

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.


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

VOL. VI.]


MONDAY, MAY 14, 1810.

[No. 20.


FOR BELFAST,

 THE new, beautiful and fast sailing ship **LYDIA**, Wm. Hall, Master, has excellent accommodations for Passengers, and will sail on or about the 17th instant. Apply to the Captain, on board, at Aylwin's Wharf.


FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER TO CLYDE,

 THE Brig **RESOLUTION**, burthen 160 tons, John Kerr, Master, — apply to **JAMES ROSS**.
Quebec, 7th May, 1810.

FREIGHT FOR GREENOCK,


 THE new Brig **MARGARET**, Henry Pearson, Master, will take about 100 Tons on Freight, if offered immediately — Apply to **F. & W. HUNTER**.
Quebec, 7th May, 1810.

FOR LONDON,

 THE Brig **MAGDALEN**, Capt. Beatson, a fine coppered Brig, of 212 Tons Register. — For Freight apply to the Subscribers.
JOHN MURE & Co.
Quebec, 3d May, 1810.

Who have for Sale,
A Cargo of Prime **WHEAT**, ready for shipping.
N. B. Capt. Beatson can accommodate a few Passengers.

FOR CHARTER TO LIVERPOOL.

 THE new sailing Brig **HAZARD**, John Walker, Master, burthen per Register 230 tons, a good staunch vessel and stows a large cargo for her tonnage. In the event of the Hazard not being chartered in ten days, she will commence loading for Liverpool as a general ship. Apply to **HOYLE, HENDERSON & GIBB**.

WHO HAVE FOR SALE,
Now landing from the Brig **Hazard**, from Newcastle, 4 Reels Newcastle Coals; Anchors from 14 cwt. a 17 cwt. — Cordage, Crown Glass and Glasware, Sheet, Pig and Bar Lead — Patent Shot 12 5; Lamp Black, Fig Blue, Copperas, Painter's Colours and Paints, 40 Casks Bottled Porter, Crowley and Blister Steel, Corks, Wrapping Paper, Shoe Thread,

Bales of Stops, Linseed Oil, Grindstones, — Whitening and Paris White, and 58 Crates of Earthen Ware assorted.
Quebec, 7th May, 1810.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold, by the Subscriber, on **THURSDAY** next, the 17th instant, at one o'clock: **A FEW Kegs Plug Tobacco**, leaf ditto, 3 Chests best Green Tea, 2 Tierces Rice, Sole Leather, an assortment of Dry Goods, and a variety of other articles.
J. DELAMARE, A. & B.
Quebec, 14th May, 1810.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold, for account of the Underwriters, on **FRIDAY**, the 18th instant, on the Queen's Wharf: **ALL the Standing and Running Rigging**, Sails, &c. &c. layed from the Ship **Beau**, John Flinn, Master, as per printed catalogues which will be distributed.
The Sale to begin at one o'clock,
By **GEO. & WM. HAMILTON**,
Auctrs & Brokers.
Quebec, 14th May, 1810.

FOR SALE,

A QUANTITY of Norway Pine Lath-wood and Ash Oak. Apply to **PATTERSON, DYKE & Co.**

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

At his Store, Lower Town Market Place—
400 Barrels best prime Beef,
300 Boxes mould and dipt Candles,
50 Kegs fresh Lard,
100 Boxes Chocolate,
10 Cwt. green Coffee, and few barrels Irish, Mess and Canada cargo Pork.
C. SMITH.
Quebec, May 14, 1810.

TO LET,

TWO good dry **GOOD STORES**, with a Counting Room for each. Apply to **JAMES GRAY**, Broker.
Quebec, 3d May, 1810.

WANTED,

A STEADY young man, fit for the in-door business of a Mercantile concern, who can keep books, and understands both languages. Liberal encouragement will be given, and further particulars learnt on application to the Printer.
Quebec, 7th May, 1810.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the late Captain **ALEXANDER DALRYMPLE**, formerly Master of the Ship **LYDIA** are hereby required immediately to deliver in their accounts, duly authenticated, to the Subscribers; as the said Vessel will sail from this Port in the course of a few days.
IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co.
Quebec, 27th May 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE undersigned having been in each of the Districts of Quebec and Montreal, duly appointed **CURATORS** to the vacant estate of the late **ROBERT FLETCHER**, esq. deceased, request all persons having claims on the said Estate, to forward them to the said Curators or either of them, duly authenticated for adjustment, and that all persons indebted to the said estate do pay the amount of their respective debts into the hands of the said Curators or either of them, they being duly authorized the one by the other, to give good and sufficient discharges for the same.
JOHN MUNRO, Quebec.
S. D. FLEMING, Montreal.
Quebec, 31st March, 1810.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE partnership of **THOMAS BRUCE**, **DAVID ANDERSON** and **WILLIAM BRUCE**, known under the firm of **DAVID ANDERSON & Co** at Quebec, and **BRUCE & ANDERSON** at Montreal, was, on the 1st day of March last, dissolved by mutual consent—all debts due by, and to the said firms, will be paid, and received, at Quebec by **DAVID ANDERSON**, and at Montreal by **JOHN AULD** and **CHARLES STEWART**, who are respectively authorised to pay and receive the same.

WM. BRUCE, Atty. for **THOMAS BRUCE**, **DAVID ANDERSON**, **WM BRUCE**.

Quebec, 10th April, 1810.
N. B. The business heretofore carried on under the firm of **David Anderson & Co.** will, in future, be continued by the Subscriber.
DAVID ANDERSON.

FOR SALE,

MACARONI and Vermicelli, most excellent for soups, by **JAMES REID**.

MR. EDITOR,

Walking with a friend yesterday—our conversation turned upon politics. "You will allow with me," said he, "that we should have been just before we had been generous—That we should have killed the bear before we had disposed of the skin. *Mais*, continued he *L'enfant est fait il faut le nourrir*.—The thing is done, the error is committed and we must get out of the scrape as well as we can. To allure the people at the Elections, you know, it has been whispered among them that their property should not suffer any imposition—but that *out of the way things*—say, the produce of the wilderness, the furs of the east, the luxuries of the west would be laid under contribution in order to fulfil the promise of our Representatives to G. Britain. In other words, the furs, the lumber, the groceries, *et les choses fines* are to be brought over the coals* to answer the civil list." Upon my return home I made enquiries and revolved these matters over and over in my mind—and here follows the result.

I have been informed from the best authorities that the furs which cut such a dash* in our exportations are not the growth of this province, abating a trifle;—But that they are from a great distance; from the territories of Hudson Bay, *la mer d'ouest*, the United States, and Upper Canada. The most of our lumber is from the last two countries. If we tax these two articles on their arrival in the Province—that tax must be taken off, at their departure by means of a rule, in England, called *draw back*: otherwise we shall tax the English and not the Canadians, and in this manner take from them by one hand, what we gave them by the other! If our members will establish this knotty point—they are cunning fellows, and all fit for Ambassadors.

It strikes me that the upper province evinces an extraordinary degree of docility and forbearance in allowing the lower Province to tax their importations at discretion. It is true the government of the one amounts to that of the other for a proportion of duties in consequence; but the people of Upper Canada being not duly represented at the making of our laws pay this proportion without their own consent.

The fur trade has been a favourite topic with our *Comment* for some time, even since Mr. Carrier's time. In January 1805, we find among their proceedings "that a tax upon the *Engagés* going to the North West, and upon peltries exported by way of Quebec, was thought a measure that might be resorted to for raising the wind."§. But this thought was then discomfited by an able advocate, Mr. Richardson, who stated very justly that the benefits arising to the country from the fur trade were far superior to those arising from agriculture—as 1500 men in that trade create an export of peltries to the amount of 200,000 whereas agriculture to produce an equal advantage employed 40,000—A rate of 25 to 1.†

§ Having, in our younger days, taken a few lessons in the school of Lord Chesterfield, we confess that we do not feel easy on finding such phrases as these in the writings of a man of information, on grave and important subjects. EDITOR.

† Mercury vol. 1st, p. 38.

In the general History of the fur trade by Sir Alexander M'Kenzie is the following statement of the voyageurs employed by the North West company viz. 50 Clerks, 71 Interpreters, 35 Guides, 1180 Canoe men—making in all 1276. Of this number 370 were employed for the summer season only, in a trip from Montreal to the grand portage. For this trip the Guides had from 800 to 1000 livres. The Foremen and Steersmen from 5 to 600 livres, and the middle men from 250 to 350 livres, with suitable equipments, besides maintenance at the expense of their employers. Independent of their voyages (one third of which was paid in advance) they were allowed to traffic—And many of them earned to the amount of their wages. About one third of the men from Montreal generally went to winter in place of others from the North West who in their turn took theirs in order to come to Canada. Men going into the North West, were hired by the year, and sometimes for more. The Clerks once out of their apprenticeship, had from 2400 to 7200 livres, the Guides and Interpreters from 1000 to 3000 livres, the Foremen and Steersmen 1200 livres, and the middle men 800 livres, with all necessaries found them per annum.

These are great salaries, Mr. Editor; salaries which would astonish the officers of the former government of this country were they to come alive again. The salaries allotted to the French Colonial Governments, says Mr. Herriot, were extremely moderate. That (in 1758) of the *Marquis de Vaudreuil*, governor and lieutenant general of Canada, amounted to no more than 7250 livres. Out of which he was to clothe, maintain and pay a guard for himself. The pay of the officers of justice and of police was no more than 12,250 livres.—And the total sum paid to all the officers composing the various branches of the civil power scarcely exceeded 400,000 livres. Perhaps this is the standard; the standard of our forefathers which our learned members mean to introduce at the revolution (I should have said at the reduction) of the Civil List.

According to Sir Alexander M'Kenzie "the gross amount of the North West for the year 1788 did not exceed forty thousand pounds—but by the exertions, enterprise and industry of the proprietors it was brought in eleven years to triple that amount and upwards, yielding proportionate profits, and surpassing, in short, any thing of the kind known in America. Yet the returns take forty two months, or four years nearly after the goods are ordered before they come to the credit of the adventurer—which makes this business very heavy."—Please insert this and I shall write you again on the subject next week.

I am your humble servant,

A—

MR. EDITOR,

It is asserted that the Indian Trade injures the agricultural interests of Canada, as it takes away young men from the *Habitans*. You have seen, in my former letter, the number of men employed by the North West Company, at different periods, viz. according to Sir Alex-

ander M'Kenzie, 1276, and according to the Hon. Mr. Richardson 1500. Taking the average of these two sums we shall have 1377 men, which, from these Gentlemen's local knowledge of the subject, must be near the truth. Looking over the Map of North America, with a Gentleman versed in Indian affairs I have learned that the North West Company occupy, at present, by a regular chain of trading posts, from Long 60. and Lat. 50 in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, to Long 135 and Lat. 69 at the Pacific and frozen Oceans. A stretch of Country of 75. by 19. In this immense wilderness, inhabited by numberless tribes of Savages, the company keeps up a standing number of voyagers, who (after deducting the number that are employed during the summer, only from Montreal) do not exceed 1000. For all the rest of the fur trade, or rather for that part of the South trade, which passes to market, by the St. Lawrence, we shall allow as many more. This will make the number stationary in the Indian Countries, amount to 2000, and this number, at least must have been employed in that line, not only since the establishment of the North West company, but since the establishment of *La Compagnie des Indes*; and the first settlement of the country. We must recollect that the French, while they possessed Canada, were perpetually at war with the natives; consequently the voyagers and the guards employed to protect the trade in those days, must have been very considerable. We may therefore look upon the above 2000 men as two standing Regiments; guards who keep the Savages at a distance from our families; and whose deficiency in numbers, whether casual or otherwise, we supply insensibly with new recruits, composed generally of the poorest amongst us. Has a young man a payment in a farm to make? He takes a trip to the Indian Countries and returns, according to his intention, at the end of one, two, three years &c. with as many thousand livres—and sometimes double. This depends upon genius and opportunities. Some indeed who are thoughtless or who have difficulties at home, prolong their stay from time to time, but all come down or wish to come down ultimately.—Having been favoured with a list of the Parishes which furnish the voyagers, I shall, with your leave, give it here viz. Nicolet, La Baye, St. Eloi, St. Yamas, Sorel, St. Ours, St. Denis, the County of Huntington, the County of York, the Island of Montreal, St. Roc, L'Assomption, the County of Warwick, and the County of St. Maurice; in all about forty Parishes. Allowing that each of these Parishes sent two or three men yearly to the Indian Countries out of the way of agriculture, could that number be missed? Certainly not. On the other hand are those Parishes worse off in point of riches than the other Parishes? By no means: They are the granaries of the Province; and the Inhabitants, from mixing so much with voyagers, have laid aside the long tails of Louis the XIV. have learned obedience, are become good subjects, and can be depended upon as good warriors.

But are voyagers the only draw back upon

the progress of agriculture? Seigneurs, Priests, Notaries, Shop keepers, Doctors, Mechanics, Apprentices, River Sailors, Country Soldiers, Idlers à rente viagère, Beggars, Curriers of Trees, Navigators of Rafts, Citizens, Villagers &c. &c. classes amounting to upwards of 50,000 men. I say do these cultivate the ground, or help the Exports in that line? No, not they; but they help to consume more than triple the Exports. I therefore would make a motion to levy on them, and not on the voyagers a Poll Tax, especially as they enjoy that which the voyagers never can—the protection of government.

According to a late publication* the two Canadas, I understand, are reckoned to contain a population of 300,000, and the average Exports of three years are set down at 670,000l. of which sum the civilized parts are allowed to furnish, in wheat, Lumber, Potash &c. &c. only 354,000l. while the savage parts furnish, in furs, for Great Britain 263,000l. and for the U. States 62,000, making a total of 385,000l. nearly one half the exports.—Thus, the exertions of 5000 men, in the fur trade, yield nearly half the Exports, whilst 300,000 persons in the Canadas, assisted by the United States, yield little more than the other half!—I shall be told, perhaps that sending furs to the U. States is not according to Hayle, but I shall explain to those who may say so, that they do not understand the game.

According to the publication last alluded to The Imports from the United States, by St. John for the year 1806 in Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, Potash &c. amounted to . . . £175,546 11 6
And we returned in Hides, Salt, Fish, and in articles not particularized . . . 4,574 14 6

£170 971 17

This sum therefore was the balance against Canada and would have gone from it in cash, had not the fur trade come forward with peltries to the amount of . . . 62,011 14

This then is the real balance . . . £108,960 3
Which if gone out annually for these four years, must have diminished our specie several hundred thousand dollars—and all this—exclusive of the smuggling trade.

But these are not the only advantages Canada derives from the fur trade. The merchants in that branch disburse annually immense sums of money, throughout the country, perhaps from 50l. a 60,000l. or double that sum.

I am &c. &c. A.
7th May, 1810.
* Mr. Gray's.

REMARKS

By Mr. Noland, on the bill lately passed by the legislature of Virginia, to suppress duelling.
Mr. Speaker—The bill which has been read, is one which claims the serious attention of

every member of this House; it is one in which every member of this body—in which every citizen of Virginia is deeply interested. The practice of duelling seems to be an unnatural graft on genuine courage, growing out of a barbarous age; for we find that it was first introduced by the Goths and Vandals, during the days of their ignorance and barbarism. The polite and polished nations of Greece and Rome, who were ever prodigal of their blood, when in defence of their country's rights, knew nothing of this detestable practice, which appears to be built on an infinity of absurdities—because, while it seems to suppose, that a man's honor ought to be dearer to him than his life, it at the same time supposes, that this honor is in the power of every unprincipled villain that can invent or tell a lie—of every careless or ill bred person that may jostle him in his way; it supposes, that a lie may become true and honorable, provided the person who tells it is willing to fight in support of it, and that any crime whatever may become honorable by fighting in its defence; it supposes that the man who is covered with guilt, who has wounded the peace of his friend, by staining the character of his wife or of his daughter, becomes at once an honorable man, by heroically washing out those stains in the blood of the husband or the father; it farther supposes that it is better for a man to be condemned by his own conscience, and by the virtuous and rational part of mankind, than to suffer one moment in the opinion of the advocates of duelling; finally, that steel and gun-powder are the true diagnostics of innocence and moral excellency. It, sir, having seized the villain who has violated my wife, I should bring him before a tribunal of justice, what would be your opinion of the judge who should order, that I, the innocent, injured man, must cast lots with the guilty which of us must die? Would not your heart chill at such a sentence? Would you not pronounce it contrary to reason, to common sense and justice? You surely would. In the case of duelling, the public is the judge. I receive an injury which nothing but life can atone; I do not appeal to the public; no, sir, the public officiously interferes and condemns me, under the penalty of perpetual disgrace, to cast lots with the aggressor, which of us must die. Was there ever any thing more preposterous! more abominably absurd!

It is the opinion of many, sir, that duelling is an evil which will correct itself; while others say, it is of little concern to the rational and virtuous part of mankind, in what manner tools and knives rid the world of each other, as it will not deprive society of one valuable member; but daily experience convinces us that both those opinions are incorrect; for while the evil is growing to an alarming height, we find that some of our best citizens have exposed their lives, while others have fallen victims to this abominable practice; and will the collected wisdom of this Commonwealth make no effort to suppress this sanguinary and growing evil? Will the enlightend legislature of Virginia make no stand against the current

of public opinion? I hope—I trust they will. Sir, so long as it is believed that the practice of duelling is sanctioned by public opinion, there is no man, who is anxious to maintain his social standing, can refuse what is termed an honorable call. No matter how much his moral and religious principles may be opposed to the practice—no matter tho' he may have a wife and children depending on his exertions for their daily bread—no matter how great claims his country may have on his talents, in critical and trying times—he loses sight of all, in the dreadful idea of being stigmatised as a coward—*Pejusque letho flagitium timet*—he seizes the fatal weapon—he marches to the combat—receives the mortal wound, and leaves a disconsolate widow and a number of helpless orphans to mourn their irreparable loss. This, sir, is not fancy—these are scenes, that frequently, very frequently pass in review before us—Pass this bill and you put a stop to the evil; pass this bill and you place a shield between the man of feeling and public opinion; you raise a barrier in the road to honor and preferment, at which the ambitious man will pause and reflect ere he rashly engages in a duel; pass this bill, and I will venture to predict, that you will preserve the lives of many, very many valuable citizens. Had a similar bill been passed at last session, it would have been attended with the very best of consequences. We should not now be lamenting the loss of a Pope, and a Smith; on us, in part, rests the blame of robbing society of those able and useful members; on us, sir, in part rests the blame of preparing affliction for the widow's heart, of filling the orphan's eyes with tears, and bringing trouble and misfortune on numerous relatives. As fathers, then; as brothers; as men, and as legislators, I call upon this House to suppress an evil which strikes at you in all these tender relations; I call on you to set an example worthy of yourselves and of those you represent; and should this bill not have the desired effect, you will enjoy the consolation of having performed your duty. Before I sit down, I give notice, I shall call for the eyes and noses. I am anxious to have my name recorded on this question; I wish to enter my protest against duelling. There are some gentlemen, Mr. Speaker, (far be it from me to insinuate that there any in this Assembly) who, though opposed to the principle of duelling, do not wish to proclaim their sentiments to the world, lest they should be suspected of a want of fortitude; I, sir have no such fears; for I never did suppose the fighting of a duel a mark of fortitude. No, sir, true fortitude is a cardinal virtue, depending on, and inseparable from other virtues; it is that firm, manly intrepidity of soul, which enables us to meet danger in critical and trying situations; it is the virtuous man's shield, by which he defends himself from the evils of the world; it is the anchor which keeps him steady, amidst the storms and hurricanes of life. The intrepidity of a duellist, although it seems to intiate, cannot be said to be a virtue; because it is not the object of moral virtue.

DISPATCH

FROM MR. SECRETARY CANNING TO MR. ERSKINE—dated,

FOREIGN OFFICE, MAY 22, 1809.

SIR,

Your dispatches, No. 19 and 20, of the 19th and 20th of April, have been received here this day, and laid before the King.

I have lost no time in receiving his Majesty's commands to signify to you his Majesty's sentiments, on the manner in which you have executed the instructions conveyed to you in my dispatches by Mr. Oakley.

It is much to be regretted that in the execution of instructions upon the points of so much delicacy and importance, you should have thought yourself authorised to depart so widely, not only from their letter, but from their spirit.

With respect to the instructions relating to the attack on the Chesapeake, which form the subject of my dispatch, No. 1. I have to remark, first the total omission by you of a preliminary of the most material importance. 2dly, a departure from the terms of your instructions, in the manner of conducting the negotiation; and 3dly, the admission by you, and so far as appears, without remonstrance or observation of a Note containing expressions offensive to his Majesty's dignity, such as no Minister of his Majesty ought to receive, and to transmit to his Government.

1st. It is distinctly stated by me, as the condition of his Majesty's "no longer insisting upon the recall of the Proclamation of July, 1807, as a preliminary to the adjustment of the difference arising from the affair of the Chesapeake, "that the ships of war of France, shall in point of fact, have been excluded from the ports of the U. States, and such ships of that description as were in those ports, shall have been warned to depart."

Of this condition you appear to have taken no notice whatever. The Non-intercourse bill operated only to the prospective exclusion; but as to the warning to be given to any ships of war of France (if any such there were) in the ports of the U. States, it no where appears that even a question was put by you on this subject, much less that you received any satisfactory assurance upon it.

2dly. But if this preliminary condition had been fulfilled, your instructions proceeded to state, "it would still be necessary that either the Proclamation should be withdrawn, or its operation formally declared to be at an end," "though it would be sufficient that such withdrawal or declaration should be recorded in the same instrument, or at the same time with the terms of reparation."

So far from this indispensable condition having been obtained by you, Mr. Smith, in the answer returned by him to your note, studiously avoids any thing like a recognition of the principle on which alone, the demand

of the formal recall of the Proclamation was to be waved;—neither is the Proclamation itself withdrawn, nor its operation declared to be at an end.

The obvious consequence of this omission is, that if the Non-intercourse Act, which is a temporary act, were to be suffered to expire, the Proclamation might revive, and the inequality between the two belligerents be thereby restored.

It was obviously your duty, before you committed his Majesty's name by a written offer of reparation, to ascertain in what manner that offer would be received and answered; and if you found that the express condition either of the withdrawing the Proclamation, or declaring its operation to be at an end, would not be complied with, to abstain from proceeding one single step in the negotiation, until you had referred home for further instructions.

That part of your instructions which directed that this arrangement, if not made the subject of consideration, should be settled by the exchange of Ministerial Notes, dated on the same day, and reciprocally delivered at the same time, was expressly intended to guard against the possibility of your committing yourself by a written proposal, in the uncertainty of what might be the nature of the answer to be returned to it.

His Majesty will not suppose it possible that Mr. Smith's intended answer can have been communicated to you previously, and have obtained your approbation.

In the proposal for restoring the men taken from on board the Chesapeake, it was not intended that the condition of his Majesty's right to reclaim them in a regular way from the American government, if either natural born subjects of his Majesty, or deserters from his Majesty's service, should have been omitted.—I dwell, however the less on this point, as his Majesty's right in this respect is founded on public law, and does not require to be fortified by the recognition of any other government.

But I cannot forbear observing with regret that the bounty of his Majesty, in the intended provision for the relations of the men killed on board of the Chesapeake, is not only stated by you without a similar restriction, but is brought forward at once as part of the reparation originally offered; and thus converted by you from an act of spontaneous generosity, into one of positive obligation.

3dly. In addition to the substance of Mr. Smith's Note, which I have already mentioned, it remains for me to notice the expressions so full of disrespect to his Majesty, with which that note concludes. And I am to signify to you the displeasure which his Majesty feels, that any Minister of his Majesty should have shewn himself so far insensible of what is due to the dignity of his Sovereign, as to have been contented to receive and transmit, to be laid before his Majesty, a note in which such expressions were contained, I am &c.

GEORGE CANNING.

LONDON, JAN. 20.

All claims of a pecuniary nature upon the late Duke of Portland, have within the last three days been discharged by his successor. The demands amounted to a considerable sum. By desire of the deceased, all those domestics who had been in the family for the space of ten years (and these are few who have not been inmates for a longer period), are to be allowed their wages for life; the steward and the confidential servant are each to have annuities of 100l. and other considerable emoluments. Bulsrode, and all its late acquisitions, are to be brought to the hammer. The present Duke means greatly to retrench the establishment, from the laudable motives of amply providing for his relatives.

In March 1811 his Grace will receive a considerable addition to his fortune, by the expiration of certain leases on the Mary-bone estate, viz.—That part which forms the north side of Oxford street, from Prince's street to Holles street; the west side of Prince's street, the east side of Holles street, and the south side of Cavendish square. The whole of that district now produces a ground-rent of only 57l. per annum. No less a sum than 17,000l. per annum has been tendered for a 99 year lease. The Portland estate extends, east to west, from Wells street, Oxford street, to Mary-bone lane; north to south, on a parallel with Primrose-hill.

We received German papers last night to the 24th Feb. An article from the Banks of the Elbe, dated the preceding day, mentions the additional measures adopted by Napoleon for the purpose of preventing the Merchants of the North of Germany from trading with this country. A division of the French army is to occupy Hamburg and its dependencies; the line of French Custom-houses at Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubec, is to be tripled, and a French Decree was expected, prohibiting the introduction to all Colonial produce, whether American or English coming from Alaska, or any part of the Danish territory. It is even said, that an army of 60,000 Frenchmen is to be stationed on the shores of the German Ocean for the purpose of conquering, if possible, the *spirit of commerce*.

LONDON, APRIL 1.

Vaccination is very rapidly extending itself throughout Germany. In Bohemia, from 1801 to 1809, upwards of 70,000 per ons have undergone the operation; in Moravia, during the same period, the number is estimated at 45,000; in Warsaw, 62,000; and in other places an equal number proportioned to their population.

A fleet of 17 vessels bound to Leghorn, and other Italian ports from the Levant, was captured at the beginning of last month by our cruizers in the Mediterranean.

The sale of Kotzebue's patriotic and well known periodical journal, entitled *THE BEE*, has, by a decree issued at Cassel, been forbidden throughout the kingdom of Westphalia. All public functionaries who secretly possess or subscribe for any copies of it are to forfeit their employments, and pay a heavy fine. The King of Prussia, no doubt to gratify his ally, has also interdicted it throughout his dominions.

Yesterday, we received Barbadoes Papers to the 11th of February, containing the following article:—

Barbadoes, Feb. 6.—We are sorry to find that the diminution of the garrison of Martinique, for the purposes of the Expedition against Guadeloupe, has awakened a spirit of revolt and treachery among the prisoners of war there, and some of the inhabitants of Fort Royal, who, regardless of the sacred bonds of their allegiance, have been plotting and abetting a plan for seizing Fort Edward, and spreading a general insurrection, with a view of ultimately snatching the sovereignty of the island from us: but General Carmichael, as we understand, having fortunately received intimation on the 23th ult. of their project, was instantly on the alert, and took such dispositions as completely awed them, and repressed their design. The General was the whole night in the fort, and by his perseverance and zeal secured the principal instigators and abettors, and made himself master of their whole plan and intentions. The discovery of this treachery was most fortunately made at the moment the Star sloop of war was working out of Fort Royal Bay (to join the fleet off Guadeloupe), and enabled the General to have her recalled, otherwise it might in part have been carried into effect, as far as the prisoners were concerned, there being no other man of war there at the time to keep them in check. We did not mention this affair sooner, from the loose manner in which we had it; but having now received these particulars in a more regular way, we state them in the confidence that the treachery has been completely crushed, and the traitors exemplarily punished. The most perfect security and tranquility was restored and maintained up to the 28th ult. the latest accounts from Martinique, but nothing more particular as to the affair had then transpired."

BAYONNE, MARCH 17.

Every thing is prepared for the siege of Cadix: that of Lerida will also soon commence. Yesterday a great quantity of heavy artillery and ammunition was forwarded from hence. A corps of mariners, who were employed during the last war on the Danube, has passed through this town for Spain. Officers of the engineers and artillery are also constantly passing. Twenty squadrons of gendarmes have marched through for Spain, and it appears they are destined to serve in the interior of that country. General COURT SURET is gone to Valencia. It appears that the robbers, who had rendered the roads insecure, are cut off, or reduced, for the couriers now arrive in safety.

HAMBURG, MARCH 23.

General KALKREUTH has returned from Berlin to Paris, whither he had been sent on a particular mission, to congratulate the Emperor NAPOLEON. People here expect the best results from this mission.—The letters from Petersburg afford every proof of the continuance of friendly relations between the Courts of Petersburg and France.

BISMES, MARCH 17.

Five hundred and thirty men, all Swiss prisoners of war from Spain, arrived here yesterday, and this morning they left us to surrender themselves in the Department of the Puy de Dome. We hear continually of the arrival of columns of prisoners, taken during the late affairs in Catalonia.

PARIS, MARCH 25.

The EMPEROR received, several times in the course of this day, telegraphic intelligence relative to the Empress. Her Majesty arrived in Strasbourg on the 22d instant, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. She was to take her departure from thence on the 24th, and stop the night at Lunéville. Her Majesty enjoyed the best state of health.

COUNT CLARY, Lord Chamberlain of the Empress of Austria, was presented to the Emperor in Compeigne, and delivered to his Majesty letters from the Emperor and Empress of Austria.—Apartments have been assigned to him in the palace, and on the 22d inst. he had the honor of attending his Majesty on a shooting party.

His Highness the Prince of Neuchâtel is expected here on the 28th instant. The robe in which the Empress is to appear at the festival of the marriage is so uncommonly magnificent as to beggar all description. It is embroidered all over with diamonds, and the intervals are filled with Malines lace; its value is estimated at 500,000 francs (about 22,000l. sterling). It is supposed that their Majesties intend to proceed from St. Cloud to the Tuilleries, through the wood of Boulogne, along the road of Neuilly to the above palace.

It is certain that the civil marriage of the Emperor will take place on the 31st of March, at St. Cloud, the religious ceremony on the 1st of April, at Paris. On the 31st March and the 2d of April the Theatres will be open, gratis.

The Kings of Holland, of Westphalia, and Naples, the Queen of Holland, the Prince and Princess of Borghese, Vice-Queen of Italy, are arrived at Compeigne.

Such is the interest which the great event which is preparing inspires, that there is not a window, not a light-hole from the Porte Maillot to the Place de la Concorde, which is not taken for five or six Louis at least. The smallest room of the house of Doyen, the Restaurateur, at the Bois de Boulogne, which has a view of the road through which the procession is to pass, cannot be obtained under five or six hundred francs.

The construction of a Temple of Hymen on the top of the towers of Notre Dame, is an idea truly new. This solid base will remain in obscurity, while the new edifice, adorned with thousands of lamps, will appear suspended in the air. This aerial temple will have as subsidiary decorations twelve flaming comets, and a great number of stars, which will illuminate the summit of the most elevated monuments of the capital.

In more than one public document of the French government published lately, it has been asserted, that a proposal for a cartel had been rejected by our minister, lest it should lead to a negotiation for peace. Lord Holland in the House of Lords last night, put a question to ministers upon the subject, and was informed by Lord Mulgrave, that some arrangements had undoubtedly been under consideration for an exchange of prisoners, but that they had been broken off upon the terms of the proposals, without any reference whatever to a negotiation for peace.

The following singular anecdote, respecting Bonaparte was in circulation on the Continent: It is stated, that he was writing, about a fortnight ago, in his cabinet, at night, with one of his secretaries, when his hair caught fire without his perceiving it: the secretary, however saw it, and sprung towards him in order to put it out; Bonaparte, not aware of his mo-

tive, seized a pistol, and shot him dead on the spot.—*Lon. Pap.*

AGRICULTURAL.

A PROLIFIC POTATOE.

Mr. Patigoe, of Reister's town U. S. remarkable for raising fine crops of Potatoes, has now in his possession eighty seven Potatoes, which are the production of a single one; thirty of which will average one pound weight each; measuring altogether half a bushel.

The following is the history of this surprising vegetable, which I obtained from Mr. P. About the third of June he selected from his seed potatoes one of the largest of the white kind, and divided it into seven parts, (being careful to preserve what is called an eye to each) he then dug a trench about eight inches deep in a corner of his potatoe ground, (which had been previously well prepared) and placed the pieces in it with a space of four inches between, covering the whole with a coat of light stable manure and then filled the trench to the surface with mould—which is all the cultivation it received.

Mr. P. is of opinion that after the fibres to which the young potatoes adhere begin to shoot, the plough and hoe are destructive, as they wound the young shoots and prevent them from extending to that distance which they otherwise would, and thinks nothing more necessary than freeing them from weeds, which may be pulled up by the hand. The usual mode of cultivating leaves a large proportion of the ground vacant for that purpose. But the method pursued in this experiment requires no more ground than will be sufficient for the potatoes to grow in. The half bushel spoken of occupied a space of but little more than two square feet. An acre of ground planted in this way, would, on a more moderate calculation, produce 1000 bushels, and be a great saving of labour.

In answer to a late address, Napoleon said to some of his subjects, "A Frenchman ought to shed his blood only for his prince and his country" *Eh bien!* And who should a Dutchman, a German, a Prussian, a Spaniard, and a Portuguese, shed his blood for?

There has been published in London, "An exposé of the conduct of France towards the U. S. proved by many cases decided by the Council of prizes at Paris."—By Lewis Goldsmith. The author says, he resided eight years in Paris; had an intimate acquaintance with many of the most distinguished persons of the country; and was enabled by the situation he held, to obtain correct information of the state of society at Paris, and the policy of the government.

Mr. Goldsmith was, for a long time, the conductor of the Paris Argus, translator of the works of M. de Hautrive, and successively employed in the offices of Fouché and Talleyrand, of the Marine, &c.

"In the year 1806, (says Mr. Goldsmith) the American Minister, Mr. Pinkney, arriv-

ved in London, to conclude a treaty of commerce, conjointly with Mr. Monroe. When Buonaparte was informed of this, he was enraged, and declared, "That if the American Government should conclude a treaty with Great Britain, he should immediately consider America as an enemy, and declare war against her." This menace stopped the ratification of the treaty that had already been signed at London.

Mr. Goldsmith quotes a letter from M. Colin, Counsellor of State, and Director-General of the French Customs, dated March 17, 1808 addressed to his subalterns, France, Holland and Italy, ordering that all neutral vessels should be sequestered, which had been visited by the British, whether before or after the Milan Decree!

The Legislature of Connecticut just chosen, is composed of 143 Federal Republicans, and 56 Democrats, (French Tories, we should say, if we imitated the Chronicleers.)

"About three years since, Bonaparte, in an address to his Senate, called England "*l'isle usurpatrice*." A bookseller, who soon after published a dictionary, inserted many new words, mentioning their sources, among them the following:

"*Usurpateur*, masculin, } *Empereur Napoleon.*
"*Usurpatrice*, feminin, }

"The bookseller was arrested, and they seized all the copies of the dictionary that could be found."

[Goldsmith.]

The same author gives the following in a note:

"There are in the office of the Minister of foreign affairs of France, a collection of copies of the writings and seals of divers Sovereigns, Ministers, and nearly all the distinguished in Europe and America. Buonaparte never made the least scruple to open dispatches addressed to the Ministers accredited to him. It was by a forged letter that he got Magdeburg. An order for the evacuation of the place was made in the name of the King of Prussia, and in imitation of his writing—and the Governor obeyed."

QUEBEC, MAY 11, 1810.

Since our last we have been favored with London papers to the 7th ult. inclusive. - The additional facts we gather from them are the following. The house of commons, on the 5th of April, took up the adjourned consideration of Sir Francis Burdett's case. As many of our readers may be unacquainted with this case, we will give them a brief history of it. Mr. Gale Jones, as manager of a debating society, announced that the question to be debated was "Which was the most deserving the censure of the public—Mr. Yorke's enforcement of the standing order of the house, to exclude strangers from the enquiry into the Walschen expedition; or Mr. Windham's late attack on the freedom of the press?" This was considered by the house of commons as a libel on the house, and a breach of privilege. The house in consequence committed Mr. Gale Jones to the tower. This act produced from the pen of Sir Francis Burdett a pamphlet addressed to his Constituents, in which he enumerated, enlarged on, and strengthened his arguments, in the house, on the subject; and amidst other matter,

offensive to the house, declared that the house had no right to imprison any man who was not one of its members. This pamphlet the house took up as a libel and breach of privilege, on the part of Sir Francis. The discussion of this subject was postponed from time to time. On the 5th of April the debates lasted 'till 7 o'clock in the morning, when, a motion of Sir Robert "Salisbury" "That Sir Francis Burdett be committed to the tower" passed the house by 189 to 158, majority for the commitment 37. This business has occasioned considerable agitation in the capital. A bill was passed up, in many parts, calling a meeting of the inhabitants of Westminster. After the decision, a brother of Sir Francis, who had attended the house, informed the Serjeant at Arms that he would set off for Wimbledon, to acquaint his brother of the event, and to arrange the time and place of his surrendering himself into custody. As soon as the intelligence was made public, a crowd assembled before Sir Francis's house, in Piccadilly, and amused themselves by compelling all passengers to take off their hats. Any person refusing was pelted with mud—On the arrival of Sir Francis, on the 6th about one o'clock, he was loudly cheered by the crowd. The Serjeant at Arms, with the warrant of commitment accompanied by two messengers, repaired to the Baronet's house: but he was not conveyed to the tower. For which different reasons we assign ed. It was asserted that Sir Francis refused to obey the warrant, and that he told the Serjeant at Arms that he would resist force by force; but the truth of this was doubted: it was rather supposed that the delay was occasioned by a desire of the Baronet not to increase the confusion. At night the crowd became numerous and tumultuous; and at length proceeded to acts of mischief. A party went to St. James's square, and elsewhere; and broke the windows of Lord Casborough and Dartmouth; of Sir John Anastrother and Mr. Yorke, and were proceeding to Lord Chatham's; but a party of the guards dispersed them in all directions. Many persons, in different parts of Westminster, put lights in their windows, to save them. Many assembled on Tower hill, and remained there during the day. On the 7th a great crowd assembled before Sir Francis's house, but a strong party of guards were placed there to prevent all serious mischief. He had not gone to the tower when the paper of that day went to press.

A Cadiz mail arrived, on the 6th bringing advices to the 24th March. Accounts from Spain and Portugal were favorable; the French have great difficulties to encounter. On the 17th a sally was made from the castle of San Pedro to Chiclana, a bout 7 miles, when the Spaniards destroyed two French batteries. Victor commands the French army before Cadiz. His force consists of about 25,000 men. Deserters say they are much in want of provisions.

Some hundreds of vessels are said to be on the stocks at Archangel and other parts of the Baltic, intended for the British trade, under licences. It is however supposed that government will not suffer the trade to be carried on to the proposed extent.

The supreme Junta of Spain has published a decree declaring as follows—That it will acknowledge none but Louis XVIII as legitimate sovereign of France. It declares Napoleon Bonaparte to be an intrusive usurper, the tyrant of the French nation, the disturber of the peace of Europe, &c. &c. and commands that in all public papers, in which it may be necessary to express his name, that it shall be with a mark of the utmost detestation, as that of one who deserves to be expelled and exterminated from human society. It ratifies and renews the war declared against both him and his brother Joseph. It offers one of the first Commanderies of

the military orders of Santiago and Alcantara, with right of property to his heirs and successors, to any Spaniard or Foreigner, who shall deliver up alive or dead, Napoleon Bonaparte, or the pretender, Joseph, his brother, or also an honorable title of nobility to be hereditary.

An annual pension of 1000 piastres, for two lives, to any Spaniard or foreigner, who shall deliver up, alive or dead, any of the degenerate Spaniards who support the pretender; and the same for each of the generals commanding in his armies; 2000 piastres for each subaltern chief; 1000 for each officer, and for sergeants and privates in proportion to the credit each has acquired.

The new empress of France arrived at Compeigne on the 27th March. Great are to be the shows and rejoicings on the occasion of the marriage. The narrowest windows in the line of procession have been purchased at five and six louis d'ors each. A like eagerness is manifested on this occasion, by the Parisians, as they evinced when the empress's aunt, the unhappy Maria Antonette, was conveyed in a common tumbril to the guillotine.

It is said that the French have evacuated Malaga.

It is said that a close alliance was to be formed between France and Austria, in which the fate of Turkey was to be settled. Nothing it is added but hostility on the part of the Porte, towards Great Britain, will satisfy those powers. The trade of the English to be excluded from the Levant and all ports of Turkey. Negotiations are also said to be on foot between France and Prussia, for the cession of Silesia to Austria, for another territory of equal value. Prussia is also called upon to furnish 25,000 men, in case France should engage with any northern power in a war. As this stipulation is supposed to be intended against Russia, the cabinet of Berlin has hitherto refused to agree to it. The King of Holland is restored to the good graces of his imperial brother, by the interference of Napoleon's mother. With the exception of some sacrifices the integrity of Holland is preserved.

Vauxhall is greatly improving.

The King of Denmark, acting under the influence of France, has equally with the latter power issued an order for the sale of all American ships and cargoes detained in Danish ports and the proceeds to be paid into the Royal Treasury.

It is said that the dowry assigned to the empress Maria Louisa of France, is six millions of francs. It is understood that the contribution, not yet paid by the Austrian states, amounting to 45 millions of francs, has been remitted. Advices from Constantinople say that at the beginning of January, an English squadron, commanded by Sir Samuel Hood, passed the Dardanelles, and that counter-preparations are made by Russia in the ports of the Crimea.

State of the Thermometer, for the past week, at 8 o'clock, A. M.—50, 37, 37, 39, 45, 48, 40.

LAUNCHES.

On Monday last was launched, from the Yard of Mr. JOHN MUNN, the brig MARGARET.

On Saturday, at the Building Yard of Messrs. G. & W. HAMILTON, at New Liverpool, was launched, the brig ROBERT.

PORT OF QUEBEC.

ARRIVED.

- May 7—Ship Hero, Smith, 5 weeks from Greenock, to J. Dempster, cargo coals and merchandize—passengers 4 sailors for a new ship, and two mechanics.
- 8—Ship Hero, Stephenson, 49 days from Portsmouth, to Mure & Jolliffe, in ballast.
- Ship Anthonie, Scaif, 31 days from Liverpool, to Hoyle, Henderson & Gibb, general cargo. Passengers, Messrs. G. Hamilton, T. Place, J. Hamilton, R. Montgomery, Palmer, Bishop and Shepherd.
- Brig Severn, Bond, 12 days from Bay St. George, N. F. land, to J. Colman & Co. in ballast—passenger, Mr. J. Cooper.
- Brig Drake, Skinner, 11 days from Little Bay, N. land, to Munro & Bell, in ballast.
- Ship Dorset, Spence, 47 days from Plymouth, to Mure & Jolliffe, ballast—passenger J. Smith.
- Brig Aid, Brown, 41 days from Dublin, to order, ballast.
- 9—Ship Ocean, Feacy, 47 days from Plymouth, to Mure & Jolliffe, ballast.
- Brig Friends, Pallintyne, 46 days from Leith, to H. Blair, cargo coals and goods.
- 11—Brig Good Agreement, Hall, sailed 24th March from London, to Linthorne & Jolliffe, ballast.
- Ship Neptune, Besant, 31 days from Portsmouth, to Mure & Jolliffe, ballast—passengers, Messrs. Ferguson, Price, Childs and family.
- 12—Ship Ajax, Brown, 30 days from London, to Mure & Jolliffe, ballast.
- 13—Schooner Polly, Bonney, 15 days from St. Johns, Newfoundland, to P. Brehaut & Co. cargo rum—passengers, captain Higginbottom and two sailors.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on TUESDAY and FRIDAY next, the 15th and 18th instant, at the subscriber's Room:

- 12 doz. English Preserves,
- 5 Tons Rod Iron,
- 70 Barrels Tar,
- 10 Boxes Sheet Iron,
- 1 Iron Chest,
- 50 Boxes yellow Soap.

ALSO,

A general assortment of Dry Goods, just landed, consisting of Muslins, Dresses, Cambrics, Cotton Shirtings, Gingham, Pullicans and other Handkerchiefs, Nun's and coloured Threads, Tapes, Bobbins, Gloves, Ferrets, Galcons, Ivory and Horn Combs, Calicoes, Toillanettes, Hosiery, Hats, Shoes, Hardware and Joiners' Tools, &c. &c.

Sale to commence, each day, at ONE o'clock
THOMAS AYLWIN, A. & B.
Quebec, 11th May, 1810.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY next, the 16th instant, on the Queen's Wharf:

FORTY four Puncheons and one Hhd—strong and high flavoured Jamaica Spiirts of the Crop 1808, 34 Hhds, 17 Tierces, & 65 Barrels, best Jamaica Sugar, 2 Hhds Lime Juice, 2 Tierces Coffee, 11 Bags Pimento, and other Articles now landing from the Ship Bess from Jamaica.

And on SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, will be sold, also on the Queen's Wharf—a great variety of articles (as particularised in last Quebec Gazette) which are now landing from the brig Friends, from Newcastle. Sale to begin, each day, at ONE o'clock.

JONES & WHITE, A. & B.
Quebec, Monday, May 14, 1810.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on TUESDAY, the 22, and SATURDAY, the 26 instant, at JONES & WHITE'S Auction Room:

A VERY complete assortment of dry Goods suitable for the season just received by the Anthon from Liverpool.

ALSO

French Brandy, Shrub, and Loaf Sugar in lots, 20 Casks Nails, 15 Boxes fresh Muscatel Raisins, Leaf & twist Tobacco, Florence Oil, Olives and a Variety of other Articles.

Sale to begin, each day, at ONE o'clock
Quebec 14th May 1810.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d Instant, at WILLIAM BURNS'S Auction Room:

EIGHT puncheons Molasses, 8 Chests Fresh Hyson Skin Tea, 4 Cases Mould Plate Glass, one of the qualities of which is, that the inside object, cannot be seen from the outside—dimensions from 8 inches by 6, to 19 by 18; three Kegs Negro Head Tobacco 27 dozen Military Shoes, 12 doz. strong Calf do. & dry Goods of various kinds.

Sale to begin at ONE o'clock
Quebec, 14 May, 1810.

He has at Private Sale a Pair elegant Looking Glasses & a Mirror, a 16 1/2 inch Cable, 86 Barrels Prime Pork & 800 Minors Pease.

FOR GREENOCK.

THE fast sailing Ship HERO, John Smith, Master, will begin to load in a few days, and be dispatched immediately.

The Hero has excellent accommodations for Passengers. For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN DEMPSTER.

Quebec, 7th May, 1810

FOR the best accommodation of the public, strangers in particular, the subscriber has opened a Tavern near St. John's Gate, Quebec, in the house formerly occupied by Col. Glasgow—where the best attention will be paid to those who please to favor him with their custom.

Good accommodations for horses: and good horses and carriages to accommodate customers.

JOSIAH STILES.
Quebec, May 14, 1810.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—

PORT Wine, best old London P. Madeira, Pico, Fayal and Spanish Wines, few Chests Hyson Skin Tea, American Leather, West India Codfish, Pot and and Pearl Ashes inspected last winter, good white and green boiling Pease, about 300 barrels prime Pork, and 50 barrels prime Beef.

They expect daily about 12,000 bushels Wheat, bought on the Montreal market; superfine and fine Flour kilndried, Biscuit, Flax seed, and Staves on their wharf.

ALSO,

21 Puncheons old Grenada Rum,
20 Boxes of Tin,
40 Kegs black, red and yellow Paint now landing from on board schooner Polly, from St. Johns, Newfoundland.

PETER BREHAUT & Co.
The schooner Polly will take about 50 tons on freight for St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Apply to P. B. & Co.
Quebec, May 14, 1809.

FOR SALE,

ONE second hand covered CALECHE and a GIG, in good repair, both with iron axles and newly painted. For further particulars apply to

JOSEPH STILSON.
May 13, 1810. Saddler, St. John St.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

MERCHANTABLE Pine Boards, well seasoned,

1 1/2 Inch Pine Plank,
2 do. do. do.
2 1/2 do. do. do.
Lathwood,

White Ash Oars, and other articles of Lumber, for the delivery of which enquire at THOS. LEE, jun.'s office, La Montagne street.

THOS. LEE, Jun.
N. B. Good articles of Merchandize will be taken in barter for the above mentioned articles of Lumber, at a reasonable advance.
Quebec, 14th May, 1810.

BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE,

No. 46 Champlain Street, Lower Town.

JUST RECEIVED from Liverpool by the Anthon, and for sale by the subscriber, an assortment of the best articles in his line; viz. Gentlemen's Hessian, Military, and back strap'd Boots, Dress Shoes, ladies' Morocco, Kid, and children's Shoes of various colours. Also, Sole and Upper Leather, Boot Legs, Shoe Thread, Shoemaker's Tools, &c. &c. Together with a Stock on hand which he will sell cheap for cash, or short credit.

J. SOUTHERON.
May, 10, 1810.

FOR SALE,

BY JAMES REED, at the Theatre Tavern, every play night, Jellies, Ice-Creams, and such other articles.
Quebec, 14th May, 1810.

A KEY LOST.

ON SATURDAY last, 12th Inst, a large polished Key between the Lower Town and Mr. Ferguson's Farm, Little River,—the finder will receive one Dollar reward by leaving it at the Bar of Mr. STURCH'S Union Tavern, St. John Street.

FOR SALE,
A HANDSOME second hand CURRICLE,
 in good repair, and newly lined.—For
 farther particulars please to apply to
JOSEPH STILSON, Saddler,
 St. John Suburbs.
 Quebec, 30th April, 1810.

LUMBER
 FOR SALE.
 15,000 feet Oak Timber,
 10,000 do. Pine do.
 30,000 Staves, and a quantity of Lathwood.
HENRY DEAVES.
 Quebec, May 3d, 1810.

LODGINGS
THIRTY pounds a year will be given for
 two good Rooms, convenient to the Jesuit
 Barrack.—Any person who may be desir-
 ous of letting such, will receive further in-
 formation by applying to the Editor.
 Quebec, 30th April, 1810.

APARTEMENS DEMANDES
TRENTE livres courant par an est offert
 pour deux bonnes Chambres dans le voi-
 sinage des Casernes.—S'adresser au rédac-
 teur de ce papier.
 Quebec, 30e Avril, 1810.

FOR SALE,
A NEAT second-hand CABRIOLET—Enquire
 of the Editor.
 Quebec, 30th April, 1810.

FOR SALE
AT THE NEW PRINTING-OFFICE—
 Blank Bills of Exchange,
 — Bills of Lading,
 — Prices Current,
 — Seamen's Indentures.

LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE
HAVE FOR SALE,
 100 M. feet of Merchantable square Pine Tim-
 ber, and a parcel of small Masts suitable for
 trading vessels, all now at Quebec and ready
 for delivery.
 Quebec, 6th April, 1810.

FOR SALE,
 BY THE SUBSCRIBER, AT ST. ROCKS.
Soap and Candles.
THOMAS WEBSTER
 Quebec, 7th Dec. 1809.

FOR SALE,
TWO second hand Covered Calèches, in
 good repair, one of them nearly new, and
 the other has an iron axle tree, both of which
 will be sold cheap.—For further particulars
 please to inquire of **JOSEPH STILSON, Sad-
 dler,** St. John Suburbs, or at **Moses PIERCE,**
 Painter, St. John street.
 N. B. They are both new Painted.
 Quebec, April 16th 1810.

MAILS FOR ENGLAND, by the way of
 Halifax, will be made up at this Office on
 the following day—
 Wednesday, 16 May. Wednesday, 22 Aug.
 do. 30 do. do. 5 Sept.
 do. 13 June. do. 19 do.
 do. 27 do. do. 3 October
 do. 13 July. do. 17 do.
 do. 25 do. do. 31 do.
 do. 8 August. do. 14 Nov.
 (first monthly trip.)

General Post Office—Quebec, May 3, 1810.

TO MERCHANTS.
A PERSON who has had considerable prac-
 tice in business wishes for a situation ei-
 ther as a Clerk or Overlooker.—Enquire of the
 Editor.
 Quebec, 2d April, 1810.

**TO IMPROVE THE BREED OF HORSES, IN
 THE VICINITY OF QUEBEC.**



THE Subscriber has taken great pains to procure
 a suitable stud Horse, called the *Young Sweep
 Stealer*; which will stand at his stable (near St. John
 Gate) this season, for the small sum of ten shillings
 per leap.

The *Young Sweep Stealer* is a seven-eighth blood-
 ed horse, sired by an imported horse, called the
Old Sweep Stakes, his dam a three fourth blooded
 mare, from Long Island, his colour a dark bay, he
 is rising fifteen hands high, remarkably well pro-
 portioned; and for beauty, strength, and speed,
 will vie, perhaps, with any horse ever raised in
 America.

The subscriber has, at present, a number of e-
 legant horses, fit for the saddle or harness; among
 which there is a pair of mares sired by *Bajonet*, an
 imported horse; and a third sired by a full blooded
 horse, called *Bull Rock*; and another, sired by the
Young Sweep Stakes; with a number of other
 valuable horses, all which will be sold as cheap as
 possibly can be afforded, as the subscriber is anx-
 ious to improve the breed of horses in this country.
JOSIAH STILES.

Quebec, 17th March, 1810.

TO BE LET, and possession given immedi-
 ately.

A LARGE GARDEN, situated in St.
 Anne Street. For particulars apply to
WEBB ROBINSON.
 Quebec, 17th March, 1810.

ON SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,
 20 Boxes No. 1, Tin Plates,
 10 do. 1 x do.
 10 do. D x do.
 40 Boxes Plate Iron,
 39 Bundles (L) Blister Steel,
 10 Faggots T. Crowley Mellington Steel
 A few Bales Sail Canvas.
PATTERSON & Co.

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

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—
 4 Pipes excellent Port Wine,
 20 Pipes Teneriffe do.
 50 Tierces Rice,
 13 Hogheads Leaf Tobacco,
 2 Tons Copper in bolts,
 9 Chests Single Tea,
 1700 Bushels prime Wheat,
 110 do. Pease,
 50 M. feet of square Pine Timber,
 20 M. feet of do. Oak,
 15 M. feet of second quality do.
 A few Cords of Lathwood,
 One 7 inch patent Cabinet,
 A few coils Cordage,
 40 Bols bleached Canvas,
 And a few chaldrons of Coals.
JOHN MURE & Co.
 Quebec, 8th Dec. 1809.

A VENDRE,
UNE quantité de macaroni et vermicelli
 très bons pour la soupe.
JAMES REID.
 Quebec, 17 Mars, 1810.

JOS. FLOWER & NICHOLAS NEWBERRY
HAVE FOR SALE.—
 A few Pieces real Rotterdam Geneva of prime
 quality, of last year's importation,
 Port and Madeira Wines,
 French Brandy,
 Jamaica Spirits,
 Vinegar, superfine Mustard and Pickles,
 Double refined Sugar,
 Paints of various colours,
 Anchors from 2 to 19 cwt.
 Cordage of various sizes,
 Assorted Bar Iron,
 Sheet and Plate do.
 Deck, and from 6 to 600. Nails,
 Canada Scythes,
 Plow and Timber Chains with Staples,
 Crow Bars,
 Crown Glass, 9 1/2 by 8 1/2 and 8 1/2 by 7 1/2.
 —Quebec, 26th June, 1809.

JUST arrived and will be Sold at Thomson's
 Shop, a large assortment of Confectionery,
 consisting of Preserved Cherries, Jellies, Rasp-
 berry Jam, Clear Cake &c. The above are
 well worth the attention of the Public, as they
 will find them of a much superior flavor and
 cheaper than they can possibly be made in this
 country.
 Quebec, 14th June, 1809.

A VENDRE PAR LES SOUSSIGNES.
 20 Boîtes de Fer blanc No. 1,
 10 do. do do 1 x
 10 do. do do D. x
 40 Boîtes de fer en feuilles,
 39 Paquets d'acier (1.)
 10 Fagots d'acier de T. Crowley Mel-
 lington et quelque Balles de toile à voiles.
PATTERSON & Co.
 Quebec, 29e Novembre, 1809.

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