

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

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

VOL. VI.]

MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1810.

[No. 14.

QUEBEC, 2d APRIL, 1810,
No. 16, Hope Street.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE UPPER TOWN OF QUEBEC:

Gentlemen,

I BEG leave to offer myself as a Candidate to represent you in the ensuing Parliament; when, should I be so fortunate, as to succeed, I trust my conduct shall be such as to merit the good opinion, confidence and approbation of my constituents.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient,
Humble servant,

THOMAS HAY,

Capt. Can. Reg.

QUEBEC, 2 AVRIL, 1810, No 16, Rue Hope
AUX LIBRES ET INDEPENDANTS ELECTEURS DE LA HAUTE VILLE DE QUEBEC.

MESSIEURS,

J'ose prendre la liberté de m'offrir comme Candidat pour vous représenter dans le prochain Parlement. Si j'ai le bonheur de réussir, j'espère que ma conduite méritera l'approbation et la confiance de mes constitués.

J'ai l'honneur d'être,

MESSIEURS,

Votre très humble et obéissant serviteur,
THO. HAY,

Capitaine du Régiment Canadien

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF HAMPSHIRE.

GENTLEMEN,

DEEPLY engaged in an extended commerce, I have hitherto declined soliciting the honor of representing you, in the Provincial Parliament, having seen gentlemen offer themselves who had more leisure than myself, and whom I trusted therefore, would have given an undivided attention to the dispatch of Public business. But when, on the contrary, I find that during two Sessions, the affairs of the Province have been totally neglected, from which the greatest public, as well as private injury has arisen; when I see a majority in the House of Assembly, not only infringing the rights of the other two branches of the Legislature, and those of our fellow countrymen as electors, but voluntarily pledging themselves, and that in the most solemn manner, to tax you to the amount of TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS PER ANNUM, I feel it a duty I owe to the country at large, and more especially to you gentlemen, of the County

of Hampshire, amongst whom I reside, to offer you my services as one of your Representatives at the ensuing election, and at the same time that I solicit the favor of your votes, I assure you, if you honor me with your choice, that neither party spirit nor any other consideration shall ever prevent my giving a constant attention to the affairs of the Province in general, and more especially to those of the County of Hampshire.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of the highest respect

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and devoted servant.

JOHN COLTMAN.

Quebec, 3d, March, 1810.

AUX LIBRES ET INDEPENDANTS ELECTEURS DU COMTE DE HAMPSHIRE:

Messieurs,

QUOIQUE long tenu domicilié parmi vous, Je n'ai pas encore sollicité vos suffrages pour vous représenter dans la Chambre d'Assemblée, parceque j'ai vu des personnes se présenter qui étant moins occupées que moi, devoient être plus en état de donner une attention soutenue aux affaires Publiques; mais lorsqu'au contraire j'aperçois que les affaires de la Province ont été entièrement négligées pendant deux Sessions, au grand préjudice du bien être Public; et lorsque j'aperçois une majorité de la Chambre non seulement mépriser les droits des deux autres Branches de la Législature, et ceux mêmes de leurs Compatriotes comme Electeurs, mais aussi que cette majorité a voulu vous taxer d'impôts montant à vingt-cinq mille Louis, sterling, par an; Je conçois qu'il est de mon devoir, envers la Province, et plus particulièrement mon devoir envers vous, Messieurs les Electeurs du Comté de Hampshire, de vous offrir mes services comme Candidat à l'Élection prochaine, vous assurant, en même tems, que si vous me faites l'honneur de me nommer, ni l'esprit de parti, ni aucune autre considération quelconque, m'empêchera de porter l'attention la plus assidue aux affaires de la Province, et plus particulièrement aux intérêts du Comté de Hampshire.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, avec des sentiments de respect le plus parfait,

Messieurs,

Votre très humble et

très dévoué serviteur,

JOHN COLTMAN,

Quebec, 3e. Mars, 1810.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE LOWER TOWN OF QUEBEC.

GENTLEMEN,

AT the earnest solicitation of a number of my friends, I take the liberty to offer myself as a Candidate for the honor of representing you in the ensuing Provincial Parliament, my pretensions to which, I trust, will be fully testified by my past conduct, during a residence of thirty-one years in this City and Country, as public business being much neglected those two last Sessions, to the great injury of the Country at large, by a majority in the House of Assembly, not only infringing the rights of the other two Branches of the Legislature and those of our fellow countrymen, but led by gross ignorance, to violate our happy Constitution.

I assure you, Gentlemen, if you honor me with your choice, that neither party spirit nor any other consideration shall ever prevent my giving a constant attention to the affairs of the Province in general, and more especially of the Lower Town of Quebec.

I have the honor to subscribe myself, with great respect, Gentlemen

Your most obt. humble Servt.

JOSH. MURRAY.

Quebec, 15th March, 1810.

RUN AWAY,

FROM the Subscriber, last Wednesday evening, an apprentice lad, aged about 19 years, named JOHN HAMEL, he had on when he went away, a mixt Grey short Coat, striped Waistcoat and Grey Pantaloon. He has short dark hair, and pale complexion, about 5 feet 5 inches high, speaks tolerable good English. Any person bringing him back to his Master shall receive a REWARD of FIVE POUNDS with all charges paid.

And on the same Evening, deserted from the said service another apprentice, named ANTOINE HAMEL, he has short light hair, Blue Jacket and Trowsers, fair complexion, about 5 feet four inches high, speaks very bad English. Any person bringing him back to the subscriber shall receive the enormous sum of ONE PENNY, and no further expences. All persons are hereby warned at their Peril, not to harbour either of the said Apprentices,

WM TURNER, Baker.

Quebec, 26th March, 1810.

ON SALE,

A FEW Bales of strong Sail Cloth, by CHRISTIE, BAIRD & Co. Mountain Street, Quebec, 23d March.

Montreal, 15th March, 1810.

MR. CARY.

Sir—It is not only at this day that we have to lament that Art and falsehood frequently triumph over virtue and honesty, nor are we to be surprized that faction and turbulence have at times been successful against legal and constituted authority—Upon the occasion that presents these reflections to us, it is not to be feared, that we shall have such cause of regret or matter of surprize. There is too much good sense still in the people to be surprized into their ruin, and I am sure there is both wisdom and vigilance enough in our Executive to arrest the daring progress of disorder and confusion. Surely, Sir, I cannot stand alone in my declaration, that the late Act of the Majority of the House of Assembly is alarming enough to rouse us to suspicion, and awaken us to watchfulness. Can any one be so blind as not to foresee the consequences of such a proceeding. Supineness or irresolution, have often given success to sedition and turbulence, when a timely notice and firmness of action would have prevented all future mischief—What the consequences may be I will endeavour to point out in a cursory manner to my unwary countrymen; and without the fear of presumption being assigned to me, I will be bold to say that they are neither rash nor ill founded, but such as must arise in every thinking and unprejudiced mind. The late House of Assembly by a majority declare that one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench cannot sit nor vote in that House, and by a subsequent resolution declare that the seat of the member for the County of Quebec is vacant—In passing this vote and resolution they have wilfully committed a most illegal act and most glaringly violated the very Act of our Constitution—This act defines the persons eligible to sit in the House of Assembly; by it the Judges of the Court of King's Bench are allowed that right, of course such privilege became a fundamental law or inherent part of our Constitution—This constitution requires the consent of the three branches, composing the Legislature, to make any new Law. To deprive one of the Judges of this right was making a new Law.—How then have the House of Assembly proceeded to declare the new Law in the case before us? Have they acquired the participation and consent of the other branches of the Legislature in forming this new Law? No, without their concurrence, and in defiance of all order and decency, they have voted that a Judge could not sit nor vote in that House. They thereby usurp the power of making Laws alone, and they constitute themselves a sovereign legislative body, to enact laws.—This is the subject fairly stated, and the natural consequences as fairly drawn.—All the arts of sophistry, aided by the best revolutionary dispositions, cannot involve the question in obscurity, or attempt to support, by reason and argument, this act of the majority of the House of Assembly—All the splendid talents, all the brilliant oratory of one of the firmest supporters of these wild and destructive measures (indeed we have often been astonished and confounded at his unusual display of these qualifications at the bar) cannot

defend it, upon the basis of Justice and law; he has been obliged to call in the aid of an auxiliary, scarcely allowable in fair and candid argument—Poets as well as some of the profession, by vulgar authority, are allowed to deal in fiction and he has taken advantage of this permission, and, in a moment, from his prolific brain, all his Majesty's subjects, in this province, start into Soldiers. Thus then, by a daring act, our Constitution is overthrown, a Constitution so boasted of and admired by the very persons who make the inroad upon it. Let us be aware of the plausible expressions of approbation from the mouths of such violators. Let us suspect their sentiments of loyalty and affection breathed only forth to lull us into in security. Like a painted sepulchre that only shews all within the more loathsome and to be dreaded—Already have they sounded in our ears, something like a precedent in a former case.—We are not so ignorant, and they are not less knowing, but we have heard that *precedent makes Law*. Had they been able to have succeeded in their design and had the vote been allowed to have had the effect of expelling the Judge, and the whole passed without notice, I doubt not (and I am authorized in the assertion by acts that clearly demonstrate their intentions) but that ere one more solitary session had passed, we should have heard of the following motion, carried likewise by a majority, that frequent Elections are both troublesome and expensive, and therefore this House constitutes itself into a peennial parliament. Who is there can say that it would not have been the case? Indeed, with the precedent of the vote to expel the Judge, I do not see any argument to oppose the right they would claim of making such a vote and of course a law. The want of money and an effective force might have been some interruption to their progress; but however, a late address to his Majesty seems to have been made with a view to provide for these exigencies. This Act also is but a further demonstration of their extravagant views. Had they alone the right to dispose of the public purse? Is there not a legislative Council, the members of which possess ten times the amount of the property held by the members of the Lower House? Ought they not to have been consulted upon the proposed offer? Or have the Gentlemen of the Lower House—so cautiously dropped the mask too soon and exposed their attempts? Such an act is unprecedented and brings from us contempt as well as indignation for the authors, because it is pregnant with ignorance as well as danger.—The House of Assembly have undoubtedly pledged themselves for the payment of the whole Civil list, as it now stands—This hint may serve some succeeding House. To pursue our subject, we will suppose that the late assembly existed, and that His Excellency claimed the offered assistance. We will suppose that a money Bill to raise the fund has

* Another humble address from the faithful commons representing the Militia as fully adequate to the defence of the country, and their willingness to lighten the mother country of the expenses of its establishment, would have completed the farce. Thank heaven, Sir J. H. C. is with us.

passed with the commons, and that it was introduced into the upper House (but perhaps the gentlemen meant long ere this to have got rid of this branch of the Legislature by a vote or resolution) upon its introduction the members are all alarmed at the tendency, as well as the nature of the taxes imposed, and will not pass it—We will go further and suppose it passed this order. It is presented to the Governor for his acceptance, His Excellency perhaps may find that the generosity of his Majesty's Commons of Canada has been on y apparent; that they have deprived his Officers of consequence, dignity and independence, by a mean curtailment of their salaries; or he may discover by the Bill, that they have unjustly burthened the industrious and enterprising part of his subjects, to the utter exoneration of the other. Upon either of the events, the non acquiescence of the Legislative Council, or the non acceptance of his Excellency, the curtain will be dropped, and instead of their vaunted generosity and patriotic feelings, we shall discover, I fear, disappointed ambition, inflated talents, personal animosity, jealousy and national rivalry, the actors upon the scene; and our opinion will not be condemned, in supposing that we might discern, in the back ground Democracy, with all his hideous train.

A prudent foresight often prevents danger, It may be said that circumstances are herein harshly delineated and events described improbable to happen; you will give me leave to observe, that nothing can be too bad to be imputed to persons who can wilfully interrupt the peace and tranquility of a whole province; who, by falsehood, and every art arouse and set afloat the worst passions and prejudices; and who, without regard to truth, will calumniate the best characters—Such actions cannot proceed from a pure source. From evil no good can come. Have we not seen in a publication, the oracle of the party, an apothegm as it is called containing a direct falsehood—With what view was that inserted? To bring into contempt the measures of our respected executive. It is clearly observable it meant to insinuate that, stating and naked, the object of charity would not accept of relief, at the price of voting for one, who, they supposed would oppose their views. The author himself, in a subsequent sheet of the *Canadien*, acknowledges the falsehood, that it was *un dementi*, and for some reasons, attempts at an apology, and claims indulgence for his error and pardon for his transgression, because the Anecdote had been often repeated. Does then the frequent repetition of slander give it weight, or become an excuse for its propagators? It should not be wondered at that *Misimus*, immortalizes the name of Laroche, and becomes the Herald of a wandering Beggar; or that *Le Canadien* is the vehicle that hands down his fame to posterity, when the whole is known and proved to be false. A lie is a delectable theme for the pen of *Misimus*. *Le Canadien*, in transmitting it to future ages, is doing its chosen office. The three personages are fit companions and form a most admirable Trio, *Misimus*, a *wandering Beggar*, and *Le Canadien*.

Sir, I have broken in upon avocations that

press upon me, in writing these few observations, upon what is and ought to be interesting to every one. It is a pity, no greater talents could be brought into the service, when so much is demanded. There are many asleep upon their posts and I fear my feeble efforts can have but little effect in opposing the overwhelming torrent—Those who should stand forth the champions of our rights invaded, and are so by their talents, their leisure and their situation, seem in a stupor, or listless indifference, as to the consequences. Our enemies are more aware of the effects of constantly issuing forth from a press the wild Effusions of their brain, or the artful means of seduction from the paths of peace and loyalty. Nothing should be regarded by us at present, our ease should be sacrificed, every thing abandoned to rally about the standard, when the enemy is at hand. I have not gone into the discussion of any matter previous to the last vote of the House of Assembly. In this I have followed their example, for they threw all aside to come to their favorite measure—Besides it would have been useless, it needd no arguments to shew the injustice of punishing by an *Ex post facto* Law—nor does it require much consideration to decide whether a Judge ought to sit in the popular branch of the Legislature. It cannot admit but of one opinion. His dignity should not be prostituted in the canvas of an election; nor should his purity and independence be suspected. I would go even the length to make him independent of the executive. Fearless of being reproached as an alarming Prophet, I have given free scope to my ideas. When the vessel is surrounded by storms and threatened with danger, it behoves every one to assist.—At this moment to be silent is to be criminal.

VIATOR

MR. CARY,

Among the minute species of vermin, there is one called a *flea*. It is much addicted to *back biting*. One of these has lately been preying on the back of Mr. John Gray of London. Can it be believed that this busy insect stiles itself, in the Montreal Gazette, no less than *Xanthus*, one of the immortal horses of Achilles? Is not this out-doing the frog in the fable that would swell itself to an Ox?

As to the bait he has thrown out to yourself, I scarcely think that you will allow it to take. As you have read the poets, you cannot fail to have treasured up in your memory the couplet

"Dart not on Folly an indignant eye;
Whoe'er discharge artillery on a fly?"

I am persuaded that you can find entertainment enough for your readers, without condescending to take up the gauntlet of any abusive scribbler, who may be tormented with that worst of maladies, the *cacoethes scribendi*. Such is the passion of *Xanthus* for scribbling, that if he can prevail on no one to enter the list of public disputation or rather of abuse with him, in which he has endeavoured to engage his acquaintances, he will wage the wordy war with himself, under different signatures.

"Thus madly zealous, impotently vain,
He forfeits ev'ry praise he pants to gain."

What a pity that he should be lost to Grubstreet, he would be there in his proper element.

Where thirstless heroes of th' evenom'd quill,
For a red-herring dinner, sheets of gall distil.
DETECTOR.

COVENT-GARDEN THEATRE.

TRAGEDY OF LEAR.

The long interval of turbulence has sharpened the appetites of the public, and the excellencies of the drama are now better understood, because better felt. The managers meet this increased interest of the public with increased efforts upon their parts—The best plays of Shakespeare are gotten up, and it is not too much to say, that they are gotten up in the best possible manner.—The paraphernalia of the Tragic Muse keeps pace with the progress of the Arts and the luxury of the times; and England now exhibits spectacles, which Greece in all her elegance, and Rome in all her magnificence, could never exceed.

On Friday night Mr. Kemble produced Shakespear's *King Lear*. This is certainly not the time of day to criticise Shakespear. He has been tried so often, that he has been dismissed from the assay. *Lear* is one of those plays which has all his faults and almost all his excellencies. Its excellence is the faithful and forcible representation of general nature, as seen in filial ingratitude on one side, and in the phrenzied agony of passion which it excites on the other. Shakespear, alone of all writers, knows how to follow up his passion through all varieties, and to give to it the shades and colours which those varieties, like different mechanic principles, necessarily produce in the original. The defects of *Lear* are—a total disregard, of the interior constituents of the Drama. *Lear*, a Pagan, prays and talks like a Christian; has his heaven and his hell; and refers to all the philosophical doctrines of Greece, who, by dint of the excellency of human wisdom and sagacity, approached as near to truth as it was possible, or allowed, to mere human reason. The images and appendages are equally contrary to the nature of the times in which *Lear* was supposed to live.

Kemble was nearly all that we could wish in *Lear*.—The Character as we have said consists of two parts.—the energy of a strong passion, as tempered by the natural weakness of an Old Man,—alternately raving and weeping and occasionally doing both.—In the energy of the passion, Kemble was not inferior to any thing we expected. He was himself in every part, and it would be injustice not to say, that in all his own peculiar parts he is at an infinite distance from his competitors.—In the tenderness of the passion, perhaps, he was wanting; certainly, however, not wanting in judgment.—With a due consideration of all things, it rather moves our wonder that he should perform this mixed character so well, than that he should be wanting in some inconsiderable part of it.—He certainly comes up to our ideas of it. The Curse pronounced on *Generid* in the First Act, spoke its nature in its effect.

—The House felt it, and by its applause confirmed the judgment, and as it were the Invention of the Actor! We say Invention, for where Nature has so many Expressions for the same Passions, according, as we have above said, to the Varieties by which they are modified, there is certainly a degree of Inventive Genius in finding out that which is most effectual, and therefore, by just inference, most natural.

With respect to the manner in which the Play was gotten up, it may generally be said, that the magnificence of the scenery was not inferior to the dignity of the Tragedy—Propriety of age and time would have here perhaps destroyed the effects of the piece—If *Lear* ever lived at all, it was in an age before British Kings wore purple and gold,—before there were Earls and Dukes—before there were Palaces, and almost houses.—A Manager is not to be pinned down to this rigid propriety—The times were Saxon, and the scenery and appendages were generally of the Saxon character. This was enough—More would have hurt the effect of the scene.

MILITARY OPERATIONS IN THE TYROL.

INSBRUCK, Nov. 22.—On the 20th instant 200 insurgents attacked the post of the bridge of Tschouphuck, but were repulsed with loss. It would seem that Granar and Nauderz now form the central point of their assemblies; but the measures adopted by the inhabitants of the surrounding villages will certainly prevent them from making any successful attempt to stir up fresh commotion. A Proclamation addressed by A. Hoffer to the inhabitants of Winlahgon, and daied Passeyer, November 15, 1809, is at present circulated through the Upper Inthal. It is as follows:—

"I felt inclined to lay down my arms, prevailed upon by men whom I considered as friends of my country but who, as I now find, are its enemies and traitors. I therefore think it right to inform you, that all the Passeyer is again in open insurrection; all the inhabitants, both old and young, have taken up arms again, and that the enemy was yesterday defeated with great loss. I therefore call on you, Brethren, to rejoin us in arms. Were we to surrender to the enemy, ye shou'd soon see all the youths of the Tyrol dragged away from their homes, our Churches and Convents destroyed, divine worship annihilated in our country, and our heads overwhelmed by eternal woe. Fight, therefore, as loyal men—with us in defence of our native land. I shall fight with and for you, as a father for his children. I feel obliged thus briefly to communicate my sentiments to you, lest I should fall a sacrifice of the destruction and hatred of my own people. You would incur the same fate were ye to remain indifferent spectators, and not to take up arms again for your God and your country. They who obstruct the march of our troops, or do not furnish them with the necessary supplies, shall be severely punished."

PARIS, NOV. 6.—We are assured that his majesty the emperor of the French, as mediator

of the Swiss confederation, has made a communication to the landammann of the criminal engagements some individuals have entered into with the insurgents of Tyrol and Vorarlberg, demanding speedy satisfaction by judicial prosecution, for a trespass which interests the neutrality of Switzerland. The landammann has consequently invited all the cantons to commence the strictest scrutiny against the guilty; and this enquiry, already commenced in most of the cantons, has proved how much the Swissers have at heart the fulfilment of their engagement.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

ROYAL CRIM. CON.

Copy of a letter from Copenhagen, of Nov. 4, received by the Gouernburgh Mail.

"Since my last letter to you, an intrigue of a curious nature has been discovered. The hereditary Prince of Denmark, who was married to a daughter of the Duke of Mecklenburg, was called from home by military duties. He had scarcely been gone three days, when it was discovered that a Frenchman of the name of Dupuis, who was a ballet master, and also had been chosen to instruct the Princess in singing, had been perceived going into her apartments at a late hour in the night.—A guard was placed to watch his return, and at 4 in the morning he was detected coming out of her bed-room.

"An express was immediately dispatched to the Prince, to make him acquainted with the circumstance and on examining the Princess she confessed her guilt.

"Dupuis was instantly sent under an escort to Lubeck, never to return to Denmark, under pain of death. The Princess has since been sent to Altona. Messengers have been dispatched to all quarters, to apprise her relations of her conduct, and a divorce is expected to take place.

"This same Dupuis was some years since in the Swedish service; when his conduct was so infamous that he was also banished from that country."

LONDON, JAN. 8.

The unhappy state of insubordination in which our Madras army is placed, is but too well known. It is now reported, that Lord Wellington is to be sent out to India as Governor-General, with powers similar to those granted to Lord Cornwallis, in the mission which terminated in his death.—Lord Wellington is, nevertheless, not a second Lord Cornwallis: we wish he were. All the ships now under orders for India are to take out troops, in the proportion of from two to three hundred men each. It is generally understood, that Sir George Barlow is to be recalled from the Government of Madras, and Sir Jonathan Duncan from that of Bombay.

Reports in circulation upon this subject are very gloomy. It was said, very late intelligence from Madras had been received at the India House by an overland dispatch.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 12.

THE TILSIT.—It is generally believed that this

vessel, which arrived some weeks ago from Bayonne, and has lately left the Chesapeake, brought out a number of emissaries to be sent to South America, for which purpose some of them are said to have gone away in disguise.—The person, however, who acted on board her as captain, remains behind and has commenced an expensive establishment in this city. He is supposed to be the minister of Joseph Bonaparte. Certain it is, he was in the confidence of Joseph at Madrid, some few months ago, and gave and received important tokens of mutual attachment and friendship. He is said to have been introduced to Mr. Smith, the Secretary of State, and the citizens of Baltimore are witnesses, that his equipage is drawn up before the door of the courtly and consequential demagogue. He is not concerned in business, but has an unbounded command of money. We lay these circumstances before the public, that they may be traced, confirmed and connected with recent occurrences in the politics of this country. Our fear is, that there is more rottenness in the state of Denmark, than vigilance has ever yet penetrated or suspicion imagined.

The Tilsit, on her passage to the United States, fell in with five merchant vessels; but of the circumstances of her treatment towards them, we have been able to obtain no satisfactory details. The capture, however, of the Polly, of Castine, Ebenezer Perkins, master, has been already circulated in our newspapers.

A most mortifying and degrading part of this affair is, that a vessel fresh from the commission of acts of depredation upon our defenceless commerce, should be permitted to flaunt her flag for weeks, in our ports, receive supplies, and without molestation, proceed again to the scene of other enormities upon our people.

PENNSYLVANIA OR UNITED STATES.

A Committee of 31 members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, now in session, was appointed, a few weeks since, to consider the conduct of Gov. Snyder in causing military resistance to be made against an officer of the U. S. discharging his duty in serving a civil process issued by the Supreme Court. A majority of this committee agreed to make report, commending the conduct of the Governor. Mr. DUANE, (son of the editor of the Aurora) was chairman, and though in the minority, it became his duty to make the report to the House. The following extract will shew his sentiments of this document.

"Mr. Duane explained to the house, that he was as chairman, bound to present the report, but while he complied with that duty of form, he had a higher duty to fulfil to his constituents, his country, and his own conscience; and that was, to enter his protest against the rebellious and treasonable spirit of the report; to disclaim all concern and responsibility, for either framing, or voting for, or approving of it; he implored the house not to believe him capable of being concerned in writing, or conniving at such a report; the same influence which had already humbled the state in the eyes of the nation and the world, had prevailed in the committee, and all that he could do, and that he who were members of that committee and opposed to it, was to give in their negative in the committee, and resolve to oppose it, as was their duty, in their places."

Boston Pala.

A RACE OF PIGMIES.

On the 20th of April, Dr. Chisholm laid before the Royal Society, London, some particulars respecting a race of pigmies, said to exist as a nation in the centre of the island

of Madagascar, A. M. Boudin, who had visited that island and spent 30 days among them, and who was in the French West Indies, hid one of these beings preserved; it was a man about 33 years of age measuring only 38 inches, but perfectly proportionate in all his parts. A child of a year old was also preserved in spirits, and measured one foot. These people are represented as being much fairer than the other natives, and of a bright copper colour, they are also said to be very ingenious, to be expert with bows and arrows or javelins; and to be hospitable, humane, and generous. One account states them to have long hair, and another short and woolly. They are also very numerous, M. Boudin having seen about 800 in one town. The women are said to have little breasts and almost so that the children are fed with cows milk. Dr. Chisholm who personally inspected and measured these preserved bodies, concludes that a pigmy race should no longer be considered as fabulous, and that such has now been discovered in Madagascar. Some other French voyagers have likewise mentioned the existence of these singular people.—London Paper.

ADDRESS OF THE BOROUGH OF THREE RIVERS.

To HIS EXCELLENCY SIR JAMES HENRY CRAIG, Knight of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, Captain General and Governor in Chief and over the Provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and their several Dependencies, Vice-Admiral of the same, General and Commander of all His Majesty's Forces in the said Provinces of Lower Canada, Upper Canada, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and their several Dependencies, and in the Island of Newfoundland, &c. &c. &c.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Inhabitants of the Borough of Three Rivers and its vicinity, humbly beg leave to lay before your Excellency the assurances of our inviolable attachment to His Majesty's Sacred Person and Government; could we have wanted any additional proof of our Gracious Sovereign's paternal regard for his Subjects in this Province, it would have been sufficiently afforded in the choice His Majesty has made of your Excellency for its Government. The temperate firmness, and just conception of our rights, which have been evinced in the painful, though unavoidable step, your Excellency has judged it expedient to take, in the dissolution of our last Parliament, commands our sincerest gratitude. Had it not been for the timely check your Excellency had thus given to the unconstitutional measure adopted by the majority of the House of Assembly, namely, excluding, by a resolution, one of its Members, on the sole ground of his being a judge of the Court of King's Bench, which measure, had it been carried into effect, would infallibly have curtailed one of our most precious rights, that of freely choosing our Representatives; and thereby in a great measure have subverted the

very essence of our Constitution.

We find the more cause to rejoice at the dissolution which has taken place, as the same majority had previously to the measure last advised to, and in equal defiance of our political system, thought proper to pledge itself, in an unexampled manner, for the establishing of burthens upon the people, beyond existing exigencies.

Considering silence, at this moment, available to be construed into a tacit approval of such a violation of an act of the Imperial Parliament, we eagerly embrace this opportunity to declare to your Excellency, that we utterly disavow the assumption of any right in the House of Assembly to disqualify any class of His Majesty's Subjects from holding a seat in that House, by a simple vote of one branch of the Legislature; for we are too fully sensible of the blessings our present Constitution has conferred upon this happy Colony, not to wish that it should be transmitted to our posterity in the same state of purity we received it from the bountiful hand of the Mother Country.

Having now, as well from duty as from inclination, expressed our due sense of the wisdom of your Excellency's counsils, we earnestly pray, that the Almighty may grant you the blessings of health; and we fondly indulge the hope, that your Excellency may long continue to administer the Government of this part of the British dominions.

Three Rivers, 10th March, 1810.

Three Rivers, 23d March, 1810.

Yesterday His Excellency the Governor in Chief's Proclamation was read to all the Militia of this place assembled for the purpose; nothing could equal the sensation of joy it excited through all classes, every man seemed to join in one sentiment, that of Gratitude to the King's Representative for his solicitude for the welfare of this Province: They as unanimously agreed in expressing their abhorrence of the Characters who by their machinations would, had they been suffered to proceed in their nefarious work, have brought this country to a state of wretchedness; while every blessing peace and prosperity can convey, united to a free Government conspire to make it out of the happiest in the world.

MR. RALPH GRAY'S ADDRESS to the Electors of the County of Quebec, at the Hustings:

Gentlemen—In presenting myself to your choice as a Candidate for the honor of representing you in the ensuing Parliament, it will not I trust be deemed inapplicable to the occasion of our meeting to say a few words upon the singular events which have recently taken place in this Province.

I have already declared to you, that the good of the country was the only motive which induced me to come forward on the present occasion; this declaration I can with truth repeat, as it is a great sacrifice of the tranquility so necessary at my time of life, to give the attendance requisite to a conscientious discharge of the duties imposed upon the people's Representative. The diffidence natural to a man conscious of his inability to take a lead in the discussions of the House, would also have deterred me from presenting myself to your notice, had it been unknown to you; but, after a continued residence amongst you for more than half a

century, all doubts on that head must vanish, as you gentlemen, are the best judges of the merits of those who are entitled to your confidence. It is this consideration which renders your voice in my favor peculiarly honorable, and gratifying to my feelings. We are commanded "to love our neighbors." This command has invariably been the rule of my conduct, as it has been my constant study to promote the peace and comfort of the neighborhood in which I have lived and passed so many happy days, and I at this moment feel unconscious of ever having offered violence, or done injury, to any living creature. It is this sentiment, and regard for your happiness and prosperity, that makes me feel, and deplore, the calamities which would seem to threaten you, from the wicked machinations of a few evil disposed persons. I was present at the conquest of this province, and have resided amongst you ever since, I have therefore had an opportunity of observing the rapid advances you have made in prosperity and happiness, under the powerful protection of the British Government. It is only to state to you what you were, and what you now are, to convince you of the extent of the crime they are guilty of, who attempt to mislead you, and weaken your confidence in the Government and probably for ever cut off the sources of your prosperity. When I first knew you (or rather your fathers) you possessed little or no property, nor any other law than the will of an imperious master, and force was invariably substituted for argument. At present we live under the protection of the most equitable laws that ever were framed for the happiness of mankind, and an administration peculiarly mild and just. Who then but the most profligate and wicked would attempt to raise suspicions in your minds against that Government, to which we owe such unexampled prosperity. You are however too prudent and wise to be misled by the false declamations of such men. What have we to expect from the demagogues of faction? Is it our interests which prompt them to the criminal acts they have resorted to? What can they add to the blessings we enjoy? Believe me my friends we have nothing but misery and ruin to expect from the success of their plots; and that the happiness and prosperity of the Province was never had in contemplation by them, is self-evident to every unprejudiced mind. The two motives which generally lead to discontent are real oppression, and weakness in the Government. That no act of oppression was ever attempted by this government is a fact notorious to every man of candour and honesty, and as to the British power, it is the envy and dread of the world. It is alone which has set limits to the desolating fury of the Tyrant of Europe. Is it therefore to be supposed that the dark workings of hidden malignity can, for a moment, shake the purposes of the greatest power, supported by wisdom, justice and equity? I am conscious that the gentlemen to whom I am addressing myself are too enlightened and wise to listen for a moment to those who would ruin the happiness of their country. It is however necessary, after the attempts that have been so notoriously made to poison the public mind, that every loyal man should do his utmost to guard his country against their effects. I have taken the liberty of giving you my opinion without reserve, as I am convinced you will not impute to me any other motive than the anxiety I feel for your welfare. You all know that I am totally independent of the government, and I can assure you I have no favors to ask of it, as my fortune, though not great, is more than sufficient to supply every want, and places me far above the reach of temptation.

I have spent my youth in the service of my country, have shed my blood in its defence, and I am still ready to stand forward in its behalf.

It remains only for me to add, gentlemen, that if I should be so fortunate as to be favored with your choice, I shall do my utmost to shew the cause I entertain of the honor done me; and I assure you that should measures be passed which may have a tendency to abridge our liberties, or affect the prosperity of the province, they shall meet my decided opposition, from whatever quarter they may proceed.

27th March, 1810.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE QUEBEC MERCURY.
MR. CARY,

In the last Quebec Gazette I perceived an address from the Honorable Juge Debonne to the Electors of the County; but unaccompanied by any explanation of the motives which induced that Gentleman to commit his ideas to paper on this occasion, and as I was present at the opening of the Poll, I beg leave to give the reasons assigned by him, for adopting this mode of proceeding.

The Judge introduced his speech by an eloquent exordium, in which he indicated, in the most impressive and forcible language, the importance of loyalty and unanimity at the present critical moment and at the conclusion of his address, he observed "that there had recently been exhibited in this Province, such striking instances of gross misrepresentation and falsehood, by the leaders of faction," and he added (addressing himself to the Returning Officer), "I see many of their deluded votaries present, I have taken the precaution of writing my sentiments on this occasion, and I publicly deliver my address into your hands, under the hope that you will take the earliest opportunity of having it inserted in the public papers."

AN ELECTOR OF THE COUNTY OF QUEBEC.
Charlebourg, March 31, 1810.

TO THE FREE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF QUEBEC.

GENTLEMEN,

IF it is flattering to me to be enabled to remark that, from the moment you turned your eyes towards me, to honor me with your confidence in our Provincial Parliament, you did it without any solicitation on my part; and that, at each new election since you have constantly continued to engage and to entreat me to burthen myself with this honorable charge: how much more agreeable must be my sensations, on seeing myself, at this moment, environed by so considerable and so respectable a number of electors, who come to solicit me anew to accept their suffrage, at a time when it should seem, and when we had every reason to fear, that the intrigues and perfidious practices of our demagogues had perverted the hearts and loyalty of the majority of our compatriots. But, gentlemen, however great may be the satisfaction which I feel on this occasion, I intreat you to be persuaded that it is much less than what I feel, when I consider that this step, on your part, reflects the greatest honor on our county, the first in the province. I do not mean, and I have not the presumption to say, that this honor arises from the choice you wish to make of me; my enemies, ever fertile in the productions of falsehood and of perfidy, would still dare to insinuate as much; for which reason it becomes

me to explain myself further. Yes gentlemen, this step, I repeat it with pleasure, covers you with honor, inasmuch as it highly manifests your inviolable loyalty and attachment to your king and to your constitution: as it is a formal disavowal of that rash and unconstitutional resolution, adopted in the last session against your representative, legally elected; as it is an unequivocal proof of your approbation of the firm measures and generous conduct of the Governor General, whom we have the good fortune to possess; and to whom I dare aver, we owe our salvation; as it contradicts the false and insidious reports which have been so assiduously disseminated, in the counties, at a distance from the capital, with the intent of corrupting the hearts and minds of our compatriots; and of rendering them suspicious of and inimical to his majesty's government; whilst you, who are in the neighborhood, and who have had opportunities of seeing and hearing what passed in the last Session of the Parliament, know that the government never asked the house of assembly to enable it to raise twelve thousand men for the purpose of making soldiers of them; nor to tax your lands instead of wide; while on the contrary, the members who offered to burden us with the civil list, are the same who, by an imprudent and unconstitutional resolution, have drawn on their heads, to the shame of our country, the disgrace of a new dissolution. This step, in fine, does you honor, as it will serve as an honorable and distinguished example to your friends, in the choice, they are on the point of making, of their representatives; a choice the more important, at the present moment, as on it depends the reputation and happiness of the Candidates, as well as a just appreciation of their loyalty.

But, gentlemen, at the same time that I feel pleasure in rendering to your conduct the justice it merits, as well as in paying you the tribute of acknowledgment which is so incontestably due to you, from me, I feel myself sensibly affected by the effect of the declaration which circumstances imperiously command me to make to you. You are not ignorant of the ferment that your perseverance, in electing me, has excited, in the jealous bosom of all intemperate people; and the use they have made of it to cover the most sinister projects. You have been witnesses of the still more unhappy consequences which have resulted from it. Though I might feel, disposed from inclination, to accept your gracious offer; that, perhaps, my present refusal might receive an interpretation unfavorable to your cause; and that, perhaps, I myself, might be of this opinion; nevertheless, on weighing and duly considering the whole, I think I have no other part to adopt, at this critical moment; and I must add, that in requesting you to permit me to withdraw from your service, as your representative, I do it only in the firm persuasion that, in another legislative capacity, I shall not discontinue the service I owe to my king and to my country. For this reason, gentlemen, I hope that this last consideration will add to the weight of the other motives, which ought to engage you to acquiesce with me in this measure of prudence;

besides that, on this supposition, you will avoid the trouble of another election. I should make you this declaration with regret, if I had reason to fear that it would be a means of opening the door of the house of assembly to partisans of that cabal, which has so ill served us; but, on reflecting that I address myself to loyal electors, I have no doubt but they will choose in my place, a person, who professes the same sentiments of loyalty towards his king, and of attachment to his country, from which I have never deviated, either before, or during my eighteen years successive service, in our provincial parliament. In this flattering hope, permit me to reiterate my most sincere thanks to you, for the high confidence with which you have honored me, as well as for the proofs of esteem and friendship which you have never ceased to show me. Be persuaded that I shall ever retain the most lively sense of them; and that they will form the most agreeable recollections of my life; and that I will never cease to be

Your very humble and

Affectionate compatriot

P. A. DE BONNE.

La Carnardiere, the 27th March, 1810.

MONTREAL, March 26.—PIERRE LA FORCE and FRANCOIS CORBELL were committed to our Goal on the 24th inst by the Justices of the Peace of Terrebonne, for Treasonable Practices; and last night, PIERRE PAPINEAU, of Chambly, taken at St. John's, for the same crime.

QUEBEC, APRIL 2, 1810

There is no foreign intelligence of any importance, since our last. The following concise facts form the remainder of the summary given in our last, which was obliged to lie over for want of room.

Lord Grenville is elected Chancellor of Oxford, he carried the election in opposition to Lord Elton the present Lord Chancellor of England, and the Duke of Beaufort. The previous canvass had been conducted with much activity and spirit.

Mr. Canning has published a pamphlet, justification of his conduct, with respect to Lord Castle-rough.—The corps of the Duke of Brunswick Oels is taken into his majesty's service, to comprise six troops of cavalry and twelve companies of infantry.

Bonaparte it is thought had some new ideas in contemplation, that of emperor of the West or of Germany. Time will develop all. The affair of the Duke of Gordon, who was indicted, with age of near 70, for an assault with an intent to commit a rape, turned out to be a trifling matter. The prosecutor did not appear on the trial; but came into court after his Grace was acquitted.

Yesterday the late excellent Proclamation of His Excellency the Governor in Chief was read in the Catholic parish Church. The Catholic Bishop preached on the occasion.

Yesterday, at one o'clock, a numerous deputation of *habitans* presented to His Excellency a loyal and affectionate Address from the *habitans* of the County of Orleans, expressive of their attachment to the king; abhorrence of

certain seditious papers which have been circulated among them for some years past; and thanking His Excellency for his firmness in putting a stop to their course. They further express their sensibility and gratitude for the truly paternal Proclamation lately issued by His Excellency.

It was signed by 671 *habitans*.

GENERAL ELECTION.

MEMBERS RETURNED.

Three Rivers—Mathew Bell and Thomas Coffin, esqrs. When Mr. Hart withdrew the Poll was closed, and the numbers stood—Bell 93, Coffin 63, Hart 35.

William Henry—Edward Bowen, esq

It is said that Pierre and Joseph Bedard, Advocates and brothers, are elected for the County of Surrey.

States of the Poll of unfinished Elections—At Montreal, on Thursday, the 29th, at three quarters past 3 o'clock.

West Ward—M'Cleod 205, St. Dizier 205, Viger 161.

East Ward—Sewell 270, Mondelet 251, Papineau 245.—The Poll for this Ward it was supposed would close on that day.

County of Quebec—Saturday evening—Gauvreaux 744, Bedard (an *habitant*) 733, Gray 567, Perreault 460.

The Returning Officer for the County and Upper Town being the same, and the Upper Town Election having been announced for this day, the County election was adjourned to Tuesday. Against this adjournment to so distant a day, the Candidates entered their protests.

Upper Town of Quebec—½ past a o'clock this day—Irvine 192, Dechenneau 165, Blackwood 55

Price of Bread—this month, is 11d. and 14½.

TO THE INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE BOROUGH OF THREE RIVERS.

Gentlemen,

ACCEPT of my sincere thanks for the honor you have been pleased to confer upon me by electing me again one of your Representatives to the Provincial Parliament. I was fully convinced from my knowledge of your loyalty, as well as the high sense you have, at all times, entertained of the inestimable constitution under which we enjoy so much happiness, that you could not but approve of my conduct, during the last short Session, in which I had the honor of representing you: Under the very peculiar circumstances which forced the last dissolution, my re-election cannot be otherwise than honorable and gratifying.

I have the honor to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient,

And very humble servant,

M. BELL.

Three Rivers, March 28, 1810.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,

CRIMINAL TERM.

Saturday, 31st March, 1810.

Rex v. Jean Baptiste Rochelieu du Laspérance.

Upon conviction of keeping a disorderly house.—Sentenced to be committed to the common gaol of this district of Quebec, there to remain for and during the space of one Calendar month from this day, and to pay unto our Sovereign Lord the King a fine of five pounds, currency.

QUEBEC, 2d April, 1810.

No 16, Hope Street.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT ELECTORS OF THE UPPER TOWN OF QUEBEC:

Gentlemen,

IMPRESSED with a high sense of the honor conferred upon me, by such of the free and independent Electors for the Upper Town of Quebec, who favored me with the promise of their votes, for the ensuing general election, I return you, gentlemen, my most sincere and heart felt thanks, and beg leave to resign my pretensions, and most earnestly request your suffrages and interest, in favor of Mr. IRVINE, of St. Lewis street, — a gentleman, universally well known, esteemed, and respected.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your much obliged,

Humble servant,

THOS. HAY, Capt. Com. Reg.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE UPPER TOWN OF QUEBEC:

Gentlemen,

THE very flattering manner in which it has, this day, been communicated to me, that a majority of you had been pleased to express a desire to honor me with your confidence at the ensuing Election, calls for my warmest acknowledgements—and, more strongly claims my best thanks, that distinguished mark of your favor, being hitherto, unsolicited on my part: I am, in consequence imboldened now to offer my humble services as one of your Representatives in the ensuing Provincial Parliament and to solicit your suffrages and support at the approaching Election.

I have the honor to be, with due respect,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient

And devoted humble servant,

JAMES IRVINE.

St. Louis Street, 1st April, 1810.

Mr. IRVINE begs also to return his thanks to Captain HAY of His Majesty's Canadian Regiment, that gentleman having signified to Mr. I. his intention to withdraw in his favor.

AUX ELECTEURS DE LA HAUTE VILLE DE QUEBEC:

Messieurs,

La manière très flatteuse avec laquelle il m'a été communiqué à jourd'hui, qu'une majorité d'entre vous avait bien voulu exprimer le désir de m'honorer de votre confiance à

l'Élection prochaine, exige ma reconnaissance la plus vive, et vous donne un droit plus particulier à mes remerciements les plus sincères, pour m'avoir donné une marque aussi distinguée de votre faveur, sans qu'elle eut été sollicitée de ma part jusqu'à présent. En conséquence, je me sens encouragé à vous offrir actuellement mes humbles services comme un de vos Représentans dans le prochain Parlement Provincial, et à solliciter vos suffrages et votre appui à l'Élection prochaine.

J'ai l'honneur d'être avec le plus grand respect,

Messieurs,

Votres très humble, très dévoué

et très obéissant Serviteur,

JAMES IRVINE.

Rue St. Louis, 1er Avril, 1810.

Mr. IRVINE prend aussi la liberté de faire ses remerciements au Capitaine HAY, du Régiment Canadien de Sa Majesté; ce Monsieur ayant signifié à Mr. Irvine son intention de se retirer en sa faveur.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE LOWER TOWN OF QUEBEC:

Gentlemen,

THE reiterated solicitations of a number of respectable friends amongst you, with the peculiar circumstances of the times, and a cogitation on my mind that no man should shrink from a duty to his fellow citizens when called upon, from any apparent difficulty or unpleasantness in the fulfilment of it, have induced me at this late period to come forward as a Candidate for the honor of representing you in the next Provincial Parliament.

The principles which have hitherto governed my public conduct, cannot be unknown to you, having sat in the three last Parliaments under your immediate view, and you may rely on an undeviating perseverance therein, should you do me the honor to elect me.

As the Election takes place on Wednesday next, it will be impossible for me either to pay my respects in person to each Elector, or to address them individually by letter, which I trust will not be imputed to any want of respect.

I am, gentlemen and fellow citizens,

Your very humble servant,

JOHN MURE.

Quebec, 2d April, 1810.

AUX ELECTEURS DE LA BASSE VILLE DE QUEBEC.

Messieurs,

Les sollicitations réitérées d'un nombre d'amis respectables parmi vous, jointes aux circonstances particulières du tems, et la persuasion où je suis qu'aucun homme ne doit abandonner un devoir que ses Concitoyens exigent de lui, à cause des difficultés ou des désagrémens apparens qu'il y auroit à le remplir, m'ont induit, quoique tard, à m'offrir comme Candidat pour avoir l'honneur de vous représenter dans le prochain Parlement Provincial.

Les principes qui ont jusqu'à présent dirigé ma conduite publique ne peuvent pas vous être inconnus, ayant siégé dans les trois derniers Parliemens sous votre vue immédiate, et vous pouvez compter sur ma persévérance dans cette même conduite, si vous me faites l'honneur de m'écrire.

Comme l'Élection aura lieu Mercredi prochain, il me sera impossible de rendre mes respects en personne à chaque Electeur, ou de les adresser individuellement par lettre, ce qui, j'espère, ne sera pas attribué à un manque de respect.

Je suis, Messieurs & Concitoyens,

Votres très humble Serviteur,

Quebec, le 2e Avril, 1810.

JOHN MURE.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold, on FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at the Auction Room of THOMAS CARY St. Lewis Street:—

FURNITURE, Merchandize, wearing apparel, a Medicine Chest with an extensive assortment of Drugs, Hyson tea in small lots, loaf sugar, chocolate, harness, carpenters' tools, a few pair of good sheets, and a variety of other articles.

The medicine chest may be seen any day, previous to the sale, at the Auctioneer's house. 2d April, 1810.

The Subscribers have for sale, on very moderate terms for cash, or approved credit.

HYSON Tea, just received, and of a very superior quality, Hyson Skin disto at 3/10 per lb. Single and double refined Sugars, a Carron Pot Ash Kettles, Indigo, Coaks, Bottles, and a very general assortment of Dry Goods.

ALSO,

300 Minors boiling Pease.

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 2d April, 1810.

FOR SALE BY JOHN STUART.

10 Pipes good Stout Port Wine,

A few do. Prime do.

A few Cases fine old do. bottled in London.

Fine old matured Brazil Madeira.

A few Pipes old L. P. Madeira.

2 Pipes fine old Foyal Wine.

Quebec, 2d April, 1810.

TO MERCHANTS.

A PERSON who has had considerable practice in business wishes for a situation either as a Clerk or Overseer.—Enquire of the Editor.

Quebec, 2d April, 1810.

A VENDRE,

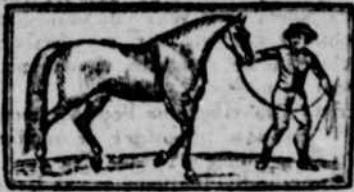
QUELQUE Bales de Toile à Voile forte, par CHRISTIE, BAIRD & Co. Rue La Montagne, Québec, 23 March.

FOR SALE,

MACARONI and Vermicelli, most excellent for soupe, by

JAMES REID.

TO IMPROVE THE BREED OF HORSES, IN
THE VICINITY OF QUEBEC.



THE Subscriber has taken great pains to procure a suitable stud Horse, called the *Young Sweep Stakes*; which will stand at his stable (near St. John Gate) this season, for the small sum of ten shillings per leap.

The *Young Sweep Stakes* is a seven-eighth blooded horse, sired by an imported horse, called the *Old Sweep Stakes*, his dam a three fourth blooded mare, from Long Island, his colour a dark bay, he is rising fifteen hands high, remarkably well proportioned; and for beauty, strength, and speed, will vie, perhaps, with any horse ever raised in America.

The subscriber has, at present, a number of elegant horses, fit for the saddle or harness; among which there is a pair of mares sired by *Bajazet*, an imported horse; and a third sired by a full blooded horse, called *Bull Rock*; and another, sired by the *Young Sweep Stakes*; with a number of other valuable horses, all which will be sold as cheap as possibly can be afforded, as the subscriber is anxious to improve the breed of horses in this country.

JOSIAH STILES.

Quebec, 17th March, 1810.

A VENDRE,

UNE quantité de macaroni et vermicelli très bons pour la soupe.

JAMES REID.

Quebec, 17 Mars, 1810.

WANTED,

FOR a Shop, a young Man, who understands french, can write and keep accounts, in English.—Apply to Dr. La Terriere, Notre Dame Street, Lower Town.

Quebec, 12th March, 1810.

TO BE LET, and possession given immediately.

A LARGE GARDEN, situated in St. Anne Street. For particulars apply to

WEBB ROBINSON.

Quebec, 17th March, 1810.

ON SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

30 Boxes No. 1, Tin Plates,

10 do. 1 x do.

10 do. D x

40 Boxes Plate Iron,

39 Bundles (L) Blister Steel,

10 Fagots T. Crowley Mellington Steel.

A few Bales Sail Canvas.

PATTERSON & Co.

Custom House Buildings,

Quebec, 29th Nov 1809.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, AT ST ROCKS.

Soap and Candles.

THOMAS WEBSTER

Quebec, 7th Dec. 1809.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

5 Pipes good Port Wine,
5 do. old London P. Madeira,
1 Pipe, 1 Hhd. and 1 Qr. Cask L. M. Madeira,

11 Pipes good Fayal Wine,

40 Chests Hyson Skin Tea, 16

100 Sides Leather,

2 Casks Seal and 3 Cod fish Oil,

300 Cwt. Cod fish, caught this year,

15 Puncheons Rum,

1 Few Hogheads Spanish Wine,

1 White and Green boiling Pease,

70 Bbls. fine Flour,

1 Flax-seed and Liverpool Salt

PETER BREHAUT & Co.

Quebec, Dec. 11, 1809.

AN excellent *PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS* having been entrusted to the Subscriber, by the patronage of the GOVERNOR of this Province, he takes this early opportunity of informing the public, that he will deliver a course of LECTURES ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, to commence with the first Monday in January next.—Those young Gentlemen who are desirous of obtaining a knowledge of this, the most agreeable and interesting of all the Sciences, will, it is hoped, avail themselves of this opportunity.

The Subscriber also gives notice that he is now enabled to admit a greater number of Pupils into his School than formerly, as he has engaged two Ushers to assist him; one of whom teaches the French language with correctness.

JOHN STRACHAN.

CORNWALL, Upper Canada, Sept. 11, 1809

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—

4 Pipes excellent Port Wine,

20 Pipes Teneriffe do.

50 Tierces Rice,

13 Hogheads Leaf Tobacco,

2 Tons Copper in bolts,

9 Chests Singlo Tea,

1700 Bushels prime Wheat,

110 do. Pease,

50 M. feet of square Pine Timber,

20 M. feet of do. Oak,

15 M. feet of second quality do.

A few Cords of Lathwood,

One 7 inch patent Cablet,

A few coils Cordage,

40 Bols bleached Canvas,

And a few chaldrons of Coals.

JOHN MURE & Co.

Quebec, 8th Dec 1809.

FOR SALE,

A GOOD toned second hand PIANO

FORTE—Apply to the Editor.

Quebec, 12th March, 1813.

LOST,

ON Monday evening, between St. John and St. Ursule Streets, a gilt metal hunting WATCH, *Hanna & Son*, maker. Any person who will bring it to this Office, shall receive a reward of EIGHT DOLLARS.

Quebec, March 14, 1810.

JOS. FLOWER & NICHOLAS NEWBERRY

HAVE FOR SALE.—

A few Pieces real Rotterdam Geneva of prime quality, of last year's importation,

Port and Madeira Wines,

French Brandy,

Jamaica Spirits,

Vinegar, superfine Mustard and Pickles,

Double refined Sugar,

Paints of various colours,

Anchors from 2 to 19 cwt.

Cordage of various sizes,

Assorted Bar Iron,

Sheet and Plate do.

Deck, and from 6 to 20d. Nails,

Canada Scythes,

Plow and Timber Chains with Staples,

Crow Bars,

Crown Glass, 9½ by 8½ and 8½ by 7½.

Quebec, 26th June, 1809.

JUST arrived and will be Sold at Thomine's

Shop, a large assortment of Confectionary,

consisting of Preserved Cherries, Jellies, Raisin

berry Jam, Clear Cake &c. The above are

well worth the attention of the Public, as they

will find them of a much superior flavor and

cheaper than they can possibly be made in this

country.

Quebec, 10th. June, 1809.

TO MERCHANTS AND TRADERS.

THE extensive and valuable WATER LOT,

of about 270 feet in front, situate under

Cape Diamond, between Mr. Irvine's and

late Mr. Lester's wharfs, is for sale or to let,

upon a building lease, similar to Mr. Young's

for building the Queen's wharf; also the

other Ship-Building Lots, &c. as advertised

in the last Mercury.—Enquire of Mr. AN-

THORNS, at Three Rivers.

Quebec, 15th Nov 1809.

A VENDRE PAR LES SOUSSIGNES,

20 Boîtes de Fer blanc No 1,

10 do. do do 1 x

10 do. do do D x

40 Boîtes de fer en feuilles,

39 Paquets d'acier (1.)

10 Fagots d'acier de T. Crowley Mel-

lignon et quelque Balles de toile a voiles.

PATTERSON & Co.

Quebec, 29e Novembre, 1809.

FOR SALE,

ON reasonable terms, by the Subscriber,

No. 7, St. Peter street, for ready money,

short creditor Bills of Exchange—

25 Puncheons strong and high flavoured Ja-

maica SPIRITS,

10 Chests Hyson Skin TEA, of a superior

quality,

LOAF SUGAR in small lots for families,

LIVERPOOL SALT,

A few Bottles LIQUEURS, 2 Japanned

Dressing Boxes and a Tea Service of China.

JOHN JONES.

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