

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.

Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

VOL. II.]

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1806.

[No. 46.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

JAMES—THE CONVICT FOR LIFE!

After a perusal of the following account of an interesting trial, extracted from the London "Courier," of the 12th of August, we can hardly entertain a doubt that the wretched author of the ruin of a heretofore virtuous and beautiful young creature, and the consequent misery of her husband and family, was the identical "James" who was lately a convict for life in our State Prison, and who after four years confinement, was pardoned by Governor Clinton on condition of his quitting the United States. His original name was Robert Jaques, which he altered on his transportation from England, to "Robert James."—His name, or names, his address, and his years, answer the description given on the trial:—He had doubtless secured some property, as after his liberation, while he remained in this city, he boarded in expensive houses.

It is to be observed of this man's unconquerable and persevering spirit—amidst the gloom of solitary confinement, and the abridgement of almost necessary sustenance, that one of the keepers declared "that they could make the most determined thieves work, and submit to the regulations of the prison, but that with every effort of their skill, they could not manage or reduce James!"

When he was freed from the State Prison, he still kept in this city. His active mind could not be idle: he threatened several, and commenced prosecutions against some who had given evidence on his trial.—Even while in prison, he found means to publish a specious vindication of his "Case," which, though artfully drawn up, pal-

pably contradicted itself; and after his liberation, among other unaccountable efforts, tried to make this paper a vehicle for his purpose. The Governor, on a due representation, ordered him away; but, alas! to fresh scenes of iniquity! Even on the verge of the grave, the insinuating address, and "most gentlemanly manners," of this infernal serpent, could fascinate a young woman of respectable family, and good education, so as to break down the strongest barriers of female virtue, and even to marry her "hoary seducer."!!!

May our Magistrates most seriously reflect on the danger—the probable consequences of liberating notorious and confirmed villains, from the appearance of temporary reformation, and thereby letting them again loose to prey on the weak and unguarded part of mankind. The cases of Croncher, Nathan, Gardiner and others, are additional evidences to the present, of the necessity of more precaution in future.

GUILFORD, AUGUST 9.

CROWN SIDE.—Before the LORD CHIEF BARON
CRIM. CON. AND BIGAMY.

Eleanor Whitford was indicted for that she at Gretna, in Scotland, intermarried with John Whitford, on the 26th Nov. 1801, and afterwards at the parish of St. Mary, Lambeth, in the county of Surrey, on the 19th May 1806, feloniously intermarried with Robert Jaques James, her former husband being still living.

This was a case which excited a considerable degree of interest, as it was understood to involve the legality of a Gretna Green Marriage. The defendant was a young lady of handsome person and elegant manner, and her appearance at the bar excited considerable sympathy in her behalf, on the spectators of the court.

After she was arraigned, and had faintly uttered her plea of not guilty,

Mr. Curwood rose to address the Jury.—He began by stating that the melancholy duty devolved upon him which he assured the jury he executed with most painful sensations, to conduct the prosecution against the prisoner at the bar for a crime, which if substantiated against her, degraded her from her rank in life, which the law had declared a felony, and which might subject her to be transported from her native country, an associate of the vilest and most profligate of mankind. The case which he had to lay before the Jury was of a most extraordinary nature, and differed very far from this class of cases, which usually presented themselves for the consideration of a jury. In general those who were arraigned for this crime were of the lowest orders of society, who had no knowledge of the extent of their moral duties, or of the consequences of deviating from them. Not such was the case of the prisoner at the bar, she had been well educated, and ought to have been resigned to a better sense of her duties and impressed with the importance of their observance. She was the daughter of a man of respectability, and of some importance in the town of Basinstoke, and in the year 1801 she was addressed by her husband, who solicited her hand in marriage. For what reason, the Learned Counsel said, he was not informed, but her father at that time was averse to the match, and refused his consent. The addresses of the young man were not, however, disagreeable to her mother, and other parts of the lady's family; but it being found that no intreaty would soften the obduracy of her father, the young couple eloped to Scotland, and were there married according to the forms and ceremonies of the Scottish law.—Upon their

return they were reconciled to her father, and the husband commenced business as a linen draper, at Southampton; at that time he was about 25 years of age, and the prisoner scarcely 18. They continued at Southampton until the year 1805, when business not succeeding, he was obliged to relinquish his situation and come to London.— Here he certainly was obliged to live on a reduced scale. He obtained a situation as managing man at a wholesale linen warehouse in the City, and took a small house for his wife at Kensington. They resided together in apparent comfort and happiness, he going out early to his business in the morning, and retiring home about eight in the evening. They continued this course till about March last, when one evening, returning as usual, he found that another bed was putting up in a spare room, and, upon inquiry, his wife told him that she had let this room to a most respectable old gentleman, who had taken the room to lodge with them. In the evening the new lodger made his appearance; he seemed above 60 years of age, and of most gentlemanly manners, and was therefore gladly received by the husband, as a welcome inmate. From such a man he could suspect no injury, and none but the most suspicious could have thought his wife in danger in such society. However, so it was, that after a very short time, he found his wife strangely altered in her behaviour towards him. She appeared disgusted with him, and miserable in herself. He intreated her repeatedly to reveal the cause of her uneasiness, and then, no doubt to conceal her guilt, she affected to say that his behaviour was unkind, and that she had reason to suspect his fidelity. He endeavored, by every soothing attention, and by increased kindness, to convince her of her forming an erroneous opinion, and had apparently succeeded, for on the morning of the 18th April, when he left home they parted with marks of more than usual kindness; but it so happened, that being taken ill that day, he returned home much earlier than was customary. He found his wife from home, and on the mantle-piece was a letter addressed to him, in her hand writing, to the following purport: "Sir, I have taken my

own name of Miss Howard, and shall ever after disown that of Whitford, which I am now tully satisfied I never was entitled to. I thank God for it, for I hold it in utter abhorrence."— Yes, said the Learned Counsel, no doubt she then held it in utter abhorrence, but when she had deviated from the path of virtue, she no doubt abhorred the name of the man whom she had wounded with the most cruel of all injuries. She did not return home that night, but the next morning her husband received a message that she was at a neighbor's house, and desired to see him. He accordingly attended, and then she exhibited a gleam of remorse, for her misconduct. When she saw her husband she exclaimed, "Whitford, you cannot, will not forgive me." At that time he did not know the extent of his injury, but she immediately confessed that she had dishonored his bed, and complained that James, their lodger, had seduced her from her duty. All she requested was, that her husband would restore her to her parents which, notwithstanding his injuries, he promised he would do. Of short duration, however was her better resolves, and so true was it that when the bounds of virtue were once transgressed and the mind became familiarized with guilt, that it acted without remorse what in its pure state it could not contemplate without horror, for in a few weeks after this event she publicly married her hoary seducer, and for that act she now stood arraigned as a criminal, at the bar of justice, to answer for the crime. With respect to the nature of this crime and its evil tendency, the Learned Counsel said, he trusted he need not enlarge. Although in the mixed companies of life marriage was a frequent subject of ridicule with the gay and thoughtless, yet our morals were still so uncontaminated, that it was never mentioned in our Courts of Justice but with the respect and reverence it merited. It was the most important of all civil contracts, and guarded by the most sacred of religious obligations, the sanction of an oath, administered at the altar itself of God. From it sprung up the greatest of our moral and civil duties, and the dearest charities of our nature. Any deed which of itself or by its influence tended to

break down this boundary, merited the severest punishment of the law, and when it was considered how much the purity of women mixed itself in the security of this state, their morals could not be too strictly guarded. It was not in this country or in these times only, that these sentiments prevailed, for a sacred writer had declared, "that a virtuous woman was the ornament of her husband, and her price was far above rubies." Such once was the value of the prisoner at the bar, while innocence was in her heart; now she was ashamed, polluted, and degraded, an object of contempt & disgust. The Jury might, perhaps, feel pity for her present situation; her appearance might work upon the softer emotions of their hearts; but let them remember the situation of another person; let them remember the agonized feelings of the injured husband, whose hopes and happiness were all destroyed by her dreadful misconduct. Indeed, no wretchedness could be more complete than a man so injured. In other calamities we received some consolation in the pity of mankind; but so perversely was the mind of man constructed on this occasion, that the injury to which he alluded, not only made a man wretched but also ridiculous. So complete was his misery, that our immortal countryman, who was said to be the deepest read in human nature and the human passions, had made a man in a like situation declare, that "he would rather be a toad, and live upon the vapour of a dungeon," than an object of such scorn. The Learned Counsel concluded by stating, that he should call his witnesses to prove his case.—The punishment, if she was found guilty, would be apportioned by the superior wisdom of his Lordship; but there remained yet this consolation for the unhappy woman at the bar, that she was tried before a Judge who always tempered judgment with mercy.

David Laing, the Gretna Green Parson, was first called. He stated that he performed the ceremony over the prisoner and her husband, in his way; that was, he read nothing, but he said something off the tongue, and authorized them to cohabit together.

The Lord Chief Baron said he would not admit this as a marriage. He asked

him what he was? He replied, a Tobaccoist—His Lordship observed, that a fellow or two, like the witness, did these sort of things, but both himself and the parties were liable to punishment.

Mr. Curwood said the marriage was irregular; but that did not vitiate it, though it subjected the parties to punishment. He understood, by the Scotch law, there were two species of marriages.

Lord Chief Baron. "I cannot take your understanding of the law of Scotland. I must have it certified by the Lord Advocate, or one of the Judges of the court. There is no doubt but a valid marriage in Scotland or in China is valid any where; but the law of every foreign country must be certified. If you have any advocate of character I will receive his testimony."

Counsel.—"Will your Lordship permit the witness to give evidence of the law?"

Lord Chief Baron—"No, certainly not.—I will not receive the law of Scotland from a Tobaccoist."

The prisoner was accordingly acquitted for want of evidence.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Contrary to all expectation and probability, no messenger has yet arrived from France.

It is reported, upon the authority of a private letter from Gibraltar, that the army of Massena has been defeated in Calabria, by the British forces and the Calabrian loyalists, who fought with great courage.

The homeward bound East-India fleet of 13 sail, have arrived at Portsmouth.

The letters brought by the Lisbon mail state, that the Portuguese are much alarmed at the squadron of Earl St. Vincent, now lying in the Tagus, particularly as transports with troops were expected to arrive from England. None of the Royal Family of Portugal, nor the Secretary of State, have been seen since the arrival of this force.

The last Hamburg mail brought accounts that Prussia has assumed a warlike attitude, and her armies are every where in motion. All absent generals have been ordered to Berlin, to receive their several commands. The rapacity of France is the cause assigned for these preparations. Bonaparte, it is said, has demanded the cession of East Frisia, Embden, and some other little corners of Prussia, to give them to the new king of Holland and sent his army to carry his views into effect.

It was confidently asserted, that the Russian negotiator, M. D'Oubril, has been completely duped by Talleyrand. He was made to believe that the treaty with England was ready to be signed, and that any delay on his part, in signing a preliminary treaty for Russia, would be sacrificing the interests of his master. Within a few hours after he had signed the treaty, he discerned that he had been imposed upon, which was the cause of his setting

off so precipitately from Paris for St. Petersburg. The Emperor Alexander is said, to be still favorable to Great Britain. He has an army of 500,000 men; and there appeared to be some foundation for the report of a Northern Confederacy.

On Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock, the Committee met who have been appointed to investigate the particulars of the late robbery of the British Museum. There were present the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, the Marquis of Stafford, Earl Spencer, Sir Joseph Banks, and Sir Wm. Scott. It is said they came to a resolution, that the person who is charged with being concerned in taking the valuable articles, should not be prosecuted, on condition that he restored the whole of the property that is missing.

The Rev. GEORGE SMITH, Minister of Galton, Ayrshire, has presented to the University of Glasgow, a most beautiful Oriental manuscript, supposed to contain the whole Koran of MAHOMET. It is written on a paper made of bark, in characters singularly small, distinct, and beautiful, and is a great literary curiosity.

VICTORY IN CALABRIA.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

MESSINA, JULY 5. We have learnt by the British sloop of war the *Butern*, commanded by Capt. Down, the happy intelligence of the landing of the British army, on the first instant, under the orders of Major General Sir—Stuart, in the Gulf of St. Euphemia, without any loss on our side. This sloop has brought with her a number of French prisoners. We have received the following particulars of the landing:—

"Head Quarters, Nicastro, 3d July, 1806.

"The army landed, without opposition, on the 1st instant, in the morning. The advanced guard, consisting of three companies of light infantry, and some grenadiers, was sent forward to reconnoitre a thick wood about a mile and a half from the shore, where they found about 400 French, who were pursued and dispersed by our troops and about half of them taken prisoners.—They lost about forty in killed and wounded. Our only loss was one serjeant of the 58th regiment, wounded. It is probable that the army will advance this evening to attack the enemy. The peasants flock in crowds to our army. Three thousand brave Calabrians at least have joined us. Their number increases every moment. The enemy is retreating, it is supposed for the purpose of concentrating their troops.

"The conduct of the peasants of Nicastro is worthy of being made public. After having supplied the army with provisions, they refused to receive any payment for them, observing, that as the English came to rescue them from the tyranny of the French, by whom they had been, a short time before, robbed of their property, it was their wish that the army which came to their assistance should be supported with a part of their plentiful harvest. His Excellency General Stuart several times at-

tempted in vain to prevail upon them to take payment for their provisions, and it was with difficulty that he could prevail upon them to take receipts for the necessaries they had supplied.

"Nothing can equal the enthusiasm with which the Calabrians received their deliverers, and the zeal with which they pressed forward to offer not only their service, but their lives, to re-conquer the kingdom of their well-beloved and lawful sovereign Ferdinand the Fourth. Nothing but red cockades are seen in the hats of the peasants.

"Immediately after the landing of the English army, General Stuart published a proclamation, inviting the Calabrians to shake off the yoke of the French. He told them that the standard of Ferdinand IV. was again displayed on their shores; that nothing was required of them but accommodation; that no contribution would be demanded; that all provisions supplied should be punctually paid for; that they should receive arms and ammunition for their own defence; that their laws and customs should be maintained; their religion and Catholic worship should be honoured and respected; and that those who might have erred, or have been seduced by the government of the Usurper, should, on delivering up their arms, be pardoned and protected.

"Several transports, with French prisoners, arrived yesterday from the Gulf of St. Euphemia, which, after having landed the prisoners, sailed again instantly with reinforcements for the army."

The following letter was also received on Wednesday morning from Rear Admiral Sir Sidney Smith:

"Castle of Amantea, July 2, 1806.

"We have taken this fortress, having attacked it by sea, as it was too perpendicular on the land side, and consequently inaccessible. The French, having once lost it, will find it difficult to retake it. The little blood which has been shed in this affair must always be regretted but it is on the side of the enemy: not one of our people received a scratch. The two divisions Melazzo and Capri have behaved extremely well. Eight cannon spiked, two standards, and four hundred prisoners, and arms and ammunition sufficient to enable the brave subjects of his Sicilian majesty to arm themselves and to follow up their success, are the trophies and the fruit of the action of yesterday. I have learnt with much satisfaction that the English army approaches Nicastro. Our prospects are good on every side. The army landed under the protection of a frigate, at the same time that we were taking Amantea. We have spread alarm through a considerable part of the coast.

(Signed) W. SIDNEY SMITH"

PORTSMOUTH, August 27.

Jerome Bonaparte.—The French line of battle ship which fell in with the *Champion* and *Quebec* convoy, was the *Veteran*, a 74, commanded by Jerome Bonaparte, who has, before his, I fear, arrival in France. The Captains of six of the ships, which are all that were taken, arrived here this morning; they report,

that a little to the Northward of the Western Islands, on the 14th inst. the ships they commanded were taken and burnt by the Veteran, Captain Jerome Bonaparte, who left his squadron in the Gulf of Florida, and was making his passage to France, alone, to be made a King! Jerome ordered the ships to be destroyed, after the persons who were sent to execute that service, had supplied themselves with a few necessaries. The Veteran was in very bad condition, and the crew shewed much disposition to mutiny, their officers looked upon them with great jealousy, and the fellows who were sent to burn the Lydia, offered to run away with the ship they were so distinguished. Their mutinous spirit made the French Officers behave very civilly to the prisoners, whom they seemed to look to for support in the event of any disturbance. Jerome Bonaparte is reported to be a gentlemanly behaved man, but of meagre appearance, and wears a great many ornaments; the Captains of the merchantmen represented to him the great difference there was in the quality of the provisions they were supplied with, with what they had been accustomed to, and the uncomfortableness of their situation, in being ordered to mess with the common men, on the dirty decks; this was done through the second Captain of the ship, and Jerome requested him to wait by a little, and he would give him an answer.— Soon after which they were ordered on board an American ship which landed them here; she was previously supplied with a track to steer by, to avoid giving information to our cruizers, which she, unfortunately did not see one of.— Jerome ordered the apprentices to be liberated with the Captains, and the seamen only to be detained, of which there were 120 on board, taken in different prizes. Bonaparte's Birth day was celebrated whilst they were on board, to which Jerome invited the English prisoners, and gave them an extra allowance. From the short distance Jerome was from Brest, 200 miles, and the favorableness of the wind, there is too much reason to suppose that he has got into some port. The Officers of Jerome's ship told the Captains that it was intended by us to take the Prince Regent of Portugal to the Brazils, where a new Kingdom is to be formed.

NEW-YORK OCT. 18.

The following curious circumstance occurred on Tuesday last, at Mr. George Eyre's ship-yard, Kensington.

On heaving down the ship Pennsylvania packet, lately from Canton, in order to discover a small leak, which she had experienced on her passage home, it was found that she had been struck about 6 feet below the bends by a sword fish, which had driven its tuck or sword through the copper sheathing and bottom plank, to the ceiling inside; and being unable to draw it out again had left it remaining in the bottom, and broken short off. The force with which it was driven in, was so great, as to splinter the plank and cause the leak. Had the sword been withdrawn, 'tis probable the ship would have made more water than could

have been lifted by the pumps. Part of the sword was cut off in extricating it, the remainder measures ten inches long, and nearly two inches in diameter.—*Poulson's Daily Adv.*

Extract of a letter from New Orleans, to a mercantile house in Baltimore, dated September 12, 1806.

"We have news from the Atakapas, saying, 'it is rumoured here that Col. Thompson has ordered the militia of this county, to be in readiness; and that captain Boyer has been defeated and taken, and that major Sparks is driven back. It is certain, that the Spanish army is on the march this side of Natchitoches.'"

"We have just, however, received authentic information, that there has been no engagement, but that the Spaniards were obliged to return across the Sabine river again to preserve their health, and that while they were on this side about 3 weeks, they lost 500 of their men with the fever; and that the governor of the interior of Mexico, was on his way with troops, and when he arrived they would have an army of 4 or 5000 men, when they will endeavor to force a passage to this place."

From *Bell's Weekly Messenger*—July 14.

WELCOME time lines informed our readers, that it was intended to send his Royal Highness the Duke of SUSSEX to Jamaica. If the intention was ever deferred, it is now certainly revived by his Majesty's Ministers. The residence in a warm climate has been pronounced to be absolutely necessary for his Royal Highness's health, and in the present state of affairs in Jamaica, no man is so well qualified to conciliate the affections of all parties as his Royal Highness. The duties hitherto done are to be now divided. Sir EYRE COOTE is to remain as Commander in Chief of the Forces; a Chancellor, with a proper salary, is to be appointed and sent out, and his Royal Highness is to be appointed Governor, an appointment which has not for some time existed. The Government of Jamaica, next to the Viceroyship of Ireland, is the best thing under the Crown.

The following circumstance is related in the French papers, as having occurred early in December, at Nordkooping, in Sweden;—The governor of that city gave an entertainment, to which every person of distinction in the place was invited. Amongst the company, there was a lady of great beauty and accomplishments, but remarkable for her excessive jealousy of her husband, who is a captain of dragoons. In the course of the evening, it was proposed to act a piece, and *Pyramus and Thisbe* was chosen. A very charming young lady of sixteen, desired to perform the part of *Thisbe*, and that of *Pyramus*, was assigned to the captain, who played with so much ardour, as to excite the jealousy of his wife. She watched his every gesture; and in the scene where the lovers determine to elope, the young lady, not recollecting, probably, that in the

original story an *ancient wall* prevents their embrace, thought that the representation would be much more natural, if *Pyramus* were to receive, without interruption, a few kisses from the impassioned *Thisbe*. *Pyramus*, unfortunately, appeared to receive, with extreme fastidation, the caresses of his dear *Thisbe*. The married lady immediately snatched a knife, which one of the performers wore as a dagger, and stabbed the unfortunate young woman. She afterwards rushed at her husband, with the intention of stabbing him also; but the design was happily frustrated. She then attempted to stab herself, but the knife was wrested from her, and she was secured. The wound which the young lady received, is luckily not dangerous. The husband the next day applied for a divorce, and the jealous wife is, in the interim, rigidly guarded.

AGRICULTURAL.

GARDENS.

PLOUGHING gardens late in the fall, during the winter, or early in the spring, has a beneficial tendency, in destroying worms, and causing the eggs of various insects, lodged in the ground, to freeze; many farmers believe they have experienced great benefit from this management.

Noah Webster, Esq. whose "useful labors" are equal to his indefatigable pursuit of literature, recommends that the loose bark on fruit trees be carefully scraped off in the fall; this destroys the eggs of many insects, deposited for shelter during the winter; and, at the same time, "nothing is better for a fruit tree than to keep the bark smooth, clean and healthy."

RYE.

Soaking seed rye with Plaster of Paris about 36 hours, is said to have very good effects. It is said the rye thus prepared—1st. Comes up better—2d. Grows better in dry seasons—3d. Produces a larger crop.

Justin Ely, Esq. an accurate experimental farmer, of West Springfield, Mass. from his own experience and that of his neighbors, is very confident of the utility of thus soaking rye. 'Tis worth the experiment.

A method of improving Seed Corn.

I have been in the habit for a number years, of selecting the best ear of the two that grow on a single stock of corn, and have found it annually to improve to a very considerable increase.

After pursuing the experiment for three years, and establishing the fact in my own mind, I communicated it to my neighbor. He laughed at it. I invited him to make a thorough experiment. We took each a field adjoining, and of equal quality of soil; planted and tilled them at the same time, and as nearly alike as we could. The result was that his, from ordinary seed, produced about 40 bushels; and mine, from selected seed produced nearly 60 bushels the acre.

A method to obtain good and clean feed Wheat.

I devised the method, and am now in the

habit of obtaining my feed wheat, by selecting a quantity of the best growth of the field, in the sheaves. When wanted, I spread the sheaves on the barn-floor, and draw out of them the heaviest and best heads, which I thresh for my feed. By this means, I get the best kernel, free from foul feeds.—The produce of the crop amply compensates for this extra trouble.

The best farmers of Dutchess county are in the habit of selecting their feed wheat from foul fruit by the kernel, on a blinker.

I am also in the habit of using a double team, and ploughing a deep furrow, in ploughing up my fallow grounds.—This preserves the soil a good depth, and keeps the land in good heart.

Those of my neighbors, who are in the habit of skimming the surface of the earth, with a light furrow, find the drought of this season to have reduced their straw to a very light burden; while mine is nearly double the length, and fully double the best of theirs.

PAUL DODGE.

[*Western Repository.*]

We not long since gave in one of our numbers, rules for making good Cider. We now recommend attention to the following, as a proper accompaniment to those rules:—

ALBANY, OCT. 20.

Messrs. Printers,

In my opinion you cannot bestow half a column of your useful paper so much to the public good as by republishing the following valuable receipt on the important subject of improving the quality of CIDER—which should become our national drink, as wine is in France and the southern countries of Europe, and ale and porter in England.

This wholesome liquor is the common drink of the inhabitants of New-England and New-Jersey; but in most of the other states in the union, particularly in this, unfortunately for the present age, our predecessors have been too neglectful of this important branch of agriculture, as well as of fruit in general, (excepting in certain districts) and this remark will forcibly apply to the vicinity of Albany.—But from the attention which is now paid to rearing good nurseries of the best kind of fruit trees, and those best adapted to our climate, by men skilled in this useful science, posterity will have no cause to reprobate the present age with a similar neglect. It is an important fact that intemperance is less prevalent in cider countries than where people substitute poisonous distilled liquors in place of it.

The shameful intemperance, which so strongly marks all our new settlements, in particular (where there is no cider) has readily become a reproach to our national character, and yearly consigns thousands of its foolish votaries to an untimely grave. Good fruit is doubtless among the richest of Heaven's blessings to us mortals; and since it can be so easily and so cheaply obtained, in a country abounding with land fit for little else but fruit, it is astonishing that self-interest alone has not been a sufficient stimulus for every farmer to exert all his powers to convert all that species of land into orch-

ards. In France and other wine countries the traveller sees large districts of country as far as the eye can reach covered with entire vineyards; and it is well known that no pursuit of agriculture is managed so easy, at so little expense, and which enriches individuals so much. Supposing our orchards should be one third as extensive and the cider should be so improved as to render the first quality an article of exportation to the southern states and the West-India islands, many thousand farms which now offer a bare subsistence to their possessors would on the contrary enrich them and their descendants from age to age with its yearly product.

The misfortune has been that cider has heretofore been considered by the farmers rather an article of domestic convenience than of substantial profit. Once they emerge from this blind infatuation to their true essential interests, and make it a primary object, especially where the lands are unfit for the culture of wheat or grazing, greater attention will necessarily be paid to its quality, and an increase of its value and demand will follow.

I sincerely hope every printer in this and the neighbouring states will republish this important receipt. It would doubtless contribute much more to the happiness and to the honor of our common country if they would occasionally take a breathing spell by publishing essays of utility, instead of polluting and disgracing their columns with the disgusting filth of giddy scurrility.

The quickness of vegetation in hot and cold climates: so astonishing as to be perfectly unaccountable, were we not able to refer it to a most exalted wisdom.

The following is a calendar of a Siberian, or Lapland year.

June 23, Snow melts.
July 1, Snow gone.
9, Fields quite green.
17, Plants at full growth.
25, Plants in flower.
Aug. 2, Fruit ripe.
10, Pastures shed their feed.
18, Snow.

From August 18, to June 23, snow and ice. Thus it appears that from their first emerging from the ground to the ripening of their seeds, the plants take but a month; and spring, summer, and autumn are crowded into the short space of 56 days. [*Studies of Nature.*]

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

A lawyer, of the name of Wallis, was on Sunday (July 27) detected in endeavoring to rob the cherry orchard of Mr. Bishop, of Gillingham, Kent, and was secured by the persons set to watch the orchard. On giving his word, however, that he would walk quietly with them, wherever they wished him to go, he was left to walk without any restraint. He had not proceeded far, when he turned short upon his attendants, and, pulling out a knife, threatened to serve them after the *dutch fashion*, if they molested him. He then made use of such irritating language, that one of the men threatened to discharge his gun at him; this

he disregarded, and running towards a hedge, was jumping over it, when the other fired, and wounded him in the posterior; the wadding of the gun at the same time attaching itself to his breeches, was fanned into a flame by the quickness of his motion, in his endeavour to escape. Being very hotly pursued, he dashed across the fields like a blazing meteor, every now and then striking his hands behind him in order to allay the pain he was enduring, and to extinguish the cause of it; this, however, he was not able to effect, till one half his breeches, and part of his jacket were consumed, and his posterior and one thigh burnt, in a very dreadful manner; in this miserable condition, he contrived to reach his own lodging, where he now lies in a very dangerous situation.

ANECDOTE OF D'ALEMBERT.

D'Alembert was the son of a celebrated lady of high rank, who, to conceal her indiscretion, caused him to be exposed on the steps of the church of St. Roch. Here he was found by a poor woman, who earned a livelihood by her needle; she adopted him, maintained him by the produce of her labor, and placed him in the college of Montaigu.—The young man profited by the instruction he received, so that, like Pascal, he made new discoveries in geometry in his fifteenth year. His name soon became known over all Europe, and the learned courted the society of the young student of Montaigu. Such was the fame he acquired by his early talents, that the lady at last began to be proud of having given birth to such a son. His foster-mother had been wretched, and consequently, the real mother had obtained information concerning the fate of the child, but without contributing towards his subsistence. Vanity brought about what the voice of nature was incapable of effecting. She one day repaired to the college, and requested to see the youth. He came.—She began a long harangue on the tyranny of prejudice, on the pain she felt at being obliged to forsake him, and so forth. "I am your mother," said she. "You my mother, madam? You are mistaken, I have no mother but her who took care of me in my infancy." He turned his back on her, and never saw her more, but continued the affectionate and dutiful son of the sempstress; and repaid her with interest in her old age, the cares she had bestowed on his childhood.

FOOD FOR THE CURIOUS.

AFFINITY—In an adjoining county, to his (Campbell) there exists a connection between two families formed by marriages for which, no precedent can be found from Adam down to the present day. If any of your readers can fit in the consanguinity of the offsprings of the parties, no doubt it will afford some amusement to the lovers of riddles.

One Mr. Palmore married the daughter of Mr. Westbrook, and the said Westbrook married the daughter of said Palmore; two of Palmore's sons married daughters of said Westbrook, and two of Westbrook's sons married daughters of said Palmore.

QUEBEC, NOVEMBER 17, 1806.

A gentleman has obligingly favored us with the sight of a letter from a respectable friend in New York, advising of the arrival there of a vessel from Liverpool, bringing English dates to the 15th of September, saying that Mr. Fox died on the 11th and that Lord Lauderdale had returned from France; but that there was no peace. These events, we think probable, though the letter throws some doubts on them, by saying that they are credited by some and doubted by others.

A writer under the signature of *Regulus*, in the N. York Spectator, of the 22d of October, says, "At such a period, the spirit of those, who purchased our liberties and now repose in the tomb, such a spirit as ascended Bunker's hill with Warren, or scaled the walls of Quebec with Montgomery, should breathe among us." Scaled the walls of Quebec! ha, ha, ha.—Poor *Regulus* is not over happy in the choice of his allusions. It to have been shot on his approach to a wooden barrier, such as an active man could jump over, be to scale the walls of Quebec, the fact applies to Montgomery—This barrier which Montgomery approached, far from being any part of the walls of the garrison of Quebec, crossed a small path at the foot of rocks of an immense height, on which the garrison is built; and round which the walls are raised. The only walls on the side of the garrison where Montgomery made his approach, were those rocks, along the foot of which he marched to the barrier, which he hoped to find deserted or to be able to surprize. The path which this barrier crossed led to the lower-town of Quebec, built on the side of the river, and forming no part of the garrison, properly so called.

A Prospectus of a french periodical paper, to be called *Le Canadien*, has been put into our hands. From the sample given in the prospectus, a judgment may be formed of what is to be expected from the paper. A more glaring sample of falsehood and abuse could scarcely issue from the press.—Part of its language is, that the Canadians were, no long since, stigmatized, in an english paper, by the blackest insinuations, without having the liberty of inserting a single word in answer. This day's number gives the lie direct to this unfounded assertion. The paper signed Anglo-Canadiensis was received, and put into the hands of the compositors, the day before we had seen the prospectus of *Le Canadien*. The Mercury has been, at all times, open to fair discussion; and nothing, of that nature, worthy the public eye, has ever been rejected. On the contrary it has been often provoked.

Much is said in the prospectus of *Le Canadien* on the liberty of the press. If we are not misinformed, and it is pretty clear that we are not, the persons who are setting *le Canadien* on foot, and who now preach so much about the liberty of the press, are the very men who, by every effort, public and private, would have suppressed the Mercury. And why? Because the editor would not suffer them either to get possession of it, or, in any manner, to controul it. They assailed it in the house of assembly; they endeavoured to prevail on the printer to stop the printing of it; besides using many efforts, with the editor, to have it conducted according to

their ideas, instead of his own. Which efforts he, at all times, resisted.

The prospectus of *Le Canadien* is very liberal in its abuse of a party. The editor of the Mercury disavows all knowledge of any party. His paper is under the influence of no man or set of men—What has been said, in his paper, against an extraordinary diffusion of the french language, at this moment, the times and circumstances fully justify. Nor can any professions, in any prospectus, efface or weaken the impression of the impropriety and impolicy of such a measure. Profession has ever been the convenient veil used to cover design.

The prospectus, in speaking of the supposed party, which it is pleased to term envious, mentions the necessity of effacing bad impressions, which the secret efforts of the malignity of this party may have made on the minds of His Majesty's subjects, and, perhaps, on the mind of his Majesty himself. The writer, or writers of this prospectus, in bringing this charge, appear to be little acquainted with the dignity of the english character. It is not englishmen that insinuate themselves into anti-chambers for the purpose of toe bearing; or that fawn about the great to obtain a hearing; and who, in case of rebuff, will return to the charge, even to the number of a hundred times. No, these things require characters of a more pliant nature. Such are not wanting in the world. But they are not englishmen.

It would not escape the most common observer with how much art the cause of a few ambitious individuals is, on all occasions, made the cause of the Canadians generally; nor how much pains is taken to justify Canadian loyalty, which is never questioned. Much, it is true, has been said of the necessity, at a momentous crisis, like the present, when the strides of french power are beyond all bounds, of guarding against french influence and intrigue; of the progress of which, in case of attempt, there is certainly more danger among a people whose language, ideas and manners are french, than among those whose breeding and language are english.—This is a self evident truth which no sophistry can weaken.

MR. EDITOR,

It may be satisfactory to you to know that the current report is that all the ponderous Jurists are shortly to be condemned to lie on the shelves; and that even *Pothier* and *Ferriere*, including the *Parfait Notaire*, are to be consigned to dust and the worms; the greater part of our votaries of *Themis* being, it is said, on the point of withdrawing their devotions from that goddess, for the purpose of transferring the future labours of their brain, in the quality of paragraphists, to the use and behoof of the goddess *Cloacina*.

Who the whole harvest of their toils will reap, Save some somnific plea reserv'd for sleep; Where long-spun verbiage, without one thought, Is in a dull and feeble tissue wrought.

It is further said that a son of *Eurapius* is also to assist in this necessary work, not in his accustomed mode, with a syringe, but through the medium of a grey goose quill.

Whence matter vile, from a foul costive brain, The paper's native purity will stain

AMICUS,

MR. EDITOR,

In perusing the reflections of *Anglicanus*, I was, for a moment, tempted to believe that this patriot had hit upon some stratagem, for humbling french pride, hitherto undiscovered to the penetrating sagacity of Mr. Pitt. The manner in which he begins caused me to expect something important,

and consequently made me receive, with a just displeasure, his desultory remarks. That it is necessary to oppose the overbearing torrent of french ambition no good subject will deny: it is a sentiment in which all friends of liberty must agree; it is a truth as justly acknowledged as it is universally felt. But to advance that this opposition may be even partly effected by a change of language or manners in Canada, & that consequently Canada must be *unfrenchified*, is a proposition which, ridiculous in itself, will, I fancy, appear also impolitic by the following remarks.

I look upon the english to be, at present, what the Romans were formerly, for patriotism, national glory & extent of dominion. Like them, in greatness, they should be so in policy; and, in the Romans, as Cicero remarks, it was a great policy to indulge the subdued nations in their manners and customs, that they may seem to have fallen rather into the hands of a friend than of a jealous enemy. Nor were the vanquished insensible to this indulgence; instead of joining with those nations, who by a conformity of manners, had a just claim to their alliance, they fought with alacrity the battles of their benefactors. The Greeks, conquered by the roman armies, became, in their turn, the conquerors of the romans. The latter, far from opposing their manners, adopted their urbanity; and the former were not the less faithful for speaking and acting as before their conquest: they even sustained longer than Rome itself the glory of the roman name.

What policy then can prompt *Anglicanus* to *unfrenchify* Canada? It is time, says he, that after a possession of 47 years, this province should be english. But cannot this be done without forgetting the manners and language of the french? Cannot a canadian be, is he not really english, by his love of english liberty, by his attachment to english government, by his aversion to french principles? Does loyalty consist in similitude of language? If it does not, if it is only to be found in a similitude of principles, why *unfrenchify* Canada? In what fundamental point does the Canadian differ from the english subject?—if it does, on the contrary, why did the americans, whose language, whose religion, whose manners were those of the english, sever from their obedience and call the french to their aid? Why do the inhabitants of Guernsey who speak french, remain so long faithful to the english crown? Why did those of Jersey, who use the same language, afford an asylum to Charles II, at a time when no part of the british dominions durst recognise him? Those islands belong to the english, certainly more than 47 years, and they are not yet english! not yet *unfrenchified*! They even yet retain their custom, their norman laws, their feudal forms and their assembly of states! How imprudent must have been Edward I, to acknowledge these rights, and how much more so our ministry to indulge them. *Anglicanus* knows all this (if he know any thing) he knows the vicinity of those islands to France, our mortal enemy; he knows that no inconvenience has ever resulted from this vicinity, from the language, the laws or the manners of these people—and he pretends that Canada, as distant from France, in principles, as by the sea that separates them, must be *englishified*—that we must raise a mound against french ambition, by disseminating the english language!

In vain then has Wolf proved victorious, in vain have the mildness and magnanimity of the english nation entered the canadian mind—to wipe away prejudices, enforce the british influence, and contract the bonds of union, is a work as yet unfinished, it is a task reserved by *Anglicanus* for an army of english grammarians.

Does he not see the impropriety of such reflections? Would it not be more expedient to raise a *And (since wounds he will raise)* against the intrigues of our neighbours, than to facilitate an intercourse with them, by disseminating their language? For if, by his argument, the english language be a *wound* against french ambition, why would not the french be a bulwark against american speculation, especially at a crisis when the Congress, who speaks english, dictates laws of commerce to our british merchants?*

But reflections of more importance occupy Anglianus: according to him we must dread more a french education than any other danger, be it ever so imminent, because the few who leave this province (and few they are indeed) will rather flock to the banner of Buonaparte than augment the english battalions.—I will here remark that his fears with respect to the education are similar to those of an english divine with respect to the religion of the canadians. This political theologian foretold, at the conquest of this province, that if its inhabitants were indulged in popery, the pope would send his indulgences thither; the canadians would fall in with France, declare their independence and force the adjoining colonies into the same design. The independence happened, according to this prediction; but to use the expressions of the illustrious Edmund Burke "it happened in directly the reverse order. All protestant colonies revolted, they joined themselves to France; and it so happened that popish Canada was the only place which preserved its fidelity, the only place in which France got no footing, the only peopled colony which now remains to G. Britain."

Nevertheless, at the crisis of the independence the canadian was certainly more french than he is now, the impressions of the french government more recent; the contrast with the english more striking, and yet canadian loyalty remained unshaken. Why then unfrenchly Canada? Why abolish an education which can form such good subjects? No, the canadians, if indulged in their manners and customs, tho' they may speak as the french and like them live upon soups, will never cease to be what they have been hitherto. The scotch have not proved bad subjects for following the dress of their fathers: the welch for retaining their dialect and primitive manners; nor will a canadian be the worse for speaking that language, in which he has vowed to the english perpetual fidelity, and in which he still continues to exult at their success.

ANGLO-CANADIENSIS.

To the editor of the Quebec Mercury.

Montreal, November 3d, 1806.

FOR THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MR. EDITOR,

The late prospectus of an intended paper, entitled *Le Courier de Quebec*, with other occurring circumstances, suggested to me a very curious succession of ideas. Among which the secret machinations of our truly formidable adversary, Napoleon, composed no inconsiderable part: who, hitherto, either by intrigue secretly fomented in the bosom of his enemies, or craftily opposing the force of their united efforts, has but too infallibly succeeded, at the expence of the liberty, rights and privileges of a great part of mankind, may even the lives. Europe has already, in a great measure, experienced the efficacy of his plans, and groaned under the yoke of his bondage. Can we imagine he is ignorant of the continent, on this side of the Atlantic, or unacquainted with the state of affairs in America? No:

* See the non importation act.

the supposition were vain and delusive, when relative to a character so restless and ambitious as Buonaparte. If my apprehensions be well founded, whence can we suppose that he would be more desirous of obtaining creatures, or prompt in acquiescing them than among those who are of his own language, and sprung from the nation over which he now tyrannises? And what would be the easiest means of disseminating his principles throughout this Province, and of Gallicising the few that are, or may be de Gallicised? I answer a french circulating paper. If he have an eye upon our neighbours, the americans, would not Canada be a very promising door for the introduction of his designs? Times are critical, therefore too much suspicion cannot be entertained. Judge my surprise upon learning that another paper was in contemplation, "the subject matter (as is said) to be of a particular nature, and written after a peculiar sort; such a spirit as has not yet made its appearance in "Canada." Under the auspices, and conducted by men, in their vocations, totally foreign to gazetting, and upon whose principles, were they publicly recognised, few men of candour would be delicate of declaring their sentiments. Draw from hence what inference you will; to me *prima facie*, mystery lies enveloped within. But the outside sounds not altogether void of design. The intended *Courier de Quebec*, if rightly informed, I find is a mere speculation, set on foot for the private advantage of a few young men of this society; as well for improving their literary knowledge as to assist pecuniary circumstances, exclusive of any view whatever prejudicial to the british interest in this colony; but rather the reverse, if so, it certainly is laudable. It would be scarcely credible were I to hint that an annual pecuniary tender has been made to a young man of loyalty and talents, interested in the issue of the *Courier de Quebec*, provided none of its productions should ever appear therein: with a part promise of arresting all further preparations of another french paper, in case of his acceding to this proposition. Yet this actually has taken place by a person of considerable repute in this city; one of our literary colossi, and an ardent Gallo Political stickler. This my information warrants me in giving to the public *in facie diei*, that every well wisher of Great Britain may put such construction on it as may seem proper.

These Mr. Editor, are hard truths: but when the public weal is concerned, every selfish view should be laid aside, and the spleen of individuals be trampled upon by the foot of verity conscious of right. I pass over the worst that may ensue. Let us now look another way.—It has been a policy but too happily practised by its secretaries to labour very earnestly under the cloak of defending the rights, privileges, &c. of the public, to acquire popularity, and then render themselves formidable or suspected by government, with a view of being one day remunerated by it, with some lucrative opening, as a reward for their silence, or endeavors in favor of the interest of the mother country. How contemptible are those mercenary hirelings, in the eyes of upright men. But how weak the government that stoops to employ them; even in a dependent province. This may be necessary in an independent nation; but discovers a great deal of weakness and diffidence on the part of the conquerors, and is quite needless in a colony. Where the leading string of douceur is too weak, the hard sway of severity is requisite, and will only prove efficient; what I shall a colony, but a few moons ago wild and uncultivated, start up and prate of privileges, immunities, the rights of conquered nations, and so forth. When, in reality, previous to the possession of this province by the english,

happy moment for Canada, liberty only first dawned upon the St. Lawrence; and slavery returned to France, the favorite land of her abode. It was the most inhospitable spot in America. For it is an undoubted fact that Canada has increased, at least, the double in population and commerce, within the last forty seven years. Thus cherish th: torpid viper and she will attempt to poison you and your infants. I have expatiated rather too far from my original design; however some ideas having arisen on that subject, I shall take another occasion to hand them to the public. For the present hoping this will excite that attention which the nature of the affair deserves. The question is what means this spirit of newspaper publishing? Something must be at the bottom—the present juncture requires vigilance; and suspicion, though ill founded, may be productive of many good, but of no ill effects.

AKVITONIUTHOS.

November 1st, 1806.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We suffered our complaisance to get the better of our judgment by inserting in our last "a most capital" theatrical puff. Such language, is not suitable to the Mercury, for the credit of which we must be allowed to have some regard. The one we have received this week is in no better a stile, wherefore we must be excused from inserting it. We are no enemy to the Theatre, and by no means question the ability of the performers or the excellence of the performances. Nor have we any objection to insert theatrical critiques; but they must be in a stile not to discredit this paper, particularly when they are penned in such a manner as to appear to come from the editor.

FORT OF QUEBEC, ARRIVED,

- Nov. 10, Schooner Polly, Charles Commaux, master, from Chaleurs Bay, 35 days passage, addressed to Hugh Munro, cargo pickled fish, furs and oysters. Passengers, Mr. Munro, Capt. Pritchard and Simon Arfeno. 46 tons.
- Ship David, David Creighton, master, from London, 14 weeks passage, addressed to Mr. Joliffe, cargo pork, 252 tons. Passengers, Capt. Friend, Ensigns Clumore and Ryao.
- Ship Russia Company, Isaac Corney master, from Plymouth, 14 weeks passage, addressed to Mr. Joliffe, in ballast, 318 tons.
- Schooner William, Victor Moran, master, from St. John Newfoundland, 23 days passage, addressed to Messrs. Munro & Bell, cargo salt, 68 tons.
- Lauzon, C. Duhamel, master from St. Johns Newfoundland, 33 days passage, addressed to H. Caldwell Esq. in ballast, 214 tons.
- 11, Ship John, J. Reay, master, from Liverpool, 10 weeks passage, cargo salt & goods, 260 tons.
- Schooner Good Intent, Louis Dubord master from Carbonier, Newfoundland, 31 days passage, addressed to the master, cargo fish and ballast, 80 tons.
- 16 Brig Neptune, Jas. Neil, from Greenock, 11 weeks and 2 days passage, addressed to Messrs. Burns and Woolsey, cargo Dry Goods, 167 tons—Passenger, Mr. Wm. Morris. Intelligence, saw the frigate at Bic yesterday, and the other vessels of the convoy at Crane Island and Brandy Pots.
- 17, Schooner Desire, A. M'Intyre, master, from Hudson's bay, addressed to A. Shaw Esq. cargo, furs and feathers, 103 tons.

POETRY.

A GIDDY GIRL'S JOURNAL.
BY DIBDIN,

LECTUR'D by Pa and Ma o'er night,
Monday at tea, quite vex'd and jealous,
Resolv'd in future to be tight,
And never listen to the fellows,
Stitch'd half a wristband, read the text,
Received a note from Mrs. Rackett:
I hate that woman, she sat next,
All church time, to sweet capt. Clackit.

Tuesday got scolded, did not care,
The toast was cold, 'twas past eleven;
I dreamt the captain through the air
On Cupid's wings bore me to Heaven:
Pouted and dined, dressed, looked divine,
Made an excuse, got Ma to back it,
Went to the play, what joy was mine,
Talked loud and laugh'd with captain Clackit.

Wednesday came down, no lark so gay,
The girl's quite alter'd, said my mother,
Cried Dad, I recollect the day
When, dearer, thou wert such another.
Danced, drew a landscape, skinned a play,
In the paper read that widow Plackett
To Gretna Green had run away,
The forward mix, with captain Clackit.

Thursday fell sick: poor soul she'd die:
Five doctors came with igh'hen'd faces,
Each felt my pulse: ah me, cried I,
Are these my promis'd loves and graces?
Friday grew wotle: cried Ma, in pain,
Our day was fair, heaven do not black it;
Where's your complaint, love? In my brain,
What shall I give you—Captain Clackit.

Early next morn a nostrum came
Worth all their cordials, balms and spices,
A letter, I had been to blame,
The Captain's truth brought on a crisis.
Sunday, for fear of more delays,
Of a few clothes I made a packer,
And Monday morn slept in a chaise,
And ran away with Captain Clackit.

TO BE LET,

2 AND possession given immediately—The upper part of the house lately occupied by Mrs. Watt—St. Famille street. Apply to the Editor of this paper. Quebec, Nov. 8, 1806.

TO BE LET,

2 AND possession immediately given—The house lately occupied by James Brock Esq. Paymaster, 49th Regiment, No. 3 Carriere street. Application to be made to P. E. DESBARATS. Quebec, Nov. 8, 1806.

Almanachs for the year 1807, FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

WANTS a situation, as a Clerk, a young man, lately from England, should have no objection of taking charge of any Manufactory or place where a number of people is employed, to superintend them, and take charge of accounts. Letters post paid addressed to R. V., care of Mr. Mac Gay, Quebec, will be attended to.—Quebec, November 3, 1806.

BY PUBLIC SALE.

Will be sold, by the undersigned Notary, on the premises; on Tuesday the 27th inst.

A Lot of ground, 41 feet in front, in St. Louis street, 72 1/2 feet in depth, with a well situated, spacious stone dwelling house thereon, N° 32, two stories high, with large and convenient cellars, a yard, and a well therein, flues and shed for carriages, and other appurtenances. Formerly the premises of M^r. Francois Dubois. Very easy terms of payment will be given.

ALSO—The valuable furniture therein, consisting of tables, mahogany chairs, fire board, sofas, curtains, looking glasses, carpets, grate &c. &c.—together with a table, cast iron, &c.

For further particulars, respecting the terms of payment of the house, and all other information, apply to

J. PLANTE, Notary, Quebec, November 3, 1806.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber for ready Money.

A Few bales rote Blankets, of different sizes & qualities, by the bale or pair, ell wide Chintzes, of the latest fashion by the piece, Linens, cotton Cambricks, & Stockings, fashionable Casimere for ladies, great-coats, chamber Coal, of a superior quality, Teas, genuine castor Oil, &c. &c.

JAMES GRAY.

Quebec, 6th October, 1806.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the Public in general that he has removed from the St. Roc brewery into the lower part of Mr. Charles Smith's house, in the Lower Town market-place, where he has for sale,

Burton, Mild Ale & Porter, by the Hoghead Do Do, & Do, by the Dozen.

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Items include Burton Hhd, Mild Ale do, Porter do, and various shillings per doz. prices.

Three shillings per doz allowed for bottles returned. A few days notice will be required for any quantity of the above beer wanted for exportation. —ALSO—

A few gross of the very best velvet & common Corks. The subscriber intending to open a Store of various articles necessary (in particular for shipping) as soon as the navigation is open, begs to solicit the patronage of his friends

Lower Town Market Place, Quebec, 21st March 1806. HENRY JUDAH.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Just landed from on board the Charley 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, 1806.

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber, at his house, Lower Town, market place, CHEAP for cash, Sixty Tierces Irish mels Pork, fifty Kegs of Hog's Lard & Tallow, thirty Barrels of best Mulcovato Sugar, 100 barrels prime Beef—and a quantity of coarse Salt. C. SMITH. Quebec, September 1, 1806.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby requests all those indebted to him to make immediate Payment or give approved notes at a short date that the same may be liquidated, and all persons to whom he may be indebted, are requested to send in their accounts that they may be examined and paid.

The inconvenience he has experienced from the great inattention shown to bills when given in, obliges him to declare that in future he will sell on no other terms than for cash or very short credit; and for which he has reduced from this date the prices of his bottled Beers as follows: viz.

Table with 2 columns: Beer type and price. Items include Burton Ale, Porter, Mild Ale, and prices for bottles included and returned.

He likewise has on sale, Lime Juice, Shrub, Cordial Peppermint, Wines, and Spirits, as usual.

He takes this opportunity to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for past favors and hopes for a continuance of the same, orders punctually attended to and forwarded with dispatch by

J. M. GODARD,

Quebec, 7th July 1806.

THE Subscribers have for Sale London bottled Porter in casks of 6 dozen, a few puncheons of high flavored Jamaica Spirits imported direct from the Island. ALSO a few small sized Cables & Hawfers, and some small Rope recently imported, which they offer low for cash. FRs. & Wm. HUNTER. Quebec, July 21, 1806.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

For THOMAS CARY,

N° 3, St. Lewis Street.

AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE,

N° 19, Buade-street.

PRICE—ONE GUINEA per annum,