

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORIS ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRAELIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

VOLUME VII.]

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1811.

[NUMBER 13.]

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

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

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

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

JAS. TANSWELL.

Quebec, 25th March, 1811.

FOR SALE,

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

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

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

SANDFORD HOYT.

Quebec, Dec. 31. 1810.

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

ROBERT RITCHIE.

February 11, 1811.

REGULATIONS OF POLICE RELATING TO CARTAGE.

(In both languages) FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

QUEBEC & BOSTON STAGE,

WINTER ESTABLISHMENT.

THIS important establishment will go into operation, from QUEBEC to BOSTON, on the 14th of January, instant... Viz.: Will leave Quebec every Monday morning for Boston, and pass through the following towns and villages from thence to the line of the United States, to 45 Deg's North Latitude in Derby, on Gov. Craig's Road—Point Levi, St. Nicholas, St. Giles, through Leeds and Inverness to Brown's in Ireland.—On TUESDAYS, through Halifax, Chester, Tingwick, to col. Tilton's in Shipton, on the River St. Francois.—On WEDNESDAYS, through Windsor, Brompton, Orford, Ascot, Compton, Hatley, Barnston, Stanstead, to Judge Hinman's on the line in Derby; at which place it will meet the Stage from Boston, which will start from Bradley's, sign of the Golden Ball, in Kim-street, on Mondays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and will arrive in Concord, N. H. at 1 o'clock P. M. same day—will leave Concord every Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and will arrive at Hanover, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and continue on to Haverhill, N. H. the same day, and arrive by 9 o'clock, P. M.—on Wednesdays, from Haverhill, as far as 45 Degree North Latitude, will start at 4 o'clock, A. M. and will pass through the following towns in Vermont, viz.: Newbury, Rygate, Barnet, St. Johnsbury, Lyndon, Sheffield, Barton, Brownington, Salem, and will arrive at Judge Hinman's in Derby, the same day, where the Stages will meet, exchange their Passengers, and return back to Quebec and Boston, as above, the same week.

The proprietors solicit public patronage, and pledge themselves for the performance as stated above.

N. B. This Line will be continued to Concord, N. H. three times each, and every week, on days as usual, and from Concord to Hanover, twice each week on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and return from Hanover and Concord, on Mondays and Fridays.

JOSIAH STILES, JAMES GARDNER,
JOHN GRIFFIN, HENRY STEVENS,
R. W. GUILD, JOHN SHEPARD,
JONATHAN SINCLAIR, ANDREW SLATON.

January, 1811.

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

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

JAMES PATERSON.

Quebec, the 25th June, 1810.

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

25th February, 1811.

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC STAGE.

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

TO RUN AS FOLLOWS:

With covered carriages, good horses, and careful drivers, will convey the passengers from Quebec to Montreal and from Montreal to Quebec in two days—not being later than eight o'clock at night on the road, (accidents excepted). To start from Quebec and Montreal at four o'clock in the morning on Mondays and Thursdays, meet at Cape Madelaine, or Three Rivers, the same day; part from Three Rivers or Cape Madelaine at four o'clock in the morning on Tuesdays and Fridays, arrive 1 Quebec and Montreal the same days.

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

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

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

Three Rivers, Jan. 10, 1811.

FOR SALE,

AT Mr. B. P. WAGNER's, No. 21, St. Peter Street, Lower Town, }
Herefordshire Cider, } in Hampers.
Bristol Ale and Porter }
Paints of different colours,
Sweles and British Iron,
Brown Stoneware, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO a few Barrels American Mess and Prime Pork.

Quebec, 24th December, 1810.

FOR SALE, for Cash or approved Credit,

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

BENN, HEATH & Co.

Quebec, February 25th, 1811.

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

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

C. SMITH.

Quebec, March 18, 1811.

MR. PICKERING.
To the PEOPLE of the UNITED STATES.

No. 1.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Before I present to you a view of the past and present condition of our country, and exhibit the characters of men who have produced, or greatly influenced that condition, it is proper that I should place before you a plain representation of my own. For you ought to be satisfied, that the writer who asks your attention, possessed the means of acquiring an adequate knowledge of his subject, and integrity to present it with truth.

My name has for so many years, been the theme of reproach with my enemies, and their publications having been in fact, tho' not in form, addressed to you, as the proper tribunal to decide on the merit or demerit of my conduct in public life, justice would require that, prior to a final judgment, I should be heard in my own defence. This right, however, I should waive, were my personal interest or reputation alone at stake. Content with the esteem of men of the first distinction among my countrymen, for their discernment, virtue and patriotism, and with an approving conscience, I would not again, on my own account, take the trouble to repel the slanders with which bad men continue to assail me. As it regards myself these libellers mis their aim—Far from wounding my feelings, their malevolent reproaches bear witness that I am not destitute of merit. The unwearied, malignant efforts of these men to destroy my reputation, demonstrate that the truths I have heretofore exhibited, have annoyed them and their employers; while, perhaps, they anticipate a display of more truths, the proper effects of which, by reviving their slanders they may hope to defeat.

Indeed fellow citizens, I have gone but a little way, in spreading before you the errors of your rulers; would to God that they were chargeable with no more than errors. Certain it is, they have plunged our country into a state of degradation and disgrace, and brought upon it calamities never before experienced. It is time they were stripped of their disguises, and exhibited in their naked characters to your view. This is one great object in my present undertaking. For no hope can be entertained of an advantageous change in the condition of our country, until yours all be convinced that the leaders of the party, which for ten years past has governed it, are not worthy of your confidence—I embark in it with reluctance—because to say nothing of the time and labor I must bestow upon it, in exposing them, I shall unavoidably expose the nakedness of my country; when if compatible with truth, I would infinitely rather speak the praises of both. But to authorize even a distant hope of producing general conviction, plain truths, however mortifying, must be told; and the belief of them can alone rescue our country from impending ruin. Perhaps for entertaining this apparently forlorn hope, I may be charged with vanity. But if truth is, before hand to be presumed unavailing, why then the cause of our country is to be given up in despair. But until ruin actually overwhelms us, I will not despair.

In the prosecution of the work, I will present to you faithful pictures, drawn from the life—from the words and actions of men. I will lay before you facts. And where the nature of the case renders facts unattainable, I will state the circumstances which furnish the ground of rational belief. And because the unexampled state of things demands that facts which are the basis of my address, should be presented to your consideration, with whatever weight the testimony of a known witness can impart, and believing my statements to be true, and my reasoning just, I shall

subscribe them with my proper name. Should these be any errors, they will be unintentional; and when fairly exhibited, as frankly confessed.

I am aware that I shall draw upon myself a host of slanderers, who from all quarters will fall upon me without mercy. They, destitute alike of facts and arguments, will impudently pronounce my statements to be untrue, my reasoning false and my character too base to merit your attention. And if you yield to their bold assertions without evidence, my labour will be lost. But, my fellow citizens, it is for you that I expose myself to all this persecution; to the ill will, the hatred and the vengeance of the men whose arts, intrigues and deceptions I must necessarily lay open. For your own sake, then I entreat you to give me a patient hearing. If my story be long, so is the series of your wrongs. And these you have suffered, not for your ultimate advantage, but that your leaders, pretended patriots, might obtain and hold power and place and the emoluments of office.—Yes, my fellow citizens, to their ambition, avarice, envy and revenge, your great interests and the honor of our country have been sacrificed.

If in executing the arduous work I have undertaken, I shall sometimes use words of a coarse texture, I beg every reader to be assured, that these will be introduced not from choice, but necessity; the more distinctly to exhibit the characters of the persons and things intended to be described. Moral, like natural deformities, require their appropriate traits and colors.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

No. 2.

FELLOW CITIZENS—Seeing that the requisite investigation of numerous acts, scattered through a long space of years, will require much time and labor, and consequently the exhibition of the important conclusions then resulting, be at a distance; it is fit that at the outset I should inform you what those conclusions will be—And I entertain no doubt of showing them to be as correct as they are interesting. I expect to satisfy you.

1st. That in our revolutionary war, the aids afforded by France were small and covertly given,—until, by maintaining the war by our strength, for three years, and capturing a whole British army, we had rendered our final success certain.

2. That although the French government at length furnished very considerable aid in men and money, and the co-operation of her navy—yet that all this proceeded from no regard for us, from no desire to promote the interests of the United States, but merely to diminish the formidable power of her rival, Great Britain, by lopping off from her empire, so large a portion of her dominions as the United States.

3. That when, after braving for seven years the dangers and calamities of war, it was drawing to a close; when Great Britain, willing to make peace, sent a minister to Paris, to negotiate with the ministers of the United States, the French government strenuously endeavored to prevent our obtaining such terms as the dignity and interests of the United States required. That when the French government found one of our ministers too enlightened, too patriotic and inflexibly firm to abandon the interests of his country—when it found that he would not give up the fisheries—the Western Territory, (where several of our populous States are founded) and the free navigation of the river Mississippi, then that insidious government actually commenced an intrigue with our enemy, with the British government, to accomplish those objects! An intrigue that was defeated by your sagacious, vigilant and faithful minister, operating on the sound policy and returning good will of Britain. This minister was Mr. Jay. Mr. Adams was then in Holland; but as soon as he

reached Paris, he heartily co-operated with Mr. Jay. With these transactions, which hereafter I shall lay before you in detail, not only Mr. Jay and Mr. Adams, but Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison, are well acquainted.

4. That the people of the United States, knowing that the French government rendered us important aids in our revolutionary war—but not knowing its treacherous attempts finally to rob us of some of its fairest fruits; and filled with gratitude for those aids (given, as we then imagined with generous magnanimity) felt the sincerest friendship and attachment to France. That these honest prejudices in her favor continuing unimpaired, after the French revolution commenced, and our present general government was formed, was eagerly seized on by a few ambitious men, with Mr. Jefferson at their head, as the sure means of gratiating themselves into your favor; by that means to grasp the whole power of the union; while at the same time, and with the same object in view, they cherished and aggravated against G. Britain the popular resentments and hatreds which the evils of civil war, and the atrocious acts of the British forces in the early period of it had engendered; forgetting, or not feeling, the just and magnanimous sentiment in our declaration of independence, "to hold the British, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace friends."

5. That on these two foundations (your gratitude and friendship to France, and your prejudices and hatred against England) Mr. Jefferson (stealing your hearts by a thousand plausible, but hollow professions of republican simplicity, republicanism, ardent patriotism, and hatred of royalty) on these two foundations, I say, Mr. Jefferson rose to power; undermining, by all the arts which cunning could devise, and concealed ambition practise, the really republican administration of Washington. It will fall in my way, and it will be one object of these addresses, to delineate the character of Mr. Jefferson, as exhibited in his acts and writings, for a series of years, before he mounted the chair of state; and to describe his measures and professions during his eight years presidency. The result, I trust, will be your full conviction of his systematic hypocrisy and duplicity, by means of which you have been beguiled into a warm admiration of the man, and a fatal support of his measures. I trust you will see, that under the plain republican garb, has been concealed inordinate ambition; that in the soft shade of affected mildness and candor, lurked a malignant spirit of intolerance and persecution; that decency was veiled by plausible professions of sincerity and good faith; that his much talked of economy, was a cover for waste and profusion; and that patriotism itself was assumed for a screen, behind which he contrived schemes, dishonorable to the nation, and pregnant with ruin; but in which he manifested a disposition and a wish to persevere, although they should end in your destruction.

6. That by the arts above mentioned, Mr. Jefferson having risen to power, he saw they must be continued, in order to preserve it; all, however, resting on your unlimited, but misplaced confidence in his supposed ability, integrity, and patriotism. Let me, my fellow citizens, call your pointed attention to this matter. It furnishes the key to the conduct of your government for the last ten years. Look back, I pray you, and review that period. You will find, that (one article excepted, which I shall hereafter explain) all the subjects of dispute between the U. States and G. Britain, remain unsettled; while Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison have been uttering professions without number of their sincere desire to adjust them! Will you any longer trust in these professions? Will you believe that Great Britain, oppressed with the weight of a war, unexampled in the history

of the world, can choose to avoid an accommodation with the U. States? When our friendship would be so useful to her, will you believe her smiling even to do us common justice, in order to obtain it? When she has not (the broken remains of Spain and Portugal excepted) one ally in the world, and the nations of Europe, swayed by Bonaparte, are in arms against her—is it possible, think you, for her to be so blind to her interest, as to refuse the hand of amity and good will, if really stretched out towards her by the U. States? Can you believe that she would not be willing, even to make some sacrifices, in order to restore harmony, and a full commercial intercourse between the two countries? An impartial observer, ignorant of the arts which have been practised to deceive you, would say, that all this was impossible.

My fellow citizens, upon an investigation you will find that the fault is in your rulers. They are aware that if by fair and honorable negotiations, all our differences with G. Britain should be adjusted, they would lose a strong hold of their popularity, while they incurred the displeasure (which they so much dread) of Europe's tyrant, and as far as their subservency can make him, our haughty and insulting master. Were the disputes with Britain adjusted, they could then no longer excite your fears of being betrayed by the Federalists, as British partizans, or corrupted by British gold. They must then cease to clamor against "the tyrants of the sea," (as they call the British) for exercising what they consider as their belligerent rights by the law of nations, in capturing neutral vessels engaged in commerce contrary to that law, and taking their own seamen from your merchant vessels. They must then stop their false-hearted lamentations over impressed American seamen, for whose relief a satisfactory arrangement would then be made. Then, too, they would be deprived of the favorite topic of complaint, "the outrageous attack on the frigate *Chesapeake*," for which G. Britain has repeated her endeavors to make satisfaction; but which, I expect to show you, your own government has frustrated. And then, too, we should hear no more of Mr. Jefferson's prating about "the violated rights of the ocean."

7. I will prove to you, that the Embargo, that distinguished curse of our country, was not imposed "to preserve our ships, our merchandize and our seamen"—that this was a deceitful pretence—and that the deception might not appear, two of the papers communicated as the principle ground of the embargo, were withdrawn by Mr. Jefferson. This covered the affair with mystery, which astonished and confounded the public mind, and induced its acquiescence in the measure; on the presumption that some cause of mighty moment existed to justify so great an evil. These two papers have since been made public. They will now speak for themselves, and verify what I wrote three years ago, that "neither presented any new ground to justify an embargo."

8. I will shew you that the non-intercourse, the half-brother of the embargo, was a measure as foolish and absurd as it was mischievous; and that the injuries and losses produced by it, were wanton sacrifices to the pitiful pride of our government, unwilling to acknowledge its error and im-providence (and in the knowing ones the deception) in laying the embargo; for which the non-intercourse was a substitute, a staging to break the fall from the embargo to nothing.

9. To have a just view of the French government in its relations with the U. States, I will examine its conduct from an early period of the French revolution; the piracies and enormous spoliation it authorised on our commerce, and its outrages and insults towards our government. I will present to your view the patient forbearance

of the federal administrations, and their earnest endeavors to remove every cause of misunderstanding. And when all their efforts proved unavailing, you will be reminded of the energetic measures adopted, to vindicate your rights, and maintain the honor and dignity of the nation. This period will embrace the mission of General PINKNEY; and afterwards the more solemn embassy of Generals PINKNEY and MARSHALL, and Mr. GERRY. The abandonment of this energetic course will then be considered and its consequences. The revival of the directorial system of plunder, outrage and insult, might then be brought into full view, with all the aggravations of which Napoleon Bonaparte alone was capable.

10. Forbearing to enumerate many other topics of discussion which will fall in my way as I proceed, I will here only add, that I expect to make it appear, that if the measures of our government, so fatal to the national prosperity, have not been taken in concert with France, they have been contrived in subservency to the views of the imperial tyrant. Otherwise his gross insults heaped upon our government, and even hurled in its face, added to the incalculable injuries to our citizens, by his depredations on their property, in piracies and robberies unexampled in the annals of mankind, would not have been borne; but which have been borne with a tameness and submission, that, situated as are the United States, would have disgraced even slaves.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

No. 3.

FELLOW CITIZENS—In my last number I stated the principal topics on which I propose to address you. I have written as I will continue to write, with a freedom which the times demand; but which the preachers of passive obedience and non resistance to the measures of government, however oppressive and ruinous, will not fail to condemn. What! they will exclaim, can he be a friend to his country, who will not stand by its government? Must he not be its enemy, the hurling of a foreign nation, who dares to question the rectitude of his own government in its disputes with that of a foreign nation? Who for instance, would offer an excuse for the British government, which has caused so many injuries, but a British tory, a British pensioner, a traitor, who had received British gold?

My fellow citizens! Have you been taught to believe that your rulers are incapable of erring? Incapable of injustice towards a foreign nation? Incapable of seeking their own interests and gratifying their ambition, at your expense? Incapable of crimes? If so, why in your constitution have you declared them amenable to justice? liable to impeachment and removal from office? to prosecution and punishment in the courts of law? Why was the press, already free, guarded by a special amendment to the constitution? Was this guard provided only that envy, malice and revenge might, with impunity, expose the error of private citizens, and slander virtue itself when not clothed with power? No! History and experience proved that men in office, in places of power and trust, were sometimes unfaithful and corrupt—that it was not always easy to bring them to justice—that sometimes their offences were of a nature to evade the ordinary judicial process—that public shame and disgrace could be their only punishment. The press is free, that any of your fellow citizens may address you on any subject which can affect your interest, honor, safety and general welfare. The improper, unwise, the unjust acts of the rulers of a nation, may be directly injurious to foreign nations, and produce dangerous disputes, retaliation and war. When such are the effects or tendencies of their measures, he who sees them has a right, and his duty to bring them into public view, for the

purpose of public correction. This right I will use—this duty I will attempt to perform. But another duty first demands my care—to vindicate my own character, and exhibit my title to your attention.

I am, fellow citizens, in a singular situation—continually censured and reviled by every unprincipled wretch who prints a newspaper, or by his correspondents equally base; and yet rarely upon any specific charge on which I can come to an issue. In one case, indeed, this was done: I was accused of receiving British gold. At the instance of some of my friends, I consented that the libeller should be prosecuted. He was accordingly indicted, convicted and punished by fine and imprisonment. His counsel, (Mr. Jefferson's district attorney in Massachusetts) with a view to mitigate the libeller's punishment, offered to the court a reason which must surprise all those who have formed their opinions of me from the misrepresentations and lies of democratic prints—"That the fairness of my character was so well known, and my reputation so firmly established, the libel could have done me no injury." But neither conviction in court—nor at the bar of reason (the tribunal to which in addressing the people of the United States I now appeal) could silence my accusers. "The lies so oft overthrown are renewed"—and they will be repeated while the polluted prints which spread them abroad, receive the patronage of a deceived and abused people.

I have recently been called "a pensioner of Britain" while the accusers far from attempting to prove it, do not themselves believe it. In the nature of things, it is impossible for any man to prove the negative, that he did not receive a bribe. What then is to be done? Is there such a thing as honesty in the world? And what can an honest man oppose to such a naked accusation?—Will a whole life, passed in the ways of virtue, serve to vindicate his innocence? Let then my unprincipled accusers examine my whole life, private as well as public—let them search diligently—and if they can find one dishonest act, a single departure from truth, one instance of deception, then, my fellow citizens, reject as unworthy of your notice, all the statements and reasonings which I have heretofore addressed, or shall hereafter address to you.

The herd of libellers, your pretended friends, but worst enemies, have the audacity to call me "an old British tory?" I am old, for I have lived sixty-five years. But from the year 1769, to the close of the revolutionary war (a space of 14 years) I was constantly engaged in opposing British taxation, British encroachments on our rights, and British arms. Until the commencement of the war in 1775, no one person in my native town (Salem) was more actively engaged than I (as my townsmen who survive to this day well know) in all the measures generally adopted in opposing British claims. After the war had commenced, the government of Massachusetts appointed me to various offices; some of them of no inconsiderable importance. From these I was called by gen. Washington to the army under his command, which I joined in June, 1777, in the office of Adjutant General. In the preceding winter, I had marched a regiment of 700 men, militia, from the county of Essex, part of a larger force from Massachusetts, all under the command of general Lincoln, to reinforce the main army. This winter campaign terminated in New Jersey, when general Washington's head quarters were at Morristown. In Sept. 1777, was fought the battle of Brandywine; and October, that of Germantown. In both I was by the general's side, or executing his orders. In the close of 1777, I was appointed by congress a member of the constitutional board of war, as we called it, with generals Gates and Mifflin. In this station I served till August, 1780; when, on the resignation of gen. Greene, I was desired to accept, and I received from congress the appointment of Quarter Master

General; in which office I continued to the end of the war. In this last period, viz. 1781, preparations were made for the siege of New York; but the French fleet of co operation disappointed the commander in chief by going into the Chesapeake Bay. A British army, under the command of lord Cornwallis, was then at Yorktown, in Vir. To capture this army was now the only object of hope for the residue of the campaign. Having received the general's orders, I provided for the march of the troops destined for this service, and for the operation of the siege (at which I was present) in what respected my department. The capture of Yorktown and of another British army, in effect, put an end to the war.

What is now the reward of these long continued public services, in opposition to Great Britain, and during the war, in the arduous and important offices which I have mentioned?—To be pronounced, by foreign renegades and homebred villains, "An old British Tory!" And why this reproach. Because I did not join the party, with Mr. Jefferson at its head, which was constantly opposed to President Washington's administration. With that party and my countrymen generally, I rejoiced in the prospect of a free government to be established in France; But I did not shut my eyes to the enormities of the actors in the French revolution. And when afterwards it became my official duty, in vindication of the conduct and the honor of our own government and country, to state and display the injustice, the corruption, the outrages and the insults of the French rulers and the piracies by them authorised and committed on our commerce, I did not attempt to conceal, to excuse, or make apologies for them. And I dropped some intimations that our debt of gratitude to France, if not cancelled by her atrocious insults and injuries, was much less than Mr. Jefferson and his party wished to have you believe. But I presented things truly, according to my knowledge of facts, and to the best of my ability.* Hence I became obnoxious to the party, whose yelpers then set up their cry against me, and have ever since continued to growl and bark. Let the watchword be given, and the whole pack open upon me, from Maine to Georgia.

But it cannot be concealed, that I had other rewards—THE MARKED APPROBATION OF THE WISE AND GOOD, to whom personally, or by reputation, my real character was known. And Washington, who first called me to the army, and witnessed my conduct there—Washington, whose pure integrity and genuine patriotism none dare question, and even by eulogizing whom, now dead, his former enemies endeavour to filch some little share of renown—Washington when President of the United States, also called me to a series of employments in civil life: in 1791, to the office of post-master general, and in Jan. 1795, to the office of secretary for the department of war. In August, 1795, he charged me also with the department of state, of which in Dec. following, I was appointed Secretary. Here it is due to myself to remark, that all these important and distinguished offices,

* The vindication here referred to, was contained in a letter dated Jan. ary, 1797, which I wrote by the direction of President Washington, to gen. Pinkney, our minister in Paris. In this letter, the subjects in controversy between the U. States and France were reviewed. It was of this review, Chief Justice Marshall, in his life of Washington (vol. 3, p. 765) thus expresses his opinion: "It presented a minute and comprehensive detail of all the points of controversy which had arisen between the two nations, and defended the measures which had been adopted in America, with a clearness and strength of argument believed to be irresistible. To place the subject in a point of view admitting of no possible misunderstanding, the Secretary of State had annexed to his own full and demonstrative reasoning, documents establishing the fact in each particular case, and the correspondence relating to it."

military and civil, were voluntarily conferred upon me. I never, directly or indirectly, asked for one. If any of my friends solicited them for me, I never knew it. Having at the close of the year 1801, returned to my native state, the legislature, unsolicited, appointed me, in 1803, one of its senators in congress; in which station I have continued to this time—a period of eight years.

TIMOTHY PICKERING.

OLD BAILEY.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 11.

This morning the business of the sessions terminated, when the several convicts were brought up to receive the sentence of the law, incurred by their respective crimes.

The first convicts brought up were nineteen of the twenty one journeymen printers, indicted at the last session for an unlawful conspiracy and combination against their employers, the printers and proprietors of the Times newspaper, and whose sentence was respited, under the expectation that some symptoms of contrition and amendment on their part, and on that of the journeymen printers in general, engaged in similar combinations, might have appeared to justify a mitigation of their punishment.

The recorder addressed them to this effect:

"Prisoners, you have been convicted of a most wicked conspiracy to injure the most vital interests of those very employers who gave you bread, with intent to impede and injure them in their business; and indeed, as far as in you lay, to effect their ruin.—The frequency of such crimes among men of your class in life, and their mischievous and dangerous tendency to ruin the fortunes of those employers which a principle of gratitude and self-interest should induce you to support, demand of the law, that a severe example should be made of those persons who shall be convicted of such daring and flagitious combinations, in defiance of public justice, and in violation of social order. No symptom of contrition on your part has appeared—no abatement of the combination in which you are accomplices has yet resulted from the example of your conviction.—Persons of your description must, therefore, be taught to feel the effects of that continuity in which they presume to wriggle with the laws of the land, and to set up their daring combination and edicts against the good order and well being of society, and the interests of honest industry in this country."

The learned judge then passed the following sentences on the prisoners respectively:—

Robert Howlet and John Gee, to be fined one shilling, and imprisoned 2 years in New-gate.

Wm. Clifton, Stephen Beckett, and George Westray, to be fined one shilling, and imprisoned 18 months.

Stephen Hurley, Henry Byrre, and Thomas Woolley, to be fined one shilling, and imprisoned 12 months.

Rodrick Paskin, Edward Kidd, W. Williams, Corbett Latham, Wm. Coy, James M'Cartney, John M'Inosh, Nathaniel Collins, Malcolm Craig, John Chapman, and John Simpson, to be fined one shilling and imprisoned 9 months.

Two of the prisoners begged hard for some abatement of their punishment. They urged to the court, that the jury had recommended them to mercy, and prayed that the sentence of imprisonment might take date from the day of their first confinement.

The recorder answered, that the court had taken into consideration the recommendation of the jury in the sentence it had awarded;—and the prisoners might think themselves well off under such an abatement of their punishment as would not otherwise have been made; but not an hour should their sentence take date earlier than that day.

EMIGRATIONS TO CANADA.

Three years ago last Dec. the death-warrant of our country's trade was passed and signed. Looking back to that ominous period, we are almost tempted to borrow the language of Job when he execrated the day of his nativity. Let the day be darkened; let the shadow of death stain it; let no joyful voice come therein. Ever since that unblest day when the embargo passed, our country has been encompassed with perplexities, and sinking into disgrace. The hand of Napoleon was clearly seen in the embargo; and has been clearly seen in several subsequent measures, which, all together, have brought our nation to death's door.

Among the numerous evils which have proceeded from the embargo and non intercourse, we shall now notice only one; an evil which, although of great magnitude, has been seldom noticed; we mean the expatriation of vast numbers of useful citizens, in quest of necessities for a livelihood. It is a fact, that, for the three last years, citizens of the United States have been pouring into the Canadas, in almost a perpetual stream. Multitudes of useful mechanics, as well as enterprising traders, have gone thither; and the great encouragement they have met with will induce multitudes more to follow them. Ship carpenters in particular are fleeing to Canada, from the hand of persecution at home. We are credibly informed that a master-builder in one of these States, very lately took with him about 30 ship carpenters to Canada, where they can have a dollar a day, and the cash paid them weekly.

The single fact of vast and perpetual emigrations from the United States, into the Canadas, is of itself a sufficient proof of the folly and madness of the measures of our government. These emigrants, generally speaking, have left and are leaving their homes, not of choice, but on compulsion. They love their country, and prize its republican institutions. They have each a circle of friends and acquaintances, whose society they abandon with loathsomeness. But necessity is laid upon them. They have no other alternative, than that of betaking themselves to a foreign jurisdiction and becoming the subjects of a foreign jurisdiction, or suffering want at home. As to most of them, after they shall have obtained settlements in the Canadas, no considerations will induce them to return. Both themselves and their posterity will be lost to the country; and the loss, in some respects, may be irreparable. If the time should come again when there shall be encouragements for business, and particularly for ship-building, workmen in that craft will not be found.

And what can we think of a government, that whilst it opens its arms to receive foreigners from the very scum of Europe, and makes them voters after only two years residence, wantonly drives its industrious native citizens into exile by laws which deprive them of their bread? What can we think of a government that purchases at the expense of fifteen millions, an immense wilderness, to be annexed to its own country, already too large, and is still thirsting for more territory; whilst, by foolish and tyrannical laws, it compels thousands of its most useful citizens to expatriate themselves or starve?

[Con. Courant.]

INTERESTING BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

L'EMPECINADO—ANOTHER WALLACE.

We are indebted, says the Philadelphia Register, to a Spanish gentleman now in this city, who is well acquainted with this illustrious patriot and distinguished military chief, for materials to form the following brief sketch of this truly interesting character.

The family name of the Empecinado is Don Marini, the cognomen being derived from the village, of which he was the most distinguished in-

habitant—he is of honorable parentage, and before the cruel devolution of his country by its present invaders, he was enabled, from the rent of his estate, to live in a style correspondent to his birth—he is about 45 years of age, his countenance is noble and characteristic of his mind—he is not above the middle stature, but of a frame and temperament capable of enduring the severe military toils, to which his ardent patriotism has devoted him.

On the invasion of Spain, he declared his resolution to maintain the cause of his country, or to die in defence—and he spurned every offer that was made to seduce his attachment. The threat was at length uttered of putting his family, then in the power of the French, to death, unless he took the oath of allegiance to the Corsican king Joseph; and as he resisted the menace, it was literally carried into effect, and his whole family put to death! On this horrid and most barbarous occurrence, he vowed eternal vengeance against the French name and nation, and swore never to sheathe his sword until his country was cleared of her invaders. The vow has hitherto been carried into effect with a most dreadful rigor, and the lives of thousands of his enemies have not yet atoned for the murder of his kindred.

The corps, which he commands is entirely composed of chosen men and amounts to 3000, comprising infantry, cavalry, & light artillery. No person is admitted into it, unless recommended by the first people of the district from which he comes. From its composition, the movements of this legion are of uncommon celerity, and its operations of the most fatal and certain effect: the terror which it has impressed is felt even within the palace of Madrid, and the walls of the Escorial.

Devoted to his country and the observance of his oath, the Empecinado refuses all pecuniary emolument, and always yields his own portion of the booty, wrested from the enemy, to his gallant followers.

In the event, so devoutly to be wished, of Spain establishing her independence, it is believed that the talents and services of this truly great man will be honored by the highest offices in the gift of his country, the gratitude of which has been already repeatedly manifested in nominations to office, which he has constantly refused: in the determination to pursue that plan of war which he has rendered so destructive to his base and cruel enemy.

BOSTON, March 15, 1811.

FROM PORTUGAL.

Extract of an official letter of His Excellency Lord Viscount Wellington, to His Excellency Signor Miguel Pereira Forjaz.

Since I transmitted to Y. E. my last communication, under date of the 9th inst. I have been informed that the detachment of the enemy's troops which joined the army on the last days of the past month, consisted of 11 battalions of the 9th corps of the army, and it is the same corps of troops, which under the command of Gen. Gardanne, had before endeavored to penetrate across Lower Beira. The whole of these forces are computed by some officers, who saw them, at 8000; however I imagine that they must exceed that number.

The other division, belonging likewise to the 9th corps had not yet passed the frontier, when I last had advices respecting it: I know, however, by an intercepted letter, that Gen. Drouet was sending in Gen. Claesde, that the said division was directed to take the position of Guarda.

There has been no alteration in the position, that the enemy maintained, since the preceding dispatch that I sent to Y. E.; except that the Headquarters of Gen. Drouet have been established at Beira, with the troops with which he had joined the army. The enemy continue to build boats on the

banks of the Zezere; and I discover that they see with great jealousy and uneasiness the measures that our troops are taking on the left bank of the Tagus, to command from thence, with their fire, the communication between the river Zezere and the Tagus.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser of March 12.

By the ship Pocohantas, Coffin, in 50 days from Lisbon, we learn that the French army under Massena were about 50 miles from Lisbon, and that they consisted of about 52,000 men. Gen. Victor had formed a junction with 17,000, and another army under Soult was expected to join shortly, when it was supposed Massena would attack Lord Wellington. The French have crossed, and were on the south side of the Tagus. Lord Wellington had upwards of 10,000 men employed fortifying the heights opposite Lisbon. Several officers of high rank (amongst whom were 3 Generals) were going to England by the Packet; but when Lord Wellington heard the news of Victor's junction with Massena, they were immediately recalled, except Gen. Fane, whose ill state of health would not permit him to return. The English army are very sickly. All the hospitals at Lisbon were full, in consequence of the excessive rains.

LATEST FROM PORTUGAL.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the ship Nancy, Higgins, from Lisbon, from whence he sailed on the 27th of January.

Capt. H. informs us that on the day of his sailing, news arrived that the wife of Gen. Janot was taken prisoner, and the General himself was wounded and was seen to fall from his horse. Capt. Higgins also states that the inhabitants of St. Ubes were pouring into Lisbon, to avoid the French; General Beresford having ordered them to evacuate that place; as the French troops had withdrawn from before Cadiz and were marching towards that province. The Captain likewise states, that the famous Marquis Romana died on the 13th January, and was to be interred at Belem on the 27th. Fifteen thousand British troops were hourly expected at Lisbon from England and Ireland.

[By the above arrival we have received Lisbon papers of the 24th January, but they do not contain any news.] (Mer. Ad.)

Prices Current at Lisbon January 23.

Flour 18 dollars on board ship; Wheat 31 shillings; Indian Corn 3 dollars and 12 cents; Rice 7 dollars and 25 cents.

Letters from England of a late date, mention the sequestration of American property in Sweden. It was expected it might be given up in a few days, on condition of paying the new duties, imposed long after its importation. How astonishing is the patience of Americans, under their immense sufferings by the multiplied vexations of the scandalous municipal measures of the Continental Powers of Europe! Could any nation expect commerce, friendship, or anything but war from foreigners whom they should so plunder and abuse?

Americans, owners of merchandize long since landed in Sweden, with a prospect of great profit, have by the new measure which that independent nation has been compelled to adopt by order of our good friend Bonaparte, had all their pleasing expectations blasted.

It is reported that American property has been taken into custody in Russia.

Intelligence from Buenos Ayres, is to Dec. 22—The Monte Videau squadron still blockaded, strictly, the harbour of the city.

Accounts from St. Barts. early in Feb. mention that it was expected the British would take possession of it in a few days—and that there could be little or no resistance,

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Communicated and translated for the Baltimore Federal Gazette

By the schooner Harmony, we have received a Carracas paper dated the 29th January, 1811. It commences with a long address of the Bishop of Cuenca to the Junta of St. Fe, in which he fulminates all the anathemas of the church against that government, as rebellious. In reply to the Bishop, he is charged with having prostituted the sacred functions of religion, by encouraging the destruction of the unfortunate city of Quito, of having exchanged the gown for the sword, of having alienated the friends of the church, and applying the appropriations for the poor to political purposes.

Gora and Maracaybo, the districts which hold out for Ferdinand, have petitioned the government of Venezuela and Porto Rico for assistance, in vain. They first threatened to seize their vessel, unless she left Venezuela in 24 hours, and the governor of Porto Rico recommended them to make the best terms they could with their opponents, as he could spare them no succours. They had stated that, without instant relief, they would be compelled to surrender.

The constituted authorities of Venezuela have ordered all the proscriptions, &c., by the former government against General Miranda, to be expunged from the public records at St. Leon, Venezuela, and Marayed. The enthusiasm of all ranks in favor of this general, almost exceeds belief; neither age nor infirmity can prevent their flocking from the most remote settlements to see and admire one whom they style the saviour of his country. From these publications it would appear, that the great mass of the Spanish Creoles are determined on independence; and having now the means in their power, they are confident of success. The conduct of the new government is represented as liberal, friendly and inviting. Every commercial impediment is removed, and all the facilities possible afforded to such as enterprize to their ports. The rich and abundant productions of the Spanish Main hold forth flattering prospects to the United States, should we ever again become a commercial people.—The province of Venezuela produces coffee, indigo and cocoa of the best qualities; sugar may also become an article of export, as the cane is very luxuriant; but at the present they make only for domestic consumption. Cotton, copper, hides, the most beautiful woods for cabinet work, and several other articles of lesser note, are also found there. The climate, though within the tropics, is, from the elevated situation of the country, temperate and generally healthy. An excellent carriage road will soon be completed from St. Leon de Carracas de Guayra, the port of shipment, which will greatly reduce the expence of transportation. Formerly every thing was carried over the mountain on mules, by a road which beggars all description.

The government of this very extensive country, comprized under the general name of Venezuela, is forming under a representative plan, the people to elect their delegates, who meet at the city of Carracas. The Vice-Royalty of St. Fe, and that of Buenos Ayres, have adopted the same system. Mexico is torn by the sanguinary operation of immense contending armies.

COOK, the celebrated Circumnavigator, when a boy, was apprenticed in the small town of Steers, in Yorkshire, to what is termed a general shop-keeper.—It happened one day, that a young woman purchased an article at this shop, and in payment offered a new shilling. The master of the shop having seen the girl pay this new shilling, and not finding it among the cash in the till, accused young Cook of purloining his property. Our young hero, indignant at this charge upon his probity, said it was false; that the new shilling certainly was in his pocket, but that he had replaced it by another.

Unable, however to brook his master's accusation, he next day ran away, went to sea, and from this simple circumstance the world is indebted to his great discoveries as a navigator.

(London Paper)

HALIFAX, FEBRUARY 18.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

On Thursday the Provincial Assembly having met, for dispatch of business; about a quarter past one o'clock His Excellency Sir George Provost, Bart. attended as usual, proceeded to the Council Chamber; where being seated, a Message was sent, requiring the attendance of the Assembly.—The Speaker, and Members present, attended accordingly; when His Excellency was pleased to open the Session with the following Speech:—

Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council,

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

I have again the satisfaction of meeting you in general Assembly, for the performance of those several duties which the interest of the Province, and the internal regulation of its Government, may require of us.

Various events in the political world, of high importance to our parent State, have taken place since the period of our last Assembly; and I grieve to add, it has recently pleased the Almighty, to impose the hand of affliction upon our beloved and revered King; in the restoration of whose health, and peace of mind, we have, all of us, so much at stake.

Our apprehensions, however, on this most interesting subject, have been materially relieved by the latest advice from England, which affords the pleasing hope, that our venerable Sovereign may be soon restored to his free and happy people.

On examination, the aspect of political affairs in Europe may appear gloomy; but still, they produce to Englishmen, the consolatory reflection, that, in the midst of the general wreck of kingdoms, the British Dominions stand firm, supported as they are (under the blessing of God) by the fortitude, perseverance and unanimity, of our fellow subjects.

At a moment, when the British Empire, is shedding its best blood by sea and land, for the preservation of her liberty, her religion, and her laws, our neighbours of this hemisphere, spectators of the unparalleled struggle we are making with the common foe, will not, we must hope, allow prejudices and passions to preponderate over political equity.—Let us trust, that their rulers will consult the honor and rectitude of their own government, with the general interest of mankind, and studiously preserve peace with a country from which America drew her very existence, and should now know, that in the defence of our glorious sanctuary, Americans are not much less concerned than ourselves.

His Majesty's allies continue to claim our highest respect, and perfect confidence;—and it may well be remembered by Britons, without incurring the imputation of national vanity, that our brave Soldiers in Spain and Portugal, have, for more than a year past, kept at bay, and defeated a ferocious enemy, who has carried slavery and desolation over Continental Europe, bending the fairest domains under the most abject subjugation.

I turn from these considerations to the pleasing contemplation of the increasing Trade and Fisheries of this Province; the extension and improvement of its Agriculture; the enlargement of its principal Town, and the cultivation of useful and ornamental sciences by our Youth; all of which are unequivocal indications of a prosperous and rising Country.

As nothing tends more effectually to promote industry, and its ever beneficial consequences, than the construction of good roads for internal commerce; and as no stronger proof can be given of a flourishing State, than the multiplication of those means of communication, I look to your wisdom and public spirit for such supplies, as may be commensurate to that very important service; and I desire, you will give your particular attention to the Road Estimate for the ensuing Year, which I have directed to be laid before you; it being my wish that every inhabitant of this Province should know and feel, that his convenience and interest are attended to by the Government under which he lives.

The prosperous state of this Province, requires that the different Branches of the Legislature,—the Courts of Justice, and the Public Offices, should be better accom-

modated than they are at present;—I therefore recommend that object to your consideration.

The same increasing prosperity, renders a Provincial Prison an indispensable establishment, for the receiving and keeping at labour such refractory and disorderly persons as may be committed to it from all parts of the Province, for their reformation from vice, and for an example to deter others from immoral practices.

I feel it also my duty, to call your attention to the many afflictions which present themselves in different parts of the Province, where persons with deranged minds (the most grievous of all maladies) greatly suffer from the want of that accommodation and medical aid, their wretched situations so particularly require; and which are only to be obtained in a public establishment;—I therefore recommend to you to follow the good example given by all civilized Governments, in making some provision for the care of persons labouring under such deplorable visitations.

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:

The experience I have had, of the liberality and wisdom with which you have evinced your readiness to grant to His Majesty such supplies as I have judged necessary for the support of His Majesty's Provincial Government, and the improvement of the Province, affords me full confidence, that you will be animated by the like good disposition on the present occasion; and that you will feel the propriety of adhering to a system of Revenue, which, without being burthensome to the subject, affords means to support and defend the King's Government, and to carry on such public works as the augmenting prosperity and population of the Country require.

Gentlemen of the COUNCIL,

Gentlemen of the ASSEMBLY,

I have given directions to the proper Officers, to lay before you statements of the King's Provincial Revenue, with the accounts and vouchers of the expenditure of all Monies issued by my order from the Treasury, to be carefully examined and passed agreeably to Law.

It is a subject worthy of my congratulation, and one you cannot but view with great satisfaction, that the Revenue increases with the growth of the Province.

That proportion of it appropriated to the Establishment on Sable Island, has been attended with the most happy consequences, by rescuing the storm beaten Mariner from the calamities attendant on shipwreck.—The papers relating to this Institution, will accompany the others to be laid before you, that you may be enabled to judge of the expediency of promoting, to the fullest extent, a benevolence that must repay itself in the feelings of humanity.

D. B. Warden, an emigrant from Ireland, is appointed American Consul General to France. Warden, in the same capacity, some months since, presented several argumentative and spirited memorials; but like all similar instances from Armstrong &c, after using a few fine words, the injured seemed to become contented without redress.

Schooner Hamilton, Brown, has arrived at Gibraltar, from Naples. Capt B. states that on the 25th December an order arrived at Naples to confiscate all American property.

The Editor of the Boston Patriot speaking of Walsh's first number says—

A writer so lucid and eloquent will be read while there is taste and good sense in the community, and the reader who is not convinced will seldom fail to be gratified. Few men appear to have studied more thoroughly and to comprehend better the character of the French Emperor than Mr Walsh. And we can no more than faintly hope that he has not drawn the most correct conclusion with regard to the policy of the French government towards this country, as about to be developed under the specious profession of love to America and favouritism to its commerce. If Mr W.'s forewarnings on this subject are founded in error, it appears to be the error of a comprehensive, reflecting and patriotic mind; and we are free to declare that when wooed by such lovers we think it much safer to indulge in

distrust than confidence, till we receive a stronger and more unequivocal pledge than Napoleon has yet given.

QUEBEC, APRIL 1, 1811.

The past week has furnished us with nothing new. Until the new road, on the south side of the river, is thrown more open to the sun, cleared of the stumps of trees, and drained, we fear it will be impracticable for the stage to run on it when the snow is off the ground. In point of intelligence, in the summer season, it can be of no consequence; while the navigation is open, we receive later information through the St. Lawrence, than any we can have from the U. States. It is, however, unquestionable that a regular mail may be sent on horse back, by the new road, at all seasons of the year. For the future improvement of that road, our only dependence we apprehend, must be on the new settlers.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Madeira, who sailed from here last summer, in the Hector, captain Noble, and arrived there in 48 days, to his friend in this city.

December, 10, 1810.

"On my arrival here, according to promise, I made enquiry for Mr. Pinder, but I was soon made to understand that he sailed from hence along with many other passengers in the Brig Hope, Featherstone, This brig was at Quebec last summer, from Madras, and on her return here, sailed for London, but unfortunately was captured by a French privateer, who, I am informed, had possession of her only three hours, and finding they were not able to carry her, owing to the wind shifting, they gave her up to the crew, and it is said that the captain and passengers paid ransom for themselves."

At a Session of the Court of King's Bench, for Criminal Causes, began and held at Quebec, from the 1st to the 30th ult. the following Convicts were sentenced—to wit:

GEORGE JOHNSTON, for an assault,—sentenced To pay a fine of £10 to the King, to be imprisoned three Calendar months in the common goal of the district; and at the end of that period to give security for his good behaviour, himself in £100 and two securities in £50 each, and remain in prison 'till such fine be paid and such security given.

MICHAEL BARNET and WM. GARQUIN, grand larceny—To be imprisoned 'till the first day of the July Quarter Sessions of the Peace; to be then taken into that Court and publicly burnt in the hand, and discharged.

MARIE BOULEAU,—petit larceny—To be imprisoned six Calendar months, and on Monday next, the 1st April, to be privately whipped, in the prison, with 30 stripes.

JOSEPH HAMELIN—grand larceny—To be imprisoned 'till the 1st September, then to be burnt in the hand and discharged.

PIERRE BOULET and JOSEPH BOULET—petit larceny—To be imprisoned 'till the 10th May next, then to be taken to the village of Charlebourg, and there to be whipped with 39 stripes each, by the common hangman, then brought back to gaol, and on the 10th September to be taken to the foot of the pillory in the Upper Town market, and again whipped with 39 stripes and discharged.

LOUIS FLAMAND—on assault on a Constable in the execution of his office—To be imprisoned one month, and pay a fine of two shillings to the king.

PIERRE MONTANDEAU dit CAMBRE and M. BENOIT his wife, for keeping a bawdy house—To be imprisoned twelve months, on Monday next, the 1st April to be put in the pillory in the Upper Town market, for one hour; on Friday, the 6th September next, to be taken to the Lower Town market and there put in the pillory for one hour.

SALES BY AUCTION.

To-morrow, TUESDAY the 4th instant, at ONE o'clock, and to be continued every following TUESDAY.

SEVERAL consignments, consisting of dry Goods of every description.

ALSO,

- 2 Cases and 2 Hogsheads Hats,
- 20 Boxes Soap and Candles,
- 5 Boxes Chocolate,
- 20 Boxes Window Glass,
- 10 Hundred weight blistered Steel,

THOMAS AYDEWIN,

Auct. & Brok.

Quebec, 1st April, 1811.

On THURSDAY and FRIDAY next, the 4th and 5th of April, at ONE o'clock each day, without reserve, at the subscriber's Rooms.

A GENERAL assortment of Dry Goods, also 20 casks of Glass Ware, 20 boxes of Glass, 20 chaldrons of Coals, 20 casks of Nails of different qualities, 20 barrels Tar, 30 kegs of Paint, and Lost Sugar in small lots for the convenience of families, and a few Violins, by

JOHN JONES,

Auct. & Brok.

Quebec, 30th March, 1811.

On FRIDAY next, the 5th instant, at JAMES GRAY'S Auction Room, at ONE o'clock, without reserve:

TWENTY-TWO pieces Cloth from 10s. to 2s. 6d. sterling cloth, 25 pieces of silk and cotton Handkerchiefs, cotton Shirts, Irish Linen, Cambricks, men's and women's Shoes, black Velvets and Ribbands, with a general assortment.

30th March, 1811.

On SATURDAY, the 6th of April, at the subscribers Stores, Upper Town, at ONE o'clock.

SIXTEEN Trunks well assorted Calicoes, which will be sold by the trunk, and credit given to approved purchasers on paying their notes of hand, one half the amount payable 1st June and the other on the 1st of August next.

ALSO,

For cash, a quantity of Paints of different colors, Saddlery, &c. &c.

GEO. & W. HAMILTON,

Quebec, March 21, 1811. Aucts. & Brokers.

TO CHARTER.

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

ALEXANDER MUNN,

Diamond Harbour.

Quebec, 1st April, 1811.

NOTICE.

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

W. MANTHORP,

Quebec, 1st April, 1811.

FOR SALE.

AT THE NEW PRINTING OFFICE—

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

25

At the Subscribers Stores, a few Pipes and

- 1. P. Tenerife Wine,
- 8 Pipes prime Port,
- A few puncheons Jamaica Spirit,
- 20 Cases Castile Soap,
- 60 Barrels fine Flour,
- 80 Cwt common do.
- 600 Minots boiling Pease,
- 4 M. Minors Lisbon Salt,
- 94 Boxes Tin,
- 3 Tons Bar Iron,
- 12 Cwt. Copper Bolts,
- A 15 inch Cable,
- 6 M. Feet of 2d quality Oak Timber,
- 50 M. Feet Pine do.

And the fine Sloop Grace of 60 tons, For Sale by JOHN MURE & Co. Quebec, 18th Nov. 1810.

FOR SALE.

PINE Boards 1st quality, 2d. ditto, Pine Plank, 1 1/2 in. thick, 10 to 40 feet long.

Also, some of the best Ash Oars 12 to 24 feet Handspikes, and long Spars, Lathwood, other articles of Lumber, upon which a deduction of 5 per cent will be made from the market prices, for cash.

THOS. LEE, Jun.

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

T. L.

FOR SALE at the Subscribers' No. 10, Sault-au-Matelot Street.

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

MASON & HALL.

Quebec, 7th January, 1811.

FOR SALE,

TEN Pipes very fine old Port, L. P. Madeira, in pipes, hhds. and qr. casks, and a few excellent Gloster Cheeses.

FRANCIS MULLANY.

Quebec Dec. 10, 1810.

ON SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

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

FREDERICK GLACKMYER

Upper Town, July 30.

Spanish Red Wine.

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

WM. OVIATT,

4th June, 1810.

Champlain Street.

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

ROB. MELVIN.

Quebec, 31st Dec. 1810.

In consequence of an advertisement in the Quebec Gazette, of an intended vocal and instrumental concert, under the name of Smalley, of Covent-Garden Theatre, a respectable and crowded audience of male and female amateurs, and other polite persons, on Tuesday evening, paid their dollar each, for tickets of admission to the Union-Hotel, anticipating, in imagination, a musical treat, in the first style. At the hour of performance not a breast but palpitated with impatience, for the appearance of the handsome and harmonious Smalley. But what were the astonishment and disappointment of the audience when, instead of a Smalley, came forward a Scion of the Cyclop stock, whose singing would have been barely tolerated, by a company of mechanics, in a common pot-house. The company, after hissing the audacious imposter, left the room, with all possible speed, consoling themselves by laughing at each other; while the one-eyed croaker, unhurt by their hisses, contentedly pocketed their dollars.—This trick reminds us of the bottle conjurer of the last century.

'Tis not by fate that credulous John Bull, At every knavish call, his purse-strings wide shall pull.

In our paper No. 9, we published a poetical letter from the Emperor NAPOLEON to President MADISON, since which we have been favored with a copy of the President's answer. As it has the merit of brevity to recommend it, we venture to submit it to the public eye, without much dread of its exhausting the patience of our readers.

Imperial Nap, whose nod, like Jove's, is fate,
Whose power can diadems, at will, create;
Can low republics to high kingdom's lift,
And crowns, from head to head, at pleasure, shift;
Loudly I bend submissive to thy will,
Thy sacred behests zealous to fulfill.
Her character Columbia soon shall change,
And conscript Yankees midst thy squadrons range:
A trading race of democrats no more,
To thy eagle-bearers all shall soar;
Letters and freedom, from the world to drive,
Farkness and slavery in their place revive;
All, all but conquest as unworthy spurn,
And wake thy wish'd-for Andal-age return.
For this, I've every art and means essay'd,
To stop 'twixt nations intercourse and trade;
The greatest leading step, allow'd by all,
For poverty and barbarism's recall;
Men to reduce to a vile servile herd,
Machines to move at any ruler's word.
As my reward, at the appointed hour,
Giveth me, great Nap, with titles and with power;
Amongst the ennobled few give me a place,
And be all others a subservient race.
Quebec, 1st April, 1811.

DIED,

Mr. JOHN CHARLES GRANT, book-keeper to Messrs. Mure & Jolliffe; having accompanied a friend to see a ship, building at l'Ange Gardien, on Tuesday morning last, when in the act of going up a ladder, fell backwards when at the height of eight feet from the ground, and received a violent contusion on the back of his head, which caused his death the next day.

Mr. Grant was a young man of an exemplary character, and, independent of his loss to his employers, his untimely death may be considered as such to society in general.

PRICE OF BREAD.

The wheaten loaf.....1s. 2d.
Brown.....1s. 9d.

We observe with pleasure a considerable fall, since last month, in the price of the wheaten loaf, occasioned by a great diminution in the price of fine flour, while Farine entiere maintains its price—Hence the very small difference in the price of the brown loaf.

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



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

For particulars enquire of the proprietor on the premises.

JAMES ROSS.

Quebec, 4th March, 1811.

A LOUER,

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

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

MARGARET BLACK.

Quebec, 28 Février, 1811.

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

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

Quebec, June, 18, 1810.

FOR SALE,

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

ANTY. ATKINSON & Co.

Dec 17, 1810.

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

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

Apply at this Office.

Quebec, 21st January, 1811.

FOR SALE,

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

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

The whole will be sold low for cash.

ALSO,

20 Firkins of excellent Butter.

J. T. HOYLE & Co.

20th August.

TO LET.

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

TO BE LET,



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

MARGARET BLACK.

Quebec, February 28, 1811.

TO BE LET,



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

ply to the proprietors.

JOHN GOUDIE, or Hy. BLACK.

Quebec, March 3, 1811.

TO BE LET,

And possession given on the 1st May next,



THAT pleasantly situated House, in St. John suburbs, at the head of the Côte d'Abraham, together with a large garden, at present occupied by Colonel Zolten.

SARAH ROBINSON.

24th February, 1811.

FOR SALE,



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

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

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

Quebec, Feb. 18, 1811.

S. HOYT.

TO LET,



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

ML. SAUVAGEAU.

Lower Bijou, January 7, 1811.

LANDS.

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

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

W. F. SCOTT.

Quebec Sept. 3, 1810.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN PAINTER,

Curator to the vacant Estate of the late

S. Phillips, Esqr.

MARIE SUSANNE VOYER,

Widow of the late W. Vondenvelden, Esq.

Quebec, January 26, 1811

THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

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

LINTHORNE AND J. LUFFE

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

- An assortment of Best Patent Cordage,
- Anchors and Kedges from 3 to 12 Cwt,
- Shear and Scurper Nails,
- Sheathing Paper,
- 20 Barrels Prime beef and Pork
- 20 Do Stockholm Tar,
- 20 Tons assorted Bolt, Flat and Square Iron,
- 3 Do Copper Bolts and Rings 4 to 12 inch.

AND

10 M. feet refuse Oak Timber.

Quebec, 24th December, 1810.

FOR THE USE OF THE TROOPS.

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

Quebec, 31st December, 1810.

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

THOMAS WEBSTER.

Quebec, 4th February, 1811.

Orders for the above articles will be taken at Mr. William Shephard's Store No. 10, Upper Town Market, where a supply will be kept for the convenience of town customers.

State of the THERMOMETER for the past week at 8 o'clock, A. M. 23, 31, 20, 34, 30, 31, 38.

Printed and published for THOMAS CARY, No. 5, St. Lewis street, at the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, No. 19, Bunde street.