

A small assortment of Hardware,
 3 Cases assorted Cotton Goods,
 1 do. Silk Goods,
 1 Bale 4 Point Blankets,
 1 do. Flannels,
 25 Barrels Paris White,
 20 Barrels bright Muscovado Sugar,
 1 Case of Stationary,
 1 Case Black Worsted Hosiery,
 2 Bales Brown Hollands,
 2 Bales assorted low priced Cloths,
 3 Chests Green Tea, & 1 do. Black Tea,
 1 Box Playing Cards,
 And a small assortment of Window Glass, Paints, Linseed
 Oil, Lamp Glass, Copperas, Black Lead, Shot, Grindstones
 &c. &c. GILBERT HENDERSON.
 Queen's Wharf, 12th Oct. 1851.

FOR SALE.—40 pipes of remarkably fine Spanish red Wine, just landed from the Countess Leven and Melville....Also, Clayed and Muscovado Sugar, and 30 puns strong Leeward Island Rum.
W. OVIAIT,
Quince, 11th August, 1911.
St. Peter Street

N-B. The Subscriber is also provided with convenient craft and boats for carrying the above articles of lumber & board vessels &c. when requested.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber.—100 Kegs choice
American Butter, well worth the attention of families.
Quebec, 21st Nov. 1844. **JAMES TIGG**

The following interesting statement is copied from a Glasgow paper of the 24th Sept.

L'Etat intéressant qui suit est copié d'un papier de Glasgow du 24 Septembre.

No. of Wars.	With whom.	In what Reign.	When begun.	When ended.	By whom ended and where.	Duration of each war.	Duration of each peace.	Debt incurred during each war.	Debt incurred during each peace.	Total debt at end of each war.	Total debt at end of each peace.	Debt paid off during each peace.	Average annual interest.
1	France.	William III.	May 7, 1689.	Feb. 10, 1697.	Earl of Pembroke, at Rye.	7	9	16,000,000	20,000,000	36,000,000	56,000,000	4,000,000	9,000,000
2	France & Spain.	Anne.	May 4, 1701.	March 13, 1713.	Earl of Strafford, at Utrecht.	12	5	16,000,000	20,000,000	36,000,000	56,000,000	4,000,000	9,000,000
3	Spain.	George I.	Dec. 16, 1701.	June 13, 1713.	Duke of Somerset, at Utrecht.	12	5	16,000,000	20,000,000	36,000,000	56,000,000	4,000,000	9,000,000
4	France.	George II.	Oct. 16, 1701.	Oct. 16, 1713.	Earl of Sandwich, at Aix la Chapelle.	12	5	16,000,000	20,000,000	36,000,000	56,000,000	4,000,000	9,000,000
5	France.	George II. & III.	May 19, 1756.	Sept. 10, 1763.	Duke of Bedford, at Fontenoy.	7	4	16,000,000	20,000,000	36,000,000	56,000,000	4,000,000	9,000,000
6	America, &c.	George III.	April 19, 1775.	Sept. 3, 1783.	Mr. Grenville, at Paris.	8	4	16,000,000	20,000,000	36,000,000	56,000,000	4,000,000	9,000,000
7	France.	George III.	Feb. 11, 1793.	March 27, 1802.	Marquis Cornwallis, at Amiens.	9	1	16,000,000	20,000,000	36,000,000	56,000,000	4,000,000	9,000,000
8	France, &c.	George III.	March 9, 1803.	March 10, 1814.	Marquis Cornwallis, at Amiens.	1	1	16,000,000	20,000,000	36,000,000	56,000,000	4,000,000	9,000,000

TABULAR VIEW OF THE WARS IN WHICH THIS COUNTRY HAS BEEN ENGAGED SINCE THE REVOLUTION.

WAR—GUERRE.

excite in him any good impulse? Does their patriotism the least fall in with his notions of the great and dignified? Does he, in the bosom of his family, and in the midst of his new sensation as a father, feel a glimpse of emotion in behalf of the families he is rendering miserable, and the domestic ties he is cutting asunder. Not he—his passion rises; his pride is rendered doubly malignant by mortification; and from the bosom of his family, this fond husband and father, wages a new war of extermination with women and children! It would be self-mockery in any one of decent principles to ask his heart whether such a man can be happy. One year of the reign of an Alfred—one year of the Administration of a Locke or a Newton, is worth whole careers of these brilliant madmen, who live only to destroy life, and are wise only to the perpetuation of error. (London opposition paper Examiner.)

BY THE BURLINGTON MAIL.

FROM WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.

After the reading the President's Message, the Clerk proceeded to read the Correspondence of Mr. Monroe and the British minister, Mr. Foster, relative to the situation of the two countries, &c.

The first was a letter from Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe declaring the regret of the Prince Regent at Mr. Pinkney's departure, &c. dated July 24.

In a letter of July 3d from Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe, the British minister endeavors to prove, from the ambiguous wording of the letter of the Duc de Cadore to Gen. Armstrong, August 5th, 1810; from the character of Bonaparte; from his address to the deputation of the Hanse Towns, declaring the decrees the fundamental laws of the Empire; from the letter of the Duc de Masséna to the Council of Prizes; from the capture of the New-Orleans packet, and other vessels &c. that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are not repealed; and that therefore the law prohibiting the introduction of British goods, &c. ought to be repealed. Mr. Foster strives to justify the British Orders in Council as a necessary measure of self defence and as perfectly justifiable in retaliation for the monstrous and unprecedented decrees of Berlin and Milan. He complains of the American government for continuing the Non-Intercourse, and thus joining Bonaparte in his measures to destroy British commerce. The blockading decrees of May 1806, Mr. Foster endeavors to justify as legal and proper; not a mere paper blockade, but, the whole coast from Brest to Elbe being invested with an adequate naval force for all the purposes of a blockade in fact. Mr. F. urges the repeal of the non-intercourse, and declares that unless repealed, his government will be obliged, though painful, unwillingly, to resort to measures of retaliation. He demands in a letter shortly after, a direct reply, whether or not the non-intercourse will be repealed?

Mr. Monroe considers our government bound to respect the solemn declaration of the French government, Aug. 5th, 1810, that the decrees were repealed; argues that they are repealed, so far as we are concerned, from the release of the New-Orleans Packet, the Grace Anne and other vessels; endeavors to avoid the meaning Mr. Foster gives in the declaration made to the deputation from the Hanse Towns; to prove the repeal by Masséna's letter to the council of prizes, and that the edict of Fontainebleau were not inconsistent with the repeal. He also urges the illegality of the blockading decree of 1806; and declares the determination of our government to continue the non-intercourse unless the orders are revoked, &c. &c.

July 6th.—Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster.

Is happy to learn there is a disposition in the British government to continue a friendly intercourse, &c.

July 3d.—Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe.

In this letter Mr. Foster enters into a full detail of the situation and conduct of Great Britain, respecting the blockading orders of May 1806, the French decrees, and the British orders in council. The decree of Berlin is considered as a direct act of war, a measure unauthorized by precedent of the laws of nations.—He says Great Britain would have been justified in prohibiting all neutral commercial intercourse with France, instead of which she allowed its continuance, but through Great Britain. For the orders in Council, France only was to blame, and such nations as submitted to her unjustifiable decrees, France declared the Berlin Decrees in retaliation, but a recurrence to facts and events would prove her the aggressor. Bonaparte would allow no blockade to be legal unless the blockade place was invested by land as well as by ocean.

To this declaration of a blockade Great Britain could never submit.—The ports from Brest to Elbe were strictly blockaded, with an adequate naval force.—France declared the British rules in a state of blockade, with scarcely a single vessel to enforce such a blockade. America seems to concur with France, that Great Britain is the first aggressor, as appears by Mr. Pinkney's correspondence respecting the blockade of 1806; but such is not the fact: Great Britain has acted only on the defensive.—The British are ready to repeal the orders in council as soon as the decrees are repealed, and commerce restored to the situation in which it stood previous to the issuing of those decrees. Duke of Cadore's letter of August 5 to Mr. Armstrong, is no proof of repeal.—The decrees had since been pronounced the fundamental laws of the empire.—The imperial edicts of Fontainebleau, October 1810, was built upon those decrees.—The letter of the Duke of Masséna to the president of the council of prizes was a proof that the decrees were still in force, he cautiously avoids saying they are not repealed, but speaks of the new attitude taken by America, as the cause of releasing. They were not repealed in November 1810. They are not now; though American vessels may have been restored in consequence of the most unexpected non-intercourse with Great Britain. If repealed at the time, all the vessels would have been immediately restored.—The non-intercourse, Mr. F. considered a monstrous system of attack on the commerce of Great Britain, assisting Bonaparte; and Mr. F. concludes with urging the injustice of the non-intercourse, and demanding its repeal.

July 11.—Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe.

This letter is explanatory of conversation held on the day previous.

July 12.—Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe.

Mr. Foster desires to know what is the determination of the American government in relation to the non-intercourse; as the prince regent will expect information on the subject, on the return of the packet.

July 23.—Monroe to Foster.

Mr. M. would not enter into the question of priority of aggression—no aggression would justify the British orders. They were a deadly blow on our commerce, not a retaliation like for like. Bonaparte's decree respecting the blockade of the British Islands, was an empty threat. The license trade was not viewed by the president in that favorable light mentioned by Mr. F. The embargo and non-intercourse law, are measures to which we have a right to resort, without giving just cause of offence. If now the non-intercourse operates to the injury of one power, it is because she rejects the friendly offers accepted by the other. The decrees are repealed. Proof, the Duke de Cadore's declaration of Aug. 5. No objection that it was to take place at a distant day. Must have faith in the solemn declaration of a government. What injury to Britain to have done the same as France? The release of the New-Orleans Packet, and the Grace Anne, evidence of the repeal. You produce no instance of American vessels being taken going to or from Great Britain. The emperor's speech to the deputies of the Hanse Towns does not prove their continuance as to us. The decree of Fontainebleau, relates not to the high seas. The letter of Masséna affords unequivocal proof of their discontinuance. All things are in accord with the repeal, so far as we are concerned. The vigorous operation of your orders, taking American vessels, prevents the multiplication of proofs.

July 24.—Foster to Monroe.

Wishes to know if Mr. M. was satisfied with the partial repeal, &c.

July 25.—Monroe to Foster.

The non-intercourse must continue—good faith requires it—it can be repealed only when the orders are revoked.

July 28.—Foster to Monroe.

Explanation, complaints of misunderstanding, &c. with much reasoning to prove the decrees yet unrepealed.

October 1.—Monroe to Foster.

Complaint of being misunderstood, &c.

October 17.—Monroe to Foster.

Communication of letters from the charge des affaires at Paris and at London, to procure the repeal of decrees, as well as copies of a letter from Wellesley, to the American charge des affaires at London, mentioning documents sent to Mr. Foster.

October 22.—Foster to Monroe.

Mr. Foster has not received the despatches of Wellesley, but is in daily expectation of them. Should his government retaliate our non-intercourse, it will be with reluctance and pain.

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I communicate to Congress copies of a correspondence between the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of Great Britain, and the Secretary of State, relative to the aggression committed by a British ship of war on the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, by which it will be seen, that that subject of difference between the two countries, is terminated by an offer of reparation which has been accepted to.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Nov. 12.

Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster.

Department of State, Oct. 11, 1811.

Sir—I have the honor to transmit to you a copy of the proceedings of a court of enquiry, held by order of the president, on the conduct of commodore Rodgers, in the late encounter between a frigate of the United States, the President, and his Britannic Majesty's ship Little Belt.

The result of this enquiry, which was conducted in public, in a manner the most fair and impartial, and established by the concurrent testimony of all the officers of the American ship and of others whom it was proper to summon, cannot, it is presumed, leave a doubt in the mind of any one that captain Bingham made the attack, and without a justifiable cause.

That commodore Rodgers pursued a vessel that had at first pursued him, and hailed her as soon as he approached within a suitable distance, are circumstances which can be of no avail to capt. Bingham. The United States have a right to know the national character of the armed ships which hover on their coast, and whether they visit it with friendly or illicit views. It is a right inseparable from the sovereignty of every independent state, and intimately connected with their tranquillity and peace. All nations exercise it, and none with more rigor, or at a greater distance from the coast than Great Britain herself, nor any on more justifiable grounds than the United States. In addition to the considerations which have recommended these precautions to other powers, it is rendered of the more importance to the United States, by the practice of armed vessels from the West Indies, investing our coast for unauthorized and even piratical purposes. Instances have occurred, in which the commanders of British ships of war, after impressing seamen from American vessels, have concealed their names, and the names of their ships, whereby an application to their government for the reparation due for such outrages, with the requisite certainty, is rendered impracticable. For these reasons the conduct of commodore Rodgers, in approaching the Little Belt to make the necessary enquiries, and exchange a friendly salute, was strictly correct.

The president, therefore, can regard the act of Captain Bingham no otherwise than as a hostile aggression on the flag of the United States, and he is persuaded, that his Britannic Majesty, viewing it in the same light, will bestow on it the attention which it merits.

With great respect and consideration, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servt.

JAMES MONROE.

Augustus J. Foster, Esq. &c.

Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe.

Washington, Oct. 30, 1811.

Sir—I had already the honor to mention to you, that I came to this country furnished with instructions from his R. H. the Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, for the purpose of proceeding to a final adjustment of the differences which have arisen between Great Britain and the United States of America, in the affair of the Chesapeake, and I had also that of acquainting you with the necessity under which I found myself of suspending the execution of those instructions in consequence of my not having perceived that any steps whatever were taken by the American government to clear up the circumstances of an event which threatened so materially to interrupt the harmony subsisting between two countries, as that which occurred in the month of last May, between the U. S. ship President, and his Majesty's ship Little Belt, when every evidence before his Majesty's government seemed to shew that a most evident and wanton outrage had been committed on a British sloop of war by an American commander.

A Court of Enquiry, however, as you informed me in your letter of the 11th inst. has since been held by order of the President, on the conduct of commodore Rodgers, and this preliminary to further discussion on the subject being all that I asked in the first instance as due to the friendship subsisting between the two states, I have now the honor to acquaint you that I am ready to proceed in the truest spirit of conciliation to lay before you the terms of reparation which his Royal Highness has commanded me to propose to the United States Government, and only wait to know when it will suit your convenience to enter upon the discussion.

I have the honor to be, with the highest consideration and respect, sir, your most obedient humble servant.

AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the Hon. James Monroe, &c. &c.

From Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster.

Department of State, Oct. 31, 1811.

Sir—I have just had the honor to receive your letter of the 30th of this month.

I am glad to find that the communication which I had the honor to make to you on the 11th inst. relative to the Court of Enquiry which was the subject of it, is viewed by you in the favorable light which you have stated.

Although I regret that the proposition which you now make in consequence of that communication has been delayed to the present moment, I am ready to receive the terms of it, whenever you may think proper to communicate them.—Permit me to add that the pleasure in finding them satisfactory will be duly augmented if they should be introductory to a removal of all the differences depending between our two countries, the hope of which is so little encouraged by your past correspondence. A prospect of such a result will be embraced on my part with a spirit of conciliation, equal to that which has been expressed by you.

I have the honor to be &c.

JAMES MONROE.

Augustus J. Foster, Esq. &c. &c.

Mr. Foster to Mr. Monroe.

Washington, Nov. 11, 1811.

In pursuance of the order which I have received from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, for the purpose of proceeding to a final adjustment of the differences which have arisen between Great Britain and the United States in the affair of the Chesapeake frigate, I have the honor to acquaint you—first, that I am instructed to repeat to the American government the prompt disavowal made by his Majesty (and recited in Mr. Erskine's note of April 17, 1809, to Mr. Smith) and on being apprized of the unauthorized act of the officer in command of his naval forces on the coast of America, whose recall from an highly important and honorable command immediately ensued as a mark of disapprobation.

Secondly, that I am authorized to offer, in addition to that disavowal, on the part of his Royal Highness, the immediate restoration, as far as circumstances will admit, of the men, who in consequence of Adm. Berkeley's orders were forcibly taken out of the Chesapeake, to the vessel from which they were taken; or that if the ship should be no longer in commission, to such sea port of the United States as the American government may name for that purpose.

Thirdly, that I am authorized to offer to the American government, suitable pecuniary provision for the sufferers in consequence of the attack on the Chesapeake, including the families of those seamen who unfortunately fell in the action, and of the wounded survivors.

These honorable propositions I can assure you, Sir, are made with the sincere desire that they may prove satisfactory to the government of the United States, and I trust they will meet with that amicable reception which their conciliatory nature entitles them to.—I need scarcely add how cordially I join with you in the wish that they might prove introductory to a removal of all the differences depending between our two countries.

I have the honor to be &c. &c.

AUG. J. FOSTER.

To the Hon. James Monroe, &c. &c.

Mr. Monroe to Mr. Foster.

November 12, 1811.

Sir—I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 1st inst. and to lay it before the president.

It is much to be regretted that the reparation due for such an aggression at that committed on the United States frigate the Chesapeake should have been so long delayed; nor could

the translation of the offending officer from one command to another be regarded as constituting a part of a reparation otherwise satisfactory: considering however the existing circumstances of the case and the early and amicable attention paid to it, by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent; the President accedes to the proposition contained in your letter, and in so doing your government will I am persuaded see a proof of the conciliatory disposition by which the President has been actuated.

The Officer now commanding the Chesapeake now lying in the harbour of Boston will be instructed to receive the men who are to be restored to that ship.

I have the honor to be &c.

JAMES MONROE.

Aug. J. Foster, Esq. &c.

Boston, November 15.

A letter received in this town, dated Liverpool Sept. 28th, says, and professes on high authority, that an Order in Council would soon be issued, allowing the exportation of articles of British produce and manufacture from Nova Scotia and New-Brunswick to the United States; and the importation of certain articles, not yet specified, from the United States, into those provinces.

The ship Oronoko has arrived at New York, with London dates to the 29th of September, 5 days later than we had received. Mr. Gracie, a passenger in this ship, brought despatches from Mr. Smith in London, and Mr. Russell in Paris. The King's health remained without any sensible change.

MONTREAL, Nov. 25.

We understand that at New-York, a vessel had arrived in a short passage from Liverpool, by which it is stated that His Majesty was alive the middle of last month.

A letter received at New-York, from Lisbon, dated Lisbon, October 6, 1811, states that "Lord Wellington had invested Ciudad Rodrigo, with his whole army, notwithstanding which about the 1st of October, General Mortier with 10,000 men forced his passage into the city. The next day a body of 4,000 cavalry made a dash on the English army and destroyed a light division. Lord Wellington's quarters were precipitately removed to Guarda, where he remained on the 3d of October, but the combined army was in a few days expected at the lines."

A passenger in the Young Soldier, by which the above was received, says it was considered a mere rumour at Lisbon.

A letter from Barbadoes dated the 4th of Oct. mentions, "that there had been an insurrection at Martinique, and that it had been completely quelled. About 30 of the ringleaders were taken and executed." (Norfolk Herald.)

A letter from Halifax, states, that five persons, calling themselves Americans, are now confined in prison at that place, prisoners of war, having been taken in the French privateer brig Adela, captured off Charleston a few months since. By their own confession, they entered voluntarily on board, but assert the plea, that she was a merchantman, and were allured by the high wages offered them.

Yesterday morning at 3 o'clock, an Express arrived from Washington, with despatches from Mr. Foster for his government, to go out in the ship Magdalen, which vessel sailed yesterday afternoon for Liverpool.—N. Y. Gazette, Nov. 8.

From the Baltimore American, democratic paper.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS.—Dated Washington, Nov. 11.

"It is of the first importance to merchants to be able to foresee the course of measures which government will adopt, in relation to our political and commercial intercourse with Europe, some pains have been taken to ascertain that course. The conjectures heretofore hazarded have necessarily and unavoidably been accompanied by that degree of uncertainty, which want of time and want of information were calculated to occasion. Calculating on no change, during the winter, in the aspect of intelligence from Great Britain and France, it may be almost certainly relied upon, that such measures will be taken as shall convince the British government that unless they relinquish their obnoxious orders and illegitimate blockades, America will be prepared to assert her rights by force; that the non-importation with the British dominions will continue, and be most rigidly and effectually enforced by additional means; that our merchants will be authorized to arm and defend their trade with all other nations; and that probably such duties and restrictions will be imposed upon importations from the French dominions as shall correspond with new duties and restrictions decreed in France. All our ships, frigates and inferior vessels of war will, nearly to a certainty, be fitted out, repaired, and ordered into service, as well as instructed to convey fleets of merchantmen bound to our ports, the trade with which may be dangerous. One or two additional frigates may be built. Direct and immediate hostilities with England are not to be apprehended, unless they are commenced on the other side of the Atlantic. The committees on the different subjects of the President's message will likely be appointed to-morrow."

ST. LOUIS...[LOUISIANA] THURSDAY, OCT. 3.

FROM VINENNES.

We learn that a Mr. Dubois, was sent on a mission to the Shawonie Prophet, but who had decamped before his arrival with all the women and children, and intended to place his people under the protection of the British garrison of Fort Malden, 18 miles from Detroit. Mr. D. found about 16 or 18 men at the village who were very insincere, and abused him extremely. It is thought that Gov. Harrison's plan of operations were known to the prophet within a few days after it was formed.

The piece noticing the violation of the non-intercourse law, by British traders, will be attended to in our next.

DIED.—On the 21st Sept. Mr. Faustin Gigon, a native of Canada.

QUEBEC:

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1811.

The Message of the President of the United States to Congress, at the opening of the present Session, which we published last week, is a repetition of all the former accusations of injustice against Great Britain, with which these communications have abounded for five or six years back. It is, besides, a declaration, that no concession on her part, will be satisfactory to the American Government, unless it amount to a total repeal of the Orders in Council, and what the Americans term "paper Blockades; in other words, it is a declaration, that notwithstanding the enemy persists in all the extraordinary regulations which his power on the Continent enables him to enforce for the destruction of the Trade and resources of Great Britain, the latter shall not make use of her power on the Ocean, to counteract these Regulations, in any ways affecting that portion of the trade of Neutrals to the Continent which Bonaparte deems fit to permit, in furtherance of his designs.

Notwithstanding this declaration, and in the face of Mr. Monroe's Letter of the 11th ult. which goes to justify the conduct of Commodore Rodgers towards the Little Belt in every point of view, a further attempt at reconciliation has been made by his Majesty's Minister at Washington, as will appear by the Documents relating thereto, in this day's Gazette.

The disavowal and reparation there offered and accepted, for the attack on the Chesapeake, are the same, except in one particular, as those contained in Mr. Erskine's arrangement of April 1809. They were, at that time, accepted by the United States; and though the arrangement alluded to was not confirmed by the British Government, the refusal to do so was in no wise founded on a dislike to the conditions of it, which related to the Chesapeake.

The recurring to that affair, on the part of His Majesty's Government, must therefore be considered as a remarkable instance of the effect of a conciliatory spirit towards the United States. Mr. Foster expresses a hope that this measure on his part, will be followed by a removal of all differences existing between the two countries; and we are sure that there is no British Subject but who must wish that it be followed with some good effect. For our part, judging from the whole tenor of the conduct of the American Government since the commencement of the existing differences, we are apprehensive that Mr. Foster's hopes will prove delusive, unless he have further concessions to make. He must withdraw the Orders of Council; he must not interfere with the seizure of the Florida; and he must admit the right of American cruisers to overhaul British ships of war to an indefinite

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