

# THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORIS ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. 17. 5.

VOLUME XI.]

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1815.

[NUMBER 9.]

## 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, intitled, "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. sterling discount.

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

M. R. DAVID ISETOR, Master of the BLESSIN, Transport No. 232, doth hereby give notice that he will not be answerable for any debts contracted by any of the undermentioned persons—viz.

Nicholas Richardson Cutly,  
William Fair,  
Robert Brown,  
Thomas Wilson,  
Jacob Booker,  
John Bell,  
William Sinclair.

Mr. David Isektor further gives notice, that the above mentioned persons have bound themselves, by agreement, agreeable to the laws of Great Britain, to serve on board the said ship, during such voyages as he and his may be ordered by His Majesty's officers, and the said ship shall arrive at some port in Great Britain.—Therefore any person engaging any of the above men without first having obtained his discharge from the above Master, will be prosecuted to the utmost rigour of the law; and any of the above men engaging under a fictitious name will be punished for forgery. And further, if any person or inhabitant is found to be harboring any of these men above-mentioned, or any Publican encouraging any of the above men to drink in their houses at an improper time, will be considered as aiding the above men from their duty, and will be prosecuted accordingly.

Quebec, Feb. 14, 1815.

## STOLEN,

FROM the Store at Racey's wharf, on the night of the 5th instant, various articles of wearing Apparel belonging to Capt. Carter of the 8th or King's Regiment, consisting of 21 shirts, the greater part new, a few of them marked with the owners name; white kerseymeré pantaloons and regimental breeches; leather and cotton gloves, new; 2 doz. Ladies' linen; 10 of them marked A. G. with red silk; 1 pair silk shoes; 1 pair white kid ditto; 1 white kid long glove; 2 book muslin frocks, one of them trimmed with lace; one figured muslin do. 2 or 3 cambric muslin frocks; 4 cambric muslin petticoats, and many other articles. Any person causing a discovery of the above articles, on applying to the Editor, will be handsomely rewarded.

Quebec, 14th February, 1815.

## Mall Bank.

THIS Manor HOUSE to be let for a few years to a Gentleman, or a substantial tenant only, consisting of dining, breakfast, eating and dressing room, and parlour, capacious bed rooms and closets; spring water in the house, and every requisite domestic convenience;—Dove coote, chaise, ox house, stabling and piggery; extensive garden and fruit, situated in Beauport, one league from Palace gate, Quebec, opposite Point Levy, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, on which a productive FISHERY may be re-built. The prospect from the house comprises a view of eleven Churches. 70 acres of land, with a Farm House to let separate, to enter 1st May.—Beauport, January 25th, 1815.

## TO LET,

And possession given on the first of May next,

THE UNION WARE and Coffee House situate on 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 1 1/2 inch to 4 1/2 inches,  
Glass ware in hogheads assorted,  
Prime mess pork,  
Dry cod fish,  
Port and Teneiffé 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 ever merit.

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

Ruebec, 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 ses présentes, il autorise son frère, FREDERICK OLIVA, de régler ses comptes et de conduire son commerce d'Encaveur et courtier, à condition.

THOS. C. OLIVA.

## BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

RECEIVED by the last arrivals and for Sale, for cash only, at the Book Store, first house south 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 & Cassemères,  
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. REIFFENSTEIN & Co.

TO BE SOLD & LEASED, for one or more years—the Mansion 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 bundles 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, require 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,  
Teneiffé do.  
Spanish do.  
Sherry do.  
Cognac Brandy,  
Holland Gin,  
Whisky,  
Irish Linens,  
Irish Butter, 1st quality,

and several packages of DRY GOODS, &c. &c.

ROGER-ON, 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 Puncheons do. Brandy,  
About 5000 12 feet 2 1/2 by 1 1/2 inch Deals,  
PAIKERSON, DYKE & Co.  
Quebec, 7th Nov. 1814.

M. CAMPBELL has for Sale a few Chaldrons excellent Coals for Grates.  
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, Teneiffé 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 Juliana from London, a general assortment of the best superfine Cloths, Cassemères, Vest Patterns, Silk Floriniers 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.

## Mall Bank.

CELESTE Maison de Campagne à louer pour plusieurs années à un Monsieur, ou à un riche seulement, et la possession d'un grand jardin, consistant en chambres à déjeuner et à diner, salles, grandes chambres à coucher et cabinets; il y a un puits dans la maison, et toutes les commodités requises pour une famille; cochère, remise, et étable; un jardin spacieux et une prairie, situés dans Beauport, à une lieue de distance de la Porte du Palais, Quebec, vis-à-vis la Pointe Lévis, sur le bord du fleuve St. Laurent, où on peut remplir une pêche lucrative. De la maison on peut voir les églises; 70 acres de terre, avec une maison à louer à louer séparément.  
Beauport, 28e Janvier, 1815.

23

30

17

16

14

17

34

3

**FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—**  
**P**ORT Wine in pipes and hogheads, Madeira in do. do. and in-cases of six dozens each—Spanish Wine, a few hogheads and barrels bright Muscovado Sugar, a few barrels very fine Coffee, Molasses, Navy Biscuit, ready made and Oars and French Butter-stones.  
**BREHAUT & SHEPPARD,**  
 Quebec, 7th Feb. 1815.

**WANTED,**  
**A**T an Academy in this city, a **STEADY YOUTH,** or Young Man, as an Assistant, who can read the French and English languages tolerably well.—Apply at the New Printing Office.  
 Quebec, 11th February, 1815.

**T**HE subscribers respectfully acquaint their friends and the public that they have entered into Co-partnership, and will carry on the **GROCERY, WINE, and Spirit** business in this city, under the firm of **WILLIAM TORRANCE & Co.** who will keep a constant supply of the best articles in their line; and have now on hand—

- |                           |                           |          |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------|
| Gunpowder,                | Barley, Rice, Spermacetti |          |
| Tea,                      | and Wax Candles,          |          |
| Black,                    | English Soap and Candles, | } TEAS,  |
| Green,                    | Fine basket Salt,         |          |
| Double and single refined | Liquid Blacking,          |          |
| Sugars,                   | Playing Cards,            |          |
| Bright and common Mus-    | Cayenne Pepper,           |          |
| covado ditto,             | Curry Powder,             |          |
| Coffee, Chocolate,        | Fine old Jamaica Spirits, |          |
| Pine Apple, Stilton and   | Leeward Island Rum,       |          |
| Cheshire Cheese,          | Real Cogniac Brandy,      |          |
| Irish Butter, Bacon Hams, | Amsterdam Gin,            |          |
| Lochine Herrings,         | Shrub, Peppermint,        |          |
| Fine Mustard,             | Noyau, Lime Juice,        |          |
| Orange and Lemon Peel,    | Old Arack                 |          |
| Nutmeg, Mace, Cinamon,    | L.P. Madeira              | } WINES, |
| Cloves, Cassia, Ginger,   | Old Port                  |          |
| Raisins, Currants, Figs,  | L.P. Tenerife             |          |
| Peanes, Wallnuts,         | Cargo                     |          |
| Spanish Nuts, Almonds,    | Sherry and                |          |
| Poland Starch,            | Spanish                   |          |
| Crown Blue, Outmenl,      | Best Vinegar,             |          |
|                           | And London Porter,        |          |
- At the lowest prices, wholesale or retail. Orders from town and Country will be received and executed with the utmost care and despatch.

**THOMAS TORRANCE,**  
**JOHN TORRANCE,**  
**WILLIAM TORRANCE,**  
 No. 2, Notre dame Street, Lower Town,  
 Quebec, Decr. 7th 1814.

**N**OW on hand and for Sale on reasonable terms, vizt.—Calf and Kip Skins, Boots and shoes,  
**AND—4000 yards grey Linen.**  
**EDWD H LINDSAY, No. 10**  
 Lower Town, Market Place.  
 Quebec, 13th Dec. 1814.

**L**ANDING and for Sale by the Subscriber, on the most moderate terms for cash,—the Cargo of the ship **GARRETT OWEN,** capt. **CLEARY,** from Halifax, consisting of large grain bright Muscovado Sugar, in Hhds, Tierces and Barrels,—and a few Puncheons Molasses.  
 From the **ALEXANDER** from Liverpool :  
 24 Bales Blankets, 12 do blue Cloths, 3 cases assorted Hosiery, &c.—From the **Guadaloupe** from port Glasgow :—9 Cases assorted printed Cambric, and on hand a general assortment of goods.  
 In addition to the foregoing, on Consignment, per the **Arden,** now landing—  
 17 cases of remarkably well assorted printed Cambric.  
 3 do do do muslins and laces, some of them very fine,  
 3 do, containing shawls from 8-4 downward, newest pattern  
 2 do cambric shawls, do,  
 9 boxes 2 checks.  
**DAVID ROSS,**  
 53, Sault-au-Matelot Street.  
 Quebec, 31st Oct. 1814.

For Sale by **JOHN STEWART,**  
**F**INE old Brazil & old L. P. Madeira, Port, Sherry and Tenerife wines in the wood or bottled, Superior Claret in Cases of three dozens 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 chaldrons of best grate Coals,  
 5000 Kamouraska 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.  
**THIS WILSON,**  
 Quebec, 12th 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 excellent order, the dwelling House and Offices in a complete state. For price and terms of payment apply at the compting house of  
**MONRO & BELL,**  
 Quebec, 19th November, 1814.

**T**HE 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.  
**HIVE & 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 Denichau, 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 Montzambert, Esqr.,** the said **Claude Denichau, 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 Montzambert, Claude Denichau, 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 Secy**

**T**HE 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 Commission Merchants, 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.

**T**HE subscriber has for Sale, at **THOMAS C. Oliva's Store,** for cash only, at a very moderate price, the following Articles.  
 Superfine, middling and Coarse Cloth, ditto ditto Kerseymer, Flannels, of all descriptions, Flushing, Blankets, Hosiery, Gingham, Calicoes, 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.

**L**E Soussigné a vendre, au magazin de **Thomas C. Oliva,** pour argent comptant, a des prix tres modiques, les articles suivants, savoir, Draps superflus, moyens et communs, Kerseymeres, do do, Flushings, couvertes, lins et ginghames, Tailanderie, un quart de cloucellerie, bien assortie, Verres a vin communes, fayance, et une variete d'autres articles.  
**FRDERICK OLIVA,**  
 Québec, 16 Janvier 1815.

**FOR SALE,**  
**B**Y 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.

**J**UST received and for Sale at No. 30, St. Petre 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,**  
**T**HIRTY 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 1/4 & 1 1/2 inch by 1/2  
 50 puncheons of superior Whiskey,  
 40 coils Cordage, 15 hds. Whiting.  
 Apply to **JAMES HEATH,**  
 7 St. Peter street, Nov. 3.

**FOR SALE,**  
**A** Strong built Long 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.

**R**ECEIVED per **AURORA** and for Sale:  
 2 Bales sail Canvas,  
 1 Do Police cloths, Swanskins, and elegant printed woolen Shawls.  
 A variety of other goods suitable for the winter trade.—No. 16 St. Peter, street, 10th Dec. 1814.  
**GILBERT HENDERSON.**

**FOR SALE,**  
**B**Y the Subscribers prime Irish Mess. Park. Linen, Cotton Shirting, Cotton Thread, Linen shirts, Sea bread, Port Wine and Glassware  
**W. MAGEE, Jr. & Co.**  
 St. Peter street, December 6th. 1814.

From the Acadian Recorder.

THE UNITED STATES.

Observations on the application of the Committees of Trade in British North America to His Majesty's Government.

It appears to us, that every principle of sound policy will dictate a compliance with the application of these Committees of Trade. It is too evident to require the aid of argument, that the object at which it aims will, if attained, ensure the prosperity of those Colonies; and that consideration should alone be sufficient to induce his Majesty's Ministers to give it their support.

But although the attention of the Committees has been properly turned to the immediate interests of those who have appointed them to superintend their concerns, it is certainly fortunate that those interests, so far from clashing with those of the empire at large, are most intimately connected with the preservation of its strength and maritime greatness.

The true delineation which is given in the Memorials of the political and commercial character of the American people, should awaken the attention of those who preside over the British Empire, and induce them, now the period for negotiation has arrived, to disregard the temporary conveniences of the immediate market for our manufactures which would be afforded by the removal of our commercial intercourse with the United States upon its former footing; and to adopt, as the basis of the negotiations on our part, those principles of sound policy which embrace remoter objects.

The hostile sentiments which are entertained by the great bulk of the inhabitants of that country towards Great Britain, may owe their origin to that enmity and bitterness which the civil war excited; but the clashing interests of the two countries, under the system which has hitherto prevailed, have so strong a tendency to keep such feelings alive, that it is the duty of the British Government to avail itself of the opportunity that has fortunately occurred, to counteract a spirit of hostility, which, we have already seen, can survive the period of actual war.

The evil effects the British American Colonies experience from the extension of those commercial privileges to foreigners, which Great Britain should confine to her own subjects, are clearly and ably pointed out in these Memorials. But we should hope that his Majesty's Ministers will not omit the consideration of the deep interest which the whole empire has in improving these restrictions.

What may be called a decree of Providence respecting the ultimate situation of America, it is not for us to consider; but as far as human prudence and foresight can be exercised, it is our duty to exert them; and as it is evident that the United States want not the will to injure us, it is incumbent on us to deprive them of the power. Such in our colonies have long been the sentiments of many of the inhabitants, who have turned their attentions to the consequences likely to flow from the establishment of an independent government on that side of the Atlantic; but never could the most sanguine of them have anticipated concurrence of circumstances so favourable to the establishment of the interest of Great Britain as those which now exist. Those who were acquainted with the sentiments of the inhabitants of the British Colonies, never entertained any apprehension of their inclination to resist any attack which might be made upon them by the Government of France; but, in the event of war with the United States—a people with whom they were in the habit of continual intercourse; whose manners and language were the same with their own; and whom they saw rising into opulence by commercial speculations, which they, as Colonists, were precluded

from engaging in, it was apprehended, and not without cause, that some would actively assist our enemies, and many others would make but a feeble resistance to their arms if they turned them against us.

But the circumstances under which the present war was declared has relieved us from all these fears. The extravagance of the claims, and the flagrant injustice of the U States, to the Parent State, have done much, but the injury which their system of policy has inflicted upon the commercial part of their own citizens, has done more towards securing the inclinations of the British Colonists. They may reap most of the advantage which the Northern and Eastern States have lost; and they see that if they were under the dominion of the present Government of the U States, they would become equally objects of jealousy, as a commercial people, and equally suffer from the restriction on trade. Thus are they bound to G. Britain by the powerful tie of interest. These are the fortunate effects which have been produced among them by the American declaration of War. But the consequences that may result from it to Great Britain and the United States, are still more important.

That ill-fated article, the third in the Treaty, which established the independence of the United States in 1783, provided them with a nursery for seamen; the subsequent disorders in Europe opened a boundless field for their commerce; and threw the carrying trade of France, of Spain, and of Holland, indeed of the whole Continent of Europe, into their hands; and the repeated concessions of the British Government to their extravagant claims, gave them in every opportunity of availing themselves of these advantages to the utmost extent. The foundation of their maritime power was thus laid; and had the United States been under the sway of a Monarch, or been ruled by a Government which looked to the general interests of the country, the policy that would have dictated and induced the preservation of those acquisitions was too obvious to have been overlooked. But fortunately for Great Britain, the landholders to the Southward became jealous of the growing greatness of the Commercial or Eastern States; and more anxious to preserve their ascendancy in the confederation, than to advance the general prosperity of the country. They have assailed, with numerous impositions and restrictions, that commerce which would have led the United States to wealth and to power; and they have involved them in a war with the greatest maritime power in the world in order to complete its destruction.

To effect this grand object they have exerted unwearied pains. And it behoves the British Government to consider well the causes of this war; not to be misled by the idea that it originated in French influence, or in antipathy to Great Britain; though, beyond all question, the American Government availed themselves of both these stimulants, to obtain a majority in Congress in support of their favourite measure.

It is a truth, which the ruling men in America feel, that if the Commercial or Eastern States ever cease to exist, they will increase in power; & that the present predominant influence of the Southern Planters will cease. It is under this conviction that they act, and it is of great importance that his Majesty's Ministers should be convinced that they are actuated by such motives; for if they are, it is certainly the interest of Great Britain to advance rather than to oppose their views. It is believed that the Federal Party in that country entertain no objection to Great Britain, because, it is said, that they are opposed to the present war. Their opposition does not arise from any partiality to us, but from a desire to preserve that commerce which a war with the Rulers of the ocean must destroy. The Government Party, on the contrary, are accused of entertaining sentiments of antipathy to us. But it is

really not worth inquiry whether this be true or false. The partialities and the prejudices which these different factions happen to entertain at present are of very little consequence, and will ultimately yield to the respective interests. And let us enquire how those interests will affect Great Britain.

The Ruling Party, it is true, have enacted Non-Intercourse Laws, imposed embargoes, encouraged domestic manufactures, and finally have declared war. But although these measures were ostensibly directed against Great Britain, is it not obvious that they were calculated much more to destroy the external commerce of the United States, than to injure us? Their partial and unimmediate effects we may indeed have felt; but their ultimate tendency is highly favorable to us. The two first measures crippled, the last has crushed the trade and navigation of the United States, and has already increased the employment of British shipping in a very considerable degree. In respect to their domestic manufactures, we have nothing to fear from such a measure. America must continue an agricultural country for a long period of time, before she can rival us in manufactures, and the Southern States will be perfectly satisfied to receive from us better articles than they can make, and at lower prices than they can furnish them, if we can continue to provide them without employing the shipping of their political rivals, namely, the Eastern States.

If, then, there are two parties in this confederation, of distinct interests and opposite views, as must be evident to every person acquainted with the real situation of the United States of America, let us not waste our time in considering what the inclination and sentiments of either may now be towards us, but rather enquire how the distinct interests and views of these parties will ultimately affect us.

If those who now rule the United States continue in power, and succeed in their plans to destroy external commerce, they will content themselves with selling their native productions to the foreign merchants, who may visit them, and receiving from them in return such articles as suit their markets. We shall thus get rid of a most formidable commercial rival, the Eastern States; we shall not only increase our own navigation, and with it our naval strength, but we shall see the root of that maritime power, which, to say the least, it cannot be our interest to cherish; torn from a bad where, if it were kindly fostered, it might flourish to our detriment; we may, if we manage a negotiation with such a Government judiciously, secure a vent for a large portion of our manufactures, and in a market, too, where we can obtain a supply of the raw materials in return. We may become the carriers of the cargoes both out and home, and thus nourish the vital interests and strength of the British empire.

If the Federalists come into power, they will, it is true grant us peace; but upon what terms? They will not, we admit, contend for the extravagant privilege of claiming our native subjects, as their naturalized citizens; they will not deny our right to take our own seamen from their vessel;—points which the party now in power know we cannot cede, and which they contend for merely to insure a continuance of the war, until they have completely accomplished the destruction of their political rivals. The Federalists would we doubt not, grant us peace without delay, if we consent to assume the "status quo ante bellum" as the basis of the negotiation. And what will be the result? The ultimate loss of the King's North American Colonies, though one of the certain, will not be one of the most important consequences of this measure. Their fate it is true, will be decided by us. The hand which seals the Treaty renewing the privileges which seals the Treaty renewing the privileges which seals the Treaty renewing the privileges by the direct A. S. C. will do down these Provinces to poverty, and will necessarily sow the seeds of final separation, and will necessarily sow the seeds of final separation, and will necessarily sow the seeds of final separation. But it is that separation will not be felt by Great Britain

solely as a loss to her: she will chiefly be affected by that accession of influence which the Eastern States of the Union would gain in the confederation, by acquiring a population and a territory resembling that which the friends of commerce inhabit, by which means those States would probably obtain an ascendancy in the Union. The spirit of commercial enterprise would revive, and soon resume redoubled strength, under an administration that would fondly cherish it. They would no longer have to seek permission from Great Britain to fish upon her coasts and to cure their fish, when caught upon the uninhabited parts of her colonies. Those colonies would be their own. Their fisheries would be carried on with tenfold advantage, and would provide them at once with a nursery for seamen, and a source of wealth. We should again see the United States availing themselves of that wise system which a Federal administration formerly borrowed from us. We should notwithstanding the *New Light*, of the modern economists of Europe see the spirit of our Navigation Acts infused into their laws, to cherish American commerce. We should see counter-vailing duties imposed to discourage British shipping and British trade. And as the navigating or Eastern States are not ignorant of the important truth, that an extensive trade must be protected by a powerful navy, we should see the revenues which that trade would produce, expended in the support of a navy, which would ever be thrown into the scale of our enemies, in every contest for "the dominion of the ocean."

It appears evident to us, that if the Federal party should come into power, and we should make peace with them upon the *status quo ante bellum*, that these consequences must result from it. We know that there are many individuals in the British colonies, who would consider a separation from G. Britain, under any circumstances, as a great calamity. But these form but a small portion in comparison with the numbers whose inclinations would be guided by their interest; and if those articles in the Treaty of 1783, which were so injurious to these Colonies, should be removed, there can be no doubt that the inhabitants of the neighbouring States will possess advantages over our Colonists, which they will feel a strong disposition to participate; and the Merchant at Halifax or Liverpool, St. Andrew's or St. John's, who sees his correspondent at Boston acquiring wealth from a trade in which he is not permitted to engage, will feel a natural wish to release himself from the restrictions which deprive him of his advantage—a wish that will, we fear, be too strong for any sentiment of loyalty he may entertain towards a country which he never knew. These consequences are natural, and the annihilation of them cannot be considered a reproach upon the people who inhabit the colonies. It only supposes that they will be influenced by those motives which actuate the generality of mankind.

It is clearly then the interest of Great Britain to encourage the views of the Party who now rule in America, rather than those of their opponents.

But as the Administration of a popular and confederate Government, they cannot develop the whole of their intentions to their own people; yet that such are their views as we have stated, we may safely venture to decide; and a little adroitness on our part might afford them a favorable pretext for their complete accomplishment.

We therefore hope the British Commissioners at Ghent will improve the opportunity now afforded them, and act with that firmness, reserve, & caution, which are become so essentially necessary in negotiations with the Officers of the Government of the United States.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 19, 1815.

#### RATIFIED TREATY OF PEACE

We received by express, a little past 12 this day, (in connection with the offices of the Commercial Advertiser,

New York Gazette and Mercantile Advertiser,) a copy of the Ratified Treaty, between this country and Great Britain, and hasten to lay it before the public. It was brought from Washington to Philadelphia in 14 hours, and from Philadelphia to New-York in 9, performing the whole distance from Washington to this city (247 miles) in 23 hours.

#### JAMES MADISON,

President of the United States of America.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting.

WHEREAS a Treaty of Peace and Amity between the United States of America, and his Britannic Majesty was signed at Ghent, on the Twenty-fourth day of December one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, by Plenipotentiaries respectively appointed for that purpose; and the said Treaty having been, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, duly acceded, ratified and confirmed, on the seventeenth day of February one thousand eight hundred and fifteen; and ratifications thereof having been exchanged agreeably to the tenor of the said Treaty, which is in the words following, to wit:

#### TREATY OF PEACE AND AMITY

BETWEEN  
HIS BRITANNIC MAJESTY  
AND  
THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

His Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, desirous of terminating the war which has unhappily subsisted between the two countries, and of restoring upon principles of perfect reciprocity, peace, friendship and good understanding between them, have, for that purpose, appointed their respective plenipotentiaries, that is to say: His Britannic Majesty, on his part, has appointed the right honorable James Lord Gamba, late Admiral of the white, now Admiral of the Red Squadron of his Majesty's fleet, Henry Goulburn, Esquire, a member of the Imperial Parliament and Under Secretary of State, and William Adams, Esquire, Doctor of Civil Laws:—And the President of the United States, by and with the advice & consent of the Senate thereof has appointed John Quincy Adams, James A. Bayard, Henry Clay, Jonathan Russell and Albert Gallatin, citizens of the United States, who, after a reciprocal communication of their respective full powers, have agreed upon the following articles:

#### ARTICLE THE FIRST.

There shall be a firm and universal Peace between His Britannic Majesty and the United States, & between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people, of every degree, without exception of places or persons. All hostilities, both by sea and land, shall cease as soon as this Treaty shall have been ratified by both parties, as herein after mentioned. All territory, places, and possessions whatsoever, taken from either party by the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this Treaty, excepting only the Islands herein after mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in the said forts or places, and which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, or any slaves or other private property. And all archives, records, deeds, and papers, either of a public nature, or belonging to private persons, which, in the course of the war, may have fallen into the hands of the officers of either party, shall be, as far as may be practicable, forthwith restored and delivered to the proper authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong. Such of the Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy as are claimed by both parties, shall remain in possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty until the decision respecting the title to the said Islands shall have been made in conformity with the fourth article of this Treaty. No disposition made by this Treaty, as to such possession of the Islands and territories claimed by both parties, shall, in any manner whatever, be construed to affect the right of either.

#### ARTICLE THE SECOND.

Immediately after the ratifications of this Treaty by both parties, as herein after mentioned, orders shall be sent to the armies, squadrons, officers, subjects and citizens of the two powers, to cease from all hostilities: And to prevent all causes of complaint which might arise on account of the prizes which may be taken at sea after the said ratifications of this Treaty, it is reciprocally agreed, that all vessels and effects which may be taken

after the space of twelve days from the said ratifications, upon all parts of the coast of North America, from the latitude of twenty-three degrees north, to the latitude of fifty degrees north, and as far eastward in the Atlantic ocean, as the thirty-sixth degree of west longitude from the meridian of Greenwich, shall be restored on each side; That the time shall be thirty days in all other parts of the Atlantic ocean, north of the equinoctial line or equator, and the same time for the British and Irish channels, for the Gulph of Mexico and all parts of the West-Indies; Forty days for the North Sea, for the Baltic, and for all parts of the Mediterranean; Sixty days for the Atlantic ocean south of the equator, as far as the latitude of the Cape of Good Hope; Ninety days for every part of the world south of the equator. And one hundred and twenty days for all other parts of the world, without exception.

#### ARTICLE THE THIRD.

All prisoners of war taken on either side, as well by land as by sea, shall be restored as soon as practicable after the ratification of this Treaty, as herein after mentioned, on their paying the debts which they may have contracted during their captivity. The two contracting parties respectively engage to discharge, in specie, the advances which may have been made by the other for the sustenance and maintenance of such prisoners.

#### ARTICLE THE FOURTH.

Whereas it was stipulated by the second article in the Treaty of Peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, between his Britannic Majesty and the United States of America, that the boundary of the United States should comprehend all Islands within twenty leagues of any part of the shores of the United States, and lying between lines to be drawn east from the points where the aforesaid boundaries, between Nova Scotia, on the one part, and East Florida on the other, shall respectively touch the bay of Fundy, and the Atlantic ocean, excepting such Islands as now are, or here-tofore have been, within the limits of Nova Scotia; and whereas the several Islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy, which is part of the Bay of Fundy, and the Island of Grand Menan in the said Bay of Fundy, are claimed by the United States as being comprehended within their aforesaid boundaries, which said Islands are claimed as belonging to his Britannic Majesty, as having been at the time of, and previous to, the aforesaid Treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, within the limits of the province of Nova Scotia. In order, therefore, finally to decide upon these claims, it is agreed that they shall be referred to two Commissioners to be appointed in the following manner, viz. one Commissioner shall be appointed by His Britannic Majesty, and one by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate thereof, and the said two Commissioners so appointed shall be sworn impartially to examine and decide upon the said claims according to such evidence as shall be laid before them on the part of his Britannic Majesty and of the United States respectively. The said Commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the Province of New-Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall, by a declaration or report under their hands and seals, decide to which of the two contracting parties the several Islands aforesaid do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three. And if the said Commissioners shall agree in their decision, both parties shall consider such decision as final and conclusive. It is further agreed, that in the event of the two Commissioners differing upon all or any of the matters so referred to them, or in the event of both or either of the said Commissioners refusing, or declining, or wilfully omitting, to act as such, they shall make jointly or separately, a report or reports as well to the government of his Britannic Majesty as to that of the United States, stating in detail the points on which they differ, and the grounds upon which their respective opinions have been formed, or the grounds, upon which they, or either of them, have so refused, declined, or omitted to act.

And His Britannic Majesty and the government of the United States hereby agree to refer the reports of the said Commissioners to some friendly Sovereign or State, to be then named for that purpose, and who shall be requested to decide on the differences which may be stated in his said report or reports, or upon the report of one Commissioner, together with grounds upon which the other Commissioner shall have refused, declined or omitted to act, as the case may be. And if the Commissioner to refusing, declining or omitting to act, shall also wilfully

omit to state the grounds upon which he has so done, in such manner that the said statement may be referred to such friendly sovereign or state, together with the reports of such other Commissioners, then such Sovereign or State shall decide exactly upon the said report or reports. And His Britannic Majesty and the government of the United States engage to consider the decision of some friendly sovereign or state to be final and conclusive on all the matters so referred.

#### ARTICLE THE FIFTH.

Whereas neither that point of the high lands lying due north from the source of the river St. Croix, and designated in the former treaty of peace between the two powers as the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, now the northwesternmost head of Connecticut river, has yet been ascertained; and whereas that part of the boundary line between the dominions of the two powers which extends from the source of the river St. Croix directly north to the above mentioned northwest angle of Nova Scotia, thence along the said highlands which divide those rivers, has only themselves into the river St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic ocean to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, thence down along the middle of that river to the forty-fifth degree of north latitude; thence by a line due west on said latitude, until it strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, has not yet been surveyed; it is agreed, that for these several purposes, two Commissioners shall be appointed, sworn, and authorized to sit exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding articles, unless otherwise specified in the present article. — The said Commissioners shall meet at St. Andrews, in the province of New-Brunswick, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit. The said Commissioners shall have power to ascertain and determine the point above mentioned, in conformity with the provisions of the said treaty of peace of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, and shall cause the boundary aforesaid, from the source of the river St. Croix to the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, to be surveyed and marked according to the said provisions. The said Commissioners shall make a map of the said boundary, and annex to it a declaration under their hands and seals, certifying it to be their true map of the said boundary, and particularizing the latitude and longitude of the northwest angle of Nova Scotia, and the north-westernmost head of Connecticut river, and of such other points of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such map and declaration as finally and conclusively fixing the said boundary. And in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both, or either of them, refusing or declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state, shall be made, in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

#### ARTICLE THE SIXTH.

Whereas, by the former treaty of peace that portion of the boundary of the United States from the point where the forty fifth degree of north latitude strikes the river Iroquois or Cataraguy, to the lake Superior, was declared to be "along the middle of said river into Lake Ontario, through the middle of said lake until it strikes the communication by water between that lake and lake Erie, thence along the middle of said communication into lake Erie, through the middle of said lake until it arrives at the water communication into the lake Huron, thence through the middle of said lake to the water communication between that lake and lake Superior." And whereas doubts have arisen what was the middle of said river, lakes and water communications, and whether certain islands lying in the same were within the dominions of His Britannic Majesty or of the United States; In order, therefore, finally to decide these doubts, they shall be referred to two commissioners, to be appointed, sworn, and authorized to act exactly in the manner directed with respect to those mentioned in the next preceding articles, unless otherwise specified in this present article. The said commissioners shall meet, in the first instance, at Albany, in the state of New-York, and shall have power to adjourn to such other place or places as they shall think fit; The said Commissioners shall, by a report or declaration, under their hands and seals, designate the boundary through the said river, lakes and water communications, and decide to which of the two contracting parties the several islands lying within the said river, lakes, and water

communications, do respectively belong, in conformity with the true intent of the said treaty of one thousand seven hundred & eighty-three. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And in the event of the said two commissioners differing, or both, or either of them, refusing, declining, or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations or statements, shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state shall be made in all respects as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, & in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

#### ARTICLE THE SEVENTH.

It is further agreed that the said two last mentioned commissioners, after they shall have executed the duties assigned to them in the preceding article, shall be, and they are hereby authorized, upon their oaths impartially to fix and determine, according to the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty three, that part of the boundary between the dominions of the two powers, which extends from the water communication between lake Huron, and Lake Superior, to the most northwestern point of the Lake of the Woods, to decide to which of the two parties, the several islands lying in the lakes, water communications, or rivers, forming the said boundary, do respectively belong in conformity with the true intent of the said Treaty of Peace, of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three; and to cause such parts of the said boundary, as require it, to be surveyed and marked. The said Commissioners shall, by a report or declaration under their hands and seals, designate the boundary aforesaid, state their decision on the points thus referred to them, and particularize the latitude and longitude of the most north-western point of the lake of the woods, and of such other part of the said boundary as they may deem proper. And both parties agree to consider such designation and decision as final and conclusive. And, in the event of the said two Commissioners differing, or both, or either of them refusing, declining or wilfully omitting to act, such reports, declarations, or statements shall be made by them, or either of them, and such reference to a friendly sovereign or state, shall be made in all respects, as in the latter part of the fourth article is contained, and in as full a manner as if the same was herein repeated.

#### ARTICLE THE EIGHTH.

The several boards of the two Commissioners mentioned in the four preceding articles, shall respectively have power to appoint a Secretary, and to employ such surveyors or other persons as they shall judge necessary. Duplicates of all their respective reports, declarations, statements and decisions, and of their accounts, and of the journal of their proceedings shall be delivered by them to the agents of his Britannic Majesty, and to the agents of the United States, who may be respectively appointed and authorized to manage the business on behalf of their respective Governments. The said Commissioners shall be respectively paid in such manner as shall be agreed between the two contracting parties, such agreement being to be settled at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. And all other expenses attending the said Commissioners shall be defrayed equally by the two parties. And in the case of death, sickness, resignation or necessary absence, the place of every such Commissioner respectively shall be supplied in the same manner as such Commissioner was first appointed, and the new Commissioner shall take the same oath or affirmation, and do the same duties. It is further agreed between the two contracting parties, that in case any of the islands mentioned in any of the preceding articles, which were in the possession of one of the parties prior to the commencement of the present war between the two countries, should, by the decision of any of the boards of Commissioners aforesaid, or of the sovereign or state so referred to, as in the four next preceding articles contained, fall within the dominions of the other party, all grants of lands made previous to the commencement of the war by the party having had such possession, shall be as valid as if such island or islands, had by such decision or decisions, been adjudged to be within the dominions of the party having such possession.

#### ARTICLE THE NINTH.

The United States of America engage to put an end immediately after the ratification of the present Treaty to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians, with whom they may be at war at the time of such ratification; and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations, respectively, all the possessions, rights, and

privileges, which they may have enjoyed or been entitled to in one thousand eight hundred and eleven previous to such hostilities; Provided always, that such tribes or nations shall agree to desist from all hostilities against the United States of America, their citizens and subjects, upon the ratification of the present treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall so desist accordingly.

And His Britannic Majesty engages, on his part to put an end immediately after the ratification of the present treaty, to hostilities with all the tribes or nations of Indians with whom he may be at war at the time of such ratification, and forthwith to restore to such tribes or nations respectively, all the possessions, rights and privileges, which they may have enjoyed, or been entitled to, in one thousand eight hundred and eleven, previous to such hostilities against His Britannic Majesty, and his subjects, upon the ratification of the present treaty being notified to such tribes or nations, and shall so desist accordingly.

#### ARTICLE THE TENTH.

Whereas the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice, and whereas both his Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavours to accomplish so desirable an object.

#### ARTICLE THE ELEVENTH.

This Treaty, when the same shall have been ratified on both sides, without alteration by either of the contracting parties, and the ratifications mutually exchanged, shall be binding on both parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington, in the space of four months from this day, or sooner if practicable.

In faith whereof, we the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this treaty, and have thereunto affixed our seals.

Done, in triplicate, at Ghent, the twenty fourth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen.

(L. S.)	GAMBIER,
(L. S.)	HENRY GOULBURN,
(L. S.)	WILLIAM ADAMS,
(L. S.)	JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
(L. S.)	J. A. BAYARD,
(L. S.)	H. CLAY,
(L. S.)	JONATHAN RUSSEL,
(L. S.)	ALBERT GALLATIN,

Now, therefore, to the end, that the said treaty of Peace and Amity may be observed with good faith, on the part of the United States, I James Madison, President as aforesaid, have caused the premises to be made public; and I do hereby enjoin all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all other citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfill the said treaty and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to the presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, this eighteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the thirty-ninth.

JAMES MADISON.

By the President,

JAMES MONROE,  
Acting Secretary of State.

Mr. CARY,

If you were called upon merely to vindicate good language, sound sense and fairness of argument, so often miserably mangled and mutilated by the devil of a neighbouring press, you might perhaps find some reluctance to take up the cudgel; but certainly, when principles diametrically opposite to those of that constitution, by which dear Liberty is secured, when paper is polluted by sentences conveying the most disgusting ideas to British ears, I should be very much mistaken if you hesitated a single moment in coming forward, and chastising the perpetrator and abettor of such national crime. I allude to the contents

of a paper inserted in the last Quebec Gazette, signed *No blind imitator*.

Certainly opinions on the necessity, the convenience or the propriety of public institutions, relative to the Poor, are free: Undoubtedly people may also differ as to the means, and whether houses of correction or of industry are more useful in a political point of view than establishments like asylums, general hospitals or Hôtel Dieux, more congenial with true christian charity. But substituting to these means the most generally adopted amongst civilized nations, and the only ones made use of in countries where liberty exists, even in a limited sense, substituting, I say, to these means those that prevail in Turkey, in Persia, in the south of Africa, and in the West-Indian Plantations, is a monstrosity for the designation of which there can be found no word in an English dictionary. Well, Mr. Cary, what would be your sensations, if, when walking at a slow rate in our streets of Quebec, you were to meet the Chief of the Police followed like a Roman Consul by a dozen of victors, *anglicis* hangmen, not armed with their usual fasces, but carrying on their shoulders long poles, from the end of which should majestically hang a cat-o-nine-tails? In what regions should you think yourself exported at seeing those efficient satellites of the executive, cheerfully obeying the nod of their leader, and distributing with a vigorous arm, their benignant favors right and left, fore and aft? You are not endued with a quick power of locomotion; I have no doubt, however, that the fear of finding yourself within the verge of the court, might act upon you as filial love acted, in time of yore, on that dumb youth at the sight of his parent's danger.

But enough on that disgusting subject which can but inspire a sentiment of horror in the breast of every true lover of liberty and of every harbinger of mere humanity, and still more of true christian charity. Shame, eternal shame on the Writer, who signs himself *No blind imitator*, and who, I flatter myself, will find no imitator amongst the blind or one-eyed, and still less amongst the clear sighted.

I am with due regard, Sir,  
Your's &c, A MAN.

MR. EDITOR,

MANY observations and remarks have lately been made respecting the best method of providing for the destitute poor of this country, if you will allow me to occupy a corner of your paper "I will also show my opinion."

Some it appears, think there are no poor in this country. Why then do the Clergy and Magistrates give permissions for so many persons unnecessarily to solicit assistance at the door of each house, once or twice every week. Or, why should £1000 and upwards be given in Soap, Bread, &c. in the short term of one winter? Others acknowledge there are poor people, but say they are all unworthy of the public notice, and ought to be sent to prison or to the gallows.—Should I be permitted to give my opinion, I must say that I do not think such harsh remarks respecting the Poor very proper or well calculated to remedy the evil.

It must be a knowledgd, that there are some poor and very destitute persons in Quebec. The enquiry is not how they came to be in this situation; but how they may be rendered more comfortable and less troublesome than they now are. And it is, also, a very important inquiry how we can prevent others from coming into the same wretched condition in which they are.

No good can be done to such people as we behold soliciting charity at our doors, which will be of any lasting benefit, so long as they are suffered to walk the streets and spend their time in idleness and tavern-haunting. But by opening a house or houses of Industry, where all can be furnished with employment and the means of support, the evil may be removed, with respect to those, who are able to work. And such as are unable to do any thing for their support, ought to have access to an Hospital, if they have no friends, who will take care of them.

The pernicious practice of street-begging has been too long practised in this country. And there are many impostors, that the truly needy (a few such

undoubtedly there are) must frequently suffer in consequence of the bad conduct of such as have mis-applied the charity which has been bestowed upon them. Therefore it is hoped and confidently expected that every friend to humanity will now come forward and exert himself to free this country from the growing evil of street-begging.

A FRIEND TO THE POOR.

## PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

FEBRUARY—1815.

MONDAY, 30th.—A bill was introduced for the appointment of Commissioners to examine the accounts of the Receiver General and for counting the Cash in the Treasury, which was read the first time; the second reading to be on Wednesday.

The special Committee on the petition of the Montreal magistrates respecting the bakers reported a bill for amending the Ordinance concerning bakers, which was read the first time and the second reading ordered for to-morrow.

The special Committee on the petition of the magistrates of Montreal on the subject of the house of correction made its report which was referred to a Committee of the whole house for Wednesday.

The special Committee on the petition of the inhabitants of Three Rivers reported, which was referred to a Committee of the whole for to-morrow.

The engrossed bill for continuing the Act of the 53d. Geo. III. granting additional duties to H. M. was read the third time and passed—Ordered that it be taken to the Legislative Council.

Two engrossed bills of the Legislative Council for continuing the Alien Act; and for continuing the Act authorising the Justices of the peace to make Regulations for apprentices, were read a second time and referred to special Committees.

A Bill for granting new duties to His Majesty for the wants of the province, having been read a second time, the house went into Committee, the report was postponed to the next day.

The Army-bill Bill was read a second time and referred to a general Committee for Wednesday.

The Work-house Bill was read a second time and referred to a general Committee for to-morrow.

TUESDAY, 21.—The general Committee on the Bill for granting new duties to His Majesty made its report, in which the house having concurred, the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The House went into Committee on the petitions of Casgrain, Monro and others; when the said petitions were referred anew to a special Committee.

The House went into Committee on the necessity of opening St. Paul's Street in the Lower town of Quebec. The report was deferred to the next day.

The House afterwards went into Committee on the petition from the Inhabitants of Three Rivers. The Report was deferred to the next day.

WEDNESDAY, 23.—The report of the General Committee on the necessity of opening St. Paul Street was referred to a special Committee.

A special Committee was appointed to prepare a bill in conformity to the Resolves contained in the Report of the General Committee on the petition of the Inhabitants of Three Rivers.

The General Committee on the Work-house bill having made their report, the Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The house in Committee on that part of the Governor's speech which concerns internal communications, reported progress and obtained leave to sit anew.

The Bill for naming Commissioners to examine accounts of the Receiver General having been

read a second time was referred to a special Committee.

A bill was introduced and read for opening a Canal from Montreal to La Chine. The second reading was ordered for Monday.

The house in Committee on the Army-bill Bill reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on Friday.—Adjourned to Friday.

FRIDAY, 24.—A Bill to continue for a limited time two Acts therein mentioned, for the better regulation of the Lumber Trade, was received, read for the first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

A Bill to amend the Jurisdiction Act, so far as respects the Judiciary and Superior Terms of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Three Rivers, was received, read for first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

The Resolutions of the Committee of the whole house on that part of His Excellency the Governor's speech relating to the improvement of the internal communications in this Province, were reported, agreed to, and messengers named to present the Address to His Excellency. The following are the Resolutions alluded to—

RESOLVED—That, in order to the improvement of the communication between Quebec and Montreal, it is expedient that a Bridge be erected over the river St. Maurice, near Three Rivers.

RESOLVED—That a sum, not exceeding three hundred pounds currency, be appropriated to the construction of plans of the sites where a Bridge over that river might be erected, and of plans of such Bridge, with statements and estimates of the expense of building the same.

And in humble Address was voted to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, praying him to make the advances and give necessary directions for executing the purport of the above Resolutions.

An engrossed Bill to grant new Duties to His Majesty to supply the wants of the Province, was read a third time, amended, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council.

A Petition from N. E. Lambert Dumont, esq. of the parish of St. Eustache, praying that a street be granted to him for erecting Bridges, was brought from his own invention, was referred to a Committee.

The Committee on the Bill to extend the provisions and amend two several Acts therein mentioned for facilitating the circulation of Army Bills, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again to-morrow.

The House went into Committee to consider the expediency of establishing a Bank in this Province, made some progress and obtained leave to sit again on Monday.

A Bill to amend the Ordinance relative to Bakers in Quebec and Montreal, was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Committee of the whole House on Monday next.

SATURDAY, 25.—A message was received from the Legislative Council, informing the House that the Legislative Council had passed the Bill to repeal and amend an Act of the 53d. of His Majesty, granting certain duties towards supplying the wants of the Province, &c.

Joseph Malboeu, esq. member for the county of Effingham, took his seat in the House.

### QUEBEC, FEBRUARY 28, 1815.

At length the devastating Angel has ceased to counteract the inestimable benefit conferred on the universe by the immortal Jenner. No longer will the strength added to nations by that distinguished philanthropist, by a discovery meant for their preservation, be perverted to their destruction. The temple of Discord is shut; and ere it is opened anew the world, we doubt not, will, aided by the genius of vaccination, have full time to renovate itself.

Rest from the work of devastation and change, was unquestionably necessary on the part of Great Britain. Additional territory she cannot want, having already more than enough. Conquest she has at no time avowed as her aim. Whilst on the contrary the government of the U. States began hostilities with the declared purpose of wresting from her her colonies. These she has saved, and consequently frustrated the views of her enemy. An enemy which sheathes the sword under a loss, where a gain was contemplated.

Previous to the war the U. States had, by the treaty of 1783, the right of fishing on the coast of Newfoundland and in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. By the present pacification Great Britain grants them an privilege what ever. All that is allowed them is their ancient boundaries, to be defined and settled by Commissioners; that is as to the islands in the lakes and rivers, between St. Regis and the lake of the woods; and the islands of Passamaquoddy, which G. Britain claims as a part of Nova Scotia, while the U. States insist on their forming a part of their territories. Of these G. Britain has, by the war, gained the advantage of possession, by wresting them from the States by whom they were previously held. This possession she retains till the question of right is determined by Commissioners, or by a foreign umpire, in case of disagreement.

We are surprised that it was not found expedient, by the plenipotentiaries who settled the peace, to correct the error in the peace of 1783 in the expressed direction of the line, from the lake of the woods to the Mississippi, which was made to run due west, whereas for a line to run from that lake to that river, it must take more of a southward than of a westward direction. That such an error took place at that day ought not to be matter of wonder, as the source of the Mississippi was not ascertained, in the manner it is at the present day. The erroneously expressed direction of the line is, however, of no very great consequence.

The line from the highlands north of the river St. Croix to the Catarqui is, in like manner as the isles, to be ascertained and settled by Commissioners. This does not mend our situation as to a road to Halifax. All that is to be done is to give precision to the old line.

Briefly—In a war declared by the U. States, ostensibly for sailors' rights, and avowedly for conquest, they have gained neither, nor any thing else in lieu of them. On the other hand, in a war on the part of G. Britain, purely defensive, while she loses nothing, she has recovered fishing privileges wrested from her in 1783, and, as far as present possession goes, islands equally wrested from her. Considering then which power was the assailant and which the defendant, on the peace he viewed as unfavorable, when it is further considered that peace is, at all times, a blessing and war a curse? The interest of individuals, in one or the other case, we put solely out of the question.

Not only have the United States failed in their objects, in declaring hostilities; and been losers in the points already shewn; but what has been a far greater loss to them, their trade has been for years at a stand; while their taxes have augmented, and poverty stared them in the face as their only inheritance. During all which time Great Britain, on the contrary, has been a continual gainer by an augmented trade, both as Merchant and Carrier.

Some persons, it appears, have felt disappointment because the terms of the treaty fall short of the first demands of our Plenipotentiaries, not reflecting how necessary it is to begin high, in order to obtain such advantage as may be ultimately expected. How common is it for merchants and other dealers to ask a price for their commodities higher than they will at last take. Shall not plenipotentiaries, acting for a nation, avail themselves of a similar policy? Shall they be censured, because they eventually find it necessary to take less than their first demand, which is every day's practice in dealings among traders? To make such conduct a ground of censure must arise from a determination not to be satisfied in any event.

The reports of the Congress at Vienna having finished its labours appear to have been unfounded. Every thing yet remains in an unsettled state, as far as advices reach us on the subject.

The news of Peace has, for these ten days past, occasioned a run on the Commissary General for Bills of Exchange for some hundreds of thousand pounds. The premium was yesterday lowered to five per cent. The fall was not so great as was expected.

Of the past war, declared by the Americans, it

may be said they have toiled and fought and bled to catch less fish. They may distinguish it by the fish-losing war.

Were we inclined to Astrology we might think it lucky that Mr. Madison signed the treaty on the 18th, as on the 19th the sun entered Pisces; now had that lightning flamed on his brain from such a sign, who knows but it might have checked his hand.

We hear that Codfish, is for the future, to be banished from Mr. Madison's table, lest it should remind him of the 18th of February.

It is proposed, in case the Americans should continue to celebrate the 4th of July, that Canadians do, in future, commemorate the 18th of February by dining on a dish of Cod.

#### ON PEACE.

Bid the loud cannon their hoarse roarings cease,  
And let the jaded world repose in Peace.

Want of room has prevented our giving the whole of the proceedings of the House of Assembly in this number. They will appear in our next.

We are authorised to state, that the sum of £200 currency has been given from the Amateur Theatrical Fund, to be appropriated to the relief of the distressed soldiers' Wives and Children in this Garrison.—We understand that the meritorious exertions of these gentlemen are to be continued for one night more, for the benefit of the poor of this city.

#### MONTREAL, February 25th.

On Thursday Evening about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out in the Mill Kiln of Mr. J. M. GODDARD, Junior, Quebec Suburbs, near his Majesty's Wood Yard. The Kiln and Brewery being wooden buildings the greatest possible exertions could not save them from total destruction.—In less than an hour Mr. Goddard lost his all, supposed to amount to £2000 including a fine Stock of Barley. This is a Catastrophe which we record with heavy felt pain. A most industrious man with a wife and nine Young Children (8 of whom are daughters) are reduced to poverty. It is but a few days since Mrs. Goddard was delivered of Twins. Could a more desolating picture be well conceived! We are happy to understand that two gentlemen are about collecting something for the immediate relief of the sufferers; and we are persuaded the good citizens of Montreal will give a renewed earnest of their liberality on this afflicting occasion.

It is certain that Sir GEORGE MURRAY and Commodore OWEN had arrived at Halifax, about the beginning of this month.

In CELEBRATION of Peace with the United States, a Salute was fired from the Citadel at half past 10 o'clock, A. M.

MARRIED on the 18th inst. by the Rev. G. Jenkins, Chaplain to the Forces, Lt. FOOT, of the 5th Regt. to GRACE MARIA McDONALD, of Coreau du Lac.

#### DIED.

On the 19th instant, CLEMENTINA, wife of Major Gen. Sir SIDNEY BECKWITH, Quarter Master General to the Forces in British North America, and daughter of Thomas Loughan, Esq. of London.

On the 15th inst. at Isle aux Noix, after a short illness in consequence of a fall from a stair case, Lt. WILLIAM ALEX DANFORD, 49th Regt. of Foot, deservedly regretted by all his acquaintances.

#### THREE RIVERS, 21st February, 1815.

On Saturday evening last a fire broke out in this town, in an out-house on the premises of Doctor Carter, which with the adjoining stables, &c. were consumed.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 27.—Orders are received not to relax in the efforts to send reinforcements to America. The 5th has marched from Chatham Barracks, to embark immediately for America.

#### ADMIRALTY OFFICE, Nov. 26.

Copy of a letter from Commodore Sir J. L. Yeo, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's ships and vessels on the Lakes of Canada to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated on board his Majesty's ship St. Lawrence, at Kingston, 24th September, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the admiralty, a copy of a letter from Capt. Pring, late commander of his Majesty's brig Linnæus. It appears to me and I have good reason to believe, that Capt. Downie was urged, and his ship hurried into action before she was in a fit state to meet the enemy. I am also of opinion, that there was not the least necessity for our squadron giving the enemy such decided advantages, by going into their bay to engage them: even had they been successful, it would not in the least have assisted the troops taking their batteries, whereas, had our troops taken their batteries first, it would have obliged the enemy's squadron to quit the bay, and given ours a fair chance, I have the honour &c.

(Signed) JAMES LUCAS YEO,  
Commodore and Commander in Chief.

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: 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 as the Post Office.

The School will commence at 7 and close at half past 8.

#### AN AFTERNOON SCHOOL.

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

AN EVENING-SCHOOL, for those who cannot attend in the day-time, 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. 25, 1815. b

#### 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. u

#### A VENDRE,

UNE 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 remises.

HENRY CLOSTEN.

Quebec 24e Février 1815. u

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. Pelanger, Not. Pub. St. John's street, in order to the settlement thereof.

WM. ALLEN,  
Quebec, 20th February, 1815. d

