

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

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

VOL. VI.]

MONDAY, JANUARY 15, 1810.

[No. 3.

FOR SALE,

ON reasonable terms, by the Subscriber, No. 7, St. Peter street, for ready money, short credit or Bills of Exchange—

25 Puncheons strong and high flavoured Jamaica SPIRITS,

10 Chests Hyson Skin TEA, of a superior quality.

LOAF SUGAR in small lots for families,

LIVERPOOL SALT,

A few Bottles LIQUEURS, 2 Japanned Dressing Boxes and a Tea Service of China.

JOHN JONES.

Quebec, 3d January, 1810.

AN EVENING SCHOOL will be opened by the subscriber, on Monday, the 15th instant, in the house, N^o 45, Champlain street, opposite the house of Mr. John Yule, baker, for teaching Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic. Hours of attendance from half past six to nine o'clock, every evening, Sundays excepted. Terms four dollars per quarter; for further information enquire next door to the Post Office.

WILLIAM MILLAR.

Quebec, 8th January, 1810.

DEPUTY COMMISSARY GEN LUFFEL,
Quebec, Dec. 20, 1809.

WANTED for the supply of His Majesty's Forces in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, &c. &c.—

To be delivered on the King's Wharf, at Quebec, on or before the FIRST DAY OF JUNE next ensuing—

Two thousand and eighty five Barrels Mess and Prime Pork:

Which must be cured, packed, inspected and branded in the manner directed by law; the barrels covered with tin, and warranted to keep good and sound for twelve months after the day of delivery.

Sealed Tenders, endorsed "Proposals for Pork," for the whole or part of the above supply, in quantities not less than one hundred barrels, will be received at this Office, on the TWENTY FIFTH day of FEBRUARY next,

JAMES GREEN,

Actg. Dep. Com. Gen.

FOR SALE.

A SMALL quantity of remarkable fine old Cogniac Brandy, originally imported for the Island of Jamaica—and recommended, as being far superior to any ever imported.—Price Twenty Shillings per Gallon.

THOMAS AYLWIN,

Quebec, 20th November, 1809.

TO BE SOLD,

BY private Sale at the Subscriber's Stores, N^o 1, Canotiere, a very extensive assortment of DRY GOODS, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms for cash—Consisting of flushing cloths, Duflis, Coatings, Baizes, flannels, Strouds, Calicoes, Shirts, Red Caps, Cotton, Worsted and Silk Hose, Dimities, Nankeens, Quiltings, Corderoys, Velvets, Yarn, Men and Women's Bowler Gloves, Mitts, Cottons, Linens, Threads, Thread and Cotton Lace, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes and half Boots, Shoe binding, Buttons, Tape, Bobbins, Pins, Needles, Gingham, Furniture Calicoe, Ladies Umbrellas, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hats, Olive Oil, Putty, Tin milk pans, Japan ware, Pipes, Beer & Wine corks, Cotton Threads, Ivory, Horn & Ladies Combs, Table and Pen knives, Cheshire and Cheddar Cheese, Nails, Spikes, Cross cut and Hand Saws, Frying Pans, Spades and Shovels, Metal Teapots, 100 Boxes Glass of all sizes, 100 Crates of white and blue Crockery ware, 25 Casks of single and double flint Glass, &c. Bar and Rod Iron, Steel, Scythes and Sickles, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention. The whole must positively be sold.

THOMAS WILSON.

He has also received lately per the FAVORITE from Aberdeen, Savannah from London, and Martin from Liverpool—A complete assortment of elegant and fashionable Men's, Gentlemen's and Sailors' cotton and striped night Caps, Superfine Gingham and Casimeres, present Pantaloon Web, Ladies and Gentlemen's Comfortables, large Shawls, Ginghams, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cotton wick and Cotton Thread in Balls, Single and double Tin in Boxes, and a quantity of other articles—Likewise, a few Thousand of INCH BOARDS of the best quality from Kamouraska and St. Anne's.

Quebec, 21 June 1809.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE FOR SALE—A quantity of excellent Port Wine in bottles—ALSO, Imitation Russia Sheeting, Sail Cloth, strong Sacking, Cotton Bugging and Oznaburgs, Cotton Shirting striped and plain, Bed Tick, Threads white and coloured—40 dozen printed Shawls—a bale of Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, Aberdeen Stockings of various sizes from 11s. to 28s. per dozen—100 pair strong Shoes for men and 20 pair for children—40 teams of Foolscap and wrapping paper, a few portable Writing Desks, and a quantity of bar Iron square and flat assorted—likewise an extensive assortment of broad and narrow Woolen Cloths, which will be sold cheap.

CHRISTIE, BAIRD & Co.

Mountain Street, 20th Sept. 1809.

ON SALE.

ON moderate terms, seventy one Pun. strong JAMAICA SPIRITS.

E. EVANS,

N^o. 8, Rue Sous le Fort, 24 Dec. 1809.

JOS. FLOWER & NICHOLAS NEWBERRY HAVE FOR SALE.—

A few Pieces real Rotterdam Geneva of prime quality, of last year's importation, Port and Madeira Wines, French Brandy, Jamaica Spirits, Vinegar, superfine Mustard and Pickles, Double refined Sugar, Paints of various colours, Anchors from 2 to 19 cwt. Cordage of various sizes, Assorted Bar Iron, Sheet and Plate do. Deck, and from 6 to 20d. Nails, Canada Scythes, Plow and Timber Chains with Staples, Crow Bars, Crown Glass, 9½ by 8½ and 8½ by 7½.
Quebec, 26th June, 1809.

TO MERCHANTS AND TRADERS.

THE extensive and valuable WATER LOT, of about 270 feet in front, situate under Cape Diamond, between Mr. Irvine's and late Mr. Leister's wharf, is for sale or to let, upon a building lease, similar to Mr. Young's for building the Queen's wharf; also the other Ship Building Lots, &c. as advertised in the last Mercury.—Enquire of Mr. ANTROBUS, at Three Rivers.
Quebec, 15th Nov. 1809.

NOTICE.

ANY persons having BOOKS to dispose of fit for a Circulating Library, are requested to apply to
THOS. CARY.
Quebec, 1st January, 1810.

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER, AT ST. ROCKS.

Soap and Candles.

THOMAS WEBSTER.

Quebec, 7th Dec 1809.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber having, on the 28th ultimo, been duly appointed Curator to the vacant Estate of the late ROBERT FLETCHER, Esquire, deceased, requests all persons having claims on the said Estate to forward them to him duly authenticated for adjustment; and also, that all persons indebted to said Estate do come forward and pay him.

He further requests such persons as may have Property in their hands belonging to the said vacant Estate to notify it to him at his Agency and Commission Office, Rue sous-le-fort.

JOHN MUNRO.

Quebec, 11th November, 1809.

From the ALBANY GAZETTE, Dec. 18.

The rejection of Mr. Jackson, the British minister, has forced the affairs of our country to a most serious crisis. Perhaps in no former instance of national conferences broken off, has a more immovable, insurmountable barrier been laid in the way of further negotiation. The transaction is attended by so many circumstances of a repulsive and offensive character, and, I add with regret, by so few indications of a disposition in our public functionaries favorable to an amicable adjustment, that it is difficult to conceive that Great Britain will feel herself inclined, or deem it consistent with her own honor and dignity, to make another attempt. Should she approve of the conduct of her minister, without doubt the door of negotiation here is shut. Indeed, so sensible of this desperate state of things do our administration and its friends appear to be, that instead of waiting to ascertain the just impression that the facts disclosed in the late correspondence may of themselves make on congress and the good people of the United States, when left to their own calm and unbiassed reflections; instead of leaving the way open for a natural and free public opinion on the merits of the controversy and the conduct of our officers, that administration and its followers are bringing forward in both houses of congress, at the very opening of the session, resolutions breathing war and tending to precipitate us into immediate hostilities. They well know that while passions artificially excited are at their height, and war measures under deliberation, the real merits of this personal dispute will easily be lost sight of. If it were true, that Mr. Jackson, in the course of a correspondence in which he found many things to disturb and to irritate, had suffered some indiscreet speeches to escape from him, there can be no good reason why these personalities should instantly change the attitude of the two nations from peace to war. Nor would any government, while conscious of the solid justice of its cause, of its sincere desire for peace, and altogether fearless of a personal enquiry, urge forward with such eagerness the great question of war, which so naturally swallows up all other questions. If Mr. Jackson has done amiss, is it not enough, for the present, that he has been dismissed with as much ignominy as such an administration in such a case could cast upon him?

It would seem that this administration holds the British government answerable, as an enemy, for all its disappointments; answerable not only for the ill success and eventual defeat of mission after mission sent by that government itself, but also for every personal altercation that arises so naturally in the management of a controversy, perplexed far less by opposition of interests, than by a multitude of prejudices, of needless irritations, illiberal habits and unworthy cavils. At this interesting moment, the honest and patriotic citizens of the United States, with the printed correspondence before them, are laboring to discover the grounds for the charge of insolence brought against the British minister; grounds

on which we has been indignantly rejected; and while the good people are studying and scrutinizing the documents, to find out where the insolence appears and where the real blame lies, those who have rejected him are inventing and applying every possible excitement to set the country in a flame.

It is apparent that a misunderstanding has existed between Messrs. Smith and Jackson, relative to a point of fact: but where the intentional insult is, or indeed where the alleged contradiction is, precisely, it seems to require more than a critic's eye to discern. It is demonstrable that in this supposed contradiction Mr. Jackson spoke no more than the truth; and how far he was strictly discreet and civil, in insisting on a *truth*, which seemed to the disturbed imagination of Mr. Smith to "imply an insinuation," is hardly worth a nation's enquiry.

I am among those (I trust, a very numerous portion of our fellow citizens,) who on a diligent perusal of these letters, have not been able to detect the crime, that has set our cabinet in an uproar: but I cannot say I have not discovered, in various parts of them, pretty palpable indications of a spirit unfit for liberal negotiation and utterly unfavorable to an accommodation. This spirit every sober citizen, every true patriot, must deeply lament, not only as it affects the peace, but as it tarnishes the honor and reputation, of our country. In exercising the right of publicly expressing my sentiments on this occasion, I shall, in the few observations I have to make, endeavor to confine myself to certain points, which forming prominent features give character to the transaction, and must occupy the public attention.

In order to judge of the correctness of the conduct both of Mr. Smith and Mr. Jackson, it may be useful to consider what was the real object of the mission of Mr. Jackson; how far Mr. Smith was acquainted with that object: what he had a right to expect or demand from Mr. Jackson on that score; and how far the British minister has justly and faithfully pursued that object.

A real or pretended misconception as to the powers, functions and duties of Mr. Jackson, seems to have been the fruitful source of much of the perplexity, and most of the cavils and bickerings, that have beset, disturbed and at last put an end to this negotiation. Mr. Jackson was sent out to this country as the successor of Mr. Erskine, but with full power to negotiate generally with our government, and eventually to conclude a treaty. He was not appointed for the purpose of perfecting a negotiation begun by Mr. Erskine, nor was he sent here as an envoy extraordinary to make explanations and an apology for the disavowal of the arrangement entered into by his predecessor. It is very true, that many of our citizens, from an imperfect knowledge or recollection of facts, and perhaps from the mere circumstance of the appointment of Mr. Jackson immediately following the disavowal and recalled, conceived that the new minister was coming charged with special instructions to render a formal explanation in a case so new and so in-

teresting—Such ideas were often expressed and much circulated—But indeed from our government, who had better means of information, who knew better what the usages of nations and the circumstances of the case required, very different conclusions were to be looked for.

It is very evident from the general tenor of the correspondence between Smith and Jackson, and more especially from Mr. Smith's peremptory letter of the 9th of October calling for explanations, that our government claimed from the British ministry, as a matter of national right, a formal apology by a special mission as for a national offence committed. At what time this pretension first suggested itself to the mind of the executive it is uncertain.—It does not appear that prior to the 9th of October he made any remonstrance or complaint on the occasion: And it is pretty evident, from Mr. Pinkney's letter to Mr. Canning of the 29th of May, that our minister at London felt no disposition to express either complaint or surprise at the disavowal.—He well knew that the arrangement contemplated by Great Britain was a provisional one; and that the one actually made was a palpable departure from specific instructions. Our government, however, as early as Smith's first letter to Jackson, and after several verbal conferences, found it convenient to set up this claim, and to insist that the disavowal was an unwarrantable act, a national injury. Was this pretension of our government a reasonable one? Was the Secretary justified in demanding from Mr. Jackson a formal apology? The questions are material. If the disavowal was not a national offence all that could be required of the British government, in good faith or good fellowship, was, that it should give early and formal notice of the act of disavowal and the reasons of it. This was done. The disavowal was proclaimed by an order in council setting forth distinctly the reasons for the measure: Our representative in London, Mr. Pinkney, was duly informed, at first verbally, and soon afterwards by a copy of the order communicated to him in form by Mr. Canning's letter of the 27th of May; and dispatches were forthwith sent over to Mr. Erskine containing those reasons in detail. The letter to Mr. Pinkney must have been communicated by him to his government, and without doubt was received by Mr. Madison before the month of August. The event was also officially announced by Mr. Erskine in his letter of the 31st of July. Besides, it ought not to be forgot, that prior to the 23d of January, long before the arrangement was made, the original instructions to Mr. Erskine, prescribing the three conditions, were read by Mr. Canning to Mr. Pinkney *in extenso*; and who can doubt that this also was communicated to our government? and who does not see that if Mr. Pinkney was faithful to his trust, our executive was duly possessed of the exact nature and limit of Mr. Erskine's instructions in the winter preceding the adjustment? It is clear that these instructions were read *in extenso* to Mr. Pinkney, in order that he might understand the basis, the terms and conditions on which Mr. Erskine was to treat; and it is equally clear that such com-

munication through Mr. Pinkney was sufficient notice to our government of the true basis proposed, calculated to put it strictly on its guard against any propositions by Mr. Erskine, which should be an essential departure from them, and to create a strong presumption that Mr. Erskine, in such departure, was violating the orders of his government. Under such circumstances, it was the duty of the administration, when it perceived Mr. Erskine disposed to agree on other terms wholly different, to suggest its doubts and apprehensions, and to require from him a full disclosure; and if this was neglected, it cannot now lie in the mouth of that administration, thus cautioned, to say for ought we knew, Mr. Erskine might have secret or subsequent instructions.—We have obtained from your accredited agent an adjustment upon a basis wholly variant.—We hold in our hands the act itself of this agent.—We claim the effect of it or damages for the breach.—Thus, independent of what passed between Mr. Erskine and Mr. Smith, our government has proved itself as precipitate in demanding redress or apology, as it was in concluding an agreement with the British minister, under a reasonable presumption that it was unauthorized. But when we also consider that Mr. Erskine exhibited to Mr. Smith the very basis that Canning had laid before Mr. Pinkney; when we find the negotiators discussing the very articles of this project, who can avoid the conclusive persuasion, that these three conditions were in truth the real, the genuine and continuing propositions of the British government?—Who but must be struck with the reflection, that by their strict correspondence with those before communicated to Mr. Pinkney, our minister was put doubly on his guard. Twice were these propositions held out to our government as the definite basis of adjustment; and twice was this government warned against the effect of a departure from them. There is something in the force of the circumstances that renders the alteration between Smith and Jackson, as to the sort of knowledge the government had of Erskine's instructions, little better than an idle cavil; The one party alleging that the government knew the instructions, and the other asserting that the government did not know all the possible instructions. Such a knowledge as it had was enough to make this government an actor in its own wrong, and as such, answerable to itself and to the nation for consequences which it must have foreseen. With what face then shall a demand be made of reparation as for the wrong of another. One of those consequences is the inconvenience of a post execution of a void compact, by which, in the opening of our ports, the honor of the embargo has received a stain. But this circumstance of the arrangement being carried into effect on one side can in no sense affect the principle of responsibility; because this is a mere incident which must necessarily follow the fact of its principal; an incident which our government might have avoided, not only by withholding its assent to an agreement which it had such strong reasons to consider as unauthorized, but by giving it the usual form of a prospective agreement, and prudently naming a more distant

day for its going into operation; when its reception in England might have been ascertained. Had this course been pursued, the government would have saved itself not only from much disappointment, vexation and heart-burning, but from a very great absurdity. It is remembered that the agreement between Smith and Erskine was not an engagement for something to be done; but a present declaration of what was to be; a sort of prophecy by proclamation; having no precedent or likeness in all the collections of pacts and conventions from the beginning of the world. In this strange compact, Mr. Madison seemed to make haste to take a risk upon himself and to repay himself for this risk, by making hostile and angry reclamations against Great Britain, as for an arrangement executed by one party and violated by the other; pleasing himself with the fancy, that an agreement executed on one side needed no ratification on the other. But to this ingenious error, if he made Mr. Erskine the first victim, he has only made himself the second. It is with an ill grace indeed that Mr. Smith, after drawing Mr. E. into an unauthorized agreement, plunging into it himself with his eyes open, and then precipitately executing it by throwing open our ports, now claims, that it is therefore too late either to ratify or disavow it. Reason and the nature of things teach us that the procedure was vitiated at the fountain. Mr. Erskine as to that transaction stands in the light of an impostor. His act was void from its origin. The United States could derive no absolute rights under it.

AMERICANUS.

LONDON, OCT. 18.

Remarks on Mr. Champagny's Letter to General Armstrong.

"France," quoth Bonaparte, in his letter to Gen. Armstrong, "admits the principle, that the flag protects the merchandise." Very likely! but does England admit it? Does reason or usage admit it? Usage is, without contradiction, hostile to our enemies; and we shall soon see how far they are borne out by reason, on an examination of the chief of those arguments which are here advanced in support of their cause. "A merchant vessel," they say, "having a clearance from her government, ought to be considered as a floating colony." Why she should be so considered, they do not tell us; but we will tell them why she should not. The members of a floating colony will declare, by their language, to what nation they belong; where, as the real owners and proprietors of a dead cargo can only be discovered by search and examination of papers. But if a vessel under an American flag should be discovered with troops on board, they might if they liked, tell us that they were an American colony; yet if we discovered that every man of them spoke French, we should most unequivocally bring them to England; and so we trust we shall continue to treat cargoes which by their papers or any other satisfactory documents whatsoever, speak only the language of our enemies.

"The seas," says the rescript, "belong exclusively to no nation; they are the common property of States, the domain of all." True, and it is on this very principle that we claim the right of seizing what belongs to our enemies upon them. We do not seize a French vessel in an American harbor, because it is there protected by its position; it is

situated not upon common, but upon exclusive property; and the neutral condition of the proprietors, gives it protection. But we do seize French vessels upon the open seas, because they are common property, and no one has there a right to give it protection. It has no other claim to safety from its enemies than that which it derives from superior power.

"Merchant vessels of an enemy," it is said "being the property of private individuals, ought to be respected." This is a new law!—We will defy all the *scavans* of France, to point out any period of either ancient or modern history when trading vessels were not considered as legal capture.—The practice of maritime and land warfare admits of no similitude whatever in this respect; nor do warehouses or shops, bear the least analogy to mercantile vessels. An enemy respects the former, so far as he does respect them, because they are deemed necessary to the sustenance of the peaceable inhabitants on the spot; but when a merchant vessel is captured, the captor supports the inhabitants or himself, and carries away the general property, upon the principle of distressing the nation to which it belongs; and this has always been the practice.

But had we, it seems, possessed the same superiority by land that France does, we should have contrived to carry the maritime laws into that element, and confiscated "houses and churches," we suppose. The falsehood of this hypothetical slander is evident; because in the case of terrene captures, though really affected by the preponderance of our navy, we strictly adhere (nor ever thought of doing otherwise,) to the established laws of terrene war; and the first article of all capitulations of islands is, that "private property shall be respected!" We require no more than that France shall shew the same deference to the laws of war established by sea, and this, we trust, we shall make her do.

The history of the commercial decrees, and the respective orders in council in this document, is singular, and has but one objection to it, which is, that it is totally untrue, and must be known to be so by every one that knows any thing of the subject. We are said to have declared France in a state of blockade before the Berlin decree, which first uttered that denunciation against us. They might as well have said that we declared France in the moon before the Berlin decree.

NOVEMBER 14.

Yesterday several Ladies, who have been inhumanly detained in France during the war, arrived in town, in consequence of the order which has at length been given for the release of the women.—A gentleman also contrived to make his escape, and came over in the same vessel, an American—He left Paris on the 4th inst. They all confirm the account of Bonaparte's epilepsy, and say that he continues at Fontainebleau for the purpose of recruiting his health. But his mind is as active as ever.—He is, if possible, more rancorous than ever in his enmity to England. All the endeavours that have been made by the British government to procure an exchange of prisoners, or the enlargement of those detained at the commencement of the war, have failed. They all speak of the state of wretchedness that prevails in that country. Universal complaints are heard of the fatal effects of his insatiable ambition.

A serious affair, attended with much bloodshed, took place a few days since on board the *Yorak* man of war, off Walkheren. The prison-

ers on board, to the number of 700, suddenly rose on the centinels, and seized the arms, when the crew, being much weakened by detachments on shore, were nearly overpowered, so much so, that the enemy had got possession of the quarter deck, poop, and fore-castle. The British, however, rallied, and, after a severe conflict, drove the enemy below, but not until 12 men belonging to the *York* were killed, and many wounded, and a much greater loss on the part of the prisoners in their desperate attempt.

THE COURT OF NAPOLEON.

Extract from "Travels through the South of France," &c. in 1807 and 8. Made by permission of the French government. By Lieut. Col. PINKNEY, of the North American Native Rangers.

"I had resolved not to leave Paris without seeing the emperor," says Mr. P. "and being informed that he was to hold an audience on the following day, I applied to Mr. Younge to procure my formal introduction. With this purpose we waited upon general Armstrong, who sent my name to the grand chamberlain with the necessary formalities. This formality is a certificate under the hand of the ambassador, that the person soliciting the introduction has been introduced at his own court, or that, according to the best knowledge of the ambassador, he is not a merchant, a *Négociant actuel*. It may be briefly observed, however, that the French *Négociant* answers better to the English mechanic, than to the honorable appellation, merchant. General Armstrong promised me a very interesting spectacle in the imperial audience. "Its the most splendid court in Europe," said he. "The court of London, and even Vienna, will not bear a comparison with it." Every one agreed in the justice of this remark, and my curiosity was strongly excited.

"On the appointed day, about 3 o'clock, Mr. Younge accompanied me to the place, where we were immediately conducted to a splendid saloon, which is termed the ambassador's hall. Refreshments were here handed round to the company, which was very numerous, and among the many German princes in their grand court dress. The conversation became very general; those who had seen Bonaparte, described him to those who were about to be introduced. Every one agreed that he was the most extraordinary man that Europe had produced in many centuries, and that even his appearance was in no slight degree indicative of his character. "He possesses an eye," said one gentleman, "in which Lavater might have understood a 'hero.'" Mr. Younge confirmed this observation, and prepared me to regard him with more than common attention.

"The doors of the saloon were at length thrown open, and some of the officers of the grand chamberlain, with white wands and embroidered robes and scarfs, bowing low to the company, invited us, by waving their staves, to follow them up the grand staircase. Every one now arranged themselves in pairs,

behind their respective ambassadors, and followed the ushers in procession, according to the precedence of their respective countries, the Imperial, Spanish and Neapolitan ambassadors forming the van. The staircase was lined on both sides with grenadiers of the legion of honor, most of whom privates as well as officers, were arrayed in the order. The officers, as we passed, exchanged salutes with the ambassadors; and as the Imperial ambassador who led the procession, reached the door of the anti-chamber two trumpeters on each side played a congratulatory flourish. The ushers who had led us so far, now took their station on each side of the door, and others in more splendid habits, succeeded them in the office of conducting us.

"We now entered the anti-chamber, in which was stationed the regular guard of the palace. We were here saluted both by privates and officers, the imperial guard being considered as part of the household. From the anti-chamber we passed onwards through nearly a dozen most splendid apartments and at length reached the presence chamber.

"My eyes were instantly in search of the emperor, who was at the farthest extremity, surrounded by a numerous circle of officers and councillors. The circle opened on our arrival, and withdrew behind the emperor. The whole of our company now ranged themselves, the ambassadors in front, and their several countynmen behind their respective ministers.

"Bonaparte now advanced to the Imperial ambassador, with whom, when present, he always begins the audience. I had an opportunity to regard him attentively. His person is below the middle size, but well composed; his features regular, but in their *tout ensemble* stern and commanding; his complexion sallow, and his general mien military. He was dressed very splendidly in purple velvet, the coat and waistcoat embroidered with gold bees, and with the grand star of the legion of honor worked into the coat.

"He passed no one without notice, and to all the ambassadors he spoke once or twice, when he reached general Armstrong, he asked him, *Whether America could not live without foreign commerce as well as France?* and then added, without waiting for his answer, "There is one nation in the world, *which must be taught by experience, that her merchants are not necessary to the existence of all other nations, and that she cannot hold us all in commercial slavery.—England is only sensible in her compters.*"

* *Compters*—Counting houses.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.

Approval of the conduct of the Executive.

Mr. Giles from the committee appointed on that subject, reported in part the following resolution; which was read the first time, and passed to the second reading:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.—That the expressions contained in the official letter of Francis James Jackson, minister plenipotentiary of His Britannic Majesty near the United

States, dated the 23d of October, 1809, and addressed to Mr. Smith, secretary of state, conveying the idea, that the executive government of the U. States had a knowledge that the arrangement lately made by Mr. Esikine, his predecessor, on behalf of his government, with the government of the United States, was entered into without competent powers on the part of Mr. Esikine for that purpose, were highly indecorous and insolent; that the repetition of the same intimation in his official letter dated the 4th of November, 1809, after he was apprized by the asseveration of the secretary of State that the executive government had no such knowledge, and that if it had possessed such knowledge, such arrangement would not have been entered into on the part of the United States, and after also being officially apprized that such intimation was inadmissible, was still more insolent and affronting—and that in refusing to receive any further communications from him in consequence of these outrageous and premeditated insults the executive government has manifested a just regard to its own dignity and honour, as well as to the character and interest of the American people.—That the letter signed Francis James Jackson, headed, Circular, dated the 18th of November, 1809, and published and circulated through the country, is a still more direct and aggravated insult and affront to the American people and their government as it is evidently an insidious attempt to excite their resentment and distrust against their own government by appealing to them, through false and falacious disguises, against some of its acts; and to excite resentments and divisions among the people themselves, which can only be dishonorable to their characters and ruinous to their own interests; and the Congress of the United States do hereby solemnly pledge themselves to the American people, and to the world, to stand by and support the executive government in its refusal to receive any further communications from the said Francis James Jackson, and to call into action the whole force of the nation, if it should become necessary, in consequence of the conduct of the executive government in this respect, to repeal any insults and to assert and maintain the rights, the honour, and the interests of the United States.

JEROME BONAPARTE'S KINGDOM.

AN EXTRACT.

"It is particularly at Brussels, where the inhabitants have been daily witnesses of the exemplary conduct of their late Prince, that the luxurious life of that now Sovereign is anticipated upon as forming a peculiarly striking contrast. An unbounded indulgence in licentious pleasures has so undermined his feeble constitution, that in order to support his tottering frame, he is reported to bathe every morning in a tub of ice-cold water! As this becomes the perquisite of his *vales de chambre*, the wory goes, that the wine is bottled off again, and retailed at reduced prices, to the inn keepers and publicans of the place where his decaying Majesty has pensio n reside. Hence the reported dread of tasting any red wine at table, except in respectable private houses.

The circumstances attending the surrender of Batz, or St. Martin's, mentioned in the last dispatches from Lord Chatham, are said to have been as follow:—A party of the Guards, consisting of about 30, who had strolled from the army at Goes, the night after the surrender of that place, finding no obstruction, proceeded along the Wall on the south coast of South Beveland, and arrived unexpectedly at the Fort, when the Governor, taking them for a

detachment from the main army, spiked the guns, and deserted it with the garrison. On finding themselves in possession of so important a place, one of them retreated to acquaint General Hope with the circumstance, who immediately ordered down several engineers with the means of defence. In the mean time the Officer commanding at Asherbrook, knowing the importance of the situation to the further operations of the British arms, and disappointed at its surrender, without either firing a gun, or ascertaining the number of its assailants, ordered it to be attacked by several gun boats, with a view to retake it; five of which were driven on shore and burnt, and the rest were deserted by their crews. Not calculating on the British army advancing so rapidly, the greater part of the garrison, and the whole of the ammunition, had been drawn off to Flushing, and was to have been replaced on the following day; so that had it not been from the above circumstance, the army would, no doubt, have been detained a considerable time in reducing it, as it is allowed by all military men to be a place of great strength, having been built purposely for the protection of the navigation of the Scheldt."

Sir George Mackin,* who had undergone two examinations on the charge of having stolen a bank note at Hatchett's Hotel, belonging to a Mr. Young, was brought up for a third examination. In answer to some interrogatories, he said, that he obtained his knighthood from Gustavus IV. of Sweden, for services in the Swedish army, through the interest of his Uncle Col. Williams, who was also in the military service of Sweden. On being asked if he had not represented himself as a Clergyman in America, he replied in the affirmative, and said, he received his ordination at the hands of the Bishop of New-York. On being asked about fighting a duel, which appeared in the newspapers some time since, he said it was perfectly true. The charge of felony against the prisoner could not be sustained; but he was committed to Tolah fields, upon the charge of entering the waiter's room at Hatchett's with an intent to steal.

* Who was some months since said to have fought a duel at Philadelphia.

It is but a few years since the Bonaparte family were inhabitants of the island of Corsica, in humble life, probably not tormented with ambition, nor dreaming of crowns, thrones, or empires. What must be the emotions of mind, with which Madame Letitia, the mother of this strange race, must view the changes which have happened to herself, and her children? Instead of the peaceable pursuits of the farmer, or the shepherd, or whatever employments they were born and nurtured to follow, if her head is not giddy and addled, she must feel a good degree of amazement, as she looks round, and sees one son Emperor of France, and King of Italy, and Tyrant of Continental Europe, pulling down from their Thrones one generation of Monarchs, and creating another, with as much ease and facility, as the merchant buys and sells his commodities, and living at an expence, and in a style of magnificence, which eclipses the

splendor of Caliphs and Sultans—Another of her sons wearing the crown of Holland; a third, that of Westphalia; one of her daughters Queen of Naples; and a second princess Borgnese. In short, a large proportion of the wealth and territory, and almost the whole of the power and dominion of Europe, is in the hands of her offspring. Surely, the good old lady, when she compares the past with the present—when she thinks what she was, and what she is—must stare about, and once in a while ask herself—whether this is all a dream or a living reality.

"Thus, first of birds, the Turkey-cock is bold,
Around the dung hill ranging unconquid,
With all the pride of self-importance big,
Struts, and looks stately at each passing pig—
While hens and geese around at distance stare,
And wonder who the devil marches there."

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN.

MR. PECHIN,

With some of my acquaintance, I had entertained doubts of the truth of the occurrence respecting the SWORD-FISH, which was inserted in the papers some days ago. In order to satisfy these, and fully establish the fact, I have been on board the Schooner Sarah-Milner, and have correctly transcribed from her Journal the following extract. The Certificate of Capt. Cracklow is annexed, as confirmatory of the whole, and a piece of the sword, which was extracted a few days since, is deposited in the Museum in this city:

"Extract from the Log Book of the Schooner Sarah Milner, Capt. Cracklow, of Kingston, (Jamaica,) on her voyage from thence to Baltimore:—

"SEPT. 9, 1809.

"A perfect calm and smooth sea, out 3 days. At 5 P. M. a breeze sprung up. At 12 o'clock in the night, a remarkable occurrence took place—we felt the vessel to receive a severe sudden shock, which astonished all hands, and for which we were at a loss to account. Some time having elapsed in various surmises, the mate discovered that a large SWORD-FISH had struck us, which was unable to extricate itself, being fastened in the timbers; the vessel sprung a moderate leak immediately. Length of the Fish 25 feet, and 7 feet round, by comparison, and remained fastened to the vessel 6 or 7 hours, when he broke off, apparently dead—breeze 7 knots—Lat. 18. 30."

"I do certify, that the above extract is correct, and the facts therein stated, are true.

"NAT. J. CRAWLOW

"Captain of the Sch. Sarah-Milner."

When the Sch. arrived here, she was hove down, examined, and the sword was found about 3 feet from the keel, as heretofore stated by Mr. Badger, it having entered in rather an oblique direction. I have been thus particular in order to place the possibility of imposition beyond a doubt,

A CITIZEN.

Baltimore, November 14, 1809.

FRENCH FLEET DESTROYED.

GIBRALTER, NOV. 11.

The following Letter and account may be depended upon as perfectly authentic:

OFF ROSAS, Nov. 8.

DEAR SIR,

As I shall most likely see you soon, I only enclose you an account of the destruction of 3 French sail of the line, since which we have destroyed the remainder of the Convoy, in the Bay of Rosas.

"On the evening of the 2d October, a frigate came into Lord Collingwood's fleet off Cape St. Sebastian, with intelligence, that the enemy's fleet was at sea, and very near us.

"On the morning of the 23d, we discovered, from the main top, the enemy, consisting of 97 sail of men of war and transports, bearing E. N. E. and with the whole fleet, (16 sail of the line) made all sail in chase of them. The French men of war having, on seeing us, separated from the convoy, exclusively engaged the attention of our line of battle ships, while Capt. Barrie, in the Pomonee, with some other small vessels, pursued the French transports which were standing directly for the Bay of Rosas, on the coast of Catalonia.

"The English fleet during the whole of the 23d having carried a great press of sail to get 10 windward of the enemy, whom they had chased in different directions, was necessarily much divided. On the morning of the 24th, the six following ships only had kept company with each other:—Canopus, Renown, Tigre, Sultan, Leviathan, and Cumberland.

"This squadron, during the whole of the 24th, when it blew very strong, carried so much sail as enabled it to get sight of the enemy from the deck a little after four in the afternoon. The French were then pretty close in with their own shore, endeavoring to get to the mouth of the Rhone. The night soon approaching, we lost sight of the enemy, who, fortunately, was again seen about 8 o'clock, on the morning of the 25th carrying all sail to run into some port to the westward.

"The English squadron being now to windward of the French, and going 9 or 10 miles an hour, was very close to them, when their Rear-Admiral, in a superb 80 gun-ship, and a 74 grounded on the shoals over against the town of Frontignan, which is E. N. E. of Cette, 4 or 5 miles distant, and W. N. W. of Montpellier, from which it is 10 or 12 miles. The other French line of battle ship and a frigate (the whole of their force seen since the 23d) grounded on a reef of rocks near the town of Cette.

The French Admiral's ship and a 74 near him being in a perilous situation, the crews began to abandon them very soon after they had struck on the Shoal. The mizen-masts of both ships, and the main mast of the 74 fell over at 4 o'clock; and the other ships near Cette, concurred strong proofs of being most seriously injured.

"On the 26th, Rear Admiral Martin, with the Renown, Tigre, and Cumberland, stood towards the shoals of Frontignan to sound. This demonstration had a good effect; at 7 in the evening, the French Admiral's ship, the

Robuste, and the Lion 74, near him, were in flames, which after raging with great fury, communicated to their magazines. At half past ten they blew up, exhibiting a sight at once the most beautiful and impressive."

LONDON, Nov. 14.

In the different offices of government, it was said, yesterday afternoon, that a merchant in the city, of the name of Hogham, had received a *Moniteur*, stating, that six French line of battle ships had been destroyed in a late action in the Mediterranean, and four English. As the *Moniteur*, however, has not been sent to his Majesty's Minister, which of course it would have been had it contained that intelligence; we doubt whether any such paper had been received, but we are not at all weakened in our belief that an action has taken place, and a victory been gained. The article from Nismes, in the Rotterdam Courant of the 9th is decisive in our minds as to the fact of two ships of the line having been driven ashore and blown up. But, we trust, that this is not the sole loss sustained by the enemy—that there two ships will prove to have been the two which attempted to make their escape after the defeat of the French fleet, and were run ashore to prevent their falling into our hands. And this belief we are led to indulge with some confidence by other accounts which have been received, and which have been received, and which state that the enemy lost six sail of the line in the action. The Seville Diary of October 4, stated, that there had been an obstinate action on the coast of Marseilles, between the French fleet from Toulon, and the English fleet under Lord Collingwood; that the loss of the French were six ships, and that of the English four; but that the whole of the French convoy had been taken. The same paper of the 17th state, that the French convoy had been carried into Majorca.

Some letters from Caen of the 7th, mention the action in general terms, and say that the French was defeated, but give no particulars. If the French papers acknowledge the action, they will of course attempt to make a set off against any loss they have sustained, by declaring that our loss was nearly as great. After the victories of the 1st of June, of Aboukir, and Trafalgar, they said, in speaking of that of Aboukir, that they had one ship blown up. With respect to the battle of Trafalgar, they actually published bulletins in different parts of France, claiming the victory, and asserting that we had lost 10 or 12 sail of the line. We perfectly well remember that some British seamen who were prisoners of war at the time in France, did not know the result of the battle till they returned home. Equally false was the account they published of the result of the battle of the 1st of June—but there was something ludicrous in the lie—for they actually declared the part of their fleet [that which we had either taken, sunk, or destroyed] was left blockading the British fleet in Portsmouth harbour.

In the mean time waiting with the greatest anxiety for a more circumstantial account, we shall insert a list of what the Toulon fleet

was in February last.—Grand Napoleon, 140 guns, building; *Austerlitz*, 130, nearly finished; *Majesteux*, 120; *Commerce de Paris*, 120; *Le Robuste*, 84; *Le Boreas*, 84; *L'Uho*, 84; *Le Durable*, 84; *Le Hannibal*, 84; *Le Donawert*, 84; *Le Genoa*, 84; *Le Bruler*, 84; *L'Ajaccio*, 84; *Le Suffrein*, 84; *Le Magnanime*, 84; Name unknown, 84; Two Russian, 74;

The fleet consisted besides, of eight frigates, including the *Proscopine*, two corvettes, and a number of brigs.

LONDON, NOV 14.

Lord Wellesley was expected to embark at Cadiz in the first week of this month. His Lordship, we understand, has agreed to join the present Administration. It is supposed he will take the management of the Foreign Department.

WORTHING, AUG 28.—A melancholy accident happened here the other evening. As Lady Elliot was walking in the high road, north of the town, she was met by a groom on a reeve horse, in her alarm she ran towards a stone wall, the unruly animal kicking and plunging, took that direction, knocked her down, fractured her skull, and so horribly disfigured her head, that not a feature remained visible; in this dreadful mutilated condition, still alive, she was conveyed home, where she lay four days in a state of insensibility, she never spoke, and then expired.

TROUT, Sept. 18.

The unhappy inhabitants of Saragosa, who have survived the most dreadful siege, and the most destructive epidemy, are now undergoing treatment scarcely less hard than death itself. After so many calamities, the barbarous *Sache*, has ordered soldiers to cut down the corn before it was ripe, to feed their horses without being moved by the tears of the unfortunate widows and the orphans. To this are added many other vexations, one of which is, that no one, upwards of 15 years old, can go about the streets without a permit for that purpose, for which he must pay.

FROM NEW-LONDON, AUG. 30.

Extract of a letter from a merchant of Norfolk, Virginia, to his correspondent in this city—dated 20th instant.

"In the paper of last evening, two ships are advertised for, to load for England. A number of merchants are determined to load their ships and send them direct to England, giving the requisite bonds, which they will forfeit, and protest against the *President's Proclamation*—Mr. Tazewell, a gentleman much celebrated here for his law knowledge, has given his decided opinion, that the *Proclamation* is illegal."

NORFOLK, DEC. 13.

By the very fast sailing ship *Wootrop Smr*, cap Hayes, from London, have been received files of London papers to the 5th of November. The passengers and letters in her, state, that an immense number of vessels from France and Holland had arrived in England in October, with products of those countries, particularly wheat from the former, and were

loading with colonial, American, and British goods. There were some Dutch and French, under Popenburg colours, with some under their own colours, and Americans. Those vessels return to France and Holland, and the insurance on them, taking the risk of seizure in port, was only seven per cent. Here we see the folly of commercial restrictions, when opposed to the wants and habits of nations.

QUEBEC, JANUARY 15, 1810.

In our last we published the Bill brought into the Senate of the United States, by Mr. Giles, for empowering the president to send a foreign minister out of the States should he find it expedient. This bill passed the Senate, on the 20th of December, by 20 against 8, without any debate. It will not find so easy a passage through the house of Representatives, though we have little doubt of its being at length passed, the government or democratic party, being the most numerous. Should this bill, when passed into an Act, have in contemplation any operation against Mr. Jackson, it can be only at a distant day, because Mr. Smith has written to Mr. Pinkney, the American minister, at the Court of St. James, instructing him to request Mr. J.'s recall, by the British government. Now it can be only under the supposition of a possible determination to maintain Mr. Jackson in his position, in the U. States, in opposition to the American government, an event by no means probable, that an idea can be entertained of putting the act of congress in force against him. We give this explanation because the case does not appear to be well understood by some of our readers.

In this day's paper we give Mr. Giles's Resolve for approving the conduct of the Executive, in putting a stop to all communication with Mr. Jackson, and pledging Congress to support the Executive for the same. This Resolve passed the Senate, by 20 to 4, without debate. In the House of Representatives it has had two readings, and several days discussion in a Committee of the whole house, where it meets with able opponents, though, we fear, they are not sufficiently numerous to stop its eventual passage through the house. As far as the refusal, on the part of the President, to receive any communications from Mr. Jackson may be considered a war measure, if this Resolve passes the Congress it will give that measure, as far as it goes, full effect, because by the American constitution, it is not with the Executive, but with Congress, to declare war, therefore, without such approbation of Congress, the step taken by the President would be incomplete in its operation; and did Congress refuse its approbation, the consequence would be, that the President might be under the necessity of retracting what he had done. In mentioning this as a war measure, we must be understood to mean no more than its tendency as a hostile act, be its import little or much. We have no idea of its being productive of war, be-

cause we have no doubt of Great Britain's finding a mode of supporting both its dignity and honor, without having recourse to arms.

Mr. Macon, from the Committee of foreign relations, has, in the House of Representatives, reported a bill of a serious nature. The first section shuts the American harbors to British and French public vessels, subject to the usual exceptions. The 3d section Excludes British and French merchant vessels. The 4th prohibits the importation of British or French goods or produce, except in American vessels. These provisions to take immediate effect.—The 5th section prohibits, after the 15th April next, the importation of British or French goods or produce, except direct. The 9th section authorizes the President to suspend this law, as to either nation, which shall rescind her edicts. The 11th repeals the present non-intercourse act. The 12th limits this act to the end of the next session of Congress. This bill has been read twice and referred to a Committee of the whole.

As the above Bill is in its infancy, and may undergo many modifications, and perhaps be rejected altogether, it is too early to expatiate much on the subject; but should it pass, in its present form, nothing less could be expected than that G. Britain would retaliate, by excluding American vessels from her ports. It would then be seen which of the two nations could do without the other longest. Though, such is the spirit of trade, that it would work its way, through indirect channels, in spite of every bar.

The latest European dates furnish us with a confirmation of the victory of the Duke del Parque over the French under Gen. Marchand in Spain, with the loss to the French of 8000 men, while that of the Spaniards was not above 300, they being intrenched. This is splendid, and would have the effect of keeping up the spirits of the Spaniards for the moment.—The expected change in the government of Spain from a Junta to a Regency, has been overruled. Instead of the appointment of the Cardinal of Toledo as Regent, as was talked of, the business has ended in appointing the archbishop of Lacedica president of the Junta, in the place of the marquis of Astorgo whose time had expired. The latter is chosen Vice President.—Lord Wellington had joined the army at Badajos—Gerona has at last, we fear, fallen, after immortalizing its name. The Supreme Junta, it is said, has declared war against Denmark for refusing to receive an Ambassador.—Walcheren is to be abandoned on account of the sickness and insubordination of the troops.—The empress of Austria and the Archduchess Carolina, second daughter to the emperor, are said to be dead.—Of the losses of the French navy, &c. in the Mediterranean, details will be found in our columns.

In a *Canadian*, which appeared this day, we again find the old story, so often repeated, and as often answered, of the policy of perpetuating the Canadian system of a French education,

with all its habits and prejudices, as necessary to the preservation of the colony to Great Britain; and the doctrine reiterated that an immense tract of British territory is to remain a wilderness until it is settled by Canadians, who dare not venture beyond the sound of their parish bell, and whose inactivity, as settlers, is proverbial. Thus, to the contracted and erroneous apprehension of the danger of a separation, which we have often shewn to be fallacious, is to be sacrificed all improvement of the province in population, cultivation and knowledge.

Much is said of the jealousy of the Scotch. Their conduct may be treated as jealousy, if the writers in the *Canadian* please; but from our knowledge of Scotch information, industry and enterprize; and particularly from the very thriving and prosperous state of Scotland, of late years, happy would it be for the prosperity of the province of Canada, were the reins wholly transferred from Canadian to Scotch hands. This is the language of an impartial Englishman, who writes from conviction.

DIED,

A^r Berthie, on Friday 24th ult. Doctor THEODORA STEIN, much regretted.

On Monday evening last, at the Little River near this City, after a short illness, Mr. JOS. DESBARATS, aged 77 years and 8 days.—His social and moral virtues made him respected and loved by all his acquaintances; and he has left an afflicted family which will long mourn his loss. His remains were brought to town on Wednesday, and accompanied to the place of interment by a numerous concourse of the Inhabitants of the Little River and the Citizens of Quebec.

On Friday, Capt. J. M GILL, of the Canadian Fencible infantry.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

P. G. Gr. is informed that we see no objection to the matter of what he proposes giving to the public, if there be none to the manner. It is necessary that the writing should be more legible, than that of the letters, as we had much difficulty in reading it.

The state of the Thermometer, for the past week, at eight o'clock, A. M. is 7, 20, 36, 8, -2, 2, 12.

The price of Bread, for the present month, is the same as the last.

DIVORCES.—A general law on this subject is in contemplation by the Maryland legislature; much of whose time is often occupied by petitions for divorces. It is meant we believe to empower courts and juries to determine the case, in future—under what precise provisions we do not know. As the law is not yet passed, perhaps the legislature may derive some light from the following:—

The legislature of Tennessee is now in session. Upwards of fifty petitions for divorces have been passed!!! The legislature in order to check the progress of this growing evil, are about to transfer the duty of investigating the pretensions of petitions for divorces, to the courts, who shall empanel a jury as in other

cases, whose duty it shall be to bear the evidence on both sides, and upon a verdict in favor of a divorce, the clerk to certify the same to the next general assembly who will pass a law for the purpose, &c.

(*Balt. Whig.*)

POPULATION.

In the year 1377 the population of England was 2,092,978 souls; in 1433—4,686,000; in 1688—6,500,000; in 1786, and at the last enumeration, by order of Parliament, about 8,000,000.—The number of houses and cottages in the county of Cumberland is greater than in any other province in England, excepting Yorkshire and Middlesex; the former county contains 62,128, and the latter 98,271. Cumberland contains 46,210; Durham, 16,331; Lancaster 43,092; Northumberland 17,861; Westmoreland 6,097.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.

A lady of fashion at the West end of the town, who was lately advertised on suspicion of having forged acceptances to some bills, and for whose apprehension a reward of fifty pounds has been offered, was taken into custody on Friday in Somersetshire, by two officers belonging to the Worship-street Office. She is to be examined at that Office this day, and remains until then at the house of one of the officers.

Mrs. PLUNKET.—This lady underwent a second examination, on the charge of forgery, on Friday, at Marlborough-street, but, by the order of Mr. Neve, the Magistrate, it was conducted so very privately that not an individual was permitted to enter the room. As the public curiosity, however, is on the stretch respecting this affair, we are enabled to state that no additional evidence was brought forward in this instance, so that the case rests as it did on the first examination, on the oath of John King, His former depositions were read over, and Mrs. Plunket was again liberated, on bail being given for her appearance at another examination.

Two *Sweeps*, with powdered pates, drove a soot cart, drawn by two donkeys *à la mode* fashion through several of the fashionable streets at the West end of the town, and attracted much notice: they were liberally rewarded by the passengers, who were much pleased with the successful ridicule of the *puppyism* of the times.

Sour Wine sweetened by charcoal.—Mr. Crave of Wishaden has discovered a method of recovering wine that has turned sour. For this purpose he employs powdered charcoal. The inhabitants of the banks of the Rhine have bestowed on him a medal, as a reward.

POST BETWEEN MONTREAL AND KINGSTON, U. CANADA.

A MAIL for Upper Canada will be made up at the General Post Office, Quebec, on THURSDAY next, the 18th, which will be forwarded from Montreal on TUESDAY morning, the 22d instant. And from that period Mails, for Kingston, will be regularly sent from the Post Office at Montreal, once every fortnight throughout the year. General Post Office, Quebec, Jan. 15, 1810.

NOTICE,

THE Subscriber hereby intimates that he will be accountable for no debts contracted by any of the crew of the Galliot Leith, now laid up in the Cul-de-Sac, for the winter.

JOHN WILSON, Master.

Quebec, 14th, Dec. 1809.

AN excellent PHILOSOPHICAL APPARATUS having been entrusted to the Subscriber, by the patronage of the GOVERNOR of this Province, he takes this early opportunity of informing the public, that he will deliver a course of LECTURES ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY, to commence with the first Monday in January next.— Those young Gentlemen who are desirous of obtaining a knowledge of this, the most agreeable and interesting of all the Sciences, will, it is hoped, avail themselves of this opportunity.

The Subscriber also gives notice that he is now enabled to admit a greater number of Pupils into his School than formerly, as he has engaged two Ushers to assist him; one of whom teaches the French language with correctness.

JOHN STRACHAN.

CORNWALL, Upper Canada, Sept. 11, 1809

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS—

- 4 Pipes excellent Port Wine,
- 20 Pipes Teneriffe do.
- 50 Tierces Rice,
- 13 Hogsheads Leaf Tobacco,
- 2 Tons Copper in bolts,
- 9 Chests Single Tea,
- 1700 Bushels prime Wheat,
- 110 do. Pease,
- 50 M. feet of square Pine Timber,
- 20 M. feet of Oak,
- 15 M. feet of second quality do.
- A few Cords of Lathwood,
- One 7 inch patent Cablet,
- A few coils Cordage,
- 40 Bolts bleached Canvas,
- And a few chaldrons of Coals.

JOHN MURE & Co.

Quebec, 8th Dec. 1809.

JUST arrived and will be Sold at Thomson's Shop, a large assortment of Confectionary, consisting of Preserv'd Cherries, Jellies, Raspberry Jam Clear Cake &c. The above are well worth the attention of the Public, as they will find them of a much superior flavor and cheaper than they can possibly be made in this country.

Quebec, 18th. June, 1809.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

- 20 Boxes No. 1, Tin Plates,
- 10 do. 1 x do.
- 10 do. D x
- 40 Boxes Plate Iron,
- 39 Bundles (1.) Blister Steel,
- 10 Eggs of T. Crowley Mellington Steel.
- A few Bales Salt Canvas.

PATTERSON & Co.

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

FOR SALE,

AT the Subscriber's Agency and Commission Store, a quantity of American CHEESE, of a superior quality; a few Boxes Window Glass, Salmon Twine, and a few Herring Nets.

ALSO

Two Cases Cotton and Fabric Umbrellas.

JOHN MUNRO.

Quebec, 15th Nov. 1809.

FOR SALE.

- 40 M. feet Pine Timber
- 20 do. Feet Oak do.
- 20 do. Standard Staves.

Apply to

GEORGE SYMES.

Quebec, 19th May, 1809.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

- 5 Pipes good Port Wine,
- 5 do. old London P. Madeira,
- 1 Pipe, 1 Hhd. and 1 Qr. Cask L. M. Madeira,
- 11 Pipes good Fayal Wine,
- 40 Chests Hyson Skin Tea,
- 100 Sides Leather,
- 2 Casks Seal and 3 Cod fish Oil,
- 300 Cwt. Cod-fish, caught this year,
- 15 Puncheons Rum,
- Few Hogsheads Spanish Wine,
- White and Green boiling Pease,
- 70 Bbls. fine Flour,
- Flax-seed and Liverpool Salt.

PETER BREHAUT & Co.

Quebec, Dec. 11, 1809.

BUREAU DU DEPUTE COMMISSAIRE GEN.

QUEBEC, 20c. DEC. 1809.

ON A BESOIN, pour fournir aux troupes de Sa Majesté dans la Nouvelle Ecosse, le Nouveau Brunswick, &c. &c.—

A être delivres sur le Quai du Roi à Quebec, d'ici au PREMIER JOUR de JUIN prochain—

De deux mille quatre-vingt cinq quarts de Lard,

Lesquels seront salés, empaquetés, inspectés et estampés en la maniere prescrite par la loi, les bondes couvertes en toile, et garantis pour se conserver bons et sains durant douze mois à compter du jour de la livraison.

Les offres scellées, endossées, "Propositions pour du Lard," pour le tout ou partie de la quantité ci-dessus, n'étant pas moins de cent quarts, seront reçues à ce Bureau, le 20c. jour de FEVRIER prochain.

JAMES GREEN,

A. Dep. Com. Gen.

A VENDRE PAR LES SOUSSIGNES.

- 20 Boîtes de Fer blanc No 1,
- 10 do. do do 1 x
- 10 do. do do D x
- 40 Boîtes de fer en feuilles,
- 39 Paquets d'acier (1.)
- 10 Fagots d'acier de T. Crowley Mel-

lington, et quelque Balles de toile à voiles.

PATTERSON & Co.

Quebec, 29e Novembre, 1809,

LES Soussignés ont à vendre une quantité d'excellent Vin de Port en bouteilles, ainsi de la toile de Russie imitée, toile à voile, grosse toile et Orabourgs—Coton à chemises rayé et uni—Coutils, Fil blanc et de couleur, 20 douzaines de Shawls prints, une Balie de tapis et tapis de foyer, Bas d'Aberdeen de différentes grandeurs de pois 112. jusqu'à 288 par douz. 100 paires de souliers fins pour les hommes et 20 paires pour les enfans, 40 Rames de papier à écrire et à enveloppe, quelques Bureaux portatifs et une quantité de fer en barres, quarrées et plates, assorties; Aussi un assortiment étendu de draps larges et étroits qui seront vendus à des conditions raisonnables.

CHRISTIE, BAIRD & Co.
Rue la Montagne,

Quebec, le 20 Septembre, 1809.

A VENDRE,

PAR LE SOUSSIGNE, A ST. ROCH,

Du Savon et de la Chandelle.

THOMAS WEBSTER.

Quebec, 23c. Nov. 1809.

A VENDRE,

PAR vente privée aux Magazins du Soussigné No. 1, à la Casotterie.—Un assortiment très-tendu de marchandises sèches qu'il vendra à des prix raisonnables pour argent comptant, consistant en Flushing, Draps, Duffels, Bizes, Flanelles, Indiennes, Shawls, Bonnets rouges, Bas de coton, de laine, et de soie, Bazins, Nanquins, Trappes, Corderoys, Velours, Laines, Gants de Cuir pour hommes et pour femmes, Coton à chemises, Toiles d'Irlande, Fil, Dentelles de fil et de coton, Souliers et Bottines pour les Messieurs et les Dames, Attaches de boutons, Boutons; Gallons, Cordons, Epingles, Arguilles, Gingham, Indiennes à meubles, Faraplines de Dames, Chapeaux pour les Messieurs et les Dames, Huile d'Olive, Miel, Vaissaux de fer blanc pour le lait, Pots de vernis, Pipes, Bouchons pour le Vin et la Bière, Fil de coton, Prignes d'ivoire et de Corne, et pour les Dames, Coutreaux de table, Canifs, Fromage de Cheshire et cheddar, Ciseaux, Fiches, Godendards et Egobines, Pièces à fraise, Toies et Bèches, Theyers de métal, 100 coffres de vitres de toute grandeur, 100 Panters de Fayance blanche et bleu, 25 quarts de verres &c simples et doubles, Fer en barres et en baguettes, Acier, Falx et Faucilles et une variété d'autres articles trop longs à mentionner. Il faut que le tout soit positivement vendu.

THO. WILSON.

Il a aussi reçu récemment d'Aberdeen par le Fauvette, de Londres, par le Suzanne et de Liverpool par le Martin, un assortiment complet de Bas élégans et à la mode, Bonnets de nuit de coton et barrés pour les Messieurs et les Matelots, Draps et Calimires superbes, Colottes à patentes fines au métier, confortables, pour les Dames et Messieurs, grand Shawl, Gingham, Mouchoirs de poche, Coton à chemises et Fil de coton en pelottes, Fer blanc simple et double en caisse, et une quantité d'autres articles.

AUSSY quelques milliers de Planches d'une coupe de la meilleure qualité, venant de Kamouraska et de St. Anne.

Quebec, 21c. Juin, 1809.

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