

NOTICE TO PILOTS.

Trinity House Quebec, Saturday 10th Sept. 1808. WILLIAM ROSS, DANIEL ROSS, JEAN BAPTISTE PETIT and JOHN ROSS, Pilots for and below the Harbour of Quebec, were severally fined forty shillings for neglecting, in the first instance, to pay the Poundage due by them to the decayed Pilot Fund prior to the first day of May 1807; after which it was ORDERED, that the above Pilots as well as all others who are in arrears for poundage prior to the above date, be informed through the Channel of the Quebec Gazette, that it is with the greatest concern the Board resorts to harsh measures to enforce the contribution to a fund established for the sole benefit of Pilots, for affording them comfort in a decayed old age as well as relief to their Widows and Children: And that if the few examples made have not the effect of bringing all these who are in arrears to the said fund, to a true sense of the duty they owe to themselves and Families; The Board is determined that the Defaulters shall be dealt with to the utmost rigour of the Law.

Wm. LINDSAY, Registrar. The following are the names of the Pilots referred to in the foregoing Advertisement, exclusive of those mentioned therein, videlicet.

- Gabriel Chasseur, Charles La Prize, Dominique Maricé, Gabriel La Chance, Joseph Dorion, Junior, Louis Le Claire, Alexander Ross, Pierre Lavoie, Charles-Savarre, Louis Marie Lavoie, Louis Gilbert, Pierre Rouleau, Charles Le Cour, Jean Lavoie, Joseph Bourque, Antoine Petit, Charles Poirée, Jean Godin.

TO LET FOR TWENTY-NINE YEARS.—The property of René Lafleche, St. Charles street, with the whole of the ground according to the titles; a House, Hangar, stables &c. Possession to be given the 1st November. Quebec, 11th Sept. 1808. R. LAFLECHE.

ALL persons having any demands against the Subscriber are requested to produce them immediately that they may be paid; and those who are indebted to him are required to pay without delay, otherwise their accounts will be put into the hands of an attorney to be sued for, at the ensuing term. P. HERRALD, Union Hotel. Quebec, 15th September, 1808.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Creditors of the SUCCESSION of the late SAMUEL PHILLIPS Esquire, Clerk of the House of Assembly of Lower Canada, are requested to deliver to PATRICK LANGAN, Esquire, Curator to the said vacant Succession, at his House in the Upper Town of Quebec, Grison Street, their accounts accompanied with their Vouchers, as early as possible, and at latest, by the 1st November next; and those who are indebted to the said Succession are required to pay immediately that the affairs of the Estate may be liquidated. And if any person claim any right of inheritance, mortgage or other right or incumbrance, on the real property of the said Succession, they are requested to make the same known to the said Curator, before the 20th December next; otherwise the said Curator will claim his discharge. P. LANGAN. Quebec, 6th September, 1808.

TO LET.—The Lower part of the House No. 17, St. Peter's Street, Lower Town, belonging to the Miss FORTIER, and now occupied by the Subscriber, to whom application is to be made. BENJ. TREMAIN. Quebec, 8th September, 1808.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received per Brig NEPTUNE, a Consignment of CARPETING, of the Newest Patterns, which is now open and for Sale, cheap, for Cash, or short Credit, at his Shop, No. 2, Garden Street. Quebec, 8th Sept. 1808. ALEX. TODD.

ON SALE, in the Subscriber's Store, Lower-Town Market.—Crown glass, 8 1/2, 7 1/2, and 7 1/4, 4 1/2 Paints, linseed oil and putty; boat and bar iron; pipes, frying pans, and a handsome assortment of WOOLENS. Consisting of cloths, flannels, baizes, fearnoughts, coatings, plains, kerseymers, blankets, calimancoes, drapery, bombazets, moerets, &c. Also, dimities, thicksets, corduroys, striped cottons, nankeens, jeans, fustians, canvases, corduroy and linen thread, shirtings, handkerchiefs, muslins, hosiery, braces, buttons, pins, &c. HARDWARE, JAPANESE WARE, CUTLERY and IRONMONGERY Cheap for cash, bills or produce. Liberal credits will be given if required, on approved security. HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB. Quebec, 9th Sept. 1808.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS.—50 Hhds. Claret wine of a superior quality, 20 pipes Port, do. do. 10 pipes do. do. inferior, 100 Hhds. old Teneriffe wine, 5 pipes French brandy, 120 boxes tin plates, 10 boxes French soap at 1s. per lb. 10 quarter casks Vinegar, 12 jars dble white wine do. 6 Galls. each, 20 jars sallad oil, 3 Galls. each, 6 hds. loaf Sugar, Pineoak oak Timber, pine boards, and staves of all dimensions. Rum, Coffee, muscovado sugar and dry Goods PATERSON, GRANT & Co. Quebec, 13th August, 1808.

FOR SALE at the stores of the Subscriber, A Cargo of Wheat ready for shipping, A do. of superfine and fine Flour, A few pipes London particular Teneriffe Wine, Four do. Port wine, 20 tierces pickled Salmon, 30 barrels Pork, 100 hds. Muscovado sugar, A few kegs Butter and Lard, And 30 puncheons Jamaica Spirits just landed from the messenger. The whole for cash or Bills or such other terms of payment as may be agreed upon. JOHN MURE & Co. Quebec, 24th August, 1808. Wanted to charter a vessel of 150 a 200 tons burthen for the West Indies. J. M. & Co.

BEACONOUR, District of THREE RIVERS, 23d August, 1808. To the Cultivators of Hemp in the districts of Quebec and Three Rivers.

NOTICE is hereby given by the Subscriber that his HEMP BEATING MILL and other necessary apparatus for preparing Hemp, will be in a proper state by the first day of SEPTEMBER next, to receive and prepare that article proper for market, on reasonable terms.—The Subscriber gives further notice, to such inhabitants Cultivators of Hemp within the said Districts of Quebec or Three Rivers, who are desirous to be acquainted with the necessary process how to prepare Hemp proper for market by their attending at his Mill in the Manufacturing Season, namely in the Months of June, July, August, and September, will be instructed gratis. JAMES CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE by DAVID ANDERSON and Co. An assortment of Sail Cloth, Cordage, Hambro' Lines Seal, Salmon and Sewing Twine. Earthen Ware, and Bar Iron, Spike, Board, Covering and Shingle Nails.—Also a few small Casks best London Brown Stout, Bottled Porter. Quebec, 27th July, 1808.

MUSCOVADO SUGAR of a Superior Quality in small Barrels and Hogsheads, Also Jamaica Spirits in Puncheons, for sale by—FRS. & Wm. HUNTER. Quebec, 15th September, 1808.

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

FOR SALE.—Tarrad Cordage of various sizes white rope, several pieces of sacking, fit for wheat or sal Bags, window crown Glass 8 1/2 on 7 1/2 & 7 1/4 on 6 1/2, english Bolt and square Iron, one Trunk of Boots and Shoes, one Box of Cutlery; Blankets, an assortment of made Slops, worsted Stockings, Porter in Casks, containing 3 and 4 dozen each, Brown Stout, and a few Chaldron of best english Coals.—A few Tons of Ashes can be taken on freight to Liverpool and Dundee. Quebec, 26th May, 1808. HENRY BLACK.

THE SUBSCRIBER has for Sale at his House No. 23, St. Peter Street Lower Town, Port. Madeira, Malaga, Vin de Grave and Frontinac Wine of the best Quality, French Brandy, Rum, Molasses and Cyder, Seal and Whale Oil, Pickled Salmon, Pitch, Tar, Rosin and Cordage, French Silk Stockings and Gloves, Super fine Black Cloth. JA. L. MARETT. Quebec, 28th July, 1808.

FREIGHT WANTED.—For Three Hundred Hogsheads of Sugar to Great-Britain, viz: 150 Hhds. for London, 100 Hhds. for Liverpool, 50 Hhds. for Greenock. Apply to HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB Quebec, or N. GRAHAM, & HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB, Montreal. 6th Sept. 1808.

WANTED TO CHARTER, FOR THE WINDWARD ISLANDS. A VESSEL of 100 to 120 Tons Register. Apply to FRs. & Wm. HUNTER. Quebec, 22d. August, 1808.

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

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The Capital Ship WATT, ROBERT SNOWDEN, Master.—Is a very remarkable fast sailer, well armed, and has excellent accommodations sufficiently spacious for 20 to 25 cabin-passengers.—Will sail about the latter end of this month.—For passage apply to the Captain on board, at St. Andrew's wharf, or to HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB, Quebec, 9th Sept. 1808. Montreal or Quebec.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, TO CLYDE. THE NEW SHIP—about 350 Tons register measurement, Robert Wilson, master, will be ready to take in her cargo in three weeks hence; for particulars apply to the master on board, to Mr. David Munn Montreal, or to Quebec, 18th August, 1808. JA. ES ROSS.

FREIGHT WANTED.—to any port in the BRITISH CHANNEL for about 100 BOXES French Soap, apply to PATERSON, GRANT & Co. Quebec, 13th August, 1808.

MADEIRA WINE.—Arrived, & FOR SALE by the Subscriber, Twenty Pipes and Twenty Hhds best London particular Old Madeira, landed this day from on board the Thetis from Liverpool, into which Vessel it was tranship'd from the Little Venus direct from the Island. Quebec, July 6th 1808. GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR SALE at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE a BILL introduced in the House of Assembly to incorporate a Bank in Lower Canada. Published by authority.—Also the Speech delivered in the House by the Hon. JOHN RICHARDSON, on the 12th April last, previous to moving for printing the said Bill.

The above publication may also be had at Mr. NEILSON'S, Mountain Street, and at Mr. MENECLIER'S, Merchant, Montreal.—Quebec, 1st September, 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 the Honorable Gabriel Elzear Taschereau, Testamentary executor of the late Honorable Antoine Duchesneau Duchesnay, Esquire, and Dame Catherine Dupré widow of the said late Duchesneau Duchesnay as commune en biens with the said deceased her husband, against the lands and tenements, of Louis Chaperon, Junior to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said LOUIS CHAPERON, an emplacement situated in the Parish of St. Roc, and in the first concession, containing about an arpent in front by three quarters of an arpent in depth, bounded in front by the river St. Lawrence, and in the rear by the King's highway of the first range, joining on one side, to the south west, to Charles Gauvin, and to the north east, to Joseph-Dubé the father with a fine wooden house erected thereon, two large hangars and other buildings. Now I do hereby give notice that the said emplacement and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the Church door of the Parish of St. ROC, aforesaid on MONDAY the SEVENTEENTH day of OCTOBER next, at TEN of the o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known. JAS. SHEPHERD, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above described emplacements and premises by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his office, in the City of Quebec according to law; and further that no opposition *afin d'annuller* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said emplacement and premises, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received by the said Sheriff during the fifteen days previous to the day fixed by this advertisement for the sale and adjudication thereof.—Quebec, 9th June, 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 aforesaid district of Quebec, at the suit of the Honorable Gabriel Elzear Taschereau, Testamentary Executor of the late Honorable Antoine Duchesneau Duchesnay, and Catherine Dupré, widow of the said Honorable Duchesnay, against the lands and tenements of Martin Paquet, and Marie Robitaille his wife, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said MARTIN PAQUET and his WIFE, an emplacement situated in the Saint John Suburbs of Quebec, containing sixty-six feet in front, by sixty in depth; bounded in front by the King's Highway, and in the rear, by the said depth; joining on one side to the North east, to Denis Malouin, and on the other side, to the South West, to Pierre Joubert, together with a wooden House thereon erected upon a stone foundation. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said

emplacement and house will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the COURT HOUSE in the City of Quebec, on THURSDAY the THIRTEENTH day of OCTOBER next, at ELEVEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

JAS. SHEPHERD, Sheriff. All those who have any claims on the above described premises, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the city of Quebec, according to law; and further that no opposition *afin d'annuller* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said premises or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale and adjudication thereof.—Quebec, 9th June, 1808.

MONTREAL. 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 district of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Jean Meunier, dit Lafleur, and François Potvin, against the lands and tenements of Joseph Meunier, dit Lafleur, and Marie Amable Mailloux, his wife, and François Meunier, dit Lafleur, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said JOSEPH MEUNIER, dit LAFLÉUR, and MARIE AMABLE MAILLOUX, and FRANÇOIS MEUNIER, dit LAFLÉUR, a land, situate in the parish of Sainte Marie, in the seigniory of Ramezay, in the said District, containing two arpents in front, by thirty arpents in depth, bounded in the front by a road, in the rear by ungranted lands, on one side by Joseph Neveu, and on the other side by Joseph Rochelcau, with a house and other buildings thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice that the said land and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the church door of the parish of Saint MARIE aforesaid, on MONDAY the TWENTY THIRD day of JANUARY next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

Edwd. Wm. GRAY, Sheriff. All and every person or persons having claims on the above described land and premises, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his office, in the City of Montreal, according to law; and further that no opposition *afin d'annuller* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said land and premises, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof. Sheriff's Office, 15th September, 1808.

MONTREAL. 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 district of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Toussaint Saint Aubin and Judith Taton, his wife, against the lands and tenements of Bonaventure Le Beau, junior, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said BONAVENTURE LE BEAU.—1. A land situate in the seigniory of Blainville, in the said District, in the form of a trapezium, containing fifty seven arpents in superficies, being fourteen arpents on the north east line, about nine arpents on the south west line, and about four arpents, seven perches and one half, on the perpendicular line, bounded in the front by the end of the lands of Antoine Labelle and Joseph Arcan, in the rear by the cordon of the said seigniory of Blainville, on one side by Pierre Chapeleau, and on the other side by the lands herein after mentioned.—2. A land situate in the said seigniory of Blainville, containing fifty seven arpents in superficies, being five arpents and eighteen feet on the south west line, and about nine arpents on the north east line by seven arpents, two perches and nine feet on the perpendicular line, bounded in the front by the lands of one Aveline, Jerome Charbonneau and Joseph Arcan, in the rear by the cordon of the said seigniory of Blainville, on one side by François Hogue, and on the other side by the above described land, with a house and other buildings thereon erected.—3. A land situate in the seigniory of Mille Isles, in the said District, containing one arpent, six feet and a half in front, by thirty arpents, or more if they may be found, in depth, bounded in the front by the cordon of the seigniory of Blainville aforesaid, in the rear by ungranted lands, on one side by the land herein after mentioned, and on the other side by Pierre Chapeleau.—4. A land situate in the said seigniory of Mille Isles, containing one arpent, six perches six feet & a half in front, by thirty arpents in depth, or more if they may be found, bounded in the front by the cordon of the seigniory of Blainville aforesaid, in the rear by ungranted lands, on one side by Pierre Coursoles, and on the other side by the land last above mentioned. Now I do hereby give notice that the aforesaid lands and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the church door of the parish of Sainte ANNE, in the District of Montreal aforesaid, on MONDAY the TWENTY THIRD day of JANUARY next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

Edwd. Wm. GRAY, Sheriff. All and every person or persons having claims on the above described lands and premises, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his office, in the city of Montreal, according to law; and further that no opposition *afin d'annuller* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said lands and premises, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.—Sheriff's Office, 15th September, 1808.

MONTREAL. 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 District of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Marie Charles Joseph Lemoine De Longueuil, widow of David Alexandre Grant Esquire, deceased, Baroness of Longueuil, seignior and proprietor in possession of the seigniory of Longueuil, against the lands and tenements of Alexandre Taupier, dit Vigeant, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said ALEXANDRE TAUPIER, dit VIGEANT, a land situate, lying and being on the river Richelieu, in the said seigniory of Longueuil, containing two arpents in front, by thirty arpents in depth, bounded in the front, to the east, by the said river Richelieu, in the rear, to the west, by the land of Antoine Demere on one side, to the north, by the land of one Besette, and on the other side, to the south, by the land of Antoine Besette.—Also another land situate in the seigniory of Longueuil aforesaid, at the distance of eight arpents to the west of the said river Richelieu, containing two arpents in front, by twenty two arpents in depth, bounded in the front, to the east, by the land of Louis Many, in the rear, to the west, by the land of Paschal Paconneau, on one side, to the north, by the land of François Dupuis, dit Montpelier, and on the other side, to the south, by the land of Louis Many. Now I do hereby give notice that the aforesaid lands will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the church door of the parish of LONGUEUIL aforesaid, on MONDAY the TWENTY THIRD day of JANUARY next, at ELEVEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

Edwd. Wm. GRAY, Sheriff. All and every person or persons having claims on the above described lands, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his office in the City of Montreal, according to law; and further that no opposition *afin d'annuller* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said lands, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof. Sheriff Office 15th September, 1808.

MONTREAL. 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 District of Three Rivers, at the suit of Ezekiel Hart, of the Town of Three Rivers, Esquire; against the lands and tenements of Gilbert Hyatt, of the Township of Arcet, Esquire, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said GILBERT HYATT.—The Easterly half of lot No. 4, the Easterly half of lot No. 2, and lot No. 22 in the first range; also, lot No. 20 in the fifth range of the Township of Arcet. Now I do hereby give notice, that the aforesaid lots of land will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at my OFFICE, on MONDAY the THIRTY FIRST day of OCTOBER next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known. L. GUGY, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above described lots of land by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the Town of Three Rivers, according to law; and further that no opposition *afin d'annuller* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said lots of land or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof. Sheriff's Office, 22d June, 1808.

to the said CHARLES F. GRECE, a certain lot, tract, or piece of land situated in the parish of Long Point in the said District, containing two arpents and three perches and the half of a perch in front, by fifty arpents in depth, bounded in front in part by the River St. Lawrence and in part by the land of Louis Lapointe in the rear by the land of Joseph and Antoine Trudel, on one side by the land of François Trudel, and on the other side by the land of Jacques Beaudry, the younger, with a stone dwelling house and other buildings thereon erected, which said lot, tract or piece of land heretofore made part and parcel of a larger quantity of land granted to the Seigniors of the Island of Montreal to one Charles Daillebut Esquire, Sieur de Muscau, à titre de Fief and under the name of the Fief La Magdeleine, subject to Fealty and Homage and yielding a piece of silver of the weight of one ounce on each mutation. Now I do hereby give notice that the said lot, tract, or piece of land and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at the church door of the parish of LONG POINT aforesaid on MONDAY the TWENTY THIRD day of JANUARY now next ensuing, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

Edwd. Wm. GRAY, Sheriff. All and every person or persons having claims on the above described lot, tract or piece of land and premises, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff at his office in the City of Montreal, aforesaid, according to law; and further that no opposition, *afin d'annuller* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said land, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof. Sheriff's Office, 15th September, 1808.

MONTREAL. 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 district of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Jean Menetrier, late of Montreal, merchant, by François Sarrault of Montreal, merchant, his attorney, against the lands and tenements of François Jerome, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said FRANÇOIS JEROME, a land situate in the parish of Saint Laurent, in the said district, containing three arpents in front, by twenty four arpents, more or less, in depth, bounded in the front by the King's highway, in the rear by Pierre Roi, on one side by Louis Boutrou, dit Major, and on the other side by Jean Baptiste Jerome, or their representatives, with a house and other buildings thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice, that the said land and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the church door of the parish of Saint LAURENT aforesaid, on MONDAY the FOURTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

Edwd. Wm. GRAY, Sheriff. All and every person or persons having claims on the above described land and premises, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his office in the City of Montreal, according to law; and further that no opposition *afin d'annuller* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said land and premises, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof. Sheriff's Office, 7th July, 1808.

MONTREAL. 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 district of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Thomas Bedard, against the lands and tenements of Marie Elizabeth Denaud, widow of Pierre Dugré, deceased, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said Marie Elizabeth Denaud, a land situate in the parish of Saint Jean Baptiste, in the said district, containing one arpent and one half of an arpent in front, by forty arpents, more or less, in depth, bounded in the front by François Tetro, in the rear by the cordon of the seigniory, on one side by Jean Baptiste Dassin, and on the other side by Jean Baptiste Dugré, with a house and other buildings thereon erected. Now I do hereby give notice that the said land and premises will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at the church door of the parish of Saint JEAN BAPTISTE aforesaid, on MONDAY the FOURTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at TEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

Edwd. Wm. GRAY, Sheriff. All and every person or persons having claims on the above described land and premises, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his office in the City of Montreal, according to law; and further that no opposition *afin d'annuller* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said land and premises, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof. Sheriff's Office, 7th July, 1808.

MONTREAL. 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 district of Montreal aforesaid, at the suit of Daniel Sutherland, Esquire, against the lands and tenements of Anthony Conklin, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, as belonging to the said ANTHONY CONKLIN, all that certain emplacement situate at Sainte Anne, near the City of Montreal, containing in front eighty feet, facing the Grey Nuns wall, by one hundred and eighty feet in depth on one side, joining the lots No. 3 and No. 10, on the other side one hundred and eighty feet, joining to Patrick Langan, Esquire, and in the rear one hundred and thirty one feet, bounded by King street; the said emplacement being known and described by the lots No. 1, No. 2, No. 8 and No. 9, containing eighteen thousand, five hundred and forty feet, or thereabouts, in superficies, with all and every the members and appurtenances thereunto belonging. Now I do hereby give notice that the said emplacement will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at my OFFICE in the City of Montreal, on TUESDAY the FIFTEENTH day of NOVEMBER next, at ELEVEN of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

Edwd. Wm. GRAY, Sheriff. All and every person or persons having claims on the above described emplacement, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his office in the City of Montreal, according to law; and further that no opposition *afin d'annuller* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said emplacement, or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof. Sheriff's Office, 7th July, 1808.

THREE RIVERS. 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 District of Three Rivers, at the suit of Ezekiel Hart, of the Town of Three Rivers, Esquire; against the lands and tenements of Gilbert Hyatt, of the Township of Arcet, Esquire, to me directed; I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said GILBERT HYATT.—The Easterly half of lot No. 4, the Easterly half of lot No. 2, and lot No. 22 in the first range; also, lot No. 20 in the fifth range of the Township of Arcet. Now I do hereby give notice, that the aforesaid lots of land will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder, at my OFFICE, on MONDAY the THIRTY FIRST day of OCTOBER next, at ELEVEN o'clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known. L. GUGY, Sheriff.

All and every person or persons having claims on the above described lots of land by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof to the said Sheriff, at his Office, in the Town of Three Rivers, according to law; and further that no opposition *afin d'annuller* or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said lots of land or *afin de charge* or *servitude* on the same, will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof. Sheriff's Office, 22d June, 1808.

Extract from Mr. Canning's Speech in the House of Commons, on the 24th June.

"Mr. Speaker.—The Hon. Gentleman needs no apology for making any observations, or proposing any question to the Ministers, which to him may seem advisable. I will endeavor, Sir, as far as I am able, and with the utmost disposition to frankness on my part, to give to the Hon. Gentleman, the satisfaction which he requires. In doing this, I will begin with those topics with which the Hon. Gentleman concluded his observations. The Hon. Gentleman expresses great surprise that the armament sent to the assistance of the King of Sweden, has not yet commenced active operations. The answer to this remark, Sir, is to be found in the proposition that this armament was sent to the assistance of the King of Sweden. It was sent to co-operate with the forces of an ally; to be subject to the plans of warfare which that ally might direct. If, in the interim that has elapsed from the fitting out of the expedition, considerable changes have taken place in the posture of affairs, and in the military councils of Sweden, that circumstance would sufficiently account for the inactivity of the British force. If any blame can be imputed to his Majesty's Government on this head, it must be for the decision which projected the expedition, and for the promptitude with which that decision was carried into execution, without waiting until all possible chance vanished of its remaining unemployable on its arrival. But the Hon. Gentleman expresses great surprise, that the gallant Commander of that Expedition was found in England to be placed at the head of it. Sir, I have in a great measure explained this circumstance on a former occasion. The force under the command of Sir John Moore, in Sicily, was removed from Sicily to Gibraltar, at the eve of a considerable military operation in that quarter of the Continent; and when it was highly important to afford the army engaged in that operation the double chance of receiving aid from home and from abroad.—Sir John Moore arrived at Gibraltar in the latter end of November, two days after the emigration of the Royal Family of Portugal.—Having waited for some time, of course in vain, for a communication with Sir Sydney Smith, he, in pursuance of his orders, and not in consequence of any error, returned home. As to the impolicy of leaving Sicily with an inadequate garrison, I am ready to admit, that, if it were possible, it would be highly desirable to attend, at the same time, to every point of our military defence; but, Sir, this is impossible; there are occasions on which a small risk must be run, for the hope of performing a great service. On this principle it was, that his Majesty's Government thought it advisable to weaken, for a time, the garrison of Sicily. Whether, in doing so, they were or were not justifiable, it is for the country to decide.—I now advert, Sir, to the questions of the Hon. Gentleman, connected with our commerce. He asks, whether his Majesty's Government have any security for the co-operation of Sweden in their commercial arrangements. Sir, I have no doubt but at this moment a treaty has been signed at Stockholm; not of indulgent, but of hearty co-operation in those arrangements. As soon as the Swedish Government were told what was expected from them by this country, without waiting for the formalities of a treaty, they entered cordially into our views; but, Sir, it was thought advisable that a regular treaty should be concluded; and I repeat that I have no doubt but that ere this it has been signed.

The Hon. Gentleman enquires whether the operation of the orders in Council has produced the full effects expected from it. But he does not state fairly the extent of the expectation. It never was supposed by his Majesty's Government, that the orders would throw no impediment in the way of the commerce of the country; we expected that they would impede the commerce of the country; but we imposed the restriction, because restriction existed elsewhere; and because we thought that the restriction of the enemy would be more successfully combated by a defying restriction on our part, than by helpless acquiescence and unresisting supplication;—means unworthy of the British nation.—I have now, Sir, gone through most of the Hon. Gentleman's observations, except what related to the different Committees of this House, to the general course of Parliamentary business, and to the laborious attendance of Members during the present Session. Sir, I shall add but very few minutes to that attendance in expressing my cordial concurrence in the sentiments of the Hon. Gentleman; and I am persuaded my Right Hon. Friend near me (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) is by no means disposed to dissent from the Hon. Gentleman's opinion, that this has been one of the most severe and laborious Sessions that was ever known. If the Hon. Gentleman reflects with complacency on his share of the proceedings of the Session, we have also the satisfaction to reflect that we have done our duty in it, and we certainly anticipate its close with a feeling of satisfaction. I will not extend it still further by wasting the time of the House, in decanting on the desire which it is rational to suppose that Government must feel for the restoration of a peace—I will not say consistent with the honour of the Country alone—but a peace by which her future safety and independence may be secured. The disposition which has ever existed in the minds of his Majesty's Ministers on this subject, and which was distinctly declared by us on the motion made by the Hon. Gentleman on the commencement of the Session, remains unchanged. But Sir, I think, that under the present circumstances, the Hon. Gentleman will scarcely expect us to declare, whether or not we think that there is any prospect of an opening for that event. The Hon. Gentleman may be assured, that we feel as much as he, or any man can feel, the difficulties in which the country is involved; but we also feel, that she has energy and resources enough to contend, so long as it may be necessary to contend, for the maintenance of her power and independence. To say any thing further on this subject, to attempt to predict whether peace is probable or hopeless, would, in my opinion, Sir, tend only, in the one case to relax exertion, in the other to aggravate evil."

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

AUSTURIAS. The Council General of the Principality must not lose a moment to publish the following letter, which has been just received from their King, Ferdinand VII. and the authenticity of which is ascertained by one of the Members of the Council, who possesses the most unquestionable knowledge thereof. On the first cover is the superscription—"To the Royal Assembly of Oviedo." The second is superscribed—"To the Chief of Arms of Asturias."

"Noble Asturias—I am surrounded on all sides, and a victim of perjury. You saved Spain under worse circumstances than the present. Being now a prisoner, I demand not from you the Crown, but I require, that, concerning a well digested plan with the neighbouring provinces, you do assert your liberty, and not submit to a foreign yoke, nor subject yourselves to the treacherous enemy, who despoils of his rights your unfortunate."

"PRINCE FERDINAND.

"Bayonne, May 8, 1808."
To expressions so energetic and impressive the Council ought not to add any observation; but with the most poignant grief they mingle their tears with those of all their beloved and faithful countrymen, to whom the letter is communicated.

JUAN DE ARGUELLES TORAL, Act. Sec. Oviedo, May 26, 1808.

SPANISH COLONIES.

All the accounts yet received from the Spanish provinces, make it certain that they will declare in favour of Ferdinand—and that they are determined to resist the tyranny of France. By the brig Neptune arrived yesterday from Trinidad, we have received the following account of what has taken place at La Guaira. (From the Trinidad Courant of the 30th July.)

By a lanche which arrived yesterday evening from New Barcelona we learn, that a French national brig (no doubt one of the expresses mentioned in Lord Collingwood's despatches) had arrived at La Guaira with a number of officers on-board, civil and military, bearing orders from Bonaparte, sanctioned by the king his prisoner, to supersede the present administration of government, and establish the reign of the new dynasty in that province.—The despatches had been forwarded to Caracas, but the chiefs of that province, men of

sound judgment and approved fidelity, having been previously put in possession of the Bando of the Supreme Junta of Seville, dated 28th May (which had been forwarded by this government), weighing well in the scale of prudence the dangers of precipitation, in a matter of so much importance to the state, had called a general assembly of the heads of departments, to deliberate on the steps to be taken in so difficult an emergency. The council had accordingly assembled and were sitting when the Acosta's despatches arrived to confirm their opinion in the resistance which, it seems it was their determination to oppose to the attempts of the usurper. They were read with acclamation by the Junta, the cries of "Viva le Rey, viva nuestro Catolico Monarca Fernando Septimo, y su magnanimo aliado el Rey de la Gran Bretana," resounded in the Cassa Capitulair, and were soon echoed by the whole city—and the imperious officers of his imperial majesty were committed to durance vile, in the Cazematas of La Guaira, and his imperial brig made a prize of and sent to Porto Cavello.

The colours of the two nations were soon displayed on the forts at La Guaira, under a general salvo of all the heavy artillery. The Acosta, at anchor in the roads, repeated the signals and tokens of alliance and festivity, and the officers who landed were received and treated with the greatest marks of respect and attention.

Porto Rico has declared in favour of Ferdinand 7, and ordered all French to depart in 17 days; as has also the Viceroy of Mexico.

On the 4th August, five sail of British men of war, &c were lying in Havana; and the officers were treated as allies and friends.

PROCLAMATION.

By the Commandant General of Marine, at Havanna. Soldiers and Mariners! The Provinces of Spain have united for the purpose of asserting the rights of their Sovereign and freeing themselves from the oppression of the Tyrant of Europe: their reasons are as public as they are just; their Proclamations as well as the Manifestoes of the Tyrant himself detail them; from this day forward we will fight and shed our blood to the last drop for the liberty of our Sovereign and that of our Mother Country, in the defence of our Religion and of our own honor. In a cause so visibly just, what may not be achieved by those who have hitherto spontaneously bled for honor in blind obedience to their Sovereigns and their Representatives, as characteristic of the Spanish Nation? Spain swears not to lay down her arms, until her Sovereign shall be free and the outrages against the nation avenged: We will also swear it, and in the event, which must not and cannot be expected, that every Spaniard shall fall in the mother country, yet Spain will not cease to exist; *This is Spain, we are Spaniards, like themselves, and here Ferdinand VII. and his successors will reign.* The inhabitants of this island cannot permit us to entertain a doubt on the subject: the Enthusiasm, with which they have proclaimed him, warrants us in this conclusion: Let us assist them therefore in preserving this precious Territory for our Sovereign, if the Tyrant should attempt to invade it. Let us unite our efforts to succour our Mother Country, although we at present are deprived of the honor of defending it; yet let us not forget that the Frenchmen inhabiting this island, are not subjects of Napoleon I: they are not of the number of those who have vilely submitted to dishonor their country by serving as mercenary assassins to a foreigner—but with abhorrence of the excesses they had seen committed, not wishing to live under his iron yoke, they have come to live under the mild and pacific government of Spain.

VILLAVICENCIO.

Havanna, the 21st July 1808.

HALIFAX, August 26.

On Monday last 79 Spaniards (late prisoners of war) were embarked on board the Idas transport, for the Havanna.—They appeared extremely grateful and happy on the occasion.—The following Note had been previously addressed to them, and had effectually prevented any riot or disturbance:

SPANIARDS,

I announce to you the joyous News of Peace, between your Nation and that of Great Britain, and that we are now united in one cause; that of driving from your Country, the usurper and tyrant of Mankind, BONAPARTE, who has ensnared your King, and attempted to place on your shoulders the yoke of slavery. On Monday you will have your liberty, and a vessel furnished to carry you to your Wives and Families, and to the support of your Brethren in Arms.

I command you, however, not to commit acts of Riot, with your fellow Prisoners (Frenchmen) but conduct yourselves with that dignity and moderation for which the Spanish Nation has ever been famed.

JOHN MACKELLAR,

Agent for Prisoners of War.

Halifax, in Nova Scotia, August 12 1808.

SPAIN is about 700 miles long and 500 broad, containing 148,000 square miles and 11,000,000 inhabitants: Madrid is the capital and Royal Residence; Cadix the grand emporium of commerce, containing 140,000 inhabitants, and every way the most important place in Spain; and Seville the former capital. This country contains 145 cities; 4,572 borough towns; 12,792 villages, &c. &c. and is divided into 14 Provinces, besides the Islands. These Provinces rank as follows in point of size, viz. (with the capital of each.)

New-Castile, Madrid, 160,000 inhabitants.—Andalusia, Seville 80,000 do.—Old-Castile.—Burgos, do.—Aragon, Saragossa, do.—Extremadura, Badajoz, 2,300 houses.—Galicia, Compostella, Leon, Leon, 12,000 inhabitants.—Catalonia, Barcelona, 110,000 do.—Granada, Granada, 85,000 do.—Valencia, Valencia, 70,000 do.—Biscay, Bilbao, do.—Asturia of the two Asturias) Oviedo, 7,000 do.—Murcia, Murcia, 60,000 do.—Upper Navarre, Pampeluna, 5000 do.

ISLANDS, in the Mediterranean.—Majorca, Majorca, 10,000 inhabitants Minorca; Cittadella, 2,500 do.—Yvica (Ivica or Evica, —In the Atlantick.—The Canary Isles, (7) Palma, 23,000 do.

The other principal cities are.—Cathagena, Malaga, Alican, Ferrol, Antiguera, St. Sebastians, Cordova, Jaen, Salamanca, Toledo, Valladolid, Abrantes, Corunna, Segovia, Tortosa, Lerida, St. Andero, St. Lucar, Tarragona, Merida, Port Mahon (in Minorca) Algeiras, Ayemonte, Aranjuez, Alcala, Santillana, and Gibraltar—which last belongs to the British.

The Pyrenees, the chief and highest mountains in Spain, separate it from France, and are 212 miles in extent from the Mediterranean to the Bay of Biscay. Over these mountains there are only five narrow passes—at no other place can they be crossed in any way.

The principal Rivers are—the Ebro, which falls into the Mediterranean; the Guadalquivir, Guadiana, Tagus, Douro, and Minho, which fall into the Atlantick.

To Spain belongs also—East and West Florida, New Mexico, California, and Old Mexico, in North America; Terra-Firma (in which lies Carraccas,) Peru, Chili, and Paraguay or La Plata, in South America; Cuba, Porto Rico, and several other Islands in the West-Indies, on the Maine, and in the Pacific Ocean; and the Philippine Isles, (on one of which is Manila) in the East Indies.

Madrid is nearly in the center of Spain on a branch of the Tagus, the Manzanares, and 265 miles from Lisbon, in a North-East direction—from Madrid it is 212 miles to Seville, 170 to Badajoz, 137 to Cordova, 37 to Toledo, 280 to Cadiz, 295 to Gibraltar on the southern extremity of land, 235 to Malaga, 212 to Murcia, 240 to Cathagena, 180 to Tortosa, 150 to Saragossa, 250 to Barcelona, 315 to Roses the east of north east part of Spain, 167 to Pampeluna, 180 to Bilbao, 117 to Burgos, 150 to Leon, 208 to Oviedo, 270 to Ferrol, 276 to Corunna, and 265 to Compostella in the western part of the country. Madrid is 625 miles from Paris, 750 from Rome, and 208 from Bayonne in the south-west part of France.

PORTUGAL, is 360 miles in length and 120 in breadth containing about 2,000,000 inhabitants—its capital, Lisbon, 200,000 inhabitants; second city, Oporto, 40,000 do. It is divided into six Provinces, whose names and chief towns are as follows, viz.

Entre-Tajo-Guadiana-Alentejo (commonly called Alentejo, only:) Portalegre, Evora, (or Eborra, Livias, Lagos, and Beja—Beira; Coimbra, and Guarda—Tral-os-Montes; Miranda, Ville Real, and Breganza—Entre-Minho-Douro; Oporto, Braga, and Viana—Algarva; Faro, Tavira, and Silves.

The Rivers of Portugal are the Tagus, Douro, Guadiana (which three come from Spain) and Mondego.

The rich country of Brazil in South America; Goa and Macao, in the East-Indies; and some settlements on the African coast—belong to Portugal.

At the mouth of the Tagus, 265 miles below Madrid, lies Lisbon—from which it is 22 miles to St. Ubes, in the South West—180 to Lagos, the southern extremity of Portugal—72 to Beja—140 to Elvas—138 to Guarda—180 to Braga, in the north—115 to Oporto—96 to Coimbra—60 to Leira, or Leria—66 to Abrantes, which contains 35,000 inhabitants—and 65 to Evora.

Lisbon is about 178 miles from Seville, and about 460 from Bayonne.

VIENNA, June 15.—His Imperial Highness the Archduke Maximilian has lately had frequent conferences with the Imperial Land Commissioner, Count Von Bissingen, and with the Chief Authorities of the Circle of Austria, relative to the organization of the Army of Reserve, and of the Militia. Towards the end of this week the levying of the Reserve will commence; and 750 men will be raised as the proportion for this city and the suburbs. In all the Imperial provinces, collectively, there are to be raised 52 Reserve-battalions, of 13,000 men, making a total of 67,600. They are to be immediately armed, organized, and exercised for 4 successive weeks. This reserve body is destined for reinforcing the standing army.—But the militia, which is also to be organized throughout all the Imperial States, and is to be unusually strong, is destined only for home service, and the protection of the frontiers.

The Court of Vienna is at present engaged in negotiation, on various subjects, with different powers in the South of Germany, and also with the Court of Petersburg. Couriers daily arrive and depart from the State Chancery. Busy negotiations with the Porte are also on foot. In the Ministry several changes have taken place; the Count Von Kollowrath has retired with a pension, and in his room the Count Von Zinzendorf has been put at the head of the Finance Department. Baron Thugut appears again to be about to come into office; at least he has been here for some time, and has taken a house. This day the Emperor and Empress returned hither from Lintz.

Letter from Louis XVIII to the King Charles IV of Spain.

CALMAR, October 3, 1807.

"Sir, my Brother and Cousin,

"It is with regret that I send back to your Majesty the Insignia of the Order of the Golden Fleece, which I had received from the King, your father, of glorious memory. There can be nothing in common between me and the great Criminal, whom his own audacity aided by Fortune, has placed upon my throne. In our present circumstances, it is more glorious to deserve the sceptre than to sway it.—God, in his impenetrable decrees, may, perhaps have condemned me to finish my days in exile. But neither posterity nor the present age, shall ever say that I have rendered myself unworthy to be seated and to die upon the Throne of my ancestors.

(Signed) "LOUIS."

RUTLAND, Sept. 12. We learn by a gentleman from Burlington, that the Verdict found by the Jury against Mott, for the Murder of Drake and Ormsby, was arrested by the Court, on the ground that the officer who had charge of the Jury was not sworn.

Dean was sentenced to be hung on the 28th Oct. Sheffield was convicted of Manslaughter.

(Ver. Courier.)

THE QUEBEC GAZETTE.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Quebec, Sept. 22, 1808.

His Excellency the GOVERNOR IN CHIEF has been pleased to make the following appointments:

IGNACE RAIZENNE, of the City of Montreal, Gentleman, to be a Public Notary for the Province of Lower Canada, 14th September.

JAMES KYLE, of the City of Montreal, Gentleman, to be Clerk of the Old and New Markets lying and being in the said City of Montreal, 15th September.

WILLIAM LINDSAY, Esqr. of the City of Que-

bec, to be Treasurer to the Tricky House of Quebec, in the room of John Painter Esqr. resigned.

QUEBEC.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1808.

No additional news from Europe have been received since last week. The Progress arrived last night sailed the 1st of August, but has brought no papers; nor any letters containing news. The Captain says the Spaniards were every where successful.

The July mail arrived at the Post-Office on Tuesday evening, via Halifax; but the papers reach only to the 9th of that month. We are however enabled to state, from a perusal of the Newspapers in the interest of the different parties in England, that the popular feeling excited by the resistance of the Spanish Patriots has not been surpassed even by the feelings excited by the first intelligence of the French Revolution; and we can venture to affirm that like these feelings, the present arise from no interested motive: for the people of England, have long ago been convinced, that their own unaided exertions, are sufficient to bring the present contest to a safe and glorious issue.

The efforts of the Government in favor of the Spanish Patriots have been entirely consonant to these feelings, which are, at the same time, the surest pledge that the cause will never be injured by any interested interference.

The elections which have lately taken place in the American States, of Rhode-Island, New-Hampshire and Vermont, furnish an opportunity of judging of the sentiments of the people, in the Northern States, with respect to the late measures, of the General Government. These States have for some time past been devoted to the general administration; but in Rhode Island and New-Hampshire, the other party have now prevailed by small majorities. In Vermont the numbers are so nearly equal that it is impossible to tell what side will carry it, till all the returns are published. The result of these elections is honorable to the American character, for constancy in suffering. Some people here begin to hope that the Embargo will last another year.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

- 15th—Sloop Ann, Wm. Smith, master, from New York, 30 days passage, addressed to Mr. J. D. Hamilton, in ballast.
- Ship Fairy, Transport No. 82, Thos. Simpson, master, from Halifax, 16 days passage, addressed to Messrs. Mure and Jolliffe, in ballast. Passengers Mrs. Lyons and family.
- Schooner Nancy, Allan Cameron, master from Halifax 18 days passage, addressed to Mr. Benj. Tremain, cargo sugar and Rum, Passengers Capt. Floyd.
- 16th—Bark Esther, Wm. Jones, master, from Liverpool, 48 days passage, addressed to the Master, cargo salt.
- 18th—Brig Acadie, Louis Ruel, master, from Kingston, Jamaica, sailed 1st August under Convoy of M. M. brig Hunter, addressed to the master, cargo Rum and Coffee. Passengers Mr. Thompson, Shedwick, and Miss Jenny Phillips.
- Ship Nelson, Jos. Clure, master, from Whitehaven, sailed 29th July, addressed to Hoyle, Henderson and Gibb, in ballast.
- Schooner Prevoyante, Simon Babin, master, from Halifax, 19 days passage, addressed to the master, cargo sugar, coffee and tar. Passengers Mr. Falconi and family and servants, and Mr. Thomas M'Phee.
- Schooner Mary, Chas. Fougere, from Halifax, 19 days passage, addressed to Mr. Tremain, in ballast.
- Schooner Cleopatra, Boniface Fougere, from Halifax, 19 days passage, addressed to the Master, in ballast.
- Schooner Springbird, Ignace Forest, master, from Halifax, 19 days passage addressed to Mr. Tremain, in ballast.
- 22d—Schooner Pickle, John Skinner, master, from St. Lawrence N. F. L. 31 days passage, addressed to Messrs. Monro and Bell, in ballast.
- Schooner Four Brothers, Peter Roberts, master, from Manchester, Nova-scotia, 16 days passage, addressed to Peter Brehaut & Co. in ballast.
- Ship Progress, Wm. Parish, master, from London, sailed 1st August, addressed to Mr. Flowers, in ballast.

THEATRE.

[For the Benefit of a distress'd Family.]

ON SATURDAY Evening, September 24th 1808, will be presented A COMEDY call'd

THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR;

In which some Officers of the Garrison will perform.

To which will be added the favorite FARCE of

TWO STRINGS TO YOUR BOW,

OR THE

MAN WITH TWO MASTERS.

Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets had, at Mr. Armstrong's Theatre Tavern. Gentlemen taking Boxes are requested to send for their Tickets, before 6 o'clock on Play day, and at 6, their servants to keep them.

A YOUNG MAN wants a situation as a Clerk or Overseer of a plantation, one that can produce satisfactory recommendations of his abilities, and Character. A situation in any of the West-India Islands, would be most agreeable.—For further information enquire at this Office. Quebec, 30th September, 1808.

FOR SALE a valuable tract of six thousand acres of good LAND; an object to those concerned in the timber business, to vest a small sum to Advantage, as it abounds with the best of Oak and Pine, which may be conveyed by water, from the Premises at a small expence, the distance of about 70 miles from Montreal. For particulars enquire at the Printing Office. Quebec, 23d. September, 1808.

CASH WANTED for Bills of Exchange on the Honorable Board of Ordnance for £437. 15. 0 sterling. Sealed proposals addressed to the Respective Officers of His Majesty's Ordnance to be delivered at their office on or before the 24th Instant at 12 o'clock.

N. B. It is requested that "Proposals for Bills" be wrote on the address. Ordnance Office, Quebec, 20th September, 1808.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Subscriber in his own name as well as surviving Partner and Curator to the Estate of the late ROBERT LESTER, deceased, as also as Agent for the concerned in the Cape Diamond Brewery, requests all Persons indebted to the said Brewery concern, either by Note Bond Bookdebt or otherwise to pay the amount thereof without delay to the Subscriber; as it is necessary that the Affairs of that Concern should be wound up and terminated as soon as possible.

ROBERT MORROGH, Surviving Partner and Curator to the Estate of the late ROBERT LESTER deceased, as well as Agent for the concerned in the Cape Diamond Brewery. Quebec, 29th September, 1808.

CLERK'S OFFICE, HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.
THE Honorable the Members of the Legislative Council and the Members of the fourth Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada, residing in the Districts of Montreal and Three Rivers, are respectfully informed, that the Journals of the Assembly, for the present year, are forwarded to the post office in the above Districts; where, upon application, they will be delivered free of any Expence.
Quebec, 22d September, 1808.

TO BE SOLD.—A FARM, situate near the River St. Charles, on favorable terms of payment, which will be made known on applying to the subscriber.
Quebec, 22 September, 1808. J. W. WOOLSEY.

FOR SALE, at the Subscriber's Vaults, Lower Town, viz.
500 Bbls. Mess, Prime and Cargo } Inspected.
Pork, }
600 do, Fine Flour, }
300 Tierces best North Shore Salmon. }
Quebec, 19th Sept. 1808. ANGUS SHAW.

ALL Those who have any pretensions on the Succession of NICHOLAS MONTOUR, Esquire, in his life time, Seigneur of Pointe du Lac, are requested to send in their accounts duly authenticated, to the Subscriber at the manor of Woodlands at Pointe du Lac; and all those indebted to the said Succession, are required to pay to her without delay.
Woodlands, 16th September 1808. G. MONTOUR.

FOR SALE.—Twenty Hogheads Trinidad Sugar landing on board the Schooner Prevoyante, Quebec, 21 September, 1808.—by J. W. WOOLSEY.

BY AUCTION.
At JAMES GRAY'S Auction Room, on MONDAY next, 26th Inst. at one o'clock.

FOUR Bales cloths and flannels, three trunks calicoes and muslins, Irish linens, moriaix, white cottons, striped ditto, checks, worsted hose and a variety of other articles.
Quebec, 20th September, 1808.

At WILLIAM BURNS'S Auction Room, will be Sold, peremptorily without reserve, on WEDNESDAY next the 28th Inst. at ONE o'clock.

THAT very Large and Commodious House No. 53, *Sans au Matlot* Street, now in the Occupation of Mr. ROBERT MELVIN, on the following Conditions, viz. one fourth of the purchase Money to be paid on passing the Deeds, 1/4 twelve Months afterwards, 1/4 two Years afterwards and the remaining 1/4 three Years afterwards, for which three last payments with legal Interest, the Premises to remain mortgaged, and possession to be given immediately. On same day will be sold for Cash only, A General Assortment of Dry Goods.—Quebec, Thursday 15th September, 1808.

AFFAIRES D'ESPAGNE.

PRECAUTIONS qu'il sera nécessaire de prendre dans les différentes Provinces d'Espagne, vu la nécessité de la quelle elles sont réduites par les Français de résister à l'injustice et à la violence avec lesquelles ils veulent prendre possession de ce Royaume.

Nous ne pouvons pas douter un seul instant des efforts que les provinces d'Espagne réunies veulent faire pour entraver et déconcerter les mauvais desseins des Français, et qu'elles ne sacrifient jusqu'à leur existence dans cette occasion la plus importante et même inouïe dans l'histoire de cette nation, tant par elle-même que par l'ingratitude et la perfidie avec les quelles les Français ont entrepris, persévéré et tentent encore d'effectuer notre asservissement.

1. Que le premier objet soit d'éviter toute action générale, et d'être convaincus du très grand danger au quel elles nous exposeront, sans aucun avanage et même sans aucun espoir. Les motifs de cette détermination sont si multipliés, et si évidens, que quiconque n'est pas dépourvu de bon sens doit les appréhender.

2. Une guerre de partisans est celle qui nous convient; embarras et réduisons l'ennemi en lui enlevant ses provisions; en rompant les ponts, en jetant des retranchemens dans les endroits convenables et par d'autres moyens pareils. La situation de l'Espagne, ses nombreuses montagnes et les défilés qu'elles offrent, ses rivières et torrens et l'enclavement même de ses provinces, nous promettent des succès dans cette espèce de guerre.

3. Il est indispensable que chaque province ait son général, qui ait des talens connus, autant d'expérience que notre situation l'a permis, et dont la loyauté héroïque inspire la plus grande confiance; et que chaque général ait sous ses ordres des officiers de mérite, et surtout de l'artillerie du génie.

4. Comme l'unité de plan est l'âme de toute entreprise bien concertée, et peut seule promettre et faciliter une heureuse issue, il parait indispensable qu'il y ait trois généralissimes, qui agissent de concert ensemble, dont l'un commandera dans les quatre royaumes d'Andalousie, la Murcie, et la Basse-Estramadure; un autre dans la Galice, la Haute-Estramadure, la Vieille et la Nouvelle-Castille et Leon; un autre dans la Valence, l'Arragon et la Catalogne; un personnage de la plus haute considération étant nommé pour la Navarre, les provinces de Biscaye, Montanus, les Asturies, Rioja et le Nord de la Veille-Castille, pour les raisons mentionnées ci-après.

5. Chacun de ces Généralissimes formera une armée d'anciens troupes et de paysans réunis, et se mettra en état de faire des entreprises, et de secourir les points les plus exposés, entretenant toujours de fréquentes communications avec les autres Généralissimes, afin qu'ils puissent agir tous d'un commun accord et se secourir mutuellement.

6. Madrid et la Manche exigent spécialement un général, pour concerter et exécuter les entreprises que leurs localités particulières requièrent. Son seul but doit être de harasser les armées de l'ennemi, de leur enlever ou couper les vivres, de les attaquer en flanc et à revers, et de ne pas leur laisser un instant de repos. La valeur des habitans est bien connue, et ils concourent avec empressement à ces entreprises, s'ils sont conduits comme ils doivent l'être. Dans la guerre de la succession, l'ennemi a pénétré deux fois dans l'intérieur du royaume et même jusques dans sa capitale, et c'est ce qui a causé sa défaite, sa ruine entière et ses mauvais succès.

7. Les Généralissimes du Nord et de l'Est bloqueront l'entrée des provinces où ils commandent, et iront au secours de celles qui pourroient être attaquées par l'ennemi, afin d'empêcher autant que possible tout pillage, et de préserver les habitans des maux de la guerre; les nombreux défilés et montagnes qui sont sur les confins de ces provinces étant favorables à de pareils plans.

8.—La tâche du général qui commandera dans la Navarre, la Biscaye et le reste de ce département, est la plus importante de toutes; il sera assisté par le général du Nord et de l'Est, avec les troupes et les autres genres de secours dont il aura besoin. Toute

son occupation doit être de fermer l'entrée de l'Espagne aux troupes fraîches des Français, et de harasser et détruire celles qui retourneront en France par ce point. Le site monstrueux de ces provinces favorisera singulièrement ce plan; et ces entreprises, si elles sont bien concertées et mises à exécution, réussissent infailliblement; il en est de même des différens points par lesquels les troupes Françaises qui sont dans le Portugal peuvent venir en Espagne, et de ceux par lesquels les troupes Françaises peuvent entrer par le Roussillon en Catalogne, car il n'y a pas beaucoup à craindre du côté de l'Aragon. Et l'on ne presume même pas qu'elles puissent s'échapper de Portugal, vu les proclamations qui ont été répandues dans ce royaume, et la haine que les habitans avoient déjà auparavant pour les Français ayant été portée au plus haut point, par les maux innombrables qu'on leur a fait souffrir, et la cruelle oppression sous la quelle ils les tiennent.

9.—En même tems, il sera très à propos que les généralissimes publient fréquemment et fassent circuler parmi le peuple des proclamations pour animer son courage et sa loyauté, lui démontrant qu'il a tout à craindre de la horrible perfidie avec laquelle les Français en ont agi envers toute l'Espagne, et même avec son Roi Ferdinand, et que s'ils nous gouvernent, tout est perdu, Roi, Monarchie, propriétés, liberté, indépendance et religion; qu'il faut sacrifier notre vie et nos propriétés, pour la défense du Roi et de la patrie; et quand bien même notre sort seroit (ce qui, nous espérons, n'arrivera jamais) de devenir esclaves, que ce soit en combattant et périssant en braves, et non pas en nous soumettant basement au joug, comme de vils animaux, ainsi que l'infâme dernier Gouvernement l'auroit fait, et en vouant l'Espagne à l'esclavage, à une ignominie éternelle, et au déshonneur. La France ne nous a jamais subjugués, et n'a jamais conquis notre territoire. Plusieurs fois nous l'avons maîtrisée, non pas par supériorité, mais par la force des armes, et nous avons fait ses Rois prisonniers. Nous sommes les mêmes Espagnols, et la France, l'Europe et l'Univers verront que nous ne sommes ni moins loyaux ni moins braves que les plus illustres de nos ancêtres.

10.—Toutes les personnes instruites, dans les provinces, doivent être engagées à rédiger, faire imprimer et publier fréquemment de courts écrits, pour soutenir l'opinion publique et l'ardeur de la nation, réfutant en même tems les infâmes journaux de Madrid, dont l'ancien gouvernement a eu la bassesse de permettre, et permet encore la publication à Madrid même, et qu'il a fait circuler au dehors, et relevant leurs faussetés et contradictions continuelles; qu'elles couvrent de honte les misérables auteurs de ces journaux, et que quelque fois leurs observations s'appliquent à ces charlatans, les gaxettiers Français, et même à leur *Moniteur*; et qu'elles dévoilent publiquement à l'Espagne, à toute l'Europe, leurs horribles mensonges et leurs louanges vénales, car ils fournissent d'amples matières pour un pareil travail. Que toutes les âmes perverses tremblent en Espagne, et que les Français sachent que les Espagnols ont pénétré leurs desseins, et que par conséquent c'est avec justice qu'ils les détestent et les abhorrent, et qu'ils périront plutôt que de se soumettre à leur joug honteux et barbare.

11. On aura soin d'expliquer à la nation et de la convaincre que lorsque nous serons débarrassés, comme nous espérons l'être, de cette guerre civile, à laquelle les Français nous ont forcés, lorsque nous serons dans un état de tranquillité, notre Seigneur et Roi Ferdinand VII étant rétabli sur son trône, les Cortes seront assemblées par lui et sous lui, les abus seront réformés, et telles lois seront rendues que les circonstances actuelles et l'expérience dicteront pour le bien et le bonheur publics; choses que nous, Espagnols, savons faire, que nous avons faites aussi bien que les autres nations, sans qu'il soit nécessaire que les Français viennent nous instruire, et que suivant leur coutume, sous le masque de l'amitié et du désir de nous rendre heureux, ils viennent, car c'est leur unique but, nous dépouiller, violer nos femmes, nous assassiner, nous ravir notre liberté, nos lois et notre Roi; profaner et détruire notre religion, comme ils l'ont fait jusqu'ici, et comme ils feront tant que durera l'esprit de perfidie et d'ambition qui les opprime et les tyrannise.

Par ordre de la Junta Suprême.
(Signé) JUAN BAUTISTA PARDO, Sec.

ASTURIENS.

Le Conseil général de la principauté ne perdra pas un moment à publier la lettre suivante, qui vient d'être reçue de leur Roi Ferdinand VII et dont l'authenticité est certifiée par un des membres du Conseil qui en a la connoissance la plus indubitable. Sur le premier couvert il y a cette superscription "A l'Assemblée Royale d'Oviedo." Sur le second "Au Chef d'armes des Asturies."

"Nobles Asturiens.—Je suis environné de tous côtés, et je suis une victime de la perfidie. Vous avez sauvé l'Espagne sous des circonstances pires que celle-ci. Etant maintenant prisonnier, je ne vous demande pas la couronne, mais je demande que, concernant un plan bien formé avec les provinces voisines, vous souteniez votre liberté et ne vous soumettiez pas à un joug étranger, ni ne vous rendiez les sujets d'un ennemi trompeur qui dépouille de ses droits votre infortuné PRINCE FERDINAND.
"Bayonne, le 8 Mai 1808."

A des expressions aussi énergiques et aussi expressives le Conseil ne devoit ajouter aucune observation; mais avec la douleur la plus amère ils mêlent leurs larmes avec ceux de leurs fidèles et fidèles compatriotes, à qui la lettre est communiquée.

JUAN DE ARGUERER TORAL, faisant fonction d'Oviedo, le 26 Mai, 1808.

L'ESPAGNE.—A environ 700 milles de longueur et 500 de largeur, contenant 148,000 milles carrés, et 11,000,000 d'habitants: Madrid est la capitale et la résidence royale; Cadix le grand entrepôt du commerce, contenant 140,000 habitans, et de toutes les manières la place la plus importante de l'Espagne; et Séville l'ancienne capitale. Ce pays contient 145 cités; 4572 villes ou bourgs; 12,732 villages &c. &c. et est divisé en 15 Provinces, savoir les Isles. Ces Provinces en fait de grandeur, comptent comme suit, avec la capitale de chacune:
Nouvelle Castille, Madrid, 160,000 habitans.—L'Andalousie, Séville, 80,000 do.—L'Ancienne Castille, Burgos, do.—Arragon, Saragosse, do.—L'Estramadure, Badajos, 2,300 maisons.—La Gallice, Compostelle.—Leon, Leon, 12,000 habitans.—La Catalogne, Barcelone 110,000 do.—Granada, Granada, 85,000 do.—Valence, Valence, 70,000 do.—La

Biscaye, Bibboa, do.—L'Asturie ou les deux Asturies, Oviedo, 7,000 do.—Murice, Murice, 60,000 do.—La Haute Navarre, Pampelune, 5000 do.

LES ISLES, dans la Méditerranée.—Majorque, Majorque, 10,000 habitans.—Minorque, Citadella, 2,500 do.—Yvica, (Ivica ou Eviza.) Yvica.—Dans l'Atlantique.—Les Isles Canaries, (7) Palma, 23,000 do.

Les autres villes principales sont—Carthagene, Malaca, Alicant, Ferrol, Antiguera, St. Sébastien, Cordova, Jaen, Salamanque, Toledo, Valladolid, Abrantes, Corunna, Segovie, Tortose, Lerida, St. Andero, St. Lucar, Pargone, Merida, Port Mahon, (dans Minorque) Algésire, Ayemonte, Aranjuez, Aicala, Santillane, et Gibraltar, laquelle dernière appartient aux Anglois.

LES PYRENNÉES, les principales et les plus hautes montagnes de l'Espagne, la séparent de la France, et ont 212 milles d'étendue, depuis la Méditerranée jusqu'à la Baie de Biscaye. Sur ces montagnes il n'y a que cinq sentiers étroits; ou ne peut les passer en aucun endroit ailleurs.

Les principales rivières sont—L'Elbe qui tombe dans la Méditerranée; la Guadalquivir, la Guadiana, le Tage, la Douro et la Minho, qui tombent dans l'Atlantique.

A l'Espagne appartiennent aussi—La floride Orientale et Occidentale, le Mexique, la Californie, et l'ancien Mexique, dans l'Amérique du Nord; la Terre ferme (où sont les Carracas) le Perou, le Chili et le Paraguay ou la Plata, dans l'Amérique Méridionale; Cuba, Porto Rico, et plusieurs autres Isles dans les Indes occidentales, dans l'Atlantique et l'Océan Pacifique; et les Isles Philippines (dont une est Manille) dans les Indes.

Madrid est presque dans le centre de l'Espagne, sur une branche du Tage, le Manzanares, et à 265 milles de Lisbonne, dans une direction nord.—Il y a 212 milles de Madrid à Seville, 170 à Badajos, 137 à Cordoue, 87 à Toledo, 280 à Cadix, 295 à Gibraltar, sur l'extrémité méridionale de la terre, 235 à Malaga, 212 à Murice, 240 à Carthagene, 180 à Tortose, 150 à Saragosse, 250 à Barcelone, 815 à Roses, la partie est et Nord est de l'Espagne, 167 à Pampelune, 180 à Bilbao, 117 à Burgos, 150 à Leon, 208 à Oviedo, 270 à Ferrol, 276 à Corunna et 265 à Compostelle, dans la partie ouest du pays. Madrid est à 625 milles de Paris, 750 de Rome, et 208 de Bayonne, dans la partie Sud ouest de la France.

LE PORTUGAL.—A 360 milles de longueur et 120 de largeur, contenant environ 2,000,000 d'habitans. Sa capitale est Lisbonne, 200,000 habitans; la seconde cité, Oporto, 40,000 do. Il est divisé en six Provinces, dont les noms et les villes principales sont comme suit, savoir:

Entre-Tajo-Guadiana-Alentejo (vulgairement appelé Alentejo, simplement) Portalegre, Evora, (ou Ehora), Livos, Lagos et Bejo—Beira; Coimbra et Guarda—Trallos Montes; Miranda, Ville Real, et Braganza—Entre-Minho-Douro; Oporto, Braga et Viana—Algarva; Faro, Tavira et Silves.

Les Rivières de Portugal sont le Tage, la Douro, la Guadiana, lesquelles viennent d'Espagne, et Mondeo.

Le riche pays du Brésil, dans l'Amérique Méridionale; Goa et Macao, dans les Indes; ainsi que quelques autres établissemens sur la côte de l'Afrique, appartiennent au Portugal.

A l'embouchure du Tage, 265 milles au-dessous de Madrid, est Lisbonne—d'où il y a 22 milles pour aller à St. Ubes, dans le Sud-Ouest—180 à Lagos, à l'extrémité sud de Portugal—72 à Bejo—180 à Elvas—138 à Guarda—180 à Braga, dans le nord—115 à Oporto—96 à Coimbra—60 à Leira, ou Leiria—66 à Abrantes, qui contient 35,000 habitans—et 65 à Evora.

Lisbonne est environ à 178 milles de Séville, et environ 460 de Bayonne.

VIENNE, le 15 Juin.—Son altesse impériale l'Archiduc Maximilien a eu dernièrement de fréquentes conférences avec le commissaire impérial des terres, le comte Von Bissingen et avec les chefs d'autorité du cercle d'Autriche, concernant l'organisation de l'armée de réserve et de la milice. Vers la fin de cette semaine la levée de la réserve commencera; et 750 hommes seroit levés comme étant la proportion pour cette ville et les faubourgs. Dans toutes les Provinces Impériales, prises collectivement, on doit lever 52 bataillons de réserve, de 13,000 hommes formant un total de 676,000 hommes. Ils doivent être immédiatement armés, organisés et exercés pendant 4 semaines successives. Ce corps de réserve est destiné à renforcer l'armée sur pied. Mais la milice qui doit être aussi organisée dans tous les états impériaux et qui doit être très forte, est destinée seulement pour le service intérieur et la protection des frontières.

La cour de Vienne est à présent engagée en négociation, sur divers sujets, avec différentes puissances dans le Sud de l'Allemagne et aussi avec la cour de Petersbourg. Il arrive et part journellement des courriers à la chancellerie de l'Etat. Il y a aussi des négociations très actives avec la Porte. Divers changemens ont eu lieu dans le ministère; le comte Van Kollowrath s'est retiré avec une pension et à sa place le comte Van Zinzendorf a été mis à la tête du département des finances. Il parait que le Baron Hugent va encore venir en office; au moins il est ici depuis quelque tems et a pris une maison. Aujourd'hui l'Empereur et l'Impératrice sont revenus de Lintz.

Lettre de Louis XVIII au Roi Charles IV d'Espagne.
CALMAR, 3 Octobre, 1807.

"Monsieur, mon Frere et mon Cousin,
"C'est avec regret que je renvoie à votre Majesté les marques d'honneur de la Toison d'or, que je reçus du Roi, votre pere, de la glorieuse mémoire. Il ne peut y avoir rien de commun entre moi et le grand Criminel, que sa propre audace, aidé de la fortune, a placé sur mon trône. Dans nos circonstances actuelles, il est plus glorieux de mériter le sceptre que de le tenir en main. Peut-être que Dieu, dans ses décrets impénétrables, m'a condamné à finir mes jours en exil. Mais ni la postérité, ni le siècle présent ne pourront jamais dire que je me suis rendu indigne d'être assis et de mourir sur le trône de mes ancêtres.
(Signé) "LOUIS."

RUTLAND, 12 Septembre.—Nous apprenons par un Monsieur de Burlington, que le Verdict trouvé par les Jurés contre Mott, pour le meurtre de Drake et Ormsby, a été arrêté par la Cour, sur le principe que l'officier qui avoit les Jurés en soin, n'étoit pas assésmenté.

Dean a été condamné à être pendu le 23 d'Octobre. Sheffield a été trouvé coupable d'homicide.

Ver. Courier.

GAZETTE DE QUEBEC.

BUREAU DU SECRÉTAIRE PROVINCIAL.
Quebec, 22e Sept. 1808.

Il a plû à SON EXCELLENCE LE GOUVERNEUR EN CHEF de faire les appointemens suivans:—IGNACE RAIZEUN, Gentilhomme, de la Cité de Montréal, pour être Notaire Public pour la Province du Bas Canada, en date du 14 Septembre.

JAMES KYLB, Gentilhomme, de la cité de Montréal, pour être clerc de l'ancien et du nouveau marché qui sont dans la dite cité de Montréal en date du 15 Septembre.

WILLIAM LINDSAY, Ecuier, de la cité de Québec, pour être Tresorier de la Maison de Trinité de Québec, à la place de John Painter, Ecuier, qui a résigné.

QUEBEC:

JEUDI, 22 SEPTEMBRE, 1808

On n'a reçu aucunes nouvelles additionnelles de l'Europe depuis la semaine dernière. Le *Progress* arrivé hier au soir parit de Londres le 1er. Août, mais n'a pas apporté ni papiers, ni lettres contenant aucunes nouvelles. Le Capitaine rapporte que les Espagnols avoient du succès partout.

La malle de Juillet arriva Mardi au soir; mais les papiers ne vont que jusqu'au neuf de ce mois. Cependant nous pouvons dire, d'après les papiers dans l'intérêt des différens partis en Angleterre, que nous avons parcourus, que les sensations populaires excitées par la résistance des Patriotes Espagnols n'ont pas même été surpassées, par les sensations excitées par la première nouvelle de la Révolution Française; et nous osons assurer que, comme ces sensations, les présentes ne viennent par aucun motif d'intérêt; car le peuple d'Angleterre a été depuis long-tems convaincu que leurs propres efforts, sans aucun aide, sont suffisants pour conduire la présente querelle à une issue assurée et glorieuse.

Les efforts du Gouvernement en faveur des Patriotes Espagnols sont parfaitement d'accord avec ces sensations, qui sont en même tems le garant le plus certain que la cause des Patriotes ne sera jamais injuriée par une entremise d'intérêt.

Les élections qui ont eu lieu dernièrement dans les Etats Américains de Rhode-Island, New-Hampshire et Vermont, fournissent une occasion de juger des sentimens du peuple dans les Etats septentrionaux, quant aux dernières mesures du gouvernement Géral. Ces Etats ont été depuis quelque tems dévoués à l'administration générale; mais dans Rhode-Island et New-Hampshire, l'autre parti l'emporte maintenant par de petites majorités. Dans Vermont les nombres sont presque si égaux qu'il est impossible de dire quel côté l'emportera jusqu'à ce que tous les retours soient publiés. Le résultat de ces élections fait honneur au caractère Américain, pour la constance dans les souffrances. Quelques personnes ici commencent à espérer que l'embargo continuera une autre année.

BUREAU DU GREFFIER DE LA CHAMBRE D'ASSEMBLÉE.
LES Honorables Membres du Conseil Législatif; et les membres du Quatrième Parlement Provincial du Bas Canada, dans les Districts de Montréal et Trois-Rivières, sont respectueusement informés, que les journaux de l'Assemblée, pour l'année présente, ont été envoyés aux Bureaux des Postes des Districts sus-dits; où, sur application, ils seront délivrés à aucune dépense.
Quebec, 22e Septembre, 1808.

J. REID, CONFISSEUR, prend la liberté d'informer les Dames et messieurs de Québec, qu'ayant fait un apprentissage régulier de cette profession dans la mère Patrie, et par le désir exprimé par un nombre, il a ouvert un magasin dans la maison du Dr. Duvert, No. 33, Rue St. Jean, où il tient constamment une quantité de Confitures et dragées de toutes les espèces, &c. &c. Il se flatte que par la connoissance parfaite qu'il a acquise dans cette branche, quoi qu'il ne puisse pas se procurer tous les articles nécessaires comme en Angleterre, il sera en état de satisfaire le Public.

N. B. Les familles des particuliers pourroient avoir ce qu'elles désireroient en donnant avis assez tôt, et les Voyageurs pourroient avoir du pain d'épice très riche, qu'ils pourroient transporter sans se gêner dans aucune partie de la Grande Bretagne.
Quebec, 27e Juillet, 1808.

AVERTISSEMENT.—Le Soussigné tant en son nom comme survivant associé et Curateur de feu ROBERT LESTER, que comme agent des autres intéressés dans la Brasserie du Cap Diamond, prévient toutes les personnes qui peuvent être endettées à la dite Brasserie soit par comptes ou autrement, de payer le montant de leurs dettes respectives entre les mains du Soussigné, et ce sans délai, vu que les affaires de la dite Brasserie exigent d'être promptement terminées.
Quebec, 20 Sept. 1808. ROBERT MORROGH, ez qualités qu'il agit.

A VENDRE.—Vingt boucaut de Sucre de la Trinidad, qui se débarquent de la goëlette Prevoyante, par J. Wm. WOOLSEY.

A VENDRE.—Une TERRE située près de la petite Rivière St. Charles, à des termes raisonnables, pour le paiement, que l'on pourra apprendre en s'adressant au Soussigné.
Quebec, 22e Septembre, 1808. J. Wm. WOOLSEY.

TOUS ceux à qui il est dû par la Succession de NICHOLAS MONTOUR, Ecuier, en son vivant Seigneur de la pointe du Lac, sont priés d'envoyer leurs comptes en bonne et due forme à son Exécuteur Testamentaire Soussigné, en son manoir de Woodlands à la pointe du Lac, et tous ceux qui doivent à la dite Succession sont requis de lui payer incessamment le montant de leurs dettes.
G. MONTOUR.
Woodlands, 16e Sept. 1808.

A la Chambre d'Écan de WILLIAM BURNS, positivement sans réserve, Mercredi le 28 de ce mois, à une heure.

CETTE grande et commode MAISON, No. 53, Rue Sault-au-matelot, maintenant occupée par Mr. ROBERT MELVIN, aux conditions suivantes, savoir: un quart du prix d'achat payable en passant le contrat; un quart douze mois après; un quart deux ans après, et l'autre quart restant trois ans après, pour lesquels trois derniers paiements, avec l'intérêt légal, la propriété restera hypothéquée, et la possession sera donnée immédiatement. Le même jour sera vendu, pour argent comptant seulement, un assortiment général de marchandises seches.
Quebec, Jeudi, 15e Septembre, 1808.

YOUNG LOCHINVAR: A SONG.

(FROM SCOTT'S MARMION.)
O Young Lochinvar is come out of the West,
Through all the wide border his steed was the best;

He staid not for brake and he stopped not for stone;
He swam the Eske River where ford there was none;

So boldly he entered the Netherby Hall
Among bridesmen and kinsmen and brothers and all;

So stately his form and so lovely his face,
That never a hall such a galliard did grace;

The bride kissed the goblet, the knight took it up,
He quaffed off the wine and he threw down the cup;

So lightly to the saddle before her he sprang!
" She is won! We are gone over bank, bush and scaur "

There was mounting 'mong Graemes of the Netherby clan;
Forsters, Fenwicks and Mulgraves, they rode and they ran;

One touch to her hand, and one word to her ear,
When they reached the hall door and the charger stood near;

ANNONCE AUX PILOTES.

Maison de la Trinité, Québec, Samedi, 10e. Sept. 1808
WILLIAM ROSS, DANIEL ROSS, JEAN BAPTISTE PÉTIOT et JOHN ROSS, Pilotes pour et au des-

ORDONNE, que les Pilotes ci-dessus, ainsi que tous les autres
qui sont en arrière pour leur proportion, avant la date ci-

Les noms suivants sont ceux des Pilotes dont il est question
dans l'avisement ci-dessus, sans y comprendre ceux qui y

LOUIS P. SEGUIN, MANCHONNIER, remercie
sincèrement ses amis et le Public pour l'encouragement

AVENDRE aux Magazins du Soussigné, sur le
marché de la Basse Ville.—Des vitres de 8 1/2 sur 7 1/2

LOUER POUR VINGT NEUF ANNEES.
La propriété de René Lafleche, Rue St. Charles, 1

AVERTISSEMENT.—Les créanciers de la
succession de feu Samuel Phillips, Ecuyer, Greffier de la

MONTRÉAL.—EN vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECU-
TION émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de sa Majesté,

Aux Cultivateurs de Chanvre dans les Districts de Québec et
des Trois-Rivières.

AVIS est par le présent donné par le Soussigné que
son MOULIN A BATTRE LE CHANVRE et autres

LES Soussignés viennent de recevoir un assortiment
de draps, croisés, cordons, Indiennes, &c. qu'ils offrent à

AVERTISSEMENT.—Comme le Docteur Hol-
mes va transférer sa demeure à la rue des Jacobins, dans

AVENDRE par le Soussigné.—500 quintaux de
morte seche pour le Marché de Madere et des Isles;

ALOUEZ le bas de la MAISON No. 17, Rue St.
Pierre, à la Basse Ville, appartenant aux Demoiselles For-

AVENDRE au magasins des Soussignés.—
Une cargaison de bled prête pour le chargement.

LOUER le bas de la MAISON No. 17, Rue St.
Pierre, à la Basse Ville, appartenant aux Demoiselles For-

AVENDRE PAR LES SOUSSIGNÉS.—
50 Barriques de vin de Bordeaux d'une qualité supérieure.

AVERTISSEMENT.—Comme le Docteur Hol-
mes va transférer sa demeure à la rue des Jacobins, dans

DISTRICT DE QUÉBEC.—EN vertu d'un ORDRE D'EXECU-
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le tout ou partie des sus-dites terres, ou afin de charge ou
servitude sur icelles, ne sera reçue durant les quinze jours qui

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TION émané de la Cour du Banc du Roi de sa Majesté

de Sa Majesté pour les causes civiles, dans et pour le Dis-
trict de Montréal, marchand, son procureur, contre ses

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