

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRELIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

VOLUME VII.]

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1810.

[NUMBER 1.

NEW LINE OF STAGES.

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

WILL RUN AS FOLLOWS:

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

Newbury, Dec. 17, 1810.

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

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

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

On Monday, from Quebec through Point Levi, St. Nicolas, St. Giles, Leeds, to Mr. Brown's, in Ireland. On Tuesday, through Chester, Tingwick, Shipton, to Colonel Tilton's, at the river St. Francis. On Wednesday through Brompton, Orford, Ascot, Compton, Hatley, Barnston, Stanstead, to Mr. Salisbury's, at the Line 43°. On Thursday, through Derby, Salem, Brownington, Barton, Sheffield, Lindon, St. Johnsbury, Earnet, Rygate, Newbury, to Haverhill, where they will meet a number of line of stages that run different routes, as to Boston, Concord and other parts of the United States.

JOSIAH STILES & Co.

Quebec, Dec. 31, 1810.

NOTICE.

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

JONES & WHITE.

Quebec, 31st December, 1810.

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

J. LACOMBE.

l'Assomption, 20 Dec. 1810.

FOR SALE.

ELEVEN Thousand, five hundred Acres of Land in Wolfstown adjoining the new Road leading to Shipton, to which an indisputable Title can be given, price two shillings and six pence per acre. Apply to J. Wm. WOOLSEY & Co. Quebec, 1st January, 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.
174 sides brown Skirting do.
160 sides brown and black Bridle do.
100 sides Leather suitable for Ship-Rigging of a superior quality.
30 hides Roof-Leather for carriage tops,
200 sides Mogozin Leather,
800 sides wax upper do.
1500 wax Calf skins,
600 black grain do.
1700 brown sheep do. do.
200 black do. do.
78 Deer skins,
25 pair best wax Boot legs with turn down tops,
150 pair wax Boot legs,
67 pair Cordovan do.
50 Barrels of Prime American Beef.

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

SANDFORD HOYT.

Quebec, Dec. 31, 1810.

FOR SALE.

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

JONES & WHITE.

Quebec, 26th Nov. 1810.

FOR SALE.

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,
Swedes and British Iron,
Brown Stoneware, &c. &c. &c.

Also a few Barrels American Mess and Prime Pork.

Quebec, 21th December, 1810.

FOR SALE.

A Handsome, second-hand, full-covered CARRIOLE, in good repair. For further particulars please apply to J. P. STILSON, Saddler, St. John street; where the Carriole may be seen, in three or four days from this.

N. B. Several other Carrioles, half-covered &c. will be ready for sale, by the commencement of the Winter season, by Jos. Stilson.

Quebec, October 22, 1810.

POST OFFICE.

THE WINTER MAILS, for England, via Halifax, will be closed on the following days, at 4 o'clock, P. M.—

Wednesday, 9th Jan. : Wednesday, 3d April,
do. 6th Feb. : do. 8th May,
do. 6th March, : do. 22d do.

There will be a mail closed, for Upper Canada, on Thursday, the 17th January.

FOR SALE.

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

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.

DES marchandises de toute espèce se vendent maintenant à très bon marché au Magasin du Soussigné, N°. 22, Rue la Montagne. Ceux qui desireroient acheter des toiles d'Irlande et de Russie ont maintenant une occasion d'employer leur argent avec beaucoup d'avantage, parceque le Soussigné ayant déterminé de passer en Angleterre, vendra tous ses effets d'ici à 10 Jours.

Toiles d'Irlande à la piece et à très bas prix.

Toiles de Russie.

Linge de Table.

Bazins pour Meubles.

Indiennes à Meuble.

Quelques chausés élégants, des Indes.

Mousselines des Indes.

Sarsenets mouchetés de toutes les couleurs.

Crêpes noirs d'Italie.

Etoffes d'Irlande de soie et poil de chèvre pour les habillemens de Dames.

Baptiste de couleur.

Bas de soie extrêmement à bon marché.

Cottons fins de 5-4, rayés.

Bas de laine pour homme.

Linens.

Baptistes fins de 6-4.

Avec une grande variété de marchandises de goût.

Le Soussigné garantit tous ses effets pour être de la première qualité.—Et comme il est obligé de passer en Angleterre, il est déterminé d'offrir son grand fond de marchandises à un prix qui lui en assurera une vente immédiate. Le tout sera positivement vendu pour comptant seulement. Le soussigné peut offrir ses marchandises à bas prix, ayant toutes été achetées à Londres pour de l'argent comptant.

C. RIVERS.

Quebec, October 22, 1810.

✓ **FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,** on reasonable terms, 270 Barrels Mess and Prime Beef,

25 Barrels Cargo Pork,
107 Small Kegs Butter of a superior quality,
200 Boxes dpt and Mould Candles,
223 do. excellent Soap,
42 small Cases, Windsor, Rose and Jasmine Soap,
30 Barrels Upper Canada Cheese,
50 do. pickled Herrings,
65 Boxes fresh bloom Raisins,
1 Cask Nutmegs,
2 do. New Orleans Indigo,
6 Pipes fine old I. P. Madeira,
2 Capital Forte Pianos,
A few Barrels Gun Powder.

JONES & WHITE.

27th June, 1810.

FOR SALE,

16 **AT ANTHONY ANDERSON'S** Stall, in the Upper Town, fresh BEEF at 4d per pound by the quarter. Quebec, 24th September, 1810.

ON SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

24 **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.

To Merchants and others concerned

IN THE

LUMBER TRADE:

Just published, in an 8vo. and for sale at the New Printing-Office.

THE ACT FOR THE BETTER REGULATION OF THE LUMBER TRADE.

Price—2s. 6d.

FOR SALE,

AT THE NEW PRINTING OFFICE—

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

JOSEPH CRAVEN

9 **RESPECTFULLY** informs the public he has just opened for sale a large assortment of CLOTHS, common blue and other colors, from 3s. 6d. per yard upwards; superfine blue, black, brown, olive and other colors, from 25s. to 29s. per yard. Also a variety of other articles which will be sold at very reduced prices so as to close consignments.

12th November, 1810

14 **JUST RECEIVED**—A new supply of SODA WATER, in half pint bottles. It is a good water for persons in a consumption; and an immediate relief, taken in the morning, to persons having kept late hours over night, and an excellent drink for persons when warm.

ALSO, —A supply of fresh Pickles and Fish Sauces of all sorts, Anchovies, &c.

8th Oct. 1810.

JAMES REED

LANDS.

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

He will also attend to such other claims or applications for lands as he shall be intrusted with.

Letters post paid will be attended to

W. F. SCOTT.

Quebec Sept. 3, 1810.

MINIATURE PAINTING.

M^r. DAME respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Quebec, that he has taken a Room, No. 7, ST. JOHN STR. where he continues to execute Miniature Painting in a style which he hopes will be thought worthy the attention of those who wish to possess correct likenesses of their friends. His price is 15 dollars each; but should he fail to take a likeness to their satisfaction, no gratuity will be expected.

Constant attendance at the Room in the Morning, from 9 until 12 o'clock, where specimens of his painting may be seen.

M^r. D. will also work in other branches of Ornamental Painting, Gilding, &c. on Wood, Silk, Paper, &c. &c. — Patterns drawn for Ladies' Needle Work on Satin and neatly trimmed and glazed. — Burnished Gilding on Glass for mirrors, Pictures, &c. And all kinds of Gilding on Wood done in the best manner and on the most reasonable terms.

Quebec, 5th Decr. 1810.

NOTICE is hereby given, that M^r. JAS. CAPPER having joined the CONCERN of FLOWER & NEWBERRY, the business in future will be carried on under the firm of

FLOWER, NEWBERRY & CAPPER.

Quebec, 27th October, 1810.

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber, at the house lately occupied by Louis Seguin, a quantity of excellent HAMS, warranted good, which will be sold on reasonable terms, for cash or short credit.

ROBERT WINTER.

Quebec, October 11, 1810.

Spanish Red Wine.

JUST arrived, and for sale by the subscriber, 200 Pipes Spanish red Wine, of superior quality.

ALSO, 200 Pipes strong, Leward Island Rum.

4th June, 1810. 32 Wm. OVIATT, Champlain Street.

GEORGE BROWNE,

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

SUPERIOR Port, Madeira, Claret, real Cognac Brandy, best London Porter, Taunton Ale, Burton Beer, and Herefordshire Cyder, in wood and bottles,

Superfine, fine and coarse Woollen Cloths,

Double and single rose Blankets,

Military, dress and undress Hats,

Silk, Cotton and Woollen Hosiery, //

Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes,

Best London made Saddles, Bridles and double Bits,

Double and single Shot-Belts, Powder-Flasks,

Steel Chargers, screw-Drivers and Flints,

Wedgwood's finest cream-coloured Earthen Ware,

in crates each containing a complete dinner-service,

Refined and Muscovado Sugar and Coffee,

Best white-wine Vinegar, in jars containing five and six gallons each.

ALSO—A few most excellent double Gloucester and Cheshire Cheese.

N. B. The Wine may be had in quantities not less than three, and the Porter, Ale, &c. not less than six dozen.

Quebec, October 24, 1810.

FOR SALE,

AT a very reduced price, one hundred thousand standard staves.—Credit given above will be given until the Fall, on approved Bills.—For particulars apply to

27 JOHN SAXTON CAMPBELL, Slave Culler.

Quebec, 9th July, 1810.

GOODS of every description are now selling remarkably cheap, at the Subscriber's Store, 22, Mountain street—Purchasers for Irish Linens and Russia sheetings, have now an opportunity of laying out their money to a very great advantage, as the Subscriber is determined to sell the whole of his goods in 10 days, as he is going to England.

Irish Linen by the piece very cheap,

Russia Sheetings,

Table Linen,

Furniture, Dimities,

Chintz Furniture,

10 elegant India Shawls,

India Muslins,

Spotted Sacenets of every colour,

Black Italian Crapes,

Irish Poplin for ladies' dresses,

Coloured Cambric,

Silk Stockings uncommonly cheap,

Mens Worsted Stockings,

5-4 superfine striped Cottons,

Fine Hair Cord Mullins,

Leno Mullins,

6-4 fine Cambricks, with an immense variety of fancy goods.

The Subscriber warrants the whole of his goods to be of the first quality, and as he is obliged to go to England, is determined to offer his large stock of goods at such prices as will ensure an immediate sale. The whole is to be sold positively for cash only.—The Subscriber is enabled to offer his goods low, as they are all bought for cash in London.

C. RIVERS.

Quebec, 22d October, 1810.

LINTHORNE AND JOLLIFFE

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

An assortment of Best Patent Cordage,

Anchors and Kedges from 3 to 11 Cwt,

Sheathing and Scupper Nails,

Sheathing Paper,

20 Barrels Prime beef and Pork

20 Do Stockholm Tar,

20 Tons assorted Bolt, Flat and Square Iron,

3 Do. Copper Bolts and Rings— $\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

AND

10 M. feet refuse Oak Timber,

Quebec, 24th December, 1810.

FOR SALE,

ON very reasonable terms, by the Subscriber—

150 Bbls. Pot and Pearl Ashes, (an excellent lot)

10 M. Sacks, which, for the convenience of purchasers, will be put on board their vessels at a reasonable expense,

10 M. feet White Oak Timber,

5 M. do do. Pine do, and just

arrived, a very extensive Consignment of Woollens of every description.

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 6th Aug. 1810.

THE Subscribers have just received from Montreal, a fresh supply of the following TEAS, for sale at their stores, on moderate terms, viz.

HYSON,

HYSON SEN,

SINGLO,

SOUCHONG, and

BOHEA.

ALSO ON HAND—Pot and Pearl Ashes, Pease, Staves, on convenient wharves, all to be sold low for cash, bills of exchange, or any other approved payment.

WILLIAM HENDERSON & Co.

Quebec, 12th Nov. 1810.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

AARON BURR.

The characters of great men, who aim at power and command, are always judged of by events. The successful traitor is eulogised in history for illustrious deeds of patriotism, and the great man of ambition, who is deserted by fortune, is pronounced a fool or a fanatic. Had Oliver Cromwell been slain, when he nobly dared to dissolve a corrupt parliament; or Bonaparte, when he broke up the council of five hundred; or the presumptuous young Octavian, when he claimed the sovereignty of Rome, as his birth right, posterity would have pronounced upon them the judgment of fools or of mad-men.

Because Burr failed in his unlawful, and perhaps treasonable enterprise, it has become the fashion, judging from events, to pronounce him an ignorant, weak, and incapable man. Never was a more mistaken opinion given. In point of talent, learning, general accomplishments, courage and address, combined, the equal of this degraded man may not be found in the United States. Like the two Cæsars, or Napoleon Bonaparte, he was aspiring and panted for power, and dared to encounter every sacrifice and difficulty, to attain his ambitious ends, but unlike them, he was not successful. Because he could not control the elements, or foresee that some of his comrades would be treacherous, he is considered rash, ignorant of human nature, destitute of talents, and wanting in military knowledge.

However merely it may be the fashion to speak and think of Burr's abilities; however humble, degraded and insignificant, he may appear in the eyes of his late democratic admirers, we cannot divest ourselves of the belief, that he is destined to act a distinguished part on the American continent. Under the auspices of the same government, whose promised aid prompted him to undertake the enterprise which ended in his arrest and trial, at no distant period he will return, to attempt the division or conquest of the American Union.

It is folly to suppose, that Colonel Burr's plot had no connection with any foreign government. Such a desperate enterprise would never have been attempted, without the promises of foreign aid. He knew too well, the extent of means and force required to accomplish his object, and without these at his command, or the expectation of receiving them, he would never have placed himself in the power of government.—It is ridiculous to imagine, that a man of unbounded ambition, great talents and military experience, would have attempted the execution of such extensive projects, with some dozen boats, a few muskets, and a handful of followers. Burr then expected aid and protection from a foreign government. From what quarter did he expect this aid? From him who now gives him succour and protection. From France. Even now he is a pensioner of the Emperor.—It has been often stated in foreign prints, and more recently asserted on the authority of Mr. Warden, late American Consul General in France, that at this time Col. Burr is in the pay of France. He can be employed by Napoleon, for no other purpose, than to assist in the plan and execution of some hostile enterprise against the United States. The Emperor suffers no such suspicious strangers to continue in his dominions, unless they can be of use to him. Above all others, Burr possesses an accurate knowledge of the topography of the United States. He is intimately acquainted with the disposition of the people, the strength and resources of the nation. He knows every weak and assailable point in the union, he possesses the very information of every kind, which an invader would desire; he is, therefore, in the employment of a free government, which bears

a deadly hate towards the United States, and which we shall presently show, fitted out an expedition to assist Burr in his Western enterprise.

Burr can only be serviceable to France by injuring his own country, and if France has no designs against us, why does she employ Burr? If "his majesty loves the Americans" why does he harbor and support her deadliest foe? Why does not the emperor forbid this fugitive from justice to remain in his empire? Why does he not transport him to the United States, to answer to his broken recognizance? He was ordered off by the government of England, and yet his *loving majesty* protects him. We are thoroughly persuaded that Napoleon is only waiting for a favorable opportunity, to strike a blow against the U. States, and that Burr will be given a distinguished command in the expedition. If, upon his arrival at N. Orleans, a sufficient number of his old friends flock to his standard, he will be treacherous to his employer and take conquest into his own hands. The clouds of adversity dispelled, his glory and talents will then shine forth, and he will shew himself another Julius Cæsar. That great man, was, no doubt, concerned in the conspiracy of Cataline, and narrowly escaped with his life. He, like Burr, encountered the several trials, and for safety, continued long in voluntary exile, and was pronounced an enemy to the Republic, but he returned with thunderbolts in his arm, and overturned the republic—or, like the exiled Alcibiades, whose address prevailed on a foreign country to espouse his quarrel and chastise his country for his wrongs. We have frequently advanced the opinion, that Admiral Willaumez' fleet, which was wrecked off our coast, was destined to co-operate with Col. Burr. A reference to dates and occurrences confirm us in the belief. Since, it has been communicated to Mr. Madison by the most creditable authority, that France has proposed to the British ministry to divide the United States, we will now bring under our view the conclusive circumstantial evidence upon which our opinion is founded, that Willaumez' fleet was sent here to aid Burr's conspiracy.

In 1806, when Burr's plans were in active preparation, France was busily engaged in negotiating treaties with England and Russia, one of the objects of which was to prevent any interruption to Willaumez' fleet, which was bound to the mouth of the Mississippi.—In March, 1806, Mr. D'Oubril was bribed or compelled to sign a separate treaty, with a view to entrap England.

In April, 1806, the fleet sailed, the negotiation being so far advanced, that France thought she could either accept or reject the treaty, as it suited her purposes. The fleet shaped its course as it bound to India, which proved to be a deception. It continued on the Atlantic ocean along the coast of South America, and touched at Coyoene in May. Sailed thence, and reached Martinique in June. Then ran down the West India Islands early in July, and soon reached our coast, and sailed to the northward, continuing on the coast, and was some time off New-York.—On their return, south of Cape Henry, on the 19th August, the fleet was providentially scattered and almost destroyed by a dreadful gale.

About this very time, 1st August, the Spaniards began to menace the American forces on the Sabine, which was, no doubt, intended to afford a favorable diversion for Burr, by occupying the attention of the American troops, and giving Wilkison an excuse for turning his attention to a different quarter to that which was the scene of Burr's operations. The Spanish government being then under the direction of France, the movements of the Spaniards on the Sabine, need no explanation. Burr was then intimate with the marquis Yrujo, as Duane stated about that time, neither Yrujo nor General Turreau complained of Burr's enterprise,

although it was publicly given out that it was his intention to make a descent upon the Spanish territory. From which, we conclude, that the ministers of France and Spain were privy to Burr's designs.

In the same month and year, August, 1806, boats were building for Colonel Burr at Marietta, and agents were busily employed in procuring arms and provisions, and not long after, Burr was prepared to descend the river.

The intelligence that Willaumez' fleet was wrecked, and could not reach the mouth of the Mississippi to co-operate in the manner expected, and guarantee the possession of New-Orleans, no doubt occasioned Wilkison's defection. Col. Burr's arrest was said to be in contemplation on the 1st of November following.

As Burr never would have embarked in so dangerous and extensive a project without the remotest prospect of success, unless he received foreign aid, we are convinced he was promised that aid.

As Admiral Willaumez' fleet could not possibly have any other motive in coming to the United States, and came in the very "nick of time" to aid Burr, we believe he came to administer the necessary assistance.

As the Spaniards commenced hostilities on the Sabine, at the very time when the fleet was expected to arrive, and at the very time when the forces of the United States were wanted to watch the movements of Burr; and as those hostilities were commenced without any other motive than to occasion a diversion, and ceased without accomplishing any thing, at the very time when the news of Willaumez' discomfiture might have been received, we are satisfied, that the Sabine Army was intended to aid Burr, and in all probability, to have joined Wilkison upon the arrival of the fleet, and the striking of the first blow.—Yet Wilkison gained new laurels, by prevailing upon the Spaniards to relinquish their hostile designs.

As it was given out, that Burr's enterprise was meant exclusively against Spain, and as Burr was intimate with the Spanish minister, and neither the Spanish or French minister complained to the Government of the United States, we entertain no doubt, that both their governments were in the secret, and meant to assist Burr.

The last fact relative to Willaumez' fleet worthy of notice, is the following article, which appeared in a Paris paper.

PARIS, 3d Sept. 1805.

"Captain Jerome Bonaparte, commander of the Veteran, arrived on the 26th August. He reports that he left the division under Admiral Willaumez in good condition, having made thirty prizes, and in pursuit of a numerous convoy. *It would not be proper to give a detailed account of the manoeuvres of the vessels under the command of this Admiral, as it would tend to throw light on his evasive conduct: suffice it to say, that he has taken and destroyed upwards of twenty millions of property.*"

(Fed. gaz. 27th Oct. 1806.

"*Throw light on his future conduct !!!*"

As to his taking and destroying twenty millions of property, this was a barefaced French lie, for it is notorious, that they captured scarcely any vessel worth naming; but the *future conduct* of the Admiral, was all important. As he made for the American coast after Captain Jerome left him, that conduct of course was meant to be displayed there, and we shall never believe to the contrary, of its being intended to aid Aaron Burr's plot to subvert the American government. A long time may not elapse, before we shall all be of one opinion on this head, as well as the designs of France against the United States.

LISBON, October 22. Copy of a letter from Colonel Trant to his Excellency the Marshal Commander in Chief.

COIMBRA, October 7.

SIR,

I have great pleasure in informing your Excellency that I have this day happily entered Coimbra, with the loss of a few men only killed and wounded.

In my letter of the 6th instant I had the honor to inform you, that I intended to proceed to Mialhada in the course of that day, for the purpose of forming a junction with the corps, which were under the command of Brigadier General Miller, and of Colonel Wilson, and making an attack upon this city; but when I arrived there I was informed that the said corps were delayed by the want of supplies, in the districts near Bassico, which were completely exhausted, and the cavalry not being able to advance with rapidity on account of the fatigues which they had experienced in their former marches.

The only alternative which remained, in order to prevent any defensive measures from being taken in Coimbra, as I was within three leagues of the city, was to march thither with my own division only, it being that the enemy was as yet ignorant of my arrival at Mialhada.

For this reason I began my march at mid-day, preceded by a squadron of cavalry, commanded by that brave officer Lieut. Doutel, whose name on another occasion, I mentioned to your Excellency.—The regiment of Coimbra had the post of honor in front of the column of infantry. My plan of attack was to enter Coimbra at two different points at the same time; one division by the road of Oporto, and the other, separating itself from the column immediately on passing the Kilns, was to gain the heights east of the city; and entering the Arch of Santa Anna, to proceed to Loretto; but this plan was to be executed only in case the enemy should be met with at the gates.

At a small distance from the Kilns on the road of Mialhada, I met a detachment of the enemy to the left of this city, and commencing a fire, I extended the cavalry to the Kilns, and fortunately cut off all communications with Coimbra. The enemy's detachment surrendered after having lost some men; and not meeting with any other of the enemy's troops I ordered the cavalry to proceed on a gallop by the principal roads, and after crossing the bridge of Mondego to follow the Lisbon road, in order to intercept all communication with the army, which was performed with the greatest spirit and gallantry by Lieut. Doutel, with the loss of only one dragoon, who was killed.

I ordered the division of infantry to march to the principal places in the city, where we were resisted about an hour, in which time we had only two men killed, and 25 wounded, among whom is Colonel Serpa, of the regiment of Penafiel: This Colonel commanded the first brigade, the conduct of which is worthy of your Excellency's approbation. The principal force of the enemy, which was stationed in Santa Clara, on the side of the Mondego, maintained for some time an irregular fire upon our cavalry when it passed the bridge; but the French officer who commanded there, as soon as he observed that Lieut. Doutel had crossed the bridge, proposed a capitulation; I had then advanced as far as the convent, and would admit of no other proposition than that of surrendering at discretion promising them however my protection from the insults of the peasants. The troops laid down their arms and retired.

I have reason to believe that the number of the prisoners exceeds 5000, of which 4000 are on their march to Oporto, including an entire company of the marine guards of the Emperor, 35,000 muskets were taken, and almost all of them were loaded, by which a judgment may be formed of the num-

ber of soldiers who were in a condition for a defensive service.

I have caused these arms to be distributed among the country militia.—We found no artillery, but we seized a quantity of oxen and sheep, which the enemy had collected for the subsistence of their troops, and which is a great acquisition to ours. It is supposed that there are 80 officers among the prisoners.—The chief Commissary, Mr. Flandin, who acted as Governor, will remain at Coimbra, being sick. From the nature of the attack your Excellency will easily conceive how difficult it was to oblige the soldiers, and armed peasantry, not to plunder the prisoners; and I am sorry to say that the peasants committed some acts of violence; but I judge that from 600 to 800 Frenchmen only were victims to their resentment. I must observe that nothing can exceed the state of misery in which I found this city. The enemy not content with having sacked it throughout, and plundered it of every valuable that could be found, and set fire to some houses, and piled up in the streets, in the greatest disorder, all the provisions, which their army could not take with it; for which reason it could not be expected that near 800 soldiers, natives of this city and its neighborhood, accompanied by their miserable relatives and acquaintances could be patient witnesses of a scene of devastation, in which their property had been destroyed in a manner so unjust and scandalous; notwithstanding, I beg your Excellency to be persuaded that every possible effort was used to protect the French who fell into our power, and after the first movements I succeeded in rescuing them from insult.

As the corps of Brigadier General Miller and of Colonel Wilson arrived here in the morning, I propose to leave one of my brigades, and march with the rest of my division, as an escort, to Oporto; for to such a degree has the animosity of the country people been excited by the last passage of the French army, that I consider my presence absolutely necessary, and particularly in the districts between the Mondego and the Vouga.

I shall close this account by assuring your Excellency, that the bravery of the troops on this occasion deserved the highest credit: it being impossible for me to eulogize individuals when all highly distinguished themselves.

I have the honor to be, &c.

NICHOLAS TRANT.

His Excellency Marshal Beresford.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF CONGRESS, Wednesday, December 12.

The Speaker laid before the house the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury, communicated in obedience to law. It exhibits a favorable state of the Revenue and Treasury. The Secretary, however, in order to guard against any great deficit in the receipts for the year 1812, suggests to Congress the expediency of a considerable and immediate increase of the present duties on Imports.

He also states that the non-intercourse Law of May 1st 1810, has not expressly defined the Edicts; the revocation of which is expected by our Government, nor has it made a notification by the President, the evidence and sole evidence of the fact. That in case of an unsatisfactory modification of the edicts of G. Britain—the question (as the law now is) will be left to the Courts of Law, which will occasion delays and embarrassments, and impede the operation of the law.

That as the revocation of the British edicts may have taken place, but not be known in the United States before the 2d of February, in order to prevent Merchandize from escaping, in the case they should not be revoked, and to save the Collectors of the Customs from personal suits in case they should be, he recommends a provision that during

that period the Collectors be authorized to make seizures, and to restore the goods so seized to the owners, on their giving Bonds with surety for the value.—He also recommends that provision be made by law in favour of vessels which have sailed to the British East-Indies and for cases of bona fide American property in England paid for; or ordered prior to the President's proclamation.

Also, that the United States abandon their share in the penalties and forfeitures, which may be incurred for breaches of the non-intercourse law, if it shall be put in force—and that the same be distributed among the collectors, and the other custom-house officers and inspectors, with a view to encourage great zeal in the rigid execution of the same.

He also recommends some additional provisions for the purpose of enforcing the law on our northern frontier—the erection of some new collection districts, particularly on the river St. Lawrence, and the eastern part of Vermont, with an increase of salary for the collectors in that quarter—and an authority to the armed force of the United States to make seizures; and that when property shall be seized, it shall be incumbent on the claimants to prove their merchandize seized was legally imported.

This report so far as it relates to the enforcing the Non-intercourse Law, was referred to the committee on our Foreign Relations, and the remainder to the committee of ways and means, and 1000 copies ordered to be printed.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 18.

WEST FLORIDA.—We have received, from a very respectable and highly esteemed Correspondent, the following remarks on the title of the U. States to West Florida, and on the correctness and expediency of the measures lately adopted by the President, for taking possession of that territory. The subject is highly important; and the remarks of our Friend are candid and dispassionate:—

MR. LAWYER,

The first intimation of any intention of the government to take possession of West Florida, was contained in the President's Message, it becomes highly important that there should be an early, fair and candid investigation of our title. If we have a right to that part of West Florida, as far as the Perdido, by the cession by France of Louisiana in 1803, I am not disposed to say much about the expediency of the measure, but if that instrument did not vest in us the title to that tract of Territory—Surely the sooner the steps taken by the President are retraced the better.

The evidence *pro* and *con*. upon this question, does not require a lengthy discussion.

Florida was previous to the peace of 1763, bounded on the West by the Perdido. It was ceded by the Spaniards, whose principal settlement was Pensacola, East of the Perdido or Partition Line.

Louisiana in that quarter adjoining Florida, was settled by the French, whose principal settlement was upon the Mobile, West of that bay and river, and West of the supposed Partition Line.

By the treaty of peace between Great Britain, France and Spain, dated the 10th February, 1763, France ceded to G. Britain, the river and port of Mobile by name, and every thing she possessed or ought to possess, on the left side or East of the Mississippi, except the town of New Orleans and the Island on which it is situated, which was reserved to France. By the same treaty Spain ceded G. Britain, by name, Fort St. Augustine and the Bay of Pensacola, as well as all which Spain possessed on the Continent of N. America, to the East or to the South East of the Mississippi. So that by this Treaty G. Britain became possessed of all the country containing (now) the whole of East and West Florida and no other power owned a foot of Territory East of the Mississippi, except the town and Island of N. Orleans, which was reserved to France. It is said that France about this time, by

a private treaty which has never been made public, ceded to Spain the Colony or Province of Louisiana, as then owned by the former.—Great Britain after the above mentioned treaty of 1763 divided all the country East of N. Orleans into two Governments, calling them East and West Florida, making the boundary between them the *Apalachicola* instead of the *Perdido*.

In our late revolutionary war, viz. in 1781, Spain conquered from Great Britain W. Florida, which with East Florida, were ceded by Great Britain to Spain by the treaty of peace in 1783.

By the treaty of the 30th of April 1803, France ceded to the United States Louisiana, as it was ceded by Spain to France, as described in the treaty of *Udelfonso* dated 1st October 1800, as follows: "Spain retrocedes to France six months after the full and entire execution of the conditions and stipulations herein relative to his royal highness the Duke of Parma, the Colony or Province of Louisiana with the same extent that it now has in the hands of Spain, and that it had when France lost it, and such as it should be after the treaty has subsequently entered into, and between other states." France then ceded it as fully, and in the same manner, as it has been acquired by her in virtue of the said treaty with Spain. I have stated all the evidence upon this important and interesting question which has come to my knowledge as fully as I have meant to state it fairly.

What then are the undemable inferences from these facts. They are

1st. That France at the time of her cession to Spain, owned and possessed East of the Mississippi, only the town of New-Orleans and the Island on which it was situated.

2d. That Spain having obtained all the Country East of New-Orleans from Great Britain, she cannot be said to have *retroceded*—to have ceded back to France what she never obtained from her.

3d. As France by the treaty of *Udelfonso*, acquired by this retrocession, nothing more than the town and Island of New-Orleans, and as France by the treaty of April, 1803, ceded no more to the United States, than she obtained from Spain—the conclusion is irresistible, that the U. States by the purchase of Louisiana, acquired only that town and Island East of the Mississippi.

If I am mistaken in any of the facts which I have stated, or the inferences which I have deduced, I shall feel myself much obliged to any writer, who is better acquainted with the subject to correct me.—The great interest and probably the future peace of our country, imperiously demand, that the truth with respect to our claim, should be known.—I have no disposition to call in question, the motives of the Executive, in adopting the measure he has. But as there is some danger that if our claim should finally prove fallacious, what we have done may aggravate the difficulty in which we are unhappily involved with one or the other of the great Belligerents? in recurring to the correspondence between our minister at Paris and the French minister. (I think Mr. Talleyrand) which was read before Congress at the session of 1805—6, it will be found that the latter, in answer to a question, asked him what would be the consequence if our government should take possession of West Florida by force, he answered, "that France could neither doubt nor hesitate, but would take part with Spain."—Have we any evidence that France has since altered her determination? But if she has, and now wishes, and indeed approves of the step we have taken, are we sure that G. B. the present ally and friend of Spain, will not feel herself bound by honor (as she probably is by treaty) to guaranty and preserve not only the integrity of the territory of Spain in the mother country; but also her transmarine dominions? Or is it possible that the people of this country are willing for a war with G. Britain, to presume the unbiassed answer of nineteen out

of twenty, would be No. Is not then the subject of the foregoing remarks in several points of view worthy of our candid and serious consideration?

From the New York Spectator.

TO THE EDITOR.

Mr. Cust's of Arlington intends asking permission to lay before the Congress of the U. S. at their ensuing session, a plan for the establishment of a National Board of Agriculture, to be incorporated with the Government, and particularly attached to the National University.

The plan is, in many respects, founded upon the celebrated principles of the English Board of Agriculture, altho the details are so modified, as to suit the physical properties of the U. States.

Prefixed to the work is an address, from which the following are extracts.

Speaking of the benefits which are resulted to English husbandry, from the establishment of a board of Agriculture, Mr. C. observes.—

"The vast advantages which have accrued to the British Empire, from the Establishment of a board of Agriculture, may be readily perceived in the improved husbandry, the superior skill and management of an English farm. Since the institution of the Board, great indeed have been the benefits resulting from its useful labors and scientific researches; it has changed the face of rural nature. A garden now smiles, where flowers had once grown wild, and ease and plenty have usurped the desert waste. England proud of her strength, with patriotic pride beholds her well tilled fields, and in her whitened flocks sees industry for millions. While a nation shall continue to venerate the plough and promote its welfare, by the improvement of its domestic resources—that nation will long survive the wreck of military empires, and can only dissolve, with the last struggles of political nature."

England independent of her commerce, possesses in her soil, that vast resource, which nerves the arm of industry, and causes "each rood of earth to maintain its mate."

Whenever the storms of fate may assail this wondrous isle, whatever misfortunes may endanger her safety or cloud her glory, sublimed in her strength, she falls not on a barren sand, but, like Anteus, of old, will receive additional vigor from the bosom of her cultivated parent.—An improved agriculture gives a commanding aspect to the country it adorns, it bespeaks wealth, industry and independence, great pillars of a state, and great ornaments of a people.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

The flag of truce of Mr. Pinkney, was turned back about the 9th of September, because Gen. Armstrong had before been driven from, or had left Paris in dudgeon. He was at Bordeaux on the 13th. A letter received at Philadelphia, dated Paris 20th September, positively mentions his having quitted Paris in disgust. This puts the matter beyond doubt. Yet the Essex is carrying the paragraph, that it was issued the day after the official copy of Cadore's letter came to hand; though that letter had been received long before.—This is to furnish the appearance of prompt obedience, though by falsehood.

We have it from good authority, that not many days after the Duc de Cadore's last letter was received at Washington, Mr. Madison pronounced it to be a "deceitful, jesuitical communication, on which no reliance could be placed." When Mr. Madison thus spoke, he uttered his real opinion, honestly formed, before he had been tampered with, and teased by the evil spirits in the council. Alas! a day or so of some days, my lord *Pravie Naso* having time to work upon his feelings and animate his French predilections, and the Jacobin prints threatening vengeance, should the President omit to issue his proclamation, behold he has taken this important step upon the faith of this very Jesuitical and deceitful letter.

rant step upon the faith of this very Jesuitical and deceitful letter.

Cow Pock.—The following extract from the report of the Small Pox Hospital, London, affords a most pleasing confirmation of the value of the Cow Pock Inoculation:—"Eleven thousand eight hundred patients have been vaccinated, of which number 1500 were afterwards proved to be secured from the natural small pox, by receiving a further inoculation with small pox matter, which took no effect: a number amply sufficient to satisfy the public mind of the security and success of the new practice of vaccination. In the upper ranks of society, death from small pox is unheard of; and the most extensive practitioners acknowledge, that a case of small pox in private practice, is a very rare occurrence."—*London pap. Oct. 1810.*

Mrs. Clark has given a fatal blow to the writers of *love letters*. A *billet doux* is now as great a rarity as a *guinea*. The literati will not suffer much on this occasion, though the Paphian sisterhood had bitterly against her disclosures. *London paper.*

We learn, from an authentic source, that the Spanish Minister has dispatched a cutter to Cadiz, to communicate to the Regency and Cortes governing Spain, information of the measure the Executive of the United States has taken with regard to a part of West Florida. This fact merits the very serious consideration of Merchants engaged in commerce to Spanish ports.—*Pallad.*

To prevent Chimnies from taking fire, though they are never swept or burnt, and continually used.

The parging mortar (so called by masons) for plastering the inside of chimnies, mixed as it generally is with lime and sand, made into mortar; let there be a pickle made of salt and water, nearly as strong as that you use with meat, and the mortar wet with it instead of pure water; salt, sand and sea water, where it can be had, will answer the same end to mix with the lime and horse-dung.—Chimnies plastered with this composition, on every damp or rain will grow moist, and the soot will fall off without any inconvenience. This may be relied on, and the expence is so trifling, that no one should hesitate to do it, for it can do no harm at all events, and it may save houses and towns.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
DECEMBER—1810.

MONDAY, 31.—Joseph Meunier, Esq. Member for Eppingham, took his seat in the House. The bill for applying a further sum of money towards the building and completing the Montreal Canal, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to the Legislative Council. A bill to continue the act ratifying the provisional agreement with Upper Canada was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole House, which obtained leave to sit again on Friday.

The House then went into committee on the bill from the Legislative council relating to forging and counterfeiting, which committee obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday, to which day the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JANU. 2.—The House went into committee on the bill from the Legislative Council for the more easy discovery of Buyers and Receivers of Stolen Goods; which committee rose without making leave to sit again. The bill from the Legislative Council relating to forging &c. was referred to a committee of five members, and the House adjourned till Friday.

FRIDAY, 4.—The House went into a committee on the Bill to continue for a limited time the Act to ratify and confirm the provisional articles of agreement entered into between the respective Commissioners of this province and Upper Canada, reported the same with the blanks filled, which being agreed to, it was ordered that the said bill be engrossed.

Mr. Papineau, jun. from the committee to whom the Petition of James Struthers and Robert Gilmore, executors of the last will of John Conrad Marsteller, had been referred, reported a Bill agreeable to the prayer of said petition to establish a House of Industry within the city of Montreal, which said Bill was received and read for the first time.

Mr. Papineau, senr. from the committee to whom the Petition of the debtors confined in the Montreal Goal, was referred, reported a bill to provide fully for the support of Prisoners confined for debt, which said bill was received and read a first time.

A committee was named to examine the Act to provide Returning Officers, and the Act for regulating the trial of contested elections, and to inquire and report, if any, and what amendments may be necessary to the same.

SATURDAY, 5.—Mr. Bourdages, from a special committee to whom was referred the engrossed bill, from the Legislative Council, for preventing the falsifying and counterfeiting of foreign Bill of exchange &c. reported the same with several amendments, which were, with the bill, committed to a committee of the whole house; and the House being resumed, several amendments were reported, which being agreed to, they were ordered to be engrossed.

An engrossed bill to continue, for a limited time, the Act to ratify and confirm the provisional articles of agreement entered into, between the Commissioners of this Province and Upper Canada, relative to duties, was read a third time, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council.

It was resolved to refer to a Committee of nine members, the Acts of the Legislature about to expire, with power to report by bill.

QUEBEC, JANUARY 7, 1811.

The only interesting intelligence we have received since our last from Europe is of a very unpleasant nature. By the last advices from England it appears that his Majesty was suffering under a brilliant attack, though not at the time, attended with any dangerous symptoms, further than what was to be apprehended from his advanced age being in his 73d. year. Should he unfortunately die a change of men and measures was apprehended. That some change of system would take place we have no doubt, particularly with respect to the Irish Catholics. Much has been done for them, during his Majesty's reign. That of George the fourth, we have reason to think, would complete the work, by admitting them to all the political privileges of other British subjects. If we could feel any satisfaction in anticipating such an event, it would arise from the persuasion, that by depriving them of all pretext for clamour, it would eventually weaken their strength, by producing that degree of calm which would not fail to sink into comparative indifference. Nothing keeps alive zeal for a cause equal to the idea of any thing that, by any construction, may be considered as persecution for religious opinions. Some writers seem to think that a change of men might be productive of a peace. It must however be recollected that the Fox party tried the experiment, during the life time of their leader, and failed. Not less fruitless, we are persuaded, would be a similar attempt at this day, because no treaty would bind Bonaparte to confine his land and naval armaments within the bounds of such a peace establishment as would be requisite for

the security of G. Britain and the other powers, who would be parties to the treaty.

We have been insensibly led into speculations depending on a possible event, which we most sincerely deprecate, hoping and trusting that its consummation will be at a very distant day indeed—we mean the death of his Majesty.

From the proceedings of the American government combined with those of the French cabinet, it may be concluded that those two powers have made it a joint cause to endeavour, by cunning, at which they are both adepts, to trick G. Britain out of the benefit of her naval superiority, while Bonaparte puts at defiance, and laughs to scorn, on the continent of Europe, every barrier. Where is the law of nature or of nations that operates as a check to the stride of his power? Great Britain, who is fighting the battles of the universe, against the general invader, is to be perpetually checked by paper quotations, whilst France scoffs at every check, but that of the sword. We trust that the American government will, again be the dupe of their manoeuvres.—Who was the sufferer by their last non-intercourse, G. Britain or the American people? Let Americans answer this question. Their government may be aptly compared to a keen Alchymist, who having adopted a visionary idea, perseveres in it in spite of disappointment, until he sees his last shilling evaporate in fumes. Not only is a non-intercourse contemplated with G. Britain, but, to guard against deficits for the year 1812, it is judged expedient considerably to increase the duties on the few importations that may find their way into the States. God help the American people! If this be not a Chinese system, we know not what it is.

The price of Bread, for this month, is 16s 1 and 2d.

Extract from Goldsmith's History of the Cabinet of Bonaparte.

While Bonaparte was Consul for life, and was preparing to usurp the absolute sovereignty of France, in order to secure his success, he endeavored to persuade Louis XVIIIth, then at Warsaw, to abdicate the throne in his favor; and for this purpose dispatched a confidential agent to Warsaw with the following errand: Bonaparte says to this agent,

"I wish you to go to Warsaw, on a mission for me, to engage the Pretender to abdicate in my favour. The proposition will be made to him by the Prussian Governor of Warsaw. If he appears disposed to accede to the proposition, you will then shew him your instructions and full powers to treat with him, which will be given to you. I wish to give him and family a full and ample indemnity. In fine, he can become king of Poland, which country will recover its ancient splendour. Prussia will be indemnified by giving her Holland; Russia who will in that case cede her possessions of Poland, can indemnify herself in Turkey; and Austria, who must give up Polish Galicia, can be indemnified with Prussian Silesia: Holland is more than a compensation to Prussia for the loss of Silesia and Pomerania. Poland. England can have no objection to the arrangements. She can retain Malta, and may thus Hamburg and Bremen to the Electorate of Hanover: if England does not think those places so important, (des possessions solides) let her try and recover America, I will assist her by sending 30,000 men to Louisiana; I am much disposed to communicate this to Lord Whorlth, but I am afraid I will find my way into the English newspapers."

The new embassy here observed, that no English administration, whether whig or tory, would ever think of disturbing the national peace and tranquillity of the U. S. In reply to this observation, Bonaparte, taking hold of this gentleman's arm and, "I have a party already in that country who must obey me, or I can expose them: if England was

to agree to my propositions, I should not part with Louisiana, as that would be an excellent position to carry on military and political operations. If the Pretender does not consent, I will insist upon the King of Prussia's compelling him to quit Warsaw, as I shall in that case, have other views upon that country; and the presence of so many French emigrants there, will not answer my purpose. On your passing through Berlin, you may converse freely on this or any other subject, with the minister Haugwitz, qui est entierement à nous, (who is devoted to us) and who is likewise informed of my ulterior views in regard to Poland.—When you are at Warsaw, you will there see a public agent of ours sent from Talleyrand's office, and recognised by the Prussian government as French consul; his name is Galen Boyer. I do not wish you to tell him your errand till the object of your mission is publicly known. Let me know what he is doing there, and whether Talleyrand has ever had any direct communication with the Pretender Louis the XVIIIth, or any of his people (ses gens)"

THE BLESSINGS OF NON-INTERCOURSE.

When Jefferson quit the chair of state,
He left to Madison his cloak,
Immregnated with deadly hate
Against old England's hearts of oak,
Hence, when the cross comes near the stars & stripes,
The president distreats with the gripes.

This to prevent, he shuts the door
'Gainst English ships and English trade;
Bravely determin'd to be poor,
And mak his country retrograde.
Hence her rich produce he condemns to perish,
Resolv'd no saucy Englishman to cherish.

Mourn then ye farmers, tradesmen mourn,
With folded arms let merchants stand;
All manner of their profits shorn,
For of no value 's trade or land.
When, in her numerous ports, no more shall wave
The British flag—what can Columbia save?
Quebec, 7th January, 1811.

THEATRE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that the Theatre will open on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., with the Play of THE CASTLE-PRECTOR; to which will be added, the Farce of the REVIEW or THE WAG OF WINDSOR.
Quebec, 7th January, 1811.

THE Public are notified, that there have arrived, through CRAIG'S ROAD, from Corner river, FOUR SLEIGHTS, loaded with Butter and Pork, of a superior quality, which will be sold on reasonable terms, as the owner wishes to return immediately to forward other loading, which he has ready for market.—A sample of the Butter may be seen at the Subscribers.

The conductors of these sleights, Mr. M. Clannin, informs us that his sleight was loaded with fourteen hundred weight, which he brought through without any difficulty, with two horses, which may convince the scrupulous that there is no difficulty in passing with a reasonable load.

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

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

JOSIAH STILES & Co.

Quebec, Jan. 7, 1811.

QUEBEC ASSEMBLY.

The next Assembly will be on Wednesday evening the 9th inst.—Dancing to commence at 7 o'clock.

The Managers have to request that the Subscribers will bring their tickets, as they will be required at the door.

Quebec, Jan. 5, 1811.

ASSEMBLEE DE QUEBEC.

L'Assemblée prochaine sera Mercredi au soir, le 9e. du courant, à commencer à 7 heures. Les Directeurs prient les Souscripteurs d'apporter leurs billets, comme on les requerra à la porte.

Quebec, 5 Janvier, 1811.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Part of the cargo of the Barque PATRIOT, capt. Toms, from Bristol.—For the benefit of the Underwriters and others concerned, at the Stores of Messrs. John Mure & Co. on the King's wharf, on MONDAY, the 7th January; and following day, at 11 o'clock:

180 boxes window glass,
28 crates plate do.
250 casks nails,
18 boxes pipes,
4 casks allum,
113 kegs paint,
40 casks red and yellow ochre,
2 boxes wool cards,
1170 bars of square, flat, and round iron,
165 bundles rod iron,
77 boxes sheet iron,
50 bundles do.
136 loose sheets do.
96 bundles hoop iron,
3 bundles iron wire,
2 anvils,
1 pig lead, a bag of saddles, and various other articles.

THOMAS AYLWIN,

Deputy Agent for the Underwriters.
Quebec, 27th Dec. 1810.

On TUESDAY the 8th January, at Messrs. John Mure & Co's stores, on the King's Wharf, at ELEVEN o'clock.

4000 Minots Liverpool Salt.

THOMAS AYLWIN,

Auct. & Brok.

Quebec, 28th Dec. 1810.

By THOMAS AYLWIN, will be Sold on TUESDAY the 8th January and to be continued every following TUESDAY to commence each day at ONE o'clock.

SEVERAL Consignments, consisting of Dry Goods, of every description.
Quebec, 2d January 1811.

On FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, the 11th inst. at the UNION HOTEL, Upper Town, at SIX o'clock:

A Bout Three hundred Vols. English, French, and Latin Books, amongst which are a number of School Books.—And immediately afterwards, at same place, will be sold, a few Lots real Hollands-Gin, Gunpowder, and Imperial Hyson Teas, Cinnamon, Cloves, Gilt, plated and japanned Ware, fine Cutlery, 4 cases Perfumery and Confectionary, consisting of essences of Lavender, Roses, Jessamin, Honey water, milk of Roses, Huile Anisette, Hair powder, Pomatum, Fancy Soap, court plaster, tooth powder, pepperment drops, sugar plumbs, and a great variety of other articles.

JONES, WHITE & MELVIN,
Quebec, 7th January, 1811. Auct. & Brokers.

M.B. Catalogue of the Books may be had at the Broker's Computing House any day previous to the Sale.

JONES & WHITE will have Public Sales on every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY in the month of January next, and on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, in the subsequent months.

Quebec, 16th Nov. 1810.

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

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

MASON & HALL.

Quebec, 7th January, 1811.

FOR SALE.

BY the Subscribers—a complete equipment of Armory and Stores for the Forces of Mark.

ANTY. ATKINSON & Co.

Dec 17, 1810.

THE Subscriber having taken into Partnership Mr. BENJAMIN LEMOINE, the business in future that he has been engaged in, will be continued under the firm of JOHN WILLIAM WOOLSEY & Co.

JOHN WM. WOOLSEY.

Quebec 31st December, 1810.

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

ROB. MELVIN.

Quebec, 31st Dec. 1810.

FOR THE USE OF THE TROOPS.

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

Quebec, 31st December, 1810.

FOR SALE.

PINE Boards 1st quality, 2d. ditto,
Pine Plank, 14 in. thick, 10 to 40 feet long.

2	—	10	—
24	—	10	—
3	—	10	—

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.

Quebec, Sept. 3, 1810.

THOS LEE, Jun.

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.

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

JS. LACOMBE.

L'Assomption, 20 Déc. 1810.

TO LET.

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

FOR SALE.

BY the Subscriber, at St. Rocks—SOAP and CANDLES of a superior quality, packed for exportation.

Quebec, October 9, 1810.

THOMAS WEBSTER.

At the Subscribers Stores, a few Pipes and hhd's, L. P. Tenerife Wine,

3 Pipes prime Port,
A few pancheons Jamaica Spirits,
20 Cases Castle Soap,
60 Barrels fine Flour,
80 Cwt common do.
600 Minots boiling Pease,
4 M. Minots Lisbon Salt,
94 Boxes Tin,
3 Tons Bar Iron,
12 Cwt. Copper Bolts,

A 15 inch Cable,
6 M. Feet of 2d quality Oak Timber,

50 M. Feet Pine do
And the fine Sloop Grace of 60 tons,
For Sale by JOHN MURE & Co.
Quebec, 28th Nov. 1810.

FOR SALE.

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 Casks Buttons,
2 Cases Hosiery,
2 Casks assorted Cutlery,
1 Cart of Suspenders.

The whole will be sold low for cash.

ALSO,

20 Fikins of excellent Butter.
J. T. HOYLE & Co.
10th August.

UNCLAIMED.

LANDED from the MAGDALEN, Capt. Beaton, from London—

A CASE and JAR, shipped by James Hamilton and deliverable to order. The Consignee may have them on applying to JOHN MURE & Co.
Quebec, Nov. 28, 1810.

BARQUE PATRIOT, CAPT. TOMS.

THE Subscribers are in possession of such part of the Cargo of the above vessel, as was brought to this Port last Summer, from St. Johns, Newfoundland. In the Favorite, Captain Warren, those of our Consignees excepted, who signed the average bond and received the Goods. The Patriot was abandoned at sea and subsequently brought into St. Johns, Newfoundland, where a large proportion of the Cargo was sold to pay salvage and other expenses. The subscribers are authorised by the Owners of the Patriot and by the Shippers of Goods marked.

AMG—MI—IC IMG—P—RP—WH—

RP—LF—MP & WR & Co. to dispose thereof and to settle the general average, and they request the Consignees of Goods under the following marks, AHC—BAH—

1H 1H 1H 1H—G—IR X X X

to direct how they are to be disposed of, it being absolutely necessary to ascertain and receive the amount of general average thereon.

JOHN MURE & Co.
Quebec, Nov, 28, 1810.

BALM OF GILEAD.

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

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

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

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

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

FR. LEHOULLIER.

Quebec, 31st October, 1810.

NEPTUNE INN

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

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

FOR Sale by the Subscriber at Reduced Prices, a quantity of
1 Inch Pine boards.
1 1/2 Inch pine Planks,
2 Inch do.
2 1/2 Inch do.

Will take in payment good Bills of exchange.

ALSO, best London Porter in stone bottles.

20 Crates of Crockery assorted.

An extensive Assortment of dry Goods for Cash.

THOS. WILSON.

Quebec, 28th October, 1810.

FOR SALE.

TEN Pipes very fine old PORT, L. P. Madeira, in pipes, blits, and gr. casks, and a few excellent Gloucester CHEESES.

FRANCIS MULLANY.

Quebec, Dec. 10, 1810.

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

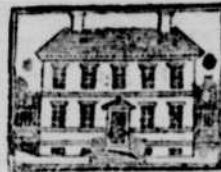
A Farm, with a dwelling house thereon, about a mile and a half from Quebec, on the Lorette road.—Apply to WEBB ROBINSON,

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

Quebec, 3th October, 1810.

WANTED, in a Wholesale and Retail Store at Three Rivers, a Clerk, who is industrious, and can write a neat hand.—Apply to the EDITOR.

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.



TO BE SOLD, OR LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS, THAT commodious and extensive House and Lot, No. 4, Sault au Marais street. For particulars, apply to the Proprietor on the spot, who has for sale a few thousand bushels of Liverpool SALT, and a quantity of excellent COFFEE.

Quebec, January 4, 1811.

FOR SALE.



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

Another Emplacement, situate in St. Famille street, No. 1, containing 45 acres in superficie, with a large House, two stories high thereon erected, now occupied by Mrs. MONTGOMERY.

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

For further information, apply to JOHN WM WOOLSEY, Esq.

Quebec, 8th Nov. 1810.

TO BE SOLD OR LET.

And possession given on the 1st of May next,



THAT large and very commodious House and Lot, No. 10, St. John street, known by the name of the UNION TAVERN. For particulars, enquire of the proprietor, on the premises.

Quebec, December 1, 1810.



TO LET.

FOR one or more years, and possession may be had on the 1st May next—That large and commodious dwelling House, with all its appurtenances, elegantly situated in New-Quebec street, now occupied by Mr. THOMAS AYLWIN, Auctioneer. For further

particulars and conditions apply to

JOHN CUVILLIER,

Dec. 17, 1810.

Att. for GEO. SYMES.

FOR SALE by F. & W. HUNTER—

OK and DRY LUMBER, SPARS, Staves, Soap, Candles, Nails, Coffee, &c. &c. Quebec, 31st May, 1810.

A LOUER.

POUR un an ou plus, et la possession donnée au premier de Mai prochain—Cette maison, grande et commode, avec toutes les dépendances, bien située en la rue Notre Dame, à présent occupée par Mr. THOMAS AYLWIN, Encenseur. Pour plus amples informations et les conditions, s'adresser à

JOHN CUVILLIER,

Procurateur de GEO. SYMES.

Quebec, 17 Dec. 1810.

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

N.B. A young man of respectable connections, wanted immediately to the above Business—Quebec, June, 18, 1810.

CRESCENT COVE.

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

NOTICE—To MERCHANTS and DEALERS in LUMBER—The Subscribers having purchased, and prepared the above Cove for the reception of Lumber of every description, recommend the same to the attention of those who may bring down Lumber for sale, and particularly to Merchants who are not provided with such conveniences as the above Cove offers in point of safety and proximity to good anchorage, where vessels can lay and load, close to the Beach, and run no risk whatever of losing their Timber. A fleet of rocks projects on each side (which completely shelters the Cove from the severest storm of wind either up or down the River) to which a boom will be affixed—cribs of staves and plank can be unloaded free of carriage expense, the Cove is of easy access, and the great risk of passing the Town with Bats (by redoubting to gain the Lower Cove) will be avoided. FRAS. & Wm. HUNTER.

Quebec, 3d May, 1810.

FOR SALE.

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

12th Nov.

CHS. FREMONT.

NEW ROAD.

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

J PALMER,

R. A. M.

Quebec, 6th December, 1810.

CALENDARS FOR 1811 FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

State of the THERMOMETER, for the past week, at 8 o'clock A. M. 10, 20, 6, 0, 19, 26, 31.

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