

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRELIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. iv. 5.

VOLUME VII.]

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1811.

[NUMBER 14.]

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

THE ACADEMY will be removed, on the 1st of May, to St. John's street, near the Gen. Wolfe, where the subscriber, with proper assistants, will teach in both languages, after the most easy, concise, pleasant, but scientific methods: Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, in their whole extent; Book-keeping, Geometry, Trigonometry and Logarithms, with their respective applications to the mensuration of all sorts of bodies; Geography, the Globes, Gauging, Surveying, Navigation, Tactics, Architecture, &c. as also Rhetoric, Logic, Chronology, and History; the English, French, Italian, Latin and Greek Languages.

Separate Tuition for young Ladies, under the constant inspection of Mrs. Tanswell, where French will be always spoken. N. B. Evening Lectures in the winter, from 6 to 9; and Morning Lectures in summer from 6 to 8.

He humbly hopes that 14 years study in the Universities in Europe, 6 years professorship in London, 4 years in Halifax, and 32 years under His Majesty's special commission in Quebec, will render every comment unnecessary.

JAS. TANSWELL.

Quebec, 25th March, 1811.

FOR SALE.

AT the subscriber's store, No. 1, St. Joseph street, where he flatters himself that he will be able to keep a constant supply of the following articles, manufactured at the CANADA TANNERY, viz.

- 1100 sides black Harness Leather,
- 150 sides brown do. do.
- 500 sides black Rein do.
- 414 sides Sool do. do.
- 174 sides brown Skirting do.
- 160 sides brown and black Bridle do.
- 100 sides Leather suitable for ship-Rigging of a superior quality,
- 30 hides Roof-Leather for carriage tops,
- 200 sides Mogozin Leather,
- 800 sides wax upper do.
- 1500 wax Calf Skins,
- 600 black grain do.
- 1100 brown sheep do. do.
- 200 black do. do.
- 78 Deer skins,
- 25 pair best wax Boot legs with turn down tops,
- 150 pair wax Boot legs,
- 67 pair Cordovan do.
- 50 Barrels of Prime American Beef.

The above articles will be sold cheap, for cash or approved credit—those who will please to favor him with their orders may rely upon having them executed on the shortest notice.

SANDFORD HOYT.

Quebec, Dec. 31, 1810.

THE subscriber having leased Warren's Cove, hereby gives notice to all those who may have Lumber of any description in the said Cove, that whatever may remain after the tenth day of May next, will be subject to the same Ground Rent, as has been heretofore charged by the late Lessee.

ROBERT RITCHIE.

February 11, 1811.

REGULATIONS OF POLICE RELATING TO CARTAGE.

(In both languages) FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE.

AT the stores of JOHN MURE & Co.—

- 3 Pipes Port,
- 4 do. L. P. } Wine,
- 5 Hhds. do. } Tenerife
- 15 Tons flat and square Bar Iron,
- 100 Boxes Tin,
- 50 do. Window glass, 7x9—8½x7½ and 7½x6½
- Copper, in rods for shipbuilding,
- A few casks of Allum,
- 4 M. Bushels Lisbon Salt,
- 20 Chests of Single Tea of the best quality imported in the Magdalen, capt. Beatson, at the low price of 4s. per lb.
- 10 M. second quality 12-foot Deals,
- 3 do. ½ inch 12-foot Boards,
- 5 do. feet of Oak Culls, 1200 Handspikes,
- 600 Prs. Ash Oars,
- 25 M. feet of square Pine, and 60 M. standard Staves.

Quebec, 1st April, 1811.

THE Subscriber having obtained a Commission as Culler & Measurer of Timber, masts, Spars &c. (& being free from other engagements at this time) offers his services to Gentlemen in the Lumber business, and he will take charge of Landing & Shipping of Timber &c. from any place within the Port of Quebec—He is in possession of a Convenient Cove near Mr. Oviatt's, together with the needful Horses, &c. where he will take charge of Timber & Staves, and see them shipped off at less expence than can be done on the North Side.

Orders in writing left at the Office of Mr. John Munro, in the Lower Town, will be attended to.

JAMES PATERSON.

Quebec, the 25th June, 1810.

THE business carried on, No. 2, St. Joseph street, by E. HETHERINGTON, will be continued at his house, No. 10, *Cabotage*, where all orders for him will be thankfully received, and executed as quick as possible.

25th February, 1811.

A LOUER.

ET la possession donnée immédiatement, ou au premier de Mai prochain. Cette maison neuve bien bâtie et commode, située près du Château, et vis-à-vis de l'Hotel de l'Union. Elle est convenable pour une famille honnête, ayant une remise, étables, et autres dépendances, aussi une cave dans laquelle il y a un puit de très bonne eau.

Si on désire voir la maison, ou en avoir de plus amples informations, il faut s'adresser à

MARGARET BLACK.

Quebec, 28 Février, 1811.

FOR SALE.

BY the Subscribers—a complete equipment of Armory and Stores for 2 Letter of Mark.

ANTY. ATKINSON & Co.

Dec 17 1810.

FOR SALE.

TEN Pipes very fine old PORT, L. P. Madeira, in pipes, hhd's. and gr. casks, and a few excellent Gloster CHERRIES.

FRANCIS MULLANY.

Quebec Dec. 10, 1810.

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC STAGE.

THE public are hereby notified, that there is a Line of Stages erected, to run from Quebec to Montreal, to commence on the twenty-first day of the present month, and will be regularly kept up by the subscribers, proprietors of the said Line.

TO RUN AS FOLLOWS:

With covered carriages, good horses, and careful drivers, will convey the passengers from Quebec to Montreal and from Montreal to Quebec in two days—not being later than eight o'clock at night on the road, (accidents excepted). To start from Quebec and Montreal at four o'clock in the morning on Mondays and Thursdays, meet at Cape Madelaine, or Three Rivers, the same day; part from Three Rivers or Cape Madelaine at four o'clock in the morning on Tuesdays and Fridays, arrive at Quebec and Montreal the same days.

The proprietors have taken pains to establish regular stages for the accommodation of the passengers, where they may breakfast, dine, sup and lodge; and will have allowed one half hour of time at each meal.

Those who wish to have seats in the said Stage will please to call at Josiah Stiles, & Co. Quebec, Thomas Peck, Montreal—Pierre Bureau, Ste. Anne, or Simeon Dewey, Three Rivers; at which places they may be particularly informed as to the fare of the Stage.

JOSIAH STILES,
THOMAS PECK,
PIERRE BUREAU,
SIMEON DEWEY.

Three Rivers, Jan. 10, 1811.

FOR SALE.

AT Mr. B. P. WAGNER's, No. 21, St. Peter Street, Lower Town,

- Herefordshire Cider, } in Hampers.
- Bristol Ale and Porter }
- Faints of different colours,
- Swedes and British Iron,
- Brown Stoneware, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO a few barrels American Mess and Prime Pork.

Quebec, 24th December, 1810.

FOR SALE, for Cash or approved Credit.

- 75 Kegs American Butter,
- 26 Barrels prime Pork,
- 1 Chest Bohem Tea,
- 4 Pipes and 1 Hhd. Madeira Wine,
- 382 Kegs White, Yellow, and Black Paint,
- 6 Tons Whiting,
- About 2 Tons of Blistered Steel,
- 20 Chaldrons of excellent Coals,
- 15 Cwt. old Cordage,
- 100 Deck Planks 40 feet 3 inches,
- 3 Bales Supf. and 12 do. coarse Woollens,
- 2 Cases of Hosiery,
- 1 Box Cotton Lard.

BENN, HEATH & Co.

Quebec, February 25th, 1811.

TO BE LET, for a term of two years, and possession given on the 1st May next,—

HOLLAND HOUSE and Garden, on the St. Foy road, about two miles from town, well known as a pleasant summer residence. Enquire of the subscriber, Lower Town market place.

C. SMITH.

Quebec, March 18, 1811.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

District of } COURT OF KING'S BENCH.
Quebec. } CRIM. JURISDICTION.

March 26, 1811.

REX V. JOHN OLIVER MANN.—Indicted for stealing in the dwelling house of J. L. Marette, on the 12th of December, 1810 two half Joes, value £3 12s. sterling, one double Louis d'or, value £2 sterling, and thirty other gold pieces, current in the Province of Lower Canada, value £38 sterling, the property of John Whitfield and John Coates.

PETIT JURY.

Pierre Moisan,	Jean Provençal,
Frs. Dessain,	Joseph Giroux,
Alexis Cloutier,	François Belanger,
Louis Carrier,	Augustin Toupin,
Joseph Morin,	Jean Baptiste Lafleur,
Joseph Roussin,	Augustin Turcot.

MR. BOWEN for the Crown.

MR. VANFELSON for the prisoner.

Witnesses for the Crown.

John Coates.—I am a merchant, in partnership with John Whitfield—our counting-house is in the house of J. L. Marette—we usually kept money there, and we had a sum of money there on the 12th of last December—I have known the prisoner two or three years, and he was employed by me last summer. He is a culler of timber. The prisoner is not in easy circumstances, but works for his livelihood—he was three or four times last summer, at our counting-house—I sometimes lent him money, when none was due to him.—In the month of December last I received two letters from the prisoner, one dated the 7th, the other the 10th of the month—the two letters were produced by Mr. Bowen, and sworn to by the witness—I believe I received the letter dated the 10th on the day of the date—I desired the bearer to tell Mann to come to me himself next day, as I had some work for him, and would lend him the money. The prisoner came next day, and informed him what work I had for him to do, and told him to come next day (the 12th) with his account and I would give him the money—the prisoner came at eleven or half past eleven o'clock on the 12th, when I told him I had no gold then weighed, but if he would return at four o'clock I would give him the money; and I gave some gold to my clerk to weigh, in the presence of the prisoner. Among the pieces of gold I delivered to my clerk, there were two half Joes and a double Louis d'or—there were thirty-four or thirty-five pieces in the whole; the value of which was about £38 sterling—(two half Joes and a double Louis d'or produced by J. F. Perrault, junr. and the witness swore positively to one of the half Joes as being among the gold weighed by his clerk)—I know the mark put upon it by my clerk, it being a zero, and I said to him, at the time, that he had marked it wrong. I can also swear positively to the marks on the other half Joe and double Louis d'or being the cyphers of my clerk, (Hugh Stevenson) who is now at Montreal. This was between eleven and twelve o'clock; I then left the counting-house, and the prisoner went out with me—I went to the Queen's wharf for a few minutes to look at the ice, and then went to the Upper Town—I left the prisoner in St. Peter street. I came back to my counting-house about two o'clock—on entering Mr. Marette's door, I perceived the door of my office open, the desk of my clerk broken open, and all the papers in confusion, and the money that had been weighed gone. About ten minutes after, the clerk (Stevenson) came in—he was much astonished when I told him the money had been taken away. I did not give any money, that day, to the prisoner. I went to the prisoner's lodgings

between five and six o'clock in the evening, to ask why he had not come for his money as he had appointed to do, and asked him if he had made out his account? The prisoner said no, and was much confused, he promised to make it out for the next day. I had heard, I do not recollect where, that the prisoner had bought a mare, and was going to Montreal. On Friday, the 13th of Dec. I again went to the prisoner's lodgings, and accused him of the theft, he appeared much confused, and desired me to search his house; saying that he had only three or four dollars; I did search and found no more—I asked him if he had not bought a mare and carriage? He said yes. I had taken a constable with me, who told the prisoner it would be better for him to confess the truth (in answer to a question from the Court, whether any threats or promises had been made use of by the constable.) I asked the prisoner where he had got money to purchase the mare and carriage? He answered that he was not obliged to tell me where he got his money—I then asked the prisoner of whom he bought the mare? He said of one Routier, at St. Foy's—I took a pen to write down the name, saying I should enquire if he had paid for the mare in gold. The prisoner then said it was not from a person of the name of Routier, but from one Jean Bilodeau, at St. Roc, that he had bought the mare; I enquired where Bilodeau lived, when the prisoner gave me a wrong direction—I suspected he was deceiving me, and therefore got the prisoner to go with me, when I found my suspicions verified, the house of Bilodeau being much nearer to the prisoner's lodgings than he had described it to be. When we got to Bilodeau's I went in, and the prisoner remained at the door with the constable, Cramer. Bilodeau's wife was there, but Bilodeau was not at home—I asked her if the prisoner had bought a mare from her husband? She said yes. I asked her to shew me the money he had paid for the mare, saying if her husband had been paid with the stolen money, I would be responsible that the mare should be returned to him—she then produced part of the money, among which was the first half Joe sworn to by me, marked with a zero, and the double Louis d'or—she also produced the bordereau of the money paid for the mare. Accompanied by the constable, I then went to the Office of Police, and delivered the three pieces of gold to Mr. Perrault, junr.—Mad. Bilodeau said her husband had paid (or changed) part of the gold he had received to Joseph Fournier. I went to Fournier's, who shewed me the third piece, (i.e. the second half Joe)—I paid Fournier the value of the piece and obtained it from him.

Cross examined by Mr. Vanfelson.—The prisoner earns, in the summer, 12s 6d. per day—he is married, but has no children—I have employed the prisoner, in his capacity of culler, and always found him correct. I had a search warrant when I went the second time to the prisoner's house—the prisoner made no resistance—I have seen the prisoner write, but do not think I have ever seen him sign his name—my clerk (Stevenson) never marked gold for me before nor since.

James Lempiere Marette.—I am proprietor of the house in which Messrs. Whitfield & Coates have their counting house, and I dwell and sleep therein.

Jos. F. X. Perrault, junr.—I was at the Office of the Peace on the 10th December last, when the three pieces of gold, produced, were delivered to me by Mr. Coates, they have remained locked up in my custody ever since.

Louis Clesse.—I am a Baker; I know the prisoner—I met him on the Lower Town hill, on the 12th December, about one or two o'clock P.M.—the prisoner told me he had bought a mare of Jean Bilodeau—at the same time he shewed me many pieces of gold in his hand—I asked him where he had got that money? he said from a bourgeois, in

the Lower Town, for whom he had done work.
Joseph Fournier, junr.—I know Jean Bilodeau—At the request of the prisoner, I weighed a piece of gold for Bilodeau, to close a transaction between Bilodeau and the prisoner.—I weighed several pieces of gold for them; among them, an half Joe, marked 23 grains over weight, when it was, in fact, 23 grains under weight (one of the half Joes already produced shewn to the witness)—I weighed a piece exactly so marked, but cannot swear that the one produced is that piece—(Mr. Hale's Scales sent to me and the piece answered the description exactly, i.e. was marked 23 over weight and was 23 under weight.)

Joseph Fournier, senr.—I know Bilodeau, who is a Baker, and lives in St. Roc, he is my son-in-law,—on the 14th December I changed a half Joe marked 23 over, but really 22 under, for my son-in-law—Mr. Coates called on me and received the half Joe from me, paying me the value of it—I had put the half Joe apart in my Commode.

Jean Bilodeau.—I am a baker, and live in St. Roc, five or six doors from the prisoner—I had a mare in December last—the prisoner came to me and said that when he got money he would purchase the mare.—The prisoner bought the mare for 25 dollars on the 12th December, about two or three o'clock, and paid me in gold, which was weighed by Jos. Fournier fil.—I recollect that two half Joes and one double Louis d'or were among the pieces of gold—the half Joe marked 23 grains over being shewn to the witness, he said he could not swear to it, but it resembled the one he had received from the prisoner very much—I sold to the prisoner, the same day, a Carriage and harness, for 12 dollars.

Doctor Painchaud swore to the wife of the last witness, who had been suborned as an evidence for the crown, being unable to attend, from sickness; and that she was in momentary expectation of being brought to bed.

William Hodge, merchant.—I was in Whitfield & Coates's counting house on the 12th December, and saw their clerk weighing gold, and perceived the clerk did not understand weighing gold.—This witness proved the error, as to the 23 grains in evidence before.

Cross examined.—I do not recollect seeing the prisoner in the counting house while the clerk was weighing the gold—I think if he had been there I must have seen him.

[Prosecution closed on the part of the Crown.]

PRISONER'S DEFENCE.

Joseph Gauvreau.—I have known the prisoner two years—I considered him a young man of good character.

William Morrison, of the King's works.—I knew the prisoner—I believe I paid the prisoner, in June last, £12 10s.—**Cross examined.**—I believe the greater part of that sum was paid in silver.

J. B. Allard.—I have known the prisoner one year, during which time I considered him an honest man. I remember that, between the 20th and 24th of August last, the prisoner gave me some pieces of gold to lay by for him to pass his winter.—**Cross examined.**—Does not know how many or what pieces they were.

J. B. Boull.—The prisoner sold, about the 1st of November last, to this witness, a horse for 25 dollars in silver.

John Robert Percy.—I remember giving the prisoner, in September last, change for a Double Louis and I think for another piece.

[Defence closed.]

The Chief Justice summed up the evidence to the Petit Jury, making many pertinent observations on the facts deposed to by the witnesses—Humanely expressing doubts as to the sufficiency of the proof to warrant a Capital conviction; but from the whole tenor of his charge, appearing to

consider the evidence amply sufficient to support a conviction for *Grand Larceny*.
The Jury retired, and in sixteen minutes returned into Court, and brought in a verdict of "*Not Guilty*."

From a late Halifax paper.

TO THE PUBLIC.

The Inhabitants of the Province in general, and the Commercial part in particular, have, for a considerable time past, laboured under great inconvenience from the want of a sufficient CIRCULATING MEDIUM to enable them to carry on their Agriculture, Fisheries and Commerce, to advantage; and which is more peculiarly felt at the present period. — The vicinity to the United States affords opportunities of conveying thither the circulating specie, where the Exchange between Great Britain and that Country has commonly been and now continues to be greatly in favour of the latter. — The inhabitants being widely scattered in the Province, and Silver, the principal Coin in Circulation, being transported with considerable risk and expence from the Town to the Country, and from one part of the Province to another, occasions a great part of the Commerce to be carried on by Barter, and the Farmers and Fishermen are obliged to exchange the produce of their labour for commodities, whereby they suffer loss, and which tends to depress rather than stimulate their industry. A number of respectable persons in Town, Merchants and others, are of opinion that the establishment of a Provincial Bank, under Legislative authority, upon principles which would afford ample security for an upright and prudent administration of its concerns, would greatly tend to remove the present inconveniences, would be a measure of public utility as well as private advantage; conduce to the regular discharge of Debts, and tend to promote trade and industry throughout the province; augment the stock of labour, and increase the value of landed property, by affording the means of accomplishing a prompt and ready sale, and also of rendering the necessity of selling less frequent; and the subject having been referred by them to the Committee of Trade of this Town, upon mature consideration, the Committee are of opinion that application should be made to the Legislature at the ensuing session, for an Act to incorporate such persons as may chuse to become Subscribers to a Bank in Nova-Scotia, under such Rules and Regulations as may be deemed fit and necessary, and which will be submitted to the Legislature for deliberation.

It is proposed that the Capital Stock of the Bank should be FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS currency, to be divided into five hundred Shares of One Hundred Pounds each. — That if so many as five hundred persons should appear to be solicitous to become Subscribers, each person should possess one Share; but if at the time of closing the Subscription, a lesser number should appear, the surplus shares shall be equitably divided among those persons who may be desirous of holding more than One Share.

And as the establishment of a Bank under Legislative Authority, is considered with a view to the public general convenience and advantage,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That a Subscription Book is opened at the Office of Mr. HENRY YEOMANS, Insurance Broker, where Subscriptions will be received from such Persons in the Town and Country who may be inclined to become Proprietors of the Bank — and that said Subscription Book will continue open until twelve o'clock on Thursday the seventh day of March next, when the Persons who shall then appear to

have subscribed, will be considered as the only and exclusive persons to be entitled to an interest in the Bank.

WILLIAM SABATHIER,
ANDREW BELCHER,
JOHN BLACK,
JAMES FRASER,
GEORGE GRASSIE,
CHARLES R. PRESCOTT,
JOHN PRYOR,

Committee of Trade.

Halifax, 15th February, 1911.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, January 15.

Opening the Session of Parliament.

The Lord Chancellor briefly stated, that as for certain causes, his Majesty could not be present, for the purpose of opening the Session of Parliament, a Commission under the Great Seal had been issued for that purpose. He therefore had, in the first instance, to move, that the House do adjourn, during pleasure, to afford their Lordships an opportunity to robe. Accordingly the proceeding took place.

On the resuming of the House, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Lord President (Earl Camden,) the Lord Privy Seal (Earl of Westmoreland,) and the Master of the Horse (Duke of Montrose,) took their seats on the Woolsack, as Commissioners for declaring the causes of the opening of the Session of Parliament, under the authority of the above-mentioned Commission. Their Lordships, as well as most of the Peers present, were in their robes of state.

Mr. Quarme, acting Usher of the Black Rod, was then dispatched to desire the attendance of the Commons, in order to hear the Commission read for the opening of Parliament accordingly. Shortly after, a very considerable number of Members appeared at the bar, with the Speaker at their head: when the Lord Chancellor, as organ of the Commissioners, addressed the Assembly as follows:—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Foremuch as his Majesty, for certain reasons and causes, cannot be present here this day in his Royal Person in order to open and hold this Parliament, a Commission has been issued under the Great Seal for that purpose, authorising certain Lords therein named to act as Commissioners, to declare and signify the causes of opening and holding this Parliament in his Majesty's name and behalf, which Commission you will now hear read."

The Commission being read,

The Lord Chancellor again addressed the Assembly—

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"Acting by virtue, and under the authority given to us and the other Lords in his Majesty's Commission now read, amongst other things, we are authorised to notify and declare the reasons and causes for opening and holding the Session of Parliament; and we have only in the present instance to discharge our duty, by calling your earnest and immediate attention to the afflicting circumstance of his Majesty's present indisposition; in order that you may provide as far as may be possible, for the care and preservation of the sacred person of his Majesty, for the due maintenance of his Royal dignity, and for the personal exercise of his Royal authority, in such a manner, and to such extent, as the exigencies of the case may appear to require."

The Commons then withdrew from the Bar, and returned to their own House.

VERY GALLANT ACTION.

LONDON, Jan. 17.—A more gallant action than that recorded in the following letter has not been fought by a merchant ship against the enemy's privateers this war nor in any preceding one. The Lords of the Admiralty have, in consequence, been pleased to express to the committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, their lordships' satisfaction at the gallantry exhibited on this occasion, and their intention to grant to each of the crew of the *Cumberland*, as a mark of their lordships' favor, a protection from the impress for the space of three years.

"DEAL, Jan. 16.

"Sunday night the ship *Cumberland*, Barrett, master, arrived in the Downs from Quebec, under a jury foremast and bowprit, having pitched her bowsprit and foremast away in a heavy gale of wind off the Banks of Newfoundland. From seven till eight o'clock on Sunday morning, she was attacked by four French privateer luggers, between Dover and Folkestone, the first of which hailed to know if he wanted a pilot: Capt. B. having suspicion of her, replied in the negative; immediately after another privateer ordered him to lay back his mainyard, and the whole of them commenced a fire of musketry, and two of them ran alongside and boarded the *Cumberland*, previous to which the captain had ordered all the ship's crew into the cabin; they being armed with their boarding pikes; as soon as about twenty men came on board, the captain ordered the ship to be cheered off from the privateers, leaving the Frenchmen no good retreat, and on the ship being boarded, the privateers ceased firing: in the mean time the ship's company rushed forward and cleared the deck; the greatest part of the boarders being killed, and the remainder jumped overboard. Immediately after another came alongside, and told the captain they would give no quarter; on hearing this the ship's company cheered them, and they were boarded and cleared in like manner. This was repeated three times afterwards with the like success on the part of the ship's crew, and their making three prisoners, two of whom were wounded, and one has since died of his wounds. Immediately after this Capt. Barrett discharged three of his cannonades, loaded with round and canister shot: the first was seen to carry away the mainmast of one of the privateers, and the second carried away the bowsprit of another, and it was supposed destroyed many of the men, as they were heard to cry out, and the shot were heard to strike the vessel. They then made off, and the *Cumberland* proceeded for the Downs. We are sorry to say, Mr. Coward, chief mate, is wounded in the shoulder, and that one man on board the *Cumberland* has died of his wounds. The loss on the part of the enemy is supposed to be nearly 60. Capt. B. killed three himself, one of whom he was obliged to put his foot on to extricate his pike.

"This is supposed to be the most gallant defence made by any merchant ship during the war; as her crew consisted of 26 men, and those of the privateers, according to the prisoners' statement, to 270 men."

The *Cumberland* was built by Mr. Munro, of Montreal, three years ago, and has been a regular trader, as a masted ship, between Quebec and London since that time.

LONDON, JAN. 14.

The Ann packet, from Cadiz, has brought an account of a detachment of English seamen and marines having made an attack upon the two forts of St. Peter, which commanded the watering places, which they carried in the most gallant manner, without loss, one serjeant of marines only was wounded.

Our fleet was left all well off Toulon on the 30th of November.

Yesterday at three o'clock his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales honoured Lord Holland with

a visit at his house in Pall Mall (he being confined by the gout), and remained in conference with his Lordship, for nearly two hours.

Lord Holland was also visited in the course of the day by Lord Dundas, Lord Lauderdale, Lord Levison Gower, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Tierney, Gen. Fitzpatrick, &c.

JANUARY 15.

Letters from St. Petersburg of the 13th ult. state, that the Emperor Alexander has complied with the demand of the French government, to furnish a certain number of Russian seamen to man French ships of war. We are still, however loath to credit this monstrous tale of Russia's dishonour.

JANUARY 16.

The Heligoland Mail, which arrived yesterday, brought letters from Hamburg to the 5th inst. The French flag, as we anticipated, was displayed in that city on the 1st instant, when its formal annexation to France took place.—The Senate, however, continued to discharge their functions; but it was understood, that their authority would cease as soon as the new government was organized. Devoust, it was expected, would be appointed Lieutenant or Governor-General of the Hanse towns and districts thereunto appertaining.

Considerable jealousy exists between the four parties at present candidates for the Princes' favour, namely the Princes' friends, having Lord Moira at their head, the Foxites, having Lord Holland at their head, the Grenvillites, having Lord Grenville at their head, and the Burdettites, having Sir Francis at their head. The latter do not look for immediate employment in office, but at the nature of the measures they expect we guess from the language of their organ, Cobbert, of the 9th inst. They first hold themselves up as certain of favour independently of any leading political party. Between the second and third it is that a jealousy and suspicion exists, though a smooth exterior is preserved. Lord Grenville looks to be Prime Minister:—Lord Grey leans towards him, and so do most of the great Whig families, as they call themselves. The Prince, it is said, proposes making Lord Holland his Prime Minister, as the most proper for carrying into effect Mr. Fox's principles. Mr. Whitbread, Lord Lauderdale, and a great part of the Foxites, rally round Lord Holland's standard. Lord Grenville is the chief of the aristocratic and Lord Holland of the democratic Foxites. There was much meaning in the paragraphs, the one about six days ago announcing in the Morning Chronicle, that Lord Grenville had had an audience of three hours of the Prince, who had consulted him on the kingdom; the other on Monday, saying the Prince had called on Lord Holland at his house, where he remained consulting his Lordship two hours. The Grenvillites were desirous it should appear the Prince was already consulting his Lordship as the intended Premier; while the Prince, it is supposed, was equally desirous of discountenancing such an opinion, and of shewing that Lord Holland is the man to whom he looks as his Minister. Whether these feelings of jealousy may lead to a rupture, or subside for a mutual advantage to both sides, it is difficult to foresee; but we believe that whatever office Lord Grenville may hold in any new Ministry, Lord Holland will be the Premier. In consequence of his dawning greatness, and at the Prince's desire, his Lordship has taken a house in Pall Mall, to be nearer his Royal Highness, and on a spot central for the convenience of the Members of Parliament, &c.

JANUARY 17.

We have received Paris papers to the 8th. They are not of much importance. The *Moniteur* mentions in a prominent manner the arrival of an Aid de Camp of the Emperor of Russia with letters to Bonaparte, who conversed with him for more than an hour.—We suppose the letters and this interview are announced in this marked way, in order to con-

tradict reports stated to be very prevalent at Augsburg, of a war being on the point of breaking out between France and Russia.

We have received a copy of the Regency Bill. Except in those points which are known to our readers, it differs little from the Regency Bill of 1782. In the latter bill the Queen had the power to nominate or remove the great Officers of his Majesty's House hold.—In the present Bill she is not to have that power.—The office of Lord Chamberlain, now vacant, is not to be filled up during the continuance of the Act, but the duties are to be performed by the Vice Chamberlain. Some surprise has been expressed at the clause restraining the Regent from granting Peerages, which restrains the Regent from granting "any rank, title or dignity of the Peerage, by Letters Patent, Writ of Summons, or any other manner whatever, or to summon any person to the House of Lords by any title to which such person shall be Heir Apparent, or to determine the Abeyance Rank, Title, or Dignity of Peerage, which now is or hereafter shall be in abeyance, in favor of any of the Coheirs thereof, by Writ or summons or otherwise." The clause is taken almost verbatim from the Regency Bill of 1789.

By the construction strangely put upon this clause, calling up Heirs Apparent, is construed to mean calling up eldest Sons after their father's death.—There are two ways of creating Peers; one by Patent, the usual way; the other by writ of summons; this last mode is usual in calling up to the House of Peers during their father's life time, the Heirs Apparent of Peers.

Thus the Marquisses of Douglas, Huntley and Blandford, and Lord St. Asaph, and many others have been created Peers in this way, and now sit in the house with their father.

This way of making Peers is of the most extensive effects, as it confers a Barony in fee, or in others words, a peerage to the Peer and his heirs general; whereas a creation by patent only continues the peerage to the special heir in the patent mentioned.

This clause is to restrict the Regent from granting any peerage by patent, or from summoning to the House of Peers the eldest sons of Peers during the life time of their father.

Upwards of 600 sail of Ships have arrived this year at Quebec for timber, and the exertions which are making to give effect to the same, by the erection of steam-engines, &c. cannot fail to render it more advantageous to G. Britain, as it will supersede, in a great measure, the importations from Norway or the Baltic.

The Morning Chronicle of Monday, says—"Every thing tends to shew the propriety of yielding to what is known to have been the expressed hope of his Majesty after his last illness—that if ever it should be the divine will to afflict him in the same way again, a provision might be made to prevent the necessity of his coming back to business until he should be perfectly recovered."—This is precisely the language held by some persons who were in the King's confidence, though lately in that of the Prince, to influence Members of Parliament to desert the Ministry, saying such a course would oblige the King. Of such conduct it would be indecorous to speak in adequate terms of censure, considering the high rank of the person alluded to.—But we may remark it is extraordinary, if such were the King's sentiments, that he did not take some steps himself to provide for the emergency; nay, that on the contrary, he has clung to the full exercise of the regal power even down to the last day of his capacity, never calling in aid to sign Commissions, or to ease him of any of the laborious parts of his office.—He has not shewn a disposition to relinquish any part of the regal office, much less to give it up altogether, as those who wish to deprive him of it insinuate.

Among the other evils we are led to dread in the event of a change of Ministry, is the abandonment

of our Allies in Spain and Portugal, from a unanimous feeling the opposition possess, of the inability of resisting Bonaparte.—The Morning Chronicle is already laying ground for withdrawing Lord Wellington and his brave victorious army, which has gained us more glory & substantial advantage, which has checked the enemy more effectually even in his great efforts than any other British army has done since the accession of Bonaparte to supreme authority. That paper of Monday says, "we have to dread the waste of money in maintaining our army till spring, and we wish we could truly say that the expence could be borne for two months, without the most serious inconveniences." Lord Wellington has assured Ministers he could beat the French, but at an expence of 15,000 English lives, which Ministers truly said our resources could not afford.—If the state of our population be such that we cannot afford the loss of lives necessary to ensure victory, what must follow even from a successful battle, and what right have we to engage in such enterprises." Such was the language of the party Gazette on Monday last.—A refutation of the falsehoods, or an exposure of the malice, absurdity, and criminal dastardness of its reasoning, is within the compass of the understanding and knowledge of any man. We shall not therefore occupy space in the task; but it is of great importance to observe the spirit, the views of our Governors that are to be how eager they are to desert our best interests, and basely to submit their neck to the yoke of the enemy.

Yesterday, pursuant to notice, a meeting was held at Lloyd's Coffee House, of the Underwriters concerned in policies on Baltic ships. The Committee laid before the meeting the particulars disclosed to them in the course of their inquiry, when, according to this representation, it was stated, that for thirty ships in only one port of the Baltic, false papers of condemnation had been procured to establish the claims of the proprietors of the merchant against the assurees. What further was disclosed respecting the admission and sale of the cargo, we decline stating from motives of a public nature.

LONDON, January 18.

Marquis Wellesley, we are assured, has recently transmitted an official note to Mr. Pinkney, on the subject of our differences. In this note, "he complains of the American government having mixed the question of the orders in council with other topics, not necessarily connected with them, and which it will require considerable time to discuss. That these foreign matters have been artfully introduced into the point at issue, by the French government to embarrass the discussion;—but that there can be no argument nor reason for the U. States to take them up—and he, therefore, expresses a hope, that they will reduce the question at issue between the two countries, to the one point of the orders in council; declaring the readiness, in that case, of the British government to view the whole subject with the most favourable disposition towards the return of those amicable relations which would be advantageous to both countries."

Mr. Pinkney will return to the U. States in the Essex frigate, leaving a Charge d'Affaires here.

It is evident, America will not be content with the revocation of our orders in council; but insist on our surrender of our right of blockade. She appears very willing to allow to Bonaparte the right to govern his conquered dominions as he pleases, but to deny to us the right to make any laws on the ocean which we have conquered.

January 28.

Mr. Pinkney received dispatches on Saturday from his government containing the recent documents respecting the negotiations with the French court. We understand that no additional facts of public importance are through that channel communicated, and that the government of the United States was anxiously expecting the determination

of this country on the important subject of the orders in council.

The troops which are now embarking for Portugal, consist of the 2d foot, or Queen's, the 51st, 52d, 84th, 36th regiments, the 1st and 2d battalions of light brigade of the King's German Legion, Brigadier General Long succeeds General Fane—Brig. Gen. Burn, and Major General Baron Allen, go out with the troops.—There are besides embarking at Cork, the 6th, 20th, 30th and 76th regiments; at Plymouth, the 11th light dragoons; and at Portsmouth, a detachment of the first guards, a party of the royal waggon train, and detachments of the 39th and 92d regiments, military waggons, stores, &c.

January 27.

His Majesty goes on in a satisfactory manner.
NEW MINISTRY.

Four sections of the Prince of Wales' friends are organizing, viz. the Prince's old friends, under Lord Moira; the Foxites with Lord Holland at their head; the Grenvillites, having Lord Grenville at their head, and the Burdettites and mob, having Sir Francis and Cobbett at their head and tail. Many of these will be office-seekers. But it is decided, that Lord Holland is to be Prime Minister, and that the system of administration is to be on Mr. Fox's principles.

It is stated, that on the change of the ministry, measures will be taken for the abandonment of our allies the patriots of Spain and Portugal. We hope in God this event will never disgrace the reign of the patriotic Prince of Wales!

PLYMOUTH, January 14.

The brig *Unanimity* of Dartmouth, captured by a French privateer on her voyage from Lisbon to Cork, with fruit, is recaptured by the *Niemen* frigate, Sir M. Seymour, commander.

LONDON, January 23.

Tortosa, in Spain, we regret to state, has fallen to the French, after a siege of 13 days open trenches. Surrendered on the first day of the year, when a garrison of nine thousand five hundred men laid down their arms, and became prisoners of war.—The enemy, sensible of the value of this acquisition, lost no time in endeavouring to turn it to account. Marshal Macdonald immediately marched to invest Tarragona, which, we much fear, will shortly, if it has not already taken place, follow the fate of Tortosa.

PARIS, JAN. 25.

Colonel Count Czernitcheff, aid-de-camp to the Emperor of Russia arrived here yesterday. He had the honor of delivering to the Emperor, after the Council of State broke up, letters from the Emperor Alexander. His Majesty conversed with him upwards of an hour.

KONINGSBERG, Dec. 23.

There are 210 of the Baltic convoy in this port and Memel, under seizure and confiscation. Of these, 69 are in ballast, and 150 laden, whose cargoes one with another, may be estimated at 250,000 francs, amounting in the whole to thirty millions.

At Colberg, Scutari, and Swinemunde, vessels are detained to nearly the same value.—Here, then, is colonial produce, exported by the English, confiscated to the amount of sixty millions in the Prussian ports. It is confidently reported that this merchandise is given up to France in payment of the contributions due from our Count, exclusively of the English manufactures computed at a sixth, say ten millions, which are to be burned. The remainder will be sent to France by transit, to be sold and consumed in that empire.

So great was the imprudence and confidence of speculators, that they thought it necessary to insure only against capture and sea risk, and not against the very imminent dangers of confiscation. There are several merchants of the Hanse towns, of Königsberg, Switzerland, some at Aix-la-Chapelle, and

one at Lyons, who have committed their signatures and their fortunes in these culpable adventures, and prohibited speculations.

AMSTERDAM, Jan. 2.—Advices from Turkey state, that Constantinople had again been the scene of great distress and bloodshed. The Janissaries had demanded of the Grand Seignior to be restored to their former privileges; and on his refusal, they proceeded to hostilities, compelled the Sultan to fly on shipboard, plundered the Seraglio and set fire to the city. Troops from all quarters immediately assembled, and after a sanguinary contest, the insurgents were quelled, with the loss of 18,000 men, and tranquillity restored. The negotiations with Russia for peace, were in a favorable train.

LISBON, DEC. 30.

It is not a spy that has been taken, but an aid-de-camp of Massena's with dispatches; he was taken by the Portuguese near Almeida, dressed as a peasant. To save his life he had made some important communications and is now in confinement near Cartaxo.

From the St. Thomas's Advertiser, Feb. 11.

By the arrival of the *Cork* convoy at Maricao, the captain made oath with his crew, before his excellency general Boderigg, that the convoy, of which he was one, had been met with by a squadron of French ships, consisting of eight sail of the line and eight frigates, which had captured a great part of the convoy before he had made his escape. By an arrival at Grenada of one of the same fleet, a corresponding account has been received.

CONTRADICTION.

NEW YORK, March 20.—Accounts from Maricao direct to the 20th of February, contradict the report published in the *St. Thomas's* paper of the 11th of that month, of the capture of the *Cork* fleet, by eight sail of French men of war, and eight frigates.

BOSTON, March 16.—Verbal accounts from Lisbon to nearly the end of January.—They corroborate the information of the reinforcement of Massena's army, and that a French corps, advancing from Andalusia, had crossed the Guadiana, near Badajoz, and were bearing upon Abrantes, (opposite Massena's H. Q.) and upon St. Ubes—this last place having been evacuated by the Portuguese.

The latest official account from Lord Wellington, was dated the 12th January, at his advanced post of Cartaxo. His Lordship stated, that 11 battalions (perhaps 10,000 men) of Drouot's corps, under him, had joined Massena, and were posted at Leira;—that the residue of that corps had been ordered to take a position near Guarda; and that the French were building boats on the Zézere.

Latest from Cadiz.—Captain Burbark of the ship *Herkimer*, from Cadiz, informs us, that he sailed from that port on the 4th of February and that the British and Spanish armies were making preparation to attack the French lines on the opposite side of the Bay.

By the *schr. Female*, arrived at Baltimore, in 16 days from Kingston, (Jama.) intelligence has been received that an English squadron of five sail had been ordered out to capture Christophe's fleet. This had been done in consequence of one of Christophe's vessels firing into the boat of an English frigate, by which three men were killed.

A person, with the appearance of a gentleman, and who calls himself George Ryan, of Montreal, has been imprisoned in New Hampshire, charged with committing a highway robbery. He was armed with a pair of pistols and a dirk, defended himself desperately, and was taken with difficulty.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

NEW YORK, MARCH 27.

The fast sailing ship *Frances*, captain Taylor, arrived at this port last evening in 39 days from Greenock. She brings Glasgow and Greenock papers and shipping lists to the 13th of February, and London dates to the evening of the 9th, with which the Editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* have been favored. They contain very little intelligence of moment. The Prince of Wales had taken upon himself and exercised the office of Regent; and it was supposed, from the state of the King's health, and the probable short duration of the Regency, that no material change would take place in the administration. No mention is made in these papers of any disposition to revoke the Orders in Council; and very little notice is taken of American affairs generally.

LONDON, February 2.

We are sorry to learn that desertion in Portugal is not confined to the French army. From our own out-posts it has been frequent, and not from our own Brunwicks only. There can be no motive for this but the sake of being relieved from all military duty, as the French regularly make them attendants on their sick, not choosing to trust them in their ranks. Deserters from the French come in daily; they say they have plenty of meat, but are deficient in flour. Massena expects to be able to commence hostile operations with 75,000 men by the first week in February. This was drawn from an intercepted dispatch found on an officer; but it might be meant for deception.

To-morrow another fleet is expected to set sail from Portsmouth, and one from Plymouth, carrying out further reinforcements for our army in Portugal.

February 6.

The *Bulletins* have of late been uniformly favorable to the hopes of his Majesty's recovery; and the *Bulletin* of this day, we are happy to find, continues to hold out the same encouraging prospect.

Letters have been received from France, containing the following communication, which is of great importance to all persons in this country, connected with the trade to the Continent:—

PARIS, January 28.

Atten in the evening his Majesty learned that the Merchants had been informed that the English Government had sequestered in the ports of G. Britain, French ships and vessels belonging to the heretofore Hanse Towns and Dantzic, having Imperial Licences, and which consequently had also licences furnished to them in London. His Majesty has therefore directed that the sailing of all vessels destined for England should be embargoed, though furnished with English licences.

The moment the above reached the French coast, a vessel was sent off express by the merchants to their correspondents here, with information that Bonaparte would remove the embargo upon its being ascertained that the ships having licences in our port would be permitted to sail.

Recently there has been little or no fluctuation in the price of Bank stock, but yesterday it suddenly experienced a rise of 9 per cent, and maintained the advance throughout the day, the concluding price being 250 and a fraction. The reason assigned for this rise is the probable continuance of the present ministers in office, who, it is supposed, will endeavor to support the existing restrictions upon the issue of specie.

February 7.

Instalment of the Regent—Summonses were issued on Tuesday to the Members of the Privy Council indiscriminately, commanding their attendance at Carlton House yesterday at two o'clock, to hear the Regency Oath administered to the Prince.

Between one and two o'clock the members of the Privy Council proceeded to Carlton House in obse-

science to the summonses. The magnificent suit of state apartments had been previously prepared for the occasion. At the extremity of the largest apartment a canopy had been raised, under which the Prince Regent sat. The servants were all in state liveries, lining the hall and the passages. His Royal Highness was attended by the Princes, and by all the great officers of the household.

Full Mall, and the adjoining streets and houses, were crowded with spectators. About two o'clock the Prince entered the Grand Council Room, the members standing up to receive his Royal Highness—the Lord President being at the head of the Council table, the Lord Chancellor on his right hand—the Lord President, as we understand, upon his Royal Highness taking his seat, addressed him shortly, stating, by virtue of an Act which had received the Royal Assent, the Privy Council were required and empowered to administer an Oath to His Royal Highness and enter the same in the books of the said Privy Council, before His Royal Highness should act or enter upon his said office as Regent. That oath the Privy Council were now assembled to administer. His Royal Highness making an obeisance in sign of his readiness to take the Oath, immediately advanced to the Council table, and standing between the Lord President and the Lord Chancellor, the following oath was administered:—

"I do solemnly promise and swear, that I will truly and faithfully execute the office of Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, according to an Act of Parliament, passed in the 51st year of His Majesty King George III, entitled, 'An Act to provide for the care of His Majesty's Royal person, and for the Administration of the Royal Authority, during the continuance of His Majesty's illness,' and that I will administer according to law, the power and authority vested in me by virtue of the said Act, and will in all things, to the utmost of my power and ability, consult and maintain the safety, honor and dignity of his Majesty, and the welfare of his people. So help me God."

His Royal Highness took the oath in a most impressive manner; the whole Council standing. As soon as his Royal Highness had taken it, and thus been installed as Regent, he returned to his seat, and in a short time the members separated.

Paris Journals to the 4th instant have arrived since our last, their contents are not important. They afford no intelligence respecting the campaign in Spain and Portugal; and even the war in Turkey, which has of late been a subject much dwelt on by the continental journals, is not mentioned. A Cartel, which has arrived from Mexico, has brought dispatches for the American minister. It is stated that Bonaparte has completely rescinded his decrees, in so far as they affected the commerce of neutrals, and that the American ships are allowed to enter and sail from France without any restrictions whatever.

Major Page, of Massachusetts, charged with dispatches from Mr. Russell, charge d'affaires of the United States in France, to Mr. Pinkney, minister at the Court of Great Britain, has arrived in London, from Paris, which he left on the 28th ult. by way of Morlaix, in a Cartel to Dartmouth in 18 hours. By this conveyance advices have been received that three vessels from America direct which arrived at Bordeaux since the 1st of November had been admitted to an entry; and that it was understood that all the American vessels in French ports under peculiar circumstances, would be admitted, but it was essential that their papers should be sent to Paris, to be laid before the Emperor which occasioned delay. It was also said the French government would not grant any more licences to American vessels to import produce into France, deeming it unnecessary, since the revocation of the Berlin and Milan Decrees.

The troops of France in the whole range of Andalusia were proceeding to Portugal, to co-operate with Massena. On the 14th of January, Soult, with about 12,000 men entered Zafra. The enemy were hovering round Badajoz. But his force in the immediate neighbourhood of that Fortress was only 2000 cavalry and infantry.

The Comte de Berme, was proceeding with the

vanguard of the Spanish cavalry to reconnoitre the enemy, who had taken Olivenza. On the 10th of January the French commenced the burning of British manufactures at Seville.

We understand from an authority we are not permitted to question, that it has been determined by the Prince Regent, to impose his commands on Earl Moira to undertake the high offices of Lieutenant and Commander of the Forces in Ireland.

A certain nobleman who has become notorious in Devonshire has taken his departure for America.

Consuls 3 per cent 65 4-8—on account 66 4-8

The Marquis Romana is dead from fatigue and his continued exertions. Junot has been wounded in the face; and it is stated that he is also dead, but this is not generally believed.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

By the ship Erie from Lisbon, which port she left on the 2d March, we learn that 3 British men of war with part of a reinforcement of 9000 men, had just arrived from England. That the two hostile armies as per late advices, remain inactive.

Markets declining—Flour 16 to 17 dollars.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

By the fast sailing brig Young Soldier, arrived at N. York, in 24 days from Cadiz, which place she left on the 28th Feb. we learn that on the 26th Feb. an expedition destined against the French at Conil, near Taxis, consisting of 1500 horse and 14000 foot, under the command of Gen. Graham and Principe de Candona, commenced their movements. Their landing was to be covered by the English and Spanish men of war, who accompanied the troops for that purpose. The Spaniards were in high spirits and anticipated a happy result. The embarkation of the troops at Cadiz caused a suspension of nearly all commercial operations. An irregular fire was kept up between the forts Punta and Matagorda, but without much effect.

General Castanos, is appointed by the Cortes, to the rank of the late Marquis Romana.

A letter from Savannah, to the owners of the brig Savannah Packet, by which vessel this is received, states:

"That the schooner Portrait, capt. Parrington, of George Town, 55 days from Liverpool for Savannah, was taken off Cape Clear by the French national ship Invincible Napoleon, of 18 guns, commanded by Martin Jorlis, and robbed of upwards of 20 crates of crockery, part of which he wantonly broke, stole all her letter, (upwards of 200) papers, and all his stores; and glasses, quadrant, desk and contents. The French commander told Captain P. that he had burnt a Boston schooner, Captain Adkin, from Bristol, with wine, a few days before—said the Decrees were not rescinded and he had orders to burn, sink and destroy all American vessels he fell in with—he had burnt several vessels, and sent their crews to England in a flag of exchange, many of which were English—said he was about 20 days from Bavenne."

The following is the indorsement on the register of the Portrait:—

"On board the Corvette Invincible Napoleon, Capt. Martin Jorlis—Having captured the American schooner Portrait, Isaac Parrington, from Liverpool bound to Savannah, and having found the cargo of small value, rather than burn it as I am authorised, I have contented myself with taking what small articles I am in want of for myself, and let him continue his voyage for the benefit of the owners of the vessel and cargo; of which to discharge the said Captain, I have subscribed this at sea, this 17th day of January, 1811.

(Signed) "M. JORLIS."

One of the Paris papers contains the names of six farmers and two merchants, amerced in fines of from 800 to 4,000 francs, with limited imprisonment

and whipping, for aiding the escape of some refractory conscripts, to whom they were related.

A foreign vessel, laden with potash, was seized yesterday se'night at Harwich, by the officers of the Kite sloop of war, on suspicion that she was bound to France. On boarding her an officer was knocked down, and a seaman had his finger bit off by the captain, who made great resistance. It was discovered, on examining the ship's papers, that the licence was an old one, that the date and names had been erased, and others inserted—Suspicion are entertained that gold coin is secreted under her cargo, as the capt. offered 1,500l. to the officers who boarded to desist from searching.

A report contains an account of the failure of an expedition against Palamos, a small port to the eastward of Barcelona. It is said, according to the Monitor, of 1000 English, who landed from two ships of the line, a frigate and two other vessels, of whom 600 were killed, and 1500 taken prisoners and marched for France. The disaster is stated to have occurred on the 13th of Dec. We are not aware of any military force to this extent having been employed by us on that part of the Spanish coast. It will probably turn out that the troops which are here stated to be British, were composed of the levies which Col. Doyle had been for some time employed in organizing in Catalonia, the greater part of which are known to have been deserters from the enemy.

VACCINATION.—Two thousand persons have been vaccinated in the city of Hartford, (Conn.) by Dr. Fansher; which the Mirror states, to be nearly the whole of the inhabitants, who were not previously shielded from the small pox.

Two suitors in chancery, being reconciled to each other, after a very tedious and expensive suit, have applied to an artist to paint a device, in commemoration of their returning amity and peace. The artist accordingly painted one of them in his shirt, and the other stark naked.

QUEBEC, APRIL 8, 1811.

We have been obligingly favored with New York papers of the 27th ult. containing Glasgow dates to the 13th of February, and London dates to the evening of the 9th of the same month. The intelligence from Lisbon is as late as the 2d of March, where nothing had been yet done beyond skirmishing. Reinforcements were arriving on both sides. The more numerous Massena's army becomes, so long as Lord Wellington is strong enough to keep him at bay, the better for the Spanish cause. But certainly an important object to keep a powerful army in a state of inactivity, particularly as it must necessarily diminish in numbers, in an enemy's country, from the want of regular supplies, in addition to the ordinary casualties of a camp, supposing no fighting to take place.

The installation of the Prince of Wales, as Regent, will give a free course to the current of public business; which is a matter of no small moment to the nation; and indeed to the universe; such is the relative consequence of Great Britain to all other nations.—Whatever may be the duration of the Regency, as long as the King possesses sanity of mind, and sufficient health of body to enable him to get any attention to public affairs, so long will the Regent feel himself under, if not a voluntary, an involuntary obligation to pay a certain deference to the royal wish, which must operate as a still greater check upon him than the Regency act. To adopt a system of politics or a choice of ministers repugnant to the King's feelings, might induce His Majesty to resume the reins of Government sooner than he might otherwise be disposed to do. This kind of

reasoning we take to be in the nature of things.

Capt. Stevens, who arrived at Boston, in 30 days from the City of St. Domingo, reports that it was said at St. Domingo, that the whole island of Curacao and a part of Bonair, were sunk by an earthquake, on the 9th of February, with all the vessels in the harbour including a vessel from London, with a cargo worth 200,000 dollars.

By letters received by the mail it appears, that the first convey was to sail about the 10th April for this place.

The loves of the BONAPARTES and COLUMBIA.
Jerome a daughter of Columbia woods,
Succeeds, and leads the willing nymph to church,
Rites voluptuous in connubial dues,
Then, pregnant leaves her fair one in the lurch,
Such was the mighty Nap's imperious will,
From which, to Hymen's court, to vain the pair appeal.

After this sample, who shall doubt the love,
So lately by Napoleon profest,
For dame Columbia, that cooing dove,
Who, by the hero, long to be comprised;
What though her daughter from his shores he spurns,
Her goods and seamen seizes, and her vessels burns.

To his seraglio of European dames,
India, Helvetia, and the rest,
Columbia joys to swell the list of names,
Pleased by the demi god to be caressed;
For this disgrace and beggary she braves,
Forth her free born sons she yields contented slaves.
Quebec, 8th April, 1811.

FROM HOYD'S LIST.

Gravesend, 9th. Jy. ar. Commerce, Holliday, Quebec; William, M'Leod, do. Liverpool, 9th. ar. Margaret, Jones, Quebec.—Leghorn, ar. Globe, Robinson, Quebec.

15th—The Mary Stanway, from Quebec to London, was ashore on Calwater, at Plymouth, but got off with damage on Saturday.—11th, ar. Pomona, Hoods, Quebec.—Deal, 13th, ar. Cumberland, Bartlett, Quebec.—Clyde, 11th, ar. Trader, Dyer, Quebec.—Sheephaven, ar. Fanny, Hay, for London.—Gravesend, ar. 15th True Blue, Nichols, Quebec.—Holyhead, ar. Johnson, Quebec.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED to the public, that on and after the 13th instant, Mails will regularly be closed at the POST OFFICES in Quebec and Montreal every SATURDAY evening at eight o'clock, to be conveyed to and from each of these towns, by the line of Stages now established.—TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS at four o'clock, and thereafter be the days for closing the other Mails at each of the above Offices.

General Post Office, Quebec,
8th April, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber duly elected Curator to the vacant Succession of the late Mr. John Charles Grant, requests all persons indebted to the said Estate to pay immediately, and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted, are likewise requested to produce their accounts in order that the same may be liquidated and paid.

DANIEL GRANT,
Quebec, 6th April, 1811. Curator.

NOTICE.
THE public are respectfully informed that the partnership heretofore existing between WILLIAM MANTHORP and WILLIAM MITCHELLER, is, from the 18th of March, dissolved. All debts due before that period are requested to be paid to Mr. W. Manthorp, who is duly authorised to receive the same. The business will be hereafter carried on by

W. MANTHORP,
Quebec, 31st April, 1811.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Tomorrow, TUESDAY, the 9th instant, and to be continued every following Tuesday, at the subscriber's Auction Room, at ONE o'clock—SEVERAL Consignments consisting of DRY GOODS of every description.

ALSO,
3000 Minots Liverpool Salt in lots suitable to purchasers,
20 Boxes Soap and Candles,
4 Barrels Coffee,
20 Kegs Paint,
20 Boxes Glass,
A large B. am, Scales and Weights, &c.
THOMAS AYLWIN, A. & B.
Quebec, 8th April, 1811.

On TUESDAY, the 9th instant, at the Auction Room of THOMAS CARY, precisely at ONE o'clock—

TWO HORSES warranted perfectly sound, with their Harness, Carrioles complete, 2 Sophas, a Bureau, Patent Chair Bed complete, and other articles of household furniture, the property of an officer about to quit the Garrison—Also Stoves, Sideboards, Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, sets of China, Kitchen utensils, Fowling Pieces, Pistols, Beds, merchandize and effects of every kind, Soap, Candles, Hy on Tea, Chocolate, &c, &c.
Quebec, 6th April, 1811.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 10th day of April instant, at the House lately occupied by the late Mr. JOHN CHARLES GRANT, Mountain street, at ONE o'clock:

A QUANTITY of Household Furniture, consisting of Tables, Chest of Drawers, Sideboard, Bedstead, a Feather Bed, two Stoves, a Carriole, Harnesses, Saddle and Bridle, Kitchen Utensils, Linen and wearing Apparel of the deceased.
J. BELANGER, Not. Pub.
Quebec, 1st April, 1811.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 10th instant, at JONES, WHITE & MELVIN'S Auction-room, at ONE o'clock:

A N extensive and general assortment of DRY GOODS, amongst which are 14 pieces real superfine Cloths, 15 do. Pellie do. fashionable colors, 2 bales second and common do. tamboured Muslins, and Gown Patterns, Cambrics, striped and white Cottons, Silks, Taffetas, Calicoes, Shawls, Threads, Laces, 15 doz. strong Military Shoes, 7 do. Calf do. 30 sides upper Leather, Lime Juice, Spermaceti Candles, and a variety of other articles.
Quebec, 4th April, 1811.

At the Subscriber's Rooms on THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, at ONE o'clock:

A VERY extensive assortment of Dry Goods, among which are a few pieces of broad and narrow Cloths and Pelise Cloth, Seal Skins, Boot Legs, Welts, Bums and Shoulders, 12 dozen very good military Shoes, a Cask Pipe Clay, Whiting, a few dozen Liquid Blacking, 30 Boxes Mouth Candles, and a Tea Service of China, 40 casks of Nail, 50 kegs of Paint, 10 chaldron Coals, 10 barrels Tar, 10 boxes Glass, 10 casks Glassware, 4 casks bottled Porter and Ale, two hampers Cyder, Loaf Sugar in small lots, and Violins.

JOHN JONES,
Auct. & Brok.
Quebec, 4th April, 1811.

STOLEN,
YESTERDAY, from a house in Sillery Cove, a very large silver WATCH; maker's name L. Wood, London, No. 2736. A reward of TEN DOLLARS will be given to any person who will give such information as will lead to the detection of the thief. Apply at this office.—8th April.

TO BE LET.



the London Coffee House.
8th April, 1811.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET,



AND possession given 1st May next.—The valuable and convenient property now occupied by John Painter, Esqr. consisting of a large dwelling House, a yard behind the dwelling house, to which is very easy access, a stone Store with a well under the same, and other stores, with a Stable and Chaise house, and a good well of water in the yard, for further particulars enquire of OBADIAH AYLWIN, P. de Ville, 6th March, 1811.

A VENDRE OU A LOUER,



ET possession donnée le 1er Mai prochain.—La belle propriété commode, maintenant occupée par John Painter, Ecuyer, consistant en une grande Maison, une cour derrière la Maison, à laquelle l'accès est facile; Un magasin en pierre avec une cave dessous, et autres magasins, avec une étable, remise, et un excellent puits dans la cour. Pour les particularités, s'adresser à OBADIAH AYLWIN, P. de Ville, le 6 Mars, 1811.

FOR CHARTER,

THE fast sailing schooner CHARLOTTE one hundred tons burthen. Also the THREE SISTERS, of ninety tons, now laying in the Cul de Sac, and will be ready for sea on the opening of the navigation. For further information apply on board, to the subscriber.

PHILIP DEAN.
Quebec, 4th April, 1811.

TO CHARTER.

A NEW Brig of about 140 tons register, WILLIAM KING, master, now on the blocks, and to be ready early in the spring—and to load either at Quebec or Montreal, as agreed upon.—If not chartered will take in Freight for Greenock.—Application to be made to ALEXANDER MUNN, Diamond Harbour.

Quebec, 1st April, 1811.

FOR SALE.

PINE Boards 1st quality, 2d. ditto,
Pine Plank, 1 1/2 in. thick, 10 to 40 feet long.
2 — 10 —
2 1/2 — 10 —
3 — 10 —
Also, some of the best Ash Oars 12 to 24 feet Handspikes, and long Spars, Lathwood, other articles of Lumber, upon which a deduction of 5 per cent will be made from the market prices, for cash.

THOS. LEE, Jun.
Quebec, Sept. 3, 1810, Mountain street.
N. B. The subscriber is also provided with convenient craft and boats for carrying the above articles of lumber on board vessels, &c. when requested.
T. L.

FOR SALE,

AT THE NEW PRINTING OFFICE—

Blank Bills of Exchange,
Bills of Lading,
Prices Current,
Seamen's Indentures, &c.

31

25

FOR SALE at the Subscribers', No. 10, Saint-Jacques Street.

A Few Barrels Salmon and Herrings of a superior quality.—Also, A small lot of Dressed Oak Timber fit for ship building.

MASON & HALL.

Quebec, 7th January, 1811.

ON SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

FEW new and elegant FORTE PIANOS, a Spanish Guitar, a Harp Lute, a few excellent Violins, with the latest collection of Music. All of which, being from the maker, will be sold cheap.

FREDERICK GLACKMYER

Upper Town, July 30.

Spanish Red Wine.

JUST arrived, and for sale by the subscriber, 200 Pipes Spanish red Wine, of superior quality. ALSO, 200 Puns. strong Leward Island Rum.

WM. OVIATT,

Champlain Street.

4th June, 1810.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general, that the Wine and Beer bottling business carried on by him heretofore, will in future be conducted by his brother in law, Mr. William Henry Lemoine, under the Firm of Wm. Henry Lemoine & Co.

ROB. MELWIN.

Quebec, 31st. Dec. 1810.

MR. COCKBURN, Surgeon, &c. &c. No. 3, Buade Street, Respectfully informs the Faculty and Public in general, that he has just received by the JUBILEE, from LONDON, a complete and general assortment of Medicines of the first quality; together with every article usually connected with the Drug Business, as Essential Oils and Essences, Dye Stuffs, Spices &c. Arrow Root, Tamarinds, Honey &c. &c. Coxwell's (original and only) pure concrete of Lemon Juice, also an assortment of the most popular patent Medicines.

N.B. A young man of respectable connections, wanted immediately to the above Business.

Quebec, June, 18, 1810.

TO BE LET, and possession given on the 1st May next,

TWO good apartments, on a ground floor, in a central part of the Lower Town, well adapted for a Wholesale Store and Counting Room. Apply at this Office.

Quebec, 21st January, 1811.

FOR SALE,

IN the Subscribers' Stores, on the Queen's Wharf, the following consignments, now landing from the Harriet and Recovery—

- 20 Bales Woolen Cloths, Flannels, &c.
- 4 do. Patent Breeches Stuffs, Kerseymeres &c.
- 10 Cases Manchester Cotton Goods, printed Calicoes, &c.
- 10 Cases Umbrellas and Parasols
- 2 Casks Buttons,
- 2 Cases Hosiery,
- 2 Casks assorted Cutlery,
- 1 Case of Suspender.

The whole will be sold low for cash.

ALSO,

20 Firkins of excellent Butter.

J. T. HOYLE & Co.

20th August.

TO LET.

A N excellent STORE suitable for Dry Goods or Wheat, and a fire-proof Vault in one of the most convenient parts of St. Peter Street. Apply to the Editor.

TO BE LET,



AND possession given immediately or on the first of May next—that new, well built and commodious dwelling house situated near the Chateau and opposite to the Union Hotel, finished in the best style, and well adapted for the accommodation of a genteel family; having coach-house, stables and other offices adjoining, and a good cellar in which is a well of excellent water. Particulars may be known and the house and premises seen, by application to

MARGARET BLACK.

Quebec, February 28, 1811.

TO BE LET,



AND possession given on the 1st May next, the FARM HOUSE and extensive Garden at the Falls of Montmorency; has excellent stabling for twenty horses, and well adapted for a tavern—apply to the proprietors.

JOHN GOUDIE, & Hy. BLACK.

Quebec, March 3, 1811.

TO BE LET, and possession given on the 1st May next,



THE Second and Third Flat of the House, No. 6, Lower Town Market Place, consisting in nine large and well finished Rooms and Carret—Also a Kitchen on the first Flat, with a part of the Cellar to contain fire wood.

For particulars enquire of the proprietor on the premises.

JAMES ROSS.

Quebec, 4th March, 1811.

FOR SALE,



THAT new and well-finished stone House, forming the corner of St. Jos. and Couillard streets, three stories high, 60 feet in front, 50 in rear; it has two excellent fire-proof vaults, 40 feet in length, 18 in width, and 9 in height. This house is well calculated for two retail stores; there is also a back store, built of stone, two stories high, the whole of the buildings covered with tin.

Its advantageous situation for a wholesale or retail merchant is well worth the attention of those inclined to purchase, as part of the purchase money may remain on the premises for a term of years.

For more ample information apply to the proprietor on the premises.

Quebec, Feb. 18, 1811.

TO LET,



AND possession given on the 1st of May next—that large and pleasant country house, known by the name of LOWER BIJOU, about a mile from Quebec, on the Lorette road; with a spacious garden planted with more than an hundred fruit trees, stables, coach-house, &c. and a meadow in the front of the house, which produces about ten or twelve hundred bundles of the best sort of hay. Apply to the proprietor, on the premises.

ML. SAUVAGEAU.

Lower Bijou, January 7, 1811.

LANDS.

THE Subscriber being concerned for the major part of the claimants or applicants for lands in the Townships of Chatham, Godmanchester, and Hinchinbrook, hereby informs such one of the persons who have claims on the said Townships and who have not already come forward with their pretensions that he will undertake and prosecute their interests therein upon the usual land commission charges.

He will also attend to such other claims or applications for lands as he shall be interested with. Letters post paid will be attended to.

W. F. SCOTT.

Quebec Sept. 3, 1810.

NOTICE.

WE the Undersigned do hereby give notice, to all whom it may concern, that the above named W. F. SCOTT, has been duly authorised, by us to settle the several matters and accounts respecting any Land Business, that the late Samuel Phillips and William Vondenvelden, Esqrs. or either of them transacted or undertook; the papers respecting which have been given over to the said W. F. Scott, who will upon payment of the dues thereof deliver them to those interested.

JOHN PAINTER,

Curator to the vacant Estate of the late S. Phillips, Esqr.

MARIE SUSANNE VOYER,

Widow of the late W. Vondenvelden, esq.

Quebec, January 26, 1811.

THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

MESSRS. RUSSELL & CUTLER, Editors of the Boston Gazette, respectfully inform the Inhabitants of Quebec, that in consequence of the establishment of a new line of Stages between Boston and Quebec, they are enabled to transmit their Paper to that city, regularly every week—Messrs. BERNARD & STANLEY, being appointed agents, therefore subscriptions will be received by them, and the Papers forwarded with punctuality.

LINTHORNE AND JOLLIFFE.

HAVE for Sale, Best Patent Cables and Hawsers from 5 to 13 inches.

- An assortment of Best Patent Cordage,
- Anchor and Kedges from 3 to 11 Cwt,
- Sheathing and Scurper Nails,
- Sheathing Paper,
- 20 Barrels Prime beef and Pork
- 20 Do Stockholm Tar,
- 20 Tons assorted Bolt, Flat and Square Iron,
- 3 Do. Copper Bolts and Rings 3 to 14 Inch.

AND

10 M. First class Oak Timber,

Quebec, 24th December, 1810.

FOR THE USE OF THE TROOPS.

A Large quantity of Shoe and Cloth Brushes, for Sale by

MICHEL CLOUET.

Quebec, 31st December, 1810.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, at St. Rock, SOAP and CANDLES, of a superior quality, packed for exportation.

THOMAS WEBSTER.

Quebec, 4th February, 1811

Orders for the above articles will be taken at Mr. William Shephard's Store No. 12, Upper Town Market, where a supply will be kept for the convenience of town customers.

State of the THERMOMETER, for the past week, at 8 o'clock, A. M. 19, 28, 43, 30, 30, 36, 37.

Printed and published for THOMAS CARY, No. 3, St. Lewis street, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 19, Buade street.