

# THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORIS ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRAEVA SICAM.—Virg. Georg. II. 5.

VOLUME XI.]

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1815.

[NUMBER 3.]

## COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Quebec, January 16, 1815.

**T**HE Commissioners appointed by His Excellency Sir Gordon Prevost, Governor in Chief and Commander of the Forces, in virtue of the Provincial Act of the 52d year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled, "An Act to facilitate the circulation of Army Bills" (the provisions thereof being extended, and further regulated by an Act of the 53d year of His Majesty's reign,) have fixed on the rate of Exchange for Government Bills, at 30 days sight, for the next fortnight from this date, at five per cent. sterling, discount.

N. B. The said Commissioners meet every Monday fortnight at 10 o'clock, at the house of Mr. Blackwood, Port Lewis street, where written communications on the subject of Exchange will be received and duly attended to.

### FOR SALE,

By the Subscribers,

- 80 Puncheons } Strong and high flavored Jamaica
  - 37 Hogsheads } Spirits.
  - 48 Puncheons strong Leeward Island Rum,
  - 1 Pipe real Holland Gin,
  - 13 Puncheons Molasses,
  - 10 Pipes Benedictine Wine, superior quality,
  - 28 Cases Martinique Cordials, 1 doz. each,
  - 19 Hogsheads } Muscovado Sugar,
  - 1 Tierce
  - 34 Chesis best Twankey Tea.
- JONES, WHITE & MELVIN.  
Quebec, 9th January, 1815.

**A** Person well qualified begs leave to inform the Officers of the Garrison of Quebec, that he will undertake to Mess any Regiment or Detachment in a reasonable and superior manner and on the most moderate terms &c.

N. B. Every necessary equipment furnished, if required. Apply to the Printer.  
Quebec, 31st January, 1815.

### NOTICE.

~~**W**HEREAS my wife, MARGARET POBBY, having without my consent, quitted my bed and board, I hereby give notice that I will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.~~  
ALEXIS TIVERGE.  
Quebec, 25th Decr. 1814.

### TO LET.

And possession given on the first of May next,

**T**HE UNION HOTEL and Coffee House, situate on the Grand Parade in the Upper Town, Quebec. Terms and conditions may be known by applying to Mr. LINDSAY, No. 8, Rampart Street, Quebec, 8th February, 1814.

### NOTICE.

**T**HE Subscribers having been appointed Curators to the Vacant Estate of the late Mr. Edmund Flynn of Percé, deceased, request all persons who may be indebted to the said Estate to make immediate payment, and those who may have lawful claims will, without delay, present their accounts for settlement.

EDMUND FLYNN, } Curators,  
LAWRENCE LAMB, }

Percé, 19th Sept. 1814.

### FOR SALE,

Superior old Port Wine in pipes,  
Fayal Wine in pipes, Hhds, and Quarter casks,  
Cordage,  
Sails,  
Anchors and Cables, and about 5000 feet white Pine Timber.  
Wm. OVIATT,  
Quebec, 18th October, 1814.

## BOOKS AND STATIONARY.

**R**ECEIVED by the last arrivals and for Sale for cash only, at the Book Store, first house north of St. Andrew's Church, a choice collection of English, French and Latin Books, Stationary Gold and fancy paper, ornaments, &c. &c.  
Quebec, 12th Decr. 1814.

**J**UST Received per JULIANA and WILLIAM NELSON from London, and for Sale at No. 30, St. Peter Street:

- Extra superfine blue, grey, green Cloths & Cassemeres
  - 8 bales 6 4 Military grey Cloths,
  - 3 bales worsted Stockings,
  - 2 Cases Irish Linens, 2 cases Saddlery,
  - 2 casks shoe and cloth brushes,
  - Sole and upper Leather, patent skins,
  - 100 casks of double brown Stout and pale Ale,
  - 30 casks of fine old Port and L. P. Madeira Wines,
  - 50 boxes Soap—Wax and best Mould Castles
- 2d Nov. 1814 J. C. REIFFENSTEIN & Co.

**I**THE undersigned THOMAS LEE, the younger, of the city of Quebec, Notary Public, do hereby give notice, that I shall, at the next ensuing session of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada make application, in the usual manner, for an Act of the said Provincial Parliament to enable me to establish, cut and lay out the following Roads, viz. firstly, a road from the bottom of Cote d'Abraham commencing at the point at which the two roads at present leading to Dorchester Bridge and to Scott's Bridge, now separate from each other, to the Church of Ancienne Lorette in the County of Quebec—and secondly, a road to commence at the same point and to be continued from thence to Dorchester Bridge aforesaid, and from thence unto, or opposite to, and at a small distance from the parish Church of the Parish of Beauport, in the said County of Quebec—and thirdly, a road to commence from the upper road at present leading through the Suburbs of St. John, in the city of Quebec or the vicinity thereof, opposite or nearly opposite to a house at present called George's Tavern in the said Suburbs, and to be continued from thence in as straight and convenient a direction as may be, unto the present house at the Ferry at the River of Cap Rouge.—The said several roads to be established with the like powers of cutting through such lands and premises as it may appear to be expedient or proper to traverse in order thereto, as are usually given on similar occasions in Great Britain, or as may appear to be expedient or proper upon the present occasion:—And also with such power of establishing any one or more Tolls or Toll gates upon the said roads severally and respectively as may appear to be necessary or proper for the reimbursing the expence of the formation of the said roads, and the keeping the same in repair, or otherwise, for, or touching or concerning the establishment or maintenance thereof, and also the interest and reasonable profits to be allowed on the expenditure of the monies necessary to be expended upon such an occasion.

THOMAS LEE, Junr. N. P.

Quebec, 23 May, 1814.

**T**O BE SOLD or LEASED, for one or more years—the Mansion House of BELMONT, with the whole or such part of the Farm as may be agreed upon. The land is in excellent order, and produces from 18 to 20,000 bundles of hay annually.  
Quebec, May 1, 1813.

**R**ECEIVED per Brig SOPHIA, and for Sale by the Subscribers:

- Port Wine in Pipes and Bottles,
- Teneriffe do,
- Spanish do,
- Sherry do,
- Cogniac Brandy,
- Holland Gin,
- Whisky,
- Irish Linens,
- Irish Butter, 1st quality,
- Strong shoes,—and several packages of DRY GOODS, &c. &c.

ROGERSON, HUNTER & Co.

St. Peter Street, 16th Sept. 1814.

### TO BE LET,

**A** GOOD paved Cellar—Apply at No. 10, Lower Town Market place.  
Quebec, 1st August, 1814.

### FOR SALE,

Fifty Pipes Levant Red Wine,  
Six Puncheons do. Brandy,  
About 5000-12 feet 2 1/2 by 1 1/2 Inch Deals.  
PAITTEURON, DYKE & Co.  
Quebec, 7th Nov. 1814.

**M**. CAMPBELL has for Sale a few Chimneys excellent Coals for Grates.  
Quebec, 15th November, 1814.

### FOR SALE BY B. P. WAGNER,

MUSCOVADO sugar in Hogsheads, high flavored real Cogniac Brandy in Pipes, prime old Port, Madeira, Teneriffe and Claret Wines, in pipes and hogsheads, old Jamaica Spirits.—Also,  
Red and white Pine Timber, Masts and Spars.  
No. 13, St. Peter street, 1st December, 1814.

**J**AMES G. HANNA, No. 15, Fabrique street, has just received of the Alexander, from Liverpool, a neat, elegant and well chosen assortment of House Clocks, Watches, Plate and Pined Ware, Britannia Metal and Japanned Ware, a variety of Jewellery and Cutlery—all of which will be sold cheap for Cash.—Gold and Silver Smith's work done on the shortest notice; Clocks and Watches repaired, and the highest price given for old Gold & Silver.  
Quebec, 31st May, 1814.

**T**HE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends and the public that in future they will carry on their AMERICAN AND BOOKSellers's business under the firm of WHITE and LANGUEDOC.  
JOHN WHITE & Co.,  
Quebec, 20th June, 1814.

### WANTED.

**F**OR the fine covered Ship Canada, now lying in the Cote de Sac, to be as a constant trader to this place, a MASTER to take charge of her. Immediate employment will be given.

ALSO—Two or four SHIP WRIGHTS that will contact to undertake the repairs of the said ship, to be ready on or before the 10th May, 1814. All Materials will be furnished necessary for the said repairs, for further particulars apply to  
JOHN GOUDIE, junr. shop builders' st. Roch,  
or to Mr. JAMES HUNT, Lower Town,  
Quebec, 7th Decr. 1814.

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WEXFORD ASSIZES.

TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1814.  
Before Mr. Justice Osborne

A humorous scene took place between two Doctors—the one a Prosecutor, the other a Traveller. It seems that the Grand Jury issued a Presentment, that one RICHARD KAIN, then in custody, was a Vagrant, having no certain place of abode.

The Presentment was traversed, and the Judge inquired who was to support the Presentment?

Doctor Jacob appeared, and was sworn—He deposed that he was lately travelling through the Country, and, having stopped to bait in a village, he walked into the street, and entered into conversation with an acquaintance, the Traveller joined the party, and mixed in the conversation. The Doctor was struck by his solemn manner and conversation, and not quite pleased with his intrusion, he made inquiry who he was, but could gain no information from the Publican, or the Grocer, or the Exciseman, or any body else—he therefore (being a Justice of Peace) thought himself bound to apprehend the stranger as a vagrant, who declined to give any account of himself, except in a wild manner.

COURT.—Traveller, have you any questions to put to this witness?

Traveller.—Imo Domine Judex, volo rogare, an Medicus est iste testis, vel Clericus?—nam Doctorem se jactitare videtur.

COURT.—Answer the Traveller.

Witness.—My Lord, it is many years since I was at school, and I am not now very flippant at the Latin.

Traveller.—Prah pudor! Mehercule, Domine Judex! iste Testis non habet verbum in bucca: non potest respondere. Interrogare hunc Doctorem, nam Medicus ego sum: sed quid de isto putandum, qui literarum penitus expertem se fatetur?

COURT.—The Traveller asks, whether you are a Physician or a Clergyman.

Witness.—A Clergyman my Lord.

Here the Traveller burst into an eloquent effusion of angry Latin, commenting upon the evidence, vindicating his good fame and condition of life from the accusation preferred by Doctor Jacob, and averring himself to be no vagabond.

The oration naturally collected a prodigious audience, and excited high amusement testified by peals of laughter.

Amidst the general clamour, a very respectable looking man came forward and desired to be examined: he deposed, that he was a shopkeeper in Newtown Barry; happened to be in the Hall on the noise and laughter attracted him into the Court where he instantly recognised the Traveller, whom he knew to be a resident in Newtown-Barry, a harmless eccentric man, fond of relieving the poor, supplying them with medicines, and benevolently rambling through the country in order to do good.

Upon this evidence, his Lordship directed the Jury to find for the Traveller, who appeared to ascribe his success to his Latin.

Upon being discharged, he made a low obeisance to the Judge, saying, "Agonitibi gratias, Domine Judex, docte Judex. Sed tu (mirring contemptuously to his Prosecutor), vale, vale, noli pashuc spernere vere doctos, vel veros Doctores."

Extracts from D. ANDERSON'S Canada.

STATE OF AGRICULTURE.

Such is the present state of agriculture in Canada that almost any change would be for the better. If it can be said that any thing approximating to system in cropping is observed, it is in that of wheat and grass alternately: or, it may be more properly said, that the land is cropped with wheat the one year and lies waste the next, and in many instances this mode is pursued, even for generations, without manure being applied. The wheat is invariably sown in Spring, & the land receives only one ploughing.

Clean summer-fallow is unknown in the country, and except in the neighbourhood of Quebec and Montreal, the farmers are equally ignorant of drill-crops, or indeed of fallow-crops of any description. After stating these facts it is almost unnecessary to add that artificial grasses are also unknown.

The above mode of cropping prevails generally over the Canadas, but more particularly throughout the lower province. Any deviation from it is occasionally by the intervention of a trifling quantity of pease, flax, oats, or barley. Near the farmer's there are also generally to be found some small patches of Indian-corn and tobacco, which, together, perhaps, receive the greater part of the manure which is applied; these crops, notwithstanding, are seldom or never introduced into a rotation of cropping over any farm generally.

The land, however, is so very excellent, in general, that crops of forty bushels, per French acre, (equal to fifty-four per English or sixty-six per Scotch acre,) are frequently to be met with; either where the land is first cleared, or where it may have received any improvement; such as lying several years in grass instead of one; manured and cropped with pease, &c.; for besides these superficial improvements, there are scarcely any other known in the country. But the wretched system of cropping which is practised, soon reduces such spots of land, as may be found either from their pristine qualities, or from recent improvements, in this high state of fertility, to such a degree of poverty that they do not, perhaps, yield more than ten or twelve, or even, in some instances, more than eight or nine bushels, per acre.

Indeed, so much does the pristine state of fertility of the soil and its ultimate reduction, answer the above description, that the price of land is estimated by the same rule by which a horse is valued, namely, by age, the older the worse. But, in Great Britain, land is valued upon a principle the very opposite to this; there it is known to have improved, rather than fallen back, by cultivation, even under the very worst system of management; I mean so far as relates to the native quality of the earth; and not as to its immediate state of fertility.

Such, indeed, is the natural superiority and fertility of the land of these provinces, generally, that when it is either purposely laid down to remain in meadow, or otherwise escapes the plough for a few years, that it generally produces the most luxuriant growth of natural clover. The circumstance, not only proves the natural good quality of the soil, but also indicates the expediency of adopting some system of cropping which would embrace that valuable grass.

Respecting the quantity of land under cultivation, the only means of ascertaining its amount, is by forming a computation from the statement of the quantity which was ascertained to have been under cultivation in 1783; and in forming this estimate we may also form a tolerably correct idea of the quantity of grain annually produced in these provinces.

In 1783, according to the census then taken, by order of government, the population was stated to have been 113,012; the quantity of land under cultivation 1,569,818 acres, and the quantity of seed 383,349 bushels. Allowing two bushels and a half of seed, per acre,\* there must have been at that time 153,350 acres under grain.

Notwithstanding that the amount of the population is computed at 375,000, in estimating the quantity of land under cultivation I shall take it at only 360,000. According to the above statement, the relative proportions of cleared land, of seed sown, and of acres under grain, to 360,000 inhabitants, is 5,000,428 acres of cleared land, 1,221,159 bushels of seed sown, and 488,463 acres under grain.

It may be observed, that there appears a great disproportion between the number of acres under grain and the gross quantity of cleared land. But it may also be remarked, that, in estimating the cultivated land, it is probable that the site of the houses, and gardens, and space of ground about them, roads, banks of rivers, and rivulets, &c. patches of wood land reserved amongst the cleared land, for supplying fuel, &c. may have been included; and these spaces, with the quantity of land under flax, &c. and meadow land, the quantity of which is very considerable, must altogether render the

\* The French acre, or arpent, is to the English acre as three is to four: the French measure is the standard in Lower Canada, and the English measure in the upper province: two bushels and a half may be considered the average quantity of seed.

quantity of cleared land, not used for the production of grain, very considerable.

An estimate of the amount of the grain, which is produced, may be made by computing the quantity consumed for the people's food; and adding to it the amount of exports; the grain used in the keeping of horses; feeding of stock; and the seed which is sown, which altogether will constitute the gross amount. From a computation of all these, as under,\* it appears, that about 13 or 14 bushels per acre is only produced. Considering, therefore, what poor crops these are,—the excellent quality of the land,—and the favourable climate, it is sufficiently evident that an improvement in agriculture might be easily effected.

The wheat which, as has already been observed, is invariably sown in the spring, is seldom more than three or four months in the ground, and, notwithstanding that circumstance, a very good quality is generally produced; this is a proof that a very superior quality indeed, might be produced if it were sown in the fall of the year.

The climate is remarkably in favour of fall-wheat; for the snow, which continues to a late period of the season, shelters it in the early part of the spring, from the scorching rays of the sun through the day, and the nipping frosts in the night, as well as from the dry, cold, and bleak, easterly winds in March, which so often injure the wheat in Great Britain.

The introduction of barley into the list of crops raised in Canada is only very recent; and the adoption of the culture of it is a proof that the Canadian farmers are not so wedded to old customs as either to refuse the introduction of new crops, or, the adoption of new schemes of improvement; but, on the contrary, it proves that they will try experiments and persevere in such discoveries as are thereby found profitable.

Barley is not yet generally grown in Canada; that which is raised is cultivated principally below Quebec.

The growth of pease for exportation, as may be observed by No. 1, in the Appendix, has been but recently attended to; and, it may be observed, that as the prices advanced the quantity produced has increased; this circumstance also affords another proof that the Canadian farmers are not backward in cultivating whatever crops they find profitable.

\* In estimating the quantity of grain used for the food of the inhabitants, I shall suppose the quantity requisite in each family of six persons, men, women, and children to be equal to that which would be sufficient for four full-grown men, and that each man would require 2½ lb. of bread, meal, Indian corn, and pease, per day.

Now, supposing each bushel to yield 45 lbs. of bread, meal, &c. each family would in that case require about 70 bushels of grain annually. The 360,000 inhabitants, consisting of 60,000 families, would, therefore, require . . . . . 4,500,000 bushels. To which add the quantity exported, 360,483. And the amount of the seed . . . 1,221,159

Making altogether 5,051,642 bushels; being equal to about 12½ bushels per acre; besides that used in the keeping of horses and feeding of stock, &c. the quantity of which cannot be exactly estimated by any rule that could be depended upon; but, at the very highest, their amount cannot be supposed to be such as would make any very considerable addition to the produce per acre. To suppose the average to be about 13 or 14 bushels per acre may, perhaps, be pretty near the mark; and, indeed, from the best information which I have been able to collect from the inhabitants of the country, as well as from my own observation made upon the spot, I am inclined to conclude that this is about the average produce per acre.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger, Oct. 24.

PUBLIC LAW, OR NEW MARITIME SYSTEM.

It is now generally understood, that one of the first objects of the Congress at Vienna will be the settlement of the Public Law of Europe,—and such a settlement, as will preclude all future disputes relative to the rights of Neutrals and Belligerents in time of war. There is scarcely indeed any doubt, but that Talleyrand and the French negotiators intend, under cover of this pretext, to gratify their ancient jealousy against England; and that they do not so much want a new Public Law, as to sow the seeds of dissention, and therein the craves of

mutual reputation, between England and her Allies, France, indeed, cannot hope to effect any thing till the Continental Coalition be thoroughly dissolved. And it is an universal interest with all Frenchmen, from the King to the private citizen, to break through that chain of submission, within which the Allied Powers confine her.

Let us now, however, consider the main points of the demands of the French Court, and in some of which this Court will be seconded by the other powers in Congress.

The first of these is the long contested principle, that the flag shall not cover the cargo, either with respect to men or commodities; but that every ship, of whatever flag, shall be subject to examination, and that each belligerent may take out its own men, and, upon any suspicious of papers, may take any vessel to its own ports.

This principle, which is the very foundation of the naval power of England, and which has become of double consequence since the growing power of America, was first contested by the continental nations in a naval confederacy, at the head of which was the late Empress Catherine of Russia. It was one of the most memorable acts of the life of Lord Nelson, that he destroyed the fleet, by which this contradiction to the English principle was maintained, and therein compelled the confederates to acknowledge the ancient system. But the Empress Catherine, to the last day of her life, is believed to have entertained a most decided and angry hostility to these claims of England, and the Courts of Denmark and Sweden have always adopted and testified the same feeling. To these we may add, the American Commissioners, if they are to be allowed a seat and voice in the European Congress. Under these circumstances and connections, there is certainly ground of apprehension, that the claims of England will be canvassed with much rigour and obstinacy, and that if this be put to the vote, that the decision by a majority of voices will be against us. But we should presume, that the Congress would not rashly entertain a question so pregnant with mischief and jealousy.—The object of the Congress is not to sow dissensions, but, if possible, to conciliate all interests, and to lay the foundation, upon a sure basis, of permanent Continental Peace. But this cannot be expected by irritating and injuring England, and therefore we think that much is not to be dreaded upon this score.

The principle which France maintains in opposition to the English is, that the only proper object of seizure is what is actually contraband of war; and that the good faith, that is, the actual flag and papers of Neutrals, are a sufficient certification of the cargo,—that the right of the Belligerents, therefore, shall merely extend to the demand of the papers of a neutral vessel, and that the production of these papers from a neutral, and the evident circumstances of a neutral ship and crew, shall be deemed a sufficient satisfaction. That, on the other hand, if the Belligerent Captor shall, under all these circumstances, take a neutral vessel into his port, he shall take her at his own risk, and shall pay all expenses and all losses in the event of her non-complacency. This was the principle claimed and asserted by the Northern Confederates, and which, as we understand, is now to be confirmed by Talleyrand in the Congress at Vienna.

With respect to America, from the peculiar circumstances of the two countries, it has become necessary for us to extend the right of search from goods to men, from papers to the persons of the crew. It cannot be a doubt, but that our claim of search for men rests upon much stronger reasons than that of our claim of search for goods; as the detention and enlistment of our men are of much more frequent occurrence, and of infinitely more consequence to us, than any contraband goods usual on board American vessels.—This search for our men cannot be dispensed with, and here, therefore, as in the former principle, we shall be compelled to oppose the wishes of the other Powers in Congress. Our own expectation is, that there will be much hard contesting upon this ground, and we are certainly not without our opinions that England will be compelled to sacrifice something. So much is clear, that it is the undoubted interest of all the Powers to require it, and therefore we must fully expect that the requisition will be made.

In one of our former Papers we considered, briefly the main points of our Navigation Laws, which are likewise regarded by the Continental Powers as rather too selfish and particular, and as consulting the interests of the English marine rather beyond that point to which the general good should confine it. The Dutch deem

themselves to have just cause of complaint upon this point, and Austria is thus almost excluded from the sale of any of her produce or manufactures in England.

A third principle, much contested by the Continental Powers, is the right of blockade of the mouths of rivers, and of any given extent of an enemy's coast. This right, we believe, was first claimed and exercised by us in the late war, and as the population of the nations of the Continent suffered very much by it, we expect that our Plenipotentiaries will be called upon to make an express renunciation of it. We should conceive, however, that this will be done without hesitation, as it was only claimed in consequence of the prior extravagance of the celebrated Berlin Decree.

From a late London paper.

It is said that the Duchess of Cumberland will speedily accompany her husband to this country, where their marriage will be re-solemnised, according to the forms of the Church of England.

Captain Sir Peter Parker, Bart. who unfortunately fell in the diversion made previously to the attack on the City of Washington, was the son of the Rear Admiral Christopher Parker, who, by exploits in the West Indies, was made Post at the age of 19, and grandson to Admiral Sir Peter Parker, who, when a Captain, distinguished himself by lying with his 50 gun ship before a strong fort in the Carolinas, until he and his master were the only men remaining alive upon deck.

It will be learnt with much regret that the gallant Gen. Alava, who, on account of his distinguished merit, was appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Duke of Wellington, has been consigned to the prisons of the Inquisition. He is a Spaniard, and the supposition is, that by some of the occult modes of accusation known to that terrible tribunal, he has been charged with the crime of being a member of the proscribed society of Freemasons.

The oldest Jesuit in the world is at present living at Perugia, in the States of the Church. This is Father Albert de Montano. He is 126 years of age, and took the vows of his Order on the 24 February, 1724.

The gallant Hibernian, General Ross, whose enterprising spirit has gained him such immortal honour at Washington is son of the late Mrs. Ross, of the Circus, Bath, and nephew of the late Lord Charlemont. This brave officer's name first became distinguished on the plains of Maida; since which period, wreaths of laurel have entwined his brows in all the great battles in the Peninsula, and the south of France.

The following articles from Pampeluna and St. Jean de Luz, report that the Minas have arrayed themselves in hostility to the Government of Ferdinand, with what success it is not easy, from the terms in which the subject is alluded to, to develop; but these seem every reason to conclude, that, in taking this step, they are acting in unison with a considerable portion of the population of Spain:—

PAMPALUNA, SEPT 28.—We have been under the most lively inquietude since yesterday. General Mina, at the head of four battalions of troops, attempted, by a *coup de main*, to carry this city; but many of his officers having shewn repugnance to execute an enterprise of which they were not informed till actually upon the march, he was obliged to renounce it and fly, followed by those who remained faithful to him. In the pursuit some persons of his staff were killed or wounded. His retreat was directed upon Pucarte de la Reyna, where a part of his force was stationed.

Much discontent prevails among his soldiers, many of whom have quitted his colours. The gates of this city are shut. None but couriers, escorted by considerable detachments, are permitted to depart, so that we are kept, from the vicinity of the enemy in a state of siege. The Viceroy has demanded re-

inforcements, which are expected to arrive every hour.

It is said that Mina was desirous of surprising the citadel. It is certain that he is at the head of a considerable force; but his ulterior designs are not known. The prisons are filled with persons accused of holding correspondence with him. We have run the greatest danger, but, God be praised, our fear is now past.

Evil disposed persons have spread a report that the conspiracy of Mina is only a ramification of a plan of insurrection which embraced Arragon, Catalonia and which extended even to Cadiz. There is a propensity to believe whatever is greatly exaggerated. Without doubt the provinces contain numerous malcontents; but the mass of the nation remains faithful to its Sovereign, to whom it has given unequivocal proofs of its fidelity.

Count Ezpeleta our Viceroy, and General Elio, were born in the province of Navarre. General Arisaga is also our townsman. It is true that the first is aged; but the two others are in a condition of being useful to their country. They are devoted to his Majesty; and possess great consideration here; they balance the influence of Mina.

ST. JEAN DE LUZ, OCT. 6.—Mina is said to be at the head of a corps of between five and six thousand men. It is added that he is in possession of the fortress of Jaca, which he had previously provisioned for one year. Goris, one of his chiefs of battalion, is said to have been arrested by his own troops, and conducted to Pampeluna, where he had been shot. Many of his officers, who had been detained at Pampeluna on suspicion of their attachment to him, have escaped from hence, and joined their commander. Changes in the Spanish Ministry are talked of.

It was a curious circumstance, that when the conquerors entered Mr. Madison's palace, they found the table laid for a grand supper. The Chamogone was in coolers,—a fine desert set on the side-boards, &c. to the British Officers ordered in the supper, and General Ross drank his Majesty's health at the head of the table with the President's wine.

The Americans had not the least apprehension of the attack. But Colonel Thornton observing an interval between their artillery and advanced guard, communicated the advantageous opportunity to general Ross, who instantly ordered the attack. The Americans gave three cheers, and received them with the appearance of coolness, discharging their pieces with a well directed fire; but a sudden panic struck them, from the manner in which the British rushed forward. They conceived, no doubt, that the whole army was advancing; and they turned and fled with the utmost precipitation. But few of them were killed; a number of fusils were found which had been thrown away.

There was obviously great ignorance in the position they took—but it is to be feared, that before this time a great number of Bonaparte's officers have reached America, as volunteers, who will no doubt be immediately employed—and we dare say they will not be recalled by the French Government.

Commodore Barney's flotilla, though much superior to our flotilla, did not wait an attack, but as soon as our boats appeared, was set on fire, and the whole (one excepted, which we took) was burnt. The enemy's force by land was superior to the one that beat it, in the proportion of five to one—and they were fresh, and unfatigued with long marches, plentifully supplied with provisions, and in the heart of their reinforcements.

Commodore Barney is the very person whom the beautiful Marie Antoinette, the Queen of Louis XVI. honoured with a salute, at the beginning of the last American War, to shew that our good friends the Bourbons countenanced them in their struggle for independence.

A private letter from America states, that in the late action with the enemy on the heights above Bladensburg, Colonel Thornton, of the 8th Foot, was severely wounded in the hip by a musket-ball, which splintered the upper part of the thigh bone. When left at Bladensburg he appeared easy,

nd free from pain; the best means of conveying him to the shipping had been prepared, but the slightest motion causing excruciating pain, he was left behind at his own request. Colonel Wood and Major Brown were also unfit to be removed, and were left at the same place, with two subalterns of the 4th Foot."

Mr. Madison's house having been burned at Washington, it would be wise in him to take lodgings with his friend Bonaparte, at Elba.

President Madison and his friends have fled into Virginia, where, if they continue puffing, they will be certainly smoked.

#### UNITED STATES.

BOSTON, December 31.

Letters from Hartford mention the rumor there, that the Convention will close their interesting session the latter part of the next week; and send to each of the Executives of the New-England States a copy of their proceedings, to be laid before the Legislatures of those States. Mr. Dunham, of Vermont, is understood to have been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Board.

On the subject of Hartford Convention, Mr. Colman, Editor of the "New-York Evening Post," has the following remarks:—

"What precisely the Convention will do, it would be presumption in any one to predict; for their proceedings are, very properly, kept an impenetrable secret; nor will they be known, till they are promulgated to the several legislatures of the New-England States—But it may be allowed us to conjecture with some confidence, what they will not do. They have been selected from the respectable men in New England; distinguished for their prudence, for their wisdom, for their firmness; some of them for their age, their experience, and their public services in times of great public and private peril; for they were among the number of those who were the co-patriots and confidential advisers of Washington. For their President, they have elected a man whose life is, not only, negatively, without a blemish, but who has not omitted any opportunity of putting himself in a situation to do his duty with effect, and has never shunned the responsibility of any situation to which the good of his country called him. "It is because they know him, by personal experience, to have wise and enlarged ideas of the public good, and invincible constancy in adhering to it; because they are convinced by the whole tenor of his actions, he is incapable of doing any thing inconsistent with true honor, morality or religion, that they have elected him to preside over them. This will give such a person, in such a body, an authority, and respect, and influence, which are almost equal to the power of  *veto* , could it be supposed possible that such a body could project any measure rendering such an expedient necessary. We may be justified in saying this respectable body, with such a President at their head, will not do any thing rash, or precipitate, or violent; they will not take any step but what every man of sound principles, every friend to social order throughout the Union, will approve of. Well aware of the sanguine expectation of feverish impatience on the one hand; on the other sufficiently sensible that apprehension and alarm are wide awake, they are perfectly acquainted with this critical and difficult situation. They know that they shall equally disappoint the high and somewhat unreasonable hopes of some, and the fears and jealousies of others; but keeping a steady eye on the path of their duty, they will boldly march up to it with an unshaken firmness. "In such straits the wisest may well be perplexed, and the boldest staggered." The circumstances that called them together are in a great measure new.—They have hardly any landmark, from the wisdom of their ancestors to guide them. At best they can only follow the spirit of their proceedings in other cases."

Saturday, 10 A. M. December 31, 1814.

We have this moment received a National Intelligence Extra, of Monday noon last, which announces the following Intelligence:—

Extract of a letter from Gen. McIntosh to Gen. Early—dated

"Major Dale arrived at Col. Hawkins' last evening—brings the intelligence, that 50 or 60 British vessels have arrived in the Balize, (mouth of the Mississippi, 105 miles from New-Orleans. Gen. Jackson had marched for New-Orleans.) The infantry from all quarters were marching in the same direction.

"Major Blue, with about 1600 mounted men, Choctaws, Checksaus and Creeks, were on the 1st inst. marching for Apalachicola, in pursuit of the Red Sticks (Creeks) and their allies. Lt. Carey of the U. S. Army, and his associates, three men a woman and a child, accompanying. They left Fort Jackson by water. The woman and child have since been massacred in the streets of Pensacola, having only time to state that she was of this party, and that the men were killed."

The only article, (beside the above) by this Day's Mail, is the following:

Extract of a Savannah letter, dated Dec. 17.

"The British barges are capturing every thing; and we hear to day, that Com. Campbell, with a fleet of 40 or 50 coasters, and 8 gun boats, had been defeated and driven back to St. Mary's, with the loss of two gun boats, which, it is reported, are taken."

At Plattsburg and vicinity there still existed at the last dates, serious expectation, that the British intended a winter expedition to Lake Champlain; and reinforcements were expected in Plattsburg.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.

"Intelligence is received this morning, that the British expedition, consisting of between 50 and 60 sail, has arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi. This information seems to be fully credited; and what adds to its unpleasantness is that, it is said General Jackson, after succeeding against Pensacola, not being aware of this expedition, had previously dismissed, and permitted to go to their homes, 3000 of the Tennessee militia.

From the Boston Centinel.

Extracts from the Author of "THE ROAD TO RUIN."

"For the last sum the government borrowed, which was 2,501,396 dollars, they paid in stock 3,10,375 dollars; and afterwards to the other holders of the 10 million loan a bonus or premium of 1,113,574 dollars, in consequence of an agreement that they should be put on a par with those who should take any part of that loan on better terms.—So that to get 2,501,396 dollars in specie, government gave their promises for 4,266,450 dollars, or 170 dollars stock for every 100 dollars borrowed!!

"Again—It is true, that so pressed has been the Treasury, that they were compelled to expend the little fund appropriated to buy pens, ink and paper for the Members of Congress, and the personal draft of one Minister on another for necessary expenses, have been disgraced and dishonored.

"Further—the public insolvency of the nation became so distressing that our Secretary of the Treasury has been obliged to announce it to the world, thereby giving the enemy more advantage than he could obtain by fifty battles. He now knows that you cannot raise or supply armies, and that you must either lay open your country to his attacks, or else make Peace on his own terms.

"Now, if I had predicted last year that such a state of things would exist, I might justly have been esteemed a madman. In truth, melancholy as was the picture I then drew, I had no idea of the dreadful scenes which we now behold. I had no belief that 5000 British troops on our seaboard could lay our capital in ashes—destroy our Navy Yard—drive away our National Government—put the nation to the expense of thirty millions, New-York to the expense of two millions, Virginia one million and an half, Massachusetts near a million. I had no idea that 5000 troops only, in a flying squadron,

would keep 100,000 militia under arms—yet it is true.

Massachusetts had at one time 10,000 troops in the field—New-Hampshire 3000, Connecticut 1500, New-York 34,000 Pennsylvania 10,000, Maryland 15,000, Virginia 25,000, Georgia 5000;—amounting in the whole to 100,000 troops, exclusive of national forces, and those intended for the Western frontier.—All these were ordered out to ward off the attack of 5000 British troops.

The National Expenses for the year were sixty-one millions, besides what the enemy destroyed equal to five millions more. The expenses of the individual States were not less than ten millions more making the whole at least seventy-five millions."

YORK, (U. C.) Nov. 13.

The 11th instant being the anniversary of the Battle at Christler's Farm, on which occasion the 89th Regiment reaped a full crop of honor and Military glory, that Corps was reviewed at this station by Colonel Tucker, Commandant of the Garrison, who was afterwards entertained, by the Officers of the Regiment, with as elegant a Dinner as could be provided at Jordan's Hotel in this City, at which were present Lt. Colonel Maule, Asst. Qr. Mr. General—Fort Major Kemble, and a numerous list of Officers belonging to Corps on the Frontier.

Many loyal toasts were given and drank with enthusiasm; and the Health of "Lt. General Drummond" was received and drank with unbounded and reiterated applause.—Capt. Baden, 89th, Presided.—This entertainment gave universal satisfaction, as it commemorated an event glorious to the British Arms, in North America. The more frequently such occasions present themselves to public notice, the greater will be the public exultation and triumph, as these feelings are not confined to the bosom of our Warriors, but equally diffuse themselves throughout every class of our civilized and loyal Societies in British America.

To record the triumphs of English Valor, is the most agreeable task of the Historian. The Journalist feels equal pleasure in reviving the past achievements of our Countrymen as in propagating the exploits of the current day.—Fame loses many of her charms if they are not engraven on a tablet "ere perennius" Our Nelsons and Wellingtons must not obliterate the recollection of departed and more ancient Heroes, altho' the magnitude of their exploits claims our highest admiration, Marlborough, Howe, St. Vincent, Cornwallis, Grey and Baird, are names ever to be venerated by remotest posterity.

MONTRÉAL, Jan. 14.

In our last we gave a report of an attack upon Fort Niagara. The particulars which gave rise to this rumour, we believe to be nearly as follow: The Americans intended to seize upon our woodcutters, and slyly to enter the Fort, dressed in their clothes, but a deserter from the enemy gave notice of it to the Commander of the Fort, who soon obliged these surprising gentry take to their heels for safety.

Reports says the magnanimous Genl. Browne, of petrified potash memory, has moved from Sackett's Harbour, down the right bank of the St. Lawrence, we hope he will afford us, a rehearsal of the 2d act of the battle of Chrystler's farm.—(Gaz.

On Wednesday, two soldiers of the garrison had the temerity to attempt crossing to Isle St Helens while the River was open in several places and in fact no where had taken fast. The spectators were petrified at the sight of such rashness. Twenty times they disappeared in the ravines of ice, when all thought they were gone, but they as often reappeared and got safely over.—Next morning the tract they pursued was a sheet of water.

On Thursday Morning, a little before daybreak, a Fire broke out in the house of William Duke, Esq. of the Commissariat, in the St. Lawrence suburb. The house being built of wood the flames spread so rapidly that not an article of furniture, nor of apparel could be saved. The family with much difficulty escaped in their night clothes. Mr. Duke while

ending his exertions, got a good deal scolded. what adds to this picture of distress, is the circumstance of Mrs. Duke having been brought to bed the preceding Friday.

### A MERMAID!

Extract of a letter, dated Ardheal, Argyllshire, August 20, 1814 (14 miles from Fort William):

"Our curiosity has been greatly excited by the appearance of a Mermaid on this coast. I dare say you will give an incredulous smile, but really we have had such distinct accounts of it from different people, that we can have no doubt of the fact, though we are all very anxious to have ocular demonstration. The last time she was seen nearly a fortnight ago; since that the weather has been very stormy. When it settles we may have a chance of seeing, or at least having more accounts of this strange animal which I hope has not left our shores.

"It is some time since she was first seen very early one morning by a lad lying on the shore at Ardheal. He was at a considerable distance, and thought it was some person hiding himself in the seaweed, with an intention of frightening him, but on coming nearer, he saw that though the upper part was like a human being, the lower part was like an immense fish. He was so frightened that he ran off; and, when he mentioned what he had seen, people only laughed at him, and thought no more about it. Near a month afterwards some children were gathering some blue berries, on the top of a rock immediately above the sea, about a mile further down than Ardheal; they thought they saw a woman drowning and trying to get on the rock; some of them ran home to tell, and the rest staid to see what would become of the woman, as they thought; but, on looking more attentively, they discovered that it was not a human being; they gave a very distinct account of what they saw. The upper part was exactly like a woman, the skin appeared very white, and a good deal of colour in the cheeks, and very long darkish looking hair; the arms were well proportioned above, but tapered very much towards the hands, which were no larger than a child's of eight or ten years old, the tail was like an immense large euddy fish or scith, in colour and shape. By the time the people of the farm came, it was about a gunshot from the shore, sitting quite upright on the water. One of the men proposed to shoot her, but the rest opposed this, so he did not do it; but whistled, on which she turned round, but did not go away; she remained in sight above two hours, at times making a hissing noise like a goose. When she disappeared, she laid herself very gently down on the water, and swam away, the head only appearing above the water. She was seen a little distance from shore twice after this, always early in the morning, and when the sea was calm."

Mr. Southey, in a note to the first vol. of the History of Brazil, expresses his belief in the existence of the Mermaid.

### GERMANY.

#### Entry of the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia into Vienna.

VIENNA, SEPT. 26.—The Emperor of Russia made the journey from Peterburgh to Vienna with incredible rapidity. The artillery placed on the road from Brunn to Vienna gave the signal of the arrival of his Majesty in the morning of yesterday. At eleven he was announced at Wolsdorf. The Emperor Alexander found there the King of Prussia, who awaited him, and the two Monarchs continued their journey together. As soon as the Emperor of Austria was informed of the approach of these illustrious guests, he departed from his palace, mounted on his horse, accompanied by all the Princes, Archdukes, and General officers, to meet the illustrious Foreigners. In the mean time all the troops

of the garrison, the arquebussiers, and the noble Hungarian guard, were in parade at the entrance of the Port, and shortly after the city guards joined these corps. The three Monarchs met on the left bank of the Danube, at the end of the Tabor bridge and after the most affectionate compliments the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia mounted the state horses brought for their conveyance. The entire cavalcade crossed the bridge. The Monarchs made a short review of the troops which were on parade, and at 12 the procession commenced its solemn entrance into the capital of Austria.

The regiment of hulans of Prince Schwarzenberg opened the march; the cuirassiers of Albert followed, commanded by Prince Albert of Saxe Teschin, in person. Then came the Emperor and King, having on his left the Emperor of Russia, and on his right the King of Prussia; a numerous and brilliant Staff followed; the noble guards and other military bodies closed the march. The procession lasted an hour, and in this period a thousand cannon were discharged from the ramparts. As the weather was fine, and it was Sunday, it may be said that the whole population of Vienna, and of the neighborhood, had collected to witness a spectacle never before seen—three powerful Monarchs of Europe sincerely and intimately united for the repose of the world. The air echoed with the acclamations and cries of joy that accompanied their Majesties to the Imperial Palace, where the guards were paraded. The Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia alighted, and entered their apartments. The persons of their Court, and their respective suites, attended these Monarchs.

The Duchess of Oldenburgh is lodged in the Imperial Palace. The King of Denmark returned, in the morning of yesterday the visits that he had received from the Archdukes.

SEPTEMBER 27.—The Emperor of Russia and Austria, the Kings of Prussia and Denmark, the Empress of Austria, the Grand Duchesses Maria and Catharine, the Imperial Prince, and the Archdukes, honoured with their presence the Theatre at the Carinthia Gate, where the ballet of *Zephyr and Flora* was performed. These august personages were received with the loudest acclamations, and the house rung for a long time with shouts of *Vivat*.

The Archdukes yesterday went in state to visit their Majesties the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia. Their Highnesses were received at the doors of their carriages by the officers of their Majesties, and conducted back in the same manner at their departure.

VIENNA, SEPT. 28.—Yesterday her Majesty the Empress of Russia arrived in this capital. Her Majesty had passed the night at Moelk. Her Majesty the Empress of Austria went a certain distance to meet her. The Emperor of Russia and the Emperor of Austria, with their sons, set out a little later. All these great Personages having met at the Church of Maria Brun, they were escorted to Palace by the Noble Hungarian Guard and the Pages of the Court. When her Majesty the Empress of Russia descended from her carriage, she was received by the Courts of Austria and Russia, and conducted to her apartments with the ceremonial common upon such occasions.

NUREMBERG, OCT. 4.—Several General and other Officers, who signed an address to the Congress demanding the restoration of the King of Saxony, have been arrested and sent to the fortress of Targau. It is not known positively by whom the order was given.

RASTATT, OCT. 6.—The attachment of the Saxon Generals Lecocq and Zeschwig has met with a bad recompense. It is reported that arrest was ordered by the Prussian General Kleist. It has made a very unfortunate impression in Saxony. In every part of the kingdom through which these officers passed on their way to Targau, where they are

imprisoned, they were received by the people with enthusiasm. General Thimon, who translated the Address to General Kleist, did not sign it.

Among the recent arrivals here, are the Prince Royal of Bavaria, Prince Eugene Beauharnois, the Prince of Schaumburg Lippe, Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, Prince Rudzivil, the Neapolitan General Filangieri, &c. &c.

Prince Schwarzenberg, President of the Council of war, who was on his estates in Bohemia, has returned to Vienna. He had the honor of a visit from the Emperor Alexander, when that Monarch passed through Bohemia.

The Prince Royal of Wurtemberg is not yet arrived. It is said that before coming here, he has gone to visit his sister, the ex-départ Queen of Westphalia.

### LONDON PARAGRAPHS.

M. GARNIERIN.—This celebrated veteran aeronaut is arrived in town, and, we understand, shortly intends to astonish the inhabitants of this metropolis by a novel mode of ascension: he is to ascend at night, in a balloon most brilliantly illuminated, Madame Garnierin is to ascend in the day-time, and to descend in a parachute.

### British Conquests in India.

The British Governor-General of India, has contemplated some new and important conquests in India, for which purpose he is to be furnished with 20,000 additional troops from England. It so happens, that the mother country can now spare these Troops, without any inconvenience whatever.

A destructive fire broke out on Sunday, on the premises of Mr. Cobbett, of *The Political Register*, in Hampshire. All his barns stables, &c. were burnt to ashes. The live stock, including oxen, horses, &c. were all saved. The property was insured. The fire was caused by a spark accidentally catching the thatch.

Tit for Tat.—If our English women go to France, to set their caps; the Parisians, the French ladies in return come and poke their bonnets at us.

The gallant Sir P. Parker received his wound in the muscle which vulgarly is called the *Pope's eye*, in the inside of the right thigh, and which is said to be always mortal. He felt the stroke, but with the most heroic spirit he placed his hand on the wound, and cheered his men calling on them to follow him. He ran forward a few steps, but in two minutes fell and expired.

SINGULAR ROBBERY.—An old man, named Nield, a jobbing tailor, at B-crow, had, by industrious habits for a long series of years, accumulated 370 guineas in gold; but, fearful of being robbed, he always carried it about his person, sewed up between the lining and back of his coat. Last week, conceiving his load did not sit quite so easy as usual, he determined to ease himself of it; he accordingly stripped off his coat, and opened a seam, when, to his astonishment, out fell a laden weight! he gold had flown! but how, or when, is too poor Nield a mystery.—(Chester paper.)

Mr. Verity, surgeon of Bridgend, has lately attended a case of *feugilitus Ossium*; the patient was a female, aged 61, and such was the brittle state of her bones, that she fractured the thigh bone, and the bones of the upper arms, in several places in the short space of six weeks, though confined to her bed, merely by the ordinary action of the muscles. This disease was preceded by slight pains in the limb similar to chronic rheumatism.

Mrs. Southcott advertises for a ready furnished house to be in, and begs it may be sufficiently large; does the old lady expect to have a whole family at once?

Miss Southcott's bequest of her body to Dr. R. has sadly disappointed the resurrection men, who had hoped to make a good profit of the prophets.

BOSTON, Dec 28

It is expected that the vessels owned beyond the Penobscot will soon have allowed them the privilege of trading to the British colonies, to the same extent as British vessels. This will be granting to the people of that country much greater facilities for trade than they have enjoyed since the year 1807.

The 47th British regiment, which left Montreal in November for Halifax, about 800 strong, is expected shortly at Castine. This will make the force there more than 2000 men. They have been amused there with rumours, that the Independence, the Constitution, and 27 privateers, with 13,000 men on board, were in complete readiness, in Boston harbour, to make a descent upon that place.

Col Blommar, the commandant at Castine, lately called on a Scotch gentleman and charged him with being brig. gen. Dearborn, in disguise, threatening to inflict on him the punishment of a spy. — Luckily the gentleman found means to prove himself a British subject, and was, accordingly, acquitted.

**Public Faith.**—Mr. Dallas has caused an honest statement to be made public, for the information of those whose quarterly interest of their U. S. stock becomes due on Monday next that "the Treasury possesses no funds in specie in Boston on any part of New-England, which can be drawn to that place;—that all efforts which have been made to obtain funds in that shape have been unsuccessful, and that no means for paying the dividends of the debt exist, except in Treasury Notes"—Cent.

It is said, Mr. Crowinshield has declined accepting the office of Secretary of the Navy.

ALBANY, January 3.

**Treasury Notes.**—We regret, that a serious stab has been given to the credit of these notes, within a few days past, the Quarter-Master General, Mr. Jenkins, having endorsed some of them, with an express proviso, saving his own responsibility. The government is, indeed, to be pitied, if they cannot find Staff Agents, who do not fear to become responsible for the validity of their paper; and that too at a time when every real patriot, and more especially those who fasten on the bounty of their country ought to be willing to make some sacrifices, and run some small risks for the preservation of the credit, which is essential to our national existence.

QUEBEC, JANUARY 17, 1815.

This past week has not been very fertile in news. The only intelligence of any interest is an account of the arrival of the expedition at the mouth of the Mississippi, intended for New Orleans; an expedition, which if it succeeds, and of its success we cannot doubt, must have very important results, from the extent of country and population it will give Great Britain the command of; and the consequent extensive trade to which it will furnish a new opening; besides greatly diminishing the resources and numerical strength of the power we are contending with. A power on both of whose flanks we shall then be strongly posed. Not only will he be outflanked, but both his van and rear will be more open to attacks from our different forces.

Congress continues to labour at its paper bank, with daily variations; both the bank and millia bills appear to be Sisyphean tasks, up-hill work, to no purpose. If Madison's pillow be strewn with any thing like roses, they must be very thorny ones. We do not envy him his grandeur or his power. He would have war, and it has come home to his door; nay it has passed within his threshold; invaded his fire side, and driven him to seek shelter beneath a strange roof.

There are those in the world who think he has been hardly dealt with; but can there be a punishment too great for the man who stayed his country's prosperity, when in full career; and hurried it from the summit, to the very lowest pitch of Fortune's wheel?

It is said that the Americans lately plotted against the garrison of Niagara, hoping to seize upon a party of our wood-cutters, and, disguised in their dresses, to surprise the fort; but the plot being discovered, they were glad to take to their heels. Cimon, the Athenian General, once put in practice this ruse de guerre with far better success. He clothed his soldiers in the Persian dress; and, by that means surprised and cut off the Persian army, at the river Eurymedon. We know not whether the Americans adopted the idea from this part of the Grecian history or not. It possibly may be the case. If so, they may easily console themselves for their failure in the reflection that they had not, like Cimon, Persians to deal with, but Britons.

**MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.**—This morning as a sleigh, with a 24-pounder, was on its way from the Lower to the Upper Town, when near the Lower Town market, a private of the Royal Artillery, of the name of Leonard, was unfortunately thrown from it; when it passed over his body and crushed him to death.

QUEBEC, 16th January, 1815.

MR. CARY,

Sir,—The continued efforts of factions spight gave birth to the following lines, which I request you will insert in your news paper, and oblige a

SUBSCRIBER.

Wherefore teems the shameless press,  
With laboured births of emptiness,  
Reasonings which no fact produce,  
Eloquence that murders me,  
Ill timed humour that beguiles  
Weeping Ideals of their smiles,  
Wit that knows but to defame,  
And satire that profanes the name;  
If the storm of words must rise,  
Let it blast our enemies.

MARRIED.

At Three Rivers, on the 1st January, Lieut. THOMAS TALLEMACHE, of his Majesty's 82d Regt. to MARRIOT, second daughter of Captain CARTWRIGHT, Canadian Regt.

DIED.

On Saturday last, Mrs. Martha Patterson, Widow of the late Captain JAMES PATTERSON, of this City; much regretted by her friends and acquaintances.

The following lines by Thomson, occurred very forcibly to the writer hereof, when leaving the "House of Mourning" just as the deceased was in the last Agony, he heard the sound of fiddling and dancing in the Neighbourhood;

" Ah! little think the gay, whom pleasure,  
And whose affluence surround;  
They who their thoughtless hours  
In giddy Mirth do waste;  
Ah! little think they, while they dance along,  
How many feet, this very moment, death,  
And all the sad variety of pain."

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold, on WEDNESDAY next, the 18th Inst. at JONES, WHITE & MELVIN'S Auction Room: A GENERAL assortment of DRY GOODS, comprising Cloths, Cambrics, shirting Cotton, shawls, fine Irish Linens, white Cambrics, elegant Laces, silk handkerchiefs, Ribbons, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO.

15 Barrels Pommes d'or and famenses apples.  
Sole to begin at ONE o'clock.  
Quebec, 16th January, 1815.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

TWENTY puncheons high proof Jamaica Rum, for cash.  
JOHN MUNRO,  
No. 9, St. Peter street,  
Quebec, Jan. 16, 1815.

FOR SALE.

By the Subscribers, at their Stores on the Queen's wharf: FINE and coarse 4-4 Irish Linen, Stationary in convenient Packages, Staple cordage from 1 1/2 inch to 4 1/2 inches, Glass ware in hogsheds assorted, Prime mess pork, Dry cod fish, Port and Teneriffe wine, in pipes, hogsheds and quarter casks—Also, A few hundred quintals Biscuit,  
WOOLSEY, STEWART, Co.  
Quebec, 2d January, 1815.

LOST

A BLACK silk VAIL, on Saturday last, in going round from Dr. Fisher's house by the Catholic Cathedral, as far as Dr. Cockburn's; and returning by the Parade. Any person restoring it to the Editor, will be handsomely rewarded.  
Quebec, 17th Janv. 1815.

FRESH COD-FISH for sale at the Red House, on the Lorette Road.

J HITCHCOCK.

Quebec, 17th Jan. 1815.

THE subscribers beg leave to inform the Mercantile body that they intend commencing business on 1st May next, as COMMISSION MERCHANTS & AUCTIONEERS, under the firm of CHINIC, VEZINA & Co and solicit their support which they hope their exertions will ever merit.

JOS. M. CHINIC, Jr.

ALEX. A. VEZINA,

Quebec, 17th Jan. 1815.

THE subscriber being obliged to absent himself for a couple of months, he respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that, he does by this authorise his Brother Frederick Oliva to settle any of his accounts, and to carry on his business of Auctioneer and Broker, as usual.

THOS. C. OLIVA.

THE subscriber has for Sale, at THOMAS C. Oliva's Store, for cash only, at a very moderate price, the following Articles.

Superfine, middling and Coarse Cloth, ditto ditto Kerseymer, Flannels of all descriptions, Flushing, Blankets, Hosiery, Gingham, Calicoes, a cask of Hardware, well assorted, Pipe Clay in casks of 4 Gro, each, common wine Glasses, Earthenware, and a variety of other articles.

FREDERICK OLIVA.

Quebec, 18th January, 1815.

Le Sous-signé étant obligé de s'absenter pour deux mois, il informe respectueusement ses amis et le public en général, que, par ces présentes, il autorise son frere, FREDERICK OLIVA, de regler ses comptes et de conduire son commerce d'Auctioneur et courtier, à l'ordinaire.

THOS. C. OLIVA.

Le Sous-signé a à vendre, au magazin de Thomas Oliva, pour argent comptant, à des prix très modiques, les articles suivants, savoir, Draps superfins, moyens et communs, Kerseymeres, do, do, Flushings, couvertes, bas et gingham, Tailanderie, un quarts de chaudiellerie, bien assortis, Terre-glaise à pipes en quarts de 4 groces chaque, Verres à vin communes, fayence, et une variété d'autres articles.

FREDERICK OLIVA.

Quebec, 16 Janvier 1815.

MISS H. MARTIN, respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Quebec, that she intends opening a Preparatory School, in the Lower Town (on the 9th of January next) for instructing young Ladies and Gentlemen in Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, History and Geography, Plain and Fancy Works taught.

Young Gentlemen instructed from the age of 3 to 7—Terms moderate.  
15 South au Marlot street, January 2d, 1815.

FOR SALE,

AT THE NEW PRINTING OFFICE,  
MONTHLY RETURNS  
For Regiments abroad.

**FOR SALE,**  
 2000 Pairs, strong yarn and worsted H-se,  
 1000 do. do. do. Gloves,  
 Lambs wool hose, Kent and London wrought Guernsey Fracks,  
 Scarlet and Fresh coloured Caps,  
 1 Cask Shoe Brushes,  
 6 Bales coloured Threads,  
 3 Pipes real Hollands Gin,  
 Port Wine and Porter in Bottles.  
**THOMAS CHRISTIE.**  
 Quebec, 30th Nov. 1814.

**THE** undersigned, testamentary Executor of the late **WILLIAM BOAG** Ship-builder of Quebec deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment, and to all such as have claims thereon to send in the same to him for adjustment

**CHRISTOPHER WILLSON,**  
 Portneuf, 3d. December, 1814.

**L**E Soussigné, Exécuteur testamentaire à feu **GUILLAUME BOAG**, Maître Charpentier, de Québec, décédé, donne avis à toutes personnes endettées, à la succession de lui faire paiement immédiat, et à tous ceux qui ont des demandes contre icelle de lui envoyer leurs comptes afin d'être réglés.

**CHRISTOPHER WILLSON,**  
 Portneuf, 3me Decembre 1814.

**THOMSON, SCOTT & Co.** have received by the latest arrivals, a handsome assortment of **DRY GOODS**, which are now open and for Sale at their Store on the wharf, No. 6, St. Peter street, consisting of  
 4-4 a 8-4 rich printed Shawls,  
 6-4 a 8-4 imitat on Cotton and silk and cotton do.  
 4-4 a 6-4 fancy Muslins,  
 4-4 a 6-4 lamoured and plain leno and book Muslins,  
 6-4 Cambrics,  
 4-4 a 9-8 light & dark striped & checked Cotton,  
 11-8 and 6-4 Checkes, 3-4 a 7-8 linen bed Tick,  
 4-4 cotton Shirtings, 3-4 a 6-4 Gingham,  
 India Cottons, Draperys, &c. &c. — The whole of which will be sold at the lowest prices for Cash only.  
 Quebec, 29th Nov. 1814.

**ON SALE,** 50 Puns, 4rth Malt Whiskey, of superior strength and Body,  
 And a few pipes L. P. Temisise Wine.  
 Apply to **DAN JOS. DALY,**  
 Quebec, Decr. 21. 1814. *Queen's Wharf*

**A VENDRE**  
 A de Prix raisonnables,  
 Peux de Veaux et autres,  
 Botes de Soufflets—et  
 4000 seige de Tourelue,  
**ED H. LINDSAY,**  
 o. 10, au marché à la basse Ville.  
 Quebec, 19e Dec. 1814.

**UNCLAIMED GOODS.**  
**ONE** Tierce and 3c Case Goods, landed from the ship Planet, Captain Mitchel, from Liverpool, marked S (in a ditto) Nos. 2 and 3, and consigned to **EDWARD SMITH**—not claimed and taken away on or before the 1st March will be sold to pay expences.  
**MILBERT HENDERSON.**  
 Quebec, Decr. 27. 1814.

**JUST** arrived the Brig Jane, and for sale by the Subscribers.  
 69 Pipes & 28 Hhds. L. P. Mad-ira Wine,  
 15 do. do. 47 do. b. w. Port Wine,  
**ALSO,**

Spanish wine of Superior quality, best Muscovado Sugar, Coffee, molasses, Jamaica Spirits, Cognac Brandy, Navy Brandy, ready made oth oas, French Burr Stones, a few bundles of Blistered Steel and 11 cases of Particular Madeira Wine, 6 doz each.  
**BREHAUT & SHEPPARD.**  
 Quebec, 8th Nov. 1814.

**FOR** sale by **HALL & GOWEN**, 50 boxes crown window Glass, 7½ by 8½ and 8½ by 9½ a reduced price for cash—Also, an assortment of children's worsted Hose, by the dozen.  
 Quebec, 10th Oct. 1814.

**A LOUER** pour une ou plusieurs années, et possession à livrer immédiatement, un **QUAI** situé on la Basse Ville de Québec, au lieu communément appelé Canoterie, de 130 pieds de front sur 120 de profondeur, tenant d'un côté à **Thomas Wilson**, Ecuier, et d'autre côté à **Mr. Ch. Smith**—S'adresser au propriétaire, en la Haute Ville de Québec, Rue St. Famille.  
**G. VANFELSON.**  
 Quebec, 5e Septembre, 1814.

**FOR SALE,**  
 At No. 30, St. Peter Street, Lower Town:  
 1000 Pair Military Grey Cloth Trowsers,  
 150 Doz genuine high flavored Port Wine just received from Newfoundland,  
 40 Cases choice Martinique Noyaux,  
**J. C. REIFFENSTEIN & Co.**  
 Quebec, 20th September, 1814.

**THE** Undersigned **JOSIAH STILES**, of the city of Quebec, Tavern Keeper, do hereby give notice that I shall, at the next ensuing session of the Provincial Parliament of this Province, petition for an Act of the said Parliament, giving me the exclusive privilege of ferriage across the River saint Lawrence from Quebec and in the following directions, that is to say—first to the point at Pointe Levy—secondly, to that part of Pointe Levy nearly opposite the city and thirdly, to a little above the mouth of the river Chaudiere, in the Parish of Saint Nicolas—Also, from Quebec to the Island of Orleans, and vice versa from those places to Quebec.  
**JOSIAH STILES.**  
 Quebec, 4th October, 1814.

**N. B.** The above named Josiah Stiles in explanation of his intentions respecting the Ferriage above mentioned, hereby begs leave to inform the Public that he proposes to have Boats and Canoes at the different places above described, with careful Ferry-men to cross Travellers and others at all hours & seasons, and particularly to accommodate those persons who may have occasion to go on board any of His Majesty's or Merchant Ships in the harbour. The rates of Ferriage will of course be established by the Act of the Legislature, if granted.

**FOR SALE,**  
**AT** the **ETCHEMINSAW-MILLS**, opposite Sillery Cove—  
 50 M. feet merch'bleach Pine Boards, } 20 a 40 feet in  
 20 M. do. 1½ do. } length  
 40 M. do. 2 do. Plank, }  
 60 M. do. 3 do. do. }  
 10 M. do. Elm Boards and Plank,  
 60 M. do. Oak do. do.  
 Deck Plank and Sheathing Boards, and a constant supply of well seasoned Window Stiles, Bars, Venetian Blinds, Door Frames, narrow Boards for flooring, a quantity of Spars of various sizes, and R. Oak and Pine Plank and Boards.—Also, superfine and fine flour cabin and common biscuit,  
 1st May, 1812

**FOR SALE,**  
 A few chests of green and hyson teas,  
 2,000 merch. dry 2½ in. 12 feet long planks,  
 1,000 second quality ditto ditto,  
 20,000 Kamotiraska boards,  
 10,000 dry white pine boards, last year's cutting,  
 1,000 do. free from knots, ditto,  
 2 and 1½ inch planks, 10 feet long,  
 Cedar timber, squared,  
 5,000 fire bricks,  
 1,000 common do.  
 20 chaldron b. st Newcastle coals,  
 500 lb. cotton candle wick,  
 2 cases of pins, no. 6 and 7,  
 Andessence of spruce, as usual—for cash only.  
**THOS. WILSON.**  
 Quebec, May 20, 1814.

**FIRE-WOOD FOR SALE.**  
**ABOUT** 200 cords Fire-wood lying near St. Patrick's Hole, in a convenient place for loading on board craft.  
**PATKINSON, DYKE & Co.**  
 Quebec, 11th Oct. 1814.

**JAMES G. HANNA**, No. 15, Rue de la Fabrique, vient de recevoir par l'Alexander de Liverpool, un assortiment élégant et bien choisi d'Horloges, Montres, Argenterie, Vaiselle argentée, et de metal britannique, articles vernis, une variété de bijouterie et clincaillerie, qui sera tout vendus à bonne composition pour argent comptant.—Offevrerie en or et argent faite au plus court avis, Horloges et Montres réparées.—Un bon prix donné pour de l'or et de l'argent.  
 Québec, 30e Mai 1814.

**FOR SALE** at the Subscriber's Store No. 10, Lower Town Market—  
**LONDON** particular Madeira Wine in pipes, hds, qr. cask, or any quantity above 3 gallons,  
 Geneva do. do. do. do. do.  
 Cognac Brandy do. do. do. do. do.  
 Spanish Wine do do. do. do.  
**ALSO**—a few puncheons Leeward Island Rum.  
**T. C. OLIVA.**  
 Quebec, 5 July, 1814.

**FOR SALE,**  
**THREE** CARIOLES, the property of a Gentleman which is lately left the country, consisting of a covered, half covered and open **VIS-A-VIS**—for further particulars apply at Monro and Bell's stores where they can be seen at any time.  
 Quebec, 24th Oct. 1814.

**GEORGE ARNOID**  
 Taylor and Habit Maker, from London.  
**RETURNS** his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the encouragement he has hitherto received, and informs them that he has received by the Lillian from London, a general assortment of the best superfine Cloths, Cammeres, V-à-Pattern, Silk Florentines for Waistcoats, &c. &c.—A lot of which he will make up in the most fashionable manner, and with dispatch, at his House, the **LONDON COFFEE HOUSE**, No. 13, Sous le Fort street, in the Lower-Town, Québec.  
 Nov. 28, 1814.

**TO LET** for one or more years, and possession given immediately—**THAT** extensive **WHARF**, situated in the Lower Town of Québec, at the place called **Canoterie**, of 130 feet in front upon 120 in depth, joining on the one side to **Thomas Wilson**, Esquire, and on the other side to **Mr. Charles Smith**;—Apply to the proprietor, in the Upper Town of Québec, St. Famille street.  
**G. VANFELSON.**  
 Quebec, 5th September, 1814.

**NOTARIAL AND LAND OFFICE.**  
**THE** Undersigned informs his friends and the public that he has moved from Palace street in the first floor or that of the General Post Office, in **FRENCH-MASON'S HALL.**  
**W. F. SCOTT,**  
 Notary Public and Land Agent.  
 Quebec, 16th May, 1814.

**Ship Chandlery & Grocery Store,**  
 No. 15, St. Peter street, Lower Town.  
**THE** subscribers beg leave to inform their friends, Masters of vessels, and the public generally that they have recently received by the different arrivals from Europe in addition to their Extensive stock on hand a very large assortment of goods in their Line, which they now offer for sale at reduced prices for Cash or short credit.  
**ALSO,**  
 200 Madeira Pipe Packs  
 30 Cases Florence Oil of a superior quality,  
 50 Hhds. North Shore Seal Oil,  
 5 Pipes real Cognac Brandy,  
 3 Puncheons Irish Whiskey,  
 100 Cwt. English made Ship Bread,  
 150 Casks Nails assorted, consisting of Clasp Nails from 6 lb. a 30 lb. Canada Covering, Boat, Sheathing, and Spike Nails of all sizes.  
**JOHN WHITE & Co.**  
 Quebec, July 12, 1814.

*State of the TUNNAMENTUM, for the past week, at 8 o'clock, s. u. 18. 2 - 6. 9. 10. 14. 15*

Printed and published for **THOMAS CARY**, No. 3, St. Lewis street, at the **NEW PRINTING-OFFICE**, No. 21, Bوندestreet.