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From the United States Gazette.

MR. ROSE,

OR

FIRST IMPRESSIONS.

Every body knows the importance of *first impressions*—when, for the first time, we visit a gentleman, the manner of our reception, the appearance of his servants, the order of his house, all make an impression, if not indelible, at least of such force, that it is seldom effaced.—Under this law of our nature, what must now be the opinion of Mr. ROSE of the people, country and government, with which he finds himself? He left England, no doubt, with very exalted ideas of the power, dignity, and purity of this republican land. It was the Elysium of the earth, where virtue only gives precedence, where disinterested patriotism animates every citizen, more especially those selected for public trust, and where the venal corruption of the old world is known only by rumours from thence, and is hardly credited by our unpolluted minds. Add to this, he was to meet a “great, powerful and independent nation,” and, I presume, was full of that awe with which subdued barbarians appeared before the senate of Rome.—He arrives at the port of Norfolk, and perhaps is a little shaken in his notions of our urbanity at least, when difficulties are made about permitting a minister from a friendly power, charged with an important negotiation, to land on our shore.—And the knowledge of our officers may have appeared somewhat deficient, when none of them at Norfolk could tell him whether, by the laws of the United States, he could land or not. After waiting, however, until a messenger could travel some hundred miles, in a country not famous either for good roads or bridges, he receives permission from Washington to leave his ship. The first place in the United States with which he is made acquainted is, NORFOLK, which, one of his own countrymen has said, is celebrated only “for dogs, negroes, and democrats” and certainly it gives no very elegant specimen of American cities.—He must, however, have been gratified in seeing a people who had so valiantly beaten the British water casks.—But to come to more important matters.—He leaves Norfolk in a packet, and arrives, where?—at the navy yard of this great, powerful and independent nation—I suppose he had seen navy yards before he came here—but never such a one. The navy of the United States, with which we are to sweep

this “clumsy ships” from the ocean, breaks upon his astonished sight—And what is it? Half a dozen, I believe not so many, rotting hulks of dismantled frigates, some floating, some aground, and all useless—but he should know lest he should presume too much from these appearances that *one* of the frigates may be made ready for sea in *three months of good weather*.—After sleeping, comfortably I hope, at Capt. Cassin’s, Mr. Rose rises, impatient to behold the city of Washington, the capital of this vast and rising nation. In his progress from the navy yard, he would have a full view of a number of deserted, decaying, ruinous houses on Greenleaf’s point, and an equal number in the Jersey avenue. This don’t look much like prosperity. But to counteract this miserable picture of poverty and decay, he beholds two magnificent wings of a magnificent capitol that is to be.—But how and where does he find them? On a bleak, barren, comfortless hill, surrounded with a few scattered taverns and boarding houses, inhabited only during the session of congress; and so far from finding himself in a great city, that there is nothing even like a village within two miles of this wonderful pile.—This, says he, has been done for the *beauty of contrast*. In due time he gets into the President’s House, whether through the gate or over the fence I cannot say; nor do I know how he found things within, as I have never had the honor of seeing the inside of this Republican Palace.—I hope however, for the honor of the nation, the President received him in full state, that is, in his state red plush breeches, blue stockings and yellow slippers, with a plentiful supply of clouted negroes without shoes to show him to the audience chamber. By this time Mr. Rose’s opinion of our refinement, elegance and power, may be supposed to be pretty well settled. But still our purity remains untouched, and the solemn decency with which public business is transacted in the great councils of the republic is taken for granted. He goes to the House of Representatives. He enters the Hall in which is concentrated the virtue and talents of a great and wise people, deliberating on their most interesting concerns at a most interesting crisis. He is at first struck with the uncommon splendour of the apartment, not altogether consistent with the simplicity and economy of a republic.—But he may think, this is erring on the right side, and if the talents and manners of the members comport

with the taste and magnificence of their Hall, I am really amongst a great people—while making these reflections, a debate begins.—As a specimen of our talents and decency in debate, he is entertained with the eloquence of Jemmy Sloan, the butcher, and Mat Lyon, the bull driver. He hears them blackguard each other in the most gross and filthy language, with mutual accusations of ignorance and insolence.—He sees Billingsgate outdone.—But is the whole house to be condemned for the misconduct of two members? I will wait and see more. Immediately a universal clamour and confusion prevails; six or seven members are bawling at the same time, even while the speaker is reading, so that a member close by him complains that there is so much noise he cannot hear a word the Speaker utters. I am greatly disappointed, says Mr. Rose; I did not expect this. This people, however, may be very honest, though they are rather plain spoken, and somewhat intemperate in their zeal. They at least, have the advantage of the World in this, that they are too young to have fallen into the vices and corruption that sap the governments of Europe.—In a little time he finds the Senate are employed in deciding upon the expulsion of one of its members for an alleged treasonable conspiracy with the late Vice President of the United States, and the present commander of her armies.—What three of the first officers of the Republic, “at one fell swoop”!! This is indeed almost equal to the Old World. To add to his astonishment, the House of Representatives are engaged in developing more particularly the intrigues of the military commander with a foreign government, for dismembering the Union and placing a great portion of the population and territory of this happy country under the dominion of that foreign government.—And what is worse, he hears it alleged that our virtuous and immaculate President was well informed of this treason years ago, and not only concealed it from the constitutional guardians of the nation, but actually continued the charged traitor in the highest military office in the country, with powers and in a position which gave him the immediate means of executing his treason.—What the President—the pure, patriotick, philosophical Jefferson, implicated!! This is passing strange; at least, as bad as King George.

The astonished Mr. Rose will soon hear some stories of Randolph and sixty thou-

sand dollars—of Livingston and one hundred thousand—of Gallatin and Parkinson's ferry, and many such cases to establish the exclusive right of our republican government to all the purity, integrity and patriotism in the world. I hope he will make a visit to Pennsylvania in October next, to observe how genteely we blackguard each other just before an election. Surely Mr. Rose will never hear to return to the corruption of St. James. He will rather be converted into an American republican, if he reasons as the Jew did in the following story, told, I think, by Boccaccio.

Some hundred years ago there lived in Paris two very good friends, but one was a devout Christian, the other a determined Jew. The Christian took infinite pains to convert his friend to the true faith, using all sorts of argument and persuasion, but in vain. At length the Jew, to satisfy his friend, told him, he would go to Rome, and if he found the Pope and the Cardinals, the Vicegerent of God and the heads of the Christian Church, as good and holy as such persons should be, he would willingly become a Christian.—This proposal was not liked by his friend. He endeavoured to elude this test of his faith. But the Jew was resolved and accordingly went to Rome.—After making all the inquiry there in his power, and diligently exercising his own observation, he returned to Paris. The friends met, the Christian having given up all hope of converting the Jew, after what he had seen at Rome. The Jew informed him that instead of pure, upright, holy persons, devoted to God and their religion, he had found, at the heads of the Christian Church, every species of debauchery and sin; avarice, lewdness, cruelty, oppression, drunkenness and gluttony.—From all which, continued he, I am satisfied yours is the true religion, and resolved to become a Christian forthwith. His friend stared and inquired how he drew such a conclusion from such premises.—Why, said he, as, notwithstanding these enormous vices, this horrible corruption, your church, is not at once demolished by its own rottenness, but continues to prosper and thrive, I am convinced it must be under the particular care of Providence, and the true religion of God.

MR. EDITOR,

As Mr. Hart is inferior to very few in the Assembly, and superior to several, in point of situation; the objections then regarding him, must arise from his religious thoughts or superstitions; these differ widely from the other members, and ought not to be urged with any acrimony, or illiberality; such objections cannot but be stiled, religious ineligibilities, and agreeable to the Canada Act of Parliament, cannot be introduced, into the house, in any other shape than by bill; which must be laid before the Houses of Parliament, previous to going into law, and where, if it did arrive that length, it would be thrown out; as it is evident what liberal strides, Parliament has been making of late, to shake off all religious into-

lerance, notwithstanding at times, awed by an ignorant, bigoted mob. An act of which parliament, is still in force in this province, framed for the British Colonies, declaring foreign Jews, after seven years residence, to be sworn agreeable to their form, and eligible not only to the Assembly, but to any other place; hence, if this favor is to be heaped on a foreign Jew, it would be a hard case indeed, if it could be denied a natural born one.—A similar immunity I believe the Catholics cannot boast of. Mr. Hart ought not to be denied his seat, for he has legally taken the oath, neither can he be expelled, but by bill; but admitting, the reverse to be the case. The House of Commons have always doubted, whether they possessed the privilege of expulsion. In the case of Alderman Crosby and Alderman Oliver, it was virtually abolished, for they were declared guilty of the highest misdemeanors, and yet were not expelled. Mr. Wilkes, May 3, 1802, moved that his expulsion be expunged from the Journals, which was agreed to, yeas 115, noes 47, majority 68. Mr. Fox, at that time, declared that any privilege, against the rights of the people, it was improper to retain, and he recommended a bill to explain the rights of the Commons, with regard to expulsion.

The Jews, in the United States, are eligible to any place, and hard then would be their lot, if they were denied that privilege, in this frigid wilderness.

I view the majority of the town of Three Rivers insulted in the person of their representative; and I should presume, the bills passing the house, are not valid in law, as the town is deprived of its legal representation.

I defy any person to alledge any cogent reason, against his eligibility, or the manner of his subscribing the oath, and he has as much right to sit, as a Dissenter or Catholic. And it is not the right of the Assembly alone, to dictate what religious sect we are to elect. I doubt very much, if the Assembly can assume the appellation, customs, and privileges of parliament.

A Duke or an Earl might with equal propriety urge, that he possessed the stile and customs of a king, because forsooth, he was created hereditary, like the king.

AN ELECTOR OF THREE RIVERS.

MR. EDITOR,

It is with much pleasure, that I perceive the Assembly are about restraining Notaries.—We have had an Assembly several years, and have not derived so much benefit as was expected. It is time that a moderate rate of fees should be established by bill, for Lawyers, Clerks of Court, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Notaries, &c. I do not admire leaving the same to the whim and decision of Judges and Notaries, for the evil will thereby exist, and the malady be increased, for those gentlemen then get their impositions sanctioned by authority. The bills of Lawyers are not much compounded with modesty, their effrontery in charges is beyond description.—A protest, in England, costs 8/5 stamps included.—At Quebec 12/6, and as it is too degrading for the gentleman to apply to two witnesses, he is universally accompanied by

his brother notary 7/6, is 20s. A lawyer has the affable condescension, only to demand a guinea, for his trouble in defending a two-guinea suit.

But while I am roused by this delectable prospect, may I be permitted to express my more sanguine wishes, that ere long, we may see established, at provincial expense, an University and public parish schools, to dispense ignorance, and enliven agriculture.—Banks, Mayors and Aldermen, to cheer up sulky trade. Circuit courts, to improve the administration of justice. Appeal from the inferior courts, and trial by jury, to curtail the authority of the judges and magistrates.—These have been my theme for several years.

Z.

MONTREAL, FEB. 15.

MARRIED—On Thursday last, the Honbl. Mr. Justice REID to Miss M'GILVERAY.

The temporal authority of the Pope is almost at an end. The French have taken possession of the castle of St. Angelo, preparatory to the erection of another kingdom in Italy, of which Lucien Bonaparte is to be the head, by the title of King of Latium.

General Sebastiani, the French ambassador, has left Constantinople for Paris. The Turkish Government torn by factions, and distracted in their Councils, by the influence of Bonaparte and Alexander, will most probably fall a sacrifice to the insidious friendship of the one and the overwhelming power of the other.

ANECDOTE OF GEN. LEE.

General Lee was remarkably slovenly in his dress and manners; and has often, by the meanness of his appearance, been subject to ridicule and insult.—He was once attending Gen Washington to a place distant from the camp.—Riding on, he arrived at the house where they were to dine, some time before the rest of the company. He went directly to the kitchen, and demanded something to eat; when the cook, taking him for a servant, told him she would give him victuals in a moment, but he must first help her off with the pot. This he complied with, and sat down to some cold meat which she placed for him on the dresser. The girl was remarkably inquisitive about the guests who were coming, particularly of Lee, whom she said she heard was one of the oldest and ugliest men in the world. In a few moments she desired the general again to help her on with the pot; and scarce had she finished, when she requested him to take a bucket, and go to the well.—Lee made no objection, and began drawing the water.—In the mean time, General Washington arrived, and an aid-de-camp was dispatched in search of General Lee; whom, to his surprise, he found engaged as above. But what was the confusion of the poor girl, on hearing the aid-de-camp address the man with whom she had been so familiar, with the title of Excellency. The mug fell from her and dropping on her knees, she began crying for pardon; when Lee, who

was ever ready to see the impropriety of his own conduct, but never willing to change it, gave her a crown, and turning to the aid-de-camp, observed, "You see young man, the advantage of a fine coat—the man of consequence is indebted to it for respect; neither virtue nor abilities, without it, will make him look like a gentleman."

On Wednesday se'n-ight, (says a late London paper) as a sailor was passing through Grosvenor-square, he had the good fortune to meet an old sweetheart, whom he had left seven years before at Taunton Dean. The robust son of Neptune, without explaining himself, caught the girl in his arms, and kissed her most unmercifully. The girl, quite frightened, called out for help, till the fair convinced her who he was, and of his determination to make her his wife; he said he had just returned from India with plenty of shiners, and curse him if his poor Bet should not share them with him. It was in vain the girl begged to return to her master's house: she had she said, something to deliver, and it would be necessary she should get her cloaths. Jack would listen to nothing; but immediately called a coach, and actually forced her into it, ordering the coachman to drive to "that place near St. Paul's, where they sold the articles of marriage and, if the church was open he would complete the business before it was possible for an enemy to bear down upon him and deprive him of the prize he had taken. After it was all over, (he said) his little Bet should carry home her tea and sugar and make her master a present of her wages for staying so long."

He repeated his orders to the coachman, who drove off to the no small diversion of the persons who witnessed this singular occurrence. The woman was by no means reluctant, and appeared as transported beyond the bounds of prudence as her eccentric lover.

The following are the Rules, which the celebrated Lord Chief Justice HALK prescribed for himself at his entrance into Office, copied from the original, under his own hand.

1. THAT in the administration of justice I am intrusted for God, the king and country; and therefore,
2. That it be done, 1. Uprightly.—2. Deliberately.—3. Resolutely.
3. That I rest not upon my own understanding or strength, but implore and rest upon the direction and strength of God.
4. That in the execution of justice, I carefully lay aside my own passions, and not give way to them, however provoked.
4. That I be wholly intent upon the business I am about, reminding all other cares and thought, as unreasonable interruptions.
6. That I suffer not myself to be prepossessed with any judgment at all, till the whole business and both parties be heard.
7. That I never engage myself in the beginning of any cause, but reserve myself unprejudiced till the whole be heard.
8. That in business capital, though my nature prompt me to pity; yet to consider, that there is also pity due to the country.

9. That I be not too rigid in matters purely conscientious, where all the harm is diversity of judgment.

10. That I be not biased with compassion to the poor, or favour to the rich, in point of justice.

11. That the popular, or court applause, or distaste, have no influence in any thing I do in point of distribution of justice.

12. Not to be solicitous what men will say or think, so long as I keep myself exactly according to the rules of justice.

13. If in criminals it be a measuring cast, to incline to mercy and acquittal.

14. The criminals that consist merely in words, when no more harm ensues, moderation is no injustice.

15. In criminals of blood, if the fact be evident, severity is justice.

16. To abhor all private solicitations, of what kind soever, and by whomsoever, in matters depending.

87. To charge my servants—1. Not to interpose in any business whatsoever.—2. Not to take more than known fees.—3. Not to give any undue precedence to causes.—4. Not to recommend counsel.

18. To be short and sparing at meals, that I may be the better for business.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—May 19.

The King v. Jos. Hanson, Esq.

This was an indictment for an assault, in which the defendant had suffered judgment by default. A dispute took place between the defendant, Colonel Hanson and a gentleman named ~~_____~~ in the town of Manchester, when the former called the latter to an account for what he termed disrespectful conduct, and at the moment satisfaction was demanded, and a meeting agreed to, Mr. Hanson used his horse whip in a very degrading way. The defendant was this day brought up to receive the judgment of the Court, when Mr. Justice Goss made some very strong observations upon the Colonel's conduct. He had professed, he said, to feel as a man of honor, and to be nicely jealous of those feelings, yet he had paid no regard to the same sentiments when avowed by another, but had wounded those feelings by an ungentlemanly violence, which was more degrading to the party who inflicted it, than he who received it.

Under all the circumstances of the case, the Court ordered and adjudged, that the defendant should be imprisoned one month in the King's Bench, pay a fine of 100l. and find security for his good behaviour for three years, himself in 1000l. and two sureties in 400l. each.

A cause relative to money matters was ordered some time since in France, under a rule of Court to be referred to two honest men. The return to the rule was, that two such men were under the present French Government—*non sunt inventi*.

MARIETTA, MAY 28.

Mr. S. Allen of this place who has for a considerable time kept a ferry across the Muskingum, has adopted an improved mode of ferrying.

—By stretching a rope across the river, and attaching his boat to the rope, by means of another short rope, which is fastened near the middle to a block with a wheel in it, running on the main rope, and by making his boat form an acute angle with the course of the stream, the boat is impelled across the river by the force of the current.—To quicken the motion of the boat a leeboard is added.—This improvement will probably enrich the pages of juridical history with a new law case, (for the field that it will furnish, for the display of logical subtilty, and nice legal disquisition) as the noted case of *Styles vs. Stradling*, reported by Dean Swift, or the more similar case of *Bullum vs. Boatum*, reported in Stephens's *Lecture on Heads*.

A Mr. B—l, of this town, who had been committed to prison for debt, and who had procured bail for the liberty of the yard, happening to be at the ferry, just at the moment when the new plan of ferrying was ready to go into operation, incautiously stepped on board the ferry boat; on which the boat, without any ceremony, suddenly eloped with him to the other side of the river, leaving his unfortunate bail in the lurch.—The wise ones of the law are unanimously of opinion, (on the principles laid down in the last mentioned case in Stephens) that cross actions may be sustained, of *B—l vs. Boat and Boat vs. B—l*.

Fiat Jusitia, Ruat Cælum.

PARIS, APRIL 9.

M. Hagar, famous for many works of vast erudition, and for the great undertaking which his Majesty has entrusted to him, of publishing at Paris a Dictionary of the Chinese language, with Chinese characters, engraved by Fourmont, has been occupied for some time in putting in order the 117,000 characters, now in the Imperial printing house. This immense work is finished, and nothing delays the impression of the Dictionary. Thus France will more and more justly the praise, which even the English grant her, of having made known the Chinese literature to the learned of Europe.

The following anecdote, which is of undoubted authenticity, will sufficiently prove the decided superiority, which in addition to her other advantages, England possesses in the article of hardware. Some time ago a French nobleman of distinction, was introduced to a manufacturer of Birmingham, by whom he was shewn through the different workshops, &c. where the various mechanical contrivances, the judicious arrangement of the business, and the high degree of polish to which the several articles were brought, attracted very strongly the attention of the noble visitor. At length, producing a gold snuff-box from his pocket, he said, that it was somewhat strange, that in their superiority of skill, they could not equal the manufacture of that hinge. The proprietor of the manufactory took the box in his hand, and viewing it for some time very attentively, he requested permission to take it asunder, assuring its owner that it should receive no damage. It was accordingly taken in pieces, when the manufacturer found his own initials on the inner edge of the box, which, though

made the boast of French ingenuity, had been actually formed on the very spot where they stood.

Among the occurrences of the past season we noticed a dark day at Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, Nov. 5. The darkness began after 11, A. M. and continued two hours. We have since seen other accounts of similar darkness. In Lexington, Virginia, on the 12th November, the air appeared to be filled with smoke, till at noon an uncommon darkness came on, which continued an hour and an half, and it prevented almost all business, unless by candles. On the same day, but a later hour, the darkness came on in Canandaigua. On the two preceding days, the atmosphere was filled with a dry vapour, with little wind, from the southward. This appearance continued till half past 9, A. M. when the vapour appeared to condense in the north-west, the wind continuing in the south. It soon filled the atmosphere, and above two hours the darkness prevented business without candles. The light returned gradually, and at one P. M. it began to rain, with the wind high and westerly; at seven P. M. were snow squalls and the wind N. W.—Lexington is given at 300 miles S. S. W. from Canandaigua. Huntingdon lays S. S. W. from Canandaigua, and so in the direction of Lexington. If the dates are not right, the course of the vapours agree very nearly to the same occurrence. (Salem Reg.)

LONDON, NOV. 20.

It is expected that there will be two resignations in the cabinet, before the meeting of Parliament—that of the Duke of Portland and Lord Castlereagh, in consequence of their indisposition. In such case, the Marquis of Wellesley will certainly be the Premier.—Lord Grey's death was rather sudden, and as Lord Howick (now Lord Grey) will be called up to the house of Peers, a new leader of the opposition must be selected in the Commons. Mr. Sheridan, if he thinks fit, will be the political successor of Lord Grey in Parliament; but, should he decline, Lord Henry Petty or Mr. Whitbread will take the lead on the minority side of the house. Every thing in the political world remains in precisely the same state that it did yesterday. There are many sceptics as to the rumored overture with respect to peace; but the opinion of the best informed circle is, that the person who came over in the flag of truce, brought with him dispatches, certainly of a specific nature, though the most profound secrecy is observed, as far as it relates to particulars.

NOV. 27.

The late measures which his majesty has been obliged to resort to, in consequence of the rigorous decree of the French government against English and Irish trade, have called out the admiration of the London Journalists, either to praise or blame, as it best suited their principles or their party—and more of the censure which has been bestowed upon them, is attributable to the latter prejudice, than to an unbiased and impartial examination of the

policy of the system which they have established. The substance of the orders in council, which we have stated in former numbers, places all ports of France and her allies, and of every other power in hostility with his majesty in a state of blockade, with some exceptions favorable to neutral trade. From these exemptions, however, nothing can result advantageous to the enemy—they are merely meant to qualify the operation of the order, which otherwise would bear with much severity upon neutral countries. Neutrals may still carry on a trade in the produce of the enemy's colonies with his majesty's dominions, or his allies.—But the permission is controlled by certain regulations. That intercourse which existed between France and her colonies, through the channel of neutral ships is totally put a stop to.—It is not permitted to any neutral state to supply France with any other articles than that which is its own growth or produce, except such merchandise shall have previously arrived in a British port, but in that case they will be suffered to proceed to France under such restrictions as may exist.—France may, therefore, receive her colonial produce through some ports in Great Britain or Ireland, but the articles so imported will have to meet the effects of Bonaparte's decree, which excludes or confiscates without reservation any property which has been in a British or Irish port prior to its arrival in France.

Under these conditions this permission cannot scarcely be serviceable to the neutral. And in order to make this exclusion of colonial produce from French ports more efficacious, every neutral vessel coming from a French port is liable to seizure and confiscation, if she shall be in possession of any paper supplied by a French commissioner, which makes a distinction between British and foreign produce. The growth and manufacture of countries in hostility with his majesty, may be imported into Great Britain and Ireland in the ships of any state in friendship or alliance with him—Gibraltar and Malta are placed upon an equal footing with Great Britain and Ireland, in regard to the operation of his majesty's orders. What we have stated is about the purport of the orders as they relate to neutrals—as they regard the enemy, they suffer no mitigation. It is to be lamented, that regulations which throw such difficulties in the way of neutral trade should be found necessary in their adoption, to meet the unparalleled system of exclusion which France would exercise over our commerce—but, however we may regret their necessity, we must give our sanction to their justice, as they affect the enemy. He has compelled us to resort to hard measures upon him—and which in their execution unfortunately affect the interests and feelings of other countries—but he has left us no alternative. We could not suffer the importation into France of all that her colonies produced, under neutral sanction, undisturbed, and unmolested, and upon as good terms as she could have been supplied by a direct trade of her own, while she was visiting our trade with every restriction, and every obstacle which hatred and ingenuity could suggest; and while every country in

Europe was accessory to her injustice. Those Kingdoms which have concurred in her policy, and which may be affected by the late measures, will only experience in the retaliation exercised upon France, what they have contributed to produce—for them we feel no compassion.

The country, which we should be disposed most kindly towards, but which comes most under the operation of the late decrees of Council, is America—to her they will be especially injurious; but she even did not remonstrate, that we know of against the unjust and unexampled persecution of France against our trade, and consequently in a great degree against her own. Her intercourse with the French and Spanish West India Islands, which formed the most lucrative branch of her commerce will suffer heavily by the blockade system, if it be not utterly destroyed. It will injure all her foreign trade, which a reference to the shipping lists of London and Liverpool, and of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, &c. &c. &c. will prove that to be immense. Lloyd's List, within a very short period, lately had 238 arrivals of American ships with cargoes in the United States, from different parts of the world. There are few of these that would not come within the blockading system, and it therefore may be judged how materially American commerce will be affected by its execution. We can only repeat our regret for what is likely to result, but we could not recommend any reduction of that spirit which is manifested in the late orders. It is incumbent upon Bonaparte to relax in his system as for his majesty—he is the author of it. And America or any other country may as fairly expect that he will abandon his strictness, as that our sovereign shall relinquish his. He must first give way, and until he does, we trust to see our plans operating with undiminished vigor.

NOV. 28.

Recent intelligence from the continent, induces a belief, that Bonaparte is determined to force America to take a decided part in the war, either on the side of Great Britain or France. At one of his Levees a short time since, he declared publicly to general Armstrong, that he would not admit of any neutrals in the war—and he added, "You may tell your employers, that they may join with England if they please—but it is my determination to exterminate these proud islanders from the face of the earth."

In consequence of the above, the American minister at Paris recommended that all vessels bearing the flag of the U. States, should immediately quit the ports of France, and of all the countries under her control, as will be seen by the circular letter addressed by the Consul of the U. States, at Hamburgh, to the masters of American ships bound to that port.

FROM FRENCH PAPERS, DEC. 2.

The Algerines have declared war against France and America, and 200,000 French troops had marched towards Spain and Portugal.

The Prince Regent of Portugal closing his ports against the English has had no effect on

the unrelenting lord of the Court of St. Cloud. His submission to its dictator has been thought to be too tardy, and an order has been issued and has already been executed here to impress all Portuguese subjects, and to confiscate their vessels, merchandises and freights!—No alternative is now left to the Prince Regent, but to embark for Brazil, which he undoubtedly will do and the valuable productions of that country will henceforward go direct to England.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 23.

In pursuance of notice given to the republican representatives of each house of Congress, the number of 89 members convened in the Senate chamber at the capitol; and at half past 6 o'clock P. M. Stephen R. Bradley was appointed president, and Richard M. Johnson, secretary.

The meeting proceeded to recommend persons to the citizens of the United States, to fill the offices of President and Vice-President of the U. S. The ballot being taken first upon a recommendation for the office of President John Millidge and Joseph B. Varnum being appointed tellers—the votes were as follow:—for James Madison, 83—George Clinton, 3—James Munroe, 4.

The ballot being taken then upon the recommendation for Vice President, the votes were as follows:—for George Clinton, 79—John Langdon, 5—Henry Dearborne, 3—John Q. Adams, 1.

NEW YORK, JAN. 30.

Letters from well informed men at Washington, represent it as very uncertain how the pending negotiation with Mr. Rose will terminate, whether in peace or war. Mr. Rose has had several interviews with the Secretary of state; but nothing has transpired in regard to the negotiation.

FEB. 2.

Arrived this evening, (New-Bedford, Mass.) the fast sailing ship *Honestus*, capt. Clark, 42 days from the Downs. Left London about the 11th December for the Mediterranean. Off Cape Trafalgar spoke a British ship of war, who informed that Algiers had declared war, against America, and had captured a number of vessels in consequence went into Tangier for information; and on application to the American Consul, the account of a war was fully confirmed and a letter handed by the Consul to captain Clark.

Captain C. informs that about the 1st Dec. authentic information was received in London, that Russia had declared war against England. Capt. C. read the declaration himself, and says, that 48 hours were allowed to the English to get away with their ships, &c. of which they had generally availed themselves; and that the English had taken possession of a Russian frigate which was lying at Portsmouth and made all the Russians in England prisoners of war.

That Sweden had concluded an armistice with France, which was to continue till May.

American vessels, turned away from their ports of destination on the continent, in consequence of the blockading decrees, were daily arriving in England.

A gentleman of respectability in this city, has received a letter from Albany, of the 6th of February, which says, that a letter from Mr. Van Rensselaer, a member in congress, had been received the evening before, which stated that Mr. Rose's powers were not adequate to the demands of the American government, and that his mission would prove abortive, and that the general conversation was war with G. Britain.

FEB. 3.

Capt. Thompson, of the ship *Henry*, whose arrival from Ramsgate we announced in Monday's Mercantile Advertiser, informs us, that he sailed on the 18th December, and unfortunately could not procure any English newspapers but that London papers were received every day at his lodgings; and that, a few days previous to his departure, he read in one of the London papers, a declaration of war by the Emperor of Russia, against Great Britain, which, after enumerating many of the causes which led to the measure, declares, that the Emperor of Russia would never make peace until the British government made reparation for the capture of the Danish fleet, &c.

Captain T. further states, that all the British ships at Cronstad sailed immediately, some in ballast, and some partly loaded; that the Russian government sent out several cutters into the Gulf of Finland, where they captured four British ships, and conveyed them into port; and that Sir Sidney Smith had gone to look after the Russian fleet, which had arrived in Lisbon.

Captain Thompson's first mate confirms the above intelligence. He says he read at Ramsgate the declaration of war by Russia against England, but found it impossible to procure the paper which contained it.

In consequence of this state of things, captain T. further informs us that cordage had risen ten pounds sterling per ton, and every kind of naval stores in proportion.

NORFOLK, JAN. 25.

On Saturday evening last, anchored off Fells Point, the French ship of war *Eole*, of 74 guns, where she is expected to remain during the winter. Her guns were all landed before she could reach her present moorings. The novelty of a ship of 74, in the waters of the Potomac, impelled a number of citizens to repair to the Point to gratify their curiosity. This is one of the Squadron under Gantheaume, that have in fight off New York, during the engagement between the frigate *Ambrascade* and *Boston*, in the year 1793. She remained with the rest of the Squadron for a long time in the harbor of New-York, and is thought to be one of the oldest ships in the French navy.

PHILADELPHIA, JAN. 25.

Information from Washington, combined with the disposition of the British cabinet to delay the execution of the late Orders of council, leave but little doubt that the mission of Mr. Rose will terminate in an honorable and amicable adjustment of all our differences between the United States and Great Britain.

Eighteen of the unfortunate Americans, belonging to Miranda's expedition, captured by the Spaniards lately escaped from Carthage; but 13 were retained. The other 3 have reached the U. States.

ALBANY, FEB. 5.

Mr. Rose's Mission—It is said, has terminated in

an accepted apology for the aggression against the Chesapeake. The instructions of his minister extended to no other object.

Bonaparte has ordered the Hanoverian States to be plundered, in his name, and for his use, of all the public and private property belonging to the prince, of the House of Hanover; also of property belonging to the country under whatever title it may be found—the same is to take place in the country of Hannover.

The hopes of peace excited by the arrival of the flag of truce have been soon dissipated, and the stocks have come to their former level. It is now ascertained that the dispatches brought to Prince Stahremberg, relate to some private concerns of that nobleman, and not to any political object.

EXTRACT.

"You will have heard of the arrival of the British Envoy, Mr. Rose; and that he has had an audience of the President, and communicated his credentials, and the object of his mission. He has been received with decency. Report speaks of him as an accomplished man and skilful diplomatist—He is an eloquent speaker; and his speeches in the British Parliament show him to be a man of talents, firmness and independence.—He appears to possess the true 'suaviter in modo, fortiter in re'—I understand he has intimated that the Embargo will not be considered by the British cabinet as any cause of war, nor impediment to negotiation. He has added, that its effects will not be severely felt in England; and that the revenue receipts of the last quarter before his departure, exceeded by two millions and an half sterling, that of any former quarter.

"The Senate has been on executive business, probably to confirm the nomination of a Negotiator to confer with Mr. Rose. Mr. Madison, it is expected, will be the man; and that the negotiation will commence immediately.

Death of Earl Grey. Saturday last died at his house, called Fallowden, near Alnwick, Northumberland in the 70th year of his age, the Right Hon. Charles Earl Grey K. B. General of the 3d Regiment of Dragoons, and Governor of the Island of Guernsey. His Lordship served at the battle of Minden, and was the only surviving officer who served under General Wolfe, at Quebec, to whom he was aid de camp.

The beautiful carved and gilt lion's head letter box, which was formerly at Button's Coffee house, and in which the manuscripts of the Taiter were originally deposited, was yesterday knocked down by Robins, at the Shakespeare Tavern, Covent garden, for 17l. 10s. The Antiquarian Society had offered 100 guineas to Mr. Campbell, for this curiosity, not twelve months since.

Lord BROME, a Member of Parliament, requesting leave of absence on particular private business, shortly after his marriage, the was immediately epigramatised the simple excuse of the ardent bridegroom:—

From the Senate Lord Brome wishes shortly to roam, [Brome,] And the Senate grants leave to the wishes of Having business defectably urgent at home.

Extract from Mr. Randolph's speech, on his introducing Mr. Clark's affidavit, relative to General Wilkinson:—

"The proofs, Mr. Speaker, which have this day been produced against your general in chief together with what I hold in my hand, will convince you, sir and the world, that is a

base TRAITOR—believe me, Mr. Speaker, that this poison, this infectious, corrupted disease, is not confined to your general alone—it has, to the disgrace of the American character, I am sorry to say, extended to the army under your general's command! The very stores which descended the Ohio for the Burr conspiracy, were taken, sir, from the American arsenal.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

OF

LOWER CANADA.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, FEBRUARY—1808.

Monday, 15.—A petition of Lambert Dumont Esq. praying a bill might be introduced to enable him to build a bridge over the River des Outaouais, from *Ile Jesus* to the Island of Montreal, was presented to the house and referred to a special committee. Two petitions from the inhabitants of Montreal, relating to their Market Hall, was presented to the house and referred to a special committee.—A motion for leave to introduce a bill for disabling Judges from being elected and from sitting and voting in the House of Assembly, was productive of a long debate, and it was finally amended and resolved that the house in committee on Wednesday next would consider whether it be or be not expedient to disqualify Judges and other persons from sitting in the House of Assembly. The question was then put on the amendments reported to the bill to continue the Militia Act, and agreed to with an alteration, which fixes the duration of the bill to the first July, 1810, and from thence to the end of the then next session of the legislature. A bill to authorise J. Morin junr. to build a bridge over the River du Sud, was read a second time, and referred to a special committee.—The house then went into a committee of the whole to consider the petition of E. Hart, Esquire (a Jew) returned to represent the borough of Three Rivers, praying to be admitted to take the oath again, in such manner as the house shall point out, and his seat.—The house being resumed the committee obtained leave to sit again.

Tuesday, 16.—An ingrossed bill to continue the Militia Act, was read the third time, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council. A bill to allow the licenced carriers of the town of Three Rivers to furnish carriages to travellers and to convey them on Post Roads, was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house to sit on Friday next. The house then resolved into committee on the petition of E. Hart, Esquire, and, after a long debate, a resolution was reported to the house; Mr. Speaker having resumed the Chair, the resolution was agreed to, purporting that an enquiry should be made to establish the reason for which E. Hart, Esq. did not take the oath in the customary manner.

Wednesday 17.—An ingrossed Bill to regulate the trial of convicted elections, or returns of Members to serve in the House of Assembly, was read the third time, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council.—Mr. Mure from the

Committee to whom was referred the Petition of L. Dumont Esq. praying to be authorised to build a Bridge over the River des Outaouais, reported the opinion of the Committee, which being favourable to the Petitioner, leave was given to bring in a Bill accordingly.

The Resolution of the House of yesterday relating to E. Hart, Esq. was rescinded; information was taken as to his religious persuasion and some resolutions were passed tending to the following purpose, viz. that it appears to the House that the said E. Hart is of the Jewish Religion, and that he be heard at the Bar on Friday next, by himself or Counsel, on the legality of his pretensions to take his seat in the House; and to sit and vote therein, notwithstanding his being of the Jewish persuasion and his having taken the Oath in the manner customary only for persons of that persuasion.

The order of the day for taking into consideration whether it be or be not expedient to introduce a bill to disqualify Judges and others from sitting in the House of Assembly, was then read and postponed, till Monday next.

The House then adjourned 'til Friday next.
Friday 19th.—A Bill to authorise the Magistrates of Montreal to erect forty temporary Stalls in the new market place, and to borrow a certain sum of money for that purpose. A Bill to regulate land Surveyors and to repeal an Act or Ordinance therein mentioned;—and a Bill to authorise L. Dumont, Esquire, to build a bridge over the river Outaouais from *Ile Jesus* to the Island of Montreal, were severally read the first time.

The order of the day for E. Hart, Esquire, to be heard at the bar, by himself or Counsel, being read, Mr. Hart appeared at the bar, and spoke, as nearly as we could collect, to the following purpose,

Mr. Speaker, I acknowledge having received a communication of the Resolutions of this House regarding me, and calling me to state my pretensions to take my seat in this Honorable House, and why I took the oath in the manner in which it was administered. Mr. Speaker, I neither required nor did I wish to take the oath in the form it was administered. I took it in the words of the Act of the 31st, of his Majesty and in a manner binding on my conscience. I profess the religion of my father. A religion tolerated, by my King and Country, and not forbidden by the Constitutional Act. Mr. Speaker, I think I have a right to take my seat in this Honorable House, and I am now ready to do my duty therein, and wish to have the opportunity of returning the obligations I have to those who elected me. I have no further observations to make.

It was then resolved that the House, in Committee would to-morrow, take into further consideration the Petition of E. Hart, Esquire.

The House in Committee passed sundry Resolutions touching the means of providing for the relief of insane persons and the support of foundlings, and when Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, it was ordered that the report be received to-morrow.

The Bill to allow the licenced carriers of the town of Three Rivers to furnish carriages to travellers; and to convey them on post roads, was lost in a Committee of the whole House, the chairman being ordered to leave the chair.

Saturday 20th.—A Bill to regulate the common apprenticeship to the Parish of Saint Francois, in the County of Buckinghamshire. A Bill to authorise the Judges in civil causes, in this Province, to delegate the power of administering oaths in certain cases, and a Bill to declare in whom is vested the power of granting *des lettres de Terrier*, in this Province;

were severally read the first time. The Bill to authorise the Magistrates of Montreal to erect forty temporary Stalls in the new market place &c. and the Bill to authorise L. Dumont to build a bridge over the river Outaouais, were severally read a second time and referred to Committee.

A petition of sundry *Maitres de Poste* of the Districts of Montreal and Three Rivers, complaining of difficulties they labour under, from the operation of the Act which regulates the Provincial Post Houses, was presented to the House by Mr. J. Cuthbert and laid on the table for the information of the Members.

A petition of William Holmes and others, proprietors of Dorchester Bridge, praying the same benefits may be extended to them as are enjoyed by persons who have built Bridges under the authority of Acts of the Provincial Parliament, was presented to the House by Mr. Richardson, received and referred to a special Committee. The House then resolved into Committee on the petition of E. Hart, Esquire, and the House being resumed a resolution was reported and confirmed by the House, *videlicet*, "That E. Hart, Esquire, professing the Jewish Religion, cannot take a seat, nor sit, nor vote, in this House."

The Resolutions of the Committee of the whole House, on the means for the relief of insane persons and foundlings, were reported to the House, and it was ordered that the question be put upon them on Monday next.

The House then adjourned 'til Monday next.

QUEBEC, FEBRUARY 22, 1808.

We have been obligingly favored with New York papers, to the 8th inst. inclusive, containing London paragraphs to the 14th of December inclusive, from which we have just had time to select the following intelligence.

The Russian 50 gun frigate, and a store ship lately seized at Portsmouth, were valuable prizes,—the frigate had on board 170,000 Ducats, 500,000 dollars, a quantity of Plate, and a cargo of copper and naval stores. The store ship is deeply laden with naval stores.

The City of Berlin, as well as the Provinces, are in a state of the most complete misery. The inhabitants are threatened with military execution for not paying the contributions which the French have imposed upon them, and which they are entirely unable to pay. Bonaparte has demanded five millions of dollars from the king of Prussia and required that eight of the strongest Prussian fortresses should be garrisoned by French troops, until the conclusion of the war.

Bonaparte, it is said, is gone to Italy for the express purpose of meeting all the kings and princes of his making, at Milan. The Pope, the King and Queen of Naples are to be there, but it is not known for what purpose these great personages are to assemble.

Admiral Sir J. B. Warren, sailed for Halifax on the 8th Dec.

The Portuguese fleet, with the Royal family on board, sailed from the Tagus, on the 22d. Nov. for the Brazil;—The fleet consists of 9 sail of the line, 4 frigates and a brig, accompanied by 4 sail of British line of battle ships.

The Boreas frigate of 38 guns is unhappily lost off the coast of Jersey and the greater part of the crew.

The following is the essential part of a letter from Mr. Canning to the Lord Mayor.

Stanhope Street, Dec. 2.

My Lord, — I have the honor to acquaint your Lordship that dispatches have been received from His Majesty's Ambassador at the Court of Petersburg, by which it appears that the Emperor of Russia having published a declaration, in which his Imperial Majesty announces his determination to break off all communication with England, to recall his Minister from this Court, and not permit the continuance of a British mission at the Court of St. Petersburg; his Majesty's Ambassador has demanded his passports and is now on his return.

Sir Samuel Hood failed in the Centaur, with the Captain, York, Intrepid, Success and Africane, with the 15th Regt. of foot on board — The Invasion of Great Britain, with 300,000 men, is talked of in France. A bugbear! — It is said that there is some difference in the English cabinet, on the subject of the late expedition to the Baltic.

Memo, the Austrian messenger, who was sent to Paris with dispatches, had returned to London with fresh dispatches.

All the Danish ships at Portsmouth were ordered to be fitted immediately for commission.

Total of the Russian navy, 53 sail of the line, 34 frigates, 59 cutters, brigs &c. smaller vessels 250; carrying in all 4498 pieces of cannon.

The Swedish navy consists of 12 sail of the line, and 8 frigates, besides cutters, galleys &c.

The British navy at present, comprises 261 sail of the line, 35 frigates, 258 frigates, 530 sloops of war, brigs &c. besides an immense number of cutters and other armed vessels.

In the order of council for taking all Russian ships the English captains are strictly enjoined to prevent any embezzlement. — Seals have been put in Russia on all the warehouses of British merchants and an embargo ordered on all English vessels; happily there were only four remaining in Cronstadt. — A large body of Russian troops were marching to Swedish Finland, whence there can be no doubt but the Swedish monarch would be under the necessity of acting against England. — The war with Russia seems to have made very little impression in England.

Mr. Jefferson's speech at the opening of Congress had reached England, where it was thought intemperate and hostile against G. Britain and partial to France and Spain.

A London paper of Dec. 12 says that on proposals being received at the Vauxhall office for supplying our fleets &c. on the U. S. station, the contractors were asked from whence they proposed to draw supplies in the event of an American war; this question being unexpected they required time to answer, and reconsider their proposals.

The declaration of Russia against England is dated the 26th of October. It charges G. Britain with a want of co-operation either by direct assistance or diversion, during the late campaign against France; and of sending troops to Buenos Ayres and Egypt instead of assisting the allies; with annoying the maritime trade of Russia, while she was shedding her best blood in the common cause; of refusing to accept the mediation of Russia after the peace of Tilsit; of attacking Denmark a peaceful and neutral power and kindling the flames of war, instead of acceding to negotiations for a general peace &c. In consequence his Imperial Majesty breaks off all communication with England, recalls his ambassador and will not allow any English ambassador to remain at the court of Russia, abrogates every act between G. Britain and Russia and proclaims a new principle of the armed neutrality, and binds himself never to recede from that system; calls for satisfaction to his subjects for ships and goods detained; and gives warning that nothing

shall be re-established, between Russia and England, until satisfaction be given to Denmark. The emperor further expects that his Britannic Majesty will be induced to conclude a peace with the French emperor.

On late European news we have only room to direct the attention of our readers to the state of the British navy, compared with the navies of the other powers, and they will see how little cause there is to dread an invasion or any serious event; particularly when it is recollected that a part of the Russian vessels are in the Mediterranean, from whence they can never escape, during a war; and that the Portuguese ships, which were in some danger of falling under the power of the enemy, are out of his reach.

Whatever reasons the emperor of Russia may hold out in his declaration, there can be no doubt but his conduct is the result of the peace of Tilsit, and the event justifies the act of securing the Danish shipping. The reason of the emperor's not declaring sooner was fear. He waited till he was unassailable in the Baltic, by reason of the winter.

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser of 6th instant —

We are just informed that the British Consul said yesterday, that, from all the information he had received, he believed Mr. Rose would immediately leave America, without accomplishing the object of his mission; and that war must follow.

On leave being asked, by Mr. Bourdages, in the house of assembly, to bring in a bill for disqualifying judges from sitting in that house, after Mr. Bourdages had detailed his motives, Judge De Bonne rose, and, among other observations, said that should such a bill pass that house, it was but one step towards its becoming a law, it would have other stages to pass. That it was his persuasion that the object was personal to him, and, in consequence declared, that though it had been previously his intention not to offer himself any more as a candidate, for a seat in that house, it was now his determination to come forward again, at the approaching election, for the County of Quebec.

We hear that a bill is to be brought into the House of Assembly, for empowering Returning Officers to compel any Candidate, suspected of Judaism, previous to the opening of the poll, on the hustings, in presence of the voters, to eat a pound of fat pork, as a test of his Christianity.

It appears that some of the members of the House of Assembly have it in contemplation to bring in a bill for excluding judges from the house, under a persuasion, no doubt, that judgment is not necessary to the framing of laws.

We lately laid it down as an undeniable position that the sovereignty of the British dominions consisted in the Law, but our faith, on this head begins to be a little shaken, as we perceive an occasional partner in the throne, partaking more of the character of mistress than wife, the lady's name is Privilege.

MARRIED.

On Monday last, Capt. DEAN of the 28th

Regt. to Miss HUMPHRIES, daughter of Capt. Humphries of the Royal Veterans.

OBITUARY.

It is with the deepest regret we have to announce the death of The Hon. HENRY ALCOCK, Chief Justice of the province. He died this morning at 8 o'clock, of a malignant fever, partly occasioned by intense application, which baffled the ablest medical skill.

Mr. Alcock was at first one of the Puisne Judges of U. Canada; afterwards C. J. of that province, and about two years ago his Majesty was pleased to appoint him Chief Justice of the lower province.

In the exercise of his judicial duties, he evinced the advantages which attend the forming of a legal scholar at the English Bar; and in all the various offices which he filled, he acquitted himself as an able Judge, distinguished by the most eminent rectitude and unwearied assiduity. His memory was retentive; his judgment clear and penetrating; and so profound was his knowledge of English law that the energies of his mind cast a luminous ray over the dark and obscure code of provincial jurisprudence. His language was classical and perspicuous; nor can those who have heard his judgments, remember them without a mixture, at once, of pleasure and regret. In the habits of private life, his manners were those which are commonly said to be peculiar to a plain Englishman — affable, conciliating, unaffected, in a word his public and private virtues will long live in the hearts both of the old and the new subjects of this province; and his death will be felt with a general and unfeigned sorrow.

DIED — This morning, Dr. Just, of this city.

At Three Rivers, on Wednesday morning, the 18th instant, after a short illness, Mrs. KENYON.

TO BE SOLD.

A Handsome high runner *CARIOLE* and Bear Skin, lined with red mo-roc and trimmed with lace of the newest fashion; with a pole and swingletrees to run as a cariole with two night lamps. The cariole is almost new and handsome y painted. — Likewise an elegant braided double Harness, calculated to answer the above. — Enquire of the Editor.

Quebec, 19th February, 1808.

BY AUCTION

Will be sold on FRIDAY next the 26th Instant, at JONES & WHITE'S Auction Room —

A N extensive and general assortment of A DRY GOODS, Ironmongery and Cutlery. — ALSO — 3 puncheons Rum, 8 hhd. Prize Wine, 3 hhd. Vinegar, 5 barrels Sugar, 1 case Indigo in lots, Twist Tobacco, and a variety of other articles.

Sale to begin at one o'clock.

Quebec, 22d Feb. 18 8

ON WEDNESDAY EVENING next at 6 o'clock, the Auction at the Lower-Town Coffee House (that was unavoidably postponed on Saturday last) will take place, as notified in the hand bills.

The Auctioneer is very sorry indeed, that the necessity of the case obliged him to disappoint many Gentlemen. — Quebec, 22d Feb. 1808.

POETRY

CHARON AND BONAPARTE.

AS Charon of late in his boat lay at ease,
Faint'd with the toils of the day,
And goblins, who waited a favoring breeze,
On the banks of the Styx were at play.

There, arm'd cap-a-pie, gallop'd up to the shore
A chief in the pride of his might,
Whose hands were still smoking and streaming
with gore,

As though he'd come fresh from the fight!

The ferryman started at sight of his blood,
Though not often subject to fear,
And ghosts quit their frolic and plung'd in the
lood,

As *Bulletin Bona* drew near.

And how came you here, the old ferryman cried,
Before you've completed your days?
For still you are riding on glory's full tide,
And basking in sun-beams of praise.

Teame here, said Bona, to visit your realm,
As did great *Aeneas* of old—
I've left Talleyrand at my government's helm,
Who is politic, artful and bold.

I've come but to see how my ancestors fare,
Whose glory fame's trumpet has blown—
Hold, hold! says old Charon, you're wrong,
Bona, there—
Your ancestors never were known.

Not known! cried the Corsican, swelling with
ire,
Have not the old Hebrews been here?
Has never king David, my great grandam's sire,
Your Stygian regions come near?

But David, that good man, I think not to see
In those regions of darkness and woe—
No, never, says Charon, you never will be
With David, that good man, I know.

And why not! says Bona, is't not a decree
To bring all the Jews back again?
Am I not appointed a leader to be
Of those outcasts and hated of men?

And have I not run through all history's channels
And found my sublime pedigree,
In right line descent in Rabbinical annals,
From Aaron of old down to me?

If that is your business, the ferryman cried,
You might as well tarried on earth,
For I can assure you, your ancestors died,
And scarcely were known to have birth.

But if you would see the old knights of your
order,
Such as *Pluto*, *Caligula*, *Nero*,
With vast crowds of despots and sons of disorder,
They would doubtless hail Bona a hero!

And here too are thousands cut off by your hand,
The victims of rage and despair;
From all parts of Europe a numerous band
Await you, their torments to share.

Such doctrine the Corsican illy could relish,
It spoke to his conscience so true,
The words of the ferryman sounded so hellish,
He churlishly bid them adieu.

Old *Cerberus* honor'd the chief with a howl,
The Furies yell'd out as he pass'd,
And Judge *Rhadamanthus* deign'd on him to
scowl,
And Fame with her trumpet blew a blast.

Preventative for the Hydrophobia.—In the
Doylestown paper, a person whose name is
John Watson, and who by the style we presume
to be a physician, recommends the use of
the *Elecampane* root in casts of bites by mad
animals; which he says he has "known em-
ployed in several cases of human subjects, and
also given to almost every kind of tame animal
that had been bitten, without a single instance
of failure of success."—We should certainly
put more confidence in this estimable root,
than all the quack nostrums in America.—
Trenton True American.

An astrologer of Valencia, named Jacques De-
gen, has announced in the public papers, that he
has invented a method of mounting in the air with
artificial wings. He has given a specimen of its
effect, by raising himself to the height of 27 feet.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS FOR SALE,

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

J. MACNIDER,

Quebec, 15th February, 1808.

TO BE LET,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS.

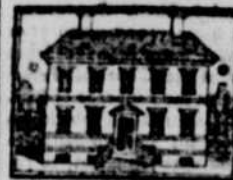
A FARM situate at La Canardiere, River
St. Charles, the property of the late Rt.
RICHARDSON, of two arpents six perches in
front, by thirty four arpents, or thereabout, in
depth; together with a good and commodious
dwelling house, extensive barn and stables,
and other buildings: also a very excellent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

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

FOR SALE,

AT WM. HENDERSON'S, No. 2, St.
Joseph Street, a few hundred weight best
JAMAICA COFFEE.

Quebec, February 15, 1808.

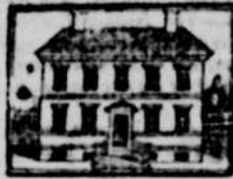


TO LET—The
lower part of the
House No. 6, St. Pe-
ter street, with the
Vaults, Store, &c.—
now occupied by Mes-
srs. J. Colman & Co.

JAS. VOYER.

Quebec, January 25, 1808.

FOR SALE.



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

(Quebec, February 11, 1808.)

LARGE COAL

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

Quebec, 4th January, 1808.

FOR SALE,

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

Quebec, 25th January, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A FARM situate at La Canardiere, 24
arpents long by 1 arpent in breadth,—
joining on one side to Antoine L'Hortie, and
on the other to François Goveau.

Quebec, Aug 31st 1807. LOUIS BLEAU.

Madeira Wine for Sale.

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

LINTHORN & JOLLIFFE.

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

Quebec, 4th January, 1808.

Wanted, A Bookbinder.

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

Quebec, January 25, 1808.

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