

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRAELIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. 1r. 5.

VOLUME X.]

TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1814.

[NUMBER 10.

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—

A few pipes, hogheads and quarter casks of old London particular Madeira Wine, Loaf and Muscovado Sugars, and few bags and barrels of the best Coffee.

BREHAUT & SHEPPARD—
Quebec, 15th February, 1814.

COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
QUEBEC, February 28, 1814.

THE Commissioners appointed by His Excellency Sir George 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 SIXTEEN 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 only attended to.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the Public that the whole of his stock on hand will be sold off immediately at reduced prices, (for the purpose of making room for a general Assortment of goods, in his line, which is expected by the first London and Liverpool Ships, in the Spring) consisting of Ladies, and Gentlemen's black and white silk Hosiery, ditto coloured Kid Slippers and Pampis, a few fashionable dress Caps and Turbans, for Ladies, double mill'd White Casimire, white and Black Cotton and worsted Hosiery, children's white cotton Hosiery, Irish Linens, french Cambrics, Printed Calicoes, from 1s. to 3s. 6d. yard, 4 4 white cotton Cambric, 4 4 Jaconet and Book Muslins, 8 4 and 6 4 Linen and Cotton Diapers, Threads, Tapes and Bobbins, Ribbons, Windsor and common Soap, Candles, Bailey's Blacking Cakes, button Brushes, Tooth Brushes and Powder, Combs, 4 bottles Olla Roses, Lavender, Honey and other Waters, together with a variety of other articles too numerous to insert here.

All those who have accounts against the Subscriber are requested to send them in that they may be paid—also those who are indebted to him are desired to make payment as speedily as possible.

JOSEPH CRAVEN.

St. John street, January 4, 1814.

FOR SALE,
AT THE ETCHEMIN SAW-MILLS, opposite Sillery Cove—

| | | |
|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 50 M. feet | 1 1/2 inch Pine Boards, | } 20 a 40 feet in length. |
| 20 M. | do. 1 1/2 do. | |
| 40 M. | do. 2 do. Plank, | |
| 60 M. | do. 3 do. | |
| 10 M. | do. Elm Boards and Plank, | |
| 60 M. | do. Oak 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

ONE hundred and Seventy Puncheons Grenada Rum, Sixty Bbls. and Ten Tierces Coffee, Five pipes Cogniac Brandy of an excellent quality, Two Hhds James River Leaf Tobacco.

CHS. F. AYLWIN.

Quebec, 18th Jan'y. 1814.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

200 puncheons Leeward Island Rum,
30 do. Jamaica Spirit,
20 hhd. and 50 barrels Muscovado Sugar,
9 hhd. Loaf Sugar,
16 cases Claret, to be deliv'd by 2 dozens,
200 French Burr Stones,
6 cases Soap,
Large table and West India Codfish,
10 dozen best Florence Oil, and a few bushels best boiling Pease.

BREHAUT & SHEPPARD.

Quebec, 30 Nov. 1813.

ON SALE,

LIVERPOOL SALT.
Earthenware, assorted,
Spanish red Wine,
Port Wine,
Real old Cogniac Brandy,
Strong Jamaica Rum,
Claret,
Writing and Blotting Paper,
Calf and Kip Leather,
Leather Portmanteaux,
Soap in boxes,
Linen, coarse and fine, in pieces from 6 1/2 to 50 yards,
Linen Shirts, coarse and fine,
Linen and Cotton, white and coloured Thread,
Table Linen,
Harness, Saddles and Bridles,
Boots, superfine and fine Coats and Waistcoats,
Socking Web Pantaloons,
Patent Boot Tops.

W. MAGEE Jr. & Co.

St. Peter street, December 1, 1813.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

Merchandise and refuse Pine Boards,
1 M. P. 2 1/2 inch 12 feet Pine Plank,
10 M Standard West India Staves,
3 M feet white Oak Timber,
Ready made Ash Oars,
150 Pipe Packs for the Madeira market.
The above articles will be sold low for cash.

THOMAS LEE, Junr.

Quebec, 8th October, 1813.

TO 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.

FOR SALE.

20,000 first quality Kamouraska Boards,
St. Paul Bay Boards,
Do. 2 inch Planks,
Do. 2 1/2 do.
Do. 2 inch Cedar do.

10,000 feet squared Cedar Timber,
4,000 Oak Staves,
300 pairs of Ash Oars,
10,000 best fire Bricks, and
Essence of Spruce as usual, for cash only.

THOS. WILSON

Quebec, 22d June, 1813.

NEWLY imported and for Sale by the Subscriber a quantity of Superior old Port Wine in Bottles

THOMAS CHRISTIE.

Quebec, August 31, 1813.

CLOCK WORK of every description perfectly repaired, by

THOMAS HUNTER,
No. 1 Hope street,

Quebec, 1st February, 1814.


COLTMANS & HALE have for SALE, BEST Newcastle Coals, on the Wharf No. 1, St. Peter street, the sails, rigging and other stores complete, lately belonging to the Brig Nancy, about 150 tons register.

A patent Windlass for a vessel of 300 to 400 tons.
A set composition Rudder Irons,
2 1/2 Tons Lignum vitae,
2 do. Oakum,
1 do. Copper Bolts and Nails,
2 do. Round and square Iron,
4 Hawsers, 5 to 8 inches,
A few Coils Cordage,
Steel,
Capstan spindle, Windlass necks,
A set of Pump Geer, Blocks of various sizes,
sheathing Paper, sheet Copper and sundry other articles adapted to ship building.

ALSO,

A few Pipes Port Wine.
Quebec, 20th December, 1813.

MISSING.

A case marked  No. 1.

Landed from the Salus, at Brehaut's Wharf, on the 6th November last. Any person having knowledge of the same, is requested to give information thereof to the Editor. All reasonable charges will be paid.
Quebec, 20th Decr. 1813.

REPRINTED, AND FOR SALE AT THE BOOK-STORE
No. 5, ST. LEWIS STREET—

A POEM, by R. ... Schoolmaster to the 70th L.A. regiment, entitled "The ... or stranding of the Warrens, of London, on the coast of Labrador, on the 25th October, 1805."—Price 1s.
Quebec, 1th February, 1814.

ON SALE, AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STORES—

150 Puncheons strong and fine flavored Jamaica Rum,
25 Do. do. high proof Leewards do
15 Pipes Sicilian Wine—otherwise called Bronti Madeira,
5 Boxes Cambric Muslins, and a few packages Household Furniture,
5 Boxes S. fine Cotton Shirting,
20 Cases fancy printed Calicoes,
3 Bales mix'd Kersymerees,
3 Bales white Flannels,
A Choice Assortment of Ribbons, Sewing Silks, and Twist, Men's fine Beaver and silk Hats
16 Hhds. fine York and James River Tobacco,
60 Baskets fine old Cheshire & Gloucesters of Cheese,
54 Crates of assorted Earthen Ware,
A few Casks 16 Board, & 28 Covering Nails,
Black Lead Ground,
500 bushels white Liverpool Salt,
50 Chaldons Canal Coal,
Bottled Linseed Oil in Hhds. and Jars, Whiting Crown Blue, Cordage from 12 thread to 9 inch.
Bar Iron.—Five casks assorted Glass Ware,
60 Barrels pickled Salmon and 50 Barrels pickled Herrings.

The whole of which will be sold low for Cash, or at short credit.

GEO. SYMES.

Quebec, 30th Nov. 1813.

EXPORTS FROM QUEBEC IN 1813.

108 Vessels cleared, containing 46,514 tons, 2230 Men, 8 of which built this year—2658 tons.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 10798 tons oak timber | 7199 Otter |
| 12520 do. pine | 1560 Fox |
| 49 do. maple, &c. | 27 Seal |
| 1571457 pieces staves and heading | 131 Elk skins |
| 14924 do. staves ends | 200 Mink |
| 2546923 feet boards and planks | 2315 Fisher |
| 76 dozen Handspikes | 4426 Swan |
| 1645 do. axes | 5276 Wolf |
| 529 pieces masts | 96 Lure |
| 177 bowsprits | 732 Walceerines |
| 1034 spars | 88 Badger |
| 71900 hoops | 174 Katts |
| 244 cords lathwood | 55 casks and kegs Cast-iron—5126 Lb. |
| 82129 pieces of dges | |
| 71602 treenails | |
| 277 boat hook handles | |
| 42 buckets | |
| 170 tierces | |
| 4 built | |
| 572 Pantheon | |
| 1378 pipe | |
| 219 hhd. | |
| 65 barrel | |
| 517 barrels flour | |
| 279 cwt. biscuit | |
| 3082 bushels prase | |
| 12607 flaxseed | |
| 93 barrels pork | |
| 40 barrels beef | |
| 45 kegs hogslard | |
| 1570 Lb. | |
| 13 bunches hams | |
| 117 Lg. tripe | |
| 203 casks and kegs butter | |
| 219 boxes soap | |
| 25 boxes candles | |
| 13 casks oil | |
| 39 barrels | |
| 9 kegs tallow | |
| 5 tierces hides | |
| 1 barrel tar | |
| 902 tierces | |
| 302 barrels | |
| 74 half do. | |
| 149 barrels | |
| 28 half do. | |
| 304 boxes | |
| 778 casks cod fish | |
| 61 turkies | |
| 20 pipes | |
| 246 hhd. | |
| 48 barrels | |
| 20 dozens | |
| 52 cases | |
| 1 hhd. | |
| 5 barrels | |
| 3 cases | |
| 4 casks | |
| 2 barrels | |
| 1 cask | |
| 7 kegs | |
| 5 hhd. | |
| 51 barrels | |
| 2 bags | |
| 181 metal stoves | |
| 50 ash pans | |
| 885 barrels | |
| 10000 loose | |
| 201 barrels apples | |
| 9 casks fruit trees | |
| 554 Casks pot and pearl ashes | |
| 20,456 cwt. 3 qrs, 21 lbs. net. | |

SUNDRIES IMPORTED AND EXPORTED.

| | |
|-----------------------------|------|
| 510 tierces | Salt |
| 2221 minots | |
| 1 hhd. Wine | |
| 2 punchons | rum |
| 1 tierce | |
| 7 punchons-high wine | |
| 3 barrels sugar | |
| 8 cables | |
| 74 coils cordage | |
| 600 blocks, and dead eyes | |
| 1 cask oil copper and brass | |
| 15 kegs copperas | |
| 18 trusses Whalobons | |
| 19 kegs point | |
| 5 bags turmeric | |
| 91 pieces lignum vita | |
| 61 hales | |
| 10 barrels | |
| 4 trunks | |
| 60 packages | |
| 84 ploughshares | |
| 189 tons coals | |
| 5 casks glass | |
| 6 casks nails | |
| 21 cat. steel | |

IMPORTS—1813.

| | |
|----------------------------|----------------|
| 58 pipes | Mad. Wine |
| 4 casks | 6010 gals. |
| 226 pipes | |
| 6 hhd. | Port |
| 78 casks | Wine |
| 2 tierces | 31,550 |
| 19 chests | gallons |
| 6 hampers | |
| 1 pipe | Lisbon Wine |
| 213 pipes | Teaciffe |
| 122 hhd. | |
| 1 pipe | Fayal |
| 74 Sicilian | |
| 18 hhd. | Italian |
| 57 hhd. | |
| 10 gr. casks | French |
| 6 Baskets | |
| 26 boxes | |
| 10 hhd. | Marsella |
| 5 butts | Malaga |
| 24 gr. casks | |
| 7 hhd. | Spanish |
| 404 cks. brandy | 58508 |
| 65 Geneva | gals. |
| 76x5 puns. rum | |
| 191 hhd. | 809731 |
| 2 kegs | Gals. |
| 3 barrels | |
| 176 casks molasses | |
| 15997 gallons | |
| 142 casks refined sugar | |
| 119,573 lbs. | |
| 2796 casks muscavado sugar | 1,605,223 lbs. |
| 402 casks | Coffee |
| 106 bags | 135,052 |
| Leaf tobacco | 98,794 lbs. |
| Manufactured do. | 2023 lbs. |

FURS and PELTRIES.

| |
|--------------------|
| 71928 Beaver skins |
| 6880 Bear |
| 1894 Martin |
| 189 Marton |
| 5571 Cat |
| 2618 Deer |
| 70320 Muskrat |

Snuff 124 lbs, 3415 chests green tea, &c. Playing cards, ... 7716 packs 238,826 lbs. Salt 74,980 minots 17 chest boxes... 2057 lbs. 285 chests Assou tea, 18,266 lbs.

Amount of Merchandise, paying 5 per cent duty... £46,126 12.
Amount of Merchandise paying 2 1/2 per cent, duty... £136,116 7 5.
N. B. 3 per cent, has been deducted from the above duties (except on the playing cards) which amounts to about £170.

EXPORTS FROM GASPE—1813.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 9 vessels cleared—1021 tons—49 men. | |
| 103 pieces oak | 1151 pieces deals |
| 213 pine | 129 oars |
| 2182 staves | 1000 feet boards |
| 441 lathwood | |
| 79 barrels | whale oil, |
| 7547 gallons | |
| 8583 cwt. cod fish | 3 bbls. herrings |
| 89 barrels salmon | 1 barrel cod |

EXPORTS FROM NEW CARLISLE—1813.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 20 vessels cleared—1675 tons—85 men | |
| 1053 barrels | herrings, |
| 45 half do. | |
| 12904 cwt. cod-fish | |
| 161 barrels salmon | |
| 11 mackerel | |
| 56 oil | |
| 415 tons pine timber | |
| 6293 feet boards | |
| 22 cords Lathwood. | |

The following account of the treatment of the British prisoners confined in the goal at Ipswich, is extracted from the Salem Gazette. We regret that we cannot publish the article at length. We understand that the statement proceeds from the pen of a gentleman upon whose accuracy and opportunities of information the most perfect reliance may be placed.

TREATMENT OF BRITISH PRISONERS OF WAR in the United States.

In the "Essex Register" of the 1st instant, was the following notice:—

"RETALIATION.
"Ten of the petty officers of the Chesapeake frigate having been released from close confinement at Halifax, the ten British officers who have been closely confined in Ipswich goal in retaliation, have been likewise released."

This agreeable intelligence has been republished in most of our papers under the name of "Christian Retaliation," and no doubt was entertained of its truth. It is time that the public should be correctly informed on the subject of the unfortunate prisoners at Ipswich. Seventeen of our fellow beings have been incarcerated in dungeons in our own neighbourhood, three months, and the public attention has not been called to their sufferings. The following we believe to be a correct statement of this affair.

On the seventh day of October, 1813 James Prince, Esq. Marshal of this district, issued his mandate directing

"To the under keeper of the goal of the United States at Ipswich, within the district aforesaid,
GREETING—
requiring him to receive into his custody and safely keep in DUNGEONS in the goal aforesaid, the bodies of Thomas Cooper, John Clark, Adam Kirby, Samuel Thorp, Thomas Howes, John Bendow, James Onion, Richard How, Daniel Dowland and James Humphries, in retaliation for cruelties," said to be "exercised" on certain persons at Halifax, and also as hostages to respond for any acts of violence which may be inflicted on them."

By similar orders dated Oct. 11th, 12th, 13th, and Nov. 2d, he also directs the under keeper to confine in dungeons the bodies of Wm. Nickerson, Elkannah Clements, R. Kirkland Black, Wm. Owen, Benj. Johnson, and James Ross, in retaliation for "cruelties" said to be committed on other American prisoners of war in Halifax.

By another order, dated Oct. 12th the marshal directs the goater to receive and detain in his custody the body of Peter H. Diedale, a maritime prisoner of war, without alleging any other cause, and he has been confined in a dungeon with the rest.

These men have ever since been kept in dungeons as dreary as Mr. Madison could desire.—The goal is a gloomy stone building. The dungeons are seven feet by ten on the ground, floor, of rough stone at top-bottom, and on all sides.—There are loop holes or narrow openings of 2 or three inches wide through the upper part of the stone walls, to admit the little light and air which these unfortunate victims are allowed to enjoy in damp weather, the water runs down the walls and drops from the stone ceiling over the floors. These dungeons were never intended for any other purpose, than to punish the worst of convicts by a few days solitary imprisonment, and it is believed have never been used even for that purpose.—Yet in these places have innocent men been languishing for three months, sixteen of them, four in a dungeon, and the other (Captain Ross) in a dungeon by himself. A few days since 10 of them were removed to the cells in the second story, appropriated to criminals. These cells are larger than the dungeons, but extremely cold and uncomfortable. So far has these unfortunate prisoners been "released," and no further. Seven, viz. Capt. Clements, Lewis, Owen, Black, and Nickerson, and two seamen, it is understood, are still confined in two dungeons, and on some of the late cold nights several were past recovery, notwithstanding they had received a supply of warm clothing from some charitable individuals; and medical aid was necessarily called in to restore the perishing; and it is only by this charitable relief, and the attention of the goater's family, unwarmed by the orders of government, that these poor prisoners are not dead! They must have perished, if left to the care of government! Such is the situation of these prisoners, and this is the "retaliation" that is called "Christian!"

FROM AN AMERICAN PAPER.

The following communication was written while the Embargo was under an injunction of secrecy in Congress.

It appears to be the prevailing sentiment that an Embargo is immediately to be laid. The pretext for this measure is to prevent supplies being sent to the British—the real object to distress the people of N. England. Such an assertion would not be made, were it not bottomed on the most substantial foundations. The success of the South in democracy against the good people of N. England is unbounded. Much as they hate the British, they hate the Yankees—much with them is not merely a harmless discussion, but a term of high reproach—far more. It breaks but in their newspapers, in their public meetings, and from individuals. They, therefore, feel a fondlike pleasure in doing them an injury, though no advantage should result to themselves. They are quite engaged to find, that N. England suffers less from the war than they had supposed she would—that most of her ports are left open while theirs are blockaded—and they are therefore resolved to omit no measure that can make them feel the evils of the war to the greatest possible extent. This sentiment, detestable as it is, has been openly expressed by some of their members of Congress. We have the information directly, and through a democratic channel. Thus we see members, instead of legislating for the general good of the nation, unprincipled enough to avow, that their object is to increase the distresses (already nearly intolerable) of a highly meritorious part of the union. When such feelings are entertained, and such measures adopted by the southern democracy, can one be surprised that it tends to alienate the minds of the eastern people? Or can any one doubt, that if persisted in, it will eventually drive them to consult for themselves? They well know that they are the strength and bulwark of the union. The war of the revolution incontestably established this fact. And they laugh to scorn the noisy menaces and empty vaporing of those fierce champions who threatened to coerce them! As if the miserable beings who cannot subdue the paltry province of Upper Canada, containing a poor population of 60,000 inhabitants, were able to subdue states which contain at least three

millions of brave, hardy freemen.* And as if states which in their infancy foiled every attempt of the British forces to penetrate into their country, could be subjugated by the satellites of that province, through which Col. Talcott with one hundred and fifty men galloped almost unmolested.

However devoutly we deplore a dissolution of the union, we fear that the prejudices artfully fostered, and the measures madly pursued, will drive the eastern people to adopt this course as a measure of self-preservation. We warn the southern democrats, who talk much more than they think, and vapor much more than they fight, seriously to ponder on their courses ere it be too late, before the dye is cast. For the N. England states, groaning already under the intolerable weight of their ridiculous, absurd and wicked measures, will not admit of an Embargo; and the first drop of blood that is shed in endeavoring to enforce it will be "immedicabile vulnus"—a wound that cannot be healed.

* We include New-York which in its character and population may be considered a N. England State—and in case of necessity would act in concert with them.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, FEBRUARY, 1814.

FRIDAY, 25.—A message was received from the Legislative Council, announcing the concurrence of the Council in the Post-houses bill. An engrossed bill for continuing the levy of duties imposed by the Act of the 51 Geo. 3, and continued by the Act of the 52 Geo. 3, was read for the third time and referred to a special committee with instructions to insert therein all the appropriations of the present session. The house went into Committee on the Army-bill and obtained leave to sit again the next day. It was resolved that the house should form itself in a general committee on the report of the general committee respecting appropriations for the defence of the province. The house went into Committee to consider if the sum granted by the Act 51 of Geo. 3, for the relief of insane persons and foundlings sufficient. Ordered that the Report be received to-morrow. The house having concurred in the amendments made by the general committee in the Bakers bill, the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

SATURDAY, 26.—A bill was introduced for exempting salt imported for the use of the Fisheries from the duties imposed by the Act of the 53d Geo. 3, which was received and read for the first time. Ordered that it be read a second time on Monday next. The house having taken into consideration the amendment made by the Council in the Post Houses bill, concurred in the amendments. The Committee appointed to prepare heads of impeachment against Jonathan Sewell and James Monk, Esquires, and also a humble Representation to His Royal Highness, reported in consequence, and the house concurred in the said heads and Representation. Ordered that the Representation be engrossed and signed by the Speaker. A committee was appointed to prepare an Address to His Excellency to inform him of the proceedings of the house against Jonathan Sewell and James Monk, Esquires, and to pray him to transmit to His Majesty's ministers the heads of impeachment and the Representation to His Royal Highness and to represent to His Excellency the necessity of suspending the said Jonathan Sewell and James Monk Esquires, from their offices, until the pleasure of His Majesty be known, and to pray His Excellency to suspend them accordingly. The house in committee on the Army-Bill bill reported progress and obtained leave to sit again on Monday. The Committee appointed to prepare an address to His Excellency to inform him of the proceedings of the house against Jonathan Sewell and James Monk, Esquires, &c. reported an address in consequence, and the house concurred in the said Address. Ordered that it be engrossed and presented to His Excellency by the whole house, and Messengers were appointed to know from His Excellency when he would be pleased to receive the house with their address.

MONDAY, 28.—The Messengers appointed to enquire of His Excellency on what day he would receive the

house with the Address voted on Saturday, reported that it had pleased His Excellency to name Thursday at one o'clock. A bill was introduced to repeal and amend part of the Act of the 53d Geo. 3, ch. 2, granting duties to His Majesty to provide for the wants of the province during the war. Resolved that it be read a second time to-morrow. A message was received from the Council announcing the concurrence of the Council in the House of Correction bill, with amendments, and in the Bill for continuing the Act ratifying the agreement between the Commissioners of Upper and Lower Canada, without amendments. The bill for exempting salt from duties in certain cases was read the second time. A bill was introduced for granting to the Grey Sisters of the City of Montreal, a certain sum of money. Ordered that it be read a second time to-morrow. The house in committee on the Appropriations for the defence of the province, passed several resolutions, the report was postponed to the next day. A bill was introduced for repealing and amending part of the Judicature Act. Ordered that it be read a second time to-morrow. A bill was introduced for amending the Militia Act. Resolved that it be read a second time to-morrow.

TUESDAY, MARCH 1.—The House went into Committee on the ways and means for raising the Subsidies granted to His Majesty during the present Session. The report was postponed to the morrow. The bill for amending the Judicature Act was read the second time. The house took into consideration and negatived the Amendments of the Council on the House of Correction bill, and a Committee of conference was appointed for forming reasons to be given to the Council for the rejection of the said amendments. The Bill for granting a certain sum to the Ladies of the General Hospital at Montreal was read the second time and referred to a general Committee, whose report was postponed to the morrow. The Committee on the Appropriations reported, in which the house concurred. The bill for amending the Judicature Act was read the second time. Ordered that it be engrossed. The Militia bill was read a second time, and referred to a Committee for the next day.

WEDNESDAY, 21.—A message was presented from His Excellency, exposing the insufficiency of the sum granted by the Legislature for erecting a Prison and Court-house at New Carlisle, which was referred to a general committee for Friday next. An engrossed bill relating to the Bakers and an engrossed bill for exempting salt from duty in certain cases, and also an engrossed bill for repealing and amending a certain part of the Judicature Act was read for the third time and passed. Ordered that they be taken to the Legislative Council. The Committee on the petition of Pierre Ed. Desbarats reported their opinion on the said petition. A bill was introduced for granting to His Majesty duties on the incomes of Civil offices and pensions, for the defence of the Province during the war, which was read the first time. Ordered that it be read a second time on Friday. The Committee on the Bill for granting a certain sum of money to the Ladies of the General Hospital at Montreal, reported amendments, which being concurred in the bill was ordered to be engrossed. The House in Committee on the Army-bill bill, passed the bill with amendments. Ordered that the Report be received to-morrow. A Committee was appointed to examine the Journals of the Council relative to the proceedings of the House on the Addresses to His Royal Highness and to His Excellency. The Committee on the Bill for the relief of insane persons and foundlings reported, and it was resolved to go into Committee on Friday for considering what sum would be necessary to add to what is already appropriated for that purpose.

THURSDAY, 3.

At the hour appointed, Mr. Speaker and the House went up to the Castle of St. Lewis with the Address of this House.

And being returned,

Mr. Speaker reported, that the House had attended upon His Excellency the Governor in Chief with their Address, to which His Excellency was pleased to make the following answer:

"I shall take an early opportunity of transmitting to His Majesty's Ministers your Address to His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, together with the Articles of Accusation which have been preferred by you against the Chief Justice of

the Province, and the Chief Justice of the District of Montreal. But I do not think it expedient to suspend the Chief Justice of the Province and the Chief Justice of the District of Montreal, from their Offices, upon an Address to that effect from one Branch of the Legislature alone, founded on Articles of Accusation on which the Legislative Council have not been consulted, and in which they have not concurred."

It was then

RESOLVED, That the charges exhibited by this House against Jonathan Sewell and James Monk, Esquires, were rightly denominated "Heads of Impeachment."

RESOLVED, That it is the unquestionable constitutional right of this House to offer its humble advice to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, upon matters affecting the welfare of His Majesty's subjects in this Province, without the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

RESOLVED, That it is peculiarly incumbent on this House to investigate abuses calculated to deprive His Majesty's subjects of the benefit of their Constitution and Laws, and of the pure administration of justice, and that in bringing under the view of His Excellency the Governor in Chief the gross abuses and high offences referred to in the Address to His Excellency, this House hath performed the first and most essential of its duties to the people of this Province.

RESOLVED, That it is the indubitable right of this House to exhibit accusations to which it is constitutionally competent, without consulting, or asking the concurrence of the Legislative Council, and that in framing and exhibiting the Heads of Impeachment referred to in the Address to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, this House hath exercised a necessary and salutary power vested in them by the Constitution.

RESOLVED, That His Excellency the Governor in Chief, by his said Answer to the Address of this House, hath violated the constitutional rights and privileges of this House.

GENERAL JOMINI.

Jomini, who deserted from the French army and joined the Allies, is a Swiss, a young man, and of fine military talents; he distinguished himself under the eyes of Marshal Ney, in the second war on the Danube, and obtained the rank of Col. in the line; he was subsequently attached to the staff of that general; he retired for a campaign through bad health, during which he devoted his leisure to the study of the military science; and he laid the plan of a most important military work, unfolding the spirit and theory of modern war, by a comparison of the campaigns of Frederick of Prussia with those of the French revolution. This work he accomplished as far as the fifth volume octavo; only five out of the seven parts into which he had distributed his subject, were completed in those volumes; but it presents to the military reader, a rich treasure of science and military discussion; for he examines with a bold hand the characters of generals, the plans of campaigns, and the writings of military men on both sides; Fompluchet, Lloyd, and Bulow, the best modern writers after Guibert and Grimoard, are examined with dignity and justice.

This work, it appears, he revised and republished in four quarto volumes in 1812, and was appointed by the Emperor Napoleon, *military historiographer*; he accompanied him to the Russian campaign last year in that capacity.

Capt. BROOK has been presented with the Freedom of the city of Dublin.

Thirteen French frigates, exclusive of the Weser and the Trave, sailed from different ports in France, &c. in November last.

Several of the British prisoners detained at Worcester upon the fleetatory plan, particularly Col. Grant and Mr. Green, are said to have received liberal and even cruel treatment, by order of the District Marshal; none of the prisoners made their escape from thence; but five were unfortunately retaken.

PROPOSITIONS FOR PEACE.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 1, 1813.

The following Official State Paper has just been promulgated:—

STATE PAPER.

DECLARATION OF THE ALLIED POWERS.

THE French Government has ordered a new levy of 300,000 conscripts. The motives of the *Senatus Consultum* to that effect contain an appeal to the Allied Powers. They, therefore, find themselves called upon to promulgate anew, in the face of the world, the views which guide them in the present war; the principles which form the basis of their conduct, their wishes, and their determinations.

The Allied Powers do not make war upon France, but against that preponderance, haughtily announced—against that preponderance which, to the misfortune of Europe and of France, the Emperor NAPOLEON has too long exercised beyond the limits of his Empire.

Victory has conducted the Allied Armies to the banks of the Rhine. The first use which their Imperial and Royal Majesties have made of victory, has been to offer peace to His Majesty the Emperor of the French. An attitude strengthened by the accession of all the Sovereigns and Princes of Germany, has had no influence on the conditions of that peace. These conditions are founded on the independence of the French Empire, as well as on the independence of the other States of Europe. The views of the Powers are just in their object, generous and liberal in their application, giving security to all, honorable to each.

The Allied Sovereigns desire that France may be great, powerful and happy; because the French power, in a state of greatness and strength, is one of the foundations of the social edifice of Europe. They wish that France may be happy, that French commerce may revive; that the arts, those blessings of peace, may again flourish; because a great people can only be tranquil in proportion as it is happy. The powers conform to the French Empire an extent of territory, which France under her Kings never knew; because a valiant nation does not fall from its rank, by having in its turn experienced reverses in an obstinate and sanguinary conflict, in which it has fought with its accustomed bravery.

But the Allied Powers also wish to be free, tranquil, and happy, themselves. They desire a state of peace which, by a wise partition of strength, by a just equilibrium, may henceforward preserve their people from the numberless calamities which have overwhelmed Europe for the last twenty years.

The Allied Powers will not lay down their arms until they have attained this great and beneficial result, the noble object of their efforts. They will not lay down their arms until "the political state of Europe be re-established anew,"—until unmoveable principles have resumed their rights over vain pretensions—until the sanctities of treaties shall have at last secured a real peace to Europe.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 1, 1813.

VIEWS OF THE ALLIED POWERS.

AS SOON AS NAPOLEON, and his host were driven over the Rhine—and he was compelled to acknowledge, that he had not, as he pretended in the Russian campaign, been beaten by the elements, but by the superior skill, the arms and sinews of the Allies; by

"Man and Steel, the Soldier and his Spear"

at this moment the operations of the Main Allied Army were stayed; and no apparent measures taken for continuing the pursuit into France! This conduct has appeared mysterious to many, and has been condemned by more. The following declarations of the views of the Allies in their treaties and public State Papers, may throw some light on the subject:—

THE VIEWS OF RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

In the preamble to the Treaty of Alliance between the

Emperor of Russia and the King of England, signed at Richtenbach, the 15th June 1813, these powers declare:

"Their Majesties have spared no sacrifice, neglected no effort, to put a limit to the destructive projects of the enemy of Europe. It is at a period when Providence has manifestly favored their arms, that their Majesties, animated with the desire of restoring independence, peace, and prosperity to nations, have agreed, with a view of employing all the means in their power for the attainment of this salutary end, to adjust, by a particular Convention, the nature and extent of the pecuniary succours, and the assistance which the two Crowns shall mutually afford to each other during this war."

ART. I. of this treaty says, "His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias being firmly resolved to carry on the present war with the utmost energy, engages to employ throughout, one hundred & sixty thousand effective troops of every description of force, exclusive of the garrisons of the fortresses."

ART. VII. of this treaty stipulates, that "The two High Contracting Parties will act in the most perfect concert with regard to military operations, and will freely communicate to each other whatever relates to their respective policy. They above all reciprocally engage, not to negotiate separately with their common enemies, to sign neither peace, truce, nor any convention whatsoever, otherwise than by mutual agreement."

THE VIEWS OF PRUSSIA.

In the treaty of alliance between England and Prussia, concluded at Richtenbach, the 14th June, 1813, these Powers say,

They are "united for the purpose of securing the Independence of Europe," &c.

In ART. I. they say, "The object of the present war being to re-establish the Independence of the States oppressed by France, the two high contracting parties bind themselves in consequence, to direct all their operations towards that end; and as, in order to accomplish the same, it will be essential to replace Prussia in possession of her relative power, and to prevent France from ever occupying henceforward any of the strong places in the North of Germany, or exercising any sort of influence in that quarter; His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great-Britain and Ireland engages to co-operate effectually to that end. On the other hand, His Majesty the King of Prussia, who, in his transactions with Russia, has already expressly reserved the rights of the House of Brunswick-Louenburgh upon Hanover, will co-operate with all his means towards the restoration of their hereditary States, to that august House, and to the Ducal House of Brunswick."

VIEWS OF ENGLAND.

The British Prince Regent, in his Speech to his Parliament, Nov. 4th, 1813, says,

"No disposition to require from France sacrifices of any description inconsistent with her honor or just pretensions as a nation, will ever be on my part, or on that of His Majesty's Allies, an obstacle to peace."

"The restoration of that great blessing, upon principles of justice and equality, has never ceased to be my anxious wish; but I am fully convinced, that it can only be obtained by a continuance of those efforts which have already delivered so large a part of Europe from the power of the enemy."

Lord Liverpool (the British Prime Minister), in the debate which took place on the Answer to the Prince Regent's speech, said,

"God forbid, my Lords, that I should mean to exclude from our policy, principles of justice and morality. I agree most heartily with the Noble Baron who spoke last, that we should have a general peace, and one founded on principles consistent with justice to all the powers concerned; not only to friends, but also to our enemies. I would not, my Lords, have any thing asked from our enemies, which we ourselves, in similar circumstances, would refuse. On these principles it is that I ask for the support of Parliament, and of the country, and acting on these principles, we hope, under the blessing of God, to bring the contest to a happy termination."

THE VIEWS OF SWEDEN.

In the official Bulletin of the Crown Prince BERNADOTTE of the 10th November, he says,

"The unheard of efforts which France has made in 1813, have had the same result as those in 1812. The French legions, which made the universe tremble, are retreating and seeking their safety behind the Rhine, the natural frontier of France, which would be still an iron barrier, if NAPOLEON had not wished to enslave all nations and ravage all countries. Altho' these limits seem

to be placed by nature, the Russian army is before them, because Napoleon has been to seek the Russians at Moscow. The army of Prussia is before them, because Napoleon, in violation of his sworn faith, keeps still the fortresses of that Monarchy. The Austrian army is also before them, because it has affronted to revenge, and because it recollects that after the Peace of Presburg, they wrested from its Supreme Chief the title of Emperor of Germany. If the Swedes are there, it is because in the bosom of peace, and in violation of the faith of the most solemn treaties, NAPOLEON disloyally surprised them at Stralsund; and insulted them at Stockholm.

The Allies bewail the miseries of the French. They groan over the evils which the war has produced, and so far from being dazzled, like NAPOLEON, with the success with which Providence has crowned their arms, they ardently desire peace. All people sigh after this favour of Heaven, and NAPOLEON alone, hitherto, to oppose the wishes of the world. Hence all Princes, formerly his allies, hasten to abjure the ties that attached them to him. Those even whose territories had been aggrandised by his power or his influence, renounce their aggrandisement and his pretended friendship."

The views of the Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, after BONAPARTE was driven from Germany, have been seen in their celebrated Declaration issued from Frankfort on the 1st of last December. But, we believe, the "motives" of that Declaration are not fully understood. Perhaps the following facts will illustrate them:—

The Empress Regent of France (who is a daughter of the Emperor of Austria) was made to say in a Speech which she delivered before the French Senate, that

"She knew what would be the fate of the French people should they be conquered by the allies."

This expression created great alarm;—it was construed to mean, that the Empress was acquainted with the views of the cabinets of the allies; that she knew that they intended to subjugate France, and to make the people Slaves. It was echoed in every part of the Empire:

When the Count RENAUD DE SAINT-JEAN D'ANGELY, addressed the Senate on the 12th November, on the motives for the conscription of 500,000 men, he did not fail to remind them of the Speech of the Empress.—He said,

"The sentiments which she excited in this Hall were rapidly communicated to all parts of the Empire and will live in all hearts."

"What, Gentlemen, (he asked) would our situation be, if the enemies who are already on some points of our frontiers, and who menace them on another side, should penetrate upon our territory? what peace could there remain for us to expect but the peace of slavery, or the peace of the tomb?"

The Allied Sovereigns knowing that nothing was further from the *Intents*, than these assertions and insinuations, deemed it a duty to publish to the world a Declaration of their conduct, wishes & determinations. We have already alluded to this important state paper. This declaration has had its due effect on the French people; & they have been clamorous for peace ever since; and Napoleon has declared that he has consented to the basis proposed by the Allies. What they were is unknown to us. But as they necessarily must curtail his Empire, and degrade his throne there can be no doubt of evading such a peace if in his power, or of recommencing the war as soon as he finds himself strong enough to make another offensive campaign.

We repeat here, that for nearly three weeks after the date of the above alluded to declaration, nothing beside had occurred which indicated Pacification, Congress, or an Armistice.—On the contrary, large columns of recruits and convoys of stores were daily proceeding towards the Grand H. Q. which were forming on the Upper Rhine;—where the obstacles to an entrance into France were less numerous; and where a communication with the forces under Marshal Wellington, could more easily be effected. We have not seen in the allied accounts any mention of the appointment of Delegates to the Mannheim Congress which Napoleon speaks of.—So far from it, all the Potestates, whose presence would add splendor to the opening of such an assembly, were flying off in various directions.—The Emperor of Austria (who is suspected of being the warmest advocate of the reported Congress, had left the vicinity of Mannheim, and it was expected was gone to Italy.—The report too that Lord Castlereagh was going off to the continent forthwith was discredited in the last London papers; and

It was added, that if his Lordship did go he would take his leisure for it.

These are some additional facts on the recent rumors of Peace. Our readers will draw their own conclusions from the premises.

BOSTON, FEB. 16.

PEACE RUMOR FROM EUROPE.

The public mind has not wholly recovered from its perplexity on the subject of the reported advices from Europe by the *Ann-Alexander*. It is now reported that the tidings which were said to have been kept back for the purposes of speculation, were, information from Mr. Adams, officially announcing to the American Agents in England, that negotiation of Peace between the United States and Great-Britain was in a favourable train; and that, in consequence of these advices, the above vessel had been immediately despatched to the United States. We do not credit a word of the report. It is well known our Envoys had then no authority to negotiate for any thing, unless under the mediation of Russia; and it is as well known that G.-Britain continued emphatically to refuse to negotiate under that mediation. No negotiation, then, could have taken place. That there had been communications between our Envoys and the English Ministry on the subject in controversy between the two countries, we know to be the fact. In the month of November, Mr. Dallas, the Secretary of the Commission, repaired to London to improve the communications—to ascertain what points of controversy would be waived, and what insisted upon. He returned soon after, and time sufficient had elapsed after he reached Russia, for information to have been sent to England, for the impression which his communications of the demands of the British Ministry had made on our Envoys—how far they coincided with their instructions; and, of course, what the prospect was for accommodation, when negotiations could be entered upon. These impressions, we make no doubt, had been sent by our Envoys to Messrs. REASELY and WILLIAMS; but nothing more. And, however free the pathway to negotiation may be, our Envoys must wait until they receive their new Commission, before they can negotiate an armistice. With measures will undoubtedly be an armistice. With regard to the conduct of those who brought the late news, it may be said, that the information which had reached Liverpool just before they sailed—of the liberal offer of Peace by the allies—the forced acceptance of it by Bonaparte—the rapid rise of the British funds, and the report of the departure of Lord Castlereagh to a pacific Congress on the continent—were sufficient to justify the expectation of a Peace; and of course to induce secrecy, while arrangements were made to take advantage of the event.

Further Success over the Indians

The National Intelligencer of the 10th, received last mail, contains two letters, detailing further successes over the Creek Indians.

The first is from Brig. Gen. Claiborne, of volunteers, dated at Fort Claiborne, on the Alabama, 85 miles above Fort Stoddert, on the 1st January. On the 23d Dec. he attacked the favourite or holy town of the Creeks, where three of their prophets resided, and where a large force had assembled; the enemy were defeated and driven in every direction, leaving 30 killed. From the swampy nature of the country they could not be pursued with success. In the town was found a large quantity of provisions, and immense property of various kinds, which the enemy flying precipitately were obliged to leave behind them, and which, together with 200 houses, were destroyed. The next day another town, 8 miles higher up the river, containing 60 houses, were destroyed, together with a large number of boats. The loss on our part was only one killed and six wounded.

The other letter is from Gen. Floyd to Gen. Pinckney, dated in the Creek country the 27th January. A little past 5 that morning, his army was furiously attacked by a large body of hostile Indians; his troops maintained their ground with steady firmness till the dawn of day, when the savages were charged, routed and pursued. The enemy left 37 dead on the field, and fled with precipitation. The return of our loss has not been received.

FEB. 19.

PAVING THE WAY—(WE HOPE.)

The last National Intelligencer contains an interesting article "Considerations on an honorable Peace between the United States of America and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland."—With the excellent motto of the PRINCE OF PEACE—"Blessed are the Peace Makers."

After a number of glowing remarks, and anticipations of the future destinies of America, and some rhapsodies on the political state of perfectibility to which the writer thinks we are hastening with a giant's stride—and which are very innocent—he descends to "grounds more rational." And having described the policy which induced our country in its infancy to afford every encouragement to emigration, in order to strengthen a weak population—and having stated that we have now a sufficient stock of our own—he adds,

"When Peace arrives, arrive when it will, having really attained political independence, and that by the strength of our own arm, without the alliance of any foreign people, we shall hereafter be properly respected by the nations of Europe; and by none more than by Great Britain. The English are a brave and generous people; and unequivocal exhibitions of the same qualities will always constitute a certain title to their respect."

Consulting, then, our own Peace and permanent tranquility, without reference to English policy, a serious and interesting question ought to arise, before the termination of the present hostilities; whether the happiness of America will not require, at the next pacification, or within a reasonable period subsequent to it, a cessation of the future naturalization of British subjects."

He then quotes Mr. JEFFERSON'S Notes in opposition to naturalization; and after relating the progress of the power of the American people, and the causes of their various Wars; and predicting, that the "spirit of America will probably soon be appeased by another pacification," he concludes,

"A new era will, therefore arise after the next pacification between America and Great Britain; the result of which will be beyond our own age, but will not be the less certain to arrive. It will be that in which no nation or power in Europe will own or possess one single foot of dominion in America; neither in the Northern Continent nor in the Southern; neither on the Continent itself, nor in the Islands appurtenant to it."

The vigor of the naval arm of the United States of America will be the source and the guarantee of this total independence. The spirit, bravery and skill of the oriental portions of their dominions—clouded and obscured as, from peculiar causes, they at present are—will then be displayed with a lustre proportionate to the intrinsic energy of their character. Against every nation upon earth, but Great-Britain, this energy will be exerted with memorable effect; and it is evidently the interest of Great Britain herself, that her child, and, in some respects, her heir, should hold the destinies of the occidental hemisphere."

To render more distinct the national character of the people of the United States of America; to weaken the ties which ally them to the people of Europe; to diminish, if not entirely remove, the causes of collision with European powers in relation to the rights of persons; and to concentrate their concerns, as far as practicable at present, within their own continent; it is respectfully submitted to the consideration of the American public, whether legislative provision might not now advantageously be made for the entire cessation, with some special exceptions, of the future NATURALIZATION OF THE NATIVES OF EUROPE IN THE UNITED STATES."

SINGULAR PUNISHMENT.

TENNESSEE, DEC. 8.—At a late Court Martial, held at Fort Strother, Lt. Stanford and Ensign Lamb, of the militia, were convicted of the crime of desertion, and sentenced to be shot; but afterwards the sentence was commuted for the following punishment, "That the said prisoners have their faces blacked all over, and five portions of beef and meal hung about their necks, their contumacious wrong side out with the label DESERTION on their backs. The prisoners to be furnished with wooden swords, and their own swords pointed at their backs, and thus to be drummed around the lines of the camp three times, bear-headed, and then dismissed."

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, FEB. 8.

On motion of Mr. DANA, the President was requested to furnish the Senate with the names of the individuals selected from American prisoners of war, and sent to England for trial, as mentioned in his message to Congress, and also the place of residence, and times when and courts where said individuals were naturalized. Passed, Yeas 20, Nays 6.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FEB. 9.

RIFLE REGIMENTS.

The bill on this subject was so amended in the Senate, that instead of the conversion of five infantry regiments into riflemen, the Senate proposes that three additional regiments of riflemen shall be raised. After a long debate, a concurrence with the Senate was voted, 81 to 67.

FEB. 12.

Memorials from the towns of Warwick, Rowley, Ipswich, Groton, Athol, Westhampton, Newburyport, Belcherstown, Whately, Belfast, Hadley, Brewster, Plymouth, &c. &c. praying relief from the tyranny and oppression of the Embargo Law of the United States, and expressing their detestation of the War in which their country has been plunged, were read, and referred to the Committee on similar memorials.

FEB. 14.

Memorials against the Embargo and War, were this day presented from Brunswick Goldborough, Ellsworth, and South-Hadley.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

Sir, There is, in this city, a pragmatist set of gentry, who, ever ready in observing the mote in their neighbour's eye without seeing the beam in their own, appear, on all occasions, to take a singular delight in not only exposing the foibles, but in representing the good qualities of every individual who comes within the scope of their envy and malice, in the most odious and disadvantageous point of view. Though few people of any class or description can entirely escape the painful taunts of those scoffers, yet their venom is chiefly squirted at strangers who settle here for the purpose of carrying on the mercantile business, whom they regard with a jealous eye as rivals in trade, and ancient firms, whom time has sanctioned their superiors in point of respectability and talents; and whom they would fain bring down to their own level, by every species of buffoonery and scandal.—Upon these pests of society we stumble daily, sir, in all corners of the streets, taking up the filth of the inhabitants; and find them as annoying to our senses, as those loathsome excrescences of dogs and cats, which the melting of the snow, not unfrequently discovers to the sight, in the month of April. The ill nature of this grinning tribe can be equalled only by their vanity, for they seem to think that they are the people, and that wisdom shall die with them.—It does not, however, require a greater share of wisdom, even in the objects of their affected derision, than they are generally disposed to allow them, to portray their characters so much to the life, as to convince the public that none of them is a Solomon.

Pray, good Mr. Editor, give those busy-bodies a doze of your Mercury, by which charitable act you will do them essential good, and oblige one of your constant readers and humble servant.

M. TELL-TRUEH.

Quebec, March, 1814.

P. S. The persons above alluded to are constantly, to use a vulgar expression, as busy as the Devil in a gale of wind, fomenting quarrels between those they have singled out for their prey; for which they expect, no doubt, to be kindly clawed by his grim Majesty, whose agents they seem to be here on earth, whenever summoned hence to render him an account of their important transactions.

M. T.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

Sir, You will oblige me by inserting in your valuable paper the subjoined remarks of Junius (at the beginning of his 48th letter) on the use and efficacy of resolutions of the House of Lords or House of Com-

mons. What was true in 1771, is confirmed by recent experience, and, after the lapse of nearly half a century, we find such resolutions employed as usual in "serving some unworthy purpose of passion or of party."

I am, Sir,

Yours, &c.

A SUBSCRIBER.

EXTRACT.

"Any man who takes the trouble of perusing the journals of the House of Commons will soon be convinced that very little, if any regard at all, ought to be paid to the resolutions of one branch of the Legislature declaratory of the Law of the land or even of what they call the law of Parliament.—It will appear that these resolutions have no one of the properties by which, in this country particularly, law is distinguished from mere will and pleasure; but that, on the contrary, they bear every mark of a power arbitrarily assumed and capriciously applied: to serve some unworthy purpose of passion or party; that the law is seldom declared until after the fact by which it is supposed to be violated;—that legislation and jurisdiction are united in the same persons, and exercised at the same moment, and that a court from which there is no appeal assumes an original jurisdiction in a criminal case;—In short, to collect a thousand absurdities into one mass, we have a law which cannot be known because it is *ex post facto*; the party is both Legislator and Judge, and the jurisdiction is without appeal. Well might the Judges say, 'the law of Parliament is above us.'"

From the New-Branswick Courier.

NORTH AMERICAN INDIAN INSTITUTION.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A FEW friends to the cause of humanity deeply impressed with a desire to ameliorate the condition of the Native Indians, are desirous to adopt such measures, as are best calculated to promote their civilization and happiness.

The extraordinary exertions of the Indians against our unprovoked invaders of Upper Canada, give a claim to the regard and attention of every Loyal Subject in the British dominions.

Recent investigation having taken place into the state of the Indians of Nova Scotia, and New-Branswick, the most melancholy accounts have been received, particularly from the former Province, in which the progress of their misery has been such, as to threaten nothing less than their total extinction.

As the happiest efforts may be reasonably anticipated from diffusing useful knowledge, and exciting industry among the Indians, and from obtaining and circulating throughout Great Britain, and this Country more ample and authentic information, concerning their real character and deplorable situation, the friends to this Institution are induced to unite, in order, that through the judicious prosecution of these benevolent endeavors, the Public may ultimately look forward to the establishment of a confident attachment and friendship of those people, alike beneficial to them, as to the interests of the British Empire.

It is but justice, therefore to the known character of British subjects, to conclude, that, when it is considered what an estimable good may be done to the object of this institution, and what extensive benefits are likely to result to society, from a charity constituted by persons, selected from the most respectable Inhabitants of these Colonies, and chosen by the unanimous voice of the Public, to whom they of course will feel themselves accountable for the trust committed to their charge; there surely ought to be a general co-operation of every friend to humanity and religion in supplying the fund necessary to its support.

A general meeting of this Society consisting of the benevolent Inhabitants of Fredericton took place at the Province Hall on the 19th instant.

PRESENT

His Honor Major Gen. SIR THOMAS SAUMAREZ, &c. &c. &c. when THOMAS WESTMORE, Esq. Attorney General, &c. having read the above address, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

- 1st. That materials for building Huts according to the custom of the Indians to form little Towns should be provided, or if they could be prevailed upon to build Log Houses, aided by Colonial Carpenters, every encouragement should be given them on this plan, as being more permanent than the former.
- 2d. To collect and diffuse throughout G. Britain and this Country, accurate information respecting the agricultural and commercial capacities of British America, and the intellectual, moral, and political condition of the Aborigines.
- 3d. To promote the instruction of the Indians in Letters, and in useful knowledge, and to cultivate a friendly connection with them.
- 4th. To endeavour to enlighten the minds of the Indians, with respect to their true interest, and to diffuse useful information amongst them.
- 5th. To introduce amongst them such of the improvements and useful arts of Europe, as are suited to their condition.
- 6th. To promote the cultivation of the American soil, not only by exciting and directing the industry of the Natives, but by furnishing, when it may appear advantageous to do so, useful seeds and plants, and implements of husbandry.
- 7th. To obtain a knowledge of the principal Indian languages of North America, and as has already been found to be practicable, to reduce them to writing, with a view to facilitate the diffusion of information among the Indians.
- 8th. To employ suitable Agents, and to establish correspondence as shall appear advisable, and to encourage and reward individual enterprise and exertion in promoting any of the purposes of the Institution.
- 9th. That a donation of Ten Pounds at one time or within a year to constitute a member for life, and a subscription of One Pound a member for a year. The smallest donation will be thankfully received.
- 10th. That a printed annual report of the proceedings of the Society, containing an account of all the receipts and expenditures be furnished each Member.
- 11th. That His Honor Major Gen. Sir T. SAUMAREZ, &c. &c. be requested to accept the situation of President.
- N. B. The whole of the above Resolutions having been adopted, His HONOR was graciously pleased to accept the situation of President in a concise but elegant reply.—The meeting closed with a unanimous vote of thanks to His HONOR.
- N. B. Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. PETER and JAMES FRASER, at Fredericton; by Messrs. CHURCH and DURANT, Saint John; and Messrs. HOWE, MERRIS, and EATON, Booksellers, Halifax.

Treasurer pro-tempore, WM. HAZEN, Esq. St. John.
Secretary ditto, W. BROMLEY, Esq. Late Paymaster, 23d Regt.

BOSTON, FEBRUARY 19, INTERESTING REPORT.

The joint committee to whom has been referred the Memorials of the several towns relative to the War, &c. yesterday made a report to the Hon. Senate, where it was read; and a message was sent to the Senate that the report might be sent to the House; where it was received and read. After some debate, a motion was made to postpone the

subject to Tuesday next, 11 o'clock—and lost. Another motion was then made to postpone it until tomorrow, 10 o'clock, which obtained; but the minority moved a consideration of the vote, which ultimately was carried.—And the main question of accepting the report passed, 178 to 43—majority 135.

The length of the Report, and the late hour on which it was accepted, precludes the possibility of giving it this day.

The preamble to the resolutions contains a very able review and statement of the grievances complained of by the memorialists, and traces them to a determined spirit of hostility towards the Eastern States, and to complicity:—Shows the unconstitutional character of the Embargo acts—the improbability of any effectual relief from Congress, until the suffering States shall, by some regular and well concerted efforts, devise and insist upon such amendments to the Constitution as will ensure to them the enjoyment of equal rights.—The Committee, however, to bear to recommend an immediate adoption of any decisive measures for the purpose of effecting these objects—principally for the reasons, 1st. That the people ought to be formally consulted upon a subject so momentous, though no doubts remain of their disposition.—2dly. That the unanimity of the people of N. England and New York, was daily and continually increasing, and afforded an earnest of that united determination, with which their constitutional efforts to rescue themselves from ruin, would be pursued.—3dly. That as negotiations for peace were again proposed, it would be inexpedient to adopt measures which might afford an apology to the Government either for making a treaty sacrificing the best interests of his part of the Country, or for imposing on the people of this Commonwealth the rupture of negotiation and the continuance of the war, although both should in fact result from their own inactivity.—The Report recommends to the people a further exertion of their patience, and suppression of their indignation, and concludes with various resolutions, expressive of their sense of the oppressions of the measures of the Government, and recommends that the Memorials, be deposited with his Excellency, and by him submitted to the next Legislature in May, at an early day of the session.

The foregoing is an imperfect sketch of this interesting Report.

BRITISH LOAN.

In the House of Commons, Nov 15th the Chancellor of the Exchequer acquainted Parliament, that he had that day contracted for the Loan for the ensuing year on terms highly advantageous. After several explanations on the subject, he said, the sum to be raised was in all twenty two millions. It was agreed; that for every 100 of this money, there should be given 110s. in the 3 per cents reduced, and that the bidding should be in the Consols. The Contractors had accordingly bid 67½ in the Consols; and his offer had been accepted by Government. He trusted, that upon the whole the terms would be deemed considerably favorable to the public. The interest to be paid upon it would be considerably less than that of the loan of June 1st. The interest of that loan was 5½ to 6d. per cent. but the interest on the present would be only 5l. 6s. 2 1/4d.—The amount of the bonus on the former loan was about 4l. per cent. while in this it would amount only to 3l. 6s. and yet he had the satisfaction of learning that the loan was likely to be beneficial to the Contractors, as it was already at a premium of 3-2 per cent. He certainly had to congratulate the Committee and the Public on a bargain so advantageous in all respects. Instead of bearing any resemblance to a forced loan, it seemed, from the readiness of the Contractors, and the eagerness of many worthy friends, that there was even a disposition to force another loan upon the Treasury.

QUEBEC, MARCH 8, 1814.

European news remains where it was at the issuing of our last number, excepting further details, of which some interesting documents will be found in our columns, particularly the declaration of the allied sovereigns from Frankfort, offering terms of peace; if this be ~~unaccompanied~~ with the assent of Napoleon, to the Senate, that he had accepted Preliminaries of peace, holds out strong grounds to hope that an arrangement may take place, particularly when it is considered that the allied powers had ceased from following up their successes against the French.

This flattering prospect is, however, checked by the consideration that nothing appears of preparation for a Congress, either at Mainzheim, or elsewhere. It is true that the London papers say that Lord Castlereagh was on the eve of departing for the Continent, but in what quality, or for what purpose does not appear. In short, all hitherto leaves us in clouds and darkness; and we have nothing for it but to abide their clearing away.

In the U. States, in opposition to the war notes, and the diary progress of the Missionaries of Peace, who have not yet taken their departure for Gottenburg, one public symptom has made its appearance lately in the National Intelligencer, in a suggestion that it is in contemplation for the government of the U. States to abandon the naturalization of strangers altogether. This will be effectually kicking aside the great stumbling block to permanent friendship between the United Kingdom and the United States. The idea being broached in the National Intelligencer gives great hopes that it is not an idle surmise. The hope is strengthened by our knowledge of the difficulties the States encounter in raising an army, by which their hostile and invading appetites are continually checked.

We are obliged to our informant by the non-arrival of the Montreal papers last night, they having been left behind at one of the Post-Houses on the road. We do not however much feel the want of those papers, having been politely favoured with an abundant supply of American papers.

The House of Assembly have followed up their Resolutions against the Chief Justices by Impeachment. The 6th head of Impeachment is as follows.

10. That the said Jonathan Sewell, Chief Justice of the Province of Lower-Canada, hath traitorously and wickedly endeavoured to subvert the Constitution and established Government of the said Province, and instead thereof, to introduce an arbitrary tyrannical Government against Law, which hath been declared by traitorous and wicked actions, conduct, judgments, practices and actions.

The 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th heads regard the Rules of Practice in its different courts.

The 6th charge is the said J. Sewell, esq. in his quality of C. Justice, Speaker of the Legislative Council and Chairman of the Executive Council, with false and malicious slanders against the Canadians and House of Assembly, with poisoning and inciting the mind of Sir J. Craig against them, and misleading and deceiving him in his duties as Governor; with addressing Sir James, on the 15th May, 1812, to dissolve the Provincial Parliament; and to make a speech on the occasion, grossly violating the rights and privileges of the Assembly, in selling the members and misrepresenting their conduct.

The 7th charge is—That the said J. Sewell, in his said qualities, in pursuance of his traitorous and wicked purposes, advised the said Sir J. C. to remove and dismiss officers loyal and deserving subjects from offices of profit and honor, without cause, but being inimical to the measures of the said J. S.

The 8th charge is for advising particularly the removal of J. A. Panet, esq. the Speaker, from his command as Lieut. Col. of Militia.

9th. For inducing P. E. Desbarats to establish a newspaper, called the "Vrai Canadien," to promote his (J. S.'s) factious views, for calumniating and vilifying part of H. M.'s subjects and certain members of the Assembly, obnoxious to the said J. S., and causing to be introduced gross libels on part of H. M.'s subjects and the Assembly.

10th. For advising the sending of an armed military force to break open the dwelling house and printing office of C. Le François and seize and bring away forcibly a printing press, with various private papers, and detaining the same in the Court house.

11th. For advising the arrest of P. Bedard, F. Blanchet and J. T. Taschereau, Esquires, on the false pretext of treasonable practices.

12th. For instigating and promoting other various acts of tyranny and oppression of a like nature in other parts of the province, by which individuals were exposed to unjust prosecutions, particularly François Corbell, old and infirm, who, by the rigor of his imprisonment, was deprived of his life.

13. For, on the 21st of March 1809, in a time of peace, and no discontents known but what were occasioned by the tyrannic and oppressive measures of the said J. S. infusing into the mind of Sir James Craig the most false and unfounded suspicions and alarms, respecting the disposition of the Canadians, and advising the said Sir J. C. to issue an unprecedented Proclamation, referring to the imprisonment of the said P. Bedard, F. Blanchet and J. T. Taschereau, in a manner to induce a belief of their guilt, and containing statements implying that the province was in a state approaching to open insurrection and rebellion; thus falsely calumniating the character of H. M.'s Canadian subjects, "by which foreign states may have been drawn, and there is the greatest reason to believe from subsequent events were drawn, into a belief of such disloyalty in H. M.'s Canadian subjects as would render the province an easy conquest."

14. For reading the said Proclamation in open court, to influence the minds of the Jurors.

15. For promoting the establishment in the province of Americans, subjects of the U. S. to the prejudice of the Canadians, and with a view to the subversion of His Majesty's government.

16. For entering into a confederacy with John Henry for spreading dissension in the U. States, exciting "H. M.'s government to imputations reflecting on its honour and hath rendered himself (J. S.) unworthy of any place of trust under H. M.'s government."

17. For promoting animosity between the Legislative Council and Assembly, and using his influence to prevent the passing of salutary laws, and since the war, fomenting dissension in the province endeavoring to prevent a reliance on the Canadians and to produce a want of confidence in the Government.

Against C. J. Monk are six heads respecting the Rules of practice.

7. For denying writs of Habeas Corpus to persons legally entitled to them.

8. For advising Criminal prosecutions and sitting in justice in the same.

The whole is charged as having been done maliciously, wickedly and traitorously.

When are the public to be relieved from their distress for want of change? We have been kept on the tenter hooks of expectation for more than a month. Have none of our legislators any money transactions? Do they do no business? Do they keep no house? In either of these cases they must be sensible of the great calamity the public labour under. We should have thought the Army Bill Bill would have been the first object and that it would have passed without a moment's delay.

It is with deep regret that we announce to the public that last week eight privates of the 103d Regiment, who had marched from this garrison for Coteau du Lac, were brought back for disorderly, outrageous and atrocious conduct, on the road. Two robbers they added murder, having killed a woman, wounded one man dangerously and one or two others slightly. The conduct of their officers is far from unbecomable in having considerably preceded the men on the road leaving them under no command; for such we are informed, was the case.

On Saturday arrived in town four British officers, late hostages in the United States. They had the good fortune to make a completely successful escape from their close confinement.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

The Canadian Volunteers will appear in our next.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Quebec, March 1, 1814.

His Excellency the Governor in Chief has been pleased to make the following Appointments:—

Pierre D. Debaratzch and Jean De Saullles, of St Hyacinthe; Timothy Rose and Salah Pomeroy, of Stanstead; Robert Vincent of Hatley, and William Moore of Compton, and Lawrence Kid of La Prairie, Esquires, Justices of the Peace for the District of Montreal.

William Moore, of Compton; Charles J. H. Goodhue, of Ascot; Daniel Thomas, of Melbourne; Abraham P. Sivin, of Shipton, Esquires, Justices of the Peace for the District of Three Rivers.

The Hon. Mich. E. G. A. C. De Lotbiniere, the Hon. J. Reid, Jean M. Mondelet, David Ross, Louis Goy and James Caldwell, Esqrs. Commissioners for executing the Act of the 31st Geo. III. concerning the building and repairing Churches, &c. for the District of Montreal.

It will be seen by the extracts from official documents that it never had entered into the views of the allied powers to attempt the subjugation of old France, until they had made the most liberal offers of Peace to BONAPARTE; and that those offers should have been rejected. This determination will account for the magnanimous declaration which they issued from Frankfort; and for the relaxation of their war measures after reaching the Rhine. In addition to these extracts we copy another from the Manifesto issued by the king of Bavaria, when he joined the allies, viz.

"The Sovereigns allied against France, did not neglect to inform the Bavarian Government of the principles of moderation which animated them, and to assure it of the formal guarantee of the integrity of the kingdom of Bavaria, in its full borders, as at that time, on condition of the King's joining his warlike powers to theirs; not to carry on a war of ambition or aggrandizement against France, but to secure the independence of the German nation, and of the States of which it consists, and to prevail on the Emperor NAPOLEON to sign an honorable peace."

THE next QUEBEC ASSEMBLY will be on THURSDAY, the 17th inst. Dancing to commence precisely at eight o'clock.

Quebec, 7th March, 1814. b

TO LET on the 1st May next, FURNISHED apartments ready furnished, at No. 12 Palace Street.—Apply to MARY M'GREGOR.

Quebec, 7th March, 1814. u

KEYS.

A STRING of KEYS were inadvertently inclosed in the Montreal mail which arrived last night. They may be had on applying to this office, and paying for the advertisement.

Quebec, 5th March, 1814.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

AND FF Gun powder, in half and qr. bbis.
Port Wine in pipes,
Best English white Wine Vinegar,
Irish Beef in bbis. and Tierces,
Blistered, German, square and tilted Steel,
12 Packages of Ironmongery, Saddlery, &c. containing almost every article necessary to the establishment of a concern of that description, Shovels, Frying Pans, Carriage Springs and Money Chests,
5 bales 9 8 Scotch Flaxen Sheetting,
200 pieces assorted Canvas,
Sealing Wax, Writing Paper and Wafers by the case, and a variety of other articles.

ALSO,

About 15,000 pieces of merchantable Pine Boards and Plank, 1, 1½ and 2 inches thick.

JAS. HENDERSON.

Quebec, 5th March, 1814. f

ADDRESS on opening the AMATEUR THEATRE, at Point Frederick, with the play of *The Poor Gentleman*. The proceeds to be given to the Patriotic fund; written by a military amateur. Spoken in the character of a Sailor, bearing a flag of truce.

Enters and speaks from the side scene.
AS some workcrew, who make in unknown land,
With prudent caution venture to its strand,
And hardly dare to rest the weary oar,
Or trust their shallop on th' inviting shore,
'Till by some kindly token they're assured
The friendship of the strangers is secured;
Our Amateurs, with diffidence appear,
Unless you hail them with a hearty cheer.

[Comes forward on the clapping of hands.]
That generous welcome gives me hope indeed,
To unfold my mission boldly I'll proceed;
There's little cause for its success to fear,
Since none but friendly Islanders are here.
To pass the idle hours whilst Winter reigns,
Our sea converting into icy plains,
Myself and shipmates, fired with Roscian rage,
Must needs indulge our passion for the stage;
And, vain our little talents to display,
Invite the Kingston fair to grace our play.

Meré landsmen on these boards, naïfied, raw,
Judge not our efforts by the critic's law,
Your frowns are tempests which our bark would wreck,
And drive each rash adventurer from the deck;
Warmed by your smiles, each actor plays his part,
And zeal to please supplies the place of art;
Yet our motives merit your applause,
We plead the Widows' and the Orphans' cause,
Oft when the bonfire's blaze, the cannon's roar,
Have told our triumphs to the hostile shore,
With boding tears some anxious fair has press'd,
In trembling dread, her infants to her breast;
Too true those fears, alas! the glorious strife,
Has cost a husband's and a father's life;
To feed the Orphan, dry the Widow's tear,
To ease such grief, her drooping heart to cheer,
See, Charity benign her balm impart,
Drawn from the sources of your feeling hearts;
To aid her views, her objects to befriend,
Is the sole aim to which our hopes extend,
If, with your kind assistance, we succeed,
Then "each Poor Gentleman is rich indeed."
KINGSTON—1814.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT twenty chaldron of excellent Coals, mostly large. O. AYLWIN.
Près-de-ville, 28 February, 1814.

FOR SALE,

A stone house No. 7, St. Nicholas Street, outside of Palace gate, with a Cellar and Hangard. Apply to
LOUIS CERAT,
Blacksmith, St. John Street
Quebec, 28th February 1814

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

TWENTY pipes of the best Cognac Brandy,
A few punches of old Jamaica Spirits,
Forty barrels of Rosin,
Two Patent 14 inch Cables, 120 fathom each,
4 x 5, 6 x 7 Hawesers,
Twenty tons of flat Iron assorted,
Ten cwt. of assorted Thimbles from one to four inch diameter.

And a Schooner of 70 tons, complete: fit for the West Indian or Newfoundland trade.
JOHN GOUDIE,
Ship Builder, St. Roch.

Quebec, Feb. 26, 1814.

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

THAT extensive HOUSE and premises, with two Bake Houses and two Ovens (formerly occupied by the late Mr. John Saw) situated in St. Helen street—For particulars, enquire of Mr. JAMES G. HANNA, Upper Town.
Quebec, 8th February, 1814.

TO LET,

A large and commodious HOUSE, No. 7, in Palace Street, Bake-house with two ovens. Store and out-houses and Gardens, for one or more years. Enquire of the printer.
Quebec, 14th February, 1814.

NOTICE.

To the Branch Pilots of the River Saint Lawrence.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Branch Pilots of the River Saint Lawrence, who have taken or may in future take charge of any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels, that the Pilotage will be paid by the undersigned, Treasurer of the Trinity House of Quebec, upon proper Certificates from the Captains or Commanding Officers of such Ships or Vessels, of the services performed.

WM. LINDSAY,

Treas. T. H. Q.

Quebec, 22 February, 1814.

AVIS.

Aux Pilotes sous licence, de la Rivière Saint Laurent.

AVIS est donné par le présent aux Pilotes sous licence de la rivière Saint Laurent, qui ont pris, ou qui pourront, à l'avenir, prendre la charge d'aucuns navires ou vaisseaux de sa majesté, que le pilotage sera payé par le sous-signé, Trésorier de la Maison de Trinité de Québec, en recevant des certificats valides des capitaines ou officiers commandants, de tels navires ou vaisseaux des services faits.

WM. LINDSAY,

Tres. M. T. Q.

Quebec, 22 Fevrier, 1814.

TO BE LET,

And possession given on the 1st May next, THE HOUSE No. 51 Southam-Matchet street, with the Hangard, a dry Cellar and a Vault—or separately three floors of the House, the Hangard, the Cellar and Vault.—Apply to

JOHN JONES.

Quebec, 18 February, 1814.

TO LET,

And possession given on the first of May next, THE 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.

To be sold or Let

AND possession given on the 1st May next,—that three story stone House, Champlain street, Lower Town, &c. property of the Subscriber. For particulars apply to the Proprietor, on the premises.

DAVID DOUGLAS,

Likewise, to be sold.

THAT agreeably situated Cottage, outside of St. Lewis gate. Apply as above.

D. D.

Quebec, 4th Jan. 1814.

TO LET,

And possession given the first of May next,

THAT large Stone STORE, at the North end of the Côté-de-Sac, appertaining to the Corporation of the TRINITY HOUSE of QUEBEC.—Terms and Conditions may be known by applying to Mr. LINDSAY, No. 8, Rampart Street, Quebec, 15th February, 1814.

FOR SALE AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STORES.

Two hundred Pickers good table Butter, King's Arms, double Gloucester and Caeshire cheese, gunpowder, hyson, hyson skin, souchong, and congo Teas by the chest, Rice in tierces, barley, oatmeal, coffee and muscovado sugar in barrels, muscatel and Smyrna raisins, currants, Jordan, shell'd and bitter almonds, French plums, sweet oil in bottles, Poland and Montreal starch, single and double refined sugar, cincolate, soap and candles in boxes, with a general assortment of groceries.

ALSO—Madeira, Port, Teneriffe cherry, Marsella and Spanish Wines by the Quarter Cask or dozen, French and Spanish Brandy, Real Hollands and American Gin, Jamaica & Grenada Spirits, Strub, Peppermint, Noyau and French Liqueurs in cases, London Porter by the Hog-head or dozen, Lime Juice, Montreal Cider.

JOHN TORRANCE,

Quebec, 17th Feb. 1814.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 1st May next, THAT pleasantly situated dwelling House, on the banks of the St. Charles, near Scott's Bridge; together with out-houses, garden, 30 acres of land, and a commodious cellar. The dwelling-house will be let with, or without the land, as may suit the lessee.

Application to be made to the Hon. A. L. J. DUCHESNAY, Hope Street, Quebec, 26th Jan. 1814.

FOR SALE.

At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, Blank Bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Prices Current, Seamen's Articles, &c.

MR. PADER

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public that he continues to give Lessons in the SPANISH and ITALIAN LANGUAGES.

Mr. PADER being a native of Italy, his Pupils may obtain from him a correct pronunciation of that Language.—Mr. P. cannot be sufficiently grateful for the very liberal encouragement which he has received from some of the most respectable persons in this City. Application to be made at the New Printing Office, Quebec, 13th Jan. 1814.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

SEVEN Pipes best old Cognac Brandy, 3 Pipes real Holland Geneva, BREAULT & SHEPPARD, Quebec, 18th January, 1814.

TO SHIP CARPENTERS,

WANTED,

TWO or THREE MEN to undertake making the Masts, Spars, Yards, caps, tops and Tresset Trees, for a vessel now building at New-Liverpool, to whom liberal Wages will be given by the day; or, if preferred, a sum for making the whole complete.—Carpenters are also wanted to commence on the 1st day of March, either by the foot or by the day, inquire at the Subscribers' Office. GEO & WM HAMILTON, Quebec, 18th January, 1814.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale, at his House, No. 12 Lower Town Market Place: 3000 Minots Liverpool salt, 500 Lisbon do, 150 Barrels best Prime Beef, Quebec, January 4, 1814. C. SMITH.

FOR SALE,

500 Minots Lisbon Salt, Superior brown Stout in bottles, Double refined Leaf Sugar, Best Jordan Almonds, Pickled and Smoked Tongues, Castor Oil, China Tea Sets, Paris White, &c. 4th Jan. 1814. T. AYLWIN.

UNCLAIMED GOODS PER SALUS.

A CASE marked S (in a diamond) No. 1, consigned, as appears by said vessel's manifest, to M. E. Smith. The owner may have it on paying freight and charges to
GEORGE SYMES,
6th Dec. 1813.

State of said THURSDAY, for the past week at 8 o'clock, A. U. 26, 22, -2, -1, 12, 19, 29, .

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