

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

VERBA ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PALLIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

VOLUME XI.]

TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1815.

[NUMBER 10.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Quebec, February 27, 1815.

THE Commissioners appointed by His Excellency Sir George Prevost, Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces, in virtue of the Provincial Act of the 52d Year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to facilitate the circulation of Army Bills" (the provisions thereof being extended, and further regulated by an Act of the 53d Year of His Majesty's reign,) have fixed on the rate of Exchange for Government Bills, at 30 days sight, for the next fortnight from this date, at five per cent. steeping discount.

N.B. The said Commissioners meet every Monday fortnight at 10 o'clock, at the house of Mr. Blackwood, Port Louis street, where written communications on the subject of Exchange will be received and duly attended to.

FOR SALE.

A House two story high and garden situate in St. Joseph street, St. Rock No 5. For further particulars apply to Mr David Sherman, opposite the premises.

HENRY CLOSTEN

Quebec, 24th February 1815

A VENDRE.

UN- Maison à deux étages avec un jardin située dans la rue St. Joseph No 5. Pour plus amples informations, s'adresser à Mr. David Sherman vis à vis des premises.

HENRY CLOSTEN.

Quebec 24e Février 1815.

THE Subscriber duly elected Guardian to the minor children of the late JAMES PATTERSON & MARTHA SMITH, his wife, both deceased, requests all persons who are indebted to the Estates of the deceased, to make immediate payment; and those who have any claims against the said Estates, are likewise requested to deliver in their claims in the office of J. Belanger, Not. Pub. St. John's street, in order to the settlement thereof.

Wm. ALLEN.

Quebec, 20th February, 1815.

UNCLAIMED GOODS.

ONE Tierce and one Case Goods, landed from the ship Planet, captain Mitchell, from Liverpool marked S (in a diamond) Nos. 2 and 3, and consigned to EDWARD SMITH—if not claimed and taken away on or before the 1st March, will be sold to pay expenses.

GILBERT HENDERSON.

Quebec, Decr. 27, 1814.

FOR sale by HALL & GOWEN, 50 boxes crown window Glass, 7½ by 8½ and 8½ by 9½ at a reduced price for cash—Also, an assortment of children's worsted Hose, by the dozen.

Quebec, 16th Oct. 1814

NOTICE.

THE subscriber being absent, hereby gives notice that the whole of his business, in ship building and repairing, will be conducted by Mr. SAMUEL BROWN, on the premises; and that every attention and dispatch will be used in the conduct of the business as formerly.

J. GOUDIE.

Quebec, January 23, 1815.

ON SALE, 50 Puns Irish Malt Whiskey, of superior strength and flavor, and a few pipes L. P. Teneriffe Wine.

Apply to DAN. JOS. DALY,
Quebec, Decr. 21, 1814.

Queen's Ward,

TO LET,

And possession given on the first of May next,

THE UNION HOTEL and Coffee-House, situate in the Grand Parade in the Upper Town, Quebec. Terms and conditions may be known by applying to Mr. LINDSAY, No. 8, Rampart Street, Quebec, 8th February, 1814.

FOR SALE.

By the Subscribers, at their Stores on the Queen's wharf

FINE and coarse 4-4 Irish Linen,
Stationary in convenient Packages,
Staple cordage from 1¼ inch to 4½ inches,
Glass ware in hogheads assorted,
Prime mess pork,
Dry cod fish,
Port and Teneriffe wine, in pipes, hogheads and quarter casks.—Also,
A few hundred quintals Biscuit.

WOOLSEY, STEWART, Co.

Quebec, 2d January, 1815.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the Mercantile body that they intend Commencing business on 1st May next, as COMMISSION MERCHANTS & AUCTIONEERS, under the firm of CHINIC, VEZINA & Co and solicit their support which they hope their exertions will merit.

JOS. M. CHINIC, Jr.
ALEX A VEZINA,

Quebec, 17th Jan. 1815.

LE Sous signé étant obligé de s'absenter pour deux mois, il informe respectueusement ses amis et le public en général, que par ces présentes, il autorise son frère, FREDERICK OLIVA, de régler ses comptes et de conduire son commerce d'Encanteur et courtier, à l'ordinaire.

THOS. C. OLIVA.

BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

RECEIVED by the last arrivals and for Sale, for cash only, at the Book Store, first house north of St. Andrew's Church, a choice collection of English, French and Latin Books, Stationary, Gold and fancy paper, ornaments, &c. &c.

Quebec, 12th Dec. 1814.

JUST Received per JULIANA and WILLIAM NELSON from London, and for Sale at No. 30, St. Peter Street:

Extra superfine blue, grey, green Cloths & Casimeres,
8 hales 6-4 Military grey Cloths,
3 hales worsted Stockings,
2 Cases Irish Linens, 2 cases Saddlery,
2 casks shoe and cloth brushes,
Sole and upper Leather, patent skins,
100 casks of double brown Stout and pale Ale,
30 casks of fine old Port and L. P. Madeira Wines,
50 boxes Soap—Wax and best Mould Candles.
2d Nov. 1814. J. C. REIFENSTEIN & Co.

TO BE SOLD or LEASED, for one or more years—the *Manoir* House of BELMONT, with the whole or such part of the Farm as may be agreed upon. The land is in excellent order, and produces from 18 to 20,000 hundred of hay annually.
Quebec, May 1, 1813.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having been appointed Curators to the Vacant Estate of the late Mr. Edmund Flynn of Percé, deceased, request all persons who may be indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment, and those who may have lawful claims, will, without delay, present their accounts for settlement.

EDMUND FLYNN } Curators,
LAWRENCE LAMB, }

Percé, 13th Sept. 1814.

RECEIVED per Brig SOPHIA, and for Sale by the Subscribers:

Port Wine in Pipes and Bottles,
Teneriffe do.
Spanish do.
Sherry do.
Cognac Brandy,
Holland Gin,
Whisky,
Irish Linens,
Irish Butter, 1st quality,
Strong shoes,—and several packages of DRY GOODS, &c. &c.

ROGERSON, HUNTER & Co.

St. Peter Street, 16th Sept. 1814.

TO BE LET,

A GOOD paved Cellar—Apply at No. 10, Lower Town Market place.
Quebec, 1st August, 1814.

FOR SALE,

Fifty Pipes Levant Red Wine,
Six Pancheons do. Brandy,
About 500-12 feet 2½ by 11 Inch Deals.
PATTERSON, DYKE & Co.

Quebec, 7th Nov. 1814.

M. CAMPBELL has for Sale a few Chaldrons excellent Coals for Granges.
Quebec, 15th November, 1814.

FOR SALE BY B. P. WAGNER,

MUSCOVADO sugar in Hogheads, high flavoured real Cognac Brandy in Pipes, prime old Port, Madeira, Teneriffe and Claret Wines, in pipes and hogheads, old Jamaica Spirits.—Also,
Red and white Pine Timber, Masts and Spars.
No. 13, St. Peter street, 1st December, 1814.

GEORGE ARNOLD

Taylor and Habit Maker, from London, RETURNS his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and informs them that he has received by the Julia from London, a general assortment of the best superfine Cloths, Casimeres, Vest Patterns, Silk Florentines for Waistcoats, &c. &c.—All of which he will make up, in the most fashionable manner, and with dispatch, at his House, the LONDON COFFEE HOUSE, No. 13, Sous le Fort Street, in the Lower-Town, Quebec.
Nov. 8th, 1814.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that in future they will carry on their Auctioneer and Brokers's business under the firm of WHITE and LANGUEDOC.

JOHN WHITE & Co.

Quebec, 20th June, 1814.

JAMES BARNARD

HAS FOR SALE—No. 20, St. Charles street—pickled Clams, Turkeys, Fowls, Butter, Cheese, and a few Hogs, for cash only.
Quebec, Feb. 21, 1815.

For sale by CAMPBELL & SHEPPARD, No. Lower Town Market:

Port and Spanish Wine,
Jamaica Spirits,
Cordage and about 10000 yards Bagging.

Quebec, 25th January, 1815.

For Sale by JOHN STEWART.
FINE old Brazil & old L. P. Madeira, Port,
Sherry and Teneriffe wines in the wood or
bottled, Superior Claret in Cases of three dozen
each.

—ALSO—
Hyson and Souchon Tea,
London brown stout in casks of 6 and 7 doz
each
London made Mould Candles,
Anchors 12 a 20 cwt. and a consignment of
Threads.
St. Peter Street, 4th Oct. 1814.

FOR SALE,
25 children of best grade Coals,
5000 Kanouaska inch boards free from knots,
7000 do do, merchantable,
St. Paul Bay inch Boards,
Cedar timber,
400 pairs of spruce Oars,
And Essence of spruce as usual—for cash only.
THS. WILSON.
Quebec, 13th February, 1815.

FOR SALE with immediate possession, that
delightful Country residence well known by
the name of WOODFIELD, about two and half miles
from St. Louis Gate. The land and garden are in ex-
cellent order, the dwelling House and Offices in a
complete state. For price and terms of payment apply at
the counting house of
MONRO & BELL.
Quebec, 19th November, 1814.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their friends
and the public, that they have removed their
Auction Room to No. 3, Sault au Matelot street,
opposite Mr. David Ross.
WHITE & LANGUEDOC,
A. & B.
Quebec, 15th November, 1814.

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 17 MARCH, 1814.
WHEREAS His Excellency the Governor in Chief,
as Commander of the Forces, has been pleased to
appoint Claude Denéchau, George Waters Allsopp, and
Keable Sarjeant, Esquires, to be additional Cashiers in
the Army Bill Office.—Public notice is hereby given,
that all Army Bills hereafter to be issued from the said
Office, will be signed either by James Green, Esquire,
Director of the said Office, or by Louis Montizambert,
Esqr, the said Claude Denéchau, George Waters Allsopp,
and Keable Sarjeant, the Cashiers of the said Office, or
by one of them; and that His Excellency the Commander
of the Forces, has duly authorized the said James Green,
Louis Montizambert, Claude Denéchau, George Waters
Allsopp, and Keable Sarjeant, or either of them, to sign
the said Bills as aforesaid;—Public notice is also hereby
given, that the Interest on all the Army Bills to be issued
as aforesaid, will be paid at the usual half-yearly stated
periods, agreeably to the notice heretofore given, with
regard to the Army Bills issued under the Acts of the
52d and 53d year of His present Majesty's Reign, for
facilitating the circulation of Army Bills.
By His Excellency's command,
NOAH FREER, Military Secretary.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their
friends and the public that they have taken
the upper part of Mr Jean Fortier's House,
No. 20, in the Lower Town, Rue Sous-le-Fort,
where they intend carrying on business as Com-
mission Merchants and Auctioneers & Brokers,
and hope that by their assiduity and attention to
merit a share of the public patronage.
JOHN WHITE & Co.

N. B. J. W & Co. at the same time beg leave
to inform their friends that they continue their
Ship Chandlery and Grocery Store in St. Peter
Street as usual.
Quebec, 31 May, 1814.

THE subscriber has for Sale, at THOMAS C.
Oliva's Store, for cash only, at a very mo-
derate price, the following articles.
Superfine, middling and Coarse Cloth,
ditto ditto Kerseymere, Flannels,
of all descriptions, Flushing, Blankets, Hosiery,
Ginghams, Callicoes, a cask of Hardware, well
assorted, Pipe Clay in casks of 4 Gro each, common
wine Glasses, Earthenware, and a variety of other
articles.

FREDERICK OLIVA.
Quebec, 18th January, 1815

Le Soussigné a à vendre, au magasin de Thomas
Oliva, pour argent comptant, à des prix très mo-
diques, les articles suivants, savoir: Draps superflus,
moyens et communs, Kerseymere, do, do,
Flushings, convertes, bas et gilets fins,
Tailanderie, un quart de coudre, bien assortis,
Terre-glaize à pipes en quarts de 4 grocs chaque,
Verres à vin communes, fayence, et une variété d'autres
articles.
FREDERICK OLIVA.
Quebec, 16 Janvier 1815.

FOR SALE,
BY the subscribers, being just received by late
arrivals—
A quantity of Leather, consisting of
40 hides of Sole Leather, and
112 pieces and 9 doz. skins for Uppers,
ALSO,
A few casks of Horse Nails,
Bolt Iron assorted,
A 16 inch Cable, and
A new Anchor of 22 cwt.
GEO & Wm. HAMILTON.
Quebec, 1st Decr 1814

JUST received and for Sale at No. 30, St. Peter
Street, Lower Town.
Superior White Cape Madeira Wine,
Dit old Vidonia dit.
Dit. old Sherry dit.
Dit. old Red Port dit.
The whole in bottles well packed in Casks of 3
doz each.
ALSO,
A few Casks of the best pale Ale, Store Room
for a few Pipes or Puncheons in a fine dry vault
J. C. REIFFENSTEIN & Co.
Quebec, 11th July, 1814.

FOR SALE,
THIRTY packages of DRY GOODS, consisting of
blankets, flannels, cambrics, cottons, thread, Irish
linen, shawls, muslins, &c. &c. by the package.
ALSO,
40 tons Iron 1 1/2, 1 3/4 & 2 inches by 1/2,
50 puncheons of superior Whiskey,
40 coils Cordage, 15 hhd. Whiting.
Apply to
JAMES HEATH.
7 St. Peter street, Nov. 8.

FOR SALE,
A Strong built Log Boat, 22 feet by 7 1/2. Apply
to
J. BELL, Ship-builder.
Who has also for sale a quantity of OAK and PINE
timber.—Quebec, 14th November, 1814.

RECEIVED per AURORA and for Sale:
2 Bales sail Canvas,
1 Do Pelice cloths, Swanskins, and elegant-
ly printed woolen Shawls.
A variety of other goods suitable for the winter
trade.—No. 16 St. Peter, street, 1st Dec. 1814.
GILBERT HENDERSON

FOR SALE,
BY the Subscribers prime Irish Mest Pork, Linen,
Cotton Sorting, Cotton Thread, Lincloth, Sea
Bread, Port Wine and Glassware
W. MAGEE, Jr. & Co.
St. Peter street, December 9th. 1814.

Mr. Editor,
As legislative interference, for the purpose of making
provision for the poor, appears to be a favorite system
with some of your Correspondents, permit me, through
the same channel, to say a few words on the subject.
The writers in your last number, on this subject,
fortify themselves in the example of England; whence
I must conclude that they are not aware that it is at this
day, the first wish of England to retrace her steps, in
all she has done by legislative enactment, for relieving
the poor. There is scarce an English writer of any
profundity who has appeared, of late years, on the sub-
ject of the poor laws, but evinces a sincere desire of
seeing them erased from the statute book. Can this be
a moment for Canada to begin to do what England at this
moment, wishes to undo?

The truth is that England, by her poor laws, has
involved herself in a labyrinth, which she finds it ex-
tremely difficult to extricate herself from, however at-
tentive may be her wishes to effect it. With the best inten-
tion to the world, for one scruple of good she has done
by those laws, she has effected mischief to an incalcula-
ble extent, by encouraging improvidence and checking
laudable and necessary efforts to rise above want.
If this country must look beyond itself for a prece-
dent, let it take Scotland for a pattern, where neither
poor rate nor work-house is known. There education,
industry, sobriety and economy supply every want,
without any officious and unnecessary interference on the
part of the State.

It appears to me that your Correspondents look upon
the public purse in the light of a basal milk cow, to
which all have a right of access; and that they consider
the hard earnings of industry as common property. In a
new country where numerous resources offer themselves
to diligence, there most assuredly ought not to be a greater
number of paupers than private charity can administer
to the wants of.

Sir Wm. Blackstone says "The number of indigent per-
sons being greatly increased by withdrawing the alms of
the monasteries, a plan was formed in the reign of Queen
Elizabeth, more humane and beneficial than even feed-
ing and cloathing of millions; by adorning the means
(with proper industry) to feed and to cloath themselves.
And, the farther any subsequent plans for maintaining
the poor have departed from this institution, the more
impracticable and even pernicious their visionary
attempts have proved."

Now if there be a disposition in any individuals to find
employment for the poor, they may do it without any
legislative enactments, but perhaps it may be as well to
compel able-bodied paupers to seek employment for
themselves, by withholding relief from them.
It is the misfortune of legislators to be too much given
to over-govern. If Charity, and trade, be allowed to
take their course, much less evil will arise to society
than results from too meddling a disposition in legisla-
tures.

That England is more generous than wise in her pauper
system I do not wish your readers wholly to rely on
my word for. The following Extracts from the Edin-
burgh Review for 1807 will unquestionably carry more
weight with them than any I can bring from my pen. All
I ask is an unprejudiced consideration of them, hoping
that at least, they will contribute to suspend the enact-
ments of any law regarding the poor, until our legisla-
tors have had full time to inform themselves of the mo-
dern mode of thinking of our most enlightened men on
the subject.

A FRIEND TO ALL.
P. S. The arguments against a legislative provision
are strengthened by the Peace, which must occasion ar-
ticles of the first necessity to fall, so as to be more with-
in the poor man's reach. To the late very high war
prices of these articles may be imputed the recent liber-
al contributions from the public, which therefore ought
not to be adduced as reasons for any permanent provi-
sion.

It is a very great mistake to ascribe all the miseries
of mankind to malignant abuse of power; a very great
portion of the mischief which has resulted from mis-gov-
ernment, may be referred to the injudicious attempts
of their rulers to ameliorate their condition. The
chemes of Frederic of Prussia, and of Joseph of Austria,
for the encouragement of commerce, were singularly
pernicious and absurd, and produced, undoubtedly,
a great deal of individual distress; yet, it cannot be dou-
bled that their intentions were to encourage commerce,
although it would have been much for the advantage of

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their subjects that they had exercised a less watchful superintendance over their concerns. In endeavouring also to provide a decent subsistence for the poor, the English Legislature, with the most benevolent anxiety for their welfare, are generally acknowledged to have aggravated their misery, instead of having relieved it. The mischiefs, which their ill-judged efforts have brought upon society, clearly show the importance of that science, which professes not so much to benefit mankind by exhibiting for their choice perfect patterns of political constitutions, as by enlightening those who administer the systems that are established. There is no doubt, that the authors of the English poor laws were actuated by the purest and most upright intentions; and yet the practical evil which has flowed from their erring benevolence, has scarcely fallen short of what tyrants have contrived to accomplish".

"Mr Malthus expressly states, in various parts of his work, that if it were possible to draw from the resources of the rich, the means of ameliorating the condition of the poor, he should have no objection to impose a very heavy assessment for that purpose. But it is because the poor laws, instead of securing the trembling limbs of age from cold and wretchedness are a most fertile source of misery to the poor, that Mr Malthus wishes them to be gradually abolished".

"In sea land, however we have neither government back offices, nor cottages, nor work houses, & yet the condition of the labouring part of the community is extremely comfortable. They are provident and economical,—principally, we believe, because they are all well educated, and not liable to be debased in their habits by a system of poor laws".

"To provide a full and certain relief, even for the infirm and the impotent, must tend to render them beggarly and improvident".

"The reasonings of Mr Malthus on the subject of the poor laws, are truly admirable for their clearness and their originality".

"That the poor laws may mitigate cases of severe distress, appears probable. But when it is considered, that they necessarily require a system of harsh and tyrannical restraint—that they obstruct the free circulation of labour—that they are a constant source of tyranny, contention, and legal wrangling, and that they tend to produce alienation between the rich and the poor, rendering the poor thankless and beggarly, and the rich hard-hearted; we may well inquire whether the good which they produce, could not be procured without such a lamentable train of attendant evils".

"The mischief produced by the poor laws, seems to have been noticed on by almost every writer on the subject; and Barret in the excellent remarks with which he closes his history, seems to be decidedly of opinion, that they ought to be abolished".

"Mr Malthus has, however, proposed a plan of his own for giving effect to his principles, which seems more simple, and better calculated for answering its purpose, than any of those complicated schemes. He is of opinion, that a regulation should be made, declaring that no child, born from any marriage, taking place after the expiration of a year from the date of the law, and that no illegitimate child born two years after the same date, should ever be entitled to parish assistance. To give more general knowledge of this law, he proposes that the clergyman of the parish should, previous to every marriage, read a short address to the parties, stating the strong obligation on every man to support his own children, and the necessity which had at length, appeared, from regard to the poor themselves, of abandoning all public institutions for their relief, as they had produced effects totally opposite to those which were intended.

"This plan has been reprobated as iniquitous and cruel; but if the poor laws are to be abolished, it is impossible to conceive in what way this great reformation can be brought about with less hardship to those concerned. Those who had been accustomed to depend upon parochial relief, would have that dependence still left them; so that they could not be said to suffer any injury; and the rising generation would have a plain warning that they had no right to depend upon for their support but their own exertions. The plan, therefore, seems, in this respect, to be perfectly unexceptionable and to accord with that enlightened humanity which the writings of Mr Malthus generally display".

"With respect to those who are really destitute, it appears, by experience, that a full and certain relief cannot be provided for them, without producing very melancholy effects on the manners of the people. A bet-

ter plan for modifying the relief which is given to them, cannot be resorted to, than that proposed by Mr Malthus. Whether the relief ought to be entirely taken away, as in Scotland, or whether it ought to be so far reduced, as either to come in aid of personal exertion or of voluntary charity, is a question which requires very serious consideration. From a very careful examination of this important subject, it clearly appears to us, that it is much safer to fall short than to exceed, in relieving distress by public charity. What may be wanting in public, is generally made up by private benevolence. But there is no way of correcting the evil of profuse donations enforced by the authority of law."

COMMUNICATION.

Redeunt Saturnia regna.

Warriors cease, the battle stay,
Cast your crimson'd swords away;
Cease the bugles, cease the drums,
PEACE in benignly comes,
See! she comes, and, in her train,
Smiling Plenty comes again;
Full her horn, and bright her eye
Beaming with hilarity.

Joy the humble cottage fills,
Joy through every bosom thrills,
While his home the Soldier greets,
While the sweet embrace he meets;
Round him press his children, wife,
All the endearing names of life;
Pleasure beves his manly breast,
Mingling tears their joy express.

Now, secure from hostile arms,
Happy Rustics till your farms;
Sow your corn and plant your fields,
Peace a joyous harvest yields,
Voyageurs your trade pursue,
Carol in your swift canoe;
Let the Boat-song heard afar
Captivate the listening ear.

Great Saint Lawrence, open wide
To the favouring wind and tide;
Hail the rich and countless stores
Wafted to thy happy shores;
On thy proud majestic breast
Bear them North, and South, and West;
Scorn, in Commerce, e'er to be
Second to *Mississipi*.

Lads and lasses hither bring
The merry pipe and tuneful string;
Let the day with mirth be crown'd,
Foot it gaily round and round,
CANADA supremely bless'd,
Be thy Virtue still confess'd;
Sing, for thou hast cause to sing,
LIVE FOR EVER BRITAIN'S KING.

Three Rivers, 24 March, 1815.

COLONIAL DEPARTMENT.

Downing Street, Nov. 26.

A dispatch of which the following is a copy, has been received from Lieut. Gen. Sir George Prevost, Bart. addressed to Earl Bathurst, one of His Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:

Head-Quarters, Plattsburgh, State of New-York, Sept. 11, 1814.

My Lord—Upon the arrival of the reinforcements from the *Guano*, I lost no time in assembling three brigades on the frontier of Lower Canada, extending from the River Richelieu to the St. Lawrence; and informing them into a division, under the command of Major-General De Rottenburg, for the purpose of carrying into effect his Royal Highness the Prince Regent's commands, which had been conveyed to me by your Lordship in your dispatch of the 3d June last.

As the troops concentrated and approached the line of separation between this Province and the United States, the American army abandoned its entrenched camp on the River Chazy, at Champlain—a position immediately seized, and occupied

in force on the 3d instans. The following day the whole of the left division advanced to the village of Chazy, without meeting the least opposition from the enemy.

On the 5th it halted within eight miles of this place, having surmounted the difficulties created by the obstructions in the road from the felling of trees and the removal of bridges. The next day the division moved upon Plattsburgh, in two columns, on parallel roads; the right column led by Major-General Power's brigade, supported by four companies of light infantry and a demi-brigade, under Major-General Robinson; the left by Major-General Blicke's brigade.

The enemy's militia, supported by his regulars attempted to impede the advance of the right column, but they were driven before it from all their positions, and the column entered Plattsburgh.—The rapid movement having reversed the strong position taken up by the enemy at Dead Creek, it was precipitately abandoned by him, and his gun-boats alone left to defend the ford, and to prevent our restoring the bridges, which had been imperfectly destroyed, an inconvenience soon surmounted.

Here I found the enemy in the occupation of an elevated ridge of land on the south branch of the Saranac, crowned with three strong redoubts and other field works, and block houses armed with heavy ordnance, with their flotilla anchored out of gunshot from the shore, consisting of a ship, a brig, a schooner, a sloop, and ten gun-boats.

I immediately communicated this circumstance to Capt. Downie, who had been recently appointed to command the flotilla on Lake Champlain, consisting of a ship, a brig, two sloops, and twelve gun-boats, and requested his co-operation, and in the meantime batteries were constructed for the guns brought from the rear.

On the morning of the 11th, our flotilla was seen over the isthmus which joins Comedeland head with the mainland, steering for Plattsburgh bay. I immediately ordered that part of the brigade under Major-General Robinson, which had been brought forward, consisting of four light infantry companies, 3d battalion 27th and 76th regiments, and Major-General Power's brigade, consisting of the 3d, 5th, 13th battalion 27th, and 58th regiments, to force the ford of the Saranac, and advance, provided with scaling ladders, to escalate the enemy's works upon the heights: this force was placed under the command of Major-General Robinson. The batteries opened their fire the instant the ships engaged.

It is now with deep concern I inform your Lordship, that notwithstanding the intrepid valour with which Captain Downie led his flotilla into action, my most sanguine hopes of complete success were, not long afterwards, blasted, by a combination, as appeared to us, of unfortunate events, to which naval warfare is peculiarly exposed.

Scarcely had his Majesty's troops forced a passage across the Saranac, and ascended the height on which stand the enemy's works, when I had the extreme mortification to hear the shout of victory from the enemy's works, in consequence of the British flag being lowered on board the *Confiance* and *Lindnet*, and to see our gun-boats seeking their safety in flight. This unlooked for event deprived me of the co-operation of the fleet, without which the further prosecution of the service was become impracticable. I did not hesitate to arrest the course of the troops advancing to attack, because the most complete success would have been unavailing, and the possession of the enemy's works offered an advantage to compensate for the loss we must have sustained in acquiring possession of them.

I have ordered the batteries to be dismantled, the guns withdrawn, and the baggage, with the wounded men who can be removed, to be sent to the rear, in order that the troops may remain at Chazy to-morrow, and on the 14th to move to Champlain

where I propose to halt until I have ascertained the use the enemy propose making of the naval accoutrements they have acquired on Lake Champlain.

I have the honor to transmit herewith returns of the loss sustained by the left division of this army in its advance to Plattsburgh, and in forcing a passage across the river Saranac.—I have the honor, &c.

(Signed) GEORGE PREVOST.

*The Saratoga, 36 guns; Surprise, 20; Thunder, 16; Preble, 7; 10 gun-boats, 14 guns.

†The Confidence, 36 guns; Linnet, 18; Brooke, 10; Shannon, 10; 12 gun-boats, 16 guns.

United States ship Saratoga, Plattsburgh Bay, Lake Champlain, Sept. 12, 1814.

The painful task of making you acquainted with the circumstances attending the capture of his Majesty's squadron yesterday, by that of the Americans, under Commodore M'Donough, it grieves me to state becomes my duty to perform, from the ever to be lamented loss of that worthy and gallant officer, Capt. Downie, who unfortunately fell early in the action.

In consequence of the earnest solicitation of his Excellency Sir George Prevost for the co-operation of the naval force on this lake, to attack that of the enemy, who were placed for the support of their works at Plattsburgh, which it was proposed should be stormed by the troops at the same moment that the naval action should commence in the bay; every possible exertion was used to accelerate the armament of the new ship, that the military movements might not be postponed at such an advanced season of the year, longer than was absolutely necessary.

On the 3d inst. I was directed to proceed in command of the flotilla of gun-boats, to protect the left flank of our army advancing towards Plattsburgh, and on the day following after taking possession of, and paroling the militia of Isle la Motte, I caused a battery of three long 18 pounder guns to be constructed for the support of our position abreast of Little Chazy, where the supplies for the army were ordered to be landed.

The fleet came up on the 8th inst. but for want of stores for the equipment of the guns, could not move forward until the 11th: at day light we weighed and at seven were in full view of the enemy's fleet, consisting of a ship, brig, schooner, and sloop, moored in line, abreast of their encampments, with a division of five gun-boats on each flank: at forty minutes past seven, after the officers commanding vessels and the flotilla had received their final instructions as to the plan of attack, we made sail in order of battle. Capt. Downie had determined on laying his ship athwart the bow of the enemy's, directing Lieut. M'Ghee of the Chubb, to support me in the Linnet, in engaging the brig to the right, & Lieut. Hicks, of the Finch, with the flotilla of gun-boats, to attack the schooner and sloop on the left of the enemy's line.

At eight the enemy's gun-boats and smaller vessels commenced a heavy and galling fire on our line; at ten minutes after eight, the Confidence having had two anchors shot away from her larboard bow, and the wind blowing, was obliged to anchor, though not in the situation proposed, within two cables length of her adversary, the Linnet & Chubb soon afterwards took their allotted stations, something short of that distance, when the crews on both sides cheered, and commenced a spirited and close action; a short time, however, deprived me of the valuable services of Lieut. M'Ghee, who, from having his cables, bowsprit, and main boom shot away, drifted within the enemy's line, and was obliged to surrender.

From the light airs and smoothness of the water the fire on both sides proved very destructive from the commencement of the engagement; and with the exception of the brig, that of the enemy appeared united against the Confidence.

After two hours severe conflict with our opponent, she cut her cable, ran down, and took shelter between the ship, and schooner, which enabled us to

direct our fire against the division of the enemy's gun-boats, and ship, which had so long annoyed us during our close engagement with the brig, without any return on our part; at this time the fire of the enemy's ship slackened considerably, having several of her guns dismounted, when she cut her cable, and winded her larboard broadside to bear on the Confidence, who in vain endeavoured to effect the same operation; at thirty three minutes after ten I was much distressed to observe the Confidence had struck her colours.

The whole attention of the enemy's force then became directed towards the Linnet; the shattered and disabled state of the masts, sails, rigging and yards, precluded the most distant hope of being able to effect an escape by cutting the cable; the result of doing so must in a few minutes have been her drifting alongside the enemy's vessels, close under our lee; but in hopes that the flotilla of gun-boats, who had abandoned the object assigned them, would perceive our wants and come to our assistance, which would afford a reasonable prospect of being towed clear, I determined to resist the hostile destructive cannonading of the whole of the enemy's fleet, and at the same time dispatched Lt. Drew, to ascertain the state of the Confidence.

At 45 minutes after ten I was apprised of the irreparable loss she had sustained by the death of her brave commander (whose merits it would be presumption in me to extol) as well as the great slaughter which had taken place on board, and observing, from the manoeuvres of the flotilla, that I could enjoy no further expectation of relief, the situation of my gallant comrades, who had nobly fought, and even now fast falling by my side, demanded the surrender of his Majesty's brig entrusted to my command, to prevent a useless waste of valuable lives; and, at the request of the surviving officers and men, I gave the painful orders for the colors to be struck.

Lieut. Hicks, of the Finch, had the mortification to strike on a reef of rocks, to the eastward of Crab Island, about the middle of the engagement, which prevented his rendering that assistance to the squadron that might, from an officer of such ability, have been expected.

The misfortune which this day befel us by capture, will Sir, I trust, apologise for the lengthy detail, which in justice to the sufferers, I have deemed necessary to give of the particulars which led to it; and when it is taken into consideration that the Confidence was 16 days before on the stocks, with an unorganized crew, composed of several drafts of men who had recently arrived from different parts of Quebec, many of whom only joined the day before, and were totally unknown either to the officers or to each other, with the want of gunlocks, as well as other necessary appointments not to be procured in this country, I trust you will feel satisfied of the decided advantage the enemy possessed, exclusive of her great superiority in point of force, a comparative statement of which I have the honour to annex. It now becomes the most pleasing part of my present duty to notice to you the determined skill and bravery of the officers and men in this unequal contest; but it grieves me to state that the loss sustained in maintaining it has been so great—that of the enemy I understand, amounts to something more than the same number.

The fine style in which Captain Downie conducted the squadron into action, amidst a tremendous fire, without returning a shot, until secured, reflects the greatest credit to his memory, for his judgement and coolness, as also on Lieut. M'Ghee and Hicks, for so strictly attending to his example and instructions; their own accounts of the capture of their respective vessels, as well as that of Lieut. Robertson, who succeeded to the command of the Confidence, will, I feel assured, do ample justice to the merits of the officers and men serving under their immediate command; but I cannot omit noticing

the individual conduct of Lieut. Robertson, Creswick, and Hornby, and Mr. Boyden, Master, for their particular exertion in endeavouring to bring the Confidence's starboard side to bear on the enemy, after most of their guns were dismounted on the other.

It is impossible for me to express to you my admiration of the officers and crew serving under my personal orders; their coolness and steadiness, the effect of which was proved by their irresistible fire directed towards the brig opposed to us, claim my warmest acknowledgments, but more particularly for preserving the same, so long after the whole strength of the enemy had been directed against the Linnet alone. My First Lieutenant, Mr. W. Drew, whose merits I have before had the honour to report to you, behaved on this occasion in the most exemplary manner.

By the death of Mr. Paul, acting second Lieutenant, the service has been deprived of a most valuable and brave officer; he fell early in the action; great credit is due to Mr. Giles, purser, for volunteering his services on deck; to Mr. Mitchell, surgeon, for the skill he evinced in performing some amputations required at the moment, as well as his great attention to the wounded during the action, at the close of which the water was nearly a foot above the lower deck, from the number of shot which struck her between wind and water. I have to regret the loss of the boatswain, Mr. Jackson, who was killed a few minutes before the action terminated. The assistance I received from Mr. Muckie, the gunner and also from Mr. Clarke, master's mate, Messrs. Lowke and Sinclair, midshipmen, the latter of whom was wounded in the head, and Mr. Guey, my Clerk, will, I hope recommend them, as well as the whole of my gallant little crew, to your notice.

I have much satisfaction in making you acquainted with the humane treatment the wounded have received from Commodore M'Donough; they were immediately removed to his own hospital on Crab Island, and were furnished with every requisite. His generous and polite attention also to myself, the officers and men, will ever hereafter be gratefully remembered. Inclosed I beg leave to transmit you the return of killed and wounded, and have, &c.

DANIEL PRING, Capt.

late of His Majesty's Sloop Linnet.

UNITED STATES.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER—Extra.

Washington, February 11, 1815, p. 1.
FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Copy of a letter from Major General Jackson, to the Secretary of War, dated Head-Quarters, 7th Military District.

Camp, 4 miles below New-Orleans, }
19th January, 1815. }

Last night at 12 o'clock, the enemy precipitately decamped and returned to his boats leaving behind him, under medical attendance, eighty of his wounded, including two officers, 14 pieces of his artillery, and a quantity of shot, having destroyed much of his powder. Such was the situation of the ground which he abandoned, and of that through which he retired, protected by canals, redoubts, entrenchments, and swamps on his right, and the river on his left, that I could not without encountering a risk, which true policy did not seem to require, or to authorise, attempt to annoy him much on his retreat. We took only eight prisoners.

Whether it is the purpose of the enemy to abandon the expedition altogether or renew his efforts at some other point I do not pretend to determine with positiveness. In my own mind, however, there is but little doubt that his last exertions have been made in this quarter at any rate for the present season, and by the next I hope we shall be fully prepared for him. In this belief I am strengthened not only by the prodigious loss he has sustained in the position he has just quitted, but by the failure of his fleet to pass Fort St. Philip.

His loss on this ground, since the debarkation of his troops, as stated by all the last prisoners and deserters

and as confirmed by many additional circumstances, must have exceeded four thousand; and was greater in the action of the 8th than was estimated, from the most correct data then in his possession, by the inspector-general, whose report has been forwarded to you. We succeeded, on the 8th, in getting from the enemy about 1000 stands of arms of various descriptions.

Since the action of the 8th the enemy have been allowed very little respite—my artillery from both sides of the river being constantly employed, till the night, and indeed to the hour of their retreat, in annoying them. No doubt they thought it quite time to quit a position in which to little rest could be found.

I am advised by Major Overton, who commands at Fort St. Philip, in a letter of the 13th, that the enemy having bombarded his fort for 8 or 9 days, from 13 inch mortars, without effect had, on the morning of that day, retired. I have little doubt that he would have been able to have sunk their vessels had they attempted to run by.

Giving the proper weight to all these considerations, I believe you will not think me too sanguine in the belief that Louisiana is not clear of its enemy. I hope however, I need not assure you, that whenever I command, such a belief shall never occasion any relaxation in the measures for resistance. I am but too sensible that the moment when the enemy is opposing us, is not the most proper to provide them.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ANDREW JACKSON,
Major General Commanding.

P. S. On the 18th our prisoners on shore were delivered to us, an exchange having been previously agreed to. Those who are on board the fleet will be delivered at Pointe à la Poudre—after which I shall still have in my hands an excess of several hundred.

A. J.
20th—Mr. Shields, purser in the navy, had today taken 54 prisoners; among them are four officers. A. J.
Hon. James Monroe, Secretary of War.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 21.

The following most interesting message was yesterday transmitted by the President of the United States, to both houses of Congress:

To the Senate and

House of Representatives of the U. S.

I lay before Congress copies of the treaty of peace and amity between the United States and his Britannic Majesty, which was signed by the Commissioners of both parties at Ghent, on the 24th of December, 1814, and the ratifications of which have been duly exchanged.

While performing this act, I congratulate you, and our constituents, upon an event which is highly honorable to the nation, and terminates with peculiar felicity a campaign signalized by the most brilliant successes.

The late war, although reluctantly declared by Congress, had become a necessary resort, to assert the rights & independence of the nation. It has been waged with a success which is the natural result of the patriotism of the people, of the public spirit of the militia, and of the valor of the military and naval forces of the country. Peace, at all times a blessing, is peculiarly welcome, therefore, at a period when the causes for the war have ceased to operate: when the Government has demonstrated the efficiency of its powers of defence; and when the nation can review its conduct without regret, and without reproach.

I recommend to your care and beneficence, the gallant men whose achievements, in every department of military service, on the land and on the water, have so essentially contributed to the honor of the American name, and to the restoration of peace. The feelings of conscious patriotism and worth will animate such men, under every change of fortune and pursuit; but their country perform a duty to itself, when it bestows those testimonials of approbation and applause, which are, at once, the reward, and the incentive to great actions.

The reduction of the public expenditure to the demands of a peace establishment will, doubtless,

engage the immediate attention of Congress. There are, however, important considerations which forbid a sudden and general revocation of the measure, that have been produced by the war. Experience has taught us, that neither the pacific dispositions of the American people, nor the pacific character of their political institutions, can altogether exempt them from that strife which appears, beyond the ordinary lot of nations, to be incident in the actual period of the world; and the same faithful monitor demonstrates that a certain degree of preparation for war, is not only indispensable to avert disaster in the onset, but affords also the best security for the continuance of peace. The wisdom of Congress will, therefore, I am confident provide for the maintenance of an adequate regular force; for the gradual advance of the naval establishment; for improving all the means of harbour defence; for adding discipline to the distinguished bravery of the militia; and for cultivating the military art, in its essential branches under the liberal patronage of government.

The resources of our country were, at all times, competent to the attainment of every national object; but they will now be enriched and invigorated by the activity which peace will introduce into all the scenes of domestic enterprise and labour. The provision that has been made for the public creditors during the present session of Congress, must have a decisive effect in the establishment of the public credit, both at home and abroad. The reviving interests of commerce will claim the legislative attention at the earliest opportunity; and such regulations will, I trust, be reasonably devised as shall secure to the U. States their just proportion of the navigation of the world. The most liberal policy towards other nations, if met by corresponding dispositions will, in this respect, be found the most beneficial policy towards ourselves.

But there is no subject that can enter with greater force and merit into the deliberations of Congress, than a consideration of the means to preserve and promote the manufactures which have sprung into existence, and attained an unparalleled maturity throughout the United States during the period of the European wars. This source of national independence and wealth, I anxiously recommend to the prompt and constant guardianship of Congress.

The termination of the legislative session will soon separate you, fellow citizens from each other, and restore you to your constituents. I pray you to bear with you the expressions of my sanguine hope, that the peace which has been just declared will not only be the foundation of the most friendly intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, but that it will also be productive of happiness and harmony in every section of our beloved country. The influence of your precepts and example must be every where powerful; and while we accord in grateful acknowledgements for the protection which Providence has bestowed upon us, let us never cease to inculcate obedience to the laws, and fidelity to the union, as constituting the palladium of the national independence and prosperity.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Feb. 18, 1815.

Mr. PRINTER,

SE—There having been for some time past, various publications and rumours of a Peace having taken place between England and the States of America, and even among them printed papers purporting to be the articles of that Peace, assigned by the Commissioners at Ghent, with the ratification thereof by Mr. President Madison; yet, knowing the cunning and knavery of these same Jonathanians, I have some suspicions that the whole business is a contrivance to entrap and take in our poor simple honest men in this country, for some interested latent purpose on their part, which will by and by appear.

Surely had the matter been true, our government would have told us so, by a proclamation or other printed document to that effect.—'Tis true, I did hear the

sound of cannon some days ago, which I was told was meant to inform the inhabitants of this city that Peace had actually taken place;—but as I am not much versed in rhetoric of this kind, and having always considered that the sound of cannon rather indicated War than Peace, I continue still to be in doubt on the subject.

You must know, sir, that a few years ago I had certain mercantile concerns with some of the inhabitants of the American States, which, owing to the precipitancy with which the War between us was entered into, remain unsettled.—I would therefore avail myself of the occasion, should matters be as they are represented, of going down among them in order to bring the business to a termination; but as I have no inclination to be taken up as a spy, or be made a prisoner and be clasp into a dunghill, I would wish to be assured on what ground I go.

Your opinion on this momentous question will much oblige your humble servant.

TIMOTHY TIMID.

We must confess that, if the roar of those dread engines of war, cannon, is to be construed into dulcet notes of peace, it requires some kind of key to explain that their language is become pacific. We should hope that such a key is fabricating; and conceive that, from the length of time taken for its completion, it must prove somewhat of a complex texture. EDITOR.

Adjutant General's Office,

Quebec, 1st March, 1815.

GENERAL ORDERS.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces having received Official Notification that a Treaty of Peace and Amity between Great Britain and the United States of America, were ratified and exchanged at Washington on the 17th day of February, and by which it is stipulated that all hostilities shall cease immediately—he announces the same for the information and guidance of the Troops serving in British North America.

His Excellency embraces the earliest opportunity that is afforded him, of restoring to their domestic avocations the Provincial Corps and Battalions of Embodied Militia, whose gallant and patriotic devotion to their Country, has been so honorably evinced in their zealous services since the commencement of Hostilities, and His Excellency will not fail to represent to our Most Gracious Sovereign, the zeal, courage and loyalty that has been so conspicuously displayed by all classes of his Brave Subjects in both Canadas.

The engagement of the Corps of Canadian Voltigeurs, terminating with the War, that corps is to march to Montreal, with all convenient expedition, for the purpose of depositing its arms, accoutrements and stores, and will there be disbanded, receiving Twenty Days full pay, for every Non-Commissioned Officer, Drummer and Private in lieu of rations, which are not to be issued. The Officers to continue to receive pay until further orders, but all Garrison and Field Allowances are to cease.

The Frontier Light Infantry and the battalions of Embodied Militia will, in like manner be disbanded and receive the same gratuity as the Voltigeurs.

The 1st battalion of F. Militia, will deposit its arms, accoutrements and stores, at Quebec—The 3d battn, at Chambly, the 2d, 4th and 5th, or Chasseurs, at Montreal.

The corps of Canadian Voyageurs, is, in like manner, to be disbanded, and to cease to receive pay on the 24th inst. also, all Provincial Drivers, and the Troop of Dorchester Light dragoons, under Captain Watson, and the corps of Guides, under Captain Hebert, (who are held responsible for the delivery of the arms and appointments committed to their charge.)

Major-General De Rottenburg, having received His Excellency's instructions will give the necessary orders for these arrangements being carried into effect, in the Left Division.

All Garrison and Field Allowances to the Militia and Militia Staff will cease on the 24th instant.

The issue of Rum to the Troops is discontinued on the 24th inst. and is to be granted only on particular occasions on the special sanction of General Officers commanding Stations and Brigades.

The Establishment of Regimental Bât Horses is cancelled, these Horses are to be delivered over to the Commissariat to be Sold, on or before the 24th Instant, in the Lower Province, and the 24th April, in Upper Canada, when all Allowances of Forage for such Horses will cease to be issued.

No Forage to be issued in Kind after the 24th of April.

except to the 10th light dragoons, & such Light Artillery as may remain horsed.

Major General De Rottenburg, will cause the Sleigh Establishment under the charge of Lieut. Fensell to be disbanded, the Horses and Sleighs delivered to the Commissariat to be disposed of.

The Gun Carriage Establishment is no longer to be considered as a separate branch of the Engineer Department—the appointment of Major Sinclair, Royal Artillery to the Superintendance of that duty is cancelled on the 14th instant.

EDWARD BAYNES, Adjt. Genl. N. A.

BONAPARTEANA.—When Lucien Bonaparte was about to marry his present wife, and Napoleon thought fit to remonstrate with him upon his choice, in order to prevent the match, Lucien replied, "It becomes you well, to be sure, to talk to me in that manner,—you who have stooped to marry the last mistress of Barras, and the strumpet of so many others! You took her to obtain a command; I marry mine without buying her or degrading myself. What is it to me if you never see her? that will spare her the shame of seeing your's."

In the first months after Bonaparte's accession to the Imperial dignity, his family used every evening to assemble for some hours in the apartments of the Empress Josephine, to instruct one another in etiquette, and to rehearse the parts which each had to perform in public Josephine, whose experience best qualified her for the Office of teacher, often lost all patience, especially with Joseph's consort, Bonaparte himself, who suffered no jesting on this subject, once said to the latter,—“By God, Madam, you are very imperfect in your part, and unless you are more attentive, you will make both your self and Us appear extremely ridiculous. To see you, one would suppose it to be very difficult to personate a Princess.” Timid as she is, her eyes filled with tears, and she begged his Majesty's pardon saying,—“But consider that it is the first time that I ever played comedy.” His Imperial Majesty became furious, and retorted,—“Tis no comedy we are playing! Do you mean to insult me?” Joseph, in order to put an end to the altercation, then said to his brother,—“Don't be angry! the means no harm; and in time the will get into the way of it, as well as any of us.” “I hope so,” replied Napoleon, “for so long as I am Emperor, I will have those belonging to me behave with dignity, and not appear to be what they no longer are. No matter whether it be for a few years or for ever. I insist on compliance. After me let things go as they will—what care I!”—At one of those exercises in etiquette, Napoleon flew into the most violent passion with his brother Louis. Talleyrand, who had to act the part of the Prussian Ambassador, having made a complimentary address to him, Louis returned the following answer:—“They you to signify to the King, your master, how much I think myself honoured by his remembrance, and to lay myself at his Majesty's feet.” Scarcely had these words passed his lips, when Napoleon, with ferocious gestures, rushed towards him, and vociferated like maniac,—“Is that the language of a brother of the Emperor of France to a Minister of Prussia, a King of the second rank? Hold your tongue rather than talk such stupid stuff. You are just like Lucien; you doubt the solidity of my power, and want to secure protectors. I have doubts of it as well as you; but so long as I am Emperor, I insist that my brothers support their dignity, seek no other protection than mine, and remember that they are upon a level with all Kings, that they are their brothers, and shall lay themselves at nobody's feet but mine. Now begin your answer again, and let us hear no more about honor or feet.”

A letter from Italy contains the following passage:—“Bonaparte is forming a printing establishment at Elba. The types, presses, &c. have been ordered from the adjacent continent. It is believed, that in addition to the memoirs of his own life, which will be printed there, he intends, in imitation of the other sovereigns of Europe, to publish a court gazette. As a measure of state, of policy or of finance, the plan is strongly recommended. The court gazette of Elba will throw dignity on that petty sovereignty, as it will be eagerly sought after, its circulation will add to the revenue; and if not prohibited in a foreign state, it will keep up the hopes of the disaffected in France and Italy, and perhaps, prove the ripening germ of another revolution in those countries.

M. Antonio Longo, Arch priest of Florence, who was nominated by Buonaparte to the Bishoprick of Spoleto, and had obtained the powers of Vicar-apostolic for that diocese, published, on the 4th of May at Florence, a recantation, in which he begs pardon for having accepted an appointment from a man who had no right to give one, for the impious violence offered by him to the person of the Head of the Church, and for having counteracted the brief of the 31 of December, 1810, addressed to the Chapter of Florence. He declares that his conduct was the effect of fear, and expresses great contrition.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT

OF
LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
FEBRUARY—1815.

SATURDAY, Feb. 25.—The Bill concerning the Timber trade was read a second time and referred to a Special Committee.

The House in Committee on the Militia bill reported the Bill with amendments in which the House concurred, and the Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

A petition was presented from Josiah Styles praying for the exclusive privilege of ferrying from Quebec to Pointe Levi, to the island of Orleans, and from those places to Quebec, which was referred to a Special Committee.

An engrossed Bill for establishing a House of Industry at Montreal was read for the third time, passed and sent to the Legislative Council.

The House in Committee on the Internal Communications reported some Resolves and the Report was postponed to Monday.

The House in Committee on the Army-bill passed the Bill and the Report was postponed to Monday.

MONDAY, 27.—The engrossed Militia-bill was read for the third time and passed.

The House went into Committee to consider if it would not be expedient to provide means for spreading vaccine inoculation; the report was postponed to the next day.

The Committee on Internal Communications having reported, a Bill was introduced for ameliorating internal Communications, which was read for the first time, the second reading was deferred to the following day.

Resolved, that the House go into Committee tomorrow to take into consideration the Constitution of the Courts of Justice in this Province.

The Committee of the whole on the Army-bill reported amendments, in which the house having concurred the Bill thus amended was ordered to be engrossed.

The L. Chene Canal bill was read a second time and referred to a general Committee for Wednesday.

The Bill to amend the Judicature Act as far as it respects Three Rivers, was read a second time and referred to a general Committee for Wednesday.

The House went into Committee on the necessity of establishing a bank.

WEDNESDAY, March 1.—A Message from His Excellency the Governor in Chief, acquainting the House of the ratification of a Treaty of Peace between His Majesty and the United States of America, in consequence of which an humble Address was presented to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, thanking him for his said message; which message was referred to a Committee of the whole House.

A Bill to encourage the vaccine inoculation was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed.

The Committee of the whole House on the Canal Bill reported progress and obtained leave to sit again Saturday next.

The House in Committee on the Bill for amending the Judicature Act, as far as it relates to the districts of Three Rivers, made progress and obtained leave to sit again.

The House in Committee on His Excellency the Governor in Chief's message relating to the repairs to be made to the Court House, came to several Resolutions, which were ordered to be reported to the House on Friday next.

From the multiplicity of business before the House of Assembly and the consequent hurry of the Clerks, we have not been able to procure further proceedings, which we shall lay before our readers in our next.

INVESTIGATION.

A committee of Congress, appointed to inquire into the nature and extent of the late destruction at Washington, has reported at large on the subject. The damages are thus estimated:

For repairs of public buildings,	Dollars—460,000.00
For do. Navy-Yard, &c	417,745.53
For do. Buildings & Fixtures,	91,420.53

London paragraphs.

The day when the anniversary of the battle of Leipzig was celebrated by a sham fight in the plain of Simmering, the whole plain was decorated with trophies of all kinds taken from the enemy. The seven Allied Sovereigns, followed by their respective Courts crossed a bridge over the Danube, magnificently adorned with arms and eagles, taken from the French, and repaired to the villa opposite Simmering, where a repast worthy of the illustrious guests was prepared. During the dinner, the King of Prussia said to the Emperor of Germany, "Brother, we shall ruin you!" to which the Emperor replied, "My enemies have not been able to ruin me; how should my friends do so?"

A Monument to General Morozov is erecting by order of the Emperor of Russia, on the spot where he was mortally wounded.

The following is from one of the last Paris papers:—“Lord Stewart, the British Minister at Vienna had lately some cause of complaint against a hackney-coachman. The Police having asked him what satisfaction he wished, the noble Lord, who is extremely vigorous, replied, that he had taken it him self. He afterwards sent 50 farthings to the coachman to console him for his drubbing.”

In the statistical work of Dr. Colquhoun the consumption of Great Britain since 1792, are estimated at £106,000,000, whereof £7,000,000 are refuted by the treaty of Paris.

Since the commencement of the war there have been taken ship and other floating property worth 50 or 60 millions more.

The peace, it is calculated, will throw out of employment 25,000 Naval and Military Officers, 2,000 Government Clerks 380,000 non-commissioned officers and privates.

The same author computes the population of the British Empire, after being reduced 1,500,000 by cessations, at 29,600,000 souls. The Company's possessions in the East Indies he reckons at 40,000,000 of whom 25,000, or the one-sixteenth hundredth part are Britons.

MONTREAL, March 4.

The termination of the war has already had a wondrous effect on our markets. Many articles have fallen 50 per cent. The Vermontese pour in plenty upon us. They salute us as brothers long separated. Persons who have hoarded up wheat for many months, and had frequently been offered 12s. per bushel, now beg to sell at 7s. 6d. Who will pity such men? Beef of good quality is 24 per lb. Poultry from 2s. to 3s. per pair. Turkeys now 12s. now 1s. 6d. Geese in proportion, also Veal and Mutton nearly so.

DIED.

On Sunday morning last, a boy about 16 years of age of the name of JOHN GUAY; he was a servant to Mr. Allen housekeeper of Laprairie; about the middle of the preceding week he became unwell, and first complained of a pain behind his ears, on Friday morning Mrs. Allen went into the kitchen to fill up a teapot with water; seeing which he became instantly convulsed and showed great aversion to the water, which gave reason to think he was attacked with the hydrophobia; and on being questioned, he stated he had been bit by a dog behind the ear about six weeks before. He still continued to become worse and attempted to bite those around him, he barked and howled so much like a dog that a person in an adjoining room would have really thought it to be a dog. In order to prevent his injuring any person he was bound on Saturday evening, and passed a most distressing night until about five o'clock on Sunday morning, when it pleased the Almighty to relieve him by death.

QUEBEC, MARCH 7, 1815.

In our last we expressed our surprise that the Plenipotentiaries in settling the peace, had not corrected the expressed course of the line, from the lake of the woods to the Mississippi, as erroneously defined by the treaty of 1763. Reflecting since on this subject we find that our Commissioners have acted very wisely by their omission of this line. The truth is the erroneous definition of its direction was not the only error made by Mr. Oswald in 1763, by giving that line to the Americans, it being such a line as he had no right to give, as he thereby took upon him to concede territory to the United States, which did not belong to either Great Britain, or them, but to the Indians; this bar then to Indian claims, as far as it might have served as a plea against them, however unjust, is now removed, which is gaining a point for them.

As the late treaty is wholly silent on the subject of a trading intercourse, it will, we suppose, become the business of the Executive here to regulate it between these provinces and the U. States, as far as may be deemed expedient; but as being paid on our importations by the St. Lawrence, it can scarcely be expected that all importations should be made from the States, free of duty.

Now that the two nations have sheathed the sword, it will behave both to cultivate and improve that good understanding and harmony, so requisite to a friendly intercourse. To strengthen neighbourly amity between two people springing from one stock, speaking the same language, and governed by nearly the same laws, opinions, habits, and manners, nothing will more contribute than a total oblivion of all past hostility; to effect which one important step will be to discontinue all irritating celebrations, a continuance of any of which on one part, cannot fail to produce retaliation from the other, which must, to a certain extent, keep alive a hostile spirit.

Mr. Madison may talk as much as he please of fleets and armies. The great objects of a young nation should be agriculture and commerce. The neglect of these for war has thrown the United States seven years back at least. They have to recover their lost ground; this can be done only by the plough and the commercial helm. Manufactures are as little suitable to such a nation as fleets and armies; such establishments are best fitted to old countries with an overflowing population. The sedentary and palid workshop must have few allurements for men who can so easily become lords of the soil, and enjoy the sweets of the wholesome breeze, and the comforts of independence.

Our markets begin to feel the blessings of peace, to which the reduced price of bread, to be seen in our columns, will bear testimony.

Since our last, in addition to the official account of peace, arrived in town from Halifax, Sir George Murray and Commodore Owen.

We hear that the 1st battalion of embodied militia, in cantonments at Beauport and Charlebourg, are to be disbanded to-morrow. In our columns will be found the General Order for reducing the different Provincial corps. This may occasion a little temporary distress to some individuals; but the Canada furnish a wide field for industry as well as for war. Where can there be a happier mart than a Canadian farmer? To figure amidst theinsel glare of town fashionables is a poor ambition. To live independant in the country is to be more than a king. Is ennuis a high art—let the mind be well furnished, and defence may be given to long winters and monotonous scenes of snow.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

We must decline making the Mercury the channel of any proposal for taking a day from the labourer, which can only tend to increase want and add to the number of mendicants. The Sabbath appears to us to be sufficient for any such purposes as are suggested. We have a further objection to preaching through a newspaper, having no desire to encroach on the pulpit. We profess to deal only in waldy wares.

The PRICE OF BREAD, for this month, is—
White loaf, 4lb. 1s. 3d.
Brown do 6lb. 1s. 5d.

MARRIED.—On the 2d inst Mr GEORGE MOORHEAD, to M. ADELAIDE BURNS, both of this city.
DIED.—A. De Chambault, F. KEMPT, Esq. Capt. R. N. Acting Agent for Provisions of War.

We publish the following by desire.
Address to Major Gen. Sir CHARLES L'AMHOFF, written for, and spoken at a Masonic Farewell Dinner given by him at Guernsey, to the Lodge of which he is Master.

IMHOFF! with thee, friend of the mystic tie,
We share the banquet though we heave the sigh;
Bacchus with joy would bid each bosom swell;
But keen regret points to the word—farewell!
That frigid word, when worth and friendship part,
Drops all the genial ardor of the heart;
Thou'st o'er the frame, assaults the very soul,
And mix'st confusion in the richest bowl!
Yet memory oft shall call us to her cell,
And pleas'd remembrance on thy virtues dwell;
Thy charitable acts with rapture scan,
Which prove the Mason, and adorn the Man!
Thy actions squar'd by right, the fount of sense;
Thy compass round'd by benevolence,
Light, the pure source to which thy wishes dart,
And many truth the jewel of thy heart,
These shall, though L'AMHOFF's person quits our eyes,
Of fond reflection furnish us supplies.
To wish thee worldly happiness were vain:
Who gets like thee is sure it's lot to gain!
'Tis virtue's manna, 'tis celestial food,
Which drops from heav'n to earth upon the good
Guersey, 21st September, 1814

AT THE AUCTION

OF THOMAS CARY, to-morrow, WEDNESDAY 8th instant, at ONE o'clock, will be sold, An excellent MARE fit for saddle or harness rising eight years.—Quebec, 7th March, 1815.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on THURSDAY next, the 9th instant, at the Subscribers' Auction Room, A GENERAL Assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of fine and common cloths, washing, blankets, calicoes, fancy muslin, striped, checked and white cottons, dimity, muslin, cotton cambric, handkerchiefs, women and men's hose, sewing silk, brown Holland, Plattias, buttons, pens, wrapping paper, &c. &c. &c. ALSO— 6 Pipes L. P. Tenerife Wine of a superior quality, 1 do. Vinegar, 10 Casks Nails, 10 Barrels bright Muscovado sugar, and a variety of other articles.
Sale to commence at ONE o'clock.
WHITE & LANGUEDOC,
Quebec, 7th March, 1815. A. & B.

SALE OF FURNITURE.

The following valuable household furniture belonging to a gentleman retiring from house-keeping, WILL be sold without reserve, at the Subscriber's Auction Room on SATURDAY next, 11th inst. at ONE O'CLOCK P. M. viz. A Mahogany Chest of Drawers—A do. Secretoire and drawers—A Sofa Bedstead—Two Mattresses—Two Sofas and covers—One Post-bedstead—Two Feather Beds—Bolsters—Pillows and Blankets—6 Mattresses—A set of Mahogany Dining Tables—Round do. in two ends—A black Walnut do.—A Mahogany Sofa Table—3 Pembroke Tables—A handsome mahogany four part Bedstead—1 dozen do. Chairs with hair bottoms—Assortable Writing Desks, and a variety of other articles.—Sale to commence at 1 o'clock by JOHN MUNRO, Auct. & Broker, Quebec, 7th March, 1815.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on SATURDAY next, the 11th instant, at the Subscriber's Rooms: A GENERAL Assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of Yorkshire Cloths, Irish Linens, Muslins, Cotton shirting, and cotton holls, braces, leather hats and caps, carpets and carpeting, a cask japanned Tin-ware, 3 chests souchong tea, knives and forks and other hardware, and other articles.
The Sale will begin at ONE o'clock.
JOHN JONES,
Quebec, 6th March, 1815. Auct. & Broker.

WM. GINGER

HAS for Sale, at No. 4, Urseline street, a general assortment of Kitchen Garden and flower seed; early and late Turnip seeds for cash only. Quebec, March 7, 1815.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY

CONSTANT employment will be given to five or six Journeymen to the Boot and Shoe-making Business by applying at No. 11, Garden street, next door to the New Theatre, to J. BENHAM, N. B. Also wanted two or three Apprentice Boys to the above business. Quebec, 7th March, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber requests, that all those who have claims against the Estate of the late Mrs. ANN HERALD, will send in their accounts attested for settlement;—and that all those who are indebted to said Estate, will make immediate payment.
MOSES CAMPBELL,
Executor to the Estate,
and Tutor to her
Minor Children,
Quebec, March 7, 1815. 3m

TO LET

And possession given 1st May next, HOUSE No. 6, in Mountain Street, at present occupied by Mr. FINCH. For particulars apply to MOSES CAMPBELL, No. 15, Sault au Matelot street, Quebec, 6th March, 1815.

FOR SALE.

At the subscriber's store, No. 5, St. Peter street, Lower Town, Quebec—
30 puns. Jamaica spirits, 4 hhds. Radix-Gentian, of 22, 24, 8 casks sad Irons, 6 do. Leeward do. 6 do. 3 1/2 lb. Nails, 15 pipes part London Tenniffle Wine, 60 bales Letter Paper, 25 Favat do. 20 Anvils, assorted sizes, Flat and square Iron, 20 chests green Tea, Iron Weights, from 7 to 56lb, 10 do. hyson do. 4 casks Hardware well assorted, 10 barrels Coffee, Woolten Goods, 6 kegs Raisins, 2 trunks Calicos, assorted patterns, 10 jars spirits Turpentine, 2 cases Cotton shirting, 3 casks green Copperas, 1 do. do. Checks, 13 do. superfine roll Brimstone, 2 do. Dowlas, 15 kegs flour Sulphur, 2 do. Dimities, 18 do. Verdigrise in bond, 1 do. Dimities, 4 do. blue Vitriol, 20 boxes Tin, 3 casks Alum, 10 hhds. } bright Mus. sugar, 1 do. Cape Aloes, 60 hhds. } And a general assortment of Goods in the Hardware line. 3 bales and 4 casks Camomile Flowers, BENJ. TREMAIN, 1 box Cantharides, Quebec, 6th March, 1815. c

THE Lord Bishop of the Diocese intending soon to hold a Confirmation, all persons of the Church of England in this City above the age of fourteen years, who have not been confirmed, are hereby required to give in their names immediately to Parishioners, to the Revd. S. J. Mountain, and the Military, to the Revd. J. L. Mills, S. J. MOUNTAIN, J. L. MILLS. Quebec, 27th Feby 1815. b

A MORNING SCHOOL,

FOR Young Ladies will be opened on Monday next in the chamber of the house formerly occupied by the Post-Office. The School will commence at 7 and close at half past 8.

AN AFTERNOON SCHOOL.

For young gent men will be kept in the same building from 2 to 5.

AN EVENING SCHOOL,

for those who cannot attend in the daytime, will be taught in the same building, commencing on Monday next at 7 o'clock and closing at 9 each evening in the week, Saturday and Sunday evenings excepted.

Tickets of admission may be had and particulars respecting these different schools made known by calling at this office or at either of the book stores in Quebec. Quebec, Feb. 28, 1815.

