encore au nom des autres Héritiers Riv. du Loup, 26 Aout, 1808. FRANCHERE.

LES Soussignés viennent de recevoir un assortiment de draps, croisés, corderoys, Indiennes, &c. qu'ils offrent à vendre à des prix modiques pour argent comptant.—No. 22, Rue sous le Fort, à la Basse Ville. Quebec, 15 Jan, 1808. JOSHUA WHARTON, & Co

A vendre de gré-à-gré.—Au Magasin du Soussigné, considérablement au dessous du le prix courant, 120 Pièces de toiles d'Irlande depuis 36d. à 18d sterling prix comptant, avec une variété d'autres articles. JAMES GRAY, Quebec, 18e. Juillet, 1808.

AVERTISSEMENT.—Comme le Docteur Holmes va transférer sa demeure à la rue des Jardins, dans la maison dernièrement occupée par Mad. Lynd, il se propose de disposer de sa maison dans la rue St. Joseph. Sa situation avantageuse pour un magasin en gros ou de détail est trop bien connue pour qu'il soit besoin dans dire plus long. Il y a deux vues excellentes, de 40 pieds de longueur, sur 14 pieds de largeur et 6 pieds de hauteur. Il sera donné des facilités pour le paiement, et un titre du Sheriff.—Quebec, 30e. Juillet, 1808.

ON pourra se procurer quelques exemplaires des Actes passés dans la dernière Session du Parlement Provincial, en s'adressant à la NOUVELLE IMPRIMERIE, ou chez Mr. NELSON. Prix 10s.

AVENDRE par le Soussigné, 500 quintaux de morue sèche pour le marché de Madere et des Isles; quelques quarts d'alouettes et de maqueriaux, dont il disposera à des prix raisonnables pour du produit ou des lettres de change.—Aussi, du meilleur café vert par petits lots. Des sigalles fraîches de la Havane; quelques services de porcelaine d'Angleterre; couteaux et fourchettes par la table et de dessert; trois cloches d'église de 150 à 300 livres pesant; et les ferremens d'un gouvernail pour un gros vaisseau. Quebec, 4e Aout, 1808. L. DELAMARE.