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From BELL's MESSENGER, Dec. 14.

AMERICAN WAR.

The Address with which Mr. JEFFERSON has opened the American Congress gives us great and undissembled pain. It is not the language of a man who wishes to reconcile the two countries; it is too much in the temper of the worst part of the population of America—the pedlars in the fishing towns and cities, who are desirous to embroil the two nations for private ends.

It is pretty well known what these gentlemen want. They are desirous of war in order to cancel the debts due to their English creditors; they want to cheat under the decent pretext of confiscation, and look upon war as the means of screening their bankruptcies, and obtaining their certificates.

We are truly sorry Mr. JEFFERSON has listened to the popular clamour excited by this dishonest rabble. America, it must be confessed, had some cause to complain, but there were no points in dispute between us, which could justify a war. We are willing to concede that the affair of the *Chesapeake* was a most unjustifiable and hot-headed proceeding; but it was open to accommodation, and Ministers have already disclaimed their sanction of this act by a distinct Proclamation on the subject.

Most assuredly there can be no right, founded either on the law of nature or of nations, for either of those two points of supremacy, which the zeal of some of our public writers have claimed for us; and we are sorry that Ministers have not distinctly disowned an assumption of claims, which have given so much offence in the hands of their unskilful supporters.

Our public writers have done much to tarnish our natural reputation and integrity in the eyes of all Europe: we have claimed in our newspapers what was never thought of being claimed any where else, and the report has gone abroad, that what was claimed THERE, was meant to be claimed EVERY WHERE.—It is thus that we are not unfrequently convicted in the judgment of foreign nations upon the acts of our party writers, and the public is assessed with the penalty of their indiscretion.—The liberty of our press is not understood, in its large sense, by all foreign nations, and they naturally conceive that to be the doctrine of the government which they find so broadly

and so authoritatively asserted in the public papers.

Not only France, but America accuses us of asserting a right of DOMINION OVER THE SEAS; and many of our papers, though they see the ill-blood this empty arrogance occasions in all the foreign States, (enemies as well as neutrals,) still continue the assertion of the right.—We have frequently replied to it; but we find ourselves now called upon to reply shortly to it again.—We shall consider this point, therefore, and the Right of Search of SHIPS OF WAR, in the present article, and finish with some remarks upon the impolicy of an American war, as it relates to the interests of both countries.—First, with respect to our Sovereignty of the Seas.

III.—The ocean, either as a whole or a part, does not admit of property, notwithstanding the introduction of property in other things.—It still remains *res nullius*; an unappropriated element of nature, and common to all mankind.—The first reason we urge in proof of this is only a moral or probable one.—It is not likely that mankind should ever think of gaining an exclusive right to the ocean; because there was no reason for it; no cause or motive which could induce them to it.—The general reason for appropriating the various gifts of nature is, that the same thing would not answer the purposes of all the joint commoners, who might have occasion to make use of it, at one and the same time.—But the ocean, whilst it continues in common, is not liable to this inconvenience; it is given to all, and large enough for all; and inexhaustible by all the necessities of mankind.

We are commoners without stint upon this boundless pasture;—we hold it upon the tenure of GAVEL KIND; one has no greater right than the other, and the object is in too great abundance for any single grasp.

But besides this moral reason, arising from the want of an intention in mankind to acquire a right in the ocean, there is a natural one which shews that no such right ever could be acquired.—Occupancy can never give property but in things that are certain and determinate.—The soil and land are distinguished into parcels,—into kingdoms, provinces, and private estates; by means of hills, mountains, brooks, rivers, fencibles, and other artificial landmarks; but the surface of the Sea is not capable of this

parcelling out, and setting forth.—Xerxes scourged the ocean, but he was not madman enough to run a chain over it to reduce it into property.

Mariners indeed, and Geographers, divide and portion out the ocean by the artificial measure of degrees of longitude and latitude; but these are not lasting and visible limits.—A fleet of ships, says GROTIUS, leave no trace behind them: that cannot be made property, which is incapable of the accession or modification of labour: the sea is unfruitful,—an immense barren waste, on which the Almighty has given no man the power either of doing good or harm.

Since therefore property in the ocean could not be introduced either by occupancy, the will of God, or public necessity, the obvious consequence is, that it is not capable of being appropriated at all.

Rights, indeed,—a species of modified dominion, or rather of preference, have been claimed by various nations in different seas.—The Romans claimed it in the Red Sea; the only sea which was not left common in an empire which extended over the world, and in which a tribute was merely paid to guard against a surprise in Egypt. The Athenians established a naval toll at the Straights of Byzantium,—the present Archipelago: the Venetians, having purged the Adriatic of pirates, claimed an indemnity and compensation for the public good by a small tribute; and the Danes, for securing the navigation of the Baltic, and erecting light-houses to render its passage safe, required some empty acknowledgment from all ships that navigated it.

These are the only instances of maritime dominion which have ever been asserted. "The sea, therefore," says the illustrious BYNKERSHOEK, "has never yet had its property invaded; it has occasionally worn a badge, but its freedom has never been lost.—It has been subject to these *SERVITUDES*, not as a vassal, but that its common dominion might be rendered more secure, and that those States might be peculiarly rewarded, who had protected its rights from depredation."

22.—With respect to the right of SEARCH in the ship of a NEUTRAL, it proceeds upon the following arguments:—War cannot be carried on without supplies: it is in vain to level the gun without it is charged.—The hostile party may want powder; it may be in the capacity of a NEUTRAL to

supply it; the adverse Belligerent must prevent this supply; but how is it to be done? There is not much confidence in an equivocal and imperfect right of this sort to be placed in the neutral merchant; and the State, to which he belongs, cannot be expected to undertake for the political integrity of all its trading subjects.—Hence arises the necessity of SEARCH, and with this necessity, a RIGHT, limited of course to the seizure of those commodities alone which, as administering to the hostile succour of the enemy, are denominated CONTRABAND of war.

This species of trade is understood as not sanctioned by the Neutral State itself, where merchants are detected trading in it, and where cargoes are thereby forfeited. It is in the contemplation of the law of nations a species of SMUGGLING, in which the merchant runs the risk of seizure, on the speculation of a profit, and every power which conceives herself injured, has a right to do all she can to intercept it.—But the Neutral Nation gives no pledge to either of the Belligerents to prevent it: it is supposed NOT to encourage it, but it would be ridiculous to ask any government to undertake for the honesty of all its subjects.

Thus it stands with respect to our right of searching Neutral MERCHANTMEN; but with respect to their SHIPS OF WAR, it is a different consideration.

A SHIP OF WAR is the instrument of the state; it has the impress and direct pledge of the national honour upon it: it has therefore, as a machine of the nation, a share in the sanctity which belongs to every public instrument of a state in armistice. The state is not pledged, nor can be supposed answerable for its Skippers and its Colliers, but it has bound its faith, and fixed its national stamp upon a ship of war.

A ship of war upon a subject of common dominion, the SEA, is a part of the floating territory, (if we may use the expression) of the Neutral State itself; it is a citadel and a fortress upon water; and whilst the nations are at peace, is to be respected just as much as if it were built and founded upon the land.

Their Ambassador, in his house in one of our London streets, is not more entitled to the sanctity of hospitality, and the privilege of independence, than their SHIPS OF WAR AT SEA.

The right, therefore, of visiting these ships can never be maintained—it would be an insult to the State to attempt it; they can seldom have contraband on board; and, if they had, what would be the consequence? Both parties have arms in their hands.—Thus every search would produce an engagement; and right or wrong—whether the suspicion were just or not—whether the ships of war contained contraband or not, War must be the consequence; because, not to resist the search would almost be impossible.

Thus the arguments stand with respect to these rights and claims—we now proceed to the other points.

We have much reason to apprehend that there is a fixed determination with a certain party in this country to embroil us with America. We do not think Ministers so ready for it as many of their partisans: they must surely see the impolicy of extending the range of our hostilities—of giving us America for an enemy, when we have already to contend with the whole of Europe, and shall soon, perhaps, have to contend with Asia likewise.

Much of our commerce has been lost by war—and America, by natural and obvious means, has succeeded to a share of it.—We cannot be at war, and enjoy all the tranquility and profits of PEACE; this, therefore, was to be expected.—But the class who have been injured, and are formidable in noise and numbers, considering the Americans as the rivals of their trade, and considering their losses as constituting the gains of America, are anxious to punish them in revenge, and deprive them of all trade from views of sheer commercial malice.—They wish, therefore, to injure them as much as they do the enemy; they wish the enemy to trade with nobody, and the neutral to trade with no one but themselves. It is thus that they are clamorous for an American war, and have persuaded some of the lower classes that this is the only way to revive the trade and make commerce brisker.

America, they say, must not prosper, whilst our goods hang on hand; we must therefore fight her to put a stop to her prosperity.

Such are the principles of these reasoners. But before we have done, we undertake to prove two things:—

1st. That it would be the heaviest loss to this class to enter into hostilities with America; and the worst shock our trade has hitherto received.

2nd. That Ministers have it yet in their power to make honourable and advantageous terms with America.

3rd. That, if it would be detrimental to this country to go to war with America, it would be utter annihilation to the commerce of the United States.

We must defer the remainder till our next Paper.

Extracts from London papers.

Louis Bonaparte is said to have resigned or abdicated the Throne of Holland, the Dutch fogs and dykes being unfavorable to his constitution, which demands a clearer and warmer climate.—Bonaparte has kingdoms adapted to all temperaments, and all constitutions. Of that Constitution monger, Abbe Sieyès, Mr. Burke said, that he had "whole nests of pigeon holes full of constitutions ready made, ticketed, sorted and numbered, suited to every season and every fancy, some with the top of the pattern at the bottom, and some with the bottom at the top; some plain, some flowered; some distinguished for their simplicity, others for their complexity; some of colour; some of *boue de Paris*." Bonaparte has in like manner, kingdoms suited to all capacities, and all dispositions and habits of body—cold, warm and temperate—it will cost him therefore no more trouble to fit Louis Bonaparte with a warmer Sovereignty than it would

a dancing master to make his scholars change the figure of a dance. It is but changing sides, or putting those in the middle who were at the top.—Lucien Bonaparte is said to have been intended for the kingdom of Portugal. But *mutato nomine*, Bonaparte by a stroke of his pen may strike out of the roll or deed of investiture the name of Lucien and substitute that of Louis. Lucien is of a more daring character, and of robust health. It would be a pity therefore, to plant him in the languid climate of the south. He may change places with his brother Louis—though rumor has assigned the Dutch throne to Murat. But Murat we rather think will not be moved from his duchy of Berg. It is necessary for a time that my little king Jerome should have a member of the august family near him to assist him with his military experience. If Murat be continued in the duchy of Berg, Lucien will hardly be made king of Holland—they would be too near each other, and would hardly be able, notwithstanding the paramount authority of Napoleon, to remain upon such terms as to fit Princes of such high renown and such illustrious birth. Murat has an old grudge against Lucien, who made some attempt upon the chastity of the dame, we had forgotten the Dutchess, Murat, and the offended husband vowed such dreadful vengeance, that Bonaparte was forced to separate them for almost as the Poles.—Lucien from the early ways in which he had been brought up with his brother Napoleon, then known by the name of Brutus Bonaparte, had too much the habit of considering that every thing should be in common, that there ought to be no such thing as exclusive property, not even in marriage. Whether in his expiatory retirement in Italy, he has contracted more moral habits and principles, we know not.

But in all these alterations, it is consolatory to find that not the least regret or inconvenience is produced by the change of one of these new monarchs for another—they are so little congenial to the soil in which they are planted, or the people over whom they are placed, that whether they stay or go away, whether Joseph succeeds Louis, or Louis takes the place of Lucien, is a matter of perfect indifference.

Law Intelligence.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, GUILDHALL, Dec. 9.
JEWISH CEREMONIES.

HOLME AND OTHERS v. NOEL.

Mr. Garrow stated this to be an action upon a Bill of Exchange for a small sum of money for coals, which the Plaintiffs, who were coal merchants, had furnished to the Defendant, who was an ingenious lady employing herself in drawing pictures. The Bill when due had not been honored.

Mr. Park said, he should not put the plaintiffs to the proof of the bill, for he admitted it. His defence was upon another point, and with which Mr. Garrow was well acquainted, having had it successfully offered this week in the case of *Mrs. Creswell*—namely, That the defendant was a married woman, and there was an excellent treatise in his hand, called "*Usur Hebraica*." This lady's name was *Emilia Noah*, whose husband was alive at the time of bringing this action; was of the Jewish persuasion, and the marriage was solemnized according to the formality of the Mosaic law, although afterwards they had taken on them the name of Noel instead of Noah.

Mr. Philips, reader of the Synagogue of the Jews, in Leadenhall Street, proved the marriage to have taken place in the year 1781; he was present at it. The proper priest, now dead, officiated in the usual form and solemnity, and these parties

were duly united in lawful marriage, according to the Mosaic form. He was one of the attesting witnesses of the entry of the marriage in the book of the priest.

Mr. Levi proved that he knew the husband and wife; was present at the marriage, he being then only thirteen. He saw the husband last March at Clerkenwell, knew him well, though he did not speak to him—they were not friends—he had then recently come from Paris. Believed he was now living, though he did not know where he resided. This was before the action was brought.

Jon. Abdigore, a teacher of the Hebrew language read in English the entry in the priest's book of this marriage: the ceremony was executed by the priest. The entry in English was this:

"Fourth day of the week, in the second month Neron, in the year 5541 after the creation of the world, according to the reckoning here in London. Henry Noel said to Emily—"Become thou a wife unto me, according to the law of Moses, and I will ever after maintain thee according to the rights of the Jews;" and the priest says, "I heard him account her wife, and she shall bring to him the dowry of her virginity, according to the law, and she shall remain and cohabit with him." To which she consented, and became unto him his wife, and she offered him presents consisting of silver and gold, and 100 pieces of fine silver; and the Bridegroom accepted these presents of the Bride and brought also 100 pieces of the like gold, ornaments, and fine silver; the whole amounting together to 200 pieces of gold and fine silver; and the Bridegroom doth take all the responsibility of the care of and for himself, for his bride, and for their children. And their maintenance to be had out of the property which he doth possess, under this solemn union."

Lord Ellenborough—This marriage being proved to be duly had according to the solemnities of the Mosaic law, the plaintiffs must be called.—*Plaintiffs nonsuited.*

FROM BELL'S MESSENGER, DEC. 21,

Capt. YEO, of the *Confiance* sloop, also reached town on Saturday, between two and three o'clock, and attended at the Admiralty with dispatches from Sir SIDNEY SMITH. Shortly after his arrival the following letter was dispatched by Lord MULGRAVE to the LORD MAYOR:—

Admiralty, December, 19, 1807.

MY LORD,—I have great satisfaction in acquainting your Lordship, that Capt. Yeo, of his Majesty's sloop *Confiance*, arrived this afternoon at this Office, with dispatches from Rear Admiral Sir S. Smith, dated December 6th, stating that the Prince Regent, with the whole of the Royal Family, consisting of fifteen persons, had embarked for the Brazils, on the 24th ult. with seven sail of the line, five frigates, three armed brigs, and upwards of thirty Brazil merchant vessels.

The Portuguese fleet is attended by his Majesty's ships *Marlborough*, *London*, and *Bedford*, under the command of Captain Moore.

Only one serviceable Portuguese line of battle ship, and three hulks, remained in the Tagus. Eight Russian line of battle ships remained in the Tagus, only three of which were in condition for sea.

Rear-Admiral Sir S. Smith has resumed the

blockade of the port of Lisbon with five sail of the line, and will probably by this time have been joined by an additional squadron of line of battle ships.

I have the honor, &c.
(True Copy) MULGRAVE.

J. Ansley, Mayor.

The following particulars, though not as yet officially announced, will, we believe, be found correct:—The Russian squadron made for Lisbon in the greatest distress, and in the most urgent want of every kind of provisions. On board of Admiral CHARG's ship no less than fifty persons fell victims to these privations. The crazy state of the ships themselves is evident from the statement in *The Extraordinary Gazette*.—It likewise appeared certain, that when the Russians entered Lisbon, they were wholly ignorant of any change in the relations between Portugal and this country.—It is also known, that among many other fortunate circumstances attending this memorable event, the richest Brazil merchantman that arrived this year, was off the Bar when the French arrived, but has escaped, and is arrived in a British port.

Sir SIDNEY SMITH intended to make an attempt to destroy, if possible, the few vessels which the PRINCE had left behind, and to seize and burn the Russian squadron, which was lying at anchor, apparently in a state of the greatest disorder.—The treasure on board the Portuguese fleet is said to be immense, there having been sufficient time to admit of the removal of all the valuables of the Court, as well as of a vast property belonging to individuals.

The merchant vessels, which were converted into transports and store-ships, exceeded 40. Among the latter were several Brazil ships of large dimensions. The number of persons on board the whole of the fleet is calculated at little short of forty thousand.

Besides the Royal Family and their numerous suite, there are no less than *seventeen thousand subjects of the Prince, most of them regular troops*, on board the different ships. The entrance of the French into Lisbon took place on the very day when the Portuguese fleet left the Tagus, and before it had cleared the river, the French colours were flying in different parts of the capital. About fifty French dragoons entered Lisbon just after the ships had begun to drop down the river; but they found that all the mounted guns were spiked; otherwise some annoyance might have been offered the noble emigrants. At this period, the main body of the French was some miles from Lisbon, but was advancing by forced marches.

The Prime Minister, ANTONIO DE ABRANJO, was convicted of treason, and his infamy made public. He had nothing to plead in his defence, and was conveyed, in fetters, on board the Prince Royal, the Portuguese Admiral's ship.

The Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint the right hon. Gerard Viscount Lake to the office of Receiver General of the revenues of his Royal Highness's Duchy of Cornwall, in the place of the right hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, resigned.

SCOTLAND.

The following is an extract of a letter from a farmer in the parish of Ewes, dated December 2d:—

"Several farmers in this neighborhood have lost a great number of sheep. One has lost 100 at one farm, and 200 at another. A second has lost 300; and it is supposed there will be about 250 more lost at Hartsgerth. It is also reported that a farmer in this parish has lost upwards of three hundred at his farm in Liddesdale. I have myself, lost no more than thirty sheep at both my farms; which has been owing almost entirely to the shepherd's dogs, which have the singular power of directing us where to search for the poor animals, though covered sometimes with snow twelve or fourteen feet deep.

"You will think this a wonderful faculty; it certainly is so, and renders the dog truly valuable that possesses it. It is remarkable that some dogs, I mean those distinguished by the name of *currs*, do not possess this faculty, or, at least, they will not exert it. To day we got three yearlings, *alias* hogs, or hogerals, from beneath snow fully ten feet deep; and, though they had been buried for about a fortnight, they were all alive."

There is such a spirit of gambling existing among the French prisoners lately arrived at Chatham from Norman Cross, that many of them have been almost entirely naked during the late severe weather, having lost their clothes, not excepting even their shirts and small clothes, to some of their fellow prisoners; many of them are also reduced to the chance of starving by the same means, having lost seven or eight days provisions to their more fortunate comrades, who never fail to exact their winnings. The effervescence of mind that this diabolical pursuit gives rise to, is often exemplified in the conduct of these infatuated captives, rendering them remarkably turbulent and unruly. Saturday night a quarrel arose between two of them in the course of play, when one of them who had lost his clothes and food, received a severe stab in the back.

SPORTING ANECDOTE.—A few days since, as the Steyning hounds were trailing through Treac-kles Wood, Sussex, they found a hare, that gave them a hard run to Heath Common, when puss being exhausted, sought for shelter under the roof of a cottager, of the name of Maze; but in Mr. Maze, the timid animal found an enemy equally as ferocious as her pursuers, for he instantly killed her, and concealed her under his bed; but in doing so, Mr. Maze was not aware of the danger and difficulty he was about to experience, for the hounds coming up in a few minutes, and the scent of the hare being strong on his person, they immediately seized on him, and had it not been for the fortunate appearance of the huntsman, who found him in a very perilous situation, the consequence might have been fatal. Mr. Maze was amazingly glad of an opportunity to deliver up the hare, that he himself might have a safe deliverance from such troublesome visitors!

Seventy chests of Peruvian bark have been exported, known to be destined for France; and, we understand, that there are actually orders in this country now for clothing for 80,000 French troops.

There is some talk of a change of Ministers. The Duke of Portland and Mr. Canning to go out, and Lord Sidmouth to return again to power, as Head of his Majesty's Councils.—Mr. Perceval, and Lord Hawkesbury, are to continue: Mr. Tierney, and Lord Erskine.

are said to have received proposals; this arrangement should include Lord Ellenborough.

We are concerned to state the loss of the *Alarm Packet*, which sailed from Cork for Bristol on the 23d ult. with a great number of passengers, amongst whom were the lady of John Evans, Esq. of Malloy, and Miss M. Mansell, youngest daughter of the late Joseph Mansell, Esq. of Limerick. — Melancholy to relate, every person on board perished.

On Saturday sc'night, three horses, the property of Mrs. Peters, of Ridgmont, Bedfordshire, were suddenly taken ill, two of which died the same evening, and the other about noon on Sunday. It appeared, that in the preceding night they by some means got to a wheat barn, and ate a quantity of wheat, which on opening them appeared to have occasioned their deaths.

A fiddler returning home from a merry meeting, between Alston and Harwood, in Teesdale, in the stormy night of the 20th ult. took shelter in a low out house on Alston Moor, which was afterwards so overblown with the snow that he could not get out, nor did any part of the house appear, and here he must have perished, had not some shepherds, who were seeking their sheep, discovered him by the sound of his fiddle under the snow; his playing on which unquestionably was the means of saving his life.

The operation upon lord Wm. Russell's son, who was bitten by a mad dog in Dean's yard, Westminster, was not performed immediately after he received the bite, but was done on Saturday sc'night, at his lordship's house, and the accident happened on Friday, when a great part of the flesh of his hand was cut away round the wound. The second son of lord Gage was standing by lord William's son, in Dean's yard at the time, and avoided being bit by the same dog, by striking the animal with a shovel.

FROM A LATE LONDON PAPER.

THE LATE MR. FOX.

A subscription was set on foot a short time since, among the most distinguished Oppositionists, attached to Mr. Fox, for the double purpose of increasing the provision for his relief, and the liquidation of his own personal debts; the following notification of the measure has been sent (*circular*) to the principal party friends of that deceased Statesman:—

PRIVATE.—“At the time of Mr. Fox's death, the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Devonshire and lord Fitzwilliam, had a good deal of correspondence on the state of his affairs, with a view to fulfil Mr. Fox's wishes as to the payment of his debts, and to secure to Mrs. Fox a competent annuity.

“To all who were consulted, it appeared highly desirable that this should be effected by Mr. Fox's friends, without any application to parliament.

“The Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Devonshire, lord Thanet, lord Fitzwilliam and Mr. Maule, have granted an annuity of 2000 a year each to Mrs. Fox, and there is reason to suppose that a further sum will be obtained, so as to make it up, with the pension from government, 2000l. a year, which was Mr. Fox's object. But Mr. Fox's debts still remain unprovided for, and these, on enquiry, appear to amount at least to ten thousand pounds.

“The Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Devonshire and lord Fitzwilliam, at the request of Mr. Fox's friends, have taken the liberty to promote the measure of a subscription, to pay his debts, as a proper mark of their respect to his memory.

“It is suggested that the subscription should be paid at the house of Messrs. Coutts & Co. Bankers, Strand, to the account of the Duke of Bedford, the Duke of Devonshire, and lord Fitzwilliam, subject to the order of W. Adam, Esq.

“It was meant to have circulated this some months since, the state of the debts having been then made up, but the hurry of public business at the last session of parliament, and the subsequent dispersion by the dissolution, of those who were likely to contribute, prevented it being brought forward till now, and it is of course become more necessary to have the measure speedily accomplished.

“Among others, the following persons have subscribed the sums which are put opposite their names, and some gentlemen have subscribed 50l. the lowest sum which it is proposed to accept, as it is desirable not to extend it to too great a number of persons.

Earl Cowper,	£300
Earl of Lauderdale,	300
Earl of Albemarle,	200
Lord Robert Spencer,	100

“To the Rt. Hon. ———, &c. &c.

The Game Chicken.—A severe battle took place on Wednesday last, (says a London paper of Jan. 5,) on Clifton Downs, in consequence of a quarrel between Pearce, the Game Chicken and three sturday game keepers, Hood, Francis, and Morris. In the course of the battle, which lasted 20 minutes, the Chicken, subject to the whole attack, displayed a system of shuffling, retreating, stopping, and putting in hits, as entirely exhausted his opponents, and ensured him the final success of the battle. Francis and Morris now lie at the Three Tuns in a most mangled state, and perfectly immovable. Hood made off at the end of the 7th round, seeing his companions were likely to have the worst of it. The Chicken has suffered severely, from a contusion in the head, the consequence of a dreadful blow from Morris, while following up his companions, and is likely to undergo a surgical operation. It appears the subject in dispute was a basket of apples the Chicken was conveying from his father's, where he had spent the day, which was mistaken for game, the inquiry into which was stoutly resisted.

Miss Brunton.—The marriage of Miss Brunton, to the Earl of Craven, announced in a late

paper as in contemplation, has taken place. The marriage was celebrated at Brighton by illuminations and ringing of bells, and every person, says the London print, who ever attended on this lady at the Theatre, shared her beneficence on the happy occasion of her marriage.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

Was celebrated on Monday last, at Salem, by the *Washington Fire Club* in that town according to their annual custom. An entertainment was provided for them at the *Sun Tavern*, in a style remarkably elegant; and after dinner, a number of appropriate songs were sung, and the following, among other toasts given:

The Day which gave birth to our WASHINGTON.

Our *Spenser*—Perdition to the policy that would transform the *Lords of the Ocean* into land-lubbers.

The “250,000 merchants”—Their enterprise, which fills our national coffers will find the protection and sympathy of their fellow-citizens, mangle the cold-blooded philosophy that would devote them to ruin.

Virginia. Though *New-England* has not refused to pay HER *English* DEBTS, she will not be influenced by her to pay *French* TRIBUTE.

France—When she attempts to “raise her voice” in our councils, may she find a *frog* in her throat.

Beaumont's claim—Though confessed by himself to be false, yet countenanced by the administration for his heirs; may it not be revived hereafter by his ghost?

Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures—Mutually dependant, may they frown upon the insidious philosophy that would raise the one upon the ruins of the other.

Chief Justice Marshall—The “*Life of Washington*” is the *death* of his enemies.

The Clergy of New-England—They have both *fire* and *light*.

Foreigners—May the working of the *American Engine* never be committed to such as have set fire to their own country.

Tom Paine—May our religious institutions never be injured by the *Devil's Engine*, although directed by a *philosophical* Captain.

The administration—Like the Comet, its tail is longer than its head.

Callender's Letters—“This story will not tell well in history.”

Falls of Niagara.—Two different views of this stupendous cataract, on a scale of about 30 by 40 inches, have lately been published in London, by Mr. John Vander Lynn, a native of this village. This young gentleman, under the laudable patronage of individuals, who were willing to reward merit, has obtained a degree of eminence as a painter which is surpassed but by few, if any, of his profession in America. He is now making a tour through Europe, under the patronage, we understand, of the Society of the Fine Arts in New York, for the purpose of enriching the collection of paintings, &c. belonging to that institution.

Mr. Vander Lyn spent considerable time, and probably exerted his best talents in delineating correctly the Falls of Niagara, on the spot: his labours procured him high encomiums from the amateurs in painting, and the plates are correct copies of the originals, executed by the first engravers in London. (N. Y. pap.)

THE CORRESPONDENCE.—In the Press of the 6th inst, we published, as a correspondence a letter from Gen. Wilkinson to Mr. John Randolph, the answer of Mr. Randolph, and a third letter, said to be from Gen. Wilkinson to Mr. Randolph. We yesterday received a letter from a friend at Washington, whose authority we cannot doubt, and whose veracity is unquestionable, from which we learn the following facts:—

Mr. Randolph's first letter put, as it was intended it should, a final close to the correspondence:—the second letter (it is said that contained in the Press) was addressed, it is believed, in a disguised hand, the instant Mr. R. saw the signature, without perusing it, he revealed and sent it back to the author:—it was again covered to Mr. Randolph by Lieut. Pike, under pretence of his being authorised to open the General's letters in his absence, and returned to the Lieut. without even reading that gentleman's own remarks.

(Phila. Demo. Press.)

COPENHAGEN, DEC. 3.—The merchants of this city have solicited permission to repossess the merchantmen seized by the British, but it was sternly refused by the Crown Prince.

Patriotic offerings are pouring in from all quarters, to enable government to re-establish our marine. The Asiatic company have offered four gun boats and 3000 rix dollars; Baron Selby has sent 10,000 rix dollars; and one of the assurance companies 30,000 rix dollars. One sentiment seems to animate every part of the Danish Monarchy.

The following observations were made by Mr. Rhea, of Tennessee, in the course of the debate, which has excited so much interest on account of the speech of Mr. Gardener.

The gentleman (Mr. Gardener) had stated they were guided by an unseen hand. In saying this, according to my interpretation of it, said Mr. R. the gentleman said more than he intended. I refer to that mighty Being who raises and detresses nations when he pleases. This is the only hand that I acknowledge; and if it is the same which the gentleman meant, I will agree with him. But if he means that we are under any other influence than such as is dictated by the honor of our country, I do positively and unequivocally deny the truth of his assertion. When a nation does an act at which no other nation on earth can justly take offence, and that act is approved by the people, it appears strange that it could be said by any one that it was favoring the design of any nation of Europe:—This nation fears not the designs of any nation in Europe; neither has it a partiality for any one. This being the fact, how

can it be said that the carrying this act into effect is aiding or abetting the designs of any foreign power? I shall always agree to us yet the honor and dignity of my own country. I shall never make assertions that it is under the influence of a foreign power; and before any gentleman makes such assertions he ought to have facts to confirm it in the belief. Unless strong reasoning or proof can be adduced in support of his assertions, he has descended to a gulf from which it will be difficult to extricate himself.

It has been said that this embargo is a sly and cunning deception, or a non-intercourse law. It has the same operation which every similar act has heretofore had. So long as we can support a neutrality, so long will I do any act which conduces to it; and if any thing can support it, it is the embargo, by preventing those conflicts which would take place on the ocean between the armed merchant vessels of the United States and the armed vessels of the maritime powers. But it seems the gentleman has taken great offence at the present bill, because it has left no place to get out. Does he want to get out? Does he want the people of Vermont to get out? He brought down his observation from the Gallic Empire to the pigs of Vermont. There is more honor, dignity, and magnanimity in the people of Vermont, even if a hole should be left, than to send their produce to the British provinces. And if any intercourse be carried on between the people of Vermont and the people of Canada, it must be by those who have forsworn those principles, the observance of which they owe to their country. Does the gentleman wish a hole through which the whole growth of the United States should float down the river St. Lawrence and thence across the Atlantic?

I have never contemplated this embargo as a war system; it is a system of peace and holds forth to the nations of Europe this language: "We are willing to send you our produce, but you have refused to let us travel quietly, and as this is the case, we will keep our vessels and produce at home, nor expose one or the other to your friend's depredation." This is the language of the embargo; it is therefore no war measure. I hope the House will not arrest its effect till the purpose for which it was imposed is completed; before that time arrives, the more perfect it is the better. Let us shew that we are determined to preserve and support our neutrality.

The gentleman told us that the nation must be saved by the Representatives of the people. This observation I could not understand; I always thought that the sovereign people represented themselves. I have indeed heard it said that the people were themselves their worst enemies; but I always thought that they could save themselves, and still think so; and the moment we step aside from our duty they will do it. If they think we act against their interests they will call us back with language of reprobation, and put others in our stead to pursue a different policy.

FROM THE EVENING POST, OF FEB. 24.

State of our affairs with Great Britain. While the public is so much alive to the various and contradictory rumors respecting the probable issue of Mr. Rose's mission; rumors which, in our belief, are industriously circulated by the friends of the administration, for the purpose of lulling the public and gaining time, the editor would think it unpardonable in him to withhold any information so material and so interesting as that which he is now about to communicate; and he would think it equally unpardonable to communicate it, if he was not morally certain of its being perfectly correct. We shall make our statement in direct, affirmative language, for we are very confident it will never be contradicted from any quarter deserving credit.

Mr. Rose, probably suspecting that the indecisive and unsatisfactory language held by our Minister was meant to amuse, some day last week had an interview with him for the express purpose of coming to a precise explanation, that he might understand distinctly his real situation. At this interview, Mr. Rose put to Mr. Madison this plain question; in substance:

Supposing, Sir, that I should now, in the name of my government, offer yours proper and ample reparation for the affair of the Chesapeake, and to disembarass the question of all possible difficulty, we will suppose the reparation offered to be perfectly satisfactory; am I to understand, that, this being done and accepted by the American government, the President would then recal the proclamation interdicting British ships of war from your ports and harbours?

To which Mr. Madison immediately gave, in substance, the following answer: an answer, which we venture to say, will astonish, at least, THE PEOPLE OF THE EASTERN STATES.

No Sir: I tell you frankly, the President would not. The attack on the Chesapeake is by no means considered by us as the sole [or principal] cause of complaint against Great Britain, and I shall admit to you, that if that affair had not happened, the President would, in all probability, have soon issued a proclamation of similar import. The proclamation is therefore, not to be rescinded till all cause of complaint is removed.

We suspect that when discerning men, among even Mr. Jefferson's friends, come to see this, they will one and all exclaim, "Can he be so infatuated?—Can he be so totally ignorant of the sentiments of the American people, as to believe, for a moment, that they will support him in a course so untenable, so unwarrantable, so unjust, so preposterous?"—But we forbear for the present.

* I enclose this in brackets, because my memory does not enable me to be so certain about it.

From the same, of Feb. 26.

State of our affairs with Great Britain.—The article which appeared in our Wednesday's paper under this title, has excited no small share of public attention: But its import seems to have been more unexpected, and its authenticity more questioned, than, with the opinions, not lightly adopted, which we entertain of the executive, we could have anticipated. The important and interesting intelligence contained in that article, however, we still continue to be firmly persuaded is essentially correct, and deserving the highest credit, notwithstanding certain accounts from Washington do not precisely agree with the statement we made—Why, indeed, should we doubt it?

If Mr. Jefferson would not permit Mr. Monroe to accept any reparation for the attack on the Chesapeake, which could be proffered in London, with-

out he received at the same time satisfaction respecting other and distinct complaints, will he, in a negotiation at Washington, separate matters which in the negotiation at London, he insisted on keeping together? Will he be likely to do this, too, when the mighty and decisive occurrences which distinguish the present from all former times, increase the dangers, and diminish the resources of England?

Will he do it, when to do it would refute the charge which the friends of Mr. Munro are now industriously promulgating in Virginia, that this minister was, from sinister motives, foreign to his mission, designedly embarrassed in his conferences with the English government, and tied up, by unreasonable instructions?

Will the separation of the affair of the Chesapeake from other matters, comport with Mr. Jefferson's proclamation itself, shutting our ports and harbors against the British flag?

The proclamation recites, that whereas the impartial use of four harbors had been afforded to all the belligerents, and this too amidst a constant recurrence of acts of insubordination of the laws, of violence to the persons, and of trespass on the property of our citizens, committed by one of the belligerent parties, &c. &c. And, after stating the outrage on the Chesapeake, with various observations to shew that it had become expedient to shut our ports against English ships of war, it concludes in this manner, "In this light the subject cannot but present itself to that (the British) government, and strengthen the motives to an honorable reparation of the wrong which has been done, and to that effectual control of its naval commanders which alone can justify the government of the United States in the exercise of those hospitalities it is now constrained to discontinue;" (or in other words) to open the ports it is now constrained to shut.

As this clause discloses to us that state of things, which only, according to the determination of the government, will justify them in rescinding the proclamation, it becomes highly interesting to search for and ascertain its precise import.

What then are the injuries which the proclamation charges upon Great Britain?

1. Disobedience to our laws
2. Violence to our citizens.
3. Trespass upon their property. And

4. The attack upon the Chesapeake by the commanders of British ships hovering upon our coasts.

The precise cases meant to be included in the first of these complaints, are readily recommended. The 2d refers to the impressment of our seamen. The 3d to the capture of our vessels; and the 4th explicitly relates to the affair of the Chesapeake.

Those then are the reasons assigned for shutting our ports: and the proclamation declares that the government of the United States cannot be justified in opening them, until it shall have received an honorable reparation of the wrong that has been done, and obtained an effectual control over the British naval officers. In other words, the ports must remain shut until satisfactory reparation be made for the attack on the Chesapeake—until Great Britain relinquishes the practice of impressing British seamen employed in our merchant service—and until she agrees in no case to capture our vessels. If such be not the meaning of this artful and insidious proclamation, we confess ourselves at a loss to give it any rational interpretation. That such is its real import, may be safely concluded, not only from the just rules of construction, but also from the course and termination of Mr. Munroe's negotiation at London. He was specially instructed to couple the affair of the Chesapeake with the other complaints, and he refused, therefore, to accept any reparation that could be offered for that affair, and

at length broke off the negotiation, because the English government would not consent to blend that complaint with the others. Let us then ask:

Do the foregoing observations, which bring before the public the unprecedented, the mysterious, nay the extremely suspicious tenor of the instructions to our minister at London, or do they not, remove all question respecting the correctness of the information which we communicated in our paper of Wednesday? Finally, can any impartial man who has carefully considered the past, and who seriously reflects upon the present course pursued by the administration, any longer hesitate in his opinion as to its views, or doubt of the crisis of our affairs, and of the approaching fate of our country?

Extract of a letter dated London, 7th January, 1808:—

"On the subject of the intentions of the British government respecting North America, I am happy to inform you, from the most indisputable authority, that, should the present differences not be adjusted by Mr. Rose, and in strict compliance with his instructions, no new modelled proposition will be offered to the American government. The olive branch once rejected, the sword will be unsheathed, and let their rulers answer to the thousands who will be involved in inevitable ruin, by their rash conduct. A deputation of the most respectable merchants, whose interests are deeply connected with the trade of North America lately waited on the minister, and requested to know how far they might venture to make their usual shipments, &c. for that country;—The answer of the minister was explicit and truly satisfactory: gentlemen, it is impossible to say what turn may take place in the negotiation now pending between the British and American governments, but I am at liberty to give you full assurance, that in case it should unfortunately lead to a rupture, no efforts will be wanting on the part of his majesty to maintain the integrity and independence of his British dominions in North America.

It was generally rumoured at the west end of the town, that six regiments of the line consisting of five thousand men would be immediately embarked for the Canadas."

Naval Battle—A Barbadoes paper of Jan 6, says, that news had been received from St. Jago, stating that admiral de Courcy had fallen in with the Rochfort squadron after they had quitted their port, and having succeeded in bringing them to action, obtained a victory over them, which put in his possession six of their largest ships, and one of a smaller size, (most probably the former of the line, and the latter a frigate,) and that the remainder effected their return into port.

MR. EDITOR,

If you have not attended the debates of the house of assembly, you will doubtless have read such parts of them as have been committed to the press. If so, you must have been struck with the bold, or as some would say, extravagant language of some of the members, who raise kings, and particularly judges, to no less a rank than that of gods.

You may perhaps be disposed to admit the

administration of justice, however fallible man's nature may be, to be a spark of the divine attributes. But, in admitting this, I scarcely think you will be inclined to carry the idea so far as to conclude that man is thence a god.

The idea of this divinity in man, I think you will allow, applies more to criminal than civil jurisprudence, whence the apotheosis must comprehend judges, grand and petty juries, and justices of the peace. Nor must we stop here;—for as the administration of justice is nothing more than the practical operation of the law, the idea must necessarily extend to legislators also. Here then have we a goodly assemblage of gods; more than ever sat in synod on Olympus, or have been niched in any pagan pantheon; or, I believe, than of saints in any catholic calendar, numerous as they may be.

In a country where the great invisible and incomprehensible principle and source of existence is daily and hourly familiarized to the senses, no one perhaps will marvel at such language. Of all subjects, it must be admitted that none is treated with more levity than the *Bon Dieu*. But *sat est*. I am unwittingly turning preacher, wherefore I must curb my pen.

A mere mortal, though sometimes a jurymen.

QUEBEC, MARCH 28, 1808.

We have received nothing new, of any importance, either from Europe or the U. States, since our last. The old rumours of war, with the States, are still afloat, but they may be considered as air bubbles on the surface of the stream, that exist for a moment, and are no more.

Just as the above had been composed for the press, we received information that European intelligence had been received in town to the 7th ult. containing the King's speech and other important matters. From a Liverpool paper of the 2d Feb. which we have been obligingly favored, we learn that—

The account of the American embargo reached England about the 25th January. It occasioned a considerable fluctuation in American produce; and if accounts are not soon received that Mr. Rofe's mission is leading to conciliation, it seems probable that many articles may advance further. It did not appear that the government contemplated immediate hostility, as licences of protection from British cruisers, continued to be issued to American ships and goods, both towards and outwards.

"There is more honor, dignity and magnanimity in the people of Vermont, even if a hole should be left, than to send their produce to the British provinces," says Mr. Rhea, in a speech, in our preceding columns, in answer to something said by Mr. Gardiner, of the Vermonters being prevented, by the bill, from sending their hogs to the Canada market. We must be permitted to inform Mr. Rhea, that he is honorable, dignified and magnanimous gentleman, of the State of Vermont, need not send their hogs to a Canada market; for they have but to mount their horses and march across the line, and, like the cat after kind, their hogs will follow them in droves, as we have experienced. The question is how the embargo Act will operate in such case. Will it prevent a hog from following its

matter? Most probably yes, and even a dog. Nay, in this renowned Republic, so much boasted of for the freedom of its institutions, even the rider's horse will, in all likelihood, not be permitted to pass, lest he should be disposed of to the peaceable and friendly Canadian neighbors of these free citizens. So that, if travel into Canada these sons of Freedom will, they, most probably, will be compelled to use their legs only. To the very coin, bearing the image and superscription of liberty, does the interdiction extend. O Jonathan! my brother! O, my brother Jonathan, how art thou fallen! Wilt thou suffer thy hogs to bind their necks to this yoke? No, Thou wilt, doubtless have honor, dignity and magnanimity enough to lead them on, in column, give free scope to their stubborn nature, and allow them to entangle the legs, overthrow and trample under foot, every Quixotic revenue officer, who shall dare to interfere with their way.

As the citizens of the U. States have so far imitated the Romans, as to call their state-building, at Washington, the Capitol, and their upper-house a senate, they may as well follow up the system, by naming the hall of Representatives an Arena; for gladiator or wild-beast like, their principal employment there seems to be a contention for blood; witness the late speeches, tantamount to challenges, of Johnson and Campbell, which occasioned the duel between the latter and Gardener. Indeed the truest comments on their boasted freedom of debate, generally issue from the mouths of those unparagoned annotators, vulgarly called pistols; whose leaden notes, like those of most other critics, are often apt to produce sleep, even the sleep of death.

The Embargo, like the padlock of the Spaniards, seems to be only a stimulus to expedients. The advanced prices it has occasioned in American produce, is a powerful incentive to ways and means, which, it appears by the papers, are not spared.

A vessel which sailed from Philadelphia since the embargo, with 1000 barrels of flour, had arrived at St. Croix. It was said to have been blown off the coast.—In a letter from Mr. Lion, a member of Congress, to his friends in Kentucky, he speaks of blowing off of coasters, as a common trick. He further says that it is a practice for English vessels to enter American ports, in ballast, then stand out to sea and receive their cargoes there in boats. So much for embargoes!

If Mr. Jefferson means seriously to embody any number of men in the nature of an army, it is probable that he will find full employment for them, in enforcing his embargo acts, and their legal results.

As the little wits, in the States, have exercised their ingenuity, in forming Anagrams of the word Embargo, by reading it backwards and transposing the letters, we have hit upon one for them, which we have not met with in any of their papers; and which may be found somewhat appropriate. It is, *Rage mob*.

As the land embargo unlike the one on shipping, was something more than a four hours work, we hear that the Vermontese have stolen

a march upon it, by sending much property across the line, prior to its going into operation.

The bill for disqualifying the Judges from sitting in the House of Assembly, was lost, in the Council Chamber, on the 15th inst. by a motion, in a Committee of the whole House that the Chairman of the Committee should ask permission to report on the 1st. of July next, which passed unanimously in the affirmative.

We not long since, expressed the great satisfaction we felt at the progressive state of ship building, in the province, and the number of vessels, at present on the stocks. The best proof of it, and a proof which is heavily felt is the very high price of wages to workmen, which is now at 75. 6d. per day; and, by some, more is asked. As this is a business which bids fair to be permanently progressive in the province, as workmen are much wanted, and as many must, just now, be out of employ, in the U. States, in consequence of the embargo, any such who may be disposed to cross the line, and come down to Quebec, may, in full confidence, look to encouragement. Good work men may rely on 55. per day, all the year round, in a country where lodging, provision and fuel are cheap; where the climate is healthy, and where yellow fevers are scarcely known but by the name.

We have been politely favoured with a Boston Gazette of the 17th inst. containing the King's Speech and other important matter, which will be given in an Extraordinary, with all speed, together with the proceedings of the house of assembly and, Lloyd's Lists.

FOR SALE

OR TO LET, possession given on the first of May next—

THE new Wharf, with a building, slip and shade, a dwelling house with good cellars, counting house and a large Hangard fifty-two feet long, forty-two wide, five stories high, the fourth and fifth stories of which open upon Hope gate street; the second and third are calculated to hold 10,000 minots wheat. The first story of stone excellent double cellars, 10 feet high, which open upon St. Paul's street, in a level with the wharf and well calculated for liquors or provisions, being 30 feet underground on the South side.—The whole situated in the Canotrie, at present occupied by Mr. M. MACNIDER, to whom application may be made, or to the subscriber.

J. MACNIDER.

Quebec, 26th March, 1808.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold on Thursday next 31st Instant at JAMES GRAY'S Auction Room.

A GENERAL assortment of Woollen Drapery, Linen Drapery, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Hardware, Glassware—ALSO Cheese, Furniture, &c. &c. &c.

Sale to begin at one o'clock.

Quebec 28th March 1808.

State of the Thermometer for the past week, at 8 o'clock, A. M. is 20, 38, 36, 39, 25, 43, 32.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on WEDNESDAY next the 30th instant, at the Subscriber's Room:—

A LARGE parcel Linen, Woollen and Cotton Goods, Serges, Durants, Callimancoes, Playing Cards, Pins, Military and Women's Shoes, men's cotton Shirts, &c. &c.

ALSO,

An assortment of good Furniture, Carpenters and Joiner's Tools of the best kinds, Sweet Oil in flasks and a great variety of other articles.

Sale to begin at one o'clock precisely.

THOMAS AYLWIN.

Quebec, 23d March, 1808

IN THE PRESS,

And speedily will be published:

SAILING DIRECTIONS for part of the River St. Lawrence, from Cape Chatte to Bic Island, on the south side; and from Cape Mont Pelé to Point Mille-vaches, on the north side; with a description of the passage, and anchorage to the southward of Bic, including Trinity Bay and Manigoagan great shoal.

To be had at Mr. CHS. SMITH's or Capt. LAMBLEY's, in the Lower Town.—Price 4s.

ADVERTISEMENT.

By public Sale, will be sold without reserve, at the Office of the Subscribing Notary, in St. John Street, Upper Town, on Friday the 29th inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

THE whole of the extensive Library, belonging to the Estate of the late William Grant Esqr. consisting of English and French Law, History, Travels, Memoirs and others, of which Catalogues will be distributed some days previous to the sale.

J. BELANGER Not. Pub.

Quebec, 14th March 1808.

THE Auction announced by the Subscriber, instead of being at his office, will be at MAILLOT's Montreal Hotel, near St. John's Gate, on the day and at the hour advertised.

J. BELANGER, Not. Pub.

Quebec, 21st March, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A LOT of land, on the St Foy road, near Powell place, called Herald's Folly, containing eighteen arpents and a half and eighty nine perches in superficie, with a double covered barn thereon, adjoining the King's road, 65 feet by 45. Also a brick kiln and abundance of clay.—The whole is fenced and considerable improvements are made thereon. 13 acres were last year sowed with Timothy and Clover. Several springs of water run through the whole. For further particulars apply to the subscribing proprietor,

PATRICK HERALD.

Quebec, March 5, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated at La Carnadiere, 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.

POETRY

THE PIOUS PAINTER :

A CATHOLIC STORY.

There once was a painter in Catholic days,
Like Job, who eschewed all evil ;
Still on his Madonnas the curious may gaze
With applause and amazement, but chiefly his praise
And delight was in painting the devil.

They were angels compar'd to the devils he drew,
Who besieg'd poor St. Anthony's cell ;
Such burning hot eyes, such a damnable hue,
You could even smell brimstone, their breath was so
He painted the devil so well. [blue,

And now had the artist a picture begun,
'Twas over the Virgin's church door ;
He stood on the dragon embracing her son,
Many devils already the artist had done,
But this must outdo all before.

The old dragon's imps, as they fled through the air,
At seeing it, paus'd on the wing,
For he had the likeness so just to a hair,
That they came as Apollyon himself had been there,
To pay their respects to their king.

Every child at beholding it shiver'd with dread,
And scream'd as he turn'd away quick ;
Not an old woman saw it, but, raising her head,
Dropt a lead, made a cross on her wrinkles, and
"God help me from ugly Old Nick !" [said,

What the painter so earnestly thought on by day,
He sometimes would dream of by night ;
But once he was startled as sleeping he lay,
'Twas no fancy, no dream—he could plainly survey
That the devil himself was in sight.

"You rascally dauber !" old Beezebub cries,
"Take heed how you wrong me again !
Though your caricatures for myself I despise,
Make me handsomer now in the multitude's eyes,
Or see if I threaten in vain !"

Now the painter was bold and religious beside,
And on faith he had certain reliance ;
So earnestly he all his countenance ey'd,
And thanked him for sitting, with Catholic pride,
And sturdily bade him defiance.

Betimes in the morning the painter arose,
He is ready as soon as 'tis light ;
Ev'ry look, ev'ry line, ev'ry feature he knows,
'Tis fresh in his eye, to his labor he goes,
And he has the old wicked one quite.

Happy man ! he is sure the resemblance can't fail,
The tip of the nose is red hot,
There's his grin and his fangs, his skin cover'd with
And that—the identical curl of his tail, [scale,
Not a mark, not a claw is forgot.

He looks and retouches again with delight ;
'Tis a portrait complete to his mind !
He touches again, and again feeds his sight,
He looks round for applause, and he sees with af-
The original standing behind. [fright

"Fool ! idiot !" old Beezebub grim'd as he spoke,
And stamp'd on the scaffold in ire ;
The painter grew pale, for he knew it no joke,
'Twas a terrible height, and the scaffolding broke,
The devil could wish it no higher.

"Help ! help me ! O Mary !" he cried in alarm,
As the scaffold sunk under his feet :

From the canvas the Virgin extended her arm,
She caught the good painter, she sav'd him from
harm,

There were thousands who saw in the street.

The old dragon fled when the wonder he spied,
And curs'd his own fruitless endeavor ;
While the painter call'd after, his rage to deride,
Shook his pallet and brushes in triumph, and cried,
"I'll paint thee more ugly than ever."

TO BE LET,

FOR the ensuing Summer, or for a longer term, as it may suit the tenant, and possession given, on the 1st of May next:—A commodious and comfortable stone HOUSE, two stories high, on the Beauport side of, and near Dorchester bridge, with a garden, and, if wanted, pasture for two cows, or a cow and a horse.—Application to be made to the subscribing proprietor, on the premises.

ANTHONY ANDERSON.

Quebec, 2d March, 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 Market place.—Quebec, 10th Feb. 1808.

Madeira Wine for Sale.

A FEW pipes, hhds. and quarter casks of London Particular and London Market, imported in the year 1806 direct from the Island—apply to

LINTHORN & JOLLIFFE,

Who have likewise for sale a few puncheons JAMAICA SPIRITS.

Quebec, 4th January, 1808.

FOR SALE,

AT J. STEWART'S Cellars—About 50 doz of old bottled PORT WINE of a superior quality.

Quebec, 4th March, 1808.

L I N E N.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping a constant supply of best Irish Linen, of every description, which as they come direct from the manufacturer he can afford to sell at a very moderate price.

BENJ. TREMAIN.

Quebec, 27th April, 1807.

TO BE LET,



Enquire of

SAM. BRAMPTON.

Curator to the Estate.

Quebec, 12 March 1808.

TO BE LET,



AND possession given on the first of May next, the House, in the agreeable situation of Indian Lorette, lately occupied by the late Mr. JN. BPT. PANET,

with large stables, separated barns, fruit garden, ice-house and pumps both in the house and stables.

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

B. A. PANET.

Quebec, 29th February, 1808.

FOR SALE,



A LOT of ground, 40 feet in front, by about 83 feet in depth, on the south side of St. Lewis Street, in the Upper Town, with a neat and commodious stone

dwelling house thereon, No. 7, having a count in front and a yard and other appurtenances, in the rear. The premises are at present, in the occupation of the subscribing proprietor, who is willing to make the terms of payment easy to the purchaser.

PATRICK HERALD.

Quebec, 27th February, 1808.

FOR SALE,



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

W. MORRISON.

Quebec, February 11, 1808.

LARGE COAL.

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

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR

THOMAS GARY,

No 3, St. Lewis street.

AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE,

N° 19, Beade-street.