

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.
Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

VOL. VI.]

MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1810.

[No. 1.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY GEN'L OFFICE.
QUEBEC, DEC. 20, 1809.

WANTED, for the supply of H's Majesty's
Forces in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick,
&c. &c.—

To be delivered on the King's Wharf, at
Quebec, on or before the FIRST DAY OF
JUNE next ensuing—

Two thousand and eighty five Bar-
rels Mess Pork :

Which must be cured, packed, inspected and
branded in the manner directed by law; the
barrels covered with tin, and warranted to keep
good and sound for twelve months after the
day of delivery.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Proposals for
Pork," for the whole or part of the above
supply, in quantities not less than one hundred
barrels, will be received at this Office, on the
TWENTIETH day of FEBRUARY next.

JAMES GREEN,
Actg. Dep. Com. Gen.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

- 5 Pipes good Port Wine,
- 5 do. old London P. Madeira,
- 1 Pipe, 1 Hhd. and 1 Qr. Cask L. M.
Madeira,
- 11 Pipes good Fayal Wine,
- 40 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
- 100 Sides Leather,
- 2 Casks Seal and 3 Cod fish Oil,
- 300 Cwt. Cod-fish, caught this year,
- 15 Puncheons Rum,
- Few Hogsheds Spanish Wine,
- White and Green boiling Pease,
- 70 Bbls. fine Flour,
- Flax-seed and Liverpool Salt

PETER BREHAUT & Co.

Quebec, Dec. 11, 1809.

FOR SALE,

400 Bbls. Prime Beef,

in compleat order for shipping.

WILLIAM SMITH.

Lower Town, Nov. 6, 1809.

JUST ARRIVED, AND FOR SALE.

TWO hundred Firkins this summer Butter,
sweet and good, fit for the West India mar-
ket, 12 Chests Shouchong Tea, containing gold-
each imported this year, fresh, 12 Chests Hyson
Skin, ditto, Ladies twist Tobacco, in small Rolls,
very good.

Apply to WILLIAM SMITH.

Ship Chandler & Grocer, Lower Town.
Quebec, 14th August, 1809.

JUST imported, in the ship Magdalen, and
for sale by the Subscriber, N° 4, St. Jo-
seph Street.—Oil of Peppermint, Essence of
Lemon, Essential Oil of Lavender and Oran-
ges, Raspberry Jam, Orange Marmalade,
Orange Peel, Caraways, Preserved Oranges,
Orange Chutes; Peppermint, Ginger, Tolou,
Patarosa and Parigoric Lozenges; Capelaire,
Debolines, Harvey's Fish Sauce, Anchovies,
Essence of ditto, French Olives, Peccalelli,
Walnuts, Japan Soy, Coriander Seeds, Mush-
room Ketchup, Walnut ditto, Curry Powder,
Vermicelli, Macaroni, Gum Dragon and
Arabic, Cochineal, Honey, Capers, Sperma-
ceri Candles and Oil, Wax Candles, Harnhorn
Shavings, Saffron, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Oil
of ditto, white and long Pepper, Prunell, Sal-
petre, Beef Sauce, Queens' ditto, Oyster do.
Essence of Lobsters, Ground Rice, Noyeau
in bottles, Honey, Muscatel, Raisins, Jordan
Almonds, Brown Candy, white ditto, White
Juice, refined ditto, Pomfret Cakes, Turkey
Figs, Preserved Ginger, Essence of all kinds.
Also—a Lamp of three branches, with glass-
es, wicks and sticks, compicat—and Sperma-
ceri Oil, by the gallon, to serve the same, as
may be agreed upon by the buyer, each branch
will give a light equal to fifteen candles.

J. REID, Confectioner.

Quebec, Nov. 13, 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FOR SALE—

quantity of excellent Port Wine in bottles—
also, imitation Russia Sheetting, Sail Cloth, strong
Sacking, Cotton Bagging and Osnaburghs, Cotton
Shirting striped and plain, Bed Tick, Threads
white and colored—20 dozen printed Shawls—
a bale of Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, Aberdeen
Stockings of various sizes from 12s. to 28s. per
dozen—100 pair strong Shoes for men and 20 pair
for children—40 reams of Foolscap and wrapping
paper, a few portable Writing Desks, and a quan-
tity of bar iron square and flat assorted—likewise
an extensive assortment of broad and narrow Wool-
en Cloths, which will be sold cheap.

CHRISTIE, BAIRD & Co.

Mountain Street, 20th Sept. 1809.

TO MERCHANTS AND TRADERS,

THE extensive and valuable WATER LOT,
of about 270 feet in front, situate under
Cape Diamond, between Mr. Irvine's and
late Mr. Leister's wharfs, is for sale or to let,
upon a building lease, similar to Mr. Young's
for building the Quera's wharf; also the
other Ship Building Lots, &c. as advertised
in the last Mercury.—Enquire of Mr. AN-
TROBUS, at Three Rivers.

Quebec, 15th Nov. 1809.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

250 Barrels Beef,
50 do Prime Pork,
150 Firkins Butter for exportation,
72 Barrels Montreal Apples,
Merchantable Inch Pine Boards, Planks, &c,
Cordage, Tar, Pitch, Rosin & Spirits of Turpentine
Refined Sugar, small loaves from 3½ to 5lb. each,
Bees' Wax and wax Candles,
Rose, point and striped Blankets, assorted Flash-
ings, a Church Bells, Velvet Corks, Japan liquid
Blackings, Bolting Cloths, London Pipes, Copperas,
Allum, &c. &c. LOs. DELAMARE.
In the River, and daily expected, a consignment of
Rum, Sugar, and Coffee. u

FOR SALE.

A SMALL quantity of remarkable fine old
Cogniac Brandy, originally intended for
the Island of Jamaica—and recommended, as
being far superior to any ever imported.—Price
Twenty Shillings per Gallon.

THOMAS AYLWIN.

Quebec, 20th November, 1809.

LAMBS WOOL and Shetland Stockings of
a superior quality on sale by

CHRISTIE, BAIRD & Co.
N° 3, Saut au Marciot.

Quebec, 23d Dec. 1809. b

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, AT ST. ROCKS—

Soap and Candles.

THOMAS WEBSTER.

Quebec, 7th Dec. 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber having, on the 28th ultimo, been
duly appointed Curator to the vacant Estate of
the late ROBERT FLETCHER, Esquire, deceased,
requests all persons having claims on the said Estate
to forward them to him duly authenticated for
adjustment; and also, that all persons indebted to
said Estate do come forward and pay him.

He further requests such persons as may have
Property in their hands belonging to the said
vacant Estate to notify it to him at his Agency and
Commission Office, Rue sous-le-fort.

JOHN MUNRO.

Quebec, 1st November, 1809.

MR. JOHN HAMMERTON, formerly of
Hexham, County of Northumberland,
England, who left there some time ago for this
country, will, upon application to the Sub-
scribers, hear of something to his great advan-
tage.

DAVID ANDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 16th Dec. 1809.

OUR Subscribers will permit us to offer them the compliments of the season, which we do in sincerity of heart, most fervently praying that, in the course of the New Year, their comforts and enjoyments may be multiplied upon them in a tenfold degree.

As, with the New Year, we enter upon a new volume of the Mercury, we know not how to let the season pass, without paying our accustomed devoirs, by tendering our best acknowledgments for the very liberal support we have experienced, trusting that it will not fail to accompany us, to an equal if not an augmented extent, through the present year.

The peace between France and Austria will unquestionably lessen those feasts of blood, with which the war enabled us to regale our readers, in the course of the past summer. But however interesting such scenes may be, for the moment, for the results they involve, the fate of the universe in a manner hanging upon them, we should be unwilling to consider our readers to be a race of Anthropophagi, who delight only in such scenes. If there be any such among them they may yet have their inclinations gratified; for until we have a general peace, the curtain cannot be allowed to drop; the work of destruction must go on in a greater or a less degree.

Should a general peace take place, the world will be open to a much freer intercourse, so as to enable us to gratify curiosity with all its varied events; from many of which we are at present, in a great degree, precluded, being, in a manner, exclusively fettered to war and politics.

The progress which science and letters are making in the universe, notwithstanding the devastations and calamities of war, cannot fail of furnishing the most interesting accounts of the advancement of the arts of peace; whence we shall, at all times, have it in our power to treat our readers with those superior luxuries, served up at, and which form

"The feast of reason and the flow of soul."

These are the viands best suited to a reasoning being, as they are calculated to give a proper tone to the mind, by filing down the asperities of the ferocious passions, whilst they give only the weight they merit to the frivolous ones: thus rendering man that humanized and exalted being of which his nature is susceptible, and for which providence doubtless intended him, by furnishing him with a comprehensive intellect, and an unbounded capacity for mental acquirements and enjoyments; in the possession of which the appetite, far from cloying, "grows by what it feeds on."

MR. CARY,

The extract you favored us with, in your paper of the 18th ult. from the "Statesman" of July the 18th, has attracted very general notice, particularly on account of the curious quotations from Mr. Gray's letters from Canada, which had just at that time been so seasonably published and which serve as an illustration of the speech of His Excellency

the Governor. Mr. Gray's publication being no doubt in Quebec, I hope you will favor your readers with some further extracts from that interesting work. As it would appear from what has already happened, that many of his observations and opinions were truly written in the spirit of prophecy; and it is much to be feared that they will be further verified by what may yet come to pass.

The prevailing spirit of the times, or at least the influence of certain Demagogues, cannot be better exemplified than by the result of the late elections. The tendency of the addresses of tanks that have appeared; the weekly publications in the *Canadien*—and above all, the "Classification Ministerielle" of the old and new Members of Assembly, lately published in that paper, headed by garbled and distorted quotations, to suit their purpose, from the Governor's Speech, with explanatory notes at bottom, in which they triumphantly exult, by anticipation, in the powerful majority to be expected on the side of opposition, in the next house of Assembly. All which is manifestly intended to vilify and insult the Executive Branch, and exalt, beyond bounds, the privileges of the Assembly.

I have made a translation of this extraordinary "classification," which I hope you will insert, with this, in your Mercury. And with that view, it may be necessary further to preface it with some explanations.

The first, second, third and fourth columns contain the names of the forty nine members who composed the last House of Assembly, the seat for the Burgh of William Henry being at that time vacant.

In a note to the Governor's Speech, published in the Quebec Gazette, it was said, that in pronouncing a certain part of it, His Excellency turned and addressed himself, in a particular manner, to some of the members, as if to compliment them for their conduct. These members are accordingly ranged in the two first columns, and are styled "Good Subjects." All the others are placed in the two last columns, and are styled "Bad Subjects." The two gentlemen placed in the first column, had moreover the exclusive merit of voting against the Bill to disqualify the Judges, and are therefore held up as "Models of Fidelity."

Six of the gentlemen, in the list of those styled *bad subjects*, were some time ago deprived, by the Governor, of certain commissions, which they held during pleasure. These are styled "Frolics," or *outlaws*. Another gentleman in that list is styled "Antichrist," by reason, as is supposed, of his being the active and very zealous, leader of the faction, which has so long labored to exclude the Judges from a seat in the assembly.

The list of new members amounts only to 46. To account for this, it may be proper to mention, that only 48 have yet been elected. Mr. Bedard and Mr. Tachereau, are each returned for two counties, which occasion two vacancies, and Mr. Bowea and one St. Julien are omitted. These two gentlemen must decide for themselves which side they will take; or the *Canadiens* may assign them a place; as I shall not presume to take the liberty of classing them.

With these explanations I now submit my translation which is as follows—

TRANSLATION.

MINISTERIAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE MEMBERS OF THE DISSOLVED HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, WITH THE CHANGES MADE BY THE LAST ELECTION.*

GOOD SUBJECTS.		BAD SUBJECTS.		
"You have truly manifested your attachment towards His Majesty's Government."		"I had a right to expect such a conduct on your part,—because it would have furnished a sure testimony of that loyalty, which you profess."		
NO. 1.	NO. 2.	NO. 3.	NO. 4.	NO. 5.
Judge DeBonne	Pike	Caldwell	Borgia, outlawed.	NEW MEMBERS.
Denéchaud	L. Turgeon	Mure	Robitaille	Blanchet, outlawed.
	Moore	Jones	Bernier	Beauchamp
	Planté		Forin	De Barzich
	De Sababerry		H. F. Roi	Sewell
	M ^c Gillivray		Langlois	Papineau, père.
	Mondelet		L. gendre	M ^c Co d
	J. Turgeon		Hebert	Tachereau, outlawed.
	Faribault		Bourdages, antichrist.	B. Panet
	J. Cuthbert		Delorme	Bell
	R. Cuthbert		Carrier	Gugy
	Bodeaux		Chagnon	Lee
	Ez. Hart		Papineau, fils	Drapeau
	T. Coffin		Panet, outlawed.	
	Blackwood		Tresler	
	Martineau		Viger	
	Gray		Stuart, outlawed.	
			Poncelance	
			Durocher	
			M. uier	
			Duclos	
			Caron	
			Huot	
			Duchesnay	
			Bedard, outlawed.	
			Poulin	
			Aug. Caron.	

* For list see next page.

* "The names of the members who have not been re-elected are advanced a little to the right of the others. The names in *Italics*, are the names of those who were members for the counties whose election is not yet known. The first column remains as it was. But in the second, what ravages! nine lost, only six left! The fate of the two others is undecided. The two most stubborn in the third column are left—the other had gone to dinner. The fourth column remains entire, less only five, ANTI-CHRIST, and all the outlaws! behold them all once more!!! In the fifth column of new members, more outlaws!—only certain of three against us in that column.—The ministerial party will not amount to much,—the two models in the first column—six in the second, and three in the fifth—total eleven!

"It was said that the dissolution of Parliament would frighten the Canadians, and they have behaved worse than ever!—Evil Counsellors!—We are no longer under the INTENDANTS."

I have thus, Mr. Cary, endeavored to put into English, the substance and meaning of the original, as literally as it is possible, but if you can mend my translation, the public and I will be much obliged to you.* This production requires no further comment. It only requires a reading, to convince every man of common understanding, that it can have no other object than that of diffusing among the peaceable, unsuspecting inhabitants of this province, a spirit of groundless distrust and discontent, and to hold out the idea that *La Chambre is every thing*, and that the proprietors and Editors of the *Canadien* are to be the *Saviours of their country*, in rescuing it from ministerial oppression.

In the list of those lately elected, I will venture to say, that a great many will be found who can with difficulty *scratol their names*, and *nothing else*, and some others who can only *make their mark*. Many of the former, I have no doubt, are practising at this moment, in order to qualify themselves to *sign their names* to the roll of parliament, when they are sworn in. And these are the men who are to decide upon the *matter* which induced the dissolution of the last assembly! In saying this, I allude to a very extraordinary paragraph in the last *Canadien*, dated 16th Dec. wherein they appear to have been alarmed, by a flying report, that the British Ministry had signified their approbation, of the conduct of His Excellency, in dissolving the last assembly, and lest I should do injustice to it, in attempting a translation, I beg leave to insert their *second reason* in the original language. "Comment les ministres peuvent ils approuver la dissolution du Parlement, supposant que de savoir si le motif qui a porté à prendre cette mesure, sera approuvé ou rejeté PAR LE NOUVEAU PARLEMENT?" These are the precautions much beyond anything we have yet heard of!—What they may finally lead to, remains to be seen. In the mean time, thank God, our Legislature is under the control of an enlightened chief, supported by the wisdom and energy of a British Ministry, who will take care, it may be presumed, to apply a proper remedy to the growing malady, before it is permitted to injure the constitution, or endanger the peace and prosperity of this happy colony.

X Y Z

Montreal, 21st Dec. 1809.

* We have not at present the original in our possession.
EDITOR.

TARRAGONA, SEPT. 21.

We hear that Napoleon has caused eighteen French Bishops to be arrested,

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(Continued from our last.)

Mr. Jackson to Mr. Smith.

Washington, 22d Oct. 1809.

Sir—The letter, which you did me the honor to address to me on the 19th instant, was delivered to me on the following day. I shall, without loss of time, transmit it to my court, where the various and important considerations which it embraces will receive the attention due to them. In the interval, I would beg leave to submit to you the following observations, as they arise out of the communications that have already occurred between us.

In fulfilling a duty which I conceive to be due to my public character, I have never suggested, nor meant to suggest that the mode of negotiating prescribed by you on this particular occasion—an occasion selected for the purpose of removing existing differences—was otherwise objectionable, than as it appeared to me, to be less calculated, than it does to you, to answer the professed purpose of our negotiation.

It was against the general principle of debarring a foreign minister, in the short space of one week after his arrival, and without any previous misunderstanding with him, from all personal intercourse that I thought it right to protest. Since however I find by your letter that it is not intended to apply that principle to me, I will only observe, that in the case which you mention to have occurred between Mr. Canning and Mr. Pinkney, the conferences were held, under an expectation at least on the part of the former, of their leading to a written communication, whereas in ours, I, from the beginning, stated that I had no such communication to make. There is also this essential difference between the two cases, that Mr. Pinkney was charged to convey an important proposal to His Majesty's government, the particulars of which it might be very material to have correctly stated, whilst the object of that part of my conversation, to which you seem to attach the most importance, was to say, that I was *not* charged to make any proposal whatever.

It could not enter into my view, to withhold from you an explanation, merely because it had been already given, but because, having been so given, I could not imagine, until informed by you, that a repetition of it would be required at my hands. I am quite certain that His Majesty's government having complied with what was considered to be the substantial duty imposed upon it, on this occasion would, had this been foreseen, have added to the proofs of conciliatory good faith already manifested, the farther complacency to the wishes of the United States of adopting the form of communication most agreeable to them, and of giving through me the explanation in question. I have therefore no hesitation in informing you, that His Majesty was pleased to disavow the agreement concluded between you and Mr. Erskine, because it was concluded in violation of that gentleman's instructions, and altogether without authority, to subscribe to the terms of it. These

instructions, I now understand by your letter, as well from the obvious deduction which I took the liberty of making in mine of the 11th instant, were at the time, in substance, made known to you; no stronger illustrations therefore can be given of the deviation from them which occurred, than by a reference to the terms of your agreement.

Nothing can be more notorious than the frequency with which, in the course of a complicated negotiation, ministers are furnished with a gradation of conditions, on which they may be successively authorised to conclude. So common is the case which you put hypothetically, that in acceding to the justice of your statement, I feel myself impelled to make only one observation upon it, which is, that it does not strike me as bearing upon the consideration of the unauthorised agreement concluded here, in as much as in point of fact Mr. Erskine had no such graduated instruction. You are already acquainted with that which was given, and I have had the honor of informing you that it was the only one by which the conditions on which he was to conclude were prescribed. So far from the terms, which he was actually induced to accept having been contemplated in that instruction, he himself states that they were substituted by you in lieu of those originally proposed.

It may perhaps be satisfactory that I should say here that I most willingly subscribe, on this occasion, to the highly respectable authority which you have quoted, and I join issue with you upon the essentials which that authority requires to constitute a right to disavow the act of a public minister.

It is not immaterial to observe on the qualification contained in the passage you have quoted—as it implies the case of a minister concluding in virtue of a full power. To this it would suffice to answer that Mr. Erskine had no full power; and his act consequently does not come within the range of your quotation, although it cannot be forgotten that the United States have, at no very distant period, most freely exercised the right of withholding their ratification from even the authorised act of their own diplomatic agents, done under the avowed sanction of a full power.

I conceive that what has been already said establishes beyond the reach of doubt or controversy that His Majesty's minister did violate his instructions, and the consequent right in His Majesty to disavow an act so concluded. That His Majesty had strong and solid reasons for so doing will appear not only from his instructions having been violated, but from the circumstance that the violation of them involved the sacrifice of a great system of policy deliberately adopted and acted upon in just and necessary retaliation of the unprecedented modes of hostility resorted to by his enemy.

There appears to have prevailed throughout the whole of this transaction a fundamental mistake, which would suggest that His Majesty had proposed to prostrate the government of the United States in order to induce it to consent to the renewal of the commercial intercourse between the two countries; as if such had been the relations between Great

Britain and America, that the advantages of that intercourse were wholly on the side of the former; and as if in any arrangement, whether commercial or political, His Majesty could condescend to barter objects of national policy and dignity for permission to trade with another country.

Without minutely calculating what may be the degree of pressure felt at Paris by the difference in the price of goods whether landed at Havre or at Hamburg, I will, in my turn, appeal to your judgement, sir, whether it be not a *strong and solid reason*, worthy to guide the councils of a great and powerful monarch, to set bounds to that spirit of encroachment and universal dominion which would bend all things to its own standard? Is it nothing in the present state of the world, when the agents of France authoritatively announce to their victims, "That Europe is submitting and surrendering by degrees," that the world should know, that there is a nation which by that Divine Goodness so strongly appealed to in the paper to which I allude,* is enabled to falsify the assertion? Is it not important at such a moment, that Europe and America should be convinced, that, from whatever countries honorable and manly resistance to such a spirit may have been banished, it will still be found in the sovereign of the British nation and in the hearts of his subjects?

As to the precautions taken in England to insure from injury upon this occasion the Citizens of the United States and which appear to you to be even yet insufficient, I am confident that in every doubtful case the usual liberality of our tribunals will be exercised in determining upon the circumstances of it: and it was at Mr. Pinkney's express requisition, that additional instructions were given to the commanders of his Majesty's ships of war and privateers to extend to vessels trading to the colonies, plantations and settlements of Holland, the same exemption from capture and molestation, as was granted to vessels sailing for any of the ports of Holland.

On the subject of return cargoes from those ports, I must observe, that although it was intended to prevent as far as was practicable the inconveniences likely to be created by the unauthorised agreement made here in April, last, yet it was not and could not be intended to obviate all possible inconveniences, even such as might have arisen if no such agreement had ever been made.

If an American vessel had sailed from America for Holland in time of profound peace, or in time of war, the ports of Holland not being at the date of sailing under blockade, it might yet have happened that, in the period between the commencement of such voyage and the arrival of the vessel at the port of destination, a blockade might have been established before that port. The vessel arriving would, in that case, have been warned not to enter the port, and would have been turned away with the loss of the whole object of the voyage. This would be no extraordinary hardship, and would afford no legitimate ground of complaint.

* Angereau's Proclamation to the Catalonians.

The order in council is far less strict than such a blockade would be, for as much as it provides for the original voyage, commenced in expectation of being admitted to the port of destination, by permitting the entry into the ports of Holland: and it is no just ground of complaint, that it does not superadd to that permission the liberty to re-export a cargo of the enemy's goods or produce.

I beg leave briefly to recapitulate the substance of what I have had the honor to convey to you as well in a verbal, as in written communications.

I have informed you of the reasons of his Majesty's disavowal of the agreement so often mentioned; I have shewn them, in obedience to the authority which you have quoted, to be both strong and solid, and such as to outweigh, in the judgment of his Majesty's government, every other consideration which you have contemplated; I have shewn that that agreement was not concluded in virtue of a full power, and that the instructions, given on the occasion, were violated.

Beyond this point of explanation which was supposed to have been attained, but which is now given, by the present letter, in the form understood to be most agreeable to the American government, my instructions are prospective; they look to substituting for notions of good understanding, erroneously entertained, practical stipulations on which a real reconciliation of all differences may be substantially founded; and they authorise me, not to renew proposals which have already been declared here to be unacceptable, but to receive and discuss any proposal made on the part of the United States, and eventually to conclude a convention between the two countries. It is not, of course, intended to call upon me to state as a preliminary to negotiation, what is the whole extent of those instructions; they must, as I have before said, remain subject to my own discretion, until I am enabled to apply them to the overtures, which I may have the honor of receiving from you.

I have the honor, &c.

F. J. JACKSON

The Hon. R. Smith, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Jackson to Mr. Smith.

Washington, Oct. 27.

Sir—Finding by your letter of the 19th inst. that, notwithstanding the frequent statements made by me in our conferences of the terms of satisfaction which I am empowered to offer to this country for the unauthorized attack made by one of his Majesty's ships of war upon the frigate of the United States, the Chesapeake, I have not had the good fortune to make myself distinctly understood by you, I have the honor to enclose herewith a paper of memoranda containing the conditions on the basis of which I am ready to proceed to draw up with you the necessary official documents in the form proposed in my letter of the 11th inst. or in any other form upon which we may hereafter agree.

I have the honor, &c.

F. J. JACKSON,

The Hon. R. Smith, &c. &c. &c.

Propositions offered by Mr. Jackson to Mr. Smith.

The President's Proclamation of July 1807, prohibiting to British ships of war the entrance into the harbors of the United States having been annulled, His Majesty is willing to restore the Seamen taken out of the Chesapeake on reserving to himself a right to claim, in a regular way, by application to the American government, the discharge of such of them (if any) as shall be proved to be either natural born subjects or deserters from His Majesty's service.

His Majesty is willing to make a provision for the families of such men as were slain on board the Chesapeake, in consequence of the unauthorized attack upon that frigate, provided that such bounty shall not be extended to the family of any man who shall have been either a natural born subject of His Majesty, or a deserter from His Majesty's service.

Mr. Smith to Mr. Jackson.

Department of State, Nov. 1, 1809.

Sir.

Your letter of the 23d ult. which was duly received, would have been sooner acknowledged, had I not by sickness been rendered for several days utterly unfit for business.

Although the delay and the apparent reluctance in specifying the grounds of the disavowal of the arrangement with respect to the orders in council, do not correspond with the course of proceeding deemed most becoming the occasion; yet as the explanation has at length been thus made, it only remains, as to that part of the disavowed arrangement, to regret that such considerations should have been allowed to outweigh the solid objections to the disavowal; it being understood at the same time that his Britannic Majesty perseveres in requiring as indispensable conditions on the part of the United States, an entire relinquishment of the right to trade with enemies's colonies, and also permission to the British navy to aid in executing a law of Congress; pretensions, which cannot but render abortive all proposals whatever upon this subject, whether made by the United States or by his Britannic Majesty.

Whilst you have deemed it proper to offer an explanation with respect to the disavowal of one part of the arrangement, I must remind you that there is not to be found in your letter any like specification of the reasons for the disavowal, nor particularly is it shewn that instructions were violated, as to the other part, viz. the case of the Chesapeake; the case in which in an especial manner an explanation was required, and in which only you professed to have authority to make to this government any overtures.

For the first time it is now disclosed that the subjects, arranged with this government by your predecessor, are held not to be within the authority of a Minister Plenipotentiary, and that, not having had a "full power distinct from that authority, his transactions on those subjects might of right be disavowed by his government." This disclosure, so contrary to every antecedent supposition and just inference, gives a new aspect to this business, &c.

the authority of your predecessor did not embrace the subjects in question, so as to bind his government it necessarily follows, that the only credentials yet presented by you being the same with those presented by him, give you no authority to bind it, and that the exhibition of a "full power" for that purpose, such as you doubtless are furnished with, is become an indispensable preliminary to further negotiation; or, to speak more strictly, was required in the first instance by the view of the matter now disclosed by you. Negotiation without this preliminary would not only be a departure from the principle of equality, which is the essential basis of it, but would moreover be a disregard of the precautions and of the self-respect enjoined on the attention of the United States by the circumstances which have hitherto taken place.

I need scarcely add, that in the full power alluded to, as a preliminary to a negotiation, is not intended to be included either the whole extent or any part of your instructions for the exercise of it. These of course as you have justly remarked, remain subject to your own discretion.

I abstain, sir, from making any particular animadversions on several irrelevant and improper allusions in your letter, nor at all comporting with the professed disposition to adjust in an amicable manner the differences unhappily subsisting between the two countries. But it would be improper to conclude the few observations to which I purposely limit myself, without adverting to your repetition of a language implying a knowledge on the part of this government that the instructions of your predecessor did not authorize the arrangement formed by him. After the explicit and peremptory asseveration that this government had no such knowledge, and that with such a knowledge no such arrangement would have been entered into, the view which you have again presented on the subject, makes it my duty to apprise you, that such insinuations are inadmissible in the intercourse of a foreign minister with a government that understands what is owes to itself.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. SMITH.

The Hon. E. J. Jackson, &c. &c.

Mr. Jackson to Mr. Smith.

Washington, Nov. 4, 1809.

SIR—When I forwarded to my court your letter of the 19th ult. and the answer which I returned to it, I imagined, and I may add, I hoped, that the retrospective correspondence, into which you thought it necessary to enter with me had been closed. You will, no doubt, recollect with what reluctance I acquiesced in your intimation on this head; not, as I believe has been seen, from any difficulty in maintaining the justice of the cause which is entrusted to me, but because I was and still am of opinion, that this sort of correspondence is not calculated to remove differences and soothe irritations of the most unfortunate tendency. As, however, I had no choice but to renounce, for the time present, the hope of effectuating this desirable object, or to pursue

it in the manner prescribed in your letter of the 9th ultimo, so I am now unwillingly compelled to enter upon the consideration of another letter from you under date of the 1st instant, which but too strongly confirms the opinion I before entertained.

Since, sir, it has been judged expedient to confine to a written form this important and interesting discussion; since that mode has been declared by you to be indispensable, I will first appeal to the written communications which have passed between us; and I do this with the greatest satisfaction, because I consider it to be the chief cause of the present remarkable state of things, that in speaking of engagements contracted or supposed to have been contracted between the two countries, *understandings or implied engagements* have been allowed to take place of written compacts, and have been considered, in some instances, as having the same validity. It is furthermore necessary to place in the most unequivocal light a topic, which I observe to be constantly and prominently restated in your letters, not withstanding the repeated, but, as it should seem, fruitless endeavours used in mine, to clear it from the slightest shadow of obscurity.

You say, "That it is understood that his Britannic majesty perseveres in requiring as indispensable conditions on the part of the United States, an entire relinquishment of the right to trade with the enemies' colonies, and also a permission to the British navy to aid in executing the law of congress."

This same statement is contained in your letter of the 9th inst. and represented as the substance of what had fallen from me in our previous conferences. In my answer to that letter, I took the liberty of shewing that such a supposition was erroneous, and I have looked in vain to my letter of the 23d, to find in it any suggestion of a similar tenor. I believe, therefore, that by reference to my two letters you will find, that the statement now again brought forward is contained in neither of them, that it made no part of my previous conversations with you, and that I have in no way given room to suppose, that I ever made any such statement at all.

That before the orders in council can be revoked, their object must be obtained in some other way, is unquestionably true; but you may be assured, sir, that there is no wish whatever entertained in England, that the British navy should be employed in executing a law of congress—if the proposal that was made upon that subject, and made, as you now know, because it was believed to be acceptable here, had been adopted, and had become a matter of compact between the two countries, and thereby a part, not of the law of congress, but of the public law binding upon both parties, and which both would have had a common interest in seeing duly executed; in that case the agency of the British navy would not have had the invidious aspect, which is now attempted to be given to it. At present there is no engagement between the two countries, no laws of congress which bear a reference to any such engagement, and consequently it cannot be wished to take any share

whatever in the execution of those laws.

In regard to the colonial trade I need only observe, that all or nearly all the enemies colonies are blockaded by British squadrons, it cannot therefore be so much an object of solicitude, as you imagine, to obtain the relinquishment of the trade of my country to those colonies. On the contrary you will find it stated in my letter of the 11th ult. to be a "matter of indifference whether the order in council" (on this subject) "be continued, or an arrangement by mutual consent substituted in its room."

When I informed you that the agreement concluded here in April last, had been framed in deviation from the instructions given for the occasion, my explanation was intended to apply to both parts of that agreement—That nothing, required by the most scrupulous accuracy, may be wanting, I now add, that the deviation consisted in not recording in the official document signed here, the abrogation of the 2d July, 1807, as well as the two reserves specified in the paper of Memoranda enclosed in my official letter to you of the 27th ultimo.

There is another motive for the disavowal of this part of the arrangement, considered to be so strong and so self-evident upon the very face of the transaction, that I am not commanded to do more than indicate it in the manner I have already done.—By this forbearance his Majesty conceives that he is giving an additional pledge of his sincere disposition to maintain a good understanding with the United States.

I am somewhat at a loss to give a distinct reply to that part of your letter which relates to Mr. Erskine's authority to conclude with you in virtue of his general letter of credence, because I do not very distinctly understand the tendency of it. I never before heard it doubted that a full power was requisite to enable a minister to conclude a treaty, or that a mere general letter of credence was insufficient for that purpose.

If it were otherwise, and a government were in all cases to be bound by the act, however unauthorized, of an accredited minister, there would be no safety in the appointment of such a minister, and ratifications would be useless. No full power was given in the present case, because it was not a treaty, but the materials for forming a treaty that was in contemplation.

In his dispatch of the 23d of January, Mr. Secretary Canning distinctly says to Mr. Erskine—"Upon receiving through you on the part of the American government a distinct and official recognition of the three above-mentioned conditions, his Majesty will lose no time in sending to America a minister fully empowered to consign them to a formal and regular treaty."

This Minister would, of course, have been provided with a full power; but Mr. Erskine was to be guided by his instructions, and had the agreement concluded here been conformable to them, it would without doubt have been ratified by his Majesty. I must beg your very particular attention to the circumstance that his Majesty's ratification has been withheld, not because the agreement was concluded without a full power, but because it was altogether in-

reconcilable to the instructions on which it was professedly founded—The question of the full power was introduced by yourself to give weight, by a quotation from a highly respected author, to your complaint of the disavowal, in answer to which I observed that the quotation did not apply, as Mr. Erskine had no full power. Never did I imagine, or any where attempt, to rest the right of disavowal upon that circumstance:—indubitably his agreement would, nevertheless, have been ratified, had not the instructions, which in this case took the place of a full power, been violated.

I am surprised at the transition by which it appears to you that this part of the subject is connected with the authority empowering me to negotiate with you. It will not, I dare say, have escaped your recollection that I informed you at a very early period of our communications, that in addition to the usual credential letter, his Majesty had been pleased to invest me with a full power under the great seal of his kingdom for the express purpose of concluding a treaty or convention. I well remember your testifying your satisfaction at the circumstance; and I have only now to add that I am ready, whenever it suits your convenience, to exchange my full power against that with which you shall be provided, for the progress of our negotiation.

I am concerned, sir, to be obliged a second time to appeal to those principles of public law under the sanction of which I was sent to this country. Where there is not freedom of communication in the form substituted for the more usual one of verbal discussion, there can be little useful intercourse between Ministers; and one, at least, of the epithets which you have thought proper to apply to my last letter is such as necessarily abridges that freedom. That any thing therein contained may be irrelevant to the subject it is of course competent in you to endeavour to shew; and as far as you succeed in so doing, in so far will my argument lose of its validity—but as to the propriety of my allusions, you must allow me to acknowledge only the decision of my own sovereign, whose commands I obey, and to whom alone I can consider myself responsible. Beyond that suffices that I do not deviate from the respect due to the government to which I am accredited.

You will find that in my correspondence with you, I have carefully avoided drawing conclusions that did not necessarily follow from the premises advanced by me, and least of all should I think of uttering an insinuation, where I was unable to substantiate a fact. To facts, such as I have become acquainted with them, I have scrupulously adhered, and in so doing I must continue, whenever the good faith of His Majesty's government is called in question, to vindicate its honor and dignity in the manner that appears to me best calculated for that purpose.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Sir, your most obedient,
Obedient Servant,

F. J. JACKSON.

The honorable

R. Smith, &c. &c. &c.

Mr. Smith to Mr. Jackson.

Department of State, Nov. 8, 1809

Sir—In my letter of the 19th ult. I stated to you that the declaration in your letter of the 11th, that the dispatch "from Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine of the 23d January, was the only dispatch by which the conditions were prescribed to Mr. Erskine, for the conclusion of an arrangement on the matter to which it related, was then for the first time made to this government." And it was added, that if that dispatch had been communicated at the time of the arrangement, or if it had been known that the propositions contained in it were the only ones on which he was authorized to make an arrangement, the arrangement would not have been made.

In my letter of the 1st instant, advertent to the repetition in your letter of the 23d ult. of a language implying a knowledge in this government that the instructions of your predecessor did not authorize the arrangement formed by him, an intimation was discreetly given to you, that after the explicit and peremptory asseveration that this government had not any such knowledge, and that with such a knowledge, such an arrangement would not have been made, no such insinuation could be admitted by this government.

Finding that in your reply of the 4th instant, you have used a language which cannot be understood but as reiterating and even aggravating the same gross insinuation, it only remains, in order to preclude opportunities which are thus abused, to inform you that no further communications will be received from you, and that the necessity of this determination will, without delay, be made known to your government. In the mean time a ready attention will be given to any communications affecting the interests of the two nations, through any other channel that may be substituted.

I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed)

R. SMITH.

The Hon. F. J. Jackson, &c. &c.

Lisbon, October 11—Lord Wellington (Wellington), whose army continues near Elvas, arrived here yesterday; from which circumstance we expect there was no danger of an attack on it at present. Marshal Beresford and general Sir R. Wilson are also here.—By a decree of the (Portuguese) royal court of Brazil, Lord Wellington has been appointed principal member of the regency of this kingdom, commander in chief of all the forces, and principal of the department of war, trade and finance.—[This appointment probably occasioned his lordship's visit to Lisbon; it makes him regent of Portugal. Before his appointment, marshal Beresford was commander in chief of the Portuguese forces.]

QUEBEC, JANUARY 1, 1810

We regret much that the limited nature of a weekly paper will not enable us to publish the correspondence of Mr. Erskine with Mr. Smith, as well as that of Mr. Jackson, Mr. Erskine's letters being a key to his arrangement with the American government, which was disavowed by the British government. To all who had paid any attention to

the policy of the latter, in its Orders in Council, and its previous conduct, in its negotiations with the American ministers, such a sudden and unexpected relaxation as Mr. Erskine's arrangement developed, was viewed with great surprise, and occasioned much speculation to account for, particularly when Mr. Erskine's confident language, as to his authority, was taken into the account. His late letters have explained every thing. They clearly prove that he deceived himself and both the governments. In the first instance, by holding out too much to his own government, as to what might be expected from the American government, from the conversations he had had with the American ministers; in which there appears to have been no small share of cajolery; and which Representations of his produced Mr. Canning's letter, with conditions corresponding with those representations. And, in the next place, he misled or appeared to mislead the American government to a certain extent, when positively limited in his powers, by cherishing the idea that a discretion remained with him to depart from those positive limits; in which there can be no doubt but he was encouraged by the American government. His vanity in all probability helped on the delusion; the vanity of concluding a treaty, from which he flattered himself his government would not recede, particularly after its being carried into execution on the part of the American government; which was a master-stroke of policy in that government, with a view of binding Great Britain. Taken all together Mr. Erskine's conduct evinces a tissue of weakness and vanity, which, in the event, has been attended with much serious mischief. Weakness, in relying too much, at the outset, on mere conversations, where no pledge was given; and vanity in supposing, in whatever manner he may have been led into an arrangement, that the nation would necessarily be satisfied with whatever terms he submitted to.

It is with no small pleasure that we read the treaty of peace between France and Austria, which is of nothing like the humiliating nature the armistice led to apprehend. Bonaparte may make the most of the matter by a triumphal entry into Paris and other festivals; but his triumphs are far short of his threats and promises, which went the length of the total extinction of the house of Austria; whereas Francis on the contrary continues to wear his title and remains a formidable power.

We know not whether to be sorry or to rejoice at the elevation of Lord Wellington to the summit of the Portuguese government, in Europe. We much fear that it will operate as a snare to entangle the British nation in a sanguinary contest to a great disadvantage.

The proposed Resolves of certain members of Congress, at the commencement of a session, may be considered as the bluster of a Bobadil.

They always start at full stretch, but flag long before they reach the distance post. Their fire is a mere flash in the pan.

Nothing evinces a more designing and mischievous disposition than the practice of the *Canadians*, in grasping at, and ringing the changes on a phrase which may have escaped some thoughtless young men, without any kind of meaning; that of *damned Canadian*. With what view can such tales be repeated and propagated in print, among their countrymen, but to create animosity and division. Did we lay hold of and repeat the common phrases of *bougre d'Anglois, chien d'Anglois, sacré Anglois*, which at times issue from the lips of the *canaille*, for the purpose of inflaming the passions of our readers, we should condemn ourselves as little better than a fury, bearing, through the province, the torch of discord.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, 21st Dec. 1809.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN CHIEF has been pleased to make the following Appointments:

WM. McCRAE, Gent. to be Guager at the Port of St. John's.

JAMES WILKIE to be Clerk of the Old and New Markets in the city of Montreal.

State of the Thermometer for a week ending on Saturday, at 8 o'clock A. M. -7. 20. 38. 37. 18. 4. -2.

N. B. The degrees with a minus - prefixed are below 0. It may be proper to repeat what we mentioned last winter, that, in general, at this season, the greatest extreme of cold is at about an hour before sun rise, when the Mercury may be supposed to be between 2 and 3 degrees lower than at 8 o'clock. To this rule there are, however, at times, exceptions, as the cold sometimes is greater at 8 o'clock, than at an earlier hour.

MARRIED.

On Saturday, 23d ult. HUGH FRASER, Esq. Prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench, Three Rivers, to Miss ELEONORA CARTWRIGHT, daughter of Capt. Cartwright of the Canadian Fencibles.

On Tuesday, 26th ult. Lt. Col. ZOUCH, 10th Royal Veteran Battalion, to Miss ANN RITCHIE, of the Parish of Beaupont.

DIED.

On Tuesday last, at an advanced age, at her House, in St. Lewis Street, after a long illness, which she bore with the greatest fortitude and resignation, Miss ISABELLA MABANE, sister of the late well known and much respected Dr. Mabane, formerly one of the Judges of the Court of King's Bench. Her loss will be long sincerely felt, and regretted, by her friends and a respectable circle of acquaintance to whom she was justly endeared, by her many social virtues.

With a disposition to render every one happy,

She courted all occasions, to make them so.

She was benevolent, without ostentation,

Charitable,

Without a wish to have it known,

A sincere, a true friend.

Her remains were yesterday interred, followed to the grave by many gentlemen of the Staff and garrison and a number of persons of the first respectability.

The same day, Mrs. BUCHANAN, wife of Doctor Buchanan, of this city.

On Thursday, Adj. COLLEGE, 10th R. V. Bat.

The cabinet council is completed and is now composed of Mr. Percival, Prime Minister; Lord Eldon, Lord Chancellor; Lord Liverpool Secretary of State for the war and colonial department, in the room of Lord Castlereagh; Lord Bathurst, Mr. Ryder, Secretary of State for the home department, vice Lord Liverpool; Lord Camden, Lord Westmoreland, Lord Harrowby, vice Canning; Mr. Dundas Saunders, Lord Mulgrave and Lord Chatham. The king has appointed the Right Hon. J. H. Viscount Palmerston, to be his Majesty secretary of State.

BOSTON, Dec. 13.—Arrived ship *Cacawa*, Thomas from Liverpool Nov. 13, lat. 47, 26, lon. 33, was boarded by His Majesty's ship *Bonne Citoyenne*, 30 days from Quebec, for England, having four or five vessels under convoy, informed that they had experienced severe gales from the W. which had separated the fleet, and he was afraid several were lost.

From Lloyd's List from Oct. 24 to Nov. 3.

The *Monveido*, from Quebec to London, was captured by a French Privateer, the middle of last month. *Sunderland*, arrived, Theris, Quebec; Concord, Montreal.—*Graveyard*, 23d arrived, Rose, Huron, Quebec. Off *Lana's end*, 23d, arrived, Caledonia, Bray, Quebec. Off *Scilly*, ar. H. M. S. *Blossom* with 27 sail, Neptune & Providence. Off *Whitby*, ar. Perseverance, Quebec.—Off *Fresenburg*, arrived, Favorite, Milne, Montreal.—The Providence Success, Smith, from Quebec to London, was taken 15th September, and carried into Morlaix; *Sully* 23d, arrived, Elizabeth, Laws, Quebec.—Liverpool, 25 28th, arrived, Quebec, Hardy, Quebec; Marston, Bell, do. Off Dover, goth, arrived, Alligator, Jones, Quebec. Cork, 23d, arrived, Richard, Barn, Quebec. *Gravesend*, Nov. 2, arrived, Gosford, Quebec. *Dartmouth*, 3 th, arrived, Edward, Martin, Mary, and Venus, Quebec. Plymouth, Industry, for do. Off Plymouth, arrived, William, Britannia, Elwell Wilberforce, Elizabeth, and a fleet from Quebec.

BOSTON, DEC. 18.—The New York papers present us with London dates to November 12, three days later than the accounts received here, direct from England; they briefly state—that the king of Saxony had gone to Paris, with many of the Princes of the Confederation; that a convocation of Cardinals were to be assembled at Paris for the purpose of conferring the Papal dignity on Cardinal Fesch, and of divorcing the Emperor from his present wife, who was to be succeeded by a daughter of the King of Saxony.

NOTICE.

ANY persons having BOOKS to dispose of fit for a Circulating Library, are requested to apply to
THOS. CARY.
Quebec, 1st January, 1810.

ON SALE.

ON moderate terms, seventy one Pans, strong JAMAICA SPIRITS.
E. EVANS.
No. 8, Rue Sous le Fort, 24 Dec. 1809.

JOS. FLOWER & NICHOLAS NEWBERRY
HAVE FOR SALE.—

A few Pieces real Rotterdam Geneva of prime quality, of last year's importation, Port and Madeira Wines, French Brandy, Jamaica spirits, Vinegar, superfine Mustard and Pickles, Double refined Sugar, Paints of various colours, Anchors from 2 to 19 cwt. Cordage of various sizes, Assorted Bar Iron, Sheet and Plate do. Deck, and from 6 to 20d. Nails, Canada Scythes, Plow and Timber Chains with Staples, Crow Bars, Crown Glass, 9½ by 8½ and 8½ by 7½.
Quebec, 26th June, 1809.

TO BE SOLD.

BY private Sale at the Subscriber's Stores, No. 1, Canotterie, a very extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash—Consisting of Flushing cloths, Duflis, Coatings, Baizes, flannels, Strouds, Calicoes, Shawls, Red Caps, Cotton, Worsted and Silk Hose, Dimities, Nankeens, Quilings, Corderoys, Velvets, Yarn, Men and Women's Beaver Gloves, Mitts, Cotton shirting, Irish Linens, Threads, Thread and Cotton Laces, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes and half Boots, Shoe binding, Buttons, Tape, Bobbins, Pins, Needles, Gingham, Furniture Calicoe, Ladies Umbrellas, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hats, Olive Oil, Putty, Tin milk pans, Japan ware, Pipes, Beer & Wine corks, Cotton Threads, Ivory, Horn & Ladies Combs, Table and Pen knives, Cheshire and Cheddar Cheese, Nails, Spikes, Cross cut and Hand Saws, Frying Pans, Spades and Shovels, Metal Tea-pots, 100 Boxes Glass of all sizes, 100 Crates of white and blue Crockery ware, 25 Casks of single and double flint Glass, &c. Bar and Rod Iron, Steel, Scythes and Sickles, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. The whole must positively be sold.

THOMAS WILSON.

He has also received lately per the FAVORITE from Aberdeen, Susannah from London, and Martin from Liverpool—A complete assortment of elegant and fashionable Hosiery, Gentlemen's and Ladies' cotton and striped night Caps, Superfine Cloth and Cassimeres, patent Pantaloon Web, Ladies and Gentlemen's Comfortables, large Shawls, Gingham, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cotton wick and Cotton Thread in Balls, Single and double Tin in Boxes, and a quantity of other articles—Likewise, a few Thousand of INCH BOARDS of the best quality, from Kamouraska and St. Anne's.
Quebec, 21 June 1809.

NOTICE,

THE Subscriber hereby intimates that he will be accountable for no debts contracted by any of the crew of the Galliot Leith, now laid up in the Cul-de-Sac, for the winter.

JOHN WILSON, Master.

Quebec, 14th, Dec. 1809.

AN excellent PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS having been entrusted to the Subscriber, by the patronage of the GOVERNOR of this Province, he takes this early opportunity of informing the public, that he will deliver a course of LECTURES ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, to commence with the first Monday in January next.—Those young Gentlemen who are desirous of obtaining a knowledge of this, the most agreeable and interesting of all the Sciences, will, it is hoped, avail themselves of this opportunity.

The Subscriber also gives notice that he is now enabled to admit a greater number of Pupils into his School than formerly, as he has engaged two Ushers to assist him; one of whom teaches the French language with correctness.

JOHN STRACHAN.

CORNWALL, Upper Canada, Sept. 11, 1809

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—

- 4 Pipes excellent Port Wine,
- 20 Pipes Teneriffe do.
- 50 Tierces Rice,
- 13 Hogsheds Leaf Tobacco,
- 2 Tons Copper in bolts,
- 9 Chests Single Tea,
- 1700 Bushels prime Wheat,
- 110 do, Pease,
- 50 M. feet of square Pine Timber,
- 20 M. feet of do. Oak,
- 15 M. feet of second quality do.
- A few Cords of Lathwood,
- One 7 inch patent Cable,
- A few coils Cordage,
- 40 Bolts bleached Canvas,
- And a few chaldrons of Coals.

JOHN MURE & Co.

Quebec, 8th Dec. 1809.

JUST arrived and will be Sold at Thomson's Shop, a large assortment of Confectionery, consisting of Preserved Cherries, Jellies, Raspberry Jam, Clear Cake &c. The above are well worth the attention of the Public, as they will find them of a much superior flavor and cheaper than they can possibly be made in this country.

Quebec, 18th. June, 1809.

ON SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

- 20 Boxes No. 1, Tin Plates,
- 10 do. 1 x do.
- 10 do. D x
- 40 Boxes Plate Iron,
- 39 Bundles (L) Blister Steel,
- 10 Faggots T. Crowley Mellington Steel
- A few Bales Sail Canvas.

PATTERSON & Co.

Custom House Buildings,
Quebec, 29th Nov. 1809.

FOR SALE,

AT the Subscriber's Agency and Commission Store, a quantity of American CHEESE, of a superior quality; a few Boxes Window Glass, Salmon Twine, and a few Herring Nets.

ALSO,

Two Cases Cotton and Cambric Umbrellas.

JOHN MUNRO.

Quebec, 15th Nov. 1809.

FOR SALE.

- 40 M. feet Pine Timber.
- 20 do. feet Oak do.
- 20 do. Standard Staves.

Apply to

GEORGE SYMES.

Quebec, 29th May, 1809.

FOR SALE.

At the Store formerly belonging to John Munro & Co, opposite the Queen's wharf, corner of St. Peter Street.

ALL kinds ship Chandlery, Cordage assorted, Oakum, Tar, Rosin, Turpentine, Pitch, Hyson, Green, and Souchong Tea, Coffee, Chocolate, Sugar in Hhds. & Barrels, Loaf, single & double do. Jamaica Spices, Grenada Rum, St. Croix do, Molasses, French Brandy, Spanish do, Hollands Gin, American do, Jamaica Shrub, Madeira, Port, Teneriffe and Spanish Wines, real Spanish Segars, Plug Tobacco in small Kegs, twist do in small casks, fine cut do, Tamarinds in small Kegs, Nutmegs & Cloves, London Brown stout in Casks of 8 to 12 doz, each, Pork, Beef, Rams, new Butter in small Kegs, made this year, yellow and sweet, Flower, Peas, Biscuit, Paint Oil, Lamp do, Paints of all colours, Ketchup, and Queen Sauces.

WILLIAM SMITH.

Quebec, 24th July, 1809.

BUREAU DU DEPUTE COMMISSAIRE GEN.

QUEBEC, 20e. DECE. 1809.

ON A BESOIN, pour fournir aux troupes de Sa Majesté dans la Nouvelle Ecosse, le Nouveau Brunswick, &c. &c.—

A être délivrés sur le Quai du Roi, à Québec, d'ici au PREMIER JOUR de JUIN prochain—

De deux mille quatre-vingt cinq quarts de Lard, (Mess Pork)

Lesquels seront salés, emballés, inspectés et estampés en la manière prescrite par la loi, les bondes couvertes en toile, et garrantis pour se conserver bons et sains durant douze mois à compter du jour de la livraison.

Les offres scellées, endossées, "Propositions pour du Lard," pour le tout ou partie de la quantité ci-dessus, n'étant pas moins de cent quarts, seront reçues à ce Bureau, le 20e. jour de FEVRIER prochain.

JAMES GREEN,

A. Dép. Com. Gen.

A VENDRE PAR LES SOUSIGNES.

- 20 Boîtes de Fer blanc No. 1,
- 10 do. do do 1 x
- 10 do. do do D x
- 40 Boîtes de fer en feuilles,
- 39 Paquets d'acier (1.)
- 10 Fagots d'acier de T. Crowley Mel-

lington, et quelque Balles de toile à voiles.

PATTERSON & Co.

Quebec, 29e Novembre, 1802,

LES Soussignés ont à vendre une quantité d'excellent Vin de Port en bouteilles, ainsi de la toile de Russie imitée, toile à voile, grosse toile et Osabourgs—Cotton à chemises rayé et uni—Coutils, Fil blanc et de couleur, 20 douzaines de Shawls peints, une Baile de tapis et tapis de toyer, Bas d'Aberdeen de différentes grandeurs de puis 11s. jusqu'à 28s. par douz. 100 paires de souliers forts pour les hommes et 20 paires pour les enfants, 40 Rumes de papier à écrire et à enveloppe, quelques Bureaux portatifs et une quantité de fer en barres, quarrées et plattes, assorties; Aussi un assortiment étendu de draps larges et étroits qui seront vendus à des conditions raisonnables.

CHRISTIE, BAIRD & Co.

Rue la Montagne,

Québec, le 20 Septembre, 1809.

A VENDRE,

PAR LE SOUSIGNE, A ST. ROCH,

Du Savon et de la Chandelle.

THOMAS WEBSTER.

Québec, 23e. Nov. 1809.

A VENDRE,

PAR vente privée aux Magazins du Soussigné

No. 1, à la Canoterie.—Un assortiment très étendu de marchandises sèches qu'il vendra à des prix raisonnables pour argent comptant, consistant en Flutings, Draps, Duffils, Bèzes, Flannelles, Indiennes, Shawls, Bonnets rouges, Bas de coton, de laine, et de soie, Bazins, Nanquins, Frappés, Corderons, Velours, Laines, Gants de Caillor pour hommes et pour femmes, Cotton à chemises, Toiles d'Irlande, Fil, Dentelles de fil et de coton, Souliers et Bottines pour les Messieurs et les Dames, Attaches de fouliers, Boutons; Gallons, Cordons, net, Epingles, Aiguilles, Ginghams, Indiennes à meubles, Parapluies de Dames, Chapeaux pour les Messieurs et les Dames, Huile d'Olive, Mastic, Vaisseaux de fer blanc pour le lait, Pots &c. vernissés, Pipes, Bouchons pour le Vin et la Bière, Fil de coton, Prignes d'Ivoire et de Corne, et pour les Dames, Couteaux de table, Canifs, Fromage de Cheshire et cheddar, Clox, Fiches, Godendards et Egobines, Poêles à frire, Pêles et Bêches, Thuyères de métal, 100 caisses de vitres de toute grandeurs, 100 Paniers de Fayance blanche et bleu, 25 quarts de verres &c. simples et dou. les, Fer en barres et en baguettes, Acier, Faucilles et une variété d'autres articles trop longs à mentionner. Il faut que le tout soit positivement vendu.

THO. WILSON.

Il a aussi reçu dernièrement d'Aberdeen par le Favorite, de Londres, par le Swanna et de Liverpool par le Martin, un assortiment complet de Bas élégans et à la mode, Bonnets de nuit de coton et barrés pour les Messieurs et les Matelots, Draps et Calimures lustrés, Colottes à patentes faites au métier, confortables, pour les Dames et Messieurs, grand Shawls, Ginghams, Mouchoirs de poche, Cotton à nêches et Fil de coton en pelottes, Fer blanc simple et double en caisses, et une quantité d'autres articles.

AUSSEI quelques milliers de Planches d'une ponce de la meilleure qualité, venant de Kamouraska et de Sie Anne.

Québec, 21e. Juin, 1809.

Printed and published for THOMAS CARY, No. 3, St. Lewis Street, at the NEW PAINTING OFFICE, No. 19, Buede Street.