

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.—Virg. Georg. iv. 5.

VOLUME VII.]

MONDAY, MARCH 25, 1811.

[NUMBER 19.

UNIVERSAL EDUCATION.

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

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

He humbly hopes that 14 years study in the Universities in Europe, 6 years professorship in London, 4 years in Halifax, and 32 years under His Majesty's special commission in Quebec, will render every comment unnecessary.

JAS. TANSWELL.

Quebec, 25th March, 1811.

FOR SALE,

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

- 1100 sides black Harness Leather,
- 150 sides brown do. do.
- 500 sides black Rein do.
- 414 sides Soal do. do.
- 114 sides brown Skirting do.
- 160 sides brown and black Bridle do.
- 100 sides Leather suitable for Ship-Rigging of a superior quality,
- 50 hides Roof-Leather for carriage tops,
- 200 sides Mogozin Leather,
- 800 sides wax upper do.
- 1500 wax Calf Skins,
- 600 black grain do.
- 1700 brown sheep Co. do.
- 200 black do. do.
- 78 Deer skins,
- 25 pair best wax Boot legs with turn down tops,
- 150 pair wax Boot legs,
- 67 pair Cordovan do.
- 50 Barrels of Prime American Beef.

The above articles will be sold cheap, for cash or approved credit—those who will please to favor him with their orders may rely upon having them executed on the shortest notice.

SANDFORD HOYT.

Quebec, Dec. 31, 1810.

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

ROBERT RITCHIE.

February 11, 1811.

REGULATIONS OF POLICE RELATING TO CARTAGE,

(In both languages) FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

QUEBEC & BOSTON STAGE, WINTER ESTABLISHMENT.

THIS important establishment will go into operation, from QUEBEC to BOSTON, on the 14th of January, instant... Viz.: Will leave Quebec every MONDAY morning for Boston, and pass through the following towns and villages from thence to the line of the United States, to 45 Deg's North Latitude in Derby, on Gov. Craig's Road—Point Levi, St. Nicholas, St. Giles, through Leeds and Inverness to Brown's in Ireland.—On TUESDAYS, through Halifax, Chester, Tingwick, to col. Tilton's in Shipton, on the River St. Francois.—On WEDNESDAYS, through Windsor, Brimpton, Orford, Ascot Compton, Hatley, Barnston, Stanstead, to Judge Humman's on the line in Derby; at which place it will meet the Stage from Boston, which will start from Bradley's, sign of the Golden Ball, in Elm-street, on Mondays, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and will arrive in Concord, N. H. at 7 o'clock P. M. same day;—will leave Concord every Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, A. M. and will arrive at Hanover, at 2 o'clock, P. M. and continue on to Haverhill, N. H. the same day, and arrive by 9 o'clock, P. M.—on Wednesdays, from Haverhill, as far as 45 Degrees North Latitude, will start at 4 o'clock, A. M. and will pass through the following towns in Vermont, viz.: Newbury, Rygate, Barnet, St. Johnsbury, Lyndon, Sheffield, Barton, Brownington, Salein, and will arrive at Judge Hinman's in Derby, the same day, where the Stages will meet, exchange their Passengers, and return back to Quebec and Boston, as above, the same week.

The proprietors solicit public patronage, and pledge themselves for the performance as stated above.

N. B. This Line will be continued to Concord, N. H. three times each, and every week, on days as usual, and from Concord to Hanover, twice each week on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and return from Hanover and Concord, on Mondays and Fridays.

JOSIAH STILES,	JAMES GARDNER,
JOHN GREEN,	HENRY STEVENS,
R. W. GOULD,	JOHN SHEPARD,
JONATHAN SINCLAIR,	ANDREW SEATON.

January, 1811.

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

Orders in writing left at the Office of Mr. John Munro, in the Lower Town, will be attended to.

JAMES PATERSON.

Quebec, the 25th June, 1810.

FOR SALE,

FIFTY Barrels Tar and 40 Chaldron COALS.

WEBB ROBINSON.

1th Feb. 1811.

MONTREAL AND QUEBEC STAGE.

THE public are hereby notified, that there is a Line of Stages erected, to run from Quebec to Montreal, to commence on the twenty-first day of the present month, and will be regularly kept up by the subscribers, proprietors of the said Line.

TO RUN AS FOLLOWS:

With covered carriages, good horses, and careful drivers, will convey the passengers from Quebec to Montreal and from Montreal to Quebec in two days—not being later than eight o'clock at night on the road, (accidents excepted). To start from Quebec and Montreal at four o'clock in the morning on Mondays and Thursdays, meet at Cape Madelaine, or Three Rivers, the same day; part from Three Rivers or Cape Madelaine at four o'clock in the morning on Tuesdays and Fridays, arrive at Quebec and Montreal the same days.

The proprietors have taken pains to establish regular stages for the accommodation of the passengers, where they may breakfast, dine, sup and lodg; and will have allowed one half hour of time at each meal.

Those who wish to have seats in the said Stage will please to call at Josiah Stiles, & Co. Quebec,—Thomas Peck, Montreal—Pierre Bureau, Ste. Anne, or Simeon Dewey, Three Rivers; at which places they may be particularly informed as to the fare of the Stage.

JOSIAH STILES,
THOMAS PECK,
PIERRE BUREAU,
SIMEON DEWEY.

Three Rivers, Jan. 10, 1811.

FOR SALE,

ELEVEN Thousand, five hundred Acres of Land in Wolfstown adjoining the new Road leading to Shipton, to which an indisputable Title can be given, price two shillings and six pence per acre. Apply to J. W. WOOLLEY & Co. Quebec, 1st January, 1811.

FOR SALE,

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

ALSO a few Barrels American Mess and Prime Pork.

Quebec, 24th December, 1810.

ADVERTISEMENT.—The Subscriber having opened an Auction Room, in this town, expects to meet with encouragement from his friends and the public, hoping that the attention which will be paid to the business entrusted to him, will meet their approbation.

S. ZEPHIRIN KIMBER.

Three Rivers, 27th February, 1811.

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

25th February, 1811.

From Bell's Messenger of October 15.

COLONIAL CONQUESTS.

In the present circumstances of this kingdom, and of Europe, it is really a matter of astonishment that it should become necessary to say any thing upon this head. It is not, however, in one or two ages that a National Government can get out of the track of an habitual bad policy. It is in the nature of all erroneous conduct that it introduces a system of things which tends to perpetuate itself. It so alters the face of things, so conforms them to itself, as to give an air of reason and even of necessity to the subsequent error. It has happened thus from the erroneous system of our Colonial Policy: Having acquired Colonies, and by favorable opportunities having extended them, though the prudence of the acquisition and of the extension might be questionable, it seems less doubtful that we should retain what it has cost us so much to acquire, and that, as we have paid the greater cost of the first purchase, so we should not scruple to provide the less expence that may be necessary to maintain them. A point of honour, moreover, here interferes. A great nation has more difficulty, in abandoning than frequently even in attaining a part of her empire.—Such an abandonment is divesting herself of part of her at least apparent greatness, that is to say, of her dignity.—Under what other consideration would the Dutch have so long holden some of the Indian possessions, and the English have at first conquered, and since retained Canada, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Colonies the freehold of which would not sell for the expence of their annual establishment.

All these considerations, however, affect only the question of not abandoning that we have already acquired. But on what principle is it that with all this experience before our eyes,—with daily proofs in our budget, in our commerce, in our taxes, if we chose to follow the items in detail of the inutilty of Colonies, we are still so wedded to the system, that we are seeking out new Colonial acquisitions, new honorable burthens in every part of the world? Are there not graves enough for our men in Europe, that they must be sent to putrify alive in the hot marshes, in the damp, palpable heats of the Dutch Indies? Are not the Dutch sufficiently avenged by Walcheren, that we must put into their hands the supplemental sword of Amboyna?—Surely even without other considerations, the necessary expence of human health and human life, such a vast proportion almost instantly cut off as soon as they draw the first gulp of the poisonous air, and the few that remain rendered thereafter useless to their country and burthenome to themselves,—surely, we say, such a mortality and destruction are infinitely above the value of any Indian possession, and more particularly of possession which, whilst in the hands of the Dutch, never paid the expences of their Government,—never returned to the mother country what they sent it. If new Colonies for placements, new places, new stipends, new offices are required, let us institute them at home,—let us have more medical jurisprudents; let us plant a Colony in Palace-yard, to inspect, survey, register, enrol, and report the progress of the works; let us have Boards for Agriculture,—in short let us invent, or adopt, or imitate any other folly than that of adding to our transmarine possessions. The effective population of the country cannot increase so fast as these thousand sins will drain it. In such a climate, the destroying angel, the genius of the Indians, is abroad, and makes us pay the penalty of our ambition as the price of our footing. A regiment of a thousand strong have, and daily are in such climates, reduced within the year to eighteen or twenty men and a single officer or two. These sad relics, who walk the earth like death visible, are called seasoned men, and so they are seasoned indeed, as mummies are seasoned. They are dried up beyond the power

of corruption, and have not substance or vitality enough even for putrefaction. Yet such are the garrisons of such Colonies. Could the people of England see a number of them on the parade at the Horse Guards, there would need no other arguments against Tropical Colonies.

This, however, is not the only point of view under which our Colonial advancements are to be considered. They cost us much in health and human life; this of itself, indeed, should be a weighty consideration. But in the present circumstances of England and Europe there are points of equal importance, there are points which render such losses and such sacrifices of double their ordinary power.

In some parts of our History there have been in the country two political opinions or parties with respect to the peculiar line of policy to be observed by our Government in Continental affairs. According to the one party, our insular situation secured us at once from all connection and all apprehension from the Continent; that we had nothing to do but to attend to our Marine, and to keep up the superiority of our Navy, and then there would be nothing to be feared from any combination of the Powers of the Continent; that we might safely leave them to fight and negotiate amongst themselves, and that in no possible shape into which any success or misfortune might transform them, could they materially affect our strength or interests. The other, and infinitely the wiser opinion, is, and has always been, that our commercial interests, and even the consideration of our dignity and influence, necessarily connect us with the Continent, and, in despite of the intervening ocean, can force us into contact and cohesion with the European system. That to neglect our Continental interest and influence would be eventually to destroy the very roots of our Trade, to procure our exclusion from all the Ports of Europe, and to lead to an unnatural preference of our rival and enemies. That the ruin of our Navy would necessarily follow upon the ruin of our Trade; that the one fed and supplied all the means, the sources, the life-blood of the other. That if England should neglect Continental Interests, France would cultivate them, and thus becoming not only powerful, but predominant and despotic, would necessarily render her system that of all Europe, would either absolutely exclude our Trade, or clog it with impositions and restraints, which would soon annihilate it. That therefore our very Maritime and Commercial Interests led us to the cultivation of Continental Politics; that our Navy, therefore, could not exist, unless it were seconded by an efficient Army.

Upon these principles, therefore, let us briefly ask whether the present amount of our army be sufficient for the part which we have to act on the Continent; and to put the question as briefly as possible, whether Lord Wellington would not have done more, if the scattered forces now in our Colonies, some on the Expedition to Amboyna, some on their way to Batavia, and some perhaps amongst the friendly Islands; if these regiments, we say, being added to what he has at present, should give him a force of 100,000 English, instead of about 28,000. With the latter number he can evidently do nothing; only shew what he would effect if he had a sufficient number. And with respect to the objects concerned, which would add more to our national glory, and which would more confirm our safety, the acquisition of Batavia and Amboyna or the deliverance of Spain, the recovery of Portugal; and the restoration of Europe?

Admiralty-Office, October 13, 1810.

A letter from Lord Gambier inclosed the following
Caledonia, in Basque Roads, Sept. 28.

My Lord,—Since my letter of the 19th instant, detailing the capture and destruction of three of the enemy's brigs on the east coast of this Road, the small vessels with the boats of the Caledonia and

Valiant have been successfully employed in stopping the coasting trade between Rochelle and the Isle of Aix, but more particularly in blockading three of the enemy's brigs that had sought protection under the battery upon Point du Ché, and forming part of a convoy to which the former vessels belonged, the whole of them laden with timber and provisions on account of Government. I have not the honor to inform your Lordship, that the tide being sufficiently high, and the night dark, I judged it practicable to effect either the capture or destruction of these vessels; but as the enemy had strengthened his position with four field-pieces, and their artillery-men posted upon the beach, and on a low point situated under the battery, with a strong detachment of foot and horse in the adjoining village of Angoin, it was obvious we could only succeed with the means we possessed in effecting this object, but by a coup de main, and with a force adequate to the resistance that was likely to be immediately opposed to us. In consequence of this persuasion, I directed one hundred and thirty marines from the Caledonia and Valiant to be embarked in the boats of their respective ships, under the direction of Captain Sherman, of the Royal Marines of this ship, for the purpose of landing under Point du Ché, to carry the battery and field pieces by assault, and to spike the guns, allotting to the other boats of the squadron the capture or destruction of the brigs. I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordships, that this force proceeded last night, agreeably to the arrangement I had previously made, under the command of Lieutenant Hamilton of this ship, with the other Lieutenants of the squadron, who also volunteered their services in the command of the different boats upon this occasion, the whole acting with that degree of zeal, regularity, and attention I had every reason to expect, and which so much contributes to the success of an undertaking.

The mariners were landed at the place appointed about half past two o'clock in the morning, but notwithstanding the near approach of the boats before they were discovered, the alarm was given from the brigs, and an ineffectual fire was immediately opened upon them from the enemy's guns. Lieut. Little, of the Royal Marine Artillery, immediately on landing pushed forward with the bayonets in the assault, supported by Captain M'Laughlin's division, with Lieut. Colier, both of the Royal Marines of the Valiant, and Lieut. Gouchie of this ship, with a separate detachment, and succeeded in carrying the battery and spiking all the guns. Lieut. Little, in a personal contention with one of the enemy, when in the act of wresting his musket from him, received the contents in his hand, which was so much shattered in consequence as to render amputation necessary. Captain Sherman at the same time took post with his division upon the main road by the sea side, with his front to the village, and an eighteen pound carronade on his right in one of the launches. In a few minutes a considerable body of men advanced from the village, and were instantly checked in their approach by a warm fire from the Marines and the boats; at this period the enemy had succeeded, unperceived by the night, in bringing a field-piece to flank the line, which the picket immediately charged with the bayonet and took from him, putting the men to flight. The object of this service being now executed by the capture of two of the brigs, and the destruction of the other by fire, the Marines were immediately re-embarked in the most perfect order, without the loss of a single man, and only one other person, a private belonging to the Valiant, wounded.

The enemy had fourteen men killed in defence of the battery upon the Point du Ché, what loss he sustained by the fire from Capt. Sherman's division, and from the Launch, it is impossible to say, but he must have suffered considerably, as his line was much exposed and completely kept in check.

I have felt it to be my duty to be thus particular in the detail of circumstances upon this occasion; but

although the service performed is in itself of little importance, yet it required the promptitude and exertion of the officers and men employed upon it, that frequently is not so necessary in undertakings of greater magnitude; and I am solicitous to do justice to the merits of all the officers and men employed upon this service. I must beg in particular to call your attention to the conduct of Lieut. Little, who was most materially engaged upon this occasion, and whose loss of his right hand will be severely felt, in the hope that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will take into consideration the injury he has sustained.

I have the honor to be, &c.
(Signed) H. NEALE.
The Right Hon. Lord Gambier, &c. &c. &c.

FOUCHE, THE EX-MINISTER OF POLICE.

The following story is in circulation respecting the case of Fouche's dig ace.

"Not long since, that Minister observed to Bonaparte, that he thought he could open a Negotiation for Peace with the British Government, and if his Imperial Majesty would allow him, he would employ a person for that purpose, but that he wished to carry it on in his own way, and that he did not wish to be directed in any way by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to which Bonaparte assented.—Fouche, it seems, employed a person of the name of Overhard, who went for that purpose to Amsterdam, and communicated his mission to Messrs. Hope, who are to have made the wishes of the French Minister known to their correspondents, Messrs. Baring and Co. requesting them to make the desired communication to the Marquis Wellesley. Overhard certainly made the communication to Hopes, and they to Baring, but Messrs. Baring did not make any communication on that subject to our Minister for Foreign Affairs.

"Bonaparte inquired of his Minister what turn the negotiation had taken; Fouche, of course, said, 'Que tout est en affaire manquee.' Bonaparte wanted to know who the *Emisaire* was on that occasion? After much faulting, Fouche said it was Overhard, Bonaparte became furious; he desired Fouche to have him arrested; to which he objected, saying, that such conduct was that of the Government of Turkey, and that he would not sign any order for Overhard's arrest. This resistance of Fouche made Bonaparte furious. Orders were sent to the Prefect de Police for that purpose, and Overhard has ever since been a close prisoner in the Chateau de Vincennes. Fouche was from that moment confined over to the care of two of Bonaparte's aides-de-camp, Mison and Bertrand, and was not allowed to return to his park, but remained at St. Cloud. The next morning Bonaparte sent Savary to Fouche, desiring him to give up certain instructions which he had from him, relating to the arrestion of Sir George Rumbold, his order to arrest Lord Lauderdale, and a great many others.

"Fouche said, such orders could not be found in his office, as they were all burnt, as being improper to remain in the archives of any minister. Savary was immediately dispatched to Paris and installed in the Hall of the Ministry of Police. Madame Fouche, and family, were obliged to quit on the same day; the Minister was allowed to go to his country seat, ten leagues from Paris, where he went in a solitary carriage, accompanied by his wife and the ex General Patrain, the noted Septemberizer, who was President of the Military Commission at Lyons, when Fouche was pro Consul there with Collet D'Herbois, in the time of Robespierre. Soon after Fouche's arrival at his country-seat, he received an order to go to Aix (his *Senatorene*;) he was not there long ere he was arrested by four *gens d'Armes* and conveyed to Marseilles, and confined in a fort. From thence he was

taken away about six weeks ago, and even his wife does not know where he is."

**PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT
OF
LOWER CANADA.**

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March, 1844.

MONDAY 18.—The House proceeded to take into consideration the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill to continue and amend the Act for regulating the Lumber Trade, passed the same, and the Bill was ordered back to the Legislative Council.

The report of the Special Committee to whom was referred the message from the Legislative Council requesting information relative to the facts stated in the Bill to establish a House of Industry in the City of Montreal, which served as the ground thereof, being read, the same was recommitted to a Special Committee.

Mr. Papineau, from the Committee, to whom was referred the detailed statements and accounts of the repairs that have been done to the Castle of St. Lewis, with the amount of the expenses of such repairs, reported that the committee has examined the same, and the House having amended the said report, concurred in the same.

The House then resolved that an humble address be presented to his Excellency the Governor in Chief, praying that he will be pleased to order that the necessary sum to discharge and cover the deficiency which has arisen between the sum granted by the Act of the 43rd of his Majesty, chap. 94, for repairing and anchoring the ancient Castle of St. Lewis, and the sum to which the said repairs and ameliorations do amount, be taken out of any unappropriated money in the hands of the Receiver General of this Province.

TUESDAY 19.—The resolution of the 5th instant ordering a Call of the House on the 23rd, was rescinded.

The Clerk then laid before the House, an account of the Contingent Expenses of the House during the Session, which was referred to a Committee.

Mr. Coffin from the Committee to whom had been recommitted the report of a Committee on the message from the Legislative Council requesting information relative to the facts stated in the Bill to establish a House of Industry in the City of Montreal, reported, that the Committee had prepared an answer to the said message, which being read, was agreed to unanimously, and ordered to be communicated to the Legislative Council together with a copy of the will of the late John Conrad Marslet.

WEDNESDAY, 20.—The Messengers appointed to wait on His Excellency the Governor in Chief with the Address of the House, praying His Excellency to order that the demerency which had arisen in the sum formerly granted for repairing and ameliorating the ancient Castle of St. Lewis, to be taken out of any unappropriated monies in the hands of the Receiver-General, Reported, that they had waited upon His Excellency accordingly, and that His Excellency had been pleased to signify that he would comply with the wishes of the House.

A Bill declaratory of the time at which the levying of the duties under an Act passed in the present Session, to continue the levying of the duties imposed by the Prov. Act of the 45. Geo. III. Chap. 13 shall take place, and for other purposes, was presented to the House, read a first and a second time, and ordered to be ingrossed—Read a third time and passed.

The report of the Committee to whom the contingent Accounts of the House were referred, was received, and an address was voted to His Excellency the Governor in Chief, praying him to issue his warrant for the amount of the sum,

The reasons offered by the Legislative Council for insisting on their amendments to the Bill to continue and amend the Act for regulating the Provincial Post Houses, were taken into consideration and disagreed to by the House.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THURSDAY, March 21.—This day, at three o'clock, His Excellency the Governor in Chief came in state, to the Legislative Council Chamber, and being seated on the throne, he sent the Black Rod to the Lower House requiring the immediate attendance of the members in the Upper House of the Legislature; and the Speaker with the members of the Assembly having come up accordingly, His Excellency was pleased to give the Royal Assent to the following Bills, viz:

"An Act declaratory of the time at which the levying of certain Duties under and by virtue of an Act passed in the present Session of the Provincial Parliament, intituled, 'An Act to continue, for a limited time, the levying of the Duties imposed by the Provincial Act of the 45th of His Majesty Geo. III. chap. 13, and for applying a certain sum of money for the purposes therein mentioned,' should take place, and for other purposes." 2

"An Act for establishing Regulations respecting Aliens, and certain subjects of His Majesty who have resided in France, coming into this province, or residing therein." 3

"An Act for declaring Judges to be disabled, and disqualifying them from being elected, or from sitting and voting in the House of Assembly." 4

"An Act further to continue the Acts therein mentioned, for making a temporary provision for the regulation of Trade between this province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation." 5

"An Act for the relief of the poor, in the loan of seed wheat, corn, and other necessary grain." 6

"An Act further to continue, for a limited time, and amend an Act passed in the 43rd year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An Act for the better preservation of His Majesty's Government, as by law happily established in this province.'" 7

"An Act further to continue, for a limited time, an Act passed in the 45th year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An Act to ratify and confirm the provisional articles of agreement entered into by the respective Commissioners of this Province and of Upper Canada, at Montreal, on the 5th day of July, 1844, relative to Duties, and for carrying the same into effect,' and also further to continue an Act passed in the 37th year of His Majesty's reign." 8

"An Act to continue, for a limited time, an Act passed in the 43rd year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An Act for the better regulation of the Militia of this province, and for repealing certain Acts or Ordinances therein mentioned.'" 9

"An Act for preventing the forging and counterfeiting of foreign bills of exchange, and of foreign promissory notes and orders for the payment of money." 10

"An Act to provide temporary Houses of Correction in the several Districts of this province." 11

"An Act to amend an Act passed in the 45th year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An Act for the better regulation of Pilots and shipping in the Port of Quebec, and in the harbours of Quebec and Montreal, and for improving the navigation of the river St. Lawrence, and for establishing a Fund for decayed Pilots, their widows and children.'" 12

"An Act to continue in force the several Laws empowering the Justices of the Peace to make Rules and Regulations of Police within the cities of Quebec and Montreal, and town of Three Rivers; and also Rules and Regulations for the government of Apprentices and others; and for extending Regulations of Police to other towns and villages, in certain cases; and which amends one of the said Acts." 13

"An Act to continue for a limited time, and amend, an Act passed in the 48th year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, 'An Act for the better regulation of the Lumber Trade.'" 14

"An Act for the relief of insane persons, and for the support of foundlings and others therein mentioned."

"An Act for granting another sum of money to finish the building of the Common Gaol of the District of Montreal."

The following Bill was reserved for the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon:

"An Act for erecting a Common Gaol, with its dependencies, in the District of Three Rivers, and to provide the means for defraying the expences thereof."

His Excellency was then pleased to make the following SPEECH:

*Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:*

AFTER so long and so laborious a Session, I feel great pleasure in being able to release you from any further attendance, and, that you can return to your constituents, with the satisfactory consciousness of not having neglected their service or overlooked their interests, in the various acts that you have presented to me, for His Majesty's assent.

Upon the state of our public affairs, the difficulty of communication with Europe has, this winter, appeared to be greater than usual; probably, owing to the impediments thrown in the way of the American commerce, by the acts of their government. I have, therefore, little to communicate. The feelings which would otherwise have attended the much lamented death of an amiable Princess, were almost lost in the contemplation of the afflicting calamity, by which that event was followed, in the alarming indisposition of our revered Sovereign. Let us place our confidence in the mercy of God, and trust, that he will, in his gracious dispensation, realize those hopes that are held out to us by the last accounts that we have received, of his being speedily restored in health, to his grateful people.

It is scarcely necessary, that I should observe upon a new Act of Non-intercourse or Non-importation with respect to Great Britain, which has passed in the American Congress. By what I can understand, the best of their lawyers are divided in their opinion as to its operation. With us, however, I fear there can be no difference of sentiment, as to its being a branch of that system of practical and irritating policy, which has so long marked their public proceedings towards us. The Bill which you have so wisely passed for preventing the nefarious traffic that has been but too long carried on, in the forgery of their Bank Notes, will, at least, prove that you have not suffered any sentiments of resentment to weigh against those principles of liberal Justice, with which you are at all times animated towards them.

I have, Gentlemen, to thank you, for the provision that has been made for the payment of the expenditure that has been incurred in the providing a habitation for your Governor, beyond the sum originally voted for the purpose. In having taken this step upon myself, in the confidence I placed in the liberality of Parliament, I feel, however, some anxiety that the good people of the Province should know, that the expenditure has been conducted, by the Gentlemen appointed to act as Commissioners, with an economy that has saved some thousands of pounds; and with respect to myself, under the knowledge that there existed funds, by which it could be answered, without laying any additional burthen upon them.

Among the Acts to which I have just declared His Majesty's Assent, there is one which I have seen with peculiar satisfaction. I mean, the Act for disqualifying the Judges from holding a seat in the House of Assembly—it is not only, that I think the measure right in itself, but, that I consider the passing an Act for the purpose, as a complete renunciation of the erroneous principle, the acting upon which, put me under the necessity of dissolving the last Parliament.

Gentlemen, you are now about to return to your homes, and to mix again in the common mass of your fellow citizens. Let me entreat you to reflect upon the good that may arise from your efforts to inculcate those true principles of regularity and submission to the laws, that can alone give stability

to that degree of happiness which is attainable in the present state of society. Your Province is in an unexampled progress of prosperity. Riches are pouring in upon the people; but their attendant evils, luxury and dissipation, will inevitably accompany them. The danger of them is too well known to require that I should detain you, by enlarging upon it. It will demand all the efforts of religion and of the magistracy, with the scarcely less powerful influence of example and advice in the well disposed and better informed, to counteract their efforts, to preserve the public morals from sudden relaxation and finally to bar the entry of crime and depravity.

A large tract of country, hitherto little known, has been opened to you—its inhabitants are industrious and intelligent, and they cultivate their lands with a productive energy, well calculated to increase the resources of the colony. Let them not, on these grounds, be objects of envy or of jealousy—rather let them be examples to be carefully watched and imitated, 'till in the whole province no other difference of fertility shall appear, but what may arise from variety of soil and difference of climate.

And now, gentlemen, I have only further to recommend, that, as in an early part of the session, you yourselves took occasion to observe on the difficulty of the task, you will proportionally exert your best endeavors to do away all mistrust and animosity from among yourselves—while these are suffered to remain, all exertions for the public good must be palsied. No bar can exist to a cordial union—religious differences present none. Intolerance is not the disposition of the present times: and, living under one government, enjoying equally its protection and its fostering care, in the mutual intercourse of kindness and benevolence, all others will be found to be ideal. I am earnest on this subject, gentlemen—it is probably the last legacy of a very sincere well-wisher, who, if he lives to reach the presence of his Sovereign, would indeed present himself with the proud certainty of obtaining his approbation, if he could conclude his report of his administration, with saying, I found, sire, the portion of your subjects that you committed to my charge, divided among themselves, viewing each other with mistrust and jealousy, and animated, as they supposed, by separate interests. I left them, sire, cordially united in the bonds of reciprocal esteem and confidence, and rivalling each other only, in affectionate attachment to your Majesty's government, and in generous exertions for the public good.

Then the Honorable Speaker of the Legislative Council said:

*Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and
Gentlemen of the House of Assembly:*

It is His Excellency the Governor in Chief's will that this Provincial Parliament be prorogued until Monday, the 9th of April next, and this Provincial Parliament is prorogued until the twenty-ninth day of April next, accordingly.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

NAPLES, Sept. 24.—The recent eruption will make the year 1810 an epoch in the annals of Vesuvius, on account of the manner in which it began, and the disasters it has produced. It is considered as a very extraordinary circumstance that this eruption was not preceded by the usual indications; every convulsion of Vesuvius being previously announced by the drying up of the wells of Naples. This phenomenon did not take place on this occasion, and, to the great surprise of the inhabitants, Vesuvius began to emit flames on the night of the 10th of September.—On the morning of the 11th, the flames became more intense, and the lava began to flow from the east and south east sides of the mountain. Towards evening the conflagration increased, and about twilight two grand streams of fire were seen to flow down the ridge of the volcano; night produced no change in this state of things. On the morning of the 12th a hollow

sound was heard, and has always been increasing; the fire and smoke have equally augmented in intensity, and towards evening the horizon was obscured. The breeze, usual in these parts, having blown from the south-east, dissipated the accumulated clouds. The mountain continued to vomit lava and a dense smoke, which even at a distance was strongly sulphureous; the hollow noise in the sides of the mountain continued to increase.—Curious to witness as near as possible one of the most astonishing phenomena of nature, and forgetting the misfortune of Pliny, I set out from Naples, and at eight in the evening I reached Portici. From thence to the summit of the mountain the road is long and difficult. About half way there is a hermitage, which has long served for refuge and shelter to the traveller; a good hermit has there fixed his residence, and takes care to furnish for a moderate sum, refreshments, which to the fatigued traveller are worth their weight in gold. The environs of this hermitage produce the famous wine called Lachryma Christi. From the hermitage to the foot of the cave, there is a long quarter of a league of road, tolerably good; but in order to reach from thence the crater, it is necessary to climb a mountain of scalders, where at every step you sink up to the mid leg. It took my companions, myself, and our guides, two hours to make this ascent; and it was already midnight when we reached the crater. The fire of the Volcano served us for a torch; the noise had totally ceased for two hours; the flame had also considerably decreased. These circumstances augmented our security, and supplied us with the necessary confidence in traversing such dangerous ground. We approached as near as the heat would permit, and we set fire to the sticks of our guides in the lava, which slowly ran through the hollows of the crater. The surface of this inflamed matter nearly resembles metal in a state of fusion; but as it flows it carries a kind of scum, which hardens as it cools, and then forms masses of scoria, which dash against each other, and roll all on fire, with noise to the foot of the mountain. Strong fumes of sulphuric acid arise in abundance from these scoria, and by their caustic and penetrating qualities, render respiration difficult. We seemed to be pretty secure in this situation, and were far from thinking of retiring, when a frightful explosion, which launched into the air fragments of burning rocks to the distance of more than 1000 paces, reminded us of the danger to which we were exposed. None of us had a moment in embracing a retreat, and in five minutes we cleared in our descent a space of ground which we had taken two hours to climb. We had not reached the hermitage before a noise more frightful than ever was heard—and the Volcano, in all its fury, began to launch a mass equal to some thousand cartloads of stones, and fragments of burning rocks, with a projectile force which it would be difficult to calculate. As the projection was vertical, almost the whole of this burning mass fell back again into the mouth of the Volcano, which vomited it forth anew to receive it again, with the exception of some fragments which flew off, to fall at a distance, and alarm the inquisitive spectator, who avoided them; so on public fairs, we avoid the heads of the rockets, in our fireworks.—The 13th commenced with nearly the same appearances as those of the preceding day. The Volcano was tranquil, and the lavas ran slowly in the channels which it had formed during the night; but at four in the afternoon, a frightful and continued noise, accompanied with frequent explosions, announced a new eruption. The shocks of the Volcano were so violent, that at Fort de L'Éclat, built upon a rock, where I then was, at the distance of near four leagues, I felt oscillations similar to those produced by an earthquake. About five o'clock the eruption commenced, and continued during greater part of the night. This time the burning matter flowed down all the sides of the mountain, with a force hitherto unrecorded; all Vesuvius was on fire, and the lava has caused the greatest losses; houses and whole estates have been overwhelmed, and at this day families in tears and reduced to despair, search in vain for the subsistence of their ancestors, buried under the destroying lava. At ten at night, the hermitage was no longer accessible—a river of fire had obstructed the road. The districts situated on the south east quarter of the mountain had still more to suffer. Mount Vesuvius was no longer any thing but one vast flame, and the seaman at a great distance might contemplate, at his leisure, the terrific illumination of nature, &c.

MUTINY AT SENEGAL.—We are concerned

to state, that a mutiny of a most alarming nature, and attended with the most melancholy results, took place a few weeks since at this settlement. The troops stationed there consist of a detachment of the Royal African Corps, a regiment composed chiefly of convicts. Early in June last some symptoms of a mutinous disposition were observed, but it was fortunately quelled without any measures of severity. In September information was received of a conspiracy for seizing the fort, and wresting the command from the Officer. Lieut. Col. Maxwell, the Commandant, an active and meritorious Officer, forthwith assembled a Court martial at the drum-head on the chief mutineers, when their guilt being fully established, twenty five were condemned to be shot immediately, and twenty five more to be banished to the colony of Sierra Leone. After a solemn exhortation from the Colonel, and having been invited publicly to recount any supposed grievances of which they might have to complain, these unhappy men declared that they had not any thing to allege against their Officers, but that they did not like to be detained in Africa all their lives—they all, with the exception of one man, suffered the dreadful sentence in penitence and prayer.

SICILY.

It may furnish some interest to compare the two following Proclamations from the Usurper of Naples and our own gallant General, his opponent, who at the head of a small army of British troops, still gloriously bars to the former the passage of the strait of Messina, and frustrates his attempts at another Crown, which he had considered within his grasp. It will be a curious reference also, to the classic reader, to recur to the details of the Roman History, which record the operations of the legions at this very point, where we trust the spurious Eagles of France, as our gallant countryman terms them, are at length destined to be arrested by the spear of Britain, in their obnoxious flights:—

GENERAL ORDERS.—ARMY OF NAPLES.

"BRAVE SAILORS.—The expedition against Capri has entitled you to the gratitude of your country; and the battles of the 20th June, 1809 (a), the 5d of March (b), and the 9th (c), 10th, 12th, and 22d, (d) of this month, are proofs of your bravery—Your King is satisfied with your behaviour.

"But nothing is done, so long as any thing remains to be done. Sicily opens to you a new field of glory; the expedition for delivering from the yoke of the enemy this beautiful part of my territories is determined on. The English shall be driven from that island, and the glory of the Neapolitan navy will be immortal.

"Brave sailors!—You will fulfil what I expect from you. The Great Napoleon fixes his eyes upon you. In his name I confide to your intrepidity 20,000 of his Braves, and 10,000 of your countrymen. You will assert in the face of Europe the honour that is reserved for you to transport so glorious a trust, and pass the strait of Scilla. Yes, you will land these brave fellows on the opposite shore. The wind will favour noble efforts, and nought will remain for you but to give battle to an enemy, who supposes himself invincible, because the sea is between us; an enemy that you have seen withdraw (c) in the most cowardly manner from our islands, without attempting to land, as he had insolently announced in his numerous proclamations; an enemy, in short, who does nothing but burn our cities, and plunder and devastate the peaceable inhabitants of our coasts.

"Brave Sailors, you will fight under the eyes of your King—he will always be in the midst of you. Honour and rewards await you. The hearts

of your countrymen in Sicily call upon you.—Swear to overcome all obstacles, to brave all dangers; swear to conquer, and you will conquer.

"The King of the Two Sicilies,

"Lieutenant of n. s. the Emperor,
(Signed) "JOACHIM NAPOLEON."

"Camp of Melia, June 23, 1810.

(Signed) "Count GRENIER, Chief of the Staff."

LIEUT. GEN. SIR JOHN STUART, COUNT OF MAIDA,
COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE BRITISH TROOPS
IN SICILY, &c. &c. &c.

"TO THE ARMY OF SICILY.

"The enemy, who announced his approach with so much pomp—who proclaimed to Europe his intention to compel the English, your allies, to withdraw their assistance from you—and who founded, on the expected plunder of this happy island his hopes of rewarding his exhausted legions: this bragging enemy, who hardly having made the first step, boasted that the fate of Sicily was almost decided, and who fixed the eyes of the whole world on his promised enterprise, has been forced to keep his boats drawn up for their security under the batteries of the opposite shore of Calabria.

"For two months he has remained ingloriously hesitating on the margin of that strait, the barrier between you and his oppression; and he draws back at the sight of that element, upon which the force of his nation has only met with disgrace, and sees snatched from him a spot guarded by troops who bear his menaces with scorn, and view his spurious eagles with the most perfect indifference.

"Brave and loyal Sicilians! You have anticipated the paternal wishes of your gracious Sovereign, who has told you, that by your fidelity towards his allies, he would judge of the place that he held in your affections. It is for the preservation of his throne, and for your own safety that we contend.

"Noble inhabitants of Messina! a connection of years has made us as well known to you as brothers; like brothers you have joined us at the first sound of impending attack. In the exemplary zeal and loyalty of your respectable Governor, we have found the most efficacious support to our measures for counteracting it. Your principal magistrates, your nobles, have assisted us with their authority. Your citizens have labored for us, and have obtained the reward of their labors. In our anxiety for your defence, you will judge of the sentiments which unite us to you. Persevere with firmness in the noble spirit which you now show. Reject with scorn the title of subjects, with which the Usurper has the insolence to insult you. Let the enemy know that your sailors, your soldiers, and your citizens feel no other jealousy towards their allies, except who shall be first in the glorious contest for the common cause. And rely with security, that wherever the standard of your lawful Sovereign shall be displayed in union with the banners of his august Ally our King, we shall have but one destiny as we have one cause, and that we will never separate except in the last extremity."

"Messina, August 6, 1810."

GLORIES OF THE NEAPOLITAN MARINE AS ABOVE
REFERRED TO BY MURAT.

(a) 28th June, 1809.—Neapolitan's flotilla totally taken or destroyed by the British army, gun boats, and those of his Sicilian Majesty in the Bay of Baia, as reported by Sir John Stuart, in his detail of operations on the coasts of Naples,

(b) 3d May, 1810.—The memorable action of the brave Captain Brenton, against the entire navy of Murat.

(c) 9th June.—An entire convoy of fifty sail of transport boats, and 12 gun-boats, sunk or taken

by the British army and Sicilian flotillas off Bagnara.

(d) 10th, 12th, 22d June.—Partial actions between the combined British and Sicilian flotillas and those of the enemy, in which the latter have uniformly owed their safety to their retreat under their batteries.

(e) The British army, consisting, together with the Sicilians, of about 12,000 men, evacuated the islands in the Bay of Naples, in consequence of the Austrian armistice, when its diversive operations could be no longer useful to its allies, having first operated the destruction of the enemy's whole flotilla—having made prisoners a General, seventy officers, and near two thousand men—having totally destroyed the works upon the two islands of Ischia and Procida—having taken above one hundred pieces of cannon—and having rendered neutral Murat's entire force, in respect to the Austrians, by keeping him in check during the whole of the operations of Buonaparte upon the Danube.

What, on the other hand, has the mighty Joachim done with his 30,000 Braves, but wasted his treasure, consumed his own usurped territories, disappointed his partizans, beheld his mortified troops sinking under vexation and disgrace, and himself held up in sport and mockery to the subjects of his usurpation, as well as to the contempt and ridicule of the world at large?

FROM CADIZ.

Some additional accounts from Cadiz have been received, though of dates no later than those previously come to hand. They state that large reinforcements of British troops were more than expected; that the town was plentifully supplied with every article of consumption; that the inhabitants were in no danger of conquest; and that the British had succeeded in silencing the Mortar Batteries of the French.

The French Decrees were to cease Nov. 1, yet the first order given by the Gallic Government to its officers to suspend their execution, is dated Dec. 25!!!—Our Orders were given to our Directors of the Customs Nov. 2, near two months before the French Orders! Our Orders for Non intercourse with England were given near fifty three days BEFORE the French Orders to discontinue the decrees as to us!

[Am. pap.]

WATERFORD, Dec. 21.

About two months ago a lady purchased a puppy in the streets, from a woman who was exposing it to sale, which was admired by every person that saw it for the peculiar beauty of its hair, and the fineness of its texture. A few days since poor Phillis was taken ill, and declined her food, all the female friends and old maids in the parish were constant in their inquiries after the health of the animal. After much suffering, the cause of the illness was discovered. As she grew larger her pain increased, when at length she was completely cured, as she burst from an artificial skin of a dead dog, which had been sewn on her, and the beautiful Phillis now appears in her proper person one of the ugliest and most neglected curs in the city.

LONDON, December 3d.

The Amelia Frigate, on a cruise, captured off Teneriffe two Slave ships, under Spanish colours, but having English owners.—They had been to Corce to purchase Slaves, but the Governor there on finding that they belonged to English owners, and knowing the trade to be illegal, seized their papers. The vessels escaped, and the Amelia took them,—one is valued at twenty thousand, and the other at five thousand pounds.

A letter from the hon. captain Irby, of His Majesty's ship the Amelia, dated Plymouth Sound, the 16th Nov. states the capture of the French privateer Le Charles, of Bourdeaux, pierced for 22 guns, and a crew of 179.

Robbery at St. Paul's Cathedral.—St. Paul's Cathedral was robbed on Saturday night of all the communion plate. It was taken out of two chests, and to gain access the robbers unlocked six or seven doors, and locked them up again before their departure. Sayers and Rivett went with Mr. Read, the Magistrate, to examine the state of the doors, &c. These experienced officers belonging to Bow-street, gave it as their opinion, that the thieves must by some means have got impressions from the keys. The weight of the plates was very considerable, being old fashioned and massy; there was at least a coach load. It is suspected that some person or persons belonging to the Church must have been connected with these sacrilegious villain or they never could have succeeded in carrying off their booty undiscovered.

LATEST LONDON NEWS.

NEW YORK, MARCH 9.

The January mail, brought by the British government hired schooner *Thistle*, Lieutenant Depyster, arrived at this port last evening, via Amboy. She sailed from Plymouth on the 21st of January, and was cast away on Squam Beach the 6th of March. Six of the crew and three newspaper mails were lost. Passenger Capt. J. G. Ogden, of the 56th regiment, with dispatches from the British Government to Mr. Morier. At the time of her departure the King was better, and had appeared in public at Windsor. The Regency Bill had passed to a third reading. The Essex frigate was at Plymouth, waiting the orders of Mr. Pinkney. A few days since, spoke brig *Fairy*, from Gibraltar for New York.

We understand the packet has brought dispatches from Mr. Finkney for Government.

Since preparing the above verbal news, the editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* have been obligingly favored with a file of the *London Morning Chronicle*, to the 12th of January, inclusive, from which the following important extracts were made.

LONDON, JAN. 7.

A new decree has been issued by the Danish government, by which all trade with England is prohibited, under more severe penalties than any yet inflicted by the cruel Napoleon. It is declared a felony, punishable by death, in the capture of a ship maintaining intercourse with England.

JAN. 8.

Letters were received from Holland yesterday to the date of the 2d instant. The conscription was extended to children of the age of thirteen. The *Scheldt* fleet was moored in Ruppel. It is said, that in Norway, 3,000 men, intended to man the ships of war there, had refused to proceed to Holland, and that the Danish troops which were ordered to compel them had declined any interference.

JAN. 11.

We have reason to believe, that at length, the Marquis Wellesley has seriously applied his mind to the consideration of the important question of the Orders in Council, and has advised his colleagues in office to come to a final resolution on the subject. On Wednesday last an order was sent for an armed vessel to be ready at a moment's notice to carry dispatches to America, and we understand they were yesterday dispatched.

On Sunday last, Lord Grenville had an audience of three hours with the Prince of Wales, supposed to be on the business of the present state of the kingdom.

JAN. 12.

Yesterday the deputation from both Houses of Parliament went up to Carlton House to present to his Royal Highness the resolutions, to which, after a long discussion, the two houses had agreed.

The first resolution expresses the necessity of providing for the exercise of the royal authority.

The second resolution, states, that the power vested in the Prince of Wales, shall not extend to the granting of any rank or dignity of the Peerage of the Realm to any person whatever.

The third resolution prevents the Regent from any office in reversion, or granting any office for any other term than during his majesty's pleasure, except such as by law are required for life during good behaviour.

The fourth resolution prevents the disposition of any of his majesty's real estate, or renewal of leases.

The Prince of Wales, in a very handsome reply observes, "I do not hesitate to accept the office and situation proposed to me, restricted as they are, still retaining every opinion expressed by me upon a former and similar distressing occasion."

To the Lords and Gentlemen, he observes, "You will communicate this my answer to the two Houses, accompanied by my most fervent wishes and prayers, that the Divine Will may extricate us and the nation from the grievous embarrassments of our present condition, by the speedy restoration of his majesty's health."

The deputation then withdrew. A deputation also waited on the Queen with the address and resolution of the two houses which were read to her by Lord Harcourt.

The Queen, after the fifth resolution was read, in answer observed, that

"I should be wanting to all my duties if I hesitated to accept the sacred trust which is now offered to me."

We this day insert the new State Paper issued by Bonaparte, in justification of his last outrageous act in annexing Holland and the Hanse Towns, to the great family of the French Empire. In this paper there is the usual torrent of invective against the jealousy and intrigue of England. And the same faithful representation of the lamentable effects of our impolicy. He now says, that the Berlin and Milan Decrees shall be the code of Europe until we admit the principle that neutral flags shall make free goods; and that nothing but an actual blockade shall be admitted as a sufficient ground for seizing a vessel entering a port. Such is the proud language which, through the imbecile Councils of England, he is enabled to hold!

This state paper, we find in the proceedings of the Conservative Senate, dated the 13th of Dec. The following is an extract:

"It was necessary to wait for a period when powerful reprisals would compel her to return to justice. That day has arrived.—The decrees of Berlin and Milan are the reply to the orders in council.—The British Cabinet have, so to speak, dictated them to France. Europe receives them for her code, and that code shall be the Palladium of the seas."

We cannot help indulging the hope, from the President's Message, that the differences which have so long disturbed the relations between this country and the U. States, are likely to be soon finally adjusted. After all, as it must necessarily be Bonaparte's object rather to injure our navigation than our commerce, provided they can be kept distinct, there is the less reason to be sceptical as to the sincerity of the revocation of his Decrees. It appears to be evidently the conjoint intent of England and France, as well as America, that all these obnoxious edicts and regulations, touching the rights and commerce of neutrals, which have given them so much offence, should be abrogated and done away. The benefits of foreign trade, well understood, are equally valuable to all parties at all times, and the period we trust, is approaching when it will be delivered from that inert and shackled state in which it has of late been doomed to remain.

A treaty of marriage is said to be in contemplation between the King of Prussia and a very near relation of the Emperor Alexander.

It is mentioned, in letters from Paris, that through excess of love, Napoleon never leaves the Empress. He attends all her steps, and his passion seems to increase, as she advances in her pregnancy. *Morning Chronicle.*

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

On Saturday General Turreau presented to the President his letters of recall; and M. Serurier was received and presented his credentials, as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary from the Emperor of France.—*Nat. Int.*

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

Dreadful Occurrence—Letters from Smyrna mention, that one of the Western Caravans, in passing through the Desert of Syria in September last, was overtaken near the Karteron mountains by a dreadful whirlwind, which putting in motion the sandy soil, rolled it along like the waves of the sea. The Caravan consisted of near 800 persons, comprising merchants, pilgrims, &c. who were, with their camels, spread along a line of nearly three miles in extent. To this fortunate circumstance the preservation of the advanced guard is attributed which obtained shelter on the southern side of the mountainous chain of Karteron, while the remainder of the caravan, 650 souls, were buried beneath the sandy mass.

From a New-Orleans paper.

Mobile remained in possession of the Spaniards on the 16th of January, and they had refused to surrender it. As the commander of the U. States troops had orders not to use force under such circumstances, the fort may not change masters for a long time. The American Commander was permitted to reside in the town.

A young English nobleman was introduced to an assembly of one of the first Ladies of Naples, by a Neapolitan gentleman. While he was there, his snuff box was stolen from him. The next day being at another house, he saw a person taking snuff out of his box—He ran to his friend.—"There," said he, "that man in blue, with gold embroidery, is taking snuff out of the box which was stolen from me yesterday. Do you know him? It is not his harper?"—"Take care," said the other, "that is a man of the first quality."—"I do not care for his quality," said the Englishman, "I must have my snuff box again; I'll go and ask him for it."—"Pray," said his friend, "be quiet, and leave it to me to get back your snuff box." Upon this assurance the Englishman went away, after inviting his friend to dine with him the next day. He accordingly came, and a he entered—"There," said he, "I have brought you your snuff box."—"Well," said the Englishman, "how did you obtain it?"—"Why," said the Neapolitan nobleman, "I did not wish to make any noise about it, therefore I picked his pocket of it."—*Lon. pap.*

SHEEP.—Mr. R. Parkinson's Recipe for the cure of the Foot Rot:—A speedy and easy remedy for both prevention and cure. To prevent it, take lime from the kiln, spread it on the floor of a barn, two or three inches thick, or in some convenient house, large enough to hold the flock likely to be affected, first cleansing the feet by paring the superfluous hoofs, and with a sponge, or an old rag, dipped in chamber-lye, wash the feet clean, then let the sheep stand on the lime for six or seven

hours, if twelve the better. The cure, the same as above, but the parts affected, after paring, and being washed with chamber lye, should have lime applied to the quick or wounded parts, rubbing it on, and leaving as much on the hollow or fore part as it will contain; then let the sheep stand on the lime as directed above.

QUEBEC, MARCH 25, 1811.

We have been politely favored with a New York paper of the 9th instant, containing, intelligence of some interest, as will be seen in our columns. The most prominent news was the favorable state of the king's health, at the moment of the acceptance of the Regency, by the heir apparent. Since the Prince of Wales is now installed in the regency, considering the king's age and the state of his eye sight, even should he perfectly recover from his late disorder, perhaps it might be satisfactory to himself to be relieved for a time, from the burthensome weight and cares of the government. His Majesty's capacity to resume the reins, when necessary, cannot fail of operating as a check upon any improper conduct, on the part of the regent, could such a departure from what is fitting, be supposed. Of this the nation must and will no doubt be the judge.

The affecting annunciation of His Excellency the Governor in chief's intended departure, in his speech on the close of the Session, added to the declining state of his health, cannot but be sensibly felt in a province, through which, he has, in the short period of his administration, disseminated so much benefit.

An apology for the fashions of the day, as depicted in the last Mercury.

As near the brow of a dread precipice,
A mother, with her child, reclin'd at ease,
Unheeded, from her knee, her darling stray'd,
Where danger lurk'd in any common aid;
Sudden to move or startle with a call,
Were life to hazard in a dreaded fall.
What's to be done? Fate close on all sides press'd—
Wary, the mother bares her milky breast;
Soon the attractive bait the boy espies,
And to his life-preserver nesting flies.
Like this fond mother, wily grown, each fair,
Makes man, that full-grown child, her constant care;
Her lures she throws out, with the best of view,
To draw the dupe of vice from sinking in the snare.
AMANDA.

Quebec, 25th March, 1811.

SALE BY AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, the 6th of April, at the subscribers' Stores, Upper Town, at ONE o'clock: SIXTEEN Trunks well assorted Calicoes, which will be sold by the trunk, and credit given to approved purchasers on passing their notes of hand, one half the amount payable 1st June and the other on the 1st of August next.

ALSO,
For cash, a quantity of Paints of different colors, Saddlery, &c. &c.

GEO. & W. HAMILTON,
Quebec, March 21, 1811. Auctioneers & Brokers.

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

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

Quebec, March 18, 1811.

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

Quebec, 31st Dec. 1810. ROB. MELVIN.

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

35 FREDERICK GLACKMYER
Upper Town, July 30.

Spanish Red Wine. 13
JUST arrived, and for sale by the subscriber, 200 Pipes Spanish red Wine, of superior quality. ALSO, 200 Puns. strong Leward Island Rum.
WM. OVIATT,
4th June, 1810. Champlain Street.

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET.
AND possession given 1st May next.—The valuable and convenient property now occupied by John Painter Esqr. consisting of a large dwelling House, a yard behind the dwelling house, to which is very easy access, a Stone Store with a cellar under the same, and other Stores, with a Stable & Chaise house, and a good well of water in the yard, for further particulars enquire of
OBADIAH AYLLWIN,
Près de Ville, 6th March, 1811.

A VENDRE OU A LOUER,
ET possession donnée le 1er Mai prochain.—La belle propriété comprise maintenant occupée par John Painter, Ecuyer, consistant en une grande Maison, une cour derrière la Maison, à laquelle l'accès est facile; Un magasin en pierre avec une cave dessous, et autres magasins, avec une étable, remise et un excellent puits dans la cour. Pour les particularités, s'adresser à
OBADIAH AYLLWIN,
Près de Ville, le 6 Mars, 1811.

MR. COCKBURN, Surgeon, &c. &c. No. 3, Buede Street, Respectfully informs the Faculty and Public in general, that he has just received by the JUBILEE, from LONDON, a complete and general assortment of Medicines of the first quality; together with every article usually connected with the Drug Business, as Essential Oils and Essences, Dye Stuffs, Spice &c. Arrow Root, Tamarinds, Honey &c. &c. Colwell's (original and only) pure concrete of Lemon Juice, also an assortment of the most popular patent Medicines.

N.B. A young man of respectable connections, wanted immediately to the above Business.
Quebec, June, 18, 1810.

TO BE LET, and possession given on the first of June next;

A COVE, at Sillery, at present in the occupation of Mr. Robert Ritchie, Merchant, also a field adjoining it.—Apply to

THOMAS MURPHY,
At the house of Mr. Murdoch Stuart, Sillery.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having property in the above premises, to remove the same previous to the above date.
Quebec, 11th March, 1811.

AT the Subscribers Stores, a few Pipes and hhd's,
L. P. Teneriffe Wine,
8 Pipes prime Port,
A few puncheons Jamaica Spirits,
20 Cases Castile Soap,
60 Barrels fine Flour,
80 Cwt common do.
600 Minots boiling Pease,
4 M Minots Lisbon Salt,
94 Boxes Tin,
3 Tons Bar Iron,
12 Cwt. Copper Bolts,
A 15 inch Cable,
6 M. Feet of 2d quality Oak Timber,
50 M. Feet Pine do.
And the fine Sloop Grace of 60 tons,
For Sale by JOHN MURE & Co.
Quebec, 28th Nov. 1810.

FOR SALE.
PINE Boards 1st quality, 2d. ditto,
Pine Plank, 1 1/2 in. thick, 10 to 40 feet long.
2 — 10 —
2 1/2 — 10 —
3 — 10 —

Also, some of the best Ash Oars 12 to 24 feet Handspikes, and long Spars, Lathwood, other articles of Lumber, upon which a deduction of 5 per cent will be made from the market prices, for cash.

THOS. LEE, Jun.
Quebec, Sept. 3, 1810. Mountain street.
N. B. The subscriber is also provided with convenient craft and boats for carrying the above articles of lumber on board vessels, &c. when requested.
T. L.

FOR SALE at the Subscribers', No. 10, Sault-au-Matelot Street.

A Few Barrels Salmon and Herrings of a superior quality.—ALSO,
A small lot of undersized Oak Timber fit for ship building.
MASON & HALL.
Quebec, 7th January, 1811.

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

PRICE OF ADVERTISING:
First insertion—6 lines and under 2s. 6d.
7 lines to 10..... 3s. 4d.
Above 10 lines..... 4d. per line.
Subsequent insertions—Quarter price.
Advertisements, unaccompanied with directions, are inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

To Merchants and others concerned
IN THE
LUMBER TRADE:
Just published, in an 8vo. and for sale at the New PRINTING-OFFICE,
THE ART FOR THE BETTER REGULATION OF THE LUMBER TRADE.
Price—2s. 6d.

POST OFFICE.
THE WINTER MAILS, for England, via Halifax, will be closed on the following days, at 4 o'clock, P. M.—
Wednesday, 9th Jany. | Wednesday, 3d April,
do. 6th Feb. | do. 8th May,
do. 6th March | do. 22d do.
A MAIL for UPPER CANADA will be closed on Thursday, the 4th April, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
MAILS for BOSTON closed every Saturday, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

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



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

For particulars enquire of the proprietor on the premises.

JAMES ROSS.

Quebec, 4th March, 1811.

A LOUER,

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

MARGARET BLACK.

Quebec, 28 Février, 1811.

THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

MESSRS. RUSSELL & CUTLER, Editors of the Boston Gazette, respectfully inform the Inhabitants of Quebec, that in consequence of the establishment of a new line of Stages, between Boston and Quebec, they are enabled to transmit their Paper to that city, regularly every week—Messrs. BERNARD & STANLEY, being appointed agents, therefore Subscriptions will be received by them, and the Papers forwarded with punctuality.

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscribers—a complete equipment of Armoury and Stores for a Letter of Marque.

Dec 17, 1810.

ANTY. ATKINSON & Co.

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

TWO good apartments, on a ground floor, in a central part of the Lower Town, well adapted for a Wholesale Store and Counting Room.

Apply at this Office. Quebec, 21st January, 1811.

FOR SALE,

IN the Subscribers' Stores, on the Queen's Wharf, the following consignments, now landing from the Harriet and Recovery—

- 30 Bales Woolen Cloths, Flannels, &c.
- 4 do. Patent Breeches Stuffs, Kerseymeres &c.
- 30 Cases Manchester Cotton Goods, primed Calicoes, &c.
- 30 Cases Umbrellas and Parasols
- 2 Casks Buttons,
- 2 Cases Hosiery,
- 2 Casks assorted Cutlery,
- 2 Cans of Suspenders.

The whole will be sold low for cash.

ALSO,

20 Fiskins of excellent Butter.

J. T. HOYLE & Co.

20th August.

TO LET.

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

NOTICE is hereby given, that Mr. JAS. CAPPER having joined the CONCERN of FLOWER & NEWBERRY, the business in future will be carried on under the Firm of FLOWER, NEWBERRY & CAPPER.

Quebec, 27th October, 1810.

TO BE LET,



AND possession given immediately or on the first of May next—that new, well built and commodious dwelling house situated near the Chateau and opposite to the Union Hotel, finished in the best style, and well adapted for the accommo-

modation of a genteel family; having coach-house, stables and other offices adjoining, and a good cellar in which is a well of excellent water. Particulars may be known and the house and premises seen, by application to

MARGARET BLACK.

Quebec, February 28, 1811.

TO BE LET,



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

ply to the proprietors.

JOHN GOUDIE, or Hy. BLACK.

Quebec, March 3, 1811.

TO BE LET,



AND possession given on the 1st May next. THAT pleasantly situated House, in St. John suburbs, at the head of the Côte d'Abraham, together with a large garden, at present occupied by Colonel ZOTEN.

MRS. ROBINSON.

25th February, 1811.

FOR SALE,



THAT new and well finished stone House, forming the corner of St. Jos. and Couillard streets, three stories high, 60 feet in front, 50 in rear; it has two excellent fire-proof vaults, 40 feet in length, 18 in width, and 9 in height. This house is well calculated for two retail stores; there is also a back store, built of stone, two stories high, the whole of the buildings covered with tin.

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

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

Quebec, Feb. 18, 1811.

S. HOYT.

TO LET,



AND possession given on the 1st of May next—that large and pleasant country house, known by the name of LOWER BIJOU, about a mile from Quebec, on the Lorette road; with a spacious garden planted with more than an hundred fruit trees, tables, coach-house, &c. and a meadow in the front of the house, which produces about ten or twelve hundred bundles of the best sort of hay. Appl to the proprietor, on the premises.

ML. SAUVAGEAU.

Lower Bijou, January 7, 1811.

LANDS.

THE Subscriber being concerned for the major part of the claimants or applicants for lands in the Townships of Chatham, Godmanchester, and Finchbrook, hereby informs such other persons who have claims on the said Townships and who have not already come forward with their petitions that he will undertake and prosecute their interests therein upon the usual land commission charges.

He will also attend to such other claims or applications for lands as he shall be entrusted with. Letters post paid will be attended to.

Quebec Sept. 3, 1810.

W. F. SCOTT.

NOTICE.

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

JOHN PAINTER,

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

MARIE SUSANNE VOYER,

Widow of the late W. Vondenvelden, Esq.

Quebec, January 16, 1811.

JOSEPH CRAVEN

RESPECTFULLY informs the public he has just opened for sale a large assortment of CLOTHS, common blue and other colors, from 3s. 6d. per yard upwards; superfine blue, black, brown, olive and other colors, from 2s. to 8s. per yard. Also a variety of other articles which will be sold at very reduced prices so as to close engagements.

18th November, 1810.

LINTHORNE AND JOLLIFFE

HAVE for Sale, Best Patent Cables and Hoses from 5 to 13 inches.

- An assortment of Best Patent Cordage,
- Anchors and Kedges from 3 to 11 Cwt,
- Sheathing and Scupper Nails,
- Shea hing Paper,
- 20 Barrels Prime beef and Pork
- 20 Do. Stockholm Tar,
- 20 Tons assorted Bolt, Flat and Square Iron,
- 3 Do. Copper Bolts and Rings 1/2 to 1 1/2 Inch.

AND

10 M. feet 1-base O. k Timber.

Quebec, 24th December, 1810.

FOR THE USE OF THE TROOPS.

A Large quantity of Shoe and Cloth Brushes, for Sale by MICHEL CLOUET.

Quebec, 31st December, 1810.

FOR SALE by the Subscriber, at St. Roch SOAP and CANDLES, of a superior quality, packed for exportation.

THOMAS WEBSTER.

Quebec, 4th February, 1811

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

State of the THERMOMETER, for the past week, at 8 o'clock, A. M. 36, 39, 30, 21, 40, 33, 34.

Printed and published for THOMAS CARY, No. 5, St. Lewis street, at the NEW PRINTING OFFICE, No. 19, Baude street.