

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MONES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRELIS DICAM.—Virg. Georg. 17. 5.

MONDAY, APRIL 22, 1811.

[NUMBER 16.]

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC STAGE.

THE proprietors of the said line of Stages hereby notify the public that from the 13th instant, the Stage will start from Quebec and Montreal on Sunday morning, at four o'clock, in the place of Monday, and will continue to run twice a week as usual until the first of May or about that time; when they will run three times a week, with covered carriages that will accommodate eight persons; drawn by four good horses, with careful drivers; and should there be at any time more passengers or baggage ready for the road, at the time the Stages start than can go therein, there will be other horses and carriages ready to take them on in company with the stage, at the same price as those in the stage, which is six pence per mile for every passenger. Reasonable difference will be made for children according to their size. Each person allowed to carry fourteen pound weight of baggage; and for baggage over and above fourteen pound weight, will be charged after the rate of six pence per mile, for every hundred and twenty lb equal to a passenger. All unsealed packets or papers will be conveyed with care and dispatch.

Please to apply to **JOSIAH STILES**, at Quebec; **THOMAS PECK**, at Montreal; and **PIERRE BUREAU**, Ste. Anne.
11th April, 1811.

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. |

A MAIL for UPPER CANADA will be closed on Thursday, the 2d May, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

From and after the 13th April, 1811, the following will be the Post Days at the offices of QUEBEC and MONTREAL—

| Post Days Out. | Post Days In. |
|-------------------------------|---------------|
| Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. | Monday, |
| Thursday, at 4 o'clock, P. M. | Thursday, |
| Saturday, at 8 o'clock, P. M. | Saturday. |

WANT EMPLOYMENT.

In a Public Office, or a Merchant's Counting-house.

TWO Young Men, lately come out from England, write a very fair hand, and are well acquainted with accounts,—can be well recommended.—Enquire of the EDITOR.
Quebec, 13th April, 1811.

FOR SALE, for Cash or approved Credit,

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

BENN, HEATH & Co.

Quebec, February 25th, 1811.

FOR SALE, BY JONES, WHITE & MELVIN—

- 559 Barrels Pot and Pearl Ashes,
 - 274 do. Prime Beef,
 - 20 Hogheads Virginia Leaf Tobacco,
 - 2 Pipes Holland Gin,
 - 4 do. real L. P. Madeira Wine,
 - 2 do. prime Port do.
 - 9 Casks London bottled Porter,
 - 20 Barrels Muscovado Sugar,
 - 100 do. prime Pork—just received.
 - 13 Kegs fresh Hoglard, do.
 - 103 Boxes best mould Candles, do.
 - 4 Barrels excellent Shrub, do.
 - 4 Puncheons fresh Lime Juice, do.
 - 18 Barrels Rosin, do.
 - 78 Coils staple Cordage, do.
 - 9 Cables, 7 a 12 inches, do.
- Gunpowder, Hyson, Young Hyson, Souchong, Single, and Hyson Skin Teas—likewise a constant supply of best Twist Tobacco and Snuff.
Quebec, April 20, 1811.

FOR SALE,

BY private contract—the schooner **CATICHIE**, of the burthen of 87 tons, with all her rigging and apparel.
MANTHROP & ARNOLD.
Quebec, 20th April, 1811.

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

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

Quebec, March 18, 1811.

FOR SALE,

AT the stores of **JOHN MURE & Co.**—

- 3 Pipes Port,
- 4 do. L. P. } Wine,
- 5 Hhds. do. } Teneriffe,
- 15 Tons flat and square Bar Iron,
- 100 Boxes Tin,
- 50 do. Window glass, 7x9—8½x7½ and 7½x6½
- Copper, in rods for shipbuilding,
- A few casks of Allum,
- 4 M. Bushels Lisbon Salt,
- 20 Chests of Single Tea of the best quality imported in the Magdalen, capt. Beatson, at the low price of 4s. per lb.
- 10 M. second quality 12-foot Deals,
- 3 do. 3 inch 12-foot Boards,
- 5 do. feet of Oak Culls, 1200 Handspikes,
- 600 Pcs. Ash Oars,
- 25 M. feet of square Pine, and 60 M. standard Staves.

Quebec, 1st April, 1811.

A LOUER,

ET la possession donnée immédiatement, ou au premier de Mai prochain. Cette maison neuve bien bâtie et commode, située près du Château, et vis-à-vis de l'Hotel de l'Union. Elle est convenable pour une famille honnête, ayant une remise, étables, et autres dépendances, aussi une cave dans laquelle il y a un puit de très bonne eau. Si on désire voir la maison, ou en avoir de plus amples informations, il faut s'adresser à
MARGARET BLACK.
Quebec, 28 Février, 1811.

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

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

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

He humbly hopes that 14 years study in the Universities in Europe, 6 years professorship in London, 4 years in Halifax, and 22 years under His Majesty's special commission in Quebec, will render every comment unnecessary.

JAs. TANSWELL.

Quebec, 25th March, 1811.

FOR SALE,

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

- 1100 sides black Harness Leather,
- 150 sides brown do. do.
- 500 sides black Rein do.
- 414 sides Seal do. do.
- 174 sides brown Skirting do.
- 160 sides brown and black Bridle do.
- 100 sides Leather suitable for Ship-Rigging of superior quality,
- 30 hides Roof-Leather for carriage tops,
- 200 sides Mogozi 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,
- 87 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,

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

ALSO a few Barrels American Mess and Prime Pork.

Quebec, 24th December, 1810.

Sketches of the Territory of Louisiana.

(From the Louisiana Gazette.)

It is truly surprising that the Territory of Louisiana should have remained to this day, a blank on the map of North America. France and Spain, possessed it, in turn, for more than a century, and still it lay hid in night; scarcely, has it been held seven years, by the United States, until the enterprising spirit of freemen has explored, and made it known. It is now one of the most interesting portions of the American empire. Still, much remains for him who is desirous of enumerating the advantages it possesses, and of displaying to his countrymen, those stores of happiness and wealth which nature has so liberally provided.

The Territory of Louisiana is, what was called, under former governments, *Upper Louisiana*.—After the cession to the United States, Louisiana was divided into two districts: by a subsequent act of Congress these were erected, into the territory of Orleans and the territory of Louisiana.

This territory is bounded on the north, by the British possessions, or of 50° of latitude, and by the 31° on the South; on the west it affords a margin to the Pacific Ocean, and is lined on the east by the Mississippi from its source; a distance of two thousand miles.

The intellectual eye can scarcely grasp so vast a section of the globe. It is capable of supporting a hundred millions of souls, without pressing on the means of subsistence. It comprehends an extent of country, even without crossing the Rocky Ridge, as great as all the rest of the territory of the United States, east of the Mississippi river, and of the Allegheny mountains. To give an adequate idea of this extensive region, it is to be known, that it is watered by three hundred navigable rivers, the least of which is equal to the Skuykill; and there are at least ten, which for size, and excellence of navigation, might rank amongst the capital rivers of Europe.

A new world has been opened to the researches of the scientific, and new proofs advanced to overturn the idle theories of adventurous philosophy.

The Journals of Louis and Clark, and of Major Pike, which will shortly be given to the public, I am convinced will open the most extensive field of enquiry, since the two voyages of Cook.

It is not my intention to give a description of all this vast country, or of the two great rivers, Missouri and Mississippi; this would far exceed the limits I have assigned myself; they will be reserved for the subject, of merely, some future general observations. I confine myself to that portion, but an inconsiderable part, which includes the settlements, and which excites a more immediate interest.

The settlements of the territory, will be included, in a line from Fort Osage, due south to strike the Arkansa; and north of the Missouri, from a point, opposite the Fort just mentioned, to strike the Mississippi at Prairie du Chien. The last of these will be considerably west of that agreed on by Governor Harrison, and the Saukees, &c. the other is the line of the Osage purchase.

Yet, even this, is sufficient to constitute an empire; greater in extent than any two states in the union. It possesses a number of fine navigable rivers; and is intersected by innumerable creeks and rivulets. No part of the United States is better adapted to the establishment of every kind of Manufacture; and its situation enables it to realize many important branches of commerce. In minerals, unquestionably the richest portion of the American territory; and yet well suited to every species of agriculture.

The writer's object is to state facts unadorned; he does not wish to amuse, merely, but to give information. After the disadvantages which may form a drawback on this country will have been

fairly considered, the character just given, will not be found exaggerated.

BOSTON, APRIL 2.

At a very full assembly on Sunday night last, in Faneuil Hall, the citizens present adopted the following—

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas this ancient and respectable metropolis, one of the earliest of the settlements of our pious ancestors, was the first to encourage the laudable spirit of commercial enterprise, to which under the blessings of heaven, we owe in a great measure our national prosperity, and whereas its inhabitants in times past, have been uniformly distinguished as well by their quick discernment of, as their vigorous and determined opposition to all invasions of their rights, under whatever plausible pretexes they may have been assailed; and whereas at the risk of their lives and fortunes they stepped forward to oppose the encroachments of arbitrary power, with the just hope and expectation of establishing a domestic government which would protect them in the lawful exercise of their natural rights; and whereas among these inalienable rights, they esteem as the most invaluable that of protection in the pursuit of their honest and honorable commercial enterprises; and whereas the government of the United States, to the establishment of which, this town afforded its most zealous and effective co-operation, has for many years past manifested a disposition alarmingly hostile to that commerce on which the prosperity of the New-England States essentially depends, but most eminently by the late act of Congress, which under the pretence of coercing the only European nation with whom we have any safe or honorable intercourse, inflicts a deadly wound upon the commerce of our country; and whereas the only remedy left to us, short of an appeal to force, is a change of our national rulers, and this important measure can only be effected by a correspondent change in the administration of this state—Therefore Resolved.

1st. That this assembly, having reviewed with impartiality our foreign relations, are unable to discover any alteration in the conduct of foreign nations which can justify or even apologize for the late measures of the government of the United States.

2dly. That as the first flagrant violation of our neutral rights was inflicted by the Berlin Decree issued in November, 1806, by the Emperor of France, at a moment when he was flushed with a conquest over an unoffending and natural ally, so we can discern no change in his policy, which would justify our government in considering his enemy, an aggressor, or in interdicting a trade highly beneficial to our country, and with a nation which has always honorably received and protected our commerce in its ports.

3dly. That we fully accord with the President's declaration to his minister in France, that any compromise or departure from our restrictive system as to that nation "must be accompanied by a restoration of the vast property unjustly surprised by that perfidious nation" and as no proposal or hope of such a restitution is offered to us, we consider any measures tending to restore France to her former favorable condition in respect to our trade, as impolitic and unjust—As impolitic because they tend to encourage France in the repetition of similar outrages—As unjust because they wantonly sacrifice the rights of our honest and unoffending citizens.

4thly. That the late offers, or pretended proposals of France to relax her decrees, are not only *illusory* but *insulting*.

Illusory—because they were in their origin

prospective, and postponed to future time, and not as they ought to have been, immediate.

Illusory—because when the distant period arrived for their execution, they were again postponed without pretext or apology.

Illusory—because they were couched in language purposely ambiguous, and which may and probably will be construed in such a manner as may best suit the interests of France.

Illusory—because they were accompanied by conditions with which it was well ascertained her enemy would not, and could not comply.

Insulting—because they were followed by permanent laws laying such enormous and unexampled duties as amounted to an interdiction of our trade.

Insulting—because they were preceded by acts or decrees permitting our vessels to enter her ports under Imperial licences, and those only to the privileged and favored ports of New York and Charleston, subject to such conditions as his majesty pleased to impose.

Insulting—because we are told by her minister, Mr. Turreau, that their efficacy will depend "upon other measures, firm and concerted, which the two nations shall continue to adopt against the common enemy."

Insulting—because we are only permitted to introduce articles of our own growth, and the important carrying trade which was for so many years the object of contest with Great Britain is effectually cut off.

Insulting in fine—because our property is still held by France notwithstanding her promises and the prompt submission of the President till the Emperor shall ascertain whether Congress will be sufficiently loyal.

5thly. That France not having repealed her decrees, but having explicitly continued them in force until the 2nd of February, and Great Britain having again pledged herself that her Orders shall be rescinded as soon as France shall have actually withdrawn her decrees, neither reason, justice, policy or law could justify either the President or Congress to change our relative connection with the belligerents.

6thly. That the act of May, 1810, presupposed an honest, unequivocal, unconditional repeal of all the belligerent decrees not consisting in promise only, but in actual, and effective performance. Every citizen had a right so to construe that act, and to govern his conduct accordingly. Any law which should have the effect to make such a just construction a crime—any act which should declare that an event had taken place which had not happened, and should proceed to punish not those who should hereafter offend, but those who had before innocently judged according to the Truth of Facts, must be not only ex post facto null and void, but unjust, oppressive and tyrannical.

Lastly—Resolved, that such an unjust, oppressive and tyrannical act, we consider the statute passed by Congress on the 2d of March, instant, tending to the ruin or impoverishment of some of the most industrious and meritorious citizens of the United States—and that the only means short of an appeal to force to prevent such a calamity, (which heaven avert) is the election of such men to the various offices in the state government, as will oppose by peaceable, but firm measures, the execution of Laws, which, if persisted in, must and will be resisted.

Voluntary Cremation.—It appears from a late publication that the number of women who submitted to be burned on the funeral pile of their husbands within 30 miles round Calcutta, amounted only in the short space between the 15th of April and the 15th of October, 1804, to 116. Such is the prevalence of this shocking superstition, which it is to be hoped that the gradual progress

of English laws, manners, and religion, will, in a great measure, suppress, if not altogether abolish! (London pap.)

MARRIED—In Halifax, Major LLOYD, commanding 98th regiment, to Miss ANN MONK, second daughter of Judge Monk.

BOSTON, APRIL 2.

The ship Packet, capt. Roberts, of this port, bound from Boston for Liverpool, was captured within two days sail of that port, after the 2d of February, by a French cruiser: but in the attempt to take her into France, she was retaken by an English privateer, and arrived safe at Cork on the 15th of February. Captured by friends, and liberated and protected by those whom our government treats as enemies.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.—Yesterday the Sally Ann, Glover, arrived here in thirty-five days from Liverpool. We have seen London papers from the 9th to the 18th of February. They contain very little information of interest.

To the 18th of February there was no account of the repeal of the French decrees. The rumour to that effect had subsided.

The Courier of the 16th contains the state papers communicated by Mr. Madison to Congress, but without comment.

The Prince Regent was confined by an accidental lameness, but was expected abroad in a few days.

One of the grounds of complaint against this country by America, (says the Courier of the 15th) has been removed by the appointment of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, AUGUSTUS JOHN FOSTER, esq. to that country.

A peace is said to have been signed between Russia and Turkey.

The reinforcements for Portugal have sailed under the command of sir Joseph Yorke.

Colonel M'Mahon is appointed State Secretary to the Regent.

Accounts from Ireland state, that a spirit of opposition continues there, to the enforcement of the Convention act.

Accounts from the Isle of France state that the British forces were next destined against Batavia, and should they succeed it was not the intention of government to retain it, but to demolish the fortresses, and deliver the island to the natives.

APRIL 8.

Our files of London papers, though brought down to a late date, do not furnish any extraordinary events.

The most interesting article contained in these papers, is, that Mr. Pinkney had taken leave of the British Regent preparatory to his immediate return to the U. States; that all negotiation on the subject in dispute between the two countries had been broken off; but that a *Charge des affaires* would be left to transact unimportant business. In Parliament Mr. Percival had declared his readiness to accommodate all differences with the United States on the terms expressed in the Regent's speech; and that Mr. Foster would carry to America propositions thereon which he conceived ought not to be rejected.

The Marquis Wellesley is understood to have given a definitive answer to certain categorical questions put by the American Minister on the chief points in dispute; the purport of which answer we understand to be, that his Britannic Majesty would not consent to abandon his right to search American vessels (merchant ones we presume), for British seamen; nor to alter or modify the existing system of blockade; nor to withdraw the Orders in Council, till the Berlin and Milan Decrees were substantially rescinded.

Notwithstanding the repeated declaration that the Milan and Berlin decrees have been revoked by France, we do not find a single article in our foreign

papers (which are to the 11th March) respecting the restoration of American property sequestered therein, and which had been proposed to be given up on the 3d Feb. Not only is this true, but the only official act, by France, since the 2d Feb. announces, "that the Milan and Berlin Decrees shall be the permanent law of France as long as the British Orders in Council continue."

Accounts from Portugal to the 14th Feb. state that the fortifications on the south bank of the Tagus, towards St. Ubes, are nearly as strong as those occupied by the allies on the north shore. These advantages, which have been obtained by incessant labor, give to the British army every opportunity of commencing offensive operations, which is said to be the intention of Lord Wellington to adopt.

It appears to be the intention of Lord Wellington, on the receipt of the reinforcements lately sent him from England, to cross the Tagus himself, with an army of from 16 to 20,000 men, for the purpose of joining Marshal Beresford and raising the siege of Badajoz; if success should attend this measure, the position of Massena would be rendered very critical.

The French Ambassador, Caulincourt has obtained a dismissal from the Court of St. Petersburg, and General Count Lauriston is to succeed him.

It is said, that Napoleon has promised, in case the American government will commence hostilities with England, that he will furnish the United States with 25 ships of the line and 10 frigates. They might be manned by American prisoners.

The King of England has so far recovered his health as to render the service of his Physicians no longer necessary.

LATEST FROM CADIZ.

An arrival at Baltimore from Cadiz, brings accounts to the 2d March; they briefly state, that an expedition, consisting of about 15,000 men, had sailed for *Gonet*, a place about 21 miles from Cadiz, for the purpose of attacking the French besieging army; that it was expected the French would be driven from before Cadiz; that the whole French force from Conel to St. Lucar, was not more than 8000 men; that the siege of Badajoz was also expected to be given up, since the reinforcements sent to Massena had exposed all the frontier towns; that the Cortes had removed to Cadiz; that provisions were very plenty, particularly flour, of which there were nearly 30,000 bbls. afloat in the bay—price fallen to 16 dolls.

The exportation from Spain, of Merino Sheep, is no longer permitted.

SINK, BURN, AND PLUNDER.

The last New-York papers present the Protest and Affidavit of Capt. Malcomb, of the brig *Summer*, of *Warren*, and Capt. Powers, of the brig *Endeavor*, of *Morbiched*, stating, that their vessels were captured on the 2d Feb. by a French squadron bound to the Isle of France, and after being plundered, and capt. Powers robbed of 10,000 dolls in specie, were sunk. The *Harriet*, capt. Hurd, was also taken by the said squadron, and after being plundered of all his furniture and provisions, excepting three barrels of beef, and three of bread, was dismissed, on condition of taking on board the crews of the *Summer* and *Endeavor*; which he was obliged to comply with, and, in this hopeless situation, the *Harriet* proceeded on her voyage, and fortunately reached N. York without encountering the calamity of starvation.

THE SMITHS.

The *Aurora* affirms, that "Mr. Robert Smith" "intimated to the president his determination, and "his sentiments, on the courtly style in which he "was sacrificed to the malignity of the secretary of

"the treasury. He spurned the embassy and was "to surrender the charge of the department of state "immediately."

So then, the secret is out—and the Smiths too. Will they now kiss the hand that chastises them? will they attempt to raise a party among the democrats in opposition to the administration? or will they come back to the federalists and once more endeavour to drive a fortune among the friends and followers of Washington? All that, we presume, "is as it may be." [U. S. Gaz.]

Robert Smith has retired from office. This surely must be great relief to him, for unfortunately there has been "a struggle between his office, and his capacity, in which Bob has always been undermou." [U. S. Gaz.]

We understand that Mr. SMITH has resigned the post of Secretary of State, and that JAMES MONROE, Esq. Governor of the Commonwealth of Virg. has been appointed by the President of the United States to fill that situation.

[National Intelligencer, April 5.]

Besides the dismissal, or resignation of Mr. Smith, it is said in the *Aurora*, that the Secretary at War, as well as Post-Master-General, were about to retire.

Private letters from Washington state, that Dr. Eustis was to retire from the War Department, to be succeeded by Gen. Armstrong.

Instructions have been received from the Secretary of the Treasury, permitting the entry of all American vessels, sailing from British ports after the 2d Feb. whose cargoes were taken on board previous to that time; the vessels cleared out, with a *bona fide* intention to depart accordingly, and their delay occasioned by unavoidable accident only, or by circumstances altogether inevitable. The *Lothaire*, *Sally Ann*, and *Liverpool Packet*, have been admitted to an entry under these instructions.

COMMUNICATION.

The recent intelligence from Europe is of a most interesting nature.—It would seem as if the plot against our peace was thickening, and that Great Britain, as well she might, was at length beginning to despair of being able to keep terms with this country.

A new catastrophe in this eventful drama, which our government have been performing, has just been disclosed. It must be confessed, that it is exactly in character with the rest of the piece. It preserves all the *unities*. Just at the moment when for the first time for six months the Executive power of Great Britain was sound, and capable of acting, and about the nomination of a new minister to this country, ours in England takes it into his head to withdraw. It would appear to any impartial man who should review the diplomatic relations of these two countries, that we are always the most hurt and offended with G. Britain when she manifests the greatest submission and desire to conciliate us.

Thus when she offered us a treaty perfectly acceptable to two Anti-Britannick, democratic envoys sent by Mr. Jefferson, it was rejected with indignity, not even deemed worthy of the notice of the Senate. If Washington had dared to hazard the peace of his country upon his own personal responsibility, he would have been hurled from his office, but Mr. Jefferson is "an honorable man."

When Mr. Rose, the first Envoy Extraordinary ever sent by Great Britain to this country, arrived, he was first denied a privilege of landing; he was then hailed with every species of democratic abuse, and finally sent away without an audience upon the subject of his mission.

Had Mr. Adams done such a measure during his boisterous Presidency, he would have been burnt in

effigy; but Mr. Jefferson was an "honorable man." The ingenious device of picking a quarrel with the last Envoy, Mr. Jackson, by imputing to him an undefined and undefinable insult, we all recollect. If such a wicked and foolish measure had been done by federalists, we should have had a rebellion, but Mr. Madison is "an honorable man."

The first act of the new Regent, the first act of the British government after its long interregnum, was one of conciliation towards this country. Forgetting, or rather disguising the deep wounds her national pride has received by the successive dismissal of her ministers, and the accumulated indignities she has received from our administration, so haughty towards her, so suppliant to her enemy, she breaks the resolution she had formed never to put in our power to insult another minister, and sends us a new Envoy—And, strange to relate, just at such a moment Mr. Pinkney retires in dudgeon! What? At her long neglect to send a minister of equal rank? No—But at her sending one!!!

DOVER CASTLE, Dec. 14.—This morning, about six o'clock, part of the cliffs fell into the engineer's work-yard, near the Godford Battery, by which several of the houses in it have been totally demolished, and the wife of one of the foremen in the engineer's department, and six children, were killed. Every assistance that could be given was attended to by Sir David Roe (senior Officer of the Garrison of Dover), and Brigade Major Jarvis. The body of one of the children has been taken out, and others discovered, but not yet removed on account of the pressure of so large a mass of chalk, and the ruins of the houses lying upon them.

LONDON, DEC. 31.

At Dover serious apprehensions are entertained that much more of the Cliff will fall. About nine on Monday morning, another fall took place close to where the last fell, over Sbargate-street; but the last fall has fortunately done but little damage, as it consisted principally of loose earth from the top. The cliff has absorbed so much wet, that scarcely a day passes without a fall. There have been seven between Dover and Folkestone—one covered seven acres of ground. Parts of the Low Cliffs have also given way, and fallen into the sea between Folkestone and Sandgate.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

Letters from Germany, of a late date, mention that the constant refusal of the Emperor of Austria to cooperate in the "continental system," has produced an evident coolness between the courts of Vienna and Paris.

FEB. 19.

The letters from Sweden state, that Russia, Denmark and Sweden, are at length convinced of the ruinous tendency of the measures which they have been pursuing, and that they only wait a favourable opportunity to restore commerce to its usual channel.

Bernadotte is reported to have expressed himself so strongly in favour of a renewal of the commercial intercourse between Sweden and Great Britain, as to have gained the entire confidence of all those who are so deeply interested in the establishment of that connexion.

The French minister Caulincourt has not been able to extort from the Emperor Alexander his consent for acting up to the spirit and intention of the "Continental System." No British merchant had been burned in Russia. The French minister was particularly anxious to have this insulting part of his master's system adopted, but all his solicitations to that effect failed. Indeed the Russian Government is said to have manifested so much firmness on this and other important points, as to render it evident that Alexander only waits for some arrangements with the Porte to assume his independence. France was so fully aware of this disposition, that she was believed to have secretly encouraging the Porte to continue a war against Russia.

Several Swedes, resident at Berlin, were late-

ly summoned by the ambassador of the former nation to take the oath of allegiance and recognize the accession to the Crown; after many delays they at length refused. The Ambassador in consequence applied to Frederick William to banish them his territories, but the King declined compliance.

It is a positive fact that a Russian General has been arrested and thrown into prison by his government, on the charge of having traitorously disclosed to Caulincourt the French Minister, the strength positions and resources of the Russian military forces.

The first act of the Regent is most honourable to the feelings of his private friendship, as well as his discernment of military merit.—As soon as he was sworn in, he sent for Gen. Keppel, appointed him to be one of his Equeries, and gave him the 67th Regiment of Foot.

The Criminal Courts of France sentenced in the last month more than 50 persons to imprisonment who endeavored to evade the laws by screening their children and relations from the terrible scourge of the conscription.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

The particulars of the capture of the Isle of France, has been officially announced, and the Park and Tower guns fired on the important announcement. The island was invested the 29th November, and its garrison, (8000) fleet, &c. surrendered the 31 December. The garrison to be sent to France, and liberated. The English lost 70 killed, and 200 wounded. Thus in a short time the Isles of Amboyna, Banda, Bourbon and of France, have been captured by "the Nation of Shop keepers."

A list of Ships, &c. in Port Napoleon, at the reduction of the Isle of France, Dec. 1810

French frigate L'Asréc, of 44 guns and 1100 tons; French frigate La Bellone, of 48 guns and 1050 tons; French frigate La Manche, of 44 guns and 1050 tons; French frigate La Minerve, of 52 guns and 1200 tons; English frigate Iphigenia, of 36 guns and 930 tons; English frigate Neride, of 36 guns and 900 tons; French sloop Le Victor, of 22 guns and 400 tons; French brig L'Entrepreant, of 14 guns and 300 tons; a new French brig name unknown, of 14 guns and 300 tons; English Indian man Charlton, prison ship, of 30 guns and 900 tons; English Indian man Ceylon, prison ship, of 30 guns and 900 tons; English Indian man United Kingdom, prison ship, of 30 guns and 900 tons; French ship La Ville d'Auten, of 1000 tons; French ship La Severan, of 260 tons; French ship L'Adele, of 220 tons; French ship L'Auride, of 150 tons; French ship Le Prudent, of 250 tons; French ship Le Robuste, of 700 tons; French ship Le Walleley, of 700 tons; French ship Le William Burroughs, of 1000 tons; French ship Le Philip Dunda, of 300 tons; French ship Le Trafalgar, of 100 tons; French ship L'Althea, of 1000 tons; French ship Le Hope, of 400 tons; French ship La Marie, of 300 tons; French ship Le Fannie, 280 tons; French ship Le Forth, of 200 tons; French brig L'Eclair, 250 tons; French brig L'Acive, 300 tons; French L'Oient, 250 tons; French brig Le Favouine, 180 tons; French brig L'Illusion, 180 tons; French brig Le Jeune Armand, 100 tons; French brig Le Zephyr, 100 tons; French brig L'Ant, 70 tons; French brig L'Annabie Creole, 60 tons; American ship Hermes, 300 tons; American ship Thomas, 200 tons; American brig Angelika, 110 tons; American schooner Spy, 150 tons; American schooner Spy, 150 tons; five gun boats.

Bonaparte's Burning Drives.—A curious circumstance took place a few days since at Amsterdam:—Amongst the goods seized, as having come from England, were 500 Tickets in the State Lottery; the officer was at a loss to know whether he should burn them or not, and accordingly sent for instructions to Bonaparte's Minister, who knew better than to destroy them, for he ordered them to be sent

to him immediately. We have no doubt he will have his eye on the Four 20,000, and Forty four Capitals the Scheme contains for the 15th February.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE.

LUCIEN BONAPARTE, in his comfortable retreat at Ludlow, has composed an Epic Poem of considerable length, which he entitles, "Charlemagne" intending it for speedy publication. The few who have seen it, speak highly of the poetic beauties with which several of its Episodes abound. The property brought over by LUCIEN amounts to 100,000, in good bills, duly honoured by British Merchants. With the interest thence arising, he contrives, by an economical arrangement, to keep an elegant table, and establishment of thirty domestics. He takes great delight in the education of his eldest daughter, a beautiful and accomplished girl, about 15 years of age, and proposes, if Government indulge him by a continued residence in that country, which he so much admires, to devote a portion of his time to the practice of English Agriculture, which he much admires. LUCIEN is a man of general knowledge, and in the most critical times in Paris was reckoned, in point of talents, second only to MIRABEAU. His speeches, while a member of the Council of Five Hundred, were extremely eloquent, and exhibited the marks of a vigorous and cultivated mind.

A race against time (if such it can be called) of a new description was performed two or three days since, in the neighbourhood of Vauxhall.—A person laid a bet of 20 guineas that he would walk upon his hands one mile in 35 minutes along the road. His bet he was allowed to use as he pleased, provided he kept his hands upon the ground. He performed the task in 34 minutes, and consequently won the wager, not, however without experiencing considerable inconvenience before he arrived at the end of his journey, from the creeping and crawling posture in which he was obliged to proceed.

(London pap.)

A melon has been cut within these few days in the garden of Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Norton, near Stock on; the circumference one way measured 36 inches, and the other 23. It weighed 16 pounds and half an ounce. It was the largest that was ever grown in that neighbourhood, and supposed to be the largest in England.

(Ibid.)

It has been proved that the powder magazines at Almeida, (Portugal) were set on fire by a Portuguese captain of Engineers, for which service MirabEAU made him a present of 1000 moidores, and he is now a Lieut. Colonel in the French army.

(Ibid.)

Old Mother SMITH, as the Sailors used to call her, the great expounder of fate, & dealer in good fortune, died on Friday last at Wapping. She had reached the 70th year of her age, and had for a long time before she thus closed her mortal career, lived very comfortably by selling fair words to seamen, when they were going upon a voyage, and predicting their safe return to their sweethearts and wives.

(Ibid.)

The following singular accident occurred lately, at Debt Hole Pond, near Chiswick:—A man employed in stables belonging to the Swan Inn, in that city, on the return of a two wheel chaise from Apsledel, about two o'clock in the morning took it to the above pond, for the purpose of watering the horses, and washing the carriage; but having neglected to unhook the bearing rein, he found himself disappointed in his first object and (still unmindful of the true cause) supposing it proceeded from the horse's inclination to drink in a shallow situation drove him further into the pond, where by means of the reins in his hand, he forced his nose into the water.

and incredible as it may appear, there kept it until the poor animal was actually suffocated.

From a London paper of the 7th Jan.

An Inquest was held on Friday sen'night, in Gosbeaton fen, Lincolnshire, on the body of Matthew Stator, a labouring man, whose death was occasioned by partaking of some cake on the preceding Wednesday, at the house of a shepherd, named Vellum, in which a quantity of mercury had been accidentally mixed. The circumstances connected with this event are particularly distressing. It appeared in evidence before the Coroner, that some mercury was brought to the shepherd's house at Michaelmas to mix with seed wheat, and that a considerable part of the poison remained, which Vellum was desired to destroy. This caution was unfortunately not attended to; and about a month since the shepherd's wife, in order to destroy vermin, put a handful of mercury, and the like portion of flour, on a plate in the dairy, without mentioning the circumstance to any one. On Sunday her mother and sister, who were engaged in cleaning the dairy, supposing that the plate contained flour only, emptied its contents into a puncheon of flour. On Wednesday some neighbours, about eight in number, were invited by Vellum and his wife to spend a Christmas evening with them; and several cakes were made for the occasion, of which the party present partook. Soon after, they were all seized with violent pains and sickness, and on inquiry into the probable cause, the circumstances above related were explained. Fortunately, one of the party had strength left to inform a neighbour of their situation, who went to procure medical aid; but as the distance was four miles, the night extremely dark, and the roads bad, it was midnight before an apothecary from Gosbeaton arrived. He found the poor people in a situation the most forlorn and miserable; neither fire nor candle at hand, at least half a mile from any house. Stator had expired an hour before the apothecary arrived, and the others were stretched on the floor nearly in a lifeless state. In the course of a few hours, however, he had the satisfaction so far to bring them about as to entertain hopes of their recovery; and they all, except the mother of the shepherd, are now considered to be out of danger. Vellum had before been a sufferer by his negligence; as a short time previous, two of his pigs died, in consequence of some of the mercury having been accidentally mixed with their food.

A wonderful circumstance occurred at Mr. Street's in the Parish of Goring, in Sussex:—A partridge's egg was given to one of his daughters, on the 20th of January; she with particular care put it in a small trunk, with divers articles, and there it remained until the 14th November last, when the daughter was looking in the trunk for some article, and saw the egg, which she took up, and gave to her cousin; a female servant, at the same time, asking them if they knew what egg it was, &c. then taking it into an adjoining room, it was laid on a carpet, where it remained for the space of one minute, when to their great surprise it made a loud snap, and burst; the girls being somewhat alarmed, called to the servant in the next room to witness the sight. When it appeared the egg had produced a live partridge, which they with particular care put into a piece of flannel, and carried to the fire for warmth, where they left it, thinking it might live and be reared to its proper perfection; but not observing the cat being in the room at the time of leaving it, on their return they found, to their great sorrow it was gone; when, seeing the cat in the room they had no doubt but she must have been the devourer. Otherwise it was thought that it might, with care have been brought up.

A gentleman who has lately arrived from the Continent, and has been present at several burnings of British manufactures, informs us, that in every

place where the Decrees to that effect were put in force, it was done at the point of the bayonet; French soldiers being always present to prevent tumults and disorder, which on such occasions manifested themselves every where.

THE LATE DUKE OF QUEENSBURY, AND GENERAL PICTON.

The Duke of Queensbury was generally considered as a man who lived chiefly for himself. The unbounded range of his pleasures seemed to be the leading purport of his existence. Thus it was that his donations, which we shall call princely ones, were deprived of their merit. They were not frequent; but they were substantial. Having lived to be eighty-six years of age, he had long been an object of public observation; and was of that temper to be equally indifferent to the malignity or the flattery of mankind. Though the exterior of his life was pleasure and dissipation, he had his grave and better hours; and oftentimes has he cheered the broken down spirit of the fallen Gentleman, by the most timely and delicate assistance. He did not give 500l. but he gave 500l. a year. The legacy of 5000l. which he has left to General Picton has arisen from the following circumstances:—It is well known that that officer was Governor-General of the Island of Trinidad, which was taken by General Abercrombie in the year 1797. The trial that took place respecting General Picton's conduct there is in every one's recollection; and the Duke, having read the volume published on the subject by Lieut. Colonel Draper, was known by all his friends to interest himself very much in that question. A General Officer, now no more, who was in habits of intimacy with his grace, and was an intimate friend of General Picton, never called upon his noble friend but the Duke made the case alluded to the exclusive subject of his conversation; and one day in particular, he spoke in the following manner:—"General, I know that you are particularly acquainted with General Picton; and having frequently given you my opinion of his case, and expressed my indignation at the unjust treatment that he has received, I cannot conceal from you that I consider his hard situation as one well meriting every consideration. I look upon him as a most meritorious public servant; and the conduct shewn to him a disgrace to Government and to the country. I find that he is overwhelmed with a variety of prosecutions, which must affect his fortune. I do not presume to know the extent of any gentleman's means; but this I know, that the military profession is not, in general, the high road to fortune, whatever it may be to fame. I honor you, Sir, as a man of discretion; and feeling that it would be impertinent in me, on so delicate a subject, to make a presumption to which I am not entitled, if you could manage to put my present intentions towards him into execution, with perfect ease and satisfaction to his feelings, I should be obliged to you. In short, Sir, can you undertake to acquaint the General, that it is my desire to be his banker, for the whole expense and charges which this affair may cost him?"—To no man living could the Duke have communicated such designs more capable of discharging them with gentlemanliness and delicacy. Those who are acquainted with General Picton know the dignity of his mind and manners, which only reflect back the superiority of his mind. The writer of this was present at the interview. On the proposal being made, General Picton rose and said, "General Carruthers (for that was the name of the officer who brought the proposition), offer my most respectful acknowledgements to the duke

of Queensbury, and assure him, that if I were not, by the bounty of a very near relation, fully and completely borne out in every expense which has attended, or can attend, my prosecutions, I would accept of his munificent and disinterested offer; for which my gratitude can only die with myself." But although the affair terminated, the Duke never lost sight of him. After seven years of unremitting persecution had not, indeed, brought the law-suits to a close (for they are not yet finished), but had established the General's character in such a manner, that he was employed in the expedition to Walcheren, the duke called upon General Picton, and paid him a congratulatory visit for the first time. From that time, to the day of the duke's death, the General never failed to give him such information as might be pleasing to him; and whenever a letter appeared with his superscription, he always exclaimed, "Now, here is information that I can depend upon." This interesting connection, thus formed and carried on, was concluded by the Duke's bequeathing General Picton five thousand pounds in his will.

BOSTON, MARCH 28, 1811.

THE LATE THUNDER STORM.—During the thunder storm of last Sunday night, the Old South Church in this town, received a slight damage from the lightning. Some circumstances occurred in the action of the electrical fluid, in that case, which are worthy of particular notice, and should induce the inhabitants of this metropolis to examine the state of their conductors, especially, as the season is rapidly advancing, in which houses and other buildings, are most frequently exposed to damage from lightning. The points of the conductors, over the vane of the Old South Steeple, are evidently blunted—one of them, that, towards the N. W. is considerably shortened, and a small metallic button is formed at its head by the lightning, which then was received; and the fluid was conducted in safety, until it arrived within 10 or 12 feet of the ground. The stories of the Brick Tower, that support the steeple, are distinguished by brick fascias, projecting about 2 or 3 inches from the tower; and the upper surface of each fascia is covered with a pretty thick strip of sheet-lead. All the fascias, but the lowest, are continued, without interruption, quite round the tower; the lowest, extend from the main building, to within 18 inches of the corner—and the conductor of the steeple, runs down, in the angle formed by the union of the tower with the church. About 3 feet under the lowest fascia, the conductor enters a wooden tube, which is painted, and the head of it closely embraces the conductor. In painting the head of this tube, some paint was unintentionally, we suppose, applied to the conductor, and covered it nearly over a space of 3 inches. The conductor, passes at an equal distance, of about 3 inches from all the fascias and heads belonging to them.—On the lowest, the head, directly opposite the conductor, is slightly used, and some small drops are visible—he then, the lightning in all probability leaped from the conductor, to the lead, and followed it as far as it reached, to the end of the fascia—there, having no further conducting substance, the electric power was no longer controllable, and it produced the effects which have since been visible on the part of the building immediately exposed to its fury.

The reason, why the lightning left the conductor, at the point of the tube or tube, and recended at least 3 feet, to another conducting substance, is a signification on the known laws of electricity. The lead passes easily over the surfaces of certain substances, which are called conductors; and all the metal are of that class. If any body, that is a non-conductor, be interposed to check the progress of the lightning, it will be destroyed, unless some

conducting substance be high enough to attract the fluid, and convey it away in another direction, and there seems sufficient reason to believe, that the quantity mixed with the pain on the head of the wooden tube, and on the conductor itself, so far insulated the iron rod, as to occasion the volume of lightning to divide at this place, by which means, a part was compelled to seek a conductor, and it is evident, from the lead being melted opposite to the rod, that it there found one, and did not explode in an injurious manner, until it came in contact with the non-conducting bricks and mortar, which it scattered in all directions. We understand, this, and a number of similar instances, will be considered in a Lecture on Electricity, which will be given in the course of the next week by Mr. Lathrop. Too much attention cannot be paid to conductors;—as, imperfect ones, serve only to invite danger, which they are unable afterwards to remove. We are promised some very particular directions, and observations, on the subject, for our next.

LONDON, March 11.

His Majesty's ship Peacock arrived at Plymouth on Thursday night, with mails from Lisbon; left that place the 17th ult. and Oporto the 3d instant. It was most recently reported at the latter place, that Massena had begun to retire on the 14th of February, having moved his heavy baggage up the Tagus some days before; and in order to cover his real intentions or deceive Lord Wellington, the enemy continued to work on their lines, and throw up fresh batteries in front of Santarem. By some it was supposed that his present preparations for a retreat were with an intention of crossing the Tagus, and throwing his whole army into Alemjejo; others imagine he had no resource but in evacuating Portugal, and retiring into Spanish Estremadura. The country which he occupied is completely exhausted, and the few supplies he derived from Spain were so scanty and precarious, as to be wholly inadequate to the subsistence of the army. So great is the difficulty of his keeping up a communication with the interior, and the activity and bravery displayed by the ordenanza and small parties which are continually harassing his reinforcements, that Junot was obliged to take a division of 6000 troops to escort him to France, whither he has returned, in consequence of a wound he received in a late affair with one of our posts. The French soldiers continue to desert in great numbers; their appearance is truly wretched, and few of them have shoes or any clothing that can in the least be called uniform; they all report that great sickness prevails in their army, which is principally owing to the scantiness and bad quality of their food.

Lord Wellington continues to fortify his lines, although in their present state they are supposed to be sufficiently strong to resist any future efforts of the enemy. Our army are in high health and spirits, and having received their new clothing, make a grand and noble appearance. The cavalry horses are much improved by the Indian corn which they have lately received as provender. The Peacock spoke in the Bay of Biscay, on the 3d instant, his Majesty's ship Pompee, having the 53d regiment of foot on board, five weeks from Portsmouth; the troops and crew were sickly, being greatly afflicted with the ophthalmia; shortly after the Peacock sailed, a large fleet was seen standing for the Tagus, supposed to have been Sir J. York's squadron.

As we predicted on Saturday, the fleet destined for Portugal has taken its departure from Turbay, with a fresh breeze from the Northward, and they must now be far on their way.

The wind, although perfectly fair, blew so strong throughout the whole of Friday at Falmouth, that the large convoy lying there could not get up their anchors. They were expected to get off, however, as on Saturday morning.

Seven thousand horses are immediately to proceed to Lisbon, as remounts for the cavalry. The ships that are to convey them have all been provided for some time, and the embarkation has been delayed only on account of the wind.

Yesterday morning, at nine o'clock, the Prince Regent set off for Windsor Castle, and about twelve had an interview with his Majesty, with whom he continued about an hour; afterwards his Royal Highness visited the Queen and Princesses, with whom he remained a considerable time, and in the evening he returned to Carlton House to dinner.

Saturday his Majesty walked on Wind or terrace from twelve o'clock till one, attended by Doctors Herberden, Willis, and Mr. Dundas; again from two till four, accompanied by the Dukes of York, Cumberland, and Cambridge, with whom he was engaged in conversation; and yesterday in the morning and afternoon, accompanied by the same Royal Dukes, and General Manners.

Saturday morning, soon after eleven o'clock, the Dukes of York, Kent, Cumberland, and Cambridge, the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Montrose, Earls of Winchelsea, Aylesford and Monon, arrived at Windsor. In a short time afterwards her Majesty signified her readiness to hold a Council, when the Members, consisting of the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Montrose, Earls of Winchelsea and Aylesford, were introduced into her Majesty's presence. Sir H. Hallford, Doctors Reynolds, Herberden, Baile and Willis, attended the Council, which sat a considerable time. The Members afterwards partook of a sumptuous entertainment, provided for them by command of the Queen; and then set off on their return to London.

PLYMOUTH, March 9.

The Minerva frigate sailed yesterday, with two vessels under convoy for Portsmouth, from whence she is to take a fleet to Newfoundland.

QUEBEC, APRIL 22, 1811.

From Mr. Hanna, who is just arrived from the United States, and who left Liverpool on the 14th March, we learn that the British Government had granted to the Merchants the loan of six millions in Exchequer bills, redeemable in 18 months, for the purpose of restoring confidence in trade.

By a Liverpool price current of the 12th March it appears that government has refused to grant any more licences to the Baltic, wherefore the direct trade must cease with the licences then out; but hostile ships are not excluded from licences to carry their cargoes to the island of Anhalt, at the mouth of the Baltic, and from thence carrying away manufactures and produce. The trade to and from G. Britain and Anhalt will be carried on in English vessels. This system may favour some vent to the Continental markets; but it seems to preclude the import of bulky articles, like timber &c. &c. from the Baltic, as it would not bear two freights, a probability was kept alive of export to the Russian market, as by a Russian decree of 31st Dec. 1810, cotton twist was permitted.

It was reported in London that an attempt had been made on the life of Bernadotte Crown Prince of Sweden.

It was also rumoured that Bernadotte's property in France, had been seized by order of the Emperor.

The following vessels were to sail from London for Quebec, about the 17th March:—

Providence, Mount; John, Ward; Speedwell, Hunt; Newland, Hunter; Morton, Hardie; Margaret, Simpson; Fortune, Hodgson.

From Liverpool—Salus, —; Margaret, Brown; Anthon, Pearson; Berkely, Scalfic, Thelus, —; Brothers, —.

Mr. Hanna has obligingly favored us with the loan of English papers to the 11th March.

American produce was rather low, but looking up at the last date.

The Thessa for Montreal was to sail from Liverpool on the 15th March.

By the Resolves of a very numerous meeting, lately convened in Boston, as may be seen in our columns, it appears that the late proceedings of the American Government, are pills that sick in the throat of the New Englanders. They are found too bitter to be swallowed. The confiscation of vessels and cargoes, with mulcts of treble their amount are not light burthens. If they fail to raise the spirit into resistance, they must, by their weight, inevitably bend the body to the earth, and lay the sufferers prostrate in the dust. Nor does he fall alone. Long is the chain and numerous are the links from the merchant to the utmost verge of his connexions and dependencies. The seaman, the farmer, the tradesman, the labourer, all must feel the electric shock fulminated against the source and being of trade. That men at the helm of affairs, in a free government, can be daring enough to work up their minds to the length of carrying experiments into effect, having for object, not the regulation, but the suppression of commerce, is scarcely to be reconciled to any rule of common sense. It argues such a perversion of spirit as can be imputed to nothing short of a dominating foreign influence, powerful enough to overrule every consideration of what is right and fitting. But what caps the climax of this oppressive absurdity is, that this very foreign influence is to be found in the arch-plunderer of American property wherever he can lay hold of it. So that it is not in his own ports, it is not on the high seas only, but even in the very ports of the United States does his influence seize and confiscate, and that by the instrumentality of the American government, which not only connives at, but secondly his rapacious and destructive views.

The Editor of the Quebec Mercury presents his compliments to the Editors of the Boston Palladium, and begs leave to intimate that, when they quote from the Mercury, they might as well do justice to it as transfer its productions to a London paper. Or is it that they conceive the soil of Quebec to be inadequate to the growth of an Epigram? Like most others, may not the flowers and weeds of Parnassus disseminate their seeds and colonise every latitude, as well of the western as of the eastern hemisphere? If then a seed or two chance to germinate in Canada, must it, if deemed worthy of notice, be a subject of incredulity?

Must the small honors of a Quebec weed,
Be to a Cockney hot-bed false decreed?
Rise Muse, in wrath, close to thy offspring cling,
And, with thy points, all foul transplanter's sting!

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to appoint JOSEPH PATRICHARD, Esquire, Surgeon of Colonel De Sallaberry's Battalion of Militia, by Commission dated 11th March, 1811.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to grant a Licence to WOLFRED NELSON, of William Henry, gentleman, to practice Physic and Surgery within this province.

DIED.

On Friday, Mrs. CATHERINE WILSON, wife of Thomas Wilson, esq. of this city.

ENORMOUS HOG.—The following weight and measurement of a hog, only twelve months old, bred and fed at Lord Cawdor's seat, Stackval Court, Wales, was lately communicated by his Lordship to the Morayshire Farmer Club:—Weight

SALES BY AUCTION.

To-morrow, TUESDAY, the 23d instant, on the wharf of Messrs Wm. HENDERSON & Co. at ELEVEN o'clock precisely: THIRTY Chests Green Tea. 50 Barrels fine Flour, warranted to pass inspection, 50 Barrels ditto rejected, 50 Kegs Paints of all colours. Wm. HENDERSON & Co. Quebec, April 22, 1811.

To-morrow, TUESDAY, the 23d instant, and to be continued every following Tuesday, at the Subscriber's Auction Room, at ONE o'clock: SEVERAL Consignments consisting of dry Goods of every description. ALSO, 2000 Minots Liverpool Salt, 100 Kegs Paints, 10 Casks Water Colors, 50 Boxes Window Glass, 30 Cases plate ditto, 20 Boxes Soap, 20 Dozen fine old L. P. Madeira. THOMAS AYLWIN, Auct. & Brok. Quebec, 23d April, 1811.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 24th instant, at JONES, WHITE & MELVIN'S Auction Room, at ONE o'clock: AN extensive and general assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the Season. ALSO, Six pipes Spanish red Wine of a superior quality, 1 PUNCHON strong Rum, 3 Kegs excellent Shrub, 1 Quarter Cask Brandy, a few lots fresh Lime Juice, 27 Boxes Palm, Rose, and Windsor Soap, 11 Barrels bright Muscovado Sugar, 15 Barrels excellent Pork, Cordage, Twist and smoking Tobacco, and other articles. Quebec, April 18.

On THURSDAY next, the 25th instant, at ONE o'clock, at the House of Mr. WILLIAM GEORGE Champlain street, Lower Town, by THOMAS CARY: A QUANTITY of household furniture, consisting of bedsteads, leather beds, mattresses, bodets, tables, chairs, looking glasses, stoves, glassware, china, candlesticks, and a variety of other articles. ALSO—Casks of beer, bottled beer, wearing apparel, vest patterns, trousers and various other effects. Quebec, April 20, 1811.

On FRIDAY, the 26th instant, at ONE o'clock, by THOMAS CARY, at the House No. 17, St. ANN street, near the Scotch Church: A QUANTITY of household furniture, consisting of chairs, tables, sofas, beds, bedding, bedsteads, mattresses, curtains, bureaux, chests of drawers, looking glasses, carpets, stoves, china, kitchen utensils, and a great variety of other articles. 15th April, 1811.

NOTICE. THE Co-partnership of STILES, AUSTIN and WHITNEY, is this day, by mutual agreement, dissolved. JOSIAH STILES, JOSUAH WHITNEY, MOSES AUSTIN. Quebec, April 18 1811. The business will be carried on in future by STILES & WHITNEY, who have at present a number of elegant Horses for sale. Also, a very handsome Carriage with a complete set of Harness and an excellent pair of Horses to be sold all together or any part, as may suit the purchasers. STILES & WHITNEY.

FOR CHARTER, THE fast sailing schooner CHARLOTTE, one hundred tons burthen. Also the THREE SISTERS, of ninety tons, now laying in the Cul de Sac, and will be ready for sea on the opening of the navigation. For further information apply on board, to the subscriber. PHILIP DEAN. Quebec, 4th April, 1811.

TO CHARTER A NEW Brig of about 140 tons register, WILLIAM KING, Master, now on the block, and to be ready early in the spring—not to load either at Quebec or Montreal, as agreed upon.—If not chartered will take in Freight for Greenock.—Application to be made to ALEXANDER MUNN. Diamond Harbour. Quebec, 19th April, 1811.

ADVERTISEMENT THE Subscriber duly elected Curator to the vacant Succession of the late Mr. John Charles Grant, requests all persons indebted to the said Estate to pay immediately, and those to whom the said Estate may be indebted, are likewise requested to produce their accounts in order that the same may be liquidated and paid. DANIEL GRANT, Quebec, 6th April, 1811.

ON SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER, A FEW new and elegant FORTE PIANOS, a Spanish Guitar, a Harp Lute, a few excellent Violins, with the latest collection of Music. All of which, being from the maker, will be sold cheap. FREDERICK GLACKMYER. Upper Town, July 30

FOR SALE, BY the Subscribers—a complete equipment of Armoury and Stores for a Letter of Mark. ANTY. ATKINSON & Co. Dec 17. 1810.

FOR SALE, TEN Pipes very fine old PORT, L. P. Madeira, in pipes, hds. and qr. casks, and a few excellent GLOUCESTER CHEESES. FRANCIS MULLANY. Quebec Dec. 10, 1810.

THE business carried on, No. 2, St. Joseph street, by E. HETHERINGTON, will be continued at his house, No. 10, Cul-de-sac, where all orders for him will be thankfully received, and executed as quick as possible. 25th February, 1811.

THE subscriber having leased WOLFE'S COVE, hereby gives notice to all those who may have Lumber of any description in the said Cove, that whatever may remain after the tenth day of May next, will be subject to the same Ground Rent, as has been heretofore charged by the late Lessees. ROBERT RITCHIE. February 11, 1811.

THE Subscriber having obtained a Commission as Culler & Measurer of Timber, masts, Spars &c. (& being free from other engagements at this time) offers his services to Gentlemen in the Lumber business, and he will take charge of Landing & Shipping off Timber &c. from any place within the Port of Quebec.—He is in possession of a Convenient Cove near Mr. Oviatt's, together with the needful Horses, &c. where he will take charge of Timber & Staves, and see them shipped off at less expence than can be done on the North Side. Orders in writing left at the Office of Mr. John Muaro, in the Lower Town, will be attended to. JAMES PATERSON. Quebec, the 25th June, 1810.

of the four quarters, with the head and loose fat, 918 lbs. Offal, 109 lbs. Total weight alive, 1017 lbs.—Length from nose to root of the tail, 6 feet 7 inches. The tail one foot 3 inches. Girth, 3 feet one inch. Height, 3 feet 5 inches. Six inches thick of fat on the back, and 3 1/2 inches on the breast.—The ham weighed 106 lbs.—Skin 1/2 of an inch thick. Lond Pop.

LLOYD'S LIST OF FEBRUARY 19. Arrived at Gravesend February 17, the Nancy, Brown, from Quebec.—The True Blue and Friendship, from Quebec, arrived at Gravesend Jan. 23. The Speedwell, Hunt, from ditto.—The Hope, Johnston, from Quebec for Londonderry, with damage. FEBRUARY 22.—Gravesend, 19th, ar. Spencer, Davey, Quebec; Harpooner, Davie, Quebec.—Cowes, ar. Hercules, Scott, Quebec and Cork.—Leith, ar. Atalanta, Miller, Quebec.

QUEBEC BOARDING SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. SCOTT begs leave to inform her friends and the public, that, having enlarged her accommodations, she will be enabled, from the 1st May next, to receive a greater number of young ladies, than she at first proposed. Mrs. S. avails herself of the present occasion to express her grateful sense of the very flattering and generous encouragement that she has experienced since the opening of her school: and at the same time to assure those desirous of committing their children to her care, that the report of her intention to leave this country has no sort of foundation.

HER TERMS PER QUARTER ARE— For board and accommodation (washing included)..... £ 8 15 0 Tuition in French and English grammatically, Geography, Writing and Arithmetic, plain and fancy work of every description..... 2 10 0

Entrance—Three Guineas. £11 5 0 With one pair of sheets and a silver table and tea spoon. N.B. The terms for tuition, to day-scholars, are the same as those to boarders, with one guinea entrance. Masters in Music, Dancing and Drawing, attend if desired. Quebec, April 22, 1811.

FOR SALE, BY the subscriber, at his store, Lower Town Market Place— 400 Barrels prime Beef, 250 do. prime and cargo Pork, 50 Tierces Irish mess do. 150 Kegs best Butter, 60 ditto Lard, 60 Boxes Chocolate, 3000 Minots Liverpool Salt, and 500 do. Lisbon do. for packing provisions. C. SMITH. Quebec, April 22, 1811.

TO BE LET, FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, That House, situated in Champlain street, at present in the possession of Mr. SARJEANT. Or, the one thereto adjoining, now occupied by the subscribers as their Counting House. Also, to be let, the BAKE-HOUSE, situated on the same premises. Apply to IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co. 22d April, 1811.



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FOR SALE.

PINE Boards 1st quality, ad. dino,
Pine Plank, 1 1/2 in. thick, 10 to 40 feet long.
8 — 10 —
8 1/2 — 10 —
3 — 10 —

Also, some of the best Ash Oars 18 to 24 feet Handspikes, and long Spars, Lathwood, other articles of Lumber, upon which a deduction of 10 per cent will be made from the market prices, for cash.

THOS LEE, Jun.
Mountain street.

Quebec, Sept. 3, 1810.
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.

Spanish Red Wine.

JUST arrived, and for sale by the subscriber, 200 Pines Spanish red Wine, of superior quality. Also, 200 Puns. strong Leward Island Rum.
WM. OVIATT,
4th June, 1810. Champlain Street.

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

ROB. MELVIN,

Quebec, 31st. Dec. 1810.

MR. COCKBURN, Surgeon, &c. &c. No. 3, Buade Street, Respectfully informs the Faculty and Public in general, that he has just received by the **JUBILES**, 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.

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

TWO good apartments, on a ground floor, in a central part of the Lower Town, well adapted for a Wholesale Store and Counting Room. Apply at this Office.
Quebec, 21st January, 1811.

FOR SALE,

IN the Subscribers' Stores, on the Queen's Wharf, the following consignments, now landing from the **HARRIET** and **RECOVERY**—

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

The whole will be sold low for cash.

ALSO,
20 Firkins of excellent Butter.
J. T. HOYLE & Co.
20th August.

TO LET.

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

TO BE LET.



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

MARGARET BLACK.

Quebec, February 28, 1811.

TO BE LET.



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

JOHN GOUDIE, or Hy. BLACK.

Quebec, March 3, 1811.

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



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

For particulars enquire of the proprietor on the premises.

JAMES ROSS.

Quebec, 4th March, 1811.

FOR SALE.



THAT new and well finished stone House, forming the corner of St. Jos. and Couillard streets, three stories high, 60 feet in front, 50 in rear; it has two excellent fire-proof vaults, 40 feet in length,

18 in width, and 9 in height. This house is well calculated for two retail stores; there is also a back store, built of stone, two stories high, the whole of the buildings covered with tin.

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

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

Quebec, Feb. 18, 1811.

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.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED to the public, that on and after the 13th instant, Mails will regularly be closed at the **POST OFFICES** in Quebec and Montreal every **SATURDAY** evening at eight o'clock, to be conveyed to and from each of these towns, by the line of Stages now established. **TUESDAYS** and **THURSDAYS** at four o'clock, will thereafter be the days for closing the other Mails at each of the above Offices.

General Post Office, Quebec,
8th April, 1811.

LANDS.

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 other 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.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN PAINTER,

Curator to the vacant Estate of the late S. Phillips, Esqr

MARIE SUSANNE VOYER,

Widow of the late W. Vondenvelden, Esq.

Quebec, January 26, 1811.

LIN THORNE AND JOLIFFE

HAVE for Sale, Best Patent Cables and Haws 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 1/2 to 1 1/2 inch.

AND

10 M. feet r fine O k Timber,

Quebec, 24th December, 1810.

FOR THE USE OF THE TROOPS.

A Large quantity of Shoe and Cloth Brushes, for Sale by **MICHEL CLOUET.**
Quebec, 31st December, 1810.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, at St. Rock, **SOAP** and **CANDLES**, of a superior quality, packed for exportation,
THOMAS WEBSTER.

Quebec, 4th February, 1811

Orders for the above articles will be taken at Mr. William Shephard's Store No. 12, Upper Town Market, where a supply will be kept for the convenience of town customers.

State of the **THURSDAY**, for the past week, at 8 o'clock, A. M. 50, 53, 44, 52, 61, 42, 34.

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

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