

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.

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[No. 10.

LIST of British Ships of War, taken, burnt or destroyed by the enemy, from the year 1793 inclusive.

SHIPS OF THE LINE.

Year	Ship Name	Guns.	Where or by whom.
1794	Alexander	74	Taken by a French fleet after a severe action, off Sicily.
1795	Berwick	74	Do. do. in the Mediterranean.
	Censeur	74	Retaken by a French fleet, off Cape St. Vincent.
1798	Leander	50	Taken by the Généreux 74, after an action of 6 hours.
1801	Hannibal		Do. by Linois's squadron at Algaziras after a severe action.
	Swiftsure	74	Do. by Gantheaume's sq. returning from Egypt, after a severe action.

FRIGATES.

1793	Hyacin	24	Do. by la Concorde of 40.
	Thames	32	Do. by 3 French frigates.
1794	Castor	32	Do. off Cape Clear by a French squadron.
	Proselyte	24	Sunk at Bastia by the French batteries.
1795	Nemesis	28	Taken by 3 French frigates.
1798	Ambassade	32	Do. by the Bayonnaise 40.
1801	Succes	32	Do. by Gantheaume's sq.
1805	Blanche	36	Do. by a French frigate & 3 corvets, after a severe action in consequence of which she sunk.

SLOOP OF WAR, &c.

1794	Moselle	20	Relaken at Toulon.
	Alert	18	by the Unité, 40.
	L'Espion	18	by 3 French frigates.
	Speedy, (brig)	14	Taken off Nice.
	Ranger, (cutter)	14	Do. off Brest.
	Hound	16	Do. by a frigate.
	Scout	18	Do. do.
1795	Daphne	20	Do. do.
	Flying fish, (schr.)	12	Do. by a privateer.
	Experiment, (lug.)	10	Do. by the Spaniards.
1797	Bloom, (tender)	14	Do. off Holyhead.
	Brighton, do.	14	Do. do.
	Lacedemonian	12	Do. West Indies.
	Port Royal, (schr.)	10	Do. do.
	Fox, (cutter)	12	Sunk at Teneriffe.
	Growler, gun vessel	12	Taken off Dungeness.
	George	12	Do. by a Sp. privateer.

Year	Ship Name	Guns.	Where or by whom.
1798	Crash, gun brig	12	Taken on the Coast of Holland.
	Princes Royal, cut.	8	
	Peterell,	16	

Year	Ship Name	Guns.	Where or by whom.
1799	Charlotte, schr.	10	Do. off Cape Francis.
	Musquito	16	Do. by 2 Spanish frigates.
	William Pitt	14	Do. by Spanish gun-boats.
	Penelope	18	Do. by a Spanish frigate.
	Trincomale	16	Blown up in action.
	Wasp, Falcon, Comet, Rosario,		Fire ships, Burnt in Dunkirk roads attempting to destroy some French frigates.
	Rose, cutter, Active, do.	10 12	

Year	Ship Name	Guns.	Where or by whom.
1801	Sir Thos. Pasley	16	Do. do
	Constitution	12	Do. by a French corvette.
	Incendiary	14	Do. by Gantheaume
	Lurcher, cutter	12	Do. by a privateer.
	Sprightly, do.	14	Do. by Gantheaume.
	Bull dog	18	Do at Ancona.
	Speedy	14	Do. by Linois's squad.

Year	Ship Name	Guns.	Where or by whom.
1803	Surinam	18	Do. at Curaçoa.
	Redbridge	16	Do. by some French figt
	Grappler, gun vessel	12	Do. on the French coast.

Year	Ship Name	Guns.	Where or by whom.
1804	Woolvereen	16	Surrendered when sinking, after a severe action with a privateer of 36 & another of 20 guns.
	Swift, cutter	8	Taken by a French privateer.
	Vincejo, brig	18	Taken during a calm in Quiberon Bay by a flotilla of gun boats and cutters.
	Lilly	16	Do. by a French privateer.
	Constitution, cutter	10	Sunk in an action with French gun boats.
	Confliet, gun vessel	14	Grounded near Nieuport taken.
	Starling, do.	14	Do. near Calais & distrd.
	Mallard, do.	14	Do. do. & taken.

Year	Ship Name	Guns.	Where or by whom.
1805	Arrow	30	Taken by a French frigate and sunk after a most severe action.
	Acheron	8	Do. do.
	Venus, cutter	10	Taken in the Mediterranean by a French fleet.

TOTAL, 5 line of battle ships, 1 of 50 guns, 8 frigates, and 52 sloops.

CONTRAST.

Ships of the line	-50 guns.	-frigs	-corv.	-ft batt.	-privateers.
From	113	4	155	232	10
Deduct	5	1	8	52	0
Balance in favor of	108	3	147	180	10

N. B. British privateers are not noticed, because from the general destruction of the commercial navigation of the enemy very few were fitted out.

COMMUNICATION.

The following in its most essential particulars, is stated to me to be an absolute fact, by a person whose veracity is unquestionable, and as it may be of use to the public to have it made known, I beg you would give it a place in your paper.

A new and infallible recipe for the destruction of rats.

An Observatory was lately found in an obscure corner of a house in this town, with a dead rat upon it, who it appears had devoured about one sixteenth part of the paper. It excited some curiosity in the tenants of the house to discover the occult, unaccountable cause of so subtle a poison existing in this political Upan. A visitor, more curious than the rest, found the date of the paper gnawed off, and the remnant lying crunched and illegible in the yawning maw of the fourfooted victim.— But discovering enough to ascertain that it was printed about a year from July last, he supposes that the piece bitten off must have been one among the many truths, which the editor of that paper was in the habit of publishing about that time, and that the rat, without talent or judgment, happened unfortunately to hit upon one of them, found it too hard for digestion, and fell a martyr to his imprudence. As he was a rat of some learning, he is supposed to have left the following advice to his race—

Ah! luckless wight, thy hapless doom
I sorely must lament;
Death's mantle soon I must assume,
Alas! I faint, I faint.

Take warning then, ye murine breed,
And list what I'd be at,
SIXTEEN * Creation's lord will feed
Where ONE will kill—a rat.

Your readers will make allowance for embellishing the above and endeavoring to add a little humour to the story; but the rat's being found on the gnawed paper dead is absolute fact.

* Alluding to the rat's conjecture that he devoured only a sixteenth part of the truths of that paper and to its readers swallowing the whole without injury.

CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

February 5

Mr. J. Clay. The gentleman from Massachusetts having laid on the table a resolution arising out of the present state of our foreign relations, and as that object is one on which I think there cannot be too much deliberation before we act, or of which too many views cannot be taken, I will take the liberty of submitting some resolutions which I have drawn up and to which I ask the attention of the house. In the present state of our relations with foreign powers, it appears to me that a system of commercial regulations mild and yet firm, one which can be carried into permanent effect without much inconvenience to ourselves, will be more effectual than any temporary expedients. If we are disposed to adopt such a system, it will be looked upon by foreign nations as one in which we are likely to persevere. They will consider its probable effects in time of peace upon their colonial possessions, and they may be induced to enter into permanent regulations opening to us a trade with their colonies. The distinction attempted to be made between a war trade and an accustomed trade will be destroyed, and with it the only pretext upon which are founded the vexations and depredations committed on American commerce. The present is a favorable moment for the adoption of such a plan. At this time the ports of the belligerent powers are open, and the effect of the measures which I am about to propose, will not have an immediate distressing effect upon the West-Indies. If these measures are taken, the powers of Europe will find that unless they admit our ships into their colonial ports in time of peace the trade between their colonies and us, will be cut off by a system which will be but slightly injurious to ourselves. I think, I repeat it, that a permanent system, mild but firm, will be more likely to induce Great Britain in particular to recede from the unjust pretensions she has set up, than more violent and extreme measures, which from their very nature, and injurious consequences to ourselves must be necessarily temporary.

Mr. J. Clay concluded with offering the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That after the day of next, no trade or intercourse, to any ship or vessel owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of any foreign government, shall be permitted between the United States, or their territories, and any port or place in the colonies or dominions of any European power, which trade or intercourse is not permanently permitted by the laws or regulations of any such European power, to be carried on in ships or vessels of the U. States.

Resolved, That after the day of aforesaid, no goods, wares or merchandize, shall be exported from the United States or their territories, in any ship or vessel, owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of any foreign government, to any port or place in the colonies or dominions of any European power, the importations of which

into such port or place, in ships or vessels of the United States, is not permanently permitted by the laws or regulations of such European power.

Resolved, That after the day of aforesaid, no goods, wares or merchandize, shall be imported into the United States or their territories, in any ship or vessel, owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of any foreign government, from any port or place in the colonies or dominions of any European power, the exportation of which, from such port or place, in ships or vessels of the United States, is not permanently permitted by the laws or regulations of such European power.

Resolved, That after the day of aforesaid, no goods, wares or merchandize shall be imported into the United States or their territories, in any ship or vessel, owned in whole or in part by any citizen or subject of any foreign government, excepting articles of the growth, produce, or manufacture, of the colonies or dominions of such foreign government, unless such importation be expressly permitted by treaty between the United States and such foreign government, or unless during a war in which the U. States may be a party.

The house immediately considered these resolutions, and referred them to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

STEPHEN ARNOLD.

Yesterday a resolution passed the Assembly, when in committee of the whole on that part of the Governor's Speech which relates to the case of STEPHEN ARNOLD, that a committee should be appointed to bring in a bill directing his execution.

We do not place general confidence in the therapeutics of new papers; but the following recipe, together with several instances of the consequent cure of the disorder, has been recently and frequently published. The experiment cannot be a very dangerous one; and, if known to be effectual in a few cases, is worthy trial. [*For. Mus.*]

To the Editor of the London Sun.

CURE FOR THE DROPSY.

SIR—In your paper a few weeks since I observed that *Bohea tea*, and the leaves to be eaten, were recommended as a cure for the above fatal disorder; and as I had a pauper in the house at that time, who was given over by the visiting Surgeon, I ventured the experiment, and to my astonishment found an almost instant relief.—I repeated the dose but once, and the woman in the course of a week was able to go out to hay making, and will begin reaping for me on Monday next, if the weather continues fine. The woman's name is Elizabeth Austin, her age 42.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

T. H. SHRIMTON, Gov.

House of Industry, Farringdon, Berks, Aug. 30

The recipe, alluded to in the above letter, was as follows:—"Eating the leaves of *Bohea*

Tea is stated to have effected several cures in cases of Dropsy, in the course of a few days. About two large tea cups full of the tea are infused in a quart of water, and during the day the decoction is to be drank, and the leaves eaten at short intervals." M. A.

From Barton's Medical and Physical Journal, Volume 2d, page 1.

Extract of a letter from Professor Ebelin, Hamburg, to Dr. Barton. "Vaccination is generally introducing."

"A new remedy for intermitting fevers has been discovered by Messrs. Seguin and Gautieri, viz. simple joiner's glue, or any other gluten, such as from calves feet, &c. It is given before the Paroxysm, and is said to perform wonders. Gautieri and perhaps twenty other Italian Physicians (in the Milanese, &c. where these fevers are endemic), especially where rice is cultivated) have published the result of their experiments. Blachof, at Berlin, has translated the memoirs into German, and the Prussian physicians have confirmed the effect. In order to make the gluten palatable, they join to it some cinnamon, or other aroma. English and Dutch glue are found equally good. This may be a salutary practice in many American marshy places. The glue ought not to be too much diluted with water, two ounces are sufficient to dissolve 11 or 12 drachms of glue, which should be broken into small pieces, and boiled by a slow, mild fire. If it coagulates again, the glass in which it is preserved, should only be put on the ashes, and with the help of a little water, it will soon become fluid again. Gautieri gave it to an old lady aged 66 years, the gluten in doses of 6 ounces daily, and cured her on the third day, of a violent tertian fever. The gluten from calves feet produces the same effect as other gluten, at the same time that it is more palatable, and sits easier on the stomach. It may also be given in doses of greater quantities than common glue, which often occasions nausea.—In Russia the country people commonly cure such fevers with a thick soup prepared from calves feet, p. 199.

Caution.—A lady in this city a few days since, very nearly lost her life, by burning charcoal, in a chafing dish, in a close room. After being a few minutes in the room, she felt uneasiness, and, opening the door, immediately fell. She remained half an hour in a state of insensibility; when it pleased God to restore her to life. Frequent caution is necessary, to remind people that the vapour of charcoal is extremely noxious, being purely fixed air.—*New-London paper.*

A wag once reading in an American News paper, that a Mr. Thistle of eighteen, had married a Mrs. Clark of thirty eight, observed with a smile, "If old Ben Franklin had recorded this marriage in his Journal he probably would have moralized in some such doggerel as this:—

"Experience soon will tell this tender Thistle
"That he has paid too dearly for his whistle."

* Vide an ingenious Essay of Dr. Franklin, on the subject of paying, when a boy, too dear for a whistle. He has deduced from it a good moral lesson.

A CURIOSITY.

A Drama of a very singular nature, was lately brought out on the French-stage. It is called *The Babillard*, and is properly called a Monologue, consisting of ten or twelve scenes. In fact there is no dialogue, for only one person opens his mouth throughout the whole piece. This loquacious hero is called *Dorante*. He puts to flight five women with his tongue, remains master of the field of battle, and still talks while he remains alone on the scene. In the first scene, without allowing his Valet the opportunity of putting in a word, he informs him of his love for a Lady, of his hopes, and project for marriage. In the second scene he meets his mistress, silences her by his volubility, and always interprets her silence in his favor. In the third, the father and mother of the Lady arrive, and the audience expect at last to have some dialogue, but their hopes are vain. The indefatigable *Dorante* speaks for the father and mother, and replies for his mistress. In short, all the other personages who appear, have only the opportunity of expressing their sentiments by gestures.—This whimsical *bluette* was loudly applauded on the first representation, and the Parisians crowd to see it every night. Much of its success was owing to the exertion of the actor who performed *Dorante*. He shewed that he possessed a happy memory, had he paused a moment for the prompter, the piece had been lost. At the conclusion, the name of the author was according to the French custom, called for. One of the mute performers stepped forward, and was going to open his mouth for the first time, in order to satisfy the curiosity of the audience; but the talkative *Dorante* was too quick for him, and interrupted him with—"The piece which we have had the honor to represent—You should say, "which I have had the honor to represent," cried a voice from the Pit. The author was declared to be a Mr. *Charles Maurice*, who wrote before a little piece called *The Consolateurs*. [London paper.]

Chinese method of propagating various kinds of Fruit trees:

They strip a ring of bark, about an inch in width, from a bearing branch; surround the place with a ball of fat earth or loam, bound fast to the branch with a piece of matting;—over this they suspend a pot or horn, with water, having a small hole in bottom, just sufficient to let the water drop, in order to keep the earth constantly moist; the branch throws new roots into the earth just above the place where the ring was stripped off. The operation is performed in the spring, and the branch is sawn off and put into the ground at the fall of the leaf; the following year it bears fruit.

Great Failure.—Captain Meek, lately arrived at Marbhehead from Bilbao, reports, that the great French banker, *R&CAMIER*, had failed for an hundred millions of livres. This man was not more famed for his extensive banking concerns, than for being the husband of the most beautiful woman of the age. *CARR*, in his very entertaining work, "*The Stranger in France*," gives some curious and interesting particulars relative to this enchanting woman.

Our misrulers appear loud and big on paper:—but it is on paper only they are formidable. After telling the world of our ability and readiness to engage in the contest of "*trying how much harm we can do our European Spoliators*;" we find the *Naval Establishment* of the United States, is to consist of only *nine hundred and seventy-five* seamen, ord nary seamen, and boys.—Yes 975—about enough to man one sail of the line, and a frigate! and hardly that! *Amer paper.*

"It is said Bonaparte, previous to his arrival at Vienna, had been wounded. The nature or seriousness of the wound is not mentioned.

A post chaise set off on Sunday last from the King's Arms, Plymouth, for Tavistock, with a chest, containing 1000 dollars, as a present from Lord Cochrane, and the Officers and crew of his Majesty's ship *Pallas*, to the Spanish Officers who belonged to three of her prizes.

MARIANNE DES HAYES.

THE following affecting story is extracted from the *Female Revolutionary Plutarch*, a work which gives many striking portraits of the victims and agents of that dreadful subversion of monarchy and morals in France, the consequences of which will long be a source of trouble and misery to every part of Europe.

Among the many other persons whose ashes reposed in its vicinity were those of *Marianne Des Hayes*. She had particularly manifested a determined resolution not to survive those dreadful times and the loss of every thing that made life supportable. On account of her youth, her beauty, her accomplishments; her misfortunes, and her fortitude, she had excited uncommon interest, universal compassion, and a well merited admiration.

The French Revolutionary assassins, calling them selves republicans, had murdered in one day her grand father and grand mother, two aunts, her father, her mother, two brothers, and a sister, with her husband. She had been driven out of her paternal dwelling, which the assassins of her family seized and occupied without molestation. All these terrible disasters overtook her before she was fourteen. In vain did she look for consolation from religion, for the support of friends, or the pity of the public. The churches were all shut, the priests all banished or murdered. All who esteemed her, or only knew her parents and relatives, had shared their fate; and the calamities which oppressed every class of society hardened the hearts of even the most tender. Selfishness, fear, or apathy, eluded all other feelings. Those who were encompassed with gibbets and executioners, with robbers and assassins, with famine, death and desolation cared but little for any other individuals than themselves, or rather, were indifferent to every thing, even to their own existence. They all numbered their days alike: respited criminals, over whose head the sword of the law was suspended by a hair, and whom it threatened to strike every moment.

Thus situated, poor Marianne presented herself before the sanguinary Judges by whose ferocity she had become a solitary, hopeless, destitute, and almost starving outcast of society. These barbarians had, after a sitting of

three hours, just sentenced thirty individuals to be guillotined; and 132 to be shot. They were going to dine in peace with their accomplices, tools, and prostitutes, when Marianne called out to them, "Citizens, for charity's sake, accept of one more victim! You have already dispatched my grand-parents, my parents, my brothers, my sisters, and relatives.—Of three generations of my family I am one only survivor! What can I do alone in the world? I detest myself and the universe. Put a period to my wretchedness. For humanity's sake condemn me to death!" It was on her knees, and bathed with her tears that she thus addressed them. Courchand, one of the judges, and the most humane of those monsters, observed that she was too young for their tribunal. "O," said she, "you have executed many much younger, why should you spare me? only tell me by what act I can merit death, I shall perpetrate it instantly?" Well, answered the President Patrein, ironically, "if you call out *Vive le Roi*, your business shall be done at once, and you shall soon be dispatched." The hall immediately resounded with her voice, crying out, *Vive le Roi, Vive le Roi, Vive le Roi!*—"Carry her to the guillotine with the other rebels and fanatics," said Patrein to the gens-d'armes. "O, how happy you make me," retorted Marianne. "God be praised! I shall no longer see or suffer from all these enormities." She flew towards the scaffold, embraced the executioner, and asked him eagerly to let her die first. "I am," said she, "the most miserable being on earth, and shall be the most happy in Heaven!" In half a minute her head was separated from her body and she was a corpse.

Before she went to the tribunal she had distributed among other distressed orphans every thing she had, even part of her wearing apparel, preserving only enough to cover herself decently. According to a whole length portrait of her, exhibited at Lyons, in 1795, she was rather tall and grown for her age, with blue eyes, a Roman nose, fair hair and an elegant shape. Her face, it is flattered by the artist, was one of the most handsome of her sex, expressive of melancholy, but also of resignation.

[London paper]

The late important events at sea present so many circumstances of a consolatory nature, that it will be a long time before we shall have stated them all to the public. Among others which have hitherto escaped observation, is this very important one; that, notwithstanding Bonaparte's good fortune, the genius and enthusiastic courage which he is supposed to inspire, the French navy fights worse than it did in the early periods of the revolution. In the action with Sir Robert Calder, the French skulked, pushing the Spaniards forward, and leaving to them the brunt of the battle. The Spaniards fought bravely, though they lost two ships; indeed it was in consequence of their bravery that they did lose their ships. Had they slunk behind as the French did, they might have escaped us safely. The heavy part of the battle off Trafalgar appears also to have been fought by the Spaniards, while the French were, as the

sailors say, "shy cocks." The Spaniards had 15, the French 18 sail of the line in the action, yet the Spaniards suffered the most. They had three ships taken and seven destroyed, making ten in the whole; while the French had but one taken and eight destroyed, making nine in all; though their total number was eighteen.—The French lost but half their ships; the Spaniards lost two thirds. After the defeat, the Spanish Admiral rallied the remains of his force, and boldly advanced to rescue such ships as the tempest might throw into his power. Before the total defeat, a French division joined and assisted Gravina, our triumph might not have been so complete. Let the comparison between the French and the Spaniards be followed further, and it will be found that the former have displayed less courage during this war, than during the preceding one, while the Spaniards have displayed more.—As the real tug of the contest must be with the French, this is a fact highly important, and it should be generally known.

BRIEF SKETCH OF LONDON.

There are in London about 502 places for worship, one cathedral, one abbey, 114 churches, 132 chapels, 207 meetings and chapels, of dissenters, 33 chapels for foreigners, and 6 synagogues. About 4050 public and private schools, including inns of court, colleges, &c. and societies for morals; 10 societies for learning and arts, 122 asylums for the indigent, 17 asylums for sick and lame, 13 dispensaries, and 704 friendly societies. Charity distributed 750,000l. per annum. This is a pleasing account: but the following cannot be read without feeling emotions of sorrow and pity. There are about 2,500 persons committed for trial in one year.—Annual depredations amount to 2,100,000, 18 prisons, 5,204 alehouses within the bills of mortality. Amount of coins counterfeited, 200,000l. per annum. About 3000 receivers of stolen goods. About 10,000 servants at all times out of places; and 20,000 persons rise every morning without knowing how they shall subsist through the day.

HIS MAJESTY assembled all the PRINCES of his family on the occasion of a great political question which has been recently discussed, and made a most animated appeal to them on the lively interest which their illustrious House had in steadfastly and uniformly opposing it as often as it should be brought forward.

HIS MAJESTY is at once the most regular and active man in his dominions.—He rises every morning at six, dines at two, and retires to bed at ten.—It was expected that he would relax after the fatigues of the Installation, but his assiduity to business is more than ever.—On Thursday, after transacting a great deal of State affairs, early in the morning, he reviewed some Volunteer corps in Hyde Park: the next day, he reviewed the Artillery at Woolwich, dined with the Princess of Wales, and returned the same evening to Windsor.—Yesterday he was again employed in very early business, respecting his agriculture, building, and improving pur-

suits at Windsor and Kew.—Sunday passes in the duties of Religion till the evening; when he shews himself to his subjects on the terrace, and winds up the evening with a concert of sacred music,—and to-morrow he will be again busied with the fete at Frogmore.—Such is the perpetual recurrence of business softened into amusement, and amusement, with all the labouriousness of business, which vary the life of our August Sovereign.—The state of his health was never better, and his satisfaction at a late political event has kindled a new ardour in his spirits.

No discoveries are of more importance than those which are connected with the improvements of agriculture. Every one who has attended to this subject is acquainted with the sweeping destruction which has been occasioned by the genus of the Erucæ, or Caterpillar. Many counties of this kingdom, especially in the western districts, depend, in a great degree, on the annual produce of the orchard; and in these districts, at least, it will be of great utility to circulate the intelligence of an experiment for the protection of fruit trees from the Caterpillar, which has been attended with complete success. A clod of earth is moulded round the top of the trunk of the trees; & this is the whole process.—From the hour that this operation is performed, the insect, even in the most remote ramifications, will begin to fall, and the tree will in a short time, be wholly freed from this destructive incumbrance. It is true that the animal will afterwards attempt to renew his depredations; but as soon as he arrives at the ring of earth, which should be permitted to remain, he will hasten down the trunk with much more rapidity than he attempted the ascent. We state this fact with confidence, but we leave the learned Zoologist the explanation of the mystery.—*London Paper.*

"We are assured that the creditors of the house of Recamier having had a meeting in consequence of the failure of their bank, in order to examine into the state of its affairs, expected from its immense opulence, that they should have found the dowry of Madame Recamier set down at several millions French. It was not, therefore, without some astonishment, that they heard it declared that her dowry was only 80,000 livres, and that Madame Recamier had given it up to the creditors of her husband, such a conduct calls for no comment; it gives rise, at the same time, to many reflections."

It is also stated, that the houses of Grandin, Carsanac, and Co; Deville and Co; F. Le Morne and Co; Aubrey and Co.; and various others of equal credit and consideration, have likewise been obliged to stop payment. These events have occasioned the greatest alarm and confusion, and are attributed to the measures adopted by the emperor, which have drawn away all the specie, and deprived the bankers of the means of fulfilling their engagements.

MONEY.

Petrarch, in a letter to his friend Settimo, gives us his opinion of the origin and uses of gold, which, though it may offend the world-

ling, will accord with the feelings of the philosopher and moralist. "It is made," says he, to solace the wants, and not to nourish the passions of men. In this view it was originally sought from the mines, purified, struck, and stamped. He who expends it properly, is its master; he who lays it up, its keeper; he who loves it, a fool; he who fears it, a slave; he who adores it, an idolator: the truly wise is he who despises it."

Mechanics, the favorites of Fortune.—The following five instances of rare good fortune have occurred within the short space of two years. In the 2d Literary Lottery, the prize of 25,000 dollars was drawn by a Blacksmith, in the city of New-York—in the 3d Lotery, the 25,000 dollars came up the property of a Taylor in Baltimore; and the 10,000 dollars to a Taylor in New-York. A Sheem-ker in New-York has the 20,000 in the Road Lottery now drawing in that city; and a Book binder in Philadelphia has the 10,000 dollars in the Delaware Bridge Lottery, also now drawing.

[N. Y. Ev. Post.

Second Joan d'Arc.

The French privateer that sailed on the 30th of May, on a cruise off St. Helena, is a low built, fast sailing ship, disguised to appear like a merchantman, and has "Swift, of Newport," painted on her stern. Her name is the Napoleon; she carries thirty guns, 18 pounders; has two hundred men, and is commanded by a woman in PETTY-COATS, who is both CAPTAIN and OWNER, and keeps up as tight a degree of discipline as if she wore the breeches.

Estates in Scotland.—Sir John Dalrymple has sent the following communication to a newspaper:

"The person who told you that the rents of my estate in Heriot Mun were raised from 500l. to 1000l. a year, told you true; but he has forgotten to tell you, that not one of the tenants is changed, or discontented.

"This leads me to a fact that does great honor to a gentleman of this country.—His tenants offered him five rents of rise upon a farm: the gentleman answered, that he would take four, not five, because he wished to see his tenants thrive."

A curious proceeding uniformly takes place on the first day of the session of Parliament.—A committee of both Houses, headed by the Great Chamberlain, search and explore the vaults and cellars under the houses, previous to the coming of His Majesty, in order to be certain they do not contain any inflammable or combustible matter. It is called *Guy Faux's* Committee, and the historical circumstance which gave rise to the proceeding is well known; but, with an unaccountable degree of inconsistency, a similar search is not made on the last day of the session. Surely the danger exists full as much on the latter, as on the former.

[London paper.

We yesterday stated our disbelief of the ste-

ment in the twenty-fifth Bulletin of the French grand army, that the Russian army had offered to capitulate. We can now state from authority, that Government are in possession of advices from his Majesty's Ambassador to the Emperor of Russia, dated the 19th ult. at Olmutz, which induce them to believe that the whole is an infamous falsehood. It is almost needless to say, that the stories circulated by the French, of acts of oppression and barbarity committed by the Russian troops in the states of Austria, are also scandalous falsehoods. After such instances of dishonourable and disgraceful conduct, it is impossible to give credit to any French official statement, unless it is corroborated from other quarters of undoubted authority.

A variety of contradictory reports have been circulated respecting the funeral of Lord Nelson—we are now enabled to state, upon the best authority, that his lordship's remains will in the first instance lie in state at Greenwich, they will afterwards be conveyed in one of the Admiralty barges, to Whitehall Stairs: they will be landed and conveyed to the Admiralty, where they will lie in state one day, and the next the funeral will take place in St. Paul's. The pall will of course be supported by Admirals, and either the admiral of the fleet or the first Lord of the Admiralty, will attend as chief mourner. The day of the funeral is not yet fixed.

FRENCH INFLUENCE

In the 'Secret History of Europe,' an old and scarce book, we have read some remarks, by which it would seem that the French nation supported the same character formerly as at present. 'Tis observable,' says the writer, 'that wherever the French are concerned, they are very uneasy at the liberty of free states, which will not admit the tying up of the tongue; and locking up of the press, as is done where their tyranny is predominant. This needs no comment. Wherever French councils prevail; there follows immediately a spirit of persecution and cruelty.'—But the French faction were always ready to load their opponents with the very crimes they only could be guilty of.

A letter from Aux-Cayes, dated December 27, says—The negroes in this neighbourhood are in a state of revolt, and have possession of a fort about ten miles distance.—The troops are beating to arms. The ground of complaint is, that the government exact too great a proportion of the produce.

A sleigh with four ladies passing through a country town a short time since, without the usual appendages to the harness of the horses to give notice of its approach, a person cried out to the gentleman who held the reins, "Mr. —, I shall inform a "Justice" of your riding without bells." Pshaw, (replied the driver) I am sure here are belles enough to satisfy any "Justice" in the County."

The French have suppressed the Gazette de Cologne, for publishing an article respecting

the Prussians, which was contrary to the statement in the official gazettes.

Brinn is a strong town in Moravia, dependent on Bohemia, of which some say it is the capital. It is a place where the states meet, & is of great importance. It is seated at the confluence of the rivers Zwis and Swart, 55 miles north from Vienna. The Castle of Speilberg, is its principal defence, and seated on an eminence without the town.

John Blackland, found guilty on Monday last of counterfeiting the stamp on the ace of spades, was put to the bar, and Counsel were heard at length in arrest of judgment.

The Recorder reserved the point for the opinion of the Judges.

Elizabeth Ann Moss, Alias Holmes, was indicted for the wilful and malicious murder of her infant child, by starving it.

The prisoner lived in a room in Marmaduke-street, with a man of the name of Holmes, and had two children by him; the eldest about a year and a half old, and the younger an infant, not more than three months old, for whose murder she was indicted.

It appeared from the evidence of three or four women, who lived in the same street with the prisoner, that she had been brought to bed a few days before Christmas day, and that the child died on the 1st of April. The witnesses stated that they had at different times been attracted to the prisoner's room, and found the unfortunate woman in the most severe weather, without an atom of fire, or even a bed, herself and children being almost naked. They had occasionally given her some relief, and had, at different times, endeavoured to persuade her to apply to the parish, or even to take her children in her arms and go and beg, but she constantly refused to do either. All the witnesses said that the unfortunate prisoner was, as well as her children, in a state of starvation, and that she had often told them she had not had a morsel of bread for two days, and on their asking her why she did not suckle her infant child, she said she had no milk. The Surgeon, who saw the child after it was dead, said it had nothing to cover the bones but skin and sinews, and that there were no marks of violence on it.

The Recorder then told the Jury that it would be impossible to find the prisoner guilty of murder on this evidence, as it plainly appeared the unfortunate woman was so wretchedly poor as to be herself in a state of starvation, as well as her children.

The Jury immediately gave in their verdict of ACQUITTAL.

The whole Court were in the deepest distress, and the poor woman herself (who was very clean and decent) burst into tears when the death of her child was mentioned.

[London paper.]

WANTS.

"I want ships, * Colonies and Commerce"

NAPOLION.

N. B. Also wanted—a few rare Admirals.

* For particulars apply to Messrs. Collingwood, Strachan & Co.

ANECDOTE.

When Admiral Boscawen added so gloriously to the laurels so often reaped by the British tars, and defeated the French fleet, he was under the necessity of going on board a boat, in order to shift his flag from his own ship to another, in the midst of a violent storm. In his passage a shot went through the boat's side, when the Admiral, taking off his wig stopped the leak with it, and by that means saved the boat from sinking, until he made the ship he intended to hoist his flag in.

ANECDOTE.

A few days since a Noble Commander, at one of our sea ports, who is a strict disciplinarian, accosted a drunken sailor in the street, with "What ship do you belong to?"—Jack, who was a dry fellow (notwithstanding he was drunk), and had a very eccentric countenance, answered with much *fang froid*, "don't know."—"What's your Captain's name?"—"don't know."—"Do you know who I am?"—"No."—"Why, I am the Commander in Chief."—"Then," replied the fellow, which raised the good temper of the worthy Baronet to a loud laugh, "You have a d——d good birth of it—that's all I know." *London paper.*

EXTRAORDINARY STRENGTH.

A man of the name of Lemaitre, born in Switzerland, at present about 80 years old, resides at Chateaudun, in the department of Eure and Loire, of whom the following almost incredible instances of corporeal strength are narrated:

This second Milo carried on his shoulders, in the market place of Chartres, a horse belonging to the heavy cavalry, to a considerable distance. Like his rival of Cretona, he checked in its career a carriage drawn by two horses, advancing at a smart trot; he drew after him, with one finger, twelve grenadiers, one holding the other by a handkerchief, and remained immovable, notwithstanding their united efforts to throw him down. As active as he is strong and valiant, having been once called on to assist as one of the city guards, in the suppression of a riot at Versailles, he pursued one of the French guards, who was reputed as one of the most active men in the regiment, and having overtaken him, he killed him by merely laying his iron hand on him, for the purpose of stopping him. It was this event which established him at Chateaudun, as he was obliged to carry the taper of St. Lazarus to Vendome, before he could obtain his pardon. During the revolution he was thrown into prison, when this modern Sampson obtained his liberty by carrying the doors of the prison to the revolutionary committee; ardent and generous in his friendship he solicited the freedom of his companions in misfortune. Beatable at that time traversed the department of Eure and Loire, invested with unlimited power; Lemaitre informed of it, followed him post haste, and overtook him on the road, his carriage being stuck fast in a slough up to the axle tree; he creeps under it, raises it up, frees it from the slough, and as a reward for his services, obtains the liberty of his fellow prisoners. A fire took place at

Chateaudun; bows harnessed to grappings, tugged in every direction, but in vain; he unharnessed them, seized the ropes himself, and immediately the walls give way and the fire is stopped. In an insurrection, on account of the high price of corn, the rioters attempted to seize the municipality, of which body he was a member; he coolly stepped forward, and swimming through the tumultuous waves, he brought down dozens of them to the ground. He was insulted at his own door by some national guards who drew their sabres against him, he laid hold of one of the most impudent among them, and wielding him as he would a club he soon brought the whole party to their senses. About eight years ago he supported three men on the calf of one of his legs, which was bent; and at arms length lifted up a grenadier by the waist. We should never end were we to recount all the instances of his strength; his athletic form bespeaks his extraordinary vigour; and when nature shall determine to break one of the noblest of her works, science may possibly claim possession of so fine a subject as a chef d'oeuvre for the study of minology.

[French paper.]

The Cork fleet—From Jamaica papers to the 25th ult. received at this office, we copy the following, relative to the capture of a part of this fleet:—*Com. Ado.*

MONTEGO-BAY, (Jam.) Jan. 25.

Arrived the ship *Anne*, one of a fleet from Cork, which, with 23 other merchantmen, sailed on the 12th of December, under convoy of the *Arctusa*, *Boadicea*, and *Wasp*.—The following is Captain Thomson's information:

"On the 16th, in lat. 45, long. 11, at day-break, saw the *Boadicea* chasing a strange sail to the N. W.; seven more immediately appeared in the same direction, and eight more in the S. W. After signals had been made between them and the *Boadicea*, which was very near them, the *Arctusa* made the signal for the convoy to disperse for their own security. The men of war and a number of the convoy stood to the N. N. W. and the rest to the southward; at sun-down saw, from our main head, 16 sail of the convoy, steering to the S. S. W. and could only see a few of the sternmost of the enemy's ships, still going to the Northward. On the 17th, joined the *Jamaica*, *Gleg*; *Hannah*, *Lightly*;—, *Lightfoot*; *Anne* and *Grand Duke*, for *Jamaica*; *Venerable*, for *Honduras*, and *Flora*, for *Antigua*; which we kept company with, till off St. Kitt's when we joined the *Fisgard's* convoy, all but the *Flora*, which went into *Antigua*."

Off Cape Tiburon, the *Cork fleet* was joined by his Majesty's ship *La Pique*, Capt. Ross, who convoyed the North side ships to their destined ports.

About 100 miles to the eastward of the island, the *Seahorse* frigate fell in with the *Fisgard*, and *La Pique*; only signals passed, by which it was understood she was express from Lord Collingwood's fleet, bound to Port Royal, and would probably arrive on Tuesday.

The following vessels of the *Cork fleet*, for this island, have been captured by the enemy

Robert Derbyshire, with Brigadier Generals Balfour and Monrepor on board; *Gallant Schemer*, *Gardner*, carried into *Guadaloupe*; *Cambrian*, *Richards*, retaken, and arrived at *Antigua*.

We understand a third fleet was to sail from Cork, for the West Indies, on the 25th December.

From the Boston Centinel.

To the Editor,

MARBLEHEAD, Feb. 12.

"MR. RUSSELL,—Sir,—By the arrival of *Schr. Two Mothers*, at this port, in 60 days from *Cadiz*, we are furnished with a copy of Ad. Lord Collingwood's letter to the Governor of *Cadiz*, relaxing in some degree the blockade of that port. Presuming its publication may serve your commercial friends, it is inclosed. Yours respectfully."

THE LETTER.

Queen, Gibraltar Bay, Nov. 19.

"MY LORD MARQUIS,—His Majesty having been pleased to order that the ships of neutral nations trading to the ports of *Cadiz* and *San Lucar*, with such cargoes as are not contraband of war, shall be permitted freely to pass without interruption from his blockading Squadron,

"I have to request your excellency will be pleased to order this, his Majesty's concession to be signified to the Consuls of the neutral nations residing in *Cadiz*.

"I have the honor to subscribe myself, my Lord, your most obedient servant.

"C. COLLINGWOOD.

To his Excellency the Marquis de la Solano, Governor of *Cadiz*, &c. &c. &c.

QUEBEC, 10th March.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, February, 1806.

Friday, 28—A Bill to continue the Act for making a temporary provision for the regulation of Trade between this Province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation, was read a third time and passed.

Monday, 3d March—The Bill for regulating in future the inspection of flour, Indian meal and biscuit, for establishing a standard weight for wheat in this Province, and for repealing an Ordinance therein mentioned, was read a second time and referred to a Committee of the whole House—after some time the House refused, the Chairman reported the progress made and obtained leave to sit again.

Tuesday 4—Mr. Roi Portelance, one of the Commissioners for improving the inland navigation, reported the progress made in clearing the rapids of *Saint Louis* opposite *La Chine* in the District of *Montreal*, and delivered in sundry papers and a plan relating thereto, all which were referred to a Committee of the whole house on Saturday next. The House then went into Committee on the Bill for regulating in future, the inspection of flour, &c. after some time Mr. Speaker took the Chair,

further progress was reported and the Committee obtained leave to sit again.

Wednesday 5—The House in Committee, made further progress on the Bill for regulating in future, the inspection of flour &c. which being reported, the Committee obtained leave to sit again.

Friday 7—A petition was received from Sundry inhabitants of the County of *Devon* praying a Bill might be introduced to prohibit the straying of cattle on the beach or shores in that county.

A petition was received from *Jacques La Combe*, of *PA* sonship in the District of *Montreal*, Merchant, praying a bill might be introduced to enable him to build, at his own expense a Bridge over the River *L'Assomption*. The said petition was referred to a Committee of five Members. A bill which declares in whom is vested the power of granting *des lettres de terrier* in this Province, was read for the first time and ordered to be read a second time.

The House was then moved that a paragraph in the *Montreal Gazette*, under the Head "*Montreal, 1 April, 1805*," be immediately read, the motion was carried in the affirmative and the paragraph read accordingly, after which the House resolved, that the said paper contains a false, scandalous and seditious libel, highly and unjustly reflecting on his Majesty's Representative in this Province, and on both Houses of the Provincial Parliament, and tending to lessen the affections of his Majesty's subjects towards his Government in this Province.

A Committee of seven Members was then appointed to enquire into the authors, printers and publishers of the said libel, with power to send for persons and papers.

The House then went into Committee to consider of an instruction to the Committee on the Bill for regulating the *Maitres & Aides de Poste*, after some time Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, a resolution was reported, agreed to by the House, and it was ordered that it be an instruction to the said Committee to give an exclusive right to the *Maitres & Aides de Poste* of conveying travellers, with certain modifications to the said privilege.

Saturday 8—Mr. Berthelot brought up the report of the committee on Mr. *La Combe's* petition for leave to build a Bridge over the river *L'Assomption* & the prayer of the petition being recommended by the committee leave was given to introduce a Bill for the purpose.

The House in committee passed a resolve for appropriating a further sum of 1000*l.* for continuing the improvement of the inland navigation by clearing the rapids above *Montreal*, and for allowing a sum therein mentioned to *Charles Simon Delorme* for extra trouble & losses in prosecuting his work last summer removing the obstacles in the channel of the *Sault Saint Louis*.

The Bill for regulating the inspection of flour &c. Was further considered and report of further progress being made, the committee obtained leave to sit again.

We hear that letters received from Montreal, on Saturday, make mention that a gentleman had arrived there from Albany, who reports that Bonaparte was surrounded, and some say taken prisoner by the Prussians.—It is said that Bonaparte has ordered all prussian vessels, in the different ports of Holland to be detained, and that the King of Prussia had taken similar measures with french vessels in the ports and rivers within his power. We give the foregoing merely as reports.—A gentleman has obligingly favored us with N York papers to the 21st ult. which do not contain a syllable of intelligence, from Europe, of a later date than what we have already given. We find in them a correspondence between Mr. Madison and the Marquis de Yrujo. In a letter from the former Mr. M. expresses the dissatisfaction of the president, on finding the marquis at the seat of Government, and declaring that he expects the departure of the marquis from the U. States will be delayed no longer than to the end of the inclement season. This wish was expressed to be personal to the marquis, and by no means to affect the admission of a successor. There are two answers from the marquis. In the first he asserts that as he is hatching no plots, nor promoting any attempt whatever against the government, nor doing anything to justify the tenor and object of Mr. M's letter; his arrival at the seat of government is an innocent and legal act, and that there is nothing to deprive him of his rights and privileges, either as a public character or private individual; and that he shall in consequence avail himself of those rights and privileges by continuing in the city of Washington, as it may suit the interest of the king his master or his own personal convenience; adding, at the same time, that he shall not lose sight of the circumstances which respect the period and season, in which their mutual desires for his departure from the U. States are to be accomplished.

The Marquis, in his second letter written three days after the first, says, that the Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Catholic Majesty receives no orders except from his sovereign. He then complains of the stile of Mr. Madison's letter, as being indecorous, and its object an infraction of the preveleges attached to his public character, and makes a most solemn protest against it. An expedition is said to have sailed from N. York. It consists of four ships, one of them loaded with all kinds of warlike implements, with a crew of more than 200 men, among whom are printers, with types and presses, and different mechanics fit for an establishment. The expedition is under the command of a foreign officer. Its destination is supposed to be against some part of the spanish territories.

It is said that out of the TEN ships saved, of the combined fleets, there are not THREE worth repairing.

The Resolve of the House of Assembly, on Friday, on the subject of a libel, in the Montreal Gazette, relates to some toasts given at a public dinner, and published in that paper. The mover, we hear, was Mr. Bedard. All the old subjects, in the house, with Mr. Portelance, voted against the Resolve. If the object be to charge the printer with a breach of privilege, and to call him from his family and business, we are extremely sorry for it, because we think it must give rise to unpleasant investigations of the rights and powers of the house. The division on the Resolve was—For 16, against 6.

We beg leave to direct the attention of our readers, in a particular manner, to a paragraph, in page

77, of this paper, under the head of FRENCH INFLUENCE. It is certain that nothing could be more gratifying to our arch-enemy and the french nation, than a prohibition on our presses. The usurper well knows the wholesome truths they teach, how strongly they inculcate a hatred of tyranny; how ardently they cherish that noble, that inspiring passion, a love of country, whence every Briton so sensibly feels that the cause of his country is his own. We cannot forget the efforts of the tyrant to curb the presses, in England, just before the breaking out of the present war. May his influence never extend to us! We know ourselves to be beyond the reach of his arms; but where will not Italian art and french cunning insinuate themselves.

Mr. Lloyd, an officer of the 6th Regt. was tried on the 5th inst, at Montreal, for shooting Mr. Bennett, of the same Regt. in a duel, last fall. The jury brought in a verdict "not guilty."

PRICE OF WHEAT, AT MONTREAL.

FROM

8 Livres 5 sols, to 8 Livres 10 sols.—per Minot.

The following Anecdote may be depended on as a fact.

Two country members of our house of assembly, discursing on the proceedings of the house, one of them was at a loss to distinguish between a *quorum* and a *committee*. Speaking particularly of the committee to which the Resolve, on the Libel is referred. He asked if, being a member of the house, he could not be received "dans ces *commodités*," meaning *committees*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

Our communications were too late for this week. They came just as this paper was going to the press. They will have due attention.

The Sheriff's sales will be continued in our next

POETRY.

DICK STRYPE. OR, THE FORCE OF HABIT.

A TALE.

HABITS are stubborn things:
And by the time a man is turn'd of forty,
His ruling passion's turn'd so haughty,
There is no clipping of its wings.
The truth will be't be shewn,
By a familiar instance of our own.

Dick Strype
Was a dear friend and lover of the pipe;
He us'd to say, one pipe of Kirkman's best
Gave life a zest.

To him 'twas meat, and drink, and physic,
To see the friendly vapor
Curl round his midnight taper,
And the black fume,
Clothe all the room,
In clouds as dark as science metaphisic.

So still he smok'd, and drank, and crack'd his pipe,
And, had he single married, [joke;
He might have smok'd a d'ill grown old in
But Richard married.— [smoke;
His wife was one who carried
The cleanly virtues almost to a vice,
She was so nice;

And thrice a week, above, below,
The house was scour'd from top to toe;
And all the floors were rubb'd so bright
You dar'd not walk upright
For fear of sliding;
But that she took a pride in,
Of all things else, Rebecca Strype
Cou'd least endure a pipe.
She rail'd upon the filthy herb tobacco,
Protest'd that the noisome vapor
Had spoil'd the best chintz curtains and the paper.

And cost her many a pound in flucco;
And then she quoted old King James, who saith,
"Tobacco is the devil's breath"
When wives will govern, husbands *must* obey;
For many a day
Dick mourn'd and mis'd his favorite tobacco,
And curs'd Rebecca.

At length the day approach'd, his wife must die;
Imagine now the doleful cry
Of female friends, old aunts and cousins,
Who to the funeral come by dozens;
The undertaker's men and mutes
Stood at the gate in fable suits,
With doleful looks,
Just like to many melancholy rooks.

Now cakes and wine are handed round,
Folks sigh and drink, and drink and sigh,
For grief makes people dry;
But Dick is missing, no where to be found;
Above, below, about,
They search'd the house throughout,
Each hole and secret pantry,
In every corner, cupboard, nook and shelf,
And all concluded he had hang'd himself,
At last they found him—reader guess you where?
"I will make you stare—
Perch'd on Rebecca's coffin, at his rest,
Smoking a pipe of Kirkman's best!"

FOR THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

To H, on his Epigram, in the last Mercury.
Friend H, I will not say you lie,
But know I *silent drink* when dry;
Hence two main points you fail to hit,
The one is *truth*, the other *wit*. F.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold, without reserve, on Thursday next,
13th Instant, at the subscriber's Auction
Room.

DOLPHIN & fine apple Cheese, 12 dozen
excellent frontinac Wine, 20, five gallon
lots real cogniac Brandy, a few pieces fine Cam-
brack, a few dozen fashionable Beaver Hats,
cloths, costings, fine table cloths, bed ticks, hard-
ware, glass ware, window glass, and a variety of
other goods

Sale will begin at one o'clock,
JAMES GRAY, Auc. & Brok:
Quere 10th March, 1806.

FOR SALE.

A Capital bright chestnut saddle horse, 16
hands high, six years old, goes well in a
carriage & has strength and action for any kind
of work or amusement. Apply to the Editor.
Quebec, 16th January 1806.

TO BE LET.

And to be entered on the 1st of May next.

THE House No 13, in Palace Street, furnished or unfurnished.—Apply to the subscribing proprietor.

MARY M'GREGOR.

Quebec, 8th March 1806.

DISTRICT OF } BY virtue of a writ of
QUEBEC, } execution issued out of
His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas and for said District, at the suit of Maria Chinc of the City of Quebec, Merchant, against the lands and tenements of John Black of the said City of Quebec, ship-Builder, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John Black.

1. An emplacement situated in the Lower Town of Quebec, at the place called *La Canoërie*, of one hundred and thirty feet in front, by the depth which may be found from the line of St. Charles Street, to the top of the *Coteau St. Genevieve* on which is the road of the ramparts; on said emplacement there is a Stone Hangard two stories high, a Stone House, and other buildings of Wood; bounded to the south west, to the separation line of the site of the *Sault-au-Matelot* belonging to the Seminary, and to the north west to the representatives of René Toupin.

2. Another emplacement, situate opposite to that above described, of about one hundred feet in front, beginning at the north of St. Charles Street, by about one hundred and thirty feet in depth, on the north west side, on a line running north eleven degrees west, and one hundred and twenty feet, or thereabouts, to the south east, comprising an intended Street, by the name of St. Paul; on which emplacement is erected a Wharf.

3. Another emplacement, situate at the said place of *La Canoërie*, consisting of sixty feet square, bounded in front by St. Paul Street, and in the rear by the land taken *en concession* by the said John Black, from the Seminary of Quebec, as hereafter described; on one side, to the south east, by St. Thomas street, and to the north west, by the second lot above described; on which is erected a Wharf of the whole extent of the said lot.

4. Another emplacement, situate at the said place of *La Canoërie*, on the south east side of St. Thomas street, consisting of ninety feet in front by sixty feet in depth; bounded on the south west side, by St. Paul street, and on the north east side, by an intended street by the name of St. Andrew, on the north west side by St. Thomas street, and on the south east side, to the ground belonging to Oliver Corbin, with a Wharf thereon erected, of the whole front of the said emplacement.

5. A piece of ground situate on the beach, opposite to the several emplacements above described, of the figure of a *trapezoid*, of three hundred feet in front, beginning at the south east of the intended street St. Andrew, comprising the street of St. Thomas, by three hundred and twenty five feet in depth, on a line running north eleven degrees west, comprising an intended street by the name of St. Antoine, and two hundred and seventy feet in depth, on a line run-

ning north twenty two degrees east, at the end of which depth, the said piece of ground is five hundred feet in front, forming a superficies of eighty nine thousand three hundred and forty feet, without including the streets St. Thomas and St. Antoine.

Now I do hereby give notice, that the aforesaid lands and tenements, will be sold and adjudged to the highest bidder at the Court House in the City of Quebec, on Thursday the twentieth day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

J. SHEPHERD, Sheriff,

All those who have any pretensions on the lands and tenements above described, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof, to the said Sheriff at his office in the City of Quebec according to law; and further that no opposition *afin d'annuler*, or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said land and tenements, or *afin de charge or servitude* on the same will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.

Quebec, 14th November, 1805.

Here follows a fuller description of the above premises, belonging to Mr. John Black, seized by Mr. M. Chinc, & to be positively sold, as above described, by the Sheriff, on Thursday the 20th instant.

Lot No 1 has a good stone dwelling House, of two stories high, a Cellar the whole dimensions of the house which can be immediately rented for £40 ^{per} annum; adjoining the house is a large Store, built of Beauport stone, about 75 by 40 feet, & so situated that a vessel of 100 tons may load or unload within 33 feet of it. The Cellars of which rent for £40 ^{per} annum. The first story has been rented at £100, for the winter season, and £10 ^{per} Month, for the summer season, being by much the largest room in or about Quebec. The other two stories have always been in the possession of the proprietor, but are presumed to bear a proportionate value. The yard is spacious and well drained, having a large shore under ground, which discharges a constant run of water, summer & winter, to the beach; the out houses consist of Stabling for 4 Horses, Shed, remise &c. &c. in moderate repair.

Lot No 2 is a Basin or Harbour, capable of containing about 15 or 20 vessels, from 50 to 150 tons burthen, sheltered by wharves from the north, the south and easterly winds, all vessels of course pay wharfage, at the accustomed rates, and 20 ^{per} annum for each that winters in the harbour, exclusive of which the beach of this lot can be immediately rented for £30 ^{per} annum, as a ship yard, for which purpose it is the best sheltered of any about Quebec.

Lot No 3 is a wharf, which has about 12 or 13 feet water at ordinary spring tides, and upon which two vessels were built at the same time, one of 100, the other of 150 tons burthen; this lot can be immediately rented either to the St. Paul's Bay trader, or the American lumber Merchants at £40 ^{per} annum.

Lot No 4 is a wharf of 92 feet french measure, and has from 14 to 16 and occasionally 18 feet water at spring tides, with a street on the west, leading to the river St. Charles—upon this wharf might be erected houses and stores adequate for the carrying on an extensive business.

Lot No 5 from the prosperity of the country, the rapid increase of the population and the consequent additional commerce and wealth of the colony, must soon become of great value.

N. B. Any gentleman disposed to bargain, previous to the day of sale, will meet with very accommodating terms of payment.

JOHN BLACK.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Just landed from on board the Chatty.

TWO Grand Piano Fortes with additional Keys, French frames and Damper Pedals.

Potter's best Patent German Flutes with additional Keys, German Flutes tript. Enquire of the Editor. Quebec, 9 August, 1805.

FOR SALE

By the Subscriber at his store, Notre Dame Street Lower Town.

PORT Wine, Spanish Wine, Hollands Geneva, Muscovado Sugar, by the barre or ribd, Small siz'd Cables & Hawseas, A few coils of Spun yarn, Spanish Sugar in boxes & Coffee.—ALSO, a small quantity of Burton and Mild Ale in Hogsheads and bottles.

Quebec, March 1st 1806. B. TREMAIN.

FOR SALE

BRAZILE Madeira, in pipes, old London Particular Madeira in pipes and Hhd.—English Vinegar in small Casks. Green Tea in chests suitable for Families. Thirty Thousand white oak Staves.

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