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From Bell's Messenger, Nov. 30.

ASPECT OF CONTINENTAL AFFAIRS

The intelligence which has been brought by the foreign mails of the week, is of a kind the most disheartening and gloomy. A tremendous crisis seems to open in our affairs: the speculation is too dark as a matter of fancy, and judgement and discretion must pause before they venture to speak.

Undoubtedly the spirit of the people should be kept up; and whatever has occurred, and MAY occur, there is assuredly no reason to despair.—A nation is seldom subdued which does not despair of itself. The courage and spirit of a people is a never-failing source of natural regeneration; and whilst those elements of our safety remain whole, it would be a treachery to ourselves to despond.

The civil extinction of a State, like a mortal death, always commences in the extremities.—When the people are cold at heart, their rulers can do nothing. But this spirit, which it is our duty to quicken, must not be feed and corrupted by specious hopes—of all sorts of quackery that is the worst, which administers cordials to benumb sensibility, and conceals the distemper for fear of the shock.—Delicacy may be the quality of a Courtier, but it is the worst disgrace of a PATRIOT. In all circumstance there is this advantage in knowing the TRUTH,—that the mind collects its fortitude, and recruits its energies, by the habitual contemplation of the anticipated danger; but falshood disables whilst it deceives, and unstrings the arm by cheating the imagination.

But to our subject.—The mass of the foreign intelligence of the week may be distributed under three heads:—

1st. The meditated Revolution in Spain.

2d. The conduct of France towards Portugal.

3d. The Declaration of War by Austria.

With respect to Spain, we scarcely know what to make of the Declaration of his most Catholic Majesty.—He accuses his SON of a conspiracy against his life and Throne! He affirms that he has detected upon his person documents of treason, and that Providence alone prevented the perpetration of a paricidical act in his own palace!

All this seems most strange and unnatural!—It is said that Bonaparte is at the bottom of that conspiracy, that it is a manoeuvre to get rid of the Prince Royal, who was detested by France on account of his popularity with the Spanish nation, and was the enemy of the French party at Madrid, which is headed by the Prince of Peace!

But is it likely that the King of Spain can be a party in this trick?—That he can be deceived in a matter like this by a trumped up accusation, and consent to murder his own son by a legal trial, in compliance with the wishes of the French interest, and from mere obsequiousness to Napoleon? To us it seems impossible.

The King of Spain is a weak man; but we never heard that he was an immoral man, nor could we suspect him to be an unnatural father.—This is a mystery, therefore, which time must discover.

It is not to be doubted but that France will take an advantage of the present alleged conspiracy in Spain. The French troops are most seasonably crossing that country for Portugal, and will doubtless be commanded to halt at Madrid for the purpose of settling matters to rights.

Whether he be the originator or not, Napoleon will never hesitate to avail

himself of the storm, and the Crown of Spain will in all probability, be the windfall of some one of his family.

If we put the Continent of Europe before us, what do we see? It is, just now, in all its parts, in a state of dismay, derangement, and confusion; full of secret heart burnings, distrusts, and mutual accusations.—There is no vigour any where, but the distempered energy, and despotic vigour of France.—That country alone appears to have vigour and life in it, whilst every thing around is disposed to tameness and languor.

As to Spain, from the circumstances of her territorial possessions, her resources, and the whole of her civil and political state, we may be authorised with safety, and undoubted confidence, to affirm, that she has long ceased to be a SUBSTANTIVE POWER.—She is, in truth, a nerveless nation.—She does not possess the use, but only suffers the abuse of a nobility. Her Nobility have been systematically lowered, and rendered incapable by exclusion, and, for incapacity, excluded from affairs.—In this circle the body is in a manner annihilated; and they have neither the means to support nor to controul the Crown.

The only thing in Spain which looks like an independent order is the Clergy, and they are kept in some respect by the Inquisition, the sole but unhappy source of public tranquility and order now remaining in that kingdom.—The Crown of Spain, however, is the richest in Europe; and it is for its wealth perhaps that Napoleon covets.—By management with the Pope, the King of Spain has got into his own hands almost all the riches of the church, in this most bigoted of nations. It would therefore be the most splendid conquest which Napoleon could make;

and as he is sufficiently eager to root out this last branch of the Bourbons, and to substitute a scion of his own stock there is little doubt but the King of Spain, like the Emperor of the Turks, will soon cease to reign.

Bonaparte, it strikes us, will never be quiet, till he has eradicated all the ancient dynasties of the European Sovereignities on the Continent; and till there be found, in his college of Kings, no title elder than his own.—He has, and must ever have, a necessary and inveterate enmity against what are called hereditary and legitimate powers; they check the growth and rebuke the principle of his own authority; they serve as a rallying post, for old prejudices, and as a mirror for former fashions! He will never suffer them to subsist.

With respect to its aristocracy therefore, the soil of Europe is now sown with a new seed, and of a new and unheard of quality.

As to Portugal, we confess our surprise!—We thought the Prince Regent had managed better!—To sacrifice and dethrone him, because he did not confiscate the property of the British merchants at Lisbon,—in other words, to punish him because he had too much honour to be a robber, is to lay hold of a pretext, of which none but the sternest and most insulting despotism could avail itself!—But it was always our dread that Napoleon meditated something of this kind, and that he was heartily sorry when he saw the Prince Regent hesitate in taking flight to the Brazils. He was eager for some pretence to confiscate his crown: he feared lest, for decency's sake, he should be expected to compound matters, and suffer this royal escheat to escape his grasp.

He has pronounced, however, the stern decree of irrevocable dethronement, and this unhappy Prince is to resign his native crown for ever.

We pity from our hearts, we compassionate the fall of the illustrious House of Braganza.

"AMONG THE FAITHLESS, FAITHFUL ONLY SHE."

Let us do justice to misfortune, and break the fall of those whom our own ill policy has helped to tumble down.

England is pierced through the sides of Portugal; she is the vicarious sufferer, she substituted scape goat, upon which Napoleon pours out the vengeance which he means for us.

AUSTRIA TOO HAS DECLARED WAR! This is one of the precious effects of our Copenhagen Adventure: we have purchased some rotten hulks at the price of the enmity (upon a decent pretext, let us be understood) of the whole German Empire!

Doubtless Austria is in some measure, compelled to this hostility; but it is our own bad policy which has given her this handle against us, some of the papers decry her enmity, but if they be consistent in stating, that the worst effects of the hostility of the Continent is the exclusion of our commerce from its shores, we cannot conceive how they can thus moderate the hostility of Austria.

It was through the port of TRIESTE, and the chain of little harbours in its neighbourhood, that the whole Continent, for this last year, has been supplied with English commodities. Neither NAPLES, nor VENICE, have admitted us for some time, but the ports under the Austrian Government were always open to, and crowded with our Merchants—It was from this port we supplied our garrison at Malta; it was from this port that we procured water for our Mediterranean Fleet:—in a word, whilst TRIESTE, small as it was, could be open to us, we possessed ONE avenue to the Continent; and commerce, we know, like smoke, wants but a small cranny to enter, and circulate itself with sufficient rapidity.

The shutting, therefore, of the port of TRIESTE, we consider a very great loss; and this loss we must necessarily charge upon our attack of COPENHAGEN.

With respect to Turkey, a few words remain to be said.

France undoubtedly meditates the conquest, if conquest it can be called, of the Grecian States in the possession of Turkey; she why such eagerness for the Seven Isles, and the Mouths of Catarrho? This is an enterprize which we confess we can scarcely be brought to lament.

When we recall the days of Grecian

glory, we can scarcely dissemble the wish, that the descendants of an ARISTIDES, a SOCRATES, and a PLATO, might be permitted to enjoy the inheritance of their ancestors, without extortion, without slavery, and the griping and ignoble bondage of the Turkish yoke,—under which science is extinguished along with humanity, and man forced back from the highest eminence of reason to the most servile and basest instinct.

We heartily wish to see Greece released from her present chains, and the tyrants which equally hold in bondage her mind and body.—If the modern Greeks could be placed in this situation, who knows but the generous prediction of PETER the GREAT might be fulfilled, and that the Arts which have civilized Northern Europe might return, after their extensive circuit, to lighten and adorn the country of their birth.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, MAY 25. MIDDLESEX ELECTION.

Three of the persons indicted for polling fictitious votes for Sir Francis Burdett, at the late Middlesex election, were on Saturday brought up for judgement, which was pronounced by Mr. Justice Grose in the following manner:

Thomas Price, otherwise John Wright, you are to receive the sentence of this court, convicted by a jury of your country on an indictment, which charges that you claimed to be admitted to poll for one of the Representatives to serve in this present parliament for the county of Middlesex; and that for the purpose of perverting the due and legal course of election, and to cause and procure Sir Francis Burdett to be wrongfully elected one of the Knights of the county of Middlesex, you falsely, wickedly, and corruptly swore that you were a freeholder of that county, and that your freehold consisted of a house in the occupation of yourself, situated at No. 8. Bell court, Gray's Inn lane. Upon that indictment you have been tried and convicted on evidence, which I believe leaves no doubt in the mind of any one person who has heard it, or has read the trial, that you were guilty of the foul crime of perjury. When we recollect the popular confusion at the election of a Representative of a large and populous county, by the acts of some asserting to be freeholders, having no freehold, and otherwise voting in the names of persons who have already voted, and others attempting to vote a second time, by such frauds violating the rights of the freeholders, subverting the election, and possibly procuring a false

and injurious return, we do not wonder the Legislature, feeling the pernicious consequences of such delay and inconveniences, should, by a very wise law, have framed an oath, which it is in the power of the candidates to compel every elector to take, that every such person has a freehold, and to specify the nature of it. To you, claiming to exercise the rights of a freeholder, for the wise purpose of the statute, this oath was administered, and by you taken; by which it appears that you, under the assumed name of John Wright, swore you were a freeholder of the county of Middlesex, and that your freehold consisted of a house in the occupation of yourself, at No. 8. Bell court, Gray's inn lane, and by the evidence, it equally clearly appears, you had not any such freehold nor any other; and that by the oath you took, you committed a *faul and corrupt perjury*. I use these words, because by the evidence it appears, what was done by you was done in consequence of a *great and extensive system*, to procure those who were wicked enough to yield to the temptation for money, to go either in their own names, or in the names of others, to swear they were seized of freeholds that did not belong to them, and, if possible, to procure the return of the candidate. That this was so proved by one witness, who swore that you said you had done the trick for Sir Francis Burdett, and that you would go and do it again; and by another, who says, that after you received eighteen sailings you grumbled at having so little; and the reason of your grumbling is explained in a former part of the evidence, from which it appears, that you mentioned it to a man of the name of Taylor, he said he did not care how of en you voted, you should have a pound note every time. The guilt of him who authorises the bribe, of him who gives it, and of him who receives it, is in most cases, nearly equal; and this your offence, as laid in the indictment, is *completely proved*, the law broken, and the object of the Legislature to secure the rights of the freeholders, wholly defeated. The aggravation of your offence is great, because you committed it in combination with others and for a bribe; and if you had been enticed to vote, it would have been equally illegal and corrupt.

By whom this system of perjury and bribery was invented, does not appear, although the names of some are mentioned, who seem to have taken an active part in carrying it into execution. But whoever invented it, it is a system planned to infringe the rights of the legal electors, in contamination of the purity required by the law, and in violation of the constitution. Those alone should vote for the election of Knights of the Shire, who have attained the age of twenty-one years, who have been in possession of the rents and profits of their freeholds for twelve calendar months, and who are not corrupted by bribes. *Those who are rich*, and have been able to encourage, and have encouraged so baneful a system, by corrupting the young, the ignorant, and distressed, whose wants were not able to withstand the temptation, have much to answer for. How much of our rights and liberties, and how much our reputation does depend on the due

observance of an oath? The mind starts with horror at the daily repeated neglect of that observance, and laments that this act of the Legislature should have been so frustrated. For this evil the Legislature in their wisdom, have prescribed this punishment, and it is our duty on this occasion, to follow it up, in order to prevent the commission of similar offences in future; and therefore this court, for this offence which you have committed, doth order and adjudge, that you be imprisoned in his Majesty's gaol of Newgate, for the space of one calendar month; and at the expiration of that time that you be transported to such place or place beyond the seas, at his Majesty, with the advice of his Privy Council, shall think fit to direct and appoint, for the term of 7 years."

A similar sentence was pronounced on the other prisoners.

BRAZIL.

Since the reported project of the Portuguese government to emigrate to its Transatlantic territories, this country (of which the following is a compendious and authentic account) has naturally excited much curiosity respecting its climate, soil, &c.

Brazil is in length near 2,500 miles; in breadth exceeds 700. It is bounded on the north by the mouth of the great river Amazon, and the Atlantic ocean; on the east by the same ocean; by the mouth of the River Plata, south; and by a chain of mountains which divide it from Paraguay and Amazonia, on the west.

The name of Brazil was given to this country because it was observed to abound with a wood of the name. It was discovered by chance, in 1506, by Alvarez Cabral, a Portuguese who was forced upon it by a tempest.—They did not, however, begin regularly to settle and plant the country till 1549 when they fixed themselves at the Bay of All Saints, and founded the city of St. Salvador, which still continues the Capital. They met with some interruption at first, from the Court of Spain, who considered the whole continent of South America as belonging to them. The affair was at length made up by treaty, and it was agreed that the Portuguese should possess all the country lying within a certain line between the two great rivers Amazon and la Plata, and which they still enjoy.

CLIMATE, &c.

To the northward the climate of Brazil, as lying almost under the Equator, is hot, boisterous, and unwholesome, subject to great rains, and variable winds, particularly in the months of March and September, when they have such deluges of rain, with storms and tornadoes that the country is often overflowed. But to the southward, beyond the tropic of Capricorn, there is no part of the world that enjoys a more serene or wholesome air, being refreshed by the salt breezes of the ocean on one hand, and the cool breath of the mountains on the other.—The land near the coast is low, and exceedingly pleasant, interspersed with meadows and woods; but on the west, far up the country, are mountains, whence issue many

noble streams which fall into the great rivers Amazon and La Plata; others running across the country from west to east fall into the Atlantic ocean, after meliorating the lands, which they annually overflow, and in their course turning multitudes of sugar mills.

SOIL.

In general the soil is extremely fruitful, producing sugar, which being clayed, is whiter and finer than our Mascovado, also, tobacco, hides, indigo, ipecacuanhacopaibo, Brazil, wood, which is of a red colour, and chiefly used for dyeing; it has likewise some reputation in medicine. The Portuguese had long been in possession of Brazil before they discovered the treasures of gold and diamonds with which many parts of the country abound, and which since have made it so considerable.

TRADE.

The trade of Brazil is very great, and has increased progressively. This may in some degree be accounted for, by considering the opportunities which the Portuguese have of supplying themselves with slaves for their several works at a much cheaper rate than any European power that has settlements in America.—Its export of sugar has increased prodigiously. Anciently, when they were without rivals in that branch of trade, it made the whole of their exportable produce. Their tobacco is remarkably good, though not raised in such quantities as in North America. The northern and southern parts of Brazil abound with horned cattle; these are hunted for their hides only, of which no fewer than 20,000 are, upon an average, sent annually to Europe. The export fleet rendezvous in the Bay of All Saints, to the amount of more than 100 sail of large ships in the months of May or June, and carry to the Old World a cargo little inferior in value to the Spanish flota and galleons.

GOVERNMENT.

Brazil is divided into fifteen provinces which are called Governments, or Captainships.—Eight of these are more particularly vested in the crown; in the remainder, a sort of feudal property or government prevails, by compact with these grandees, by whom they were originally peopled and cultivated. They are all, however, under the general government of a Viceroy, who resides at the

METROPOLIS.

St. Salvador, which is sometimes called the city of Bahia. It is built upon an elevated rock, which commands a noble, spacious, and commodious harbour; the houses are high for that country, and strongly built of stone; behind the town is a lake in the form of a crescent, and which, with the harbour, nearly surrounds it. This situation renders it in a manner impregnable by nature, but in addition it is very strongly fortified. This, of course will become the seat of the Government of New Portugal.

A tradesman of the name of Druin, fished in the river Oise by St. Maixent, with his dog by his side. A child, playing on board one of the ships, fell unperceived in the water; nobody observed it but the dog, who immediately jumped into the water, got hold of the child, and carried him by his gown to his

master's side, a distance of thirty yards.—The animal had the sagacity to hold the child's head above water, so that he had swallowed but little water, and soon recovered. The owner of the ship offered Dr. Uin several dollars for the dog, but was answered, that the day before he would have parted with it, but that now no money will tempt him to separate himself from an animal which had saved the life of a human being.—*Paris pap.*

PHILOSOPHICAL.

FROM THE N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER. BALLSTOWN WATERS.

Mr. Lewis.—Presuming that an accurate knowledge of the composition of the Ballstown Waters may be of public benefit, and lead to a more general use of this valuable article of the Materia Medica, I request the favor of you to give a place in your paper to the following analysis, which has been made in France by one of her most celebrated chemists.

It may be proper to remark, that the water was carefully sealed at the Spring, and conveyed by a gentleman who had been in the habit of drinking it.—He observes—“On my arrival at Paris, I drank two bottles of the water, and found no difference in the taste or effect from that experienced last year at Ballstown, from which I conclude that it suffers little or no alteration from transportation.”

Analysis of a bottle of Ballstown water, containing 25 ounces.

1. Carbonic acid gas, or fixed air, three times its bulk.
2. Muriate of soda or marine salt, 21 grains.
3. Carbonate of lime, supersaturated, 22 grains.
4. Muriate of Magnesia 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains.
5. Muriate of lime, 5 grains.
6. Carbonate of Iron, 4 grains.

The Chemist proceeds to add, “no mineral water of our continent is so rich in saline substances of this sort. That of Vichy which is in great repute, does not contain more than the tenth of a grain of the carbonate of iron to a bottle; while that of Ballstown contains four grains: And it is chiefly to the Iron, that these waters owe their tonic and deobstruent qualities. Another advantage of the American Mineral Water is, that by its gently cathartic operation, it is no less calculated to evacuate bile, than to stimulate the vascular system. On these accounts it is a valuable remedy in a great variety of diseases of debility, and appears to be formed by nature in the best possible proportions to give it efficacy.” He adds, “I have no doubt when known, it must become an important object of commerce.”

Two inferences worthy of notice are to be deduced from the above analysis of this powerful chalybeate; that in some diseases, as in consumption of the lungs, it has hitherto been improperly employed; but that

there are also many others, for which it has been generally used, and in which it promises to be of great value.

I am, sir, yours,

DAVID HOSACK.

From Bell's Messenger, Nov. 23d

Mr. ABRAHAM NEWLAND, late Chief Cashier at the Bank of England, died at his house at Highbury, on Saturday morning. His respectable character was elected a clerk in the bank on the 15th of February, 1747, and appointed chief cashier on the 8th of January, 1773. He had entered his 78th year.—For some time past his health was visibly on the decline; and finding that his strength would not permit him to execute the functions of his office with his usual celerity and correctness, he resigned his situation a few weeks ago, and was succeeded by *Mr. HASE*. Ever since the period of his resignation he became daily more exhausted, and was thoroughly prepared for his approaching dissolution. He would often say, that before Christmas he would finish his earthly career. His last moments were not attended with the least symptom of pain. Had *Mr. Newland* survived a little longer, he would have been in possession of the post assigned him by the Governor and Directors of the bank of England, as a mark of their esteem for the faithful discharge of his duty. *Mr. Newland's* relations are very distant; and to them, it is presumed, he has left all his property, to the amount of about 7000*l.* per annum. It is understood that his funeral will be private, but the place of interment is not yet determined on.

STATE OF HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

We have the pleasure of giving the following account of the state of the KING's health from authority.

His Majesty still continues under the care of *Mr. Phipps*, and we have every reason to hope that when the *cataracts* are in a proper state, if his Majesty chooses to undergo an operation, there is every human probability of his enjoying a comfortable sight for many years. The King never was in better health and spirits than he is at the present moment. Nothing can be more erroneous than the report that “the King has a continual discharge from his eyes.” His Majesty at no one period ever had a discharge from either eye: the sight has never been impeded by such a cause. The sovereign takes his usual exercise, viz. riding every day. In the evening his majesty uniformly plays at commerce with his family: the latter amusement is never omitted.—During the last fifteen years, his Majesty never looked better, eat with a better appetite, or slept more tranquilly, than he does at the present period.

The QUEEN's health has been uninterrupted for many months past; indeed her Majesty is more than usually cheerful. The Princesses *Augusta*, *Elizabeth*, *Mary*, and *Amelia*, have been in high spirits for many months, in consequence of the improved state of their revered Parent's health. The Princess *Sophia*, we are happy to add, is out of all danger, which was

not the case about a week since, when considerable apprehensions were entertained for her personal safety: the complaint arose from a severe cold, which excited the greatest alarms.

PARIS, November 25.

A letter from the French Consul at Barcelona, dated 24th October, and published officially in all the ports of France, announces that the Algerine vessels have received orders no longer to respect the French flag; but to capture all the French vessels they may fall in with.

The solemn entry of the Imperial Guards took place this day at noon.—that Girard has been received by the municipal body agreeably to arrangements published by the Prefect of the Seine.

An immense assemblage of people crowded on the passage of these columns, and had extended far beyond the triumphal arch, that had been raised on the northern road.

The municipal body, preceded by the Councilor of State Prefect, having reached the head of the columns, the Prefect addressed a discourse to his excellency Marshal Bessiers, under whose orders the imperial guard was marching. To which discourse the latter having replied, they were followed by cries thousand times repeated of *Vive l'Empereur!* and at that moment the golden crowns voted by the city of Paris were affixed to the Eagles of the Imperial Guards amidst the circle formed by its Staff. The municipal body then retired under the triumphal arch, where a numerous orchestra performed “*Le chant de retour*,”

by *Mr. Arnault*, and set to music by *Mr. Meoul*. It was at the measure of this chant that the whole guard defiled in the following order.

The fusileers of the guards; the chasseurs on foot; the grenadiers on foot; the chasseurs on horseback; the Mamelukes; the dragons the grenadiers on horseback; the gendarmes d'elite. Each regiment being preceded by its superior officers and generals, in that order they proceeded amidst an immense crowd of people to the Palace of the Thuilleries, passing under the great arch of the triumphal gate which now serves as principal entrance to the Palace, where they deposited their Eagles. From thence they traversed the garden of the Thuilleries, where they laid down their arms, and proceeded to the Champs Elysees, where every corps composing it and a detachment of the Paris guard took their seat at a splendid banquet which had been prepared on the occasion for ten thousand guests. The municipality did the honors of the feast.

Her Imperial Majesty has received a telegraphic dispatch, by which she is informed that his Majesty the Emperor and King arrived on the 20th at the foot of Mount Cenis, and was in the evening of the same day at Turin. The transmission of this dispatch has been retarded on account of the badness of the weather and by the fogs of the mountains.

November 26.

His Majesty the Emperor and King arrived at Milan on the 21st of this month at noon.

Hanover, Nov. 10.

The following is the Imperial decree which has been issued respecting Hanover and the Principality of Hanoau.

Extract from the Registers of the Secretary of State's office.

Palace of St. Cloud, 3th August, 1807.

We, Napoleon, emperor of the French and king of Italy, protector of the Confederation of the Rhine, decree as follows:

Art. 1. All territorial and allodial property, all houses and possessions, and in general all private property which belonged to the Prince or States of Hanover, as well as to the country, under whatever title, shall be sequestrated, and possession taken thereof in our name.

2. The woods and forests are comprised in the properties mentioned in the preceding article. An inspector of the registering shall immediately set off in post from Paris, in order to take cognizance of these objects, to take an inventory of the property, and to send to Paris, as soon as possible, a list of the leases of those parts which are let.

3. The same operation shall take place in Hanoau, and another inspector of the registering, who will be sent thither, shall fulfil the same duties.

4. As soon as these inspectors or directors shall be arrived at their destination, they are to send to the minister of finances a sketch of the inventory of the aforesaid property; and they shall remain notwithstanding at their said place of destination until possession be taken, they proceeding thereto conjointly with our intendant.

Journal de Paris.

The declaration of war by Russia, reported by Capt. Thompson, will, if true, accommodate England. In her trade with Russia, England has always been the loser. In this point of view the occurrence is, however, unworthy of particular notice. Combinations of land forces against France, have but tended to augment her power. The same happens with the hostile naval force of Europe against England. The Russian declaration of war will be followed by the capture of the Russian maritime force and the annihilation of her commerce. And the fleet of England, already gigantic and thus increased by the accession of that of Russia, will become the more formidable. France, originally assailed, is now fighting for the conquest and humiliation of the world, and England, originally the assailant, for her life.—France will be master of the land; England will sweep the ocean. Between these two powers, the unoffending nations of the earth may be crushed. If driven to the utmost extremity, England, unconquerable, unassailable on the ocean, may become a scourge and take a terrible revenge; for a nation is bound to save itself by all the means in its power.

Among the great number of reports, more or less curious, which often fill the gazettes of the North of Germany, the following one particularly attracts attention:—"Thirty three rich and respectable Hanoverian families, composed of 300 individuals, have agreed on selling their property, and expatriating themselves. These emigrants go

neither to Russia nor America. Their intention is to go to settle in the Canary islands and to transport to this delicious climate, their industry and information. It is said that all the preparations are already made, and that they are secure of a favorable reception, of the first materials necessary for their establishment, and even of a small mercantile flotilla. The small colony means to have no ecclesiastical establishment. A strict course of morals, and Natural History, will form the basis of education. A disciple of M. Pistorozzi, and some mathematicians, will accompany the Colonists."

From Cobbett's Weekly Register, October 24.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

American States.—It appears from the newspapers that Mr. George Henry Rose, a son of old George Rose so long of the Treasury, is to be sent out to America upon a special mission (the son of Lord Erskine of Clackmannan remaining as before) and that Admiral Berkeley is recalled from the American station.—As to the first, supposing the person to be a proper one, and that party interest and self interest, and personal and party revenge have had nothing to do in the choice, we can say but little, except as to the unnecessary expence to the nation, because, as yet, we cannot know what the mission is. From the circumstances of the negotiation being put into new hands, I should be inclined to augur a proper result, were not this new appointment accompanied with the recall of Admiral Berkeley. This may, indeed, have been done from party motives, the family of Berkeley with all its interest being opposed to the present ministers in parliament, while Sir John B. Warren and his friends and connections are on their side; but, whatever we may think of this motive, bad as it may be, the other motive, namely, that of appeasing the Americans is a thousand times worse. It is most likely that the ministers and their partizans will alledge no motive at all; will wrap themselves up in mysterious silence, and plead only their right to do what they have done! But while we shall be at perfect liberty to ascribe the former motive to them, the vanity and arrogance of the Americans will not fail to assert, that they have been actuated by the latter. This will tend to heighten their tone; they will the more rely upon the exertions of their faction of fund holders here, and therefore the means of an amicable adjustment, upon the only terms which we ought to think of, will be greatly enfeebled. What an example is this, too, for the officers of the British navy! What an encouragement to do their duty, in maintaining their country's rights! What admiral or captain, will, after this, run the risk of being sacrificed to political expediency? If, indeed, the ministry were explicitly to declare that they have recalled admiral Berkeley, because he, in the latter part of his order to his captains, commanded them to permit the American captains to search their ships for American seamen, thus placing the two nations upon

a footing of perfect equality upon the sea, I should applaud their conduct; but, as the recall now stands, without any such declaration as this the conclusion of every one will be, that he is recalled, because he has forced the right of search.—I had written so far when the king's proclamation, dated on the 13th inst. and published in the gazette of last Saturday, reached me.—That proclamation leaves no room to doubt, that, with respect to the point at issue, the ministers mean, not to concede, but to do what is much worse, evade and to sneak out of the question, without any decision at all.

Our naval officers will remember, that for many, many years, the admiral upon the Halifax station lived a fat and quiet life, without attempting to make an exertion to recover British seamen (thousands of British seamen) inveigled away by the Americans; but, that, the moment an admiral came, who set seriously about preventing that evil, he was deserted by the government, and recalled; that is to say, disgraced, as far as it was in their power to disgrace him. The proclamation will have no effect upon admiral Berkeley, who can produce his orders from the admiralty to stop and search all foreign neutral vessels, without any exception, for British seamen.—With this order the proclamation is inconsistent; but, the order was in force first. To be sure the blustering, at the close of the proclamation, is ludicrous enough; but it is perfectly in character, and will pass for just what it is worth, and not a jot more. It will not prevent a single man from entering the American service, or the service of any other neutral state; but, on the contrary, will operate as an encouragement thereto, it being now certain, that when entered, they will be safe from our power. But seeing that this sneaking act was resolved upon, of what use to the nation was it to appoint "George Henry Rose, esq. to go to America upon a special mission? of what use can that mission be to us? To him, indeed, it may be of great use. It will give him about four thousand pounds a year of our money, while he remains there; he will have an opportunity of seeing the country; and when he comes back he will, as a thing of course, be settled upon us for life, to the tune of 2000, or, at least, twelve hundred a year, in addition to the four thousand a year, which after he is to receive from us, for life also, as Clerk of the Parliament! Mr. Erskine will be coming home much about the same time. There will be a similar pension for him, for probably forty years to come; and then, hey for appointing another! And so on, pension without end.—And these are the rigorous ministers!

The poor lining of the Courtless Courier who thought that a stand was about to be made on the insolence of the Americans, and who had accordingly, assumed a very high tone about the domination of the seas, does, I must do him the justice to say it, seem ashamed at his falling off in his patrons; "but," says he, "it may be said that, if we insist upon searching American ships of war they would insist upon searching our ships of war."

Forgetting, poor man, that in repeating my arguments, he had before maintained the difference between us and the Americans, and had asserted that, although we had a right to search their ships, they had no right to search ours. The truth seems to be, that there was a moment of vigour; a fit as it were—but that, the fit having gone off, the vigour evaporated along with it, and was followed by the native imbecility of the body. I was all along afraid that this would be the case; I have, from the first, expressed my fears of it; those fears are now verified, and I am now confirmed in the opinion, that all the "vigorous" measures in Europe will end in another peace of Amiens, if not a worse, accompanied with a new batch of ambassadors and a new batch of pensioners.

MR. EDITOR,

In my last I cited Mr. Wilkes's motion, May 3, 1801 for 1782. Since which the Assembly, have, with more rapidity and inconsistency, than its attack formerly, on the liberty of the press, come to an illegal, arbitrary resolution, that a Jew cannot take a seat, or vote in the house.—To the ignorant, I disdain addressing myself. To the merchants, I need not; they are in general, of liberal understandings; but to the judges, lawyers and notaries, in the house, who by professional habits, ought to have some tincture of the laws, I will appeal, and ask their unbiased verdict, if they can acquiesce in such an illiberal, unlawful motion, without a blush?—I will now fully summon up the evidence.—St. Dominick, vs. The tribe of Judah. By the Statute of 13 George II, cap. 7, even foreign Jews, after seven years residence, in America, are declared natural born subjects, and to be sworn, agreeable to their conscience, whenever they enter into any office. This honor the Catholics did not obtain. By the last clause, of the Quebec Bill, this act of Parliament, heretofore made for the colonies of America, and every part thereof, is declared in force, in the Province of Quebec. And all laws which were in force under the Quebec bill shall continue in force in Canada, by the 33d clause of the Canada constitutional Statute of Parliament. This last Statute puts Catholics upon a par with Jews, in Canada only, and the 4th clause, positively enacts, that whenever any act shall pass the Legislative Council and Assembly of Upper or Lower Canada, which shall create or impose any religious penalties, burthens, disabilities, or disqualifications, it shall, previous to any declaration of the King's assent thereto, be laid before both Houses of Parliament in Great Britain. These are clear law evidence. I will now proceed, à la coutume de Paris, to commentators. Quebec Gazette, March 8, 1798, the 8th clause of the constitution, is thus defined—It is remarkable, for tenderness to the consciences of men, who are to sit in the Legislative Council, and House of Assembly, imposing only an oath of fidelity to the King and nation of Great Britain, which no inhabitant of this province can refuse.—Extract of a report of his Majesty's Attorney and Solicitor General, dated July 6, 1792:—

"We do most humbly certify, that all persons born out of your Majesty's allegiance, who come within the act of 13 Geo. II, cap 7, for naturalizing foreigners, in your Majesty's colonies of America, are capable of voting for, and being elected members of the Assembly of Lower Canada."

[Signed] W. SCOTT,

A MACDONALD, and W. SCOTT."

"I see no legal objection to the eligibility of a Jew being elected and sitting in the Assembly of

Lower Canada, on taking the necessary oaths"

[Signed] V. GIBBS, Attorney General.
London, September 24, 1807.

"The right of Mr. E. Hart, to be elected, and sit as a member of the house, I consider to be equal to that of any other member in it."

[Signed] J. REID.
Montreal, April 20, 1807.

This motion therefore, is a daring innovation of the excellent Statutes of Parliament in force in this province, and is unfounded, and without precedence either in history, divinity, law, or customs of Parliament; for the Catholics, by a simple motion, to destroy the rights of a sect, more favored by the British nation, than themselves. Will our worthy Governor suffer the Assembly to deprive the Legislative Council, the King, House of Lords and Commons, of their right of participation in such laws? Mr. Hart has legally been elected, has legally taken the oath, and is as legally a member, to all intents and purposes, and cannot be deprived of his seat, but on legal ground. If the assembly conceive themselves disgraced, by the presence of a Canadian Jew; if the Catholics wish to strip the Jews, of their inherent birth-right, let it be stated in a manly form, by bill, and not by a cowardly ascetic motion. Why was not this all powerful medicine, applied to exclude Judges? Let the Catholics beware, that they are not fabricating a rod, which perhaps may ultimately, be inflicted on themselves. I have been informed, that Mr. Hart's religious superstitions, have been sported with, in the House; his superstitions are unixed, however with idolatry, and do not strew the high roads with wooden images. And these gentile men forget that they entertain superstitions as gross, and of a much more mischievous tendency. Five millions of innocent victims in South America, have been immolated to monkish frenzy. The present tyrannic ruler of France, strenuous, by every means, to raise his fallen commerce and finances, has decreed the Jews, the right of French Citizens, throughout his wide extended dominions, and elevated some to the legion of honor. Jews, in the United States, are sworn like Christians, uncovered, and often do not kiss any Book. It is not obligatory on them to be covered, and it is well known they are composed of different sects. I regard the custom of embracing a Book, rather an offensive usage. A fellow who has the itch, mange, or some other unbecoming disorder, in his mouth, may communicate a disagreeable saliva, to a decent person, who smacks the book after him. I conclude with remarking, that had Mr. Hart been a Catholic, and a bald-headed, uneducated, seller of provisions on the market, his entrance in the House, would then have been ushered in, with every mark of respect. The assembly, instead of invading the liberty of the press and the conscience, ought to be its most zealous guardians.

Mr. Hart has a right, to take his seat, even if a bill for his expulsion, as a Jew, is brought forward, and until carried into a law, else this town is deprived of its legal representation, and the laws enacted will not be valid. This motion has deprived the rest of the Jews of the right of petition, or to be heard by counsel, which they would have, through the different stages of a bill. A right conferred by usage of parliament, on the meanest subjects or slaves, in any law concerning them.

AN ELECTOR OF THREE RIVERS.

TRUE COURAGE AND HUMANITY.—It may be remembered that the house of Mrs. Demil, milliner, in Thomas street, Bristol, was consumed by fire, whilst the family was at worship on Sunday evening. The flames

had made such inroad in the interior before the alarm was sufficiently given, that a servant maid, the only resident in the house, was awakened to a sense of her danger, in all appearance but too late; the poor girl, in all the horrors of despair, stood at the garret window enveloped in flames. Under these circumstances, Pearce, the Game Chicken, was seen at the top of the adjoining house, making his way to the parapet wall, under which the poor girl was; then to the surprise of all who beheld, and at the extreme hazard of his own life, he hung over the parapet, clasped her wrists in his hands, drew her up to the place where he was, and so extricated her from a situation too dreadful almost to conceive.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

OF

LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, FEBRUARY—1808.

Monday, 22.—Upon the report of a Committee of the whole House, agreed to by the House, leave was given to bring in a bill for the relief of insane persons and the support of foundlings.

A bill to authorize L. Dumont, to erect a toll bridge over the River Outaouais, was read a second time and referred to a special committee. A Petition of divers inhabitants of the cities of Quebec and Montreal praying to be erected into a body corporate, under the title of the *Canada Bank*, was presented to the House, received and referred to a special committee.—The House, in committee, resolved that it is expedient a bill be introduced for disabling judges to sit or vote in the House of Assembly. Upon the House being resumed the Resolution was confirmed and a bill ordered accordingly.—The bill was afterwards presented to the House, and read the first time. A bill to continue the Act which ratifies and confirms certain Provincial Articles of Agreement entered into between the Commissioners of this Province and Upper-Canada on the 5th July, 1804, was read the first time.

Tuesday, 23.—A Message was received from the Legislative Council, intimating that their Honors had agreed to the Bill to continue the Alien Act. A Bill for the better regulation of the Common belonging to the Parish of Saint Francois, in the County of Buckinghamshire, was read a second time and referred to a Special Committee. A Bill to declare in whom is vested the power of granting *des Lettres de Terrier*, in this Province, was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed. A Bill to authorize the Judges in Civil Causes to delegate the Power of administering Oaths in certain cases, was read a second time, committed to a Committee of the whole House, and upon Mr. Speaker resuming the Chair, some amendments were reported and agreed to and the Bill ordered to be engrossed.

Wednesday, 24.—The Deputy Clerk acquainted the House, that he had received a Letter from Mr. Speaker, mentioning the death of a very near relation, and praying the House to dispense with his attendance for a day or two, if public business would admit thereof.

The House accordingly adjourned 'till Saturday next.

QUEBEC, FEBRUARY 29, 1808.

We have been favored with N. York papers to the 13th instant inclusive, from which we collect little of any importance. It appears that—three further Orders of Council were issued on the 25th of November, relaxing still further the order of the 11th of the same month. The late hour at which we received the papers, prevents our being able, at present, to give any detail.

Various are the paragraphs respecting Mr. Rose, but nothing is to be relied on. Every thing remains in a state of uncertainty. Orders have been given to expedite two shiploads of Mr. Congreve's rockets for one of the contemplated expeditions.

A British fleet of 14 sail is said to be off Lisbon blocking that port.—6000 troops, mostly spaniards, took possession of St. Ubes about the 15th of December.

In addition to the Austrian messenger who returned to England, on the 11th Dec a cartel from Holland arrived under Dutch colours.

THOMAS PAINE has presented a petition to the House of Representatives praying a compensation for his services during the revolutionary war.

The difference between the U. States and the Dey of Algiers is amicably settled.

Whispers were circulating at Chillicothe that the Conspirators were assembling in force at Orleans and were more sanguine than ever in their expectation of success. (Nat. In.)

We are happy to find that something is at last doing in the legislature, towards establishing a provincial bank. Its consummation is most devoutly to be wished, as it cannot fail of giving a spring to trade beyond any thing previously experienced in the province. None can appreciate its value like commercial men.

Our readers will find in this number a letter signed "An Elector of Three Rivers," which may, perhaps, by some, be thought a little intemperate; but as we cannot help viewing Mr. Hart in the light of a British subject deprived of his legitimate rights, involving a like privation of the rights of others, we could not refuse him or his friends the consolation of uttering their groans through the Mercury. No charge whatever is brought against Mr. Hart's character, as a cause of his expulsion. It is solely the result of the mode in which he has been educated, with great law authorities in his favor, nothing in our Constitutional Act appearing against him.

We have no predilection for Mr. Hart, still less for his religion; nor is our predilection greater for any other religion which, by inculcating a scrupulous observance of its ritual, interferes too much with the business, intercourse and harmony of civil life. But small as our veneration may be for such observers and observances, it is, in the same proportion, great for

the rights of every individual in the society, whatever may be his religious prejudices or superstitious.

Should any writer be disposed to take up the pen in justification of the Act of expulsion, the Mercury is open to fair discussion on any side of a question.

One of the audience, on hearing, in the House of Assembly in the bill respecting Notaries, something said of their virtues, asked if the Virtues aforesaid were to be found in their Wills or their Deeds?

MARRIED,

At Three Rivers, on Sunday the 21st inst. Mr. J. R. HOGEL to Miss N. ARSENAUX, both of that place.

DIED,

On Tuesday, at Jeune Lorette, M. JEAN BAPTISTE PANET, Notary.

State of the Thermometer for the last fortnight, at 8 o'clock, A. M. is 8, 1, 2, -13, -4, 17, 24, 26, 6, 5, 6, 14, 9, 37.

A very extraordinary occurrence took place at Castle Eden, in the country of Durham, on Thursday se'nnight. John Armstrong, of Bshopton, was sinking a well at the Inn at Castle Eden, at the depth of fourteen yards, when about noon, by the imprudent removal of a few bricks, which had obstructed the gradual descent of the crib, and its superstructure, a great portion of the well closed upon him. His voice was heard, and four sinkers who happened to be working at Hart, about three miles off, were immediately procured, but on attempting to remove the superincumbent bricks, the well closed a second time; towards evening all hopes of finding him alive were given up, and the work was suspended for the night, as he was no longer heard; and the state of the shaft became hazardous. At this juncture the Rev. Mr. Brandling, of Shotten Hall, providentially arrived, and by the most praise worthy exertions collected the necessary men and materials, directed the mode of securing the shaft, and renewed the interrupted energy of the workmen. After severe labour for the greater part of Thursday night and till Friday, at eight o'clock in the evening, their toil and risk were happily repaid by rescuing the poor man from his perilous situation. The bucket with which he had been sinking, had formed the key of an arch over his head; and he was found in a bending posture, closely pressed on all sides by the bricks and gravel; but without having sustained any material injury.

BOOKS.

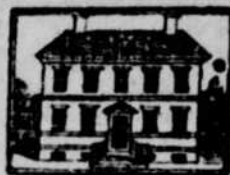
ALL persons having in their possession books belonging to the late WILLIAM GRANT, Esquire, are earnestly requested to send them without delay, to the Subscriber, Curator to his Estate, at Mrs. Grant's, Palace Street. JOHN RICHARDSON, Quebec, 29th February, 1808.

BY AUCTION

Will be sold, at the Subscriber's Room, on Thursday next, 3d proximo:—

AN assortment of Ship-Carpenters, Joiners and Coopers' Tools, made in England; Cloths, fine and coarse Linens, Hosiery,—Guernsey Frocks and Trowsers, Shirts, ready made Gowns and Caps, some plated Ware, Stirrups and Bridle Bits, a Carriole, a Stove, Cheese, Castor Oil and a great variety of other articles.—Sale will begin at one o'clock. Quebec, Feb. 29, 1808. J. GRAY, A. & B.

FOR SALE,



A LOT of ground, 40 feet in front, by about 83 feet in depth, on the south side of St. Lewis Street, in the Upper Town, with a neat and commodious stone dwelling house thereon, No. 7, having a court in front and a yard and other appurtenances, in the rear. The premises are at present, in the occupation of the subscribing proprietor, who is willing to make the terms of payment easy to the purchaser.

PATRICK HERALD.

Quebec, 27th February, 1808.

TO BE LET,



AND possession given on the first of May next, the House, in the agreeable situation of Indian Lorette, lately occupied by the late Mr. JN. BAT. PANET, with large stables, separated barns, fruit garden, ice-house and pumps both in the house and stables.

For conditions apply to the subscriber, proprietor, in St. Lewis Street, No. 42.

B. A. PANET.

Quebec, 29th February, 1808.

ALL persons having claims upon the estate of the late Honble HENRY ALLCOCK, are desired to send in their accounts, duly authenticated, on or before the 15th day of March next, in order that the same may be examined and paid.

SAM. BRAMPTON,

Curator to the Estate.

Quebec, February 28th, 1808.

TO BE SOLD,

A Handsome high-runner CARIOLE and Bear Skin, lined with red morocco and trimmed with lace of the newest fashion; with a pole and swing levers to run as a carole with two night lamps. The cariole is almost new and handsomely painted.—Likewise an elegant brass double Harness, calculated to answer the above.—Enquire of the Editor.

Quebec, 19th February, 1808.

The British Commission on the east of June voted twenty thousand pounds for the purchase of certain models of ancient sculpture, late the property of Charles Townly. *See pag.*

EPITAPH,

On a Monument lately erected in Horsley Down church, in Cumberland.

Here lie the bodies of
THOMAS BOND and MARY his wife.

She was temperate, chaste, and charitable;

BUT

She was proud, peevish, and passionate.
She was an affectionate wife, and a tender mother;

BUT

Her husband and child, whom she loved,
Seldom saw her countenance without a disgusting frown.

While she received visitors, whom she despised, with
an endearing smile

Her behavior was discreet towards strangers;

BUT

Imprudent in her family.

Abroad, her conduct was influenced by good
breeding;

BUT

At home, by ill-temper.

She was a professed enemy to flattery,
And was seldom known to praise or commend;

BUT

The talents in which she principally excelled,
Were difference of opinion, and discovering flaws
and imperfections.

She was an admirable economist,
And, without prodigality,

Dispensed plenty to every person in her family;

BUT

Would sacrifice their eyes to a farthing candle—
She sometimes made her husband happy with her
good qualities;

BUT

Much more frequently miserable—with her many
failings;

Inasmuch that in thirty years' cohabitation he often
lamented

That, maugre all her virtues,

He had not, in the whole, enjoyed two years' of
matrimonial comfort.

AT LENGTH,

Finding that she had lost the affections of her husband
As well as the regard of her neighbors,
Family disputes having been divulged by servants,

She died of vexation, July 20, 1768,

Aged 48 years.

Her worn out husband survived her four months
and two days,

And departed this life Nov. 28, 1768,

In the 54th year of his age.

WILLIAM BOND, brother to the deceased, erected
this stone,

As a *Weekly Monitor* to the surviving wives of this
parish,

That they may avoid the infamy

Of having their memories handed to posterity.

With a *patch work* character.

ADVICE TO YOUNG LADIES.

A FOOLISH HUSBAND.

YOUNG LADIES,

If you have any regard for your happiness,
any view of living comfortable with a husband,
any hope of preserving your fortunes, or resto-
ring them after any disaster; never, Ladies,
marry a fool; any husband rather than a fool—
with some other husbands you may be unhappy,
but with a fool, you will be miserable: with
another husband you may, I say, be unhappy,
but with a fool you must; nay, if he would,
he cannot make you easy! every thing he does

is so awkward, every thing he says is so empty,
a woman of any sense cannot but be surprised,
and sick of him many times a-day; what is
more shocking than for a woman to bring a
handsome comely fellow of a husband into
company, and then be oblig'd to blush for him
every time you hear him speak; To hear
other Gentlemen talk sense, and he be able to
say nothing? and so look like a fool, or, which
is worse, hear him talk nonsense, and be laugh'd
at for a fool.

In the next place, there are so many sorts of
fools, such an infinite variety of fools, and so
hard it is to know the worst of that kind, that
I am oblig'd to say, no fool, Ladies, at all,
no kind of fool; whether a mad fool, a sober
fool, a wise fool, or a silly fool; take any
thing but a fool; nay, be any thing, be even
an old maid, the worst of Nature's curses, ra-
ther than take up with a fool.

CASH WANTED.

FOR Paymaster's BILLS of EXCHANGE,
on Messrs. Greenwood, Cox & Co. Lon-
don, at 30 days sight, for about NINE
HUNDRED POUNDS sterling. Proposals
(Post paid) to be sent to Lieutenant Wm.
MARSHALL, Canadian Regiment, Three-
Rivers. Four Hundred Pounds Currency to
be paid in Quebec, and the remainder at
Three Rivers.—Three Rivers 23d Feb.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS FOR SALE,

Dried Cod Fish, at 15s. per Cwt.
Mud ditto, 10s. per do.
Warranted of a good quality. Private families
may be supplied with any small quantity. In
large quantities for the Traders in town and
country a reasonable deduction will be made.
Orders will meet every attention.

J. MACNIDER.

Quebec, 15th February, 1808.

TO BE LET,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS.

A FARM situate at La Canadiere, River
St. Charles, the property of the late Rt.
RICHARDSON, of two arpens six perches in
front, by thirty four arpens, or thereabout, in
depth; together with a good and commodious
dwelling house, extensive barn and stables,
and other buildings: also a very excellent and
large garden.

THE above farm and premises, from their
proximity to the town of Quebec, and the
fertility of the soil, particularly as a grass farm,
may be ranked among the best farms in Lower
Canada; and well merits the attention of any
person desirous of entering into the farming
line.—Enquiry to be made on the premises, or
of CH: SMITH, No. 10, Lower town Mar-
ket place.—Quebec, 10th Feb. 1808.

FOR SALE,

AT Wm. HENDERSON'S, No. 2, St.
Joseph Street, a few hundred weight best
JAMAICA COFFEE.
Quebec, February 15, 1808.



TO LET—The
lower part of the
House No. 6, St. Pe-
ter street, with the
Vaults, Store, &c.—
now occupied by Mes-
srs. J. Colman & Co.

JAS. VOYER.

Quebec, January 25, 1808.

FOR SALE,



AND possession
given on the first
of May next, a house,
two stories high, No.
18, St. Joseph Street,
Upper Town, Que-
bec,—enquire of
W. MORRISON.

Quebec, February 11, 1808.

LARGE COAL

FOR Grates and Stoves, at a price not ex-
ceeding the rate of 7s. 6d. a cord for wood
(which can be easily ascertained) for sale by
JAMES GRAY, A. & B.

Quebec, 4th January, 1808.

FOR SALE,

AT Mr. ROMAIN'S the Librarian, in
the Bishop's Palace:—A considerable
collection of valuable BOOKS of law, his-
tory, divinity, &c. &c.

Quebec, 25th January, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A FARM situate at La Canadiere, 24
Arpens long by 1 arpent in breadth,—
joining on one side to Antoine L'HORNE, and
on the other to Francois Govreau
Quebec, Aug. 31st 1807. LOUIS BLEAU.

Madeira Wine for Sale.

A FEW pipes, hhd's, and quarter casks of
London Particular and London Market,
imported in the year 1806 direct from the Is-
land—apply to

LINTHORN & JOLLIFFE,

WHO have likewise for sale a few punch-
ons JAMAICA SPIRITS.

Quebec, 4th January, 1808.

Wanted, A Bookbinder.

ANY such either in this Province or the
United States, willing to be employed
in this city will find liberal encouragement
by applying to the Editor of this paper.
Quebec, January 25, 1808.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR

THOMAS GARY,

No 3, St. Lewis street.

AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE,

N^o 19, Buade-street.