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Translation of a review of a Work published in France by Eusebius Salvetti, entitled conjectures upon the cause of the apparent diminution of waters upon our globe.

Many celebrated natural historians have published systems of cosmogony: their theories, springing from lively imaginations, are rather ingenious than true; we admire without believing them. Love of the public good has conducted citizen Eusebius Salvetti upon their steps; aided with the light of experience, he explains under the modest title of conjectures, a phenomenon the most interesting for humanity. Newton, says, he thought that the mass of water spread over the globe, undergoes a progressive diminution; this opinion is the result of observations which are continually renewed. In all times the sea has left dry vast flats formerly covered with waves, if, on the other hand, it has overflowed new lands, those conquests do not equal its losses: we daily see many sources disappear, and the beds of rivers diminish. Homer paints the Scamander as a terrible river whose angry waves arrested the impetuous Achilles, and would have overwhelmed him, if he had not been succoured by the gods; and the Scamander is now only a rivolet. The parallel direction of the hills which border the course of rivers prove that they were formerly bathed by their waters, the enquirer asks himself, what is the cause of this diminution? Eusebius Salvetti examines all the hypotheses hitherto framed to resolve this interesting problem:—the water absorbed by organized bodies, then decomposed by the vegetation of plants, and the digestion of animals; the formation of whirl pools and caverns in the interior of the earth; the separation of the two principles of water in the atmosphere.

This last hypothesis, supported by the striking experiments of modern chemistry, furnishes the author an occasion of explaining, in a new and very ingenious manner, the formation of the Aurora Borealis; but none of these systems appear to him sufficient, and he concludes, that the diminution of waters is only apparent, and that the circulation alone is diminished. He demonstrates this proposition by the experiment of the pump of Verral, in which the quantity of water furnished appears more considerable in proportion to the quickness of movement, although always the same, if the superior reservoir pours into the inferior: he explains it further by the apparent riches of a country, calculated, not upon the quantity of money existing, but upon the quantity in circulation. Men, in digging canals and narrowing the beds of rivers to facilitate communications, in draining ponds and marshes for the benefit of agriculture, in cutting down forests, have diminished the means of evaporation and consequently the rains, the sources and currents of rivers: it is above all by destroying the woods that men have diminished the circulation of water, for trees are the most powerful conductors of this element: and a simple glance cast upon the globe, suffices to prove that the countries where the vegetation is the most vigorous, are also the richest in running waters. From a diminished circulation of water results two constant phenomena;—the one is the impoverishment of vegetation, the other the variation of temperature in countries a long time unfurnished with woods; finally, from these effects result the depopulation of countries in which formerly flourished the most powerful empires. But it will be asked what becomes of the portion of water which no longer circulates? Eusebius S. an-

wers this question by an idea new, by a system which is ingenious, and which is very plausible. If, says he, in a vast extent of country, all the trees are destroyed, the vapours of the earth will be attracted only by the mountains; a portion of the clouds will be arrested upon their elevated tops, which despoiled of the trees that defended them, will present only naked peaks almost impermeable to water, and unprovided with the warmth which maintained vegetation, these clouds will condense into ice at their summits instead of filtrating to form sources at their feet: the rest of the vapors and clouds, become the sport of every current of the air, will, above all, participate of the continual motion which the centrifugal force arising from the rotation of the globe, impresses upon the atmosphere: these clouds will be driven towards the poles, and will there add to the frightful mass of ice. The author supports this theory by observations and conclusive experiments: he proves that the higher glaciers of Switzerland and the polar seas augment daily; a part of Greenland is no longer accessible, and the Strait of Frobisher is now so obstructed that no vessel can find a passage. We should be obliged to copy his work entire, to follow Eusebius Salvetti in his philosophic reasonings, which he presents with an order, a clearness and an elegance very rare amongst writers who occupy themselves with physical sciences. In order to judge of his style we cannot refuse to transcribe at least one paragraph. "run over," says he, "with an attentive eye, the entire surface of the globe; contemplate at first the enormous piles of ice which load the two hemispheres; the mass is almost double in the southern hemisphere, which possessing a much less terrestrial surface, can only recollect upon its few elevations a small part of

all the water which is evaporated from its vast seas ; in proportion as the lowering of the mountains worn by the action of waters and of years ; in proportion as the destruction of forests, devoured by the improvidence and prodigality of man, diminish the means by which nature carries back upon our soil the waters dissolved in the atmosphere, a portion of water carried off by evaporation from the seas and rivers, comes there to fix itself forever, and to add to these shapeless masses of ice, the solitary abode of silence and death. Or will you, upon another view of the picture, look over those unfortunate lands which have lost such considerable masses of water ? Behold those burning deserts which separate Asia from Africa ; see the mournful ruins of Balbec and Palmyra, there also, and forever, dwell death and silence ; where now are the innumerable palmtrees of ancient Tadmor ? Where now are the fountains once shaded by their foliage ? The sorrowful eye perceives far around only an arid sand, naked, unceasingly furrowed by the winds ; never does the water of Heaven come there to refresh the wandering traveller, and the earth, which he opens with his hands, offers, reluctantly, to his devouring thirst but a few drops of water loaded with the bitterest salts ;—these are the only remains of the various treasures which nature formerly spread so profusely in those places ; what scourges have desolated these countries so populous of old ? In proportion as society extended itself, the draining of stagnant waters and narrowing the currents of rivers, have diminished the evaporation ; the trees cut down in these extensive clearings, have ceased to attract to the earth the tribute of the clouds ; the sources have dried up. In vain the industry of man struggles for a time against the course of nature. In spite of the labors of the Palmyreans and of the Roman Emperors ; in spite of the magnificent aqueduct, which even at this day encumbers the parched land, the destructive dryness daily made more rapid progress, and these regions, once the glory of Asia, are now transformed into frightful deserts. Contrast with these images, the aspect of new lands, where the hand of man has never imposed laws

upon the elements. In the vast Savannas of America, the water covers an immense portion of soil and seems disposed to cloath it entirely. Forests of boundless extent bring back upon the surface of the earth all the fluid which has evaporated from it. The breadth of rivers, the extent and multiplicity of lakes and marshes, the exuberance of vegetation, at every step, are proofs of an enormous circulation of waters. An aspect more pleasing to the eye of civilized man, is that of a country where industry has been guided by prudence, avidity restrained by an interest wisely consulted, where the breadth of water courses has been always respected, and the preservation of large plantations of trees allied to the most extensive agriculture ; the earth there enjoys an astonishing fertility, and nourishes an innumerable population ; the circulation of water, constantly maintained in a moderate degree, affects not the salubrity of the air, favors vegetation and the regularity of the seasons, and gives to interior navigation the most prosperous activity."

After this interesting picture the author concludes that a wise government cannot too much encourage the plantations and repress the devastations of forests ; he offers wishes for the republic, by the establishment of canals similar to those of England. "It is then, says he, that France will unite to the riches of art, which belong to the most civilized ages, the treasures of nature, which seem to belong truly to the infancy of the world."

It is not for us to decide, whether citizen Salverti has penetrated the secrets of nature ; but it may be permitted us to say, that he has found that of rendering science attractive. The glow of his diction dissipates the dryness of an abstract subject, and we find in his manner of presenting his conjectures, and applying his facts, a resemblance to the style of Buffon, of which he has sometimes the richness, and always the clearness.

BONAPARTE AND THE HAMBURGH DEPUTIES.

A morning paper gives the following statement of the interview between Bo-

naparte and the Deputies from Hamburg :—

"The accounts from Hamburg give most distressing details of that city, and a most curious account, for the truth of which we can vouch, of the reception the Deputies from that City experienced from Bonaparte. He refused even to receive their proposals, and treated them with the utmost rigour and contempt. He told them, that he conceived the measures he had taken "were the only means of forcing Great Britain to make Peace ;" and that therefore, nothing should induce him to depart from them. In vain they told him that *Thirty houses had already failed in Hamburg* in consequence of those measures. His unfeeling Answer was—"SO MUCH THE BETTER, in as much as it will ruin many more than that number in ENGLAND!" Still they told him, that *perseverance in those Measures would reduce the whole City of Hamburg to Bankruptcy!* His Answer was again—"SO MUCH THE BETTER ; then you will not be able to carry on your Commercial intercourse with Great Britain!"—Against this brutal exultation they ventured to oppose the dreadful effects which would arise from the whole commerce of the world being stopped ! His reply was—"I wish it to come to this pitch, that there should be no commerce at all ! The land only shall be tilled, and there shall only be exchange of linen against cattle, and of Grain against Cloth ! THE FOURTH CENTURY MUST BE REVIVED before the World can be reduced to its proper State!" He said he knew he should be called a CALIGULA and a Nero. He cared not for it. He allowed that his own Sea-ports would be ruined ; but he could not help it. He declared that the Deputations which he knew were on the road to him from *Nantz, Bordeaux, &c. &c.* with remonstrances against his Decree against the English, should not be admitted into his presence. After repeatedly calling *Hamburg*—"Une ville Angloise," he concluded with these remarkable and never to be forgotten words—"ENGLAND MUST BE HUMBLLED, AND DEALT WITH IN A VERY DIFFERENT MANNER FROM THAT IN WHICH SHE HITHERTO HAS BEEN TREATED ! RUS-

asia and Prussia are at war with me, but upon fair and very different grounds; my conduct to them is therefore very different from that to England. Have I not Berlin in my possession—and have I inflicted on that City the smallest injury? Was not every thing in my power? Were not the Men, Women, and Children at my feet, and might I not have sold them as slaves? I have not done it yet, but mark my words, IT MAY YET COME TO PASS!"

MR. EDITOR,

The superiority of an english to a french education, to qualify a man for being practically useful, as well to himself as to his country, particularly in an agricultural and commercial, and, I may add an english hemisphere, for such, in point of language, ours may be considered, will not, I am persuaded, admit of a question in the minds of judicious and impartial men, particularly after what has been published on the subject.

The disciple of a gallo-canadian Minerva may be agreeable in society, he may be brilliant, he may, in a certain manner, be even learned. But these are not the essential requisites in a new country. In such a country the nervous arm, plodding head and enterprising mind of english industry, assisted by solid acquisitions, generally disseminated, will contribute more to its amelioration, in seven years, than all the polished and refined acquirements of french literature, by a few, while the many remain in cimmerian darkness, will effect in a century. When I mention english industry I mean the industry of men who speak and think like englishmen.

Let any man of the least observation, take a survey of the neighboring countries, and see the vast superiority and rapidity of their improvements, compared with this province. In addition to the high state of their cultivation and the number of their roads of communication, let him advert to the numerous banks, so beneficial to a regular trading people; without one of which, at least, there is scarcely a town, however small, in the States. And yet, blushing I write it, a province possessing between two and three hundred thousand souls, is so wretchedly behind hand, as to be deemed, as yet, totally unfit for a single one. After such a length of time since this province was began to be settled, could such be the case were there not something systematically and radically wrong?

A writer, in the *Courier*, under the signature of *Agricola*, has said that Plutus has more worshippers here than Minerva. If Plutus be raised into that pre-eminence, on the shoulders of Industry and Enterprize, he is in his place; and the dissemination of one of his guineas, even in the furtherance of his own elevation, will be of more advantage to the community than fifty times the number of rhetorical flowers, plucked from the light head and scattered

by the diffusive hand of a Pseudo Minerva.

Agricola, who complains of this influence of Plutus, apostrophises a strange assemblage of statesmen, moralists and jurists, whose shades are invoked to witness the incapacity of arithmeticians, for acting the part, in Canada, of politicians and legislators; the requisite talents for which, according to this writer, are only to be acquired by the many years study and learned lucubrations of those distinguished luminaries.

Agricola is not over fortunate in his selection of the groupe of eminent personages whom he has assembled on this occasion. Had he sedulously sought for an argument to controvert his hypothesis he could not have found a stronger one than in the person of Addison, who, with all his talents, all his learning and all his usefulness as a moralist, was found totally deficient as a statesman and legislator. He was tried in both characters and in both, was found wanting. Had he studied in a french school he would probably have been better qualified for the latter. Such an education would scarcely have failed to have given him the great requisite, assurance, in which he was deficient. Front and tongue are never failing accompaniments to french breeding. Englishmen are taught to think more than to speak.

But the truth is that Plutus has not his due weight here, if he be set up as the representative of Commerce. Commercial men are men of general information, possessing that kind of knowledge best suited to practical life, and particularly in a new country, whose improvement and aggrandizement must depend on mercantile enterprize. Such men must be far better fitted to legislate for such a country than men of confined collegiate knowledge, whose education is directed to a particular system; and whose minds are, ever after, under a bias from that system; a system, which far from being suited to a mercantile people, is, at all times, found to be a check upon that spirit of enterprize by which such men are actuated; and which spirit, in serving the individual, advances the general weal.

MERCATOR.

Present Situation of Botany Bay.

We have been favoured with the following Description of BOTANY BAY, from the Manuscript of Mr. TURNBULL, whose very interesting and curious Voyages are about to be published.

"It struck forcibly on my mind as one of the characteristics of the colony (says Mr. T.) that it is almost the only settlement in the world in which the residence of Europeans has produced absolutely no change in the manners, or useful knowledge of the natives. The inhabitants of Otaheite, as will be hereafter mentioned, have adopted our fishing hooks, and acknowledging the superiority of our tools, have almost unavertly laid aside their implements of bone. The Sandwich Islanders are in many respects still more advanced in the knowledge and use of European commodities. It is not so with the natives of New Holland; they have

gained nothing in civilization since their first discovery. They are still the same savages as in the time of Phillips, and their first settlement.

"The town of Sydney, the capital of the colony, and the seat of the government, is divided into two parts by a river, which empties itself into a cove named after the town. Sydney Cove has thus a double advantage, that of being well and plentifully provided with excellent water, and, at the same time, possessing an harbour which might contain with ease all the royal navy of Great-Britain. These two solid advantages rendered it much more eligible than Botany Bay, the original destination.

"The peculiar circumstances which belonged to the first settlement of this colony rendered it necessary to have store houses erected for the reception of provisions, houses for the convicts, and barracks for the military, upon the arrival of the first settlers. The buildings, in different parts of the country most fit for cultivation, formed the outlines of the present towns, of which the chief are Sydney, Paramatta, and Hawkesbury. The adjacent country being parcelled out amongst such of the settlers as preferred this means of livelihood, others of a more mechanical and sedentary propensity, collected together in villages, erecting shops, establishing trades, and becoming factors in the mutual exchange of commodities between the country and the towns. From such beginnings the villages have increased to towns, and Sydney, according to the best calculation I am enabled to make, has now the population of two thousand six hundred inhabitants. They may be classed under the following denominations:

" Military and civil establishment	450
" Convicts employed by the crown in the public works, bridges, batteries, dockyards, &c.	400
" Taylors, shoe-makers, bakers, butchers, carpenters, and masons,	250
" Fishermen,	20
" People employed in boats, getting wood for shipping, bringing grain from the Hawkesbury sealers in Bass's Straits chiefly employed on the water,	350
" Petty traders or pedlers who gain a lively-hood by trading	40
" Women	600
" Children	450

"The space occupied by the town is about a mile from one extremity to the other. With exception of the storerooms and other public buildings, eight out of ten of the houses are only one story in height, and whether built at the first formation of the colony, or immediately afterwards, are for the most part composed of wattle and plaister, and some few, but few indeed, of brick and stone. The absolute want of time, or any sufficient substitute, except that made from shells, is an invincible impediment against more substantial architecture.

"Sydney, however, is in every respect well situated to become, in progress of years, a port of very great commerce. It already comprehends upwards of one third of the whole population of New South Wales. The effect of the climate has been rather over rated. It is chiefly visible in children born in the country of European parents, but it is not visible

so much in any defect, as in a certain characteristic trait of countenance. These children differ nothing in size or stature from the common standard of Europe, but are invariably of one complexion, fair and with white hair. Out of eleven hundred children born in New South Wales, there is scarcely a single exception to this national, as we may call it, distinction. Their eyes are usually black and very brilliant, their disposition quick and volatile, and their loquacity such as might render them a proverb.

"The fevers follow as much as possible the customs and manners of life of their native country, and are therefore liable to the same maladies with their countrymen of the same order. Intemperance, encouraged perhaps by the intensity and continuance of labour, so necessary in a new settlement, has many victims, and some have fallen a premature sacrifice to dysenteries, and complaints in the liver, the diseases of all new-settled lands."

GREENSBURG (Penn.) Jan. 30.

DIED—on Friday evening last, Mrs. RACHEL POLLOCK, wife of Thomas Pollock, Esq. one of the commissioners of this country. Mrs. Pollock died in child-bed, and has left a tender infant, a number of small children, and an affectionate husband to lament her loss.

HORRID MURDER.

To the above afflicting dispensation of Providence towards the family and friends of Mr. Pollock, it is our painful task to record the following awful tragedy. On Friday morning last, the body of DAVID POLLOCK, was found a rod or two off the old Pennsylvania road, between Stoy's town and Statler's tavern, wounded and mangled in a most shocking manner. A letter from Somerset, of the 24th instant, says, "The circumstances, as related by a variety of witnesses, are as follows.—Some packers from Westmoreland county travelling down the road, and near to the place heard the report of two guns. Coming to the spot, they found a hat, a whip, and a horse. They also saw tracks into the woods, which they traced for two or three rods, but could see nothing more.—They then went towards Statler's, and soon met a footman to whom they shewed what they had found, and told the story. The footman knew the horse and said he had travelled in company with the owner the day before. The packers then took the horse, &c. on to Statler's. Mr. Statler immediately sent an express on to Stoy's town; and in the mean time some horsemen coming up the road, examined the place, and found the dead body within a rod or two of the road. It should have been mentioned before, that while the packers were conversing with the footman, they saw two armed men on the road, near to the fatal spot, who immediately took to the woods.—The neighbors then collected and pursued them; about 12 o'clock at night found them in a house, about six miles from Somerset.—The woman of the house came out, and told the party, there were two men in the house. The men heard the noise and prepared for their escape. Two of the party, to wit, Mark Koontz and Jacob Lambert went in. One of the villains then attempted to make his escape out of the

door, and, on his way, fired at one of the party. The bullet passed through his clothes. The man was then fired upon by a number and instantly killed. His body is now in town, and the other is committed to prison. An inquest have found them guilty of murdering David Pollock. An inquisition will be held on the dead body here. The name of the prisoner, as we have learned from some papers found with him, is Noel Huguel, that of the other, John Duple Arnaud—both frenchmen."

Thus far the letter from Somerset. We have good reason for believing that the relation given (as far as it goes) is correct. We have only to add some particulars as mentioned to us, and not noticed in the letter. The body of Mr. Pollock is said to have been stabbed in ten or fifteen different places. He had been shot through the neck, and his throat was cut in such a manner as nearly to sever his head from the body! A part of the dirk with which he had been stabbed was found in the body. The other part of the dirk, Mr. Pollard's watch, and seventy dollars in money, were found in possession of the prisoners. Too much praise cannot be given to the men who boldly risked their lives in attempting to bring to justice the blood-thirsty villains who perpetrated the horrid crime; and although these public spirited citizens have been the instrument, in the hands of a wife and just Providence, of inflicting the immediate vengeance of heaven upon one of them, it was an act of self defence, which the laws both of God and man must approve, and which though they may regret, their consciences cannot reproach them with. The trial of the surviving criminal, will come on at Somerset, on the fourth Monday in February next.

Mr. Pollock, the deceased, was a young man, about 22 or 23 years of age, of reputable connections, of decent and upright deportment, and bid fair to be an useful member of Society. On Sunday, his remains and those of his departed sister-in-law, were both consigned to "the hole appointed for all living." While we sympathize with the distressed family that remains, let us hope that the affliction may be blessed to them, and that, in the humble and holy spirit of Job, they may be enabled to say, "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord."

Every person of feeling, must be impressed with horror at the recital of such atrocious depravity; and since the foregoing was set up in type, we have learned from Somerset, that such is the sensibility excited there against the prisoner, that tears are entertained lest he may become a sacrifice to popular indignation. It ought to be recollected that the party charged is now under the protection of the law, and is entitled to a fair trial. The law mildly presumes that every one is innocent until the contrary appears upon a solemn investigation. Our constitution has humanely fashioned this maxim by particular provisions in behalf of the accused, for the purpose of insuring a public trial by an impartial jury, without whose judgment or that of the law, no one can be deprived of life, liberty or property. There can be no doubt, therefore, but that the enlightened

citizens of Somerset county, and particularly those who may be called upon to decide between the state and the accused, will divest themselves of every prejudice which might stand in the way of justice to the one as well as to the other.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

A considerable insurrection, if that epithet can be properly applied to an effort to shake off French tyranny, has broken out in the Hessian territory. The inhabitants of that country, driven to desperation by the exactions and vexations to which they have been subjected since the french took possession of it, have come to a resolution worthy of more success, we fear, than will attend their present attempt. About ten thousand men, consisting principally of disbanded soldiers and some peasants, assembled lately near Eschwege, and, having nominated an officer of the regiment of De Wurmb, Capt. D'Uslar, their Commander, with the rank of Colonel, proceeded to organize themselves as a regular force. Those among them who had served as non-commissioned officers, were appointed officers; and they armed themselves in the best manner they could, seizing all the arms, swords, &c. which they could find—A Col. Schmidt, who had entered into the french service, and was at Eschwege for the purpose of forming a regiment out of the disbanded Hessian troops, was seized by the insurgents, and compelled to swear, on a Hessian standard, that he would renounce the service of Bonaparte. The insurrection, it is supposed, was not confined to the Hessian territory, but to have extended itself to Saxony and Hanover also.

Both the provinces of Mecklenbergh, hitherto fertile and flourishing, are now literally a wilderness and a desert!—Not a horse, sheep, cow, or article of stock of any kind, is to be seen! Not a grain of seed corn has been put into the ground!

A gentleman who lately left Rome, declares that the reduction of Naples has cost France 35,000 men. Vast numbers of them have perished from the unwholesome vapors of the Calabrias; more, in fact, than have fallen by the swords of the Calabrese. In Naples, scarce a night passes without several frenchmen being murdered.

King Joseph has not for many months ventured to sleep in the city. He has fitted up and fortified the palace of Capo di Monte, whither he retires every evening.

Lucien Bonaparte lives in the neighborhood of Rome; in a state of domestic but elegant retirement.—The large fortune which he amassed during his Embassies to Spain and Portugal, enables him to do much good in his neighborhood. He employs a great number of persons in making various improvements, which he and his wife daily inspect. He avoids all political society, and is very generally respected.

Two Gentlemen of Cork had lately the curiosity to open a vault, belonging to the family of the Grants in Lower Shandon church-yard, which had not been disturbed for above twenty-two years—and, to their astonishment, discovered a coffin empty, with the lid removed,

and the corp lying prostrate along-side of it. From the inscription on the coffin, it appeared that the body it contained was that of a Mr. Grant, who was interred in the year 1782. As many instances of premature interment have occurred in that country, it is highly probably that this gentleman had been only apparently dead, and might possibly have recovered, but for the culpable haste of his inhumation.

From the Boston Repertory, March 10.

CANADA—TO MR JEFFERSON.

The French still mourn the loss of Canada. It was won from them by conquest; it was conquered by the English, and it is still holden by the masters of the sea against victorious France. Are not these three festering sores in memory's side? It is a stain in honour's scutcheon, and Bonaparte who thinks that his military honour is his interest, would rejoice to have it to say, Canada was lost by the imbecility of the Bourbons, it has been restored to the body of the great indivisible empire by the vigour and fortune of the Bonapartes.

It is a very probable event of the present great contest that in the final treaty of peace France will strenuously insist on the restitution of Canada, and England will not obstinately refuse to yield it; especially too as Canada would no doubt be received by France in compensation for some more valuable possession to be ceded to England.

Canada is good for nothing as a commercial colony. But as a military post France would hold it precious. She would fill it with troops, and without stirring a foot she would have the absolute control of the United States.

We are already told, Bonaparte proposed to Great Britain to divide the United States between those two powers. It is far more probable that Talleyrand was instructed to insist on the cession of Canada which would quietly give to France the whole United States.

You, Mr. Jefferson, probably will retire from the chair when "a speck" of danger appears in our sky. But exhort your successor to secure our Independence, not by weakness and concessions to *Turreau*, not by prayers or tribute to Bonaparte, but by the only method that ever did answer for nations by HAVING FORCE and the courage to use it.

The re-capture of Buenos Ayres, will be a severe blow to the shipping merchants of England; it is calculated that goods to the amount of 5,000,000l. sterling have been sent from England, 14 vessels had left Liverpool for that place, and 4 more were advertised as ready to sail on the 9th Jan. Of saddles alone 50,000 had been sent from England, 40,000 of which were shipped from London.

A London paper of Jan. 18 says "the report of the death of the Queen of Prussia is unfounded."

"It has been ascertained, says the same paper, that by the dreadful earthquake at Naples in July last, upwards of 30,000 inhabitants lost their lives in the Country of Molina."

Singular Phenomenon.—Captain Lewis Alexander Sendry, of the three masted schooner United States, of New Orleans, who sailed from the Mississippi, for Trinidad, in the island of Cuba, reports,

That on the 22d of September, 1806, at

noon perceived the land, being the higher part of Trinity; he made all sail, intending, if the wind, which blew from the S. S. E. continued, to anchor at Dayo Blanco.

At 2 o'clock, a quantity of clouds appeared of various colors, which absolutely prevented the sight of land and reached the Zenith.—The horizon, dreadfully dark, communicated its shade to the upper part of the sky; as it advanced, the horizon of the earth bore the same appearance as that of the sea, so that at 5 o'clock P. M. the wind ceased and he found himself becalmed, distant nearly to Bocca (Trinity river) 5 leagues to the N. W. At the same instant the horizon and sky presented the same scene, and he found himself between both.—This was frightful, the whole of the horizon of a jetty black, polar circles of a dark pale white, bespangled with flashes of fire; the vault of heaven or the Zenith, of a dark color, resembling the horizon; the whole had the appearance of a frightful equinox, and presented the most gloomy horrors of nature.

In this situation, the captain, and crew did not feel comfortable; by force, they resigned themselves to their fate, when, all at once, at three quarters past 5, the vessel being off the N. E. part of the city of Trinity, there appeared, in the polar circle, the appearance of an eye of large dimension, out of which there came a large water spout, which immediately made an abundant discharge, about one league from the vessel.

Examining with attention this phenomenon, what was the captain's surprise on perceiving ten minutes after, the spout commenced discharging, that it attracted his vessel towards it, and that in the space of 6 minutes it had been attracted half a league. Consternation was perceivable in all present; the captain felt the necessity of having guns on board; he looked on himself as lost without redemption, if the hand of providence did not interpose in his behalf. The discharge from the water spout was immense, which gave them hopes that it would soon spend itself. They were in error, for if a shower from the northward had not providentially fallen, they would have inevitably been drawn within its vortex; he made all possible sail for the Cape to the S. W. during one quarter of an hour, which proved his salvation. Had not this variation of the wind taken place, the schooner and crew would have been lost.

The same shower from the northward had not yet ceased, when the wind shifted instantly to that part where the spout had burst. The rain and wind continued with violence during one hour, they were obliged to run under bare poles before the wind. Immediately a calm ensued, and on every side the water poured down of the thickness of a finger until midnight so that the scutes scarcely sufficed for the discharge of the rain.—*Fed. Gaz.*

SOUTHERN STORY OF A NEW ENGLANDER.

A short time ago a Yankee took up his residence at a public house in this city, kept by a credulous German. The morning following, while at breakfast, he told them he had dreamed a curious dream, that there was a considera-

ble sum of money buried on a certain spot the other side of the river Schuylkill, but at the same time said he could place no confidence in visions of that kind. The host said "he had heard papels say dat if deyt reamdt de fame stream ofer and ofer akin dree dimes, dare must fartintly somedime be in it."

The Yankee two successive mornings following told his host he had dreamt the same dream again over, the superstitious German, after repeated arguments, at length prevailed upon the Yankee to accompany him; they accordingly prepared themselves, and bled to the place specified by the dreamer. They dug, and lo! they beheld two thousand dollars seemingly newly coined. It was agreed between them that the German should have five & the Yankee fifteen hundred. The latter told the former, as he was going to travel, he wished, for his own convenience that he could get his share in bank notes, telling him he had better keep the new dollars lying for a while. The unsuspecting German accordingly went and borrowed among his neighbors fifteen hundred dollars in notes, which the Yankee took, and went off as soon as possible. Some time after the German presented part at one of our banks as a deposit, when, to his utter astonishment, they were all counterfeits [U. S. gaz.]

We have been favoured with the following remarks upon the British Treaty lately signed in London, and believe that the view which the writer takes of the subject is correct.—U. S. Gaz.

The treaty will not be laid before the senate, unless satisfactory explanations should be received by government respecting the point of impressment of seamen out of American ships, which is not mentioned in any of the articles of the copy of the treaty, received by Mr. Erskine, but, concerning which there may be some understanding between the respective commissioners.

Another objection has arisen from a note that was presented by the British to our commissioners, previously to the signing of the treaty, containing a declaration that the king of Great Britain could not enter into the stipulations of the treaty, without an explanation from the United States of their intentions with regard to the decree of Bonaparte of the 21st November, which it is stated, violates all the rights of neutrals to the direct injury of the British interest.

The note states that the king of Great Britain, being animated by a sincere desire to maintain a good understanding with this country, permits his commissioners to sign the treaty, but reserves to himself the right of refusing to ratify it, should the enemy not abandon, in the mean time, his unjust pretensions, or should the United States submit to the violent aggressions, on its neutral rights.

It is very evident that at the time this note was delivered, no explanation of the meaning of Bonaparte's decree, had been received in London.

If the explanation already received be deemed a full and satisfactory security to our neutral rights, or if any modification should

be made of this decree to put our commerce upon safe grounds, there will be an end to this difficulty at once.

The completion of the treaty then will rest upon a single point, the relinquishing the right of impressing British seamen, out of American ships; a right which no reasonable man ever supposed Great Britain would relinquish, a right which she has exercised towards every neutral nation, even her oldest and best allies; a right in fine, so intimately interwoven with her safety, that it cannot be abandoned, without absolutely endangering her political existence, and with hers, perhaps ours.

If it be true, as we have heard and believe that by the new treaty we are permitted to bring French produce from French colonies hither, and from hence to carry it to any port in Europe; if our trade to the British territories in the East-Indies be allowed; and if it be stipulated that our ships shall not be searched within five miles of our shores, will it be wise to place in competition with these all important benefits, the right of impressing her own seamen, which England never has never will, and never ought to relinquish?

In the work, entitled, *A Key to the Phenomena of Nature*, a French writer, Chevrel Desfaudrais, assures us, that, for six thousand years, mankind have been crawling about, without knowing it, on the back of an animal. This animal which lives, eats, drinks, and digests; which thinks, walks, and transpires; which has members and organs of speech; this wonderful animal is—the Earth. Thus and thus only, can hurricanes, tempests, the eruptions of volcanoes, &c. be accounted for. If any one doubt it, let him read the work of this new Naturalist. “If every thing upon the earth is animated (he urges) why should not the earth itself likewise be so? the earth to which we are indebted for our support, if life be necessary for the growth of hair in man, how can the earth without the same faculty, produce grass in the fields, and trees in the forests? the process with hair and with grass is the same. The former are rooted in our skin, and the latter in the skin of the animal Earth, humus. The nurse takes food, which she gives back liquified to the child. Does not the Earth do the same, in order to furnish the nurse with vegetables, which she converts into milk? Does it not imbibe particles of air and water, which it appropriates to the plant? As life is absolutely necessary for these functions, the earth which fulfils them must of necessity be alive and organized in the same manner as animals. Are not corresponding phenomena, results and objects, proof of the same nature, organs and properties? The earth must, however, be provided with much stronger organs than a woman, her procedure through the same being on a much more extensive scale.”

London Paper.

A SEVERE REPROOF.

A young American, having broken an appointment with Dr. Franklin, came to him the following day, and made a very handsome

apology for his absence. He was proceeding, when the Doctor stopped him with, “my good boy; say no more, you have said too much already; for the man who is so good at making an excuse is seldom good at any thing else.”

CRAFT OF THE FOX.

A few days since a young man at Sullivan, which lies on Frenchman's bay; saw a Fox go down to some eel-grass which lay on the shore and roll himself up in it, so that no part of him could be seen. He then went into the water, and swam off to a flock of Coots, which were playing in the water at a considerable distance. He sprang upon one and returned with it in his mouth to the shore. The young man went to the place; Reynard found himself so closely pursued that he left his prey on the beach, and made his escape.

(Gaz. of Main.)

Extract of a Communication from a Medical Student in Philadelphia, to a Gentleman in this town, relating to the surprising effect of a peculiar kind of Air upon the human system.

“DOCTOR Woodhouse, our professor of chemistry, has, recently been trying some experiments with the nitrous oxide azote, the air upon which Mr. Davy experimented. It was respired by a great number of young men who now attend the lectures, and produced effects truly singular and in some instances rather ludicrous. Of those who breathed it, some laughed, some sighed, some fainted, some grinned, some leaped up and down across the room, and others grew outrageous as maniacs. These motions were all involuntary. Many of them imagined themselves in a place of complete beatitude, and viewed with the most sovereign contempt every terrestrial object. The circulation was very generally hurried, and there appeared to be a preternatural determination of blood to the brain rather than to the other parts of the body.

With sentiments of esteem,
I am your friend and servant.”

From a London paper.

Our young bucks of distinction, not content with their enormous whiskers, have mounted the Jewish *mustaccio* on the upper lip: the Ladies at first affected a dislike to this odious barrier; but as modern fashion soon reconciles the sex to any novelty, the *mustaccio salute* is not only sanctioned now by the Dowagers of the *whiskeranda* tribe, but even voted by the young smooth-lipped belles to be “*funny enough!*”

On Thursday the 13d ult. fruit was reaped off an apple-tree at Dan. Cave's, in Kearsley, which measured upwards of twenty-four pecks, and weighed two hundred and seventy-nine pounds eight ounces. The tree, from the root to the top, is only ten feet six inches high, the boughs of which lay extended upon the ground more than half a yard all around, excepting one little place, from which some visitors have styled it an umbrella, and it now bears the name of “the umbrella tree.”

From the Traveller.

LONDON, JAN. 30, 1809.

We feel the highest satisfaction in calling the attention of our readers to the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which will be found in our paper of this day. The great measure of finance, developed in it, is so clearly laid down, that it is almost unnecessary for us to add any thing to the perspicuous statement of Lord Henry Petty. At a time when the enemy has no hope of prevailing over this country but by making war upon its finances, what must be his feelings when he perceives that we have the means of continuing the present contest almost to an indefinite period, without any Taxes whatever, except to a very small and limited amount, somewhat less than 300,000l. in the seven years from 1810 to 1816, inclusive. The following are the conclusions which his lordship drew from the principles submitted by him to the House:—

1st. We shall be enabled to continue our present expenditure for three years, without any addition to our present Taxes. 2d. If the war should last still seven years longer (ten years from the present time) less than 300,000l. of new taxes only would be required, in each of those years, to provide for the same amount of expenditure. And if the necessity should exist, we have the means of continuing the war, at the same rate of expenditure, even for ten years beyond that period, or twenty years from the present time, without any additional taxes whatever. 3d. Such an addition is to be made to the Sinking Fund as will accelerate its operation in the most beneficial way. Instead of the Redemption Fund being

For the present year	-	L. 8,331,709
There will be added 5 per cent on the war loan	-	600,000
And 1 per cent on the supplemental loan	-	3,333
Making for this year	-	8,935,042
In 1808 it will be above	-	10,000,000
1809 above	-	11,000,000
And so on, up to the end of the first series of ten years in 1817, when it will be above	-	24,008,000

4th. The obvious effect of this will be such a rise in the price of the Funds as will afford the most substantial aid to the agriculture, manufactures and commerce of the country, by the ease with which the use of capital, by loan, may be obtained.

We congratulate the country on this brilliant and unexpected prospect of our situation. It is not only in the British Empire that the speech of the Chancellor of the Exchequer will be read with delight and satisfaction. The continental powers, who look up to this country and Russia for the recovery of their former independence, will view with transports, this picture of the inexhaustible resources of their main hope and stay.

FROM LLOYD'S LIST.

Jan. 6.—Peterhead ar. Quebec, Anhand, Quebec. Off Jura, Hope, Henry, ditto for Greenock.

13.—Gravesend, ar. Robert, Teafdale, Quebec. Liverpool, ar. John, Ral, ditto.—Marselles, ar. Levant, Labrador.

16.—Gravesend, ar. Mary, Service, Quebec. Leath, ar. Habella, Gordon, ditto. Clyde, ar. Hope, Henry, ditto. Samuel, Little, ditto.

The Literary Club has begun a subscription for erecting a monument in St. Paul's Cathedral, to the memory of Sir Joshua Reynolds, the founder of that Society.

QUEBEC, APRIL 6, 1807.

We wait with impatience in the hope of soon having it in our power to communicate to the public the pleasing intelligence that the old Russian bear, Kameskoy, has seized within his gripe and effectually darted his bayonet claws into the already wounded pinions of the imperial vulture of France.

The insurrection in Hesse may have helped to divide Napoleon's strength so as to make him less formidable in his principal operations, particularly as the flame of insurrection, when once kindled, may have taken a wide and efficient range. The German sufferers must be less than men did they not turn on their oppressor when a fair opportunity offers.

Should the following be apocryphal we can only say that it is not at hard knocks only that the English find themselves a match for the French, but they begin to emulate them even at coming a bulletin.

Traveller-Office, half past 3 o'clock.
30th January 1807.

We stop the Press to insert the following Bulletin, which has just issued from the Foreign-Office. It contains the substance of the important intelligence received by government this morning.

January 30th.

"Various accounts received this morning confirm the defeat of the French at Ostrolenka; but the official details are not yet arrived. Letters from Danzig mention that 40,000 French prisoners are marched into Konningberg. Buonaparte was at Warlaw on the 8th of January, but the Russians had crossed the Vistula, and an engagement took place on the 7th January at Szakahow, on the road to Posen, which is said to have terminated to the disadvantage of the French."

Steel's Navy List for January, mentions that several officers of the British Royal Marines have been broken for desertion.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,
March—1807.

Monday 23.—The House met and received a messenger from the Legislative Council intimating their concurrence to the Bill to provide returning Officers &c. and to the Bill for regulating the fisheries in the interior district of Gaspé, with several amendments and then adjourned.

Tuesday 24th.—The House went into committee on the Bill for continuing the building of the Market place in the Upper Town of Quebec after some time Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, the Bill was reported with amendments and the question ordered to be put upon them tomorrow—a Bill was received from the Legislative Council intimating their concur-

rence to the Bill to regulate the Provincial Post Houses with some amendments.

[Wednesday 25th in our last.]

Thursday 26.—The House in Committee passed the Bill to grant an exclusive right to J. B. Bedard to build Bridges upon a certain plan in this Country, with some amendments, which were reported and agreed to by the House and the Bill ordered to be engrossed.

The House then took into consideration the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill for the relief and encouragement of the Quebec Benevolent Society and agreed to them all except one, upon which a Conference is to take place—The House adjourned till Saturday.

Saturday 28.—An engrossed Bill for continuing the Building the Market Hall in the upper Town of Quebec was read a third time and passed. The Reasons to be offered at a conference with the Legislative Council for disagreeing to an Amendment made by their Honors to the Quebec Benevolent Society Bill was agreed to, and a Messenger ordered to go and demand the said conference. The Report upon the St. Armand Turnpike Bill was made to the House after which an adjournment took place till Monday.

Monday 30th.—A message was received from the Honorable Legislative Council intimating their concurrence to the Bill for the recovery of small debts in certain parts of this province, and agreeing to a conference on the subject of the amendments made to the Quebec Benevolent Society Bill. The House then went into committee on the Bill to incorporate certain persons therein named for the purpose of opening a turnpike road from St. Armand to Saint John. Adjourned till Wednesday.

Wednesday 1st April.—The House went into committee on the St. Armand Turnpike Bill, after some time, Mr. Speaker, resumed the chair, the chairman reported the committee had made some progress in the Bill, and it was ordered that 200 copies of the Bill be printed for the information of the Members. A Bill to grant to J. B. Bedard the exclusive privilege of building Bridges in this Province agreeable to models therein mentioned was read a third time and passed. A message was received from the Legislative Council intimating their concurrence to the Bill to prevent the desertion of seamen and to the Bill for extending the provisions of an Act for the relief of insane persons and foundlings, to both which their Honors had made some amendments and requested the concurrence of the House.

Thursday 2.—Read the order of the day for taking into consideration the Amendments made by The Hon. Legislative Council to the ingrossed Bill for preventing the desertion of Seamen &c. The House in consequence proceeded to take the said Amendments into consideration and agreed to the same. Ordered that the Bill be reported to the Legislative Council, and that the Council be informed that the House agreed to the amendments.—Read the order of the day for taking into consideration the amendments made by the Legislative Council, to the engrossed Bill for the continuation of the Act for the relief of insane persons, foundlings, &c. which amendments not being agreed to, a Committee was appointed to prepare reasons to be offered at a conference with the L. Council, for the dissent of the House.

Friday 3.—Mr. Planté, from the Committee appointed to prepare reasons to be offered, at a conference, to the Legislative Council for the dissent of the House, to the amendments made by their Honors, to the Bill for the relief of insane persons &c. reported that the Committee had prepared their reasons, with which the House concurred

Resolved that a conference be required with the L. Council thereon. Read the order of the day for the House to form itself into a Committee on the Bill for authorizing the Judges, in civil causes, to delegate the power of administering the oath to Experts, at places distant from the towns; and on the Report of the Special Committee, to which had been referred the said Bill. The House accordingly formed itself in Committee, which reported progress and asked leave to sit again. Ordered for Saturday.

The price of BREAD for this month is the same as the last, 8d. and 10d.

The mean of the Thermometer for the past week, at eight o'clock A. M. is 32 above 0.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

On Wednesday evening a most dreadful and melancholy instance of ebriety occurred at the top of Ancoats lane, Manchester;—A man, in the state of such extreme intoxication as to render him incapable of motion, had lain himself down near a hog-lye, where, horrible to relate, some of those carnivorous animals actually attempted to devour him, and succeeded in lacerating some parts of his body before he was rescued from their devouring jaws. He was immediately conveyed to the Infirmary, hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Monday, a sweep crossing the river in a ferry-boat with seemingly a bag of foot upon his back, the load was recognized by a sharp-sighted preventive officer in the same boat, who touching it, thought it of too hard a consistence for foot, and demanded to examine it. The *sable arriét* bade the officer wait till they came to the other side, where he should be satisfied. Coming there, the sweep opened the bag, when a young apprentice of his appeared to view, whom he concealed for the purpose of frowning the ferryman—saying to the officer, "damn your enquiries—I done this merely to save a halfpenny—but you have the nose of a carrion-crow."

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.

Arrippus is received, but requires consideration.

FOR SALE,
A GRAND PATENT
PIANO FORTE.

Enquire of the Editor,
Quebec, April 6th, 1807.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on Wednesday next the 8th instant, at 75. GRAY'S Auction Rooms.

THIRTY five Chaldrons of good chamber Coal, in lots of 2 chaldrons; 45 kegs excellent white Paint—25 good Cheeses, by the cheese—a general assortment of Irish Linens, Calicoes, Hosiery and Cloths.—Ink Powder; a new Iron Chest, a counting house Desk, a Cribble with a variety of other articles.—Sale will begin at one o'clock,
Quebec, April 6, 1807.

POETRY

The following, though an old story, is a good one, well told. We do not remember to have seen a more happy versification.

JACK AND THE DEACON.

Two sons of Neptune, Jack and Will,
One Sunday morn were walking,
On various subjects, this and that,
With much sang froid were talking.

Perchance as near a house of pray'r
They fearless urg'd their way,
The Deacon of the church came out,
In robes bedizen'd for the day.

He bow'd, and thus the tars address'd ;
' Good sirs, why pass ye thus your time ?
' Surely you'd better walk with me,
' Sport on this day is no small crime.'

" With all my heart," each tar reply'd
And boldly with the man they ventur'd,
Who kindly led them to the church,
When on his course the Parson enter'd.

With prayer the solemn work begins ;
A song of Zion next succeeds ;
And here the Deacon, rising slow,
Gravely proclaims the Psalm, and reads ;

" With Hysop purge thy servant Lord ;"
Then tun'd aloud his vocal nose,
But luckless man, behold a tone
That suited ill his verse he chose.

Thrice he essay'd to sound the line,
And thrice he hemm'd to change his tone,
But vain, alas ! prov'd each attempt,
The man now wish'd himself alone.

Jack mov'd to pity, saw his friend's distress,
Nor could he long, his summon'd feelings
Curb,
But rising from his seat, he loudly cry'd,
Deacon, for God's sake, try some other
HERE !!!

THEATRE.

By the Officers of the garrison,
ON TUESDAY EVENING APRIL 7.
Will be presented a COMEDY, in three acts,
written by SAMUEL FOOTER Esq. called.

THE
MAYOR OF GARRATT.

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED,
An Entertainment, in two acts, never performed here.

CALLS THE
WEATHERCOCK,

* * * TICKETS to be had (without which no person can be admitted) at the Theatre Tavern, and no where else.—Places in the Boxes to be taken from nine in the morning until two in the afternoon, on the day of performance.—No person whatever to be admitted behind the Scenes.—The Theatre is well warmed by stoves.

The doors to be opened at half past five and to begin precisely at six o'clock.
BOXES & PITT 3s.—GALLERY 2s.

PROPOSALS
FOR PRINTING IN THE CITY OF MONTREAL,
A WEEKLY NEWS-PAPER,
TO BE ENTITLED, THE
CANADIAN COURANT,
AND MONTREAL WEEKLY ADVERTISER.
BY NAHUM MOWER.

TO every patriot and friend of his country, who sincerely wishes its welfare and prosperity, no apology will be necessary for the following remarks.

It has long been a matter of regret and surprise to many worthy people in this city and country in general, that so wealthy, and populous a city as Montreal should not have one well conducted and useful news-paper. In Great Britain and the United States, the press is the medium through which every improvement in the arts and sciences is communicated to the public; not only news both foreign and domestic, but every useful discovery in agriculture, navigation and mechanics, are thus conveyed to the people in general, in a cheap, intelligible and pleasing manner.

News papers diffuse knowledge and information on every subject whether political or moral; in this country they would be preeminently useful in proving to the people the superior advantages they enjoy under one of the best governments the world has ever witnessed: a government of laws and not of menagogue.

The editor pledges himself to his patrons, that his paper shall be free, impartial, and open to the discussion of every thing justly admitted into news papers, provided there is nothing disrespectful to government or injurious to the characters, and reputation of individuals.

The CANADIAN COURANT will be printed on paper of a royal size; part of the paper will be appropriated to miscellaneous subjects, part to select pieces of poetry—and a Price Current of country produce and the principal articles of merchandize, will be weekly corrected and published—and as a part of the above description cannot be supported without the aid of advertisements, the editor flatters himself he shall have the assistance of the merchants, as he is determined to do the business as cheap as any printer in the city.

The price of the paper will be Fifteen Shillings per year—five shillings to be paid on the delivery of the first paper, and five shillings in six months, and five shillings at the end of the year.

* * * Gentlemen who receive Subscriptions for this paper are requested to return them to Mr. LEWIS LYMAN, by the 20th April next.

From the very liberal support which it has met with in the city of Montreal and other parts of the province, the publication of the paper will commence the first week in May next.
Montreal, 30th March, 1807.

TO BE LET.
A CELLAR, at Mrs. GEORGE'S No. 4
St. Peter Street, Lower Town,
Quebec, 30th March, 1807.

TO BE LET.

And possession given the 1st May next.



A HOUSE and its dependencies,—No. 1, St. Stanislaus street, at present in the occupation of Mrs. Johnson. Apply to the subscriber, No. 14 Mountain-street, Lower-town, or at his manufactory, near the Artillery barracks.

THOS. RICHARDS

Quebec, February 6, 1807.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, in her own name, and in quality of Tutoress to her minor Children the issue of her marriage with the late JAMES HANNA, of this City, and as sole Executrix to the last will and testament of the said deceased James Hanna, requires all persons indebted to his Succession to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the said Estate, to give them in duly authenticated to Mr. JOHN MACNIDER, N^o 10, Fabrique Street Upper Town.

ELIZABETH HANNA.

Quebec, 9th February, 1807

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 shewn 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 his date the prices of his bottled Beers as follows viz.

Burton Ale, pr. doz.	9/.	} Botls. included.
Porter, ditto	7/.	
Mild Ale, ditto	7/.	} Botls. returned.
Burton Ale, pr. doz.	6/.	
Porter, ditto	4/.	
Mild Ale, ditto	4/.	

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.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
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AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE,
N^o 19, Buede-street.
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