

# THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORIS ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRAELIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. IV. 8.

VOLUME VII.]

MONDAY, JANUARY 14, 1811.

[NUMBER 2.

## PORT OF QUEBEC.

### EXPORTS AND IMPORTS, 1810.

EXPORTS.							
170860	Bushels wheat	15	Firkins	15	Boxes Mustard	517	Woolverin
40	ditto Cribblings	47	Kegs } tripe	16	- tin	1833	Swan
12519	Barrels flour	5	Barrels } sausages	720	Iron shovels	2684	Hare
16467	Cwt. biscuit	21	Kegs	1	Cask swords	327	Lynx
18928	Bushels pease	1070	Boxes soap	22	- nails	59	Seal
866	- oats	1181	- candles	18	Copper kettles	1	Puncheon ox hides
16	- barley	422	Firkins and kegs butter	159	Tin do.	24	Calf skins
98	- Indian corn	40	Barrels	144	Scythes	8	Kegs } Castorum, weight
8584	- flaxseed	54	Firkins } hogs lard	5	Cwt. shot	2	Casks } 265½ lbs.
1626	- salt	53	Kegs	8	Kegs gun-powder	IMPORTS.	
33798	Pieces oak timber	14	Barrels oil, 1 ton 196 gals.	58	Chaldrons coals	8	Butts,
69271	- pine do.	269	Tierces	1	Hhd.	149	Pipes,
137	- walnut, maple, &c.	97	Barrels } Salmon	6	Crates } glassware	37	Hogsheads, } Mad. wine
6977	Masts	15	Casks } pickled fish	6	Boxes } broken glass	57	Qr. Casks, } 20087 gals.
678	Bowsprits	483	Barrels	1	Cask	4	Chest bottled
3354	Spars	302	Quintals dry cod fish	4	Crates earthenware	232	Pipes
3887306	Staves and headings	44	Hhds. } beer	2	Gigs and harness	2	Hhds. } Port do.
47515	Stave ends	10	Hf. do.	24	Barrels tar	137	Cases & } Spanish do.
312423	Pine planks and boards	17	Puncheons bottled do.	4½	Tons fustick	74	Butts
13629	Handspikes	5	Casks cider	2	Bundles steel	1426	Pipes } 296360 gallons.
30301	Oars	71	Hhds.	60	Tons iron	332	Hhds. } Malaga do.
167389	Pieces lathwood	62	Casks } essence spruce	12	Cwt. sheet iron	15	Hhds. } Teneriffe do.
130516	West India hoops	10	Boxes	12	Cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs. old copper	20	Qr. Casks } French do.
80000	Shingles	4	Kegs	2	chests tea	412	Pipes } 29944 gals.
100	Ps. scantling; 2000 ft.	6	Casks Canada balsam	24	Puncheons } rum	178	Hhds. } 366 lb.
58	Butt	44	Bales capilaire, wt. 7375 lbs	2	Hhds.	10	Hhds. } 29944 gals.
5497	Pipe	1	Case oil peppermint	2	Pipes Spanish wine	6	Cases } 29944 gals.
1301	Half do. } Madeira packs	7	Puncheons	3	Pipes, 4 hhds. & 1 qr. cask	25	Do. Geneva
771	Qr. cask	3	Casks } ginseng	24	Pipes port	496	Casks Molasses 46874 gals.
228	Tierce	31	Ditto clover-seed	1	Pipe	6976	Puncheons } Rum 726534
29407	Barrels pot and pearl ashes	1	Box bird ditto	3	Qr. casks } Teneriffe	188	Hogsheads } gallons
wt. nt. 106.584 2 1		26	Pockets hops	1	Cask	290	Hhds. ref'd sugar 368449 lb.
30	Bales cotton 8181 lbs.	5	Barrels apples	3	Kegs } molasses	928	Hogsheads } Muscovado
8	Horses	87	- onions	4	Casks leaf tobacco	180	Tierces } Sugar
4	Tierces } pork	6	- bees wax	1	Qr. cask } vinegar	1738	Barrels } 1478890 lbs.
4628	Barrels	11	Kegs } snuff	1	Barrel	14	Tierces } Coffee 26258 lbs.
2977	Ditto } beef	1	Cask	2	Jars	11	Bags } 982 lbs.
2	Hf. do.	58	Sides sole leather	Furs exported.			
4	Tubs	195	Stoves	98523	Beaver skins	2	Casks Manufactured do.
65	Kitts } rounds beef.	72	Links of pipe	554	Martin	6	lb. Snuff } 366 lb.
6	Bls.	17	Casks potatoes	2645	Otter	14544	Packs Playing Cards
10	Hf. do.	3	Barrels feathers	169	Mink	81621	Minots Salt
3	Puns.	18	Boxes containing a mould or a model of Quebec	2536	Fisher	1685	Pounds Hyson
2	Hhds.	Sundries imported, exported.		9971	Musquash,	8323	do. Seuchong } Teas
2	Barrels	29	Casks turpentine	82521	Deer	710	do. Bohem
8	Hf. do.	40	Kegs paint	10751	Bear and cub	Vessels cleared 661,	
64	Kegs do } salted tongues	1	Hhd. } lamp black	2428	Cased and open cat	Tonnage 143893,	
29	Puncheons } hams	5	Bls.	19	oil	Men 6578.	
1	Tierce	14	Casks red ochre	534	Elk		
2	Tierces } hogs checks	37	Barrels ditto				
4	Kegs	85	Grindstones				

#### POST OFFICE.

THE WINTER MAILS, for England, via Halifax, will be closed on the following days, at 4 o'clock, P. M.—  
 Wednesday, 9th Jany. : Wednesday, 3d April,  
 do. 6th Feb. : do. 8th May,  
 do. 6th March, : do. 22d do.  
 There will be a mail closed, for Upper Canada, on Thursday, the 17th January.

#### FOR SALE.

Handsome, second-hand, full-covered CARRIAGE in good repair. For further particulars please apply to JOSEPH STILSON, Saddler, St. John street: where the Carriage may be seen, in three or four days from this.  
 N. B. Several other Carriages, half-covered &c. will be ready for sale, by the commencement of the Winter season, by Jos. Stilson.  
 Quebec, October 22, 1810.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that Jacques Lacombe of the Parish of l'Assomption, intends petitioning the Legislature of this Province during the present Session to obtain an act giving him the exclusive right and privilege of constructing and building a Toll Bridge over the River l'Assomption opposite to the village of l'Assomption, so as to communicate with the road to St. Sulpice and the King's high road to Quebec.  
 J. LACOMBE.

**NEW LINE OF STAGES.**

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given, that there is a regular Line of Stages erected, to run from Quebec, through CRAIG'S ROAD, to Boston, to commence on the fourteenth day of January next, and will be regularly kept up, by the subscribers, the proprietors of the said Line.

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

Start from Quebec and Boston on Mondays in each and every week; meet at the line of 45 Degrees of North Latitude, at Stanstead, on Wednesdays; arrive at Boston and Quebec on Saturdays the same week.

Newbury, Dec. 17, 1810.

JOSIAH STILES,  
JOHN GRIFFIN,  
R. W. GOOLD,  
JONATHAN SINCLAIR,  
JAMES GARDNER,  
HENRY STEVENS.

Those who wish to have a seat in the said Boston and Quebec Stage, will please to call at the house of the subscribers, near St. John Gate, where they may be particularly informed as to the fare.

The Stage will run through the following towns and villages—viz.

On Monday, from Quebec through Point Levi, St. Nicolas, St. Giles, Leeds, to Mr. Brown's, in Ireland. On Tuesday, through Chester, Tingwick, Shipton, to Colonel Tilton's, at the river St. Francis. On Wednesday through Brompton, Orford, Ascot, Compton, Hatley, Barnston, Stanstead, to Mr. Salisbury's, at the Line 45°. On Thursday, through Derby, Salem, Brownington, Barton, Sheffield, Lindon, St. Johnsbury, Barnet, Rygate, Newbury, to Haverhill, where they will meet a number of line of Stages that run different routes, as to Boston, Connecticut and other parts of the United States.

JOSIAH STILES & Co.

Quebec, Dec. 31, 1810.

**T**HE Public are notified, that there have arrived, through CRAIG'S ROAD, from Connecticut river, FOUR SLEIGHS, loaded with Butter and Pork, of a superior quality, which will be sold on reasonable terms, as the owner wishes to return immediately to forward other loading, which he has ready for market.—A sample of the Butter may be seen at the Subscribers.

The conductor of those sleighs, Mr. McClain, informs us that his sleigh was loaded with fourteen hundred weight, which he brought through without any difficulty, with two horses, which may convince the scrupulous that there is no difficulty in passing with a reasonable load.

Capt. Bangs, from Stanstead, has also arrived through the same route, with one hundred and thirty fat Sheep, and an elegant pair of Horses, which will be sold at a fair price.

The Subscribers have on hand for Sale, a few barrels of Apples, a quantity of Honey and Berries, and a few excellent Cheeses, also, a quantity of dry and pickled Codfish.

JOSIAH STILES & Co.

Quebec, Jan. 7, 1811.

**LANDS.**

**T**HE Subscriber being concerned for the major part of the claimants or applicants for Lands in the Townships of Chatham, Godm-inchester, and Hinchinbrook, hereby informs such others 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 intrusted with, Letters post paid will be attended to

W. F. SCOTT.

Quebec Sept. 3, 1810.

**FOR SALE,**

**B**Y the subscriber, on very reasonable terms—50,000 Merchantable Staves, on the wharves and at the Cove,

2,000 Madeira Pipe Packs } Ready for delivery, and of the best quality,  
1,000 do. Half do. do }  
600 do. Qr. do. do }

A few pieces of Nicoragua Wood.  
ALSO—6 Pipes old rich L. P. Madeira Wine, warranted neat as imported; by the pipe, hhd. qr. cask, and dozen. Samples may be seen by calling at his house, Sault au Matelot street.

Quebec, Jan. 9, 1811. CHAS. HUNTER.  
N. B. Bills on London taken in payment.

**FOR SALE,**

**A**T 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. do.
- 414 sides Seal 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.

**FOR SALE,**

**A**T Mr. E. P. WAGNER'S, No. 21, St. Peter Street, Lower Town, Herefordshire Cider, Bristol Ale and Porter } in Hampers.  
Paints 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.

**NOTICE.**

**T**HE Subscribers beg leave to inform their Friends and the Public in general, that in consequence of a resignation made by their Friend Wm. BURNS, Esq. according to his advertisement of this date, Mr. ROBERT MELVIN will be admitted a partner in their Business of Commission Merchants, Auctioneers and Brokers, from the 1st January next, which from that period will be conducted by JOSEPH JONES, THOMAS WHITE & ROBERT MELVIN, under the firm of JONES, WHITE & MELVIN, who respectfully beg a continuance of those favors already so liberally afforded them.

JONES & WHITE.

Quebec, 31st December, 1810.

**TO LET.**

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

**FOR SALE.**

**A**BAY MARE, six years old, half English, and Canadian, well suited for saddle (particularly for a lady) or carriage, warranted sound and faultless, to be seen at the livery stables, Garden-street, 4th November, 1810.

**T**HE 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 off 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.

**FOR SALE,**

**T**HE good schooner CATHARINE, about 50 tons register, as she now lies in the Cul-de-Sac, with all her Rigging, Anchors, Sails, Cables, &c.—The Sails and Cables are nearly new.—For further information, apply to

JONES & WHITE.

Quebec, 26th Nov. 1810.

**FOR SALE,**

**E**LEVEN Thousand, five hundred Acres of Land in Wolfstown adjoining the new Road leading to Shipton, to which an indisputable Title can be given, price two shillings and six pence per acre. Apply to J. W. WOOLSEY & Co.

Quebec, 1st January, 1811.

**GEORGE BROWNE,**

No. 9, Notre Dame street, lower, and No. 2, St. Joseph street, upper Town, HAS FOR SALE—

**S**UPERIOR PORT, Madeira, Claret, real Cogniac Brandy, best London Porter, Taunton Ale, Burton Beer, and Herefordshire Cyder, in wood and bottles.  
Superfine, fine and coarse Woollen Cloths, Double and single rose Blankets, Military, dress and address Hats, Silk, Cotton and Woollen Hoisery, Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, Best London made Saddles, Biddles and double Bits, Double and single Shot-Belts, Powder-Flasks, Steel Chargers, Screw-Drivers and Files, Wedgwood's finest cream-coloured Earthen Ware, in crates each containing a complete dinner-service, Refined and Muscovado Sugar and Coffee, Best white-wine Vinegar, in jars containing five and six gallons each.  
ALSO—a few most excellent double Gloucester and Cheshire Cheese.  
N. B. The Wine may be had in quantities not less than three, and the Porter, Ale, &c, not less than six dozen.  
Quebec, October 24, 1810

**FOR SALE,**

**A**T ANTHONY ANDERSON'S No. 1, in the Upper Town, fresh BEEF at 4d per pound by the quarter.  
Quebec, 24th September, 1810.

**ON SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.**

**A** 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.

LONDON, November 2.

A singular circumstance, resulting from a melancholy cause, took place yesterday—the unexpected meeting of Parliament after it had been prorogued by proclamation in the Gazette; in consequence of the King's inability, through indisposition, to give effect to that proclamation, by affixing the Sign Manual to a commission of Peers, empowering their performance of the formalities of prorogation, in His Majesty's royal name.

House of Lords, Nov. 1.

Their Lordships met, from twenty to thirty in number, about half past 3 o'clock. Prayers having been read as usual.

The Lord Chancellor, at four o'clock, rose, and in a very impressive manner, observed that their Lordships were met together pursuant to the regular notification for the 1st of November, which stated, that His Majesty would appoint a commission in the usual manner. But it was with the deepest concern and regret that he found himself under the necessity of informing their Lordships, that such was at present the state of the personal indisposition of His Majesty, that he had not thought it his duty under the circumstances, to proffer to His Sovereign a commission to receive the sign manual.—His personal indisposition of His Majesty was created by the pressure of that domestic affliction (in which every noble Lord must sympathize) upon His Majesty's paternal feelings. But he was happy to say, that there were strong hopes of his recovery from that indisposition.—In this state of things, he had considered what was his line of duty, with respect to carrying into effect the notification of the meeting of Parliament. Whether his putting, without the sign manual, the great Seal to such a commission would or would not be considered strictly legal was a question upon which he should not enter, and therefore would not trouble their Lordships upon that subject.—He should say, that under all the circumstances, he did not think it advisable for him so to do. Much as he lamented the circumstances under which their Lordships then assembled, he must leave it to their wisdom to adopt such a mode as appeared most convenient and proper for an occasion of so much importance.

The Earl of Liverpool rose, and after dwelling briefly on the lamented situation of the health of His Majesty, caused, as it had been truly stated by the noble Lord on the woolsack, by a series of and severe domestic calamity, stated that there was every reason to hope, from the opinions of the physicians who attended the royal person, for a speedy recovery from the illness under which His Majesty at present suffered. Upon a view of the circumstances, his Lordship felt it to be his duty, and he believed he felt it in common with the House, to move that their Lordships do adjourn. At the same time he wished that the adjournment should take place for the shortest possible time; which was one fortnight. He should therefore move, that the House attending, should adjourn till Thursday, the 15th November. He should also move, in the second place, that for that day all the Lords should be summoned; and thirdly, that the Lord Chancellor should be directed to write to every noble Lord, informing him that his attendance was expected on Thursday the 15th November.

Lord Holland said, that he rose to say but a few words; not for the purpose of making any opposition whatever to the present motion, in which he considered unanimity desirable, but to express his acquiescence, and agreement with the motion of the Noble Lord opposite, (*Hear! Hear!*) He lamented as much as any Noble Lord the cause of the present motion; to which he gave his sincere assent.—Had this been a case on which a precedent was to be founded, he should certainly have preferred an adjournment *de die in diem*; but the present motion being founded upon a parliamentary

precedent, he should offer no further remarks on that subject.—United as the Noble Lord's motion was with his other intended motions for the summoning of their Lordships a fortnight hence, and with a letter from the Lord Chancellor, stating the expectation of the attendance of every noble Lord in his place on these grounds, he entirely agreed with the motion.

The Lord Chancellor then put the question on the Earl of Liverpool's motion for the adjournment which was carried, *nem. dis.*

The Earl of Liverpool then moved, that their Lordships should adjourn till November the 15th—Agreed to *nem. dis.*

The House adjourned at half past four. [The House of Commons adopted the resolution of the House of Lords, to adjourn to the 15th of November.]

We have received, upon authority of which in common cases we should entertain no doubt, a commercial Decree of Bonaparte, of a most singular nature. The reason assigned for this Decree, is, that some English goods had been smuggled into Nieuport by hiding them between the planks of a ship, the capt. of which was sent to Paris. The following is the substance of the decree.

PARIS, October 19.

“Art. 1. All merchandises of whatever description the produce of the English manufactories, which are at present in France or in any country (without exception) where French troops are stationed, shall be publickly burnt.

“Art. 2. There shall every where be established especial Courts of Judicature to detect smugglers, and persons concerned in illicit traffic; and to inflict punishment by imprisonment, for a term not less than three, nor more than ten years.”

In addition to the above articles, there is another which specifies the punishment on the merchant, or smuggler, viz. to be branded on the forehead with the letters V. D.

LONDON, NOV. 3.—The suffering of the amiable Princess Amelia have at length reached their termination, and she has been called to receive the recompense of her piety and patience “in another and better world.” It will afford some consolation to hear, that her last moments were entirely free from pain; she departed without the least struggle or convulsion; those who were in attendance upon her did not think her last moment was arrived—she died as one dropping gently and calmly to sleep. The great affliction of knowing that her beloved father was ill had been spared her; she breathed her last in complete ignorance of it.

However we may regret the early death of this lovely amiable Princess, every reflection and feeling must derive consolation from the consideration that she has at length been released from sufferings to which no human aid could afford relief, and which, from her patient endurance of them, they better prepared her for that heavenly abode which her virtuous spirit doubtless now enjoys.

Her Royal Highness was the youngest child of their Majesties.

She was born August 7th, 1783, and was from early youth of a very tender and delicate constitution, being frequently attacked with severe indispositions. The frequency of her indispositions prevented her from studying as deeply as her elder sisters, yet she cultivated the fine arts with great success.—In music and painting she was a proficient.—She met with few rivals on the piano forte, and displayed a classical taste both in her selection and execution of pictures. A model of filial piety, her love for her father was revealed in every action, and was so tenderly expressed a few days before her death, as to occasion the unfortunate illness under which she still continues to labour.

The remains of her Royal Highness will be interred about the end of next week, and in the mean

time the Theatres and other public places of public amusement will be closed. A general deep mourning will commence to-morrow se'night, and be continued six weeks, after which the usual changes of half-mourning, &c. will take place.

HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

The Bulletin of yesterday, we lament to state, was much less favorable than the Bulletin of the preceding day, but medical men, we understand, say that in this malady it is not unusual to have a restless night follow a calm and tranquil one. After several sleepless nights nature becomes exhausted; but a few hours sleep seem to be sufficient to give her strength to endure the fatigue of several successive nights of restlessness. In the course of yesterday, leeches were applied, which it was hoped, would abate the irritation. A groom arrived from Windsor last night, whose account was that his Majesty remained much the same as when the Bulletin was sent off in the morning.

SECOND EDITION.

The Bulletin of to-day is, we rejoice to say, more favorable than yesterday. It is as follows:

WINDSOR CASTLE, NOV. 7.

“His Majesty had more sleep last night, and continues full as well as in any part of yesterday

“H. R. REYNOLDS,  
“H. HALFORD,  
“M. BAILLIE,  
“W. HEBERDEN.”

After the return of the Chancellor of the exchequer from Windsor, on Monday, a Council was held at Whitehall. The result we find by the following extracts from the Gazette of last night, was an order for the preparation of a form of Prayer to the Almighty, for the restoration of His Majesty's health, which, in the infinite mercy of Heaven, we trust will be graciously and indulgently heard:

“At the Council Chamber, Whitehall the 5th of Nov. 1810, present, the Lords of His Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council.

“It is this day ordered by their Lordships, that His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury do prepare a form of prayer to Almighty God for the restoration of His Majesty's health.”

Advices had reached Gothenburg from St. Petersburg, stating that the French Minister had applied for permission to march 25,000 troops through the Russian territories into Sweden.

ANTWERP, Oct. 12.

The following has been published here:—

IMPERIAL CUSTOM HOUSE.

“The Director General of the Imperial Customs has already announced, on the 6th instant that the goods of the American origins, which, on the 15th of last month, were sold at the depot of the Customs in Antwerp after the duty of importation had been paid, may be exported to Holland, without being subjected a second time to the duty of export. He also gives notice, that tobacco shall enjoy the same exemption with respect to the tax upon manufacture.

A Heligoland mail arrived yesterday, but has brought no letters from the Continent. It is said that the packet was dispatched for the purpose of conveying to government an account of the French having occupied the island of Newerk, at the mouth of the Elbe. It is sometimes practicable, at low water, to pass from this island to the main land.

“On the 5th of November the decree for searching after English manufactured goods in Hamburg was put in force by the French Army, assisted by the officers of the Police and some experienced Brothers; but the quantity of goods seized was trifling. They were hourly in expectation of the Bon-fire. On the 9th was to commence the decree for branding smugglers. These same measures were to be enforced in all parts of Germany—is-

deed seizures had already been made in Frankfort and other places to a considerable amount—Goods still remained under sequestration in Prussia on the 3d November."

#### TRANSLATION.

HAMBURG, 4th Nov. 1810.—It having been notified to the senate of this place, by the French military administration, that in consequence of an Imperial Decree, dated 19th October, 1810, all the prohibited English manufactured goods (merchandise anglaises provenant de fabrique anglaise,) in the Hanseatic towns shall be seized and burnt; and that in order to effect this Decree a beginning shall be made to-morrow, the 5th November. An honorable Senate, solicits every citizen of this place, in the most parental manner to submit to this unavoidable measure; to hold the aforesaid English manufactured goods ready for seizure; and to lessen the calamity of the searching of houses, to deliver them without opposition; and in the mean time, to rely, that an honorable senate in the present afflicting situation, will leave nothing unemployed to promote the best interests of the citizens here, so far as lies in its power. However, as commotions and obstinacy will inevitably prove fatal in its consequences, this honorable senate admonishes every individual quietly to submit to the said measure, with warning, that every contumacy will infallibly be punished according to the severity of the laws.

BOSTON, December 31.

Captain Hopkins arrived here yesterday from Riga which place he left October 15, and passed through the Belt on the 7th November. While at Riga, he was applied to by the late King of Sweden, for accommodations on board his vessel for a passage to some place of safety, but being full, could not gratify him. Captain H. was afterwards informed, that he succeeded in getting on board the British ship of war Victory, then lying in Wiango Sound, and bound for England. The Crown Prince, (*Bernadotte*) had arrived at Stockholm, and was to be crowned in April. The destination of 30,000 French troops for Sweden to cross over as soon as the ice should make the Sound passable for them, is confirmed by this arrival.

Captain Lopez arrived at Philadelphia on Monday last, from Havana, informs, that a sanguinary battle took place in Mexico, last November, between the army of Ferdinand VII. and the army of the insurgents in which the latter were totally annihilated, having lost between 6 and 7000 in killed and prisoners. The authority of King Ferdinand is completely re-established in Mexico.

By the schooner Dash, arrived at Philadelphia, from Gibraltar, (whence she sailed on the 15th Nov.) accounts had been received from Lisbon and Cadiz, to the 8th November, at which date the two hostile armies had not met, but remained as at our last advices.—The French army was said to be in great want of provisions, and was reduced by sickness and famine, to about 50,000. The combined army, under the Earl of Boscos, (Lord Wellington) was amply supplied with provisions, and their force amounted to 72000 men.—A battle was expected.—At Cadiz, the yellow fever or plague had broken out, which in the month of October carried off 1104 inhabitants. At Gibraltar the same disease had broken out; and at Carthage, the deaths averaged from 80 to 85 a day.

SINGULAR POLICY.—A policy of insurance of a singular nature has been executed at Hull. Mrs. B. wife of an auctioneer in that town, being about to take a trip to London by sea, Mr. B. has insured 500l. upon her person, and 500l. upon her wearing apparel. In case of capture by the enemy, the expense of her maintenance is to be defrayed by the underwriters. If the assured, on proof of the capture, abandon his interest in Mrs. B.

and thereby recover a total loss, the underwriters, in case of an exchange of prisoners, are not to lay claim to her person for their own use and benefit; but it is stipulated, that on her return, she shall be restored to the arms of her affectionate husband, upon his repayment of the sum insured.—*Hull Advertiser.*

#### AGRICULTURAL.

Letter from JOSEPH COOPER, esq. of New Jersey, to a gentleman in Philadelphia.

Cooper's Point, 17th April, 1799

Respected Friend,

Kind Providence having placed me in a station of life which obliged me to procure a living by industry, and that principally in the agricultural line, it has caused me to be a strict observer of the works of nature, with respect to such parts of the vegetable creation as have come under my particular notice, and have been greatly embarrassed at the opinion very generally entertained by farmers and gardeners, that changing seeds, roots and plants to distant places, or different soils or climates, is beneficial to agriculture, not agreeing with my observations or practice. This induced me to make many experiments on that head, all of which in more than forty years practice have operated to prove to my satisfaction, that the above opinion is not well founded, and if so, must be extremely prejudicial to agriculture, as it turns the attention of the husbandman from what appears to me one great object, viz. that of selecting seeds and roots for planting or sowing, from such vegetables as come to the greatest perfection in the soil which he cultivates.

What induced me to make experiments on that head, was, observing that all kinds of vegetables were continually varying in their growth, quality, production and time of maturity. This led me to believe that the great Author of nature, has so constructed that wonderful machine, if I may be allowed the expression, as to incline every kind of soil and climate to naturalize all kinds of vegetables, that it will produce at any rate, the better to suit them, if the agriculturist will do their part in selecting the most proper seed. In support of which I will take the liberty of subjoining a few facts and experiments, out of an inconceivable number which have all combined to prove the above to my satisfaction.

In, or about the year 1746, my father procured the seeds of the long warty squash, which have been kept on the farm ever since, without changing, and are now far preferable to what they were at first. Our early peas were procured from London the spring before Braddock's defeat, and have been planted successively every season since on the place. They have not been changed, and are now preferable to what they were when first obtained. The seed of our asparagus was procured from New York, in the year 1751, since which time I have not planted a seed but what grew on my beds, and by selecting the seed, from the largest stalks, I have improved it greatly.

A complaint is very general, that potatoes of every kind degenerate, at which I am not surprised, when the most proper means to produce that effect is constantly practised; to wit, using or selling the best, and planting the refuse; by which means almost the whole of those planted are the produce of plants the most degenerated. The consideration of which induced me to try an opposite method. Having often observed that some plants or vines produced potatoes larger, better shaped, and in greater abundance than others, without any apparent reason except the operations of nature, it induced me to save a quantity from such only for planting the ensuing season, and I was highly gratified in finding their production exceed that of others of the same time, and with every equal advan-

tage, beyond my expectation, in size, shape, and quantity; this induced me to continue the practice, and I am satisfied that I have been fully compensated for all the additional trouble.

A circumstance happened respecting potatoes, which may be worth relating; a woman whom I met in market requested me to bring half a bushel of sweet potatoes for seed the next market day, which I promised to do, but going through the market on that day, previous to her son's coming for the potatoes, I observed the woman selling such as I had brought for her; when the boy came, I asked him the reason they wanted potatoes for seed, while they were selling their own; his answer was that his father said, if they did not get seed from me once in three or four years, their potatoes would be good for nothing.—*QUERY*, if he had used the same means in selecting his potatoes for planting as I did whether he would have profited by changing with one who used the other method.

In discoursing with a friend, who lived at a great distance from me, on the above subject, he introduced two instances in favor of changing seed, one was Asparagus, the other Radish seed, he had from me, the production of both he said was preferable to any thing of the kind ever seen in that neighborhood, which was near 100 miles distant, to which he ascribed the benefit; but in two or three years the Radishes degenerated so as to be no better than what he had before; I asked his method of saving seed, he said he had no other Radishes in his garden, and when they had pulled what was fit for use, let the others go to seed. I then told him my method, viz.—As soon as Radishes are fit for use, I dig up ten or twelve of those which please me best, as to color, shape, &c. and plant them at least 100 yards from where any others bloom at the time they do—this, I inform'd him, was the best method I knew of, to improve any kind of vegetables, varying the process agreeable to their nature, and as he had, in my opinion, taken the most proper method to degenerate his, I asked if he thought I should be benefited by exchanging with him? His answer was he believed I was the best gardener.

In, or about the year 1771, a friend sent me a few grains of a small kind of Indian corn, the grains of which were not larger than goose shot, which he informed me, by a note in which they were enclosed, were originally from Guinea, and produced from eight to ten ears on a stalk. Those grains I planted, and found the production to answer the description, but the ears small, and few of them ripe before frost. I saved some of the largest and earliest, and planted it between rows of large and earlier kinds of corn, which produced a mixture to advantage; then I saved seed from stalks that produced the greatest number of the largest ears, & first ripe, which I planted the ensuing season, and was not a little gratified to find its production preferable both in quantity and quality, to that of any corn I had ever planted. This kind of corn I have continued planting ever since, selecting that designed for seed in the manner I would wish others to try, viz.—When the first ears are ripe enough for seed, gather a sufficient quantity for early corn, or replanting; and at the time you would wish your corn to be ripe generally, gather a sufficient quantity for planting the next year, having particular care to take it from stalks that are large at bottom, of a regular taper, not over tall, the ears set low, and containing the greatest number of good sizeable ears of the best quality; let it dry speedily, and from the corn gathered as last described, plant your main crop, and if any hills should be missing, replant from that first gathered, which will cause the crop to ripen more regular than is common, which is a great benefit. The above mentioned I have practised many years, and am satisfied it has increased the quantity, and improved the quality of my crops beyond what any

person would imagine, who has not tried the experiments. The distance of planting corn, and number of grains in a hill, are matters many differ in; perhaps different soils may require a difference in both these respects; but in every kind of soil I have tried, I find planting the rows six feet asunder each way, as near at right angles as may be, and leaving not more than four stalks in a hill, produces the best crop. The common method of sowing seed corn, by treading the ears from the heap, or crib, is attended with two disadvantages; one is, the taking the largest ears, which have generally grown but one on a stalk. This lessens the production; the other is, taking ears that have ripened at different times, which causes the production to do the same.

A striking instance of plants being naturalized happened by Colonel Matlock sending some watermelon seed from Georgia, which he informed me by letter were of superior quality; knowing seed from vegetables which had grown in more southern climates, required a longer summer than what grew here, I gave them the most favorable situation, and used glasses to bring them forward, yet very few ripened to perfection; but finding them to be as excellent in quality as described, I saved seed from those first ripe; and by continuing that practice four or five years, they became as early watermelons as I ever had.

Many admit the above errors from foreign flax-seed producing the best flax in Ireland; but when it is considered that it is the bark of the stalk only, that is used in Ireland, which is in the best perfection before the seed is ripe, and that part not used from any other plant except hemp, the argument falls to the ground when applied to other vegetables.

For many years past, I have renewed the whole seed of my winter grain, from a single plant which I have observed to be more productive, and of better quality than the rest, which I am satisfied, has been of great use, and I am fully of opinion, that all kinds of garden vegetables may be improved by the foregoing methods; particular care being taken that different kinds of the same species of vegetables are not in bloom at the same time near together, as by that happening, they mix, degenerate, and each kind is injured.

I am sensible the foregoing will meet with great opposition and contradiction, but as an experiment is safe and easy, I hope it will induce persons of more leisure, ability, and observation than myself, to make trial, as a means of improving the agriculture of our country, which is the desire wish of the friend,

JOSEPH COOPER.

#### THE QUAKER TOO MANY FOR VULCAN.

A few years ago, when Buonaparte threatened to invade this country, a Quaker, residing at Epping, in Essex, being afraid, if such an event should take place that he might lose his money, thought of the following stratagem to save it, which was to hide 200l. upon Epping Forrest, but for fear that he might die, or be killed by the enemy, it would not be prudent to hide it without acquainting somebody with it, accordingly he fixed upon his neighbor, a smith, as a proper person to be entrusted with the secret. They set out together, and chose a spot by the side of a large oak, where a hole was soon made, and the money very carefully deposited, taking great care to cover it up with such exactness, that no person travelling by chance that way might have any suspicion. They returned home. The next morning early, the smith went and took the money away, not thinking the Quaker would so soon suspect his integrity. The Quaker, however, paid a visit to the spot where his beloved treasure was deposited, when, to his great surprise, it was gone. Suspicion immediately fell upon the smith, but instead of accusing him, he thought of the

following stratagem to get his money back: he informed the smith he wished to add another 50l. This had the desired effect, for the smith immediately went and replaced the 200l. not only to prevent his neighbor from judging him to be the thief, but to get the other 50l. Away they both go together, and opening the hole, the Quaker, to his great joy, discovered his beloved treasure; he immediately fell into the following ejaculation—"Ah! my friend, I find thee goest and comest, but for fear that thee shouldst go and never return, I'll e'en take thee home, for I think thee art as safe in my house as on Epping Forest."—Thus ended the matter, to the no small mortification of the smith.

#### FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

William Pitt was the second son of the illustrious Earl of Chatham, and was born, as we have heretofore stated, on the 28th May, 1759, when his father's glory was at his zenith, and when, in consequence of the wisdom of his councils, and the vigor and promptitude of his decisions, British valor was triumphant in every part of the globe. On the accession of his present Majesty, that great Statesman retired from the situation which he had so honorably filled; and consigning his two eldest sons to the care of others, devoted the whole of his time to the education of William, on a strong, and, as the result has shewn, a well-founded persuasion, that, to use his own words, "he would one day increase the splendor of the name of Pitt."

Mr. Pitt acquired his classical knowledge under the care of a private tutor, at Burton Pynsent, the seat of his father; and the Earl took great pleasure in teaching him, while still a youth, to argue with logical precision, and to speak with elegance and force. He himself frequently entered into disputations with him, and encouraged him to converse with others upon subjects far above what could be expected from his years. In the management of these arguments his father would never cease to oppress him with difficulties; nor would he permit him to stop, till the subject of contention was completely exhausted. By being inured to this method, the son acquired that quality which is of the first consequence in public life—a sufficient degree of firmness and presence of mind, as well as ready delivery, in which he was wonderfully aided by nature.

At between 14 and 15 years of age he was placed under the care of a very worthy and enlightened clergyman, Mr. (now D.) Wilson, and sent to Pembroke College, Cambridge, where he was admitted under the tuition of Messrs. Turner and Prettyman (the former now Dr. Turner, Dean of Norwich, the latter Bishop of Lincoln.) These able men seconded to the utmost of their power the intentions of his father. In Cambridge he became a model to the young nobility and fellow commoners; and it was not doubted, that if the privileges of his rank had not exempted him from the usual exercises for his Bachelor's degree, he would have been found among the first competitors for academical honors. On his admission, according to custom, to his Master's Degree, the public orator found it needless to search into genealogy, or even to dwell on the virtues of his father; for the eyes of the university were fixed on the youth; the enraptured audience assented to every encomium, and every breath was filled with the liveliest presages of his future greatness.

Mr. Pitt was afterwards entered a Student of Lincoln's Inn, and made such a rapid progress in his legal studies, as to be soon called to the bar with every prospect of success. He went once or twice upon the Western Circuit, and appeared as junior Counsel in several causes.—He was, however, destined to fill a more important station in the Government of his country than is usually obtained through the channel of the law.

In the year 1781 he was returned for the Borough of Appleby. On taking his seat in the House of Commons he rejoined the Party which had constantly opposed the Minister, Lord North, and the American war, and which regarded him with a degree of veneration, recognizing in his person the genius of his illustrious father revived, and, as it were, acting in him.

To appreciate our departed Minister, as a Politician, is a work of historical investigation; to form an estimate of his personal endowments; to scan the lineaments, and to describe the characteristics of his great mind should

indeed be the task of those who knew him privately as publicly; but still, while the moral influence of his genius is operating on society, and while the sound of his eloquence is yet as it were echoing in the public ear, the name of Mr. Pitt cannot be mentioned without suggesting reflections on the wonderful peculiarities of the man.

From the earliest expansion of his hopeful talents, he stood forth, as ordained by destiny as well as birthright, to fill the station, and to emulate the talents of Chatham. If he was not born an orator, he was earlier trained to oratory than any Statesman of the age. In watching over the bright progress of his studies, and anticipating his future fame, his father was not deceived by parental partiality. The young eagle looked undazzled, like his sire, to the blaze of glory and pre-eminence. Even when a boy, his talents for declamation were so prompt and ambitious, that when Lord Chatham one day heard of his tutor's intention to take him along with his elder brother to hear the debates in the House of Lords, he forbade him, saying to the tutor, "You may take the eldest, but I will not allow William to go; for I am sure that he would rise up and speak, if he heard any thing that did not agree with his opinion."

Chatham knew the full value of promptitude, copiousness, and energetic declamation, to a Parliamentary Statesman, as he foresaw his son was to be; and he moulded the fine elements of his genius for that purpose. Never did such materials for the formation of rhetoric fall into the hands of such a teacher.

By early practice, guidance, and encouragement, our minister, possessing by nature a rich fountain of intellectual images, was taught to arrange, to beautify, and swell the order and progress of his thoughts, which were not reluctantly brought out in debate, but evolved with a spontaneous promptitude which had an influence almost like magic. The quickest and strongest imaginations are sometimes arrested in the course of their eloquence, by accidental crossing of thoughts, and forced into confusion and hesitation—but the order of Mr. Pitt's ideas seemed for ever to be so marshaled, that nothing broke or consumed them. Even when betrayed by the richness of his imagination into parenthesis, involution, or divagation, he never wanted exuberant language—he never lost himself, or needed to halt for a new arrangement.

The name of BURKE will ever be held in admiration, and his opinions must always be received with reverence. It is then with peculiar pleasure that we record what may almost be considered as his dying testimony in favour of the exalted character who has recently followed that great man to the grave.

"If," says Mr. BURKE, "things should give us the comparative happiness of a struggle, I shall be found, I was going to say fighting, (that would be foolish), but lying by the side of Mr. Pitt. I must add, that if any thing defensive in our domestic system can possibly save us from the disasters of a Regicide Peace, he is the man to take us. If the Finances, in such a case, can be repaired, he is the man to repair them. If I should lament any of his acts, it is only when they appear to me to have no resemblance to acts of his."

It has been often and justly observed, that the report of a man's servants is well entitled to attention, as affording a good opportunity of estimating the merit of his character.—Judging of Mr. Pitt by this criterion, he was one of the mildest, most indulgent and amiable men that ever lived. Hence we find that in every view of this exalted man, he was as much distinguished for those qualities which give the most endearing charm to private life, as well as for those splendid talents which rendered him the admiration of the world.

#### ORIENTAL ANECDOTE.

A learned man made a practice of placing himself at a mosque, and preaching to the people. One of the congregation wept constantly. One day the preacher said, "My words make great impression on this man's heart, which is the reason of his crying so much." Others observed thus to the man that wept. "The learned man does not make any impression on our minds; what kind of a heart must you have, to be always in tears?" He answered, I do not weep at his discourse; but I had a goat, of whom I was exceedingly fond, when he grew old, he died; now whenever the learned man speaks and wags his chin, the goat comes to my remembrance, for he had just such a long beard."

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

OF LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, Jan. 1810.

MONDAY, 7.—The House was occupied with closed doors on matters relating to privilege, and afterwards adjourned for want of a quorum.

TUESDAY, 8.—The bill to establish a House of Industry at Montreal was read a second time, according to order, and referred to a committee of the whole, which reported, and the question of concurrence was ordered to be put on the said report to-morrow.

The bill to provide more fully for the support prisoners confined for debt, was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole to-morrow.

Mr. Papineau, sen. from the Special Committee on expiring laws, reported a bill for the relief of foundlings and insane persons, which was read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. Papineau, from the same committee, also presented a bill to continue for a limited time, an act for the better regulation of the militia, &c. which was read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

A bill for erecting a bridge over the river Montmorency, was read the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, 9.—A message was received from the Legislative Council, acquainting the House that the Council had passed the bill for ratifying the provisional agreement with Upper Canada, without amendment.

The House went into committee on the amendments reported yesterday, to the bill for erecting a House of Industry at Montreal, and the consideration of the last amendment was postponed to Saturday. The committee of the whole House on the bill to provide more amply for the support of prisoners for debt, reported, and obtained leave to sit again on Friday.

The bills for the support of foundlings, &c. and continuing the militia act, were read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole House on Friday. The second reading of the Montmorency bridge bill was postponed to Friday.

A committee of seven members was appointed to enquire if any amendments are necessary to the statute laws of this province which direct the proceedings in courts of judicature.

A bill to continue the several laws for the regulation of the Police, &c. was read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Saturday, and then the House adjourned till Friday.

FRIDAY, 11.—A Bill was brought down from the Legislative Council, by the master in Chancery, making provisions for the trials of women charged with the murder of any issue of their bodies male or female which being born alive would by law be bastard, to which they desired the concurrence of the House of Assembly; the said Bill was read a first time and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The House went into a Committee on the bill from the Legislative Council for preventing the forging and counterfeiting foreign bills of exchange, &c. made an amendment to the same, which being reported to the House and agree to the said Bill as amended was read a third time, passed and ordered back to the Legislative Council.

The House then proceeded to take into consideration an amendment reported from the Committee of the whole house to the Bill to establish a House of Industry in the City of Montreal, and having agreed to the same, ordered the Bill as amended to be engrossed.

Mr. Papineau Senr from the Committee to whom were referred the several Acts about to expire, reported a resolve, as the opinion of the Committee, that the chairman do ask leave for the house to resolve itself into a Committee of the whole house, to inquire if it is necessary and expedient to further continue for a limited

time the levying of the duties imposed by the act to provide for the erecting of a common goal in each of the Districts of Quebec and Montreal respectively, and the means for defraying the expenses thereof.

The Honble, Mr. Irvine, one of his Majesty's Executive Councillors having said that His Excellency the Governor in chief being informed of the purport of the said resolution gave his consent that the House might enter into a discussion thereof.

It was resolved that the House would to-morrow resolve itself into a Committee, accordingly.

The house went into a committee on the Bill to provide more fully for the support of prisoners confined for debt, made several amendments thereto, which were reported, and the question of concurrence on the same was ordered to be put to-morrow.

The House in Committee on the Bill for the relief of insane persons and the support of foundlings, made some progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Monday next.

The House then resolved to go into a Committee of the whole on Monday next, on the Bill to continue the Act for the better regulation of the Militia of this Province.

SATURDAY 12.—A Bill for erecting a Bridge over the river Montmorency and to provide the means of defraying the expenses and maintenance thereof, was read a second time, and referred to a special Committee.

A Bill to continue the several laws empowering the Justices of the Peace to make rules and regulations of Police within the cities of Quebec and Montreal and town of Three Rivers, and to regulate Austringees and others, and to extend the regulations of Police to other Towns and Villages, and to provide for the appointment of Inspectors of Police and Constables for the said towns and villages, was read a second time and referred to a Committee of the whole House.—The House being resumed, the Committee reported some progress and obtained leave to sit again.

The House went into a Committee of the whole, to consider whether it is necessary and expedient to continue for a limited time the levying of the Duties imposed by the Provincial Act of the 45th Geo. III. cap. 13 with instructions to enquire whether a Common Goal is necessary for the District of Three Rivers, and what means are necessary and proper to be taken to carry into effect the resolutions of this House of the 28th Dec. last, that Houses of Correction are necessary in the Districts of Quebec, Montreal and Three Rivers; after some time the Committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on Thursday next.

QUEBEC, JANUARY 14, 1811.

\* In our columns will be seen in how tyrannical a manner the great depopler of Europe hunts down British manufactures, where-ever they can be found, to the ruin of their owners, no matter whether they be his subjects or not. Wherever his troops can penetrate he conveys his will and power to be the sole law. These burnings will perhaps, on otherwise affect G. Britain than to cause a farther demand for the like articles, at a future day.—It certainly makes more room for them than there would be without such destruction, and, such is the spirit of trade, it requires no great relaxation of vigilance for their being replaced. We scarcely think that in such cases, any British merchant would ship goods to the continent, without good security for their payment, therefore it cannot be supposed that the loss falls on G. Britain.

Mr. Madison's proclamation, combined with the burnings of Napoleon, clearly evinces an understanding between the two men, having views hostile to the interests of G. Britain. When the committees of congress have made their reports we shall better be enabled to form an opinion of what may eventually be expected from the government of the U. States; though we have never found much readiness in Congress; what is resolved on one day being frequently overcast at a future one.

It is true that the plague has entered Cadix, Carthage &c. in addition to the progress of war, the close of those ports is truly afflicting. Much consolation may, however, at this day, be derived from the known improved state of medical science; pestilential diseases, particularly, have of late years been so much studied, and have called up to large a share of the attention of the faculty, that those evils formerly so dreadful, may be considered, in a great degree, to be disarmed of their terrors.

COMMUNICATION.

On Wednesday morning about 5 o'clock, the vast and

spacious Mills at Terrebonne were discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given too late to arrest the progress of the devouring element. The two large Grist Mills were entirely consumed, and so rapid were the flames that the immense range of building was destroyed in the short space of two hours.—By the continued exertions and indefatigable activity of the inhabitants, the adjacent property was saved without the least injury.—Had not the state of the weather been, providentially as it was, the consequences would have been most terrible. The property, we learn, was insured, and fortunately for the sufferers, the accident happened at a season, that not much property is necessarily lodged in such buildings.

Montreal, 12th January, 1811.

A further account adds that the saw-mills, the church, & the lower point of the village were at times violently attacked by the flames and with difficulty preserved. The weather having been mild for some days previous, no fire was required about the works. The head miller, as usual, visited the different places before he went to bed and had reason to believe that all was right, so that it is not known how the misfortune originated.

THE ANATHEMA.

Or traders, often it is said,  
Their sole religion is their trade;  
Admitting this an axiom true,  
The thought we fairly may pursue,  
And of the States, without much search,  
Conclude that commerce is their church;  
Of which pope Madison is head,  
Arm'd, nonfit-like, with seal of lead,  
Instead of squadrons and battalions,  
For such are not interdemations.

With this, anathemas he casts,  
And 'gainst John Bull his will reveals,  
Of late, in one, madly he rants,  
And swears unless John soon recants,  
And humbly bends to daughter's church,  
He'll leave the cause in the lurch,  
Thrust out to beg cotton and bread,  
And to live idle and wofed;  
And to perdition all consign,  
Who take from John his cloths or wine;  
Or with him intercourse maintains,  
He never greet the view of gains.

The Anathema, in form, being read,  
John a true man if born and bred,  
To it turns tail, his leg lifts high,  
The rest the reader may supply,  
Quebec, 14th January 1811.

\* The seal of the pope's bulls was of lead. † The Roman church was called mother church, hence the church of the States at applying to England, may be fairly called daughter church, particularly if its religion be trade.

MARRIED.

At Williamston, U. C. on the 2d instant, Alex. MACKENZIE, Esq. to Miss ANN McLEOD of that village.

In this city, on Friday, CHARLES CHAMBLIEZ, esq. of Terrebonne, of the N. W. Company, to Miss JESSY DENHAM SNEY BRUYERES BURG, daughter of Adjt. Genl. Bence, 10th Royal Vet. Bat.

DIED.

At Montreal, on Thursday, the 3d inst. Mr. R. CHAROITTEZ. Also, on Friday, the 4th inst. Mr. JACOB WURTEL.

On Tuesday, Mr. J. B. AUDY, joiner, of this city.

On Thursday, Mr. LOUIS PERVAULT, surveyor, of this city.

PRICE OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, first insertion, 1s 6d and 1d every subsequent insertion.

From seven lines to ten.....3s 4d and 1d every do.

Above ten lines.....4d per line and 1d every do.

Advertisements in both languages double the above prices.

Advertisements unaccompanied with directions are inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

**SALES BY AUCTION.**

On **WEDNESDAY** next, the 16th inst. at **JONES, WHITE & MELVIN'S** Auction Room, at ONE o'clock:

**SEVEN** Packages of Goods—comprising super-fine, fine and coarse cloths, white kersey, flannels, velveteens, thickset, colored sarsonettes, long cloths, chintz shawls, nung thread, prints, striped cottons, romals, table-cloths, worsted and lambswool stockings, &c. &c.

ALSO—Ironmongery, cutlery, 14 barrels excellent Muscovado sugar, cheshire cheese, honey, twist tobacco, and a variety of other articles—**January 11, 1811.**

On **THURSDAY** next, the 17th inst. at the Subscribers' Stores, precisely at ONE o'clock:

A quantity of dry Goods just opened, on which Purchasers to the amount of £30 will have credit till 1st March next,—the Goods consist chiefly of Cloths, Calicoes, Muslins, shawls, 20 pieces Irish Linnen cost 5s. 5d. Camerones, Plains, Flushing, Blankets, 30 doz fine Lambs wool Stockings, 40 doz. Shoes, &c.

1 Barrel of Indigo.  
2 Chests Hyson Tea, and a variety of other articles.  
**WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.**  
Quebec, 14th January, 1811.

By **THOMAS AYLWIN**, will be Sold on **TUESDAY** the 2nd January and to be continued every following **TUESDAY** to commence each day at ONE o'clock.

**SEVERAL** Consignments, consisting of Dry Goods, of every description.  
Quebec, 14 January 1811.

**FOR SALE**, by the Subscriber, his well known and beautiful young Bay HORSE, warranted sound, and free from vice, together with his Gig, Carriage, pleasure Sleigh, Harnesses, Saddles, Bridles &c. &c. all in good order. **W. F. SCOTT.**  
Quebec, 14th January, 1811.

**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-River, Jan. 10, 1811.

**FOR SALE**, by the Subscriber, No. 3, St. Joseph street, an assortment of Ironmongery, Hardware, Plated Goods, Register Grates, a kitchen range complete, Floor cloths, a handsome Brussels Carpet, with border, &c. &c.  
ALSO, a Pyramid stove.

**Cs. SOMMERS.**  
Quebec, 14th January, 1811.

**BY AUCTION, WILL BE SOLD.**

On **Friday**, the 18th inst. at the Subscribers' stores Upper Town, to close consignments, 20 casks Nails, Pit and cross cut saws  
A quantity of hardware consisting of cutlery, carpenters and Turners' tools, Files, Locks &c. Japaned Tea Trays, Caddies and cruet stands, Sugar and snuff boxes, Ink-stands and two chests carpenters' Tools complete.  
Woolen Hosiery, Cotton Platillas and calicoes, Irish Linens, Sheetings, Dowls and Sacking with sundry other articles.  
The sale will commence at 12 o'clock.  
**GEO. & Wm. HAMILTON, Autrs. & Bro.**  
January 14th 1811.

**FOR SALE** at the Subscribers', No. 10, Sault-au-Matelot Street.  
A Few Barrels Salmon and Herrings of a superior quality. **ALSO,**  
A small lot of undressed Oak Timber fit for ship building.  
**MASON & HALL.**  
Quebec, 7th January, 1811.

**FOR SALE.**

By the Subscriber, at St. Rocks—**SOAP** and **CANDLES** of a superior quality, packed for exportation.  
**THOMAS WEBSTER.**  
Quebec, October 9, 1810.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, that Mr. LAS CAPPER having joined the CONCERN of **FLOWER & NEWBERRY**, the business in future will be carried on under the Firm of **FLOWER, NEWBERRY & CAPPER.**  
Quebec, 27th October, 1810.

**FOR SALE.**

By the Subscriber, at the house lately occupied by Louis Segoin, a quantity of excellent **HAMS**, warranted good, which will be sold on reasonable terms, for cash or short credit.  
**ROBERT WINTER.**  
Quebec, October 11, 1810.

**LINTHORNE AND JOLLIFFE**

**HAVE** for Sale, Best Patent Cables and Hammers from 5 to 13 inches.  
An assortment of Best Patent Cordage, Anchors and Kedges from 3 to 11 Cwt, Sheathing and Scupper 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 1/2 to 1 1/4 inch.  
AND  
10 M. feet refuse Oak Timber.  
Quebec, 24th December, 1810.

**JUST RECEIVED—A new supply of SODA WATER,**

in half pint bottles. It is a good water for persons in a consumption; and an immediate relief, taken in the morning, to persons having kept late hours over night, and an excellent drink for persons when warm.  
ALSO,—A supply of fresh Pickles and Fish Sauces of all sorts, Anchovies, &c.  
**JAMES REED.**  
8th Oct. 1810.

**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, Flushing, &c.
- 4 do. Patent Breeches Stuffs, Keysemeres &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 Suspenders.

The whole will be sold low for cash.  
ALSO,  
20 Fiskins of excellent Butter.  
**J. T. HOYLE & Co.**  
20th August.

**AT** the Subscribers' Stores, a few Pipes and hds,

- 1 L. P. Teneriffe Wine,
  - 8 Pipes prime Port,
  - A few punchions Jamaica Spirits,
  - 20 Cases Castile Soap,
  - 60 Barrels fine Flour,
  - 80 Cwt common do.
  - 600 Minots boiling Pease,
  - 4 M. Minots Lisbon Salt,
  - 94 Boxes Tin,
  - 3 Tons Bar Iron,
  - 12 Cwt. Copper Bolts,
  - A 15 inch Cable,
  - 6 M. Feet of 2d quality Oak Timber,
  - 50 M. Feet Pine do.
- And the fine Sloop Grace of 60 tons,  
For Sale by **JOHN MURE & Co.**  
Quebec, 28th Nov. 1810.

**FOR SALE,**

By the Subscribers—a complete equipment of Armoury and Stores for a Letter of Mark.  
**ANTY. ATKINSON & Co.**  
Dec 17, 1810

**THE** Subscriber having taken into Partnership Mr. BENJAMIN LEMOINE, the business in future that he has been engaged in, will be continued under the Firm of **JOHN WILLIAM WOOLSEY & Co.**  
**JOHN WM. WOOLSEY.**  
Quebec 31st December. 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. MELVIN.**  
Quebec, 31st Dec. 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.**

**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 Handsikes, and long Spits, 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.**  
Mountain street.  
Quebec, Sept. 3, 1810.

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.**

22

4

25

3

60 1/2

3

3

19

## BALM OF GILEAD.

**T**HE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has just received from Liverpool, the **CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD** of Mr. Solomon, Doctor of Physic, Member of the University of the Faculty of Medicine, and Author of a Book entitled "A GUIDE TO HEALTH."

The wonderful effects which have already been produced in this Province, by this Balm, for every kind of Constitution, for some years past, are sufficiently known, to make it unnecessary to have recourse to those panegyrics which are the appendages of quackery. He will confine himself to say, that this Balm is a specific, against lowness of spirit, melancholy, vertigo, tremblings and weakness of sight, the loss of memory, languor, *Tabes Dorsalis*, consumption, and the innumerable symptoms of worn out or broken constitutions, whether arising from a sedentary life, intemperance, or inattention to health. The efficacy of this Balm has also obtained an universal reputation in England, in Ireland and America, &c.

As he is the only person in this country who is authorised by Dr. SOLOMON to sell the Balm of Gilead, and as he is appointed by the Dr. his sole Agent, he informs the Public, that the stamp on the bottle contains the Name and Address of the Proprietor. On the engraving "Samuel Solomon, Liverpool," to counterfeit which would be felony.

He has also for sale "The Guide to Health" a well as other medicines of this renowned Doctor, the most remarkable quality of which is to cure universal rheumatism, and principally those which affect the head.

There may be had at the Subscriber's as usual, a great number of Patent Medicines, for Colds, Catarrhs, Whooping Cough, &c. &c. &c.

FRS. LEHOULLIER.

Quebec, 31st October, 1810.

## NEPTUNE INN.

**M**ERCHANTS and the public in general are respectfully informed that a list of the arrival and sailing of vessels, with other intelligence, will be regularly kept, and may be seen daily, at the above inn.

At the same time, the public are acquainted that the best accommodations and attendance will be furnished, as usual, at the said inn—21st May, 1810.

**F**OR Sale by the subscriber at Reduced Prices, a quantity of  
1 Inch Pine boards,  
1 1/2 Inch pine Planks,  
2 Inch do.  
2 1/2 Inch do.

Will take in payment good Bills of exchange.

ALSO, best London Porter in stone bottles.

20 Crates of Crockery assorted.

An extensive Assortment of dry Goods for Cash.

THOS. WILSON.

Quebec, 28th October, 1810.

## FOR SALE,

**T**EN Pipes very fine old PORT, L. P. Madeira, in pipes, hh's. and qr. casks, and a few excellent Gloucester CHEESES.

FRANCIS MULLANY.

Quebec, Dec. 10, 1810.

**T**O BE LET, and possession given on the 1st of May next,

**A** Farm, with a dwelling house thereon, about a mile and a half from Quebec, on the Lorette road.—Apply to **WEBB ROBINSON,**

Who has for Sale, Tar, Coals, &amp;c.

Quebec, 9th October, 1810.

**W**ANTED, in a Wholesale and Retail Store, at Three Rivers, a Clerk, who is industrious, and can write a nice hand.—Apply to the **EDITOR.**

## TO LET,



**A**ND 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.

M<sup>r</sup>. SAUVAGEAU.

Lower Bijou, January 7, 1811.

## FOR SALE,



**A**N EMPLACEMENT, situate on the Cape, near the Citadel, containing one hundred and forty five feet in front, by eighty five feet in depth, with a large House the corner erected, Stables—Hangard—Coach House, and other buildings, as now occupied by **COLONEL KEMP.**

Another Emplacement, situate in St. Famille street, No. 1, containing 45 toise in superficie, with a large House, two stories high, the corner erected, now occupied by **Mrs. MONTOURS.**

If the above Houses be not sold by private sale before the month of February, they will then be put up to Auction on a day which will be notified.—Very easy terms of payment will be given to the purchasers.

For further information, apply to **JOHN W. WOOLSEY, Esq.** Quebec, 8th Nov. 1810.

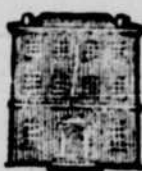
## TO BE SOLD OR LET,



**A**ND possession given on the 1st of May next, that large and commodious House and Lot, No. 10, St. John street, known by the name of the **UNION TAVERN.** For particulars, enquire of the proprietor, on the premises.

Quebec, December 1, 1810.

## TO LET,



**F**OR one or more years, and possession may be had on the first May next—That large and commodious dwelling House, with all its appurtenances, eligibly situated in Notre Dame Street, now occupied by **Mr. THOMAS AYLWIN, Auctioneer.** For further

particulars and conditions apply to

**JOHN CUVILLIER,**Dec. 17, 1810. Adv. for **GEO. SYMES.**

**F**OR SALE BY **F. & W. HUNTER**—**O**AK and **PINE**, TIMBER, SPARS, Staves, Soap, Candles, Nails, Coffee, &c. &c. Quebec, 21st May, 1810.

**A**VIS est donné par le présent que **JACQUES LA COMBE**, de la Paroisse de l'Assomption non propose de s'adresser à la Législature de la province dans le cours de la présente Session; pour obtenir un Acte pour lui donner le droit et privilège exclusifs de construire et d'avoir un pont de péage sur la rivière l'Assomption vis à vis du village de l'Assomption, de manière à communiquer avec le chemin de St. Sulpice et le chemin du Roi qui mène à Québec.

**JS. LA COMBE.**

L'Assomption, 20 Déc. 1810.

## A LOUER,

**P**OUR un an ou plus, es la possession donnée au premier de Mai prochain—Cette maison, grande et commode, avec toutes ses dépendances, bien située en la rue Notre Dame, est présentement occupée par **Mr. THOMAS AYLWIN, Encanneur.** Pour plus amples in-



formations et les conditions, s'adresser à

**JOHN CUVILLIER,**Procureur de **GEO. SYMES.**

Quebec, 17 Dec. 1810.

**M**R. **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.

## CRESCENT COVE,

About two miles distant from Cap Rouge River on the Quebec side

**N**OTICE—To **MERCHANTS** and **DEALERS** in **LUMBER**.—The Subscribers having purchased and prepared the above Cove for the reception of Lumber of every description, recommend the same to the attention of those who may bring down Lumber for sale, and particularly to Merchants who are not provided with such conveniences as the above Cove offers in point of safety and proximity to good anchorage, where vessels can lay and load, close to the Beach, and run up or down whatever of losing their Timber. A reef of rocks projects on each side (which completely shelters the Cove from the severest storm of wind either up or down the River) to which a boom will be affixed—cribs of staves and plank can be unloaded free of cartage expense, the Cove is of easy access, and the great risk of passing the Town with Rafts [by endeavouring to gain the Lower Cove] will be avoided. **FRAS. & Wm. HUNTER,** Quebec, 3d May, 1810.

## FOR SALE,

At the Subscriber's store, in the Lower Town, **A** FEW hundred Bushels of fine **OATS**, of last year's growth.

**CHS. FREMONT.**

12th Nov.

## NEW ROAD

**T**HE public are respectfully informed, that His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased, in his unbounded liberality, to grant the Subscriber, a tract of land, on the **SHIPTON ROAD**, leading to Boston, in the township of Leeds, on the **Florey Banks** of a River, at the Bridge named after His Excellency, where he has erected and opened a House of **ENTERTAINMENT**, for the accommodation of **TRAVELLERS**, and where every attention will be paid for their comfort and convenience.

**J. PALMER,**  
R. A. M.

Quebec, 6th December, 1810

## CALENDARS FOR 1811

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

State of the **THERMOMETER**, for the past week, at 8 o'clock, A. M. 28, 29, 9, 19, 14, -6, -3.

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