

# THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORIS ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.

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[No. 3.

TO THE  
EDITOR OF THE QUEBEC MERCURY,

SIR—In your paper of the 4th instant I observe a "Communication," stating the important nature of Mr. Wood's visit to this country.

The attainment of his object would clearly be of the highest importance to the commercial interest, and carrying trade, of the island of Bermuda; but how far it would be beneficial to the other British colonies is, at least, very doubtful.

I understand Mr. Wood presented a memorial, on the subject, to His Excellency the Governor in Chief; which was, afterwards, communicated to five of our merchants, concerned in the W. India trade, for their consideration; who respectfully submitted their observations and opinion thereon, to his Excellency; and here, I humbly conceive, the matter ought to have rested for the present.

But seeing it unreasonably brought forward, in a news-paper, and to guard your readers against wrong impressions, it may be proper to elucidate the subject by a few remarks, in which I shall take the liberty of making large extracts from the observations of the merchants, and occasional quotations from the memorial of Mr. Wood, of both which I have been favored with copies.

The merchants begin by stating "That the trade and intercourse between this province and his Majesty's sugar colonies, in the W. Indies, under the acts of the 14th and 28th of his present Majesty, and the benefits resulting therefrom, are, by no means, exclusively confined to the inhabitants of Canada.

"The 14th of the King permits the importation of rum, direct from the sugar colonies, in any ship or vessel, owned and navigated according to law, on paying a duty of six pence sterling per gallon.

"And from any other of his Majesty's colonies or dominions in America, on paying a duty of nine pence. This is understood to include the island of Bermuda.

"The said act also permits the importation of molasses or syrups, in vessels belonging to G. Britain, Ireland, or this province, on paying a duty of three pence.

"And in any other ship or vessel, in which the same may be legally imported, on paying a duty of six pence.

"The 28th of the King permits the importation of rum only, in any ship or vessel,

duty free, from any of the sugar colonies, on the conditions stated by the memorialist.

"The intercourse between the sugar colonies and this province is therefore freely permitted to all his Majesty's subjects on the same footing, except in the article of molasses, no longer of much importance in this market; and even in that article, if the importation be made in British or Canadian vessels, there is no distinction. And the benefits of the act of the 28th of his Majesty are as perfectly open to the inhabitants of Bermuda as they are to us, or to our sister colonies, in the importation of rum: As to sugar and coffee, or any other article, the produce or manufacture of the W. Indies, they are not contemplated, or in any manner affected by that act."

What then prevents the Bermudian vessels from frequenting this port?—The answer is, there is not sufficient encouragement.

Not content with being on a perfect equality with our sister colonies of Newfoundland Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, who annually send large and important supplies to the West Indies, Mr. Wood solicits something more. He represents the act of 14th Geo. III, chap. 88, as "a most material prejudice to all importations of such West India produce, via Bermuda," (meaning rum) because that act subjects it to a duty of nine pence sterling per gallon from thence, in common with all similar importations from our sister colonies. And he suggests the expediency of putting "Bermuda upon the same footing with Canada, extending to it the provisions of the said act of 28th Geo. III, with respect to the imports and exports directly between the W. Indies and Canada."

In other words, he wishes Bermuda to be put upon the footing of a sugar colony. This must be his meaning; it being clearly shewn that Bermuda is already on a footing with Canada.

In order to form an accurate opinion upon the measure proposed, it will be proper to consider what would be the probable operation of it, as the law now stands, in all its bearings.

Were the island of Bermuda put on the footing of a sugar colony, it would follow, that all rum exported from thence to this market (in whatever way obtained or brought to Bermuda) would be admissible to an entry here, on payment of six pence sterling per gallon duty, and even that six pence would be saved, by carrying back a cargo of our produce, probably *staves and hoops*.

While at the same time, rum imported from our sister colonies, would remain subject to a duty of nine pence sterling, without abatement, or any possibility of saving it by return cargoes; though it is well known the supplies of provisions &c. which those colonies annually take from us, for their own consumption, and that of their fisheries, are of much more importance than our exports would probably be, under such an arrangement, either to Bermuda or the W. Indies. The supplies taken from hence for these fisheries, may, in fact, be considered as supplies indirectly conveyed to the sugar colonies, and answering the same purpose as if sent direct, seeing that the produce thereof, is chiefly sent to the W. India market. These fisheries are further entitled to protection and encouragement as valuable nurseries for seamen. While on the other hand, the island of Bermuda, furnishing nothing of its own to the W. Indies, is confessedly maintained by the carrying trade, and navigates its vessels by men of colour.

Further, it is to be apprehended, that the saving of duty on rum, brought from Bermuda to this market, might too frequently be on rum obtained in exchange for produce carried to the W. Indies from the United States. During the winter months in particular, when the navigation of the Saint Lawrence is shut, the Bermudians might be tempted, through pure compassion, to make a few trips from the southern states, with provisions &c. for the relief of Jamaica, or some other Island, and deposit, in Bermuda, the rum got in exchange, in readiness to be sent here in the spring. In this case it would be like giving a premium, at the expence of our revenue, for the export of American produce to the W. Indies, while no such encouragement was held out to the fisheries &c. of our sister colonies. But the truth is, so long as the *Schedule* to the act of 28th Geo. III remains unaltered, it is quite idle to suppose that Bermuda can become an *Entrepot* of any thing from hence but *hoops* and *staves*; or of any thing from the sugar colonies but *rum*; and it has been already shewn in what way such rum would most probably be obtained.

But supposing the *Schedule* were altered and amended, in the manner herein after proposed; and that Bermuda were made an *Entrepot*, with all the privileges prayed for, what are the benefits in that case likely to arise, either to Canada or the W. Indies? The increased expences of double freight,

and insurances, storage, agency, waste, damage, &c. &c. which would necessarily arise, must be borne either by the buyer or the seller.—Canada, for example, would get so much less for her produce, or the W. Indians pay so much dearer; and, in either case, the suffering party would soon get tired of the connection. It may further be asked, what could the Bermudians furnish as return cargoes for our large Canadian vessels? Nothing but W. India produce.—Now Mr. Editor it appears to me, that unless we exclude Great Britain and our sister colonies, from sending such articles to this port, (which I hope no one will contend for) we shall continue to receive from them in the usual course of trade, so large a proportion of our supplies, in rum, sugar, and coffee, as entirely to preclude the idea of large importations from Bermuda.—Perhaps about 2000 puncheons annually from thence would be all our market could admit of. This would only make return cargoes for four or five vessels of 250 to 300 tons; and this, most probably, would be the full extent of our intercourse; for all beyond it would labor under a double disadvantage. The saving of duty, that grand stimulus, would necessarily be out of the question, the moment we had got our full supply of rum, and all our other vessels, carrying produce to the *Entrepot*, would moreover, have to return in ballast, or go from thence in ballast to seek employment elsewhere, which would naturally enhance the rate of our outward freights and effectually check a further prosecution of the trade. Much more might be said, but without pursuing the argument any further, let us turn to the concluding observations of the merchants.

“While we thus disapprove of the measure prayed for by the memorialist, we sensibly feel how desirable it is, in every point of view, to promote a greater intercourse between this province and the sugar colonies, on such a footing as will hold out ample encouragement to all his Majesty's subjects to embark in the trade, and particularly to the Bermudians, whose vessels are the best calculated of any for that purpose. This we humbly apprehend may be accomplished by altering and amending the schedule annexed to the act of the 28th of his present majesty, chap. 39, so as to include in it every article of our produce and manufacture, fit for a West India market, at liberal prices. The last clause of the act appears to have been intended to give that power to his Majesty, in council, upon a representation from the governor and council in Canada—but if it should be found that the letter and spirit of the act go only to authorise his Majesty to alier the valuations of the articles therein mentioned, without adding any other articles, the sanction of parliament may, in that case, become necessary to obtain the object proposed.

“The schedule here alluded to has been found very imperfect. Many articles of export, of the first importance, are rated at little more than one half of the average current price; and many others are wholly omitted, while the articles of hoops and staves, of little value, are, by an error in the schedule,

greatly over rated, being rated per thousand feet; by which means 12 feet hoops at 31 per M. feet, are made to amount to 361. per M. hoops; and 3 1/2 feet staves at 41. 10s. per M. feet, amount, in like manner, to 151. 15s. per M. staves. The error on the latter article is not, however, of much consequence, the price of such staves being generally 10s. to 12s. sterling per M. But the hoops being valued at twelve times more than could have been intended, are principally resorted to, by the importers of rum, as a means of saving duty; and vessels are filled with them, even on their decks, to the exclusion of other articles that save less duty; and thus the revenue suffers while the grand object of the law is defeated.

“In this schedule also the article of fresh beef is inserted at 4d and fresh pork at 4d per lb. This is evidently a mistake, it being well known that fresh meat, of any kind, will not keep on a voyage to the West Indies at any season, and salted provisions are wholly omitted.

“By the act, as it stands, the exportation of one M. 12 feet hoops, saves the duty on 360 gallons of Jamaica rum, at 6d per gallon, 159s. sterling; while the original cost of the hoops seldom exceeds 51. The exporter therefore makes a handsome profit by throwing them over board, which we have reason to suspect is frequently done, reserving only a few to give a color to an application for a certificate of their being landed in the West Indies, which is too easily obtained.

“From the undervalue at which flour is rated, it would require about 40 barrels to save as much duty as one M. hoops, though for some years past, the former would have cost near 100l.; and the same disproportion might be observed in a great many other articles of real importance, which seldom, of course, form any part of our West India cargoes. Hoops and staves are the grand object

“Under these circumstances, we humbly beg leave to propose the new schedule hereunto annexed, which, if recommended by your Excellency and sanctioned by his Majesty, is likely to operate powerfully in promoting the desired object, by doing away the abuses that now exist, and encouraging a general demand for every article this province can supply.”

The new schedule so warmly recommended by the merchants, would no doubt be useful in doing away the abuses that now exist, and encourage the shipment of assorted cargoes, instead of hoops and staves. But I confess I have almost argued myself into a belief, that its beneficial effects would not, in other respects, entirely answer the end proposed. The adoption of the new schedule would certainly operate as a premium of 25 per cent, on the export of our produce to the West Indies, to the extent of the value of the rum we could take in return for this market, but no farther. Any exports beyond that value would still require the encouragement of a bounty, otherwise it is to be feared our intercourse with the sugar colonies, would always be very limited, and very short of their wants. It would therefore perhaps have been better to have recommended the to

tal repeal of the act of 28th Geo. III, and to have proposed a bounty on all exports direct to the W. Indies, as the most effectual means of encouraging a steady intercourse to the full extent of our productions. In which case the new schedule might still have served as a standard, upon which to calculate the bounty, the prices being fair and liberal. X,

NEW SCHEDULE

PROPOSED TO BE ADOPTED.	
Flour 1st sort	40s. per bbl. of 1 1/2 cwt.
do. 2d do.	37/6.
Biscuit	20s. per cwt.
Wheat	5s.
Pease	4/6.
Oats	3s.
Barley	3s.
Flax seed	5s.
Potatoes	1/8.
Indian Corn	4/6.
Salted Beef	90s. per Tierce.
do.	60s. Barrel.
Salted Pork	135s. Tierce.
do.	90s. Barrel.
Butter	10d.
Soap	7d.
Mould Candles	1/2.
Dip't do.	1/2.
Salmon	80s. Barrel.
do.	70s. Tierce.
Herrings & Alewives	20s. Barrel.
Shad fish	20s. Barrel.
Dry Codfish	16s. cwt.
Sea, Porpoise & Cod oil	7s. per hhd. of 63 Gal.
Horses	15s.
Horned Cattle	8s.
Sheep	15s.
Turkies	2/6.
Canadian Porter	60s.
do. Burton Ale	75s. per hhd. of 63 gal.
do Mild Ale	60s.
Onions	20s. per thousand.
Essence of Spruce	15d. lb.
Oak timber, squared	1s. cubic foot.
Oak plank 3 to 4 in. thick	3d. superfic. a foot.
do. 1 1/2 to 2 in. do.	3d. do.
Puncheon Staves, 3 1/2 feet long, 4 inches broad & 1 inch thick	10s. per M. of 1200 ps.
Ditto heading, 2 1/2 feet long, 5 to 6 in. broad & 1 inch thick	10s. per M.
Pine timber, squared	4d. cubic foot.
do boards, 12 feet long & upwards, & 1 in. thick	50s. M. sup. feet.
Ditto, 10 ft. long, 1 in. thick	45s. 100 boards.
do ditto 2 do.	67/6. do.
Wooden hoops, 12 ft. long	5s. M hoops.
do. 14 do	5l. 10s. do.
do. 10 do	4l. do.
do. 7 do.	2l. 10s. do.
Shingles	15s. M. shingles.
Puncheon Packs	10s. each.
Bor Iron	30s. cwt.
Windward Island Rum	1/3. gallon.
Leward or Jamaica do.	2s. do.

N. B. These prices are sterling money.

JINGLING MATCH.

In consequence of notice being given that a smock race and a jingling match were to take place yesterday afternoon at Tottenham-fields, Westminster, several hundred persons were attracted from all parts of London to that place

in hackney coaches, on horseback, in carts, and numbers walked miles to witness these old Englishman's rural sports.—Among those assembled were a number of those termed *knowing ones*.

About three o'clock, the ground being marked out, two Holland smocks, finely ornamented with blue ribbands, were started for by three young fair ones: they were nearly equal over the course, and did not afford much amusement during their heats.

After the race was over the jingling match commenced, after a large ring was formed. It consisted of a man with a number of bells hung in different parts of his body, and six youths, of 15 to 18 years of age, blindfolded, to catch him, for which they were to be rewarded with jackass. This afforded some excellent sport, and lasted for about a quarter of an hour; a chimney sweeper proved the victor, by seizing the man, in consequence of his falling down by accident. *Neddy* was immediately delivered up to the sweep; but he had no sooner mounted him than he threw him off, to the no small amusement of the spectators.

This amusement, we understand, was set a going by some master butchers in St. James's Market.

From BELL'S MESSENGER—Nov. 8.

#### MYSTERIOUS CONNECTIONS OF TURKEY AND GREAT BRITAIN.

In our foreign intelligence of the week our readers will find an article which may be considered as marking the final doom of the Ottoman Empire.—“The Sultan Selim is to be the last who shall reign in Turkey: he has reigned long enough.”—Such is the sentence passed upon him.

It is singular that Turkey is marked out for the vengeance of France on an accusation that she has constantly leaned to the interests of England, and that the Divan is bought by British money. Few of our readers, perhaps, are inclined to give our negotiators credit for so obvious and justifiable an act of diplomacy. The pensions of those gentlemen who represent us abroad are seldom so well earned. But undoubtedly, with respect to this Power, the conduct of Great Britain has been almost uniformly wrong.

Turkey, according to her strength, or rather her weakness, should have been our ally in the last war. But the attainment of Venice and its territories had opened Turkey to the French. She had thus fallen into the same condition as Austria, an impossible ally, because unable to support the first onset. The policy of France was to defend Turkey from others; and then, under the pretext of giving her a better government, and enabling her to defend herself, take her under her patronage,—in other words, into possession.—Add to this, a most unhappy state of things, that we could make no alliance with Turkey, without exciting the jealousy of Russia. An offensive and defensive treaty, the only foundation of an active

alliance, must have secured Turkey equally against Russia and France.

In this embarrassment with respect to the Ottoman Power, the late ministers, to do them justice, conducted themselves with no less wisdom than boldness.

It is now no longer a mystery, that a secret treaty had been proposed between England and Turkey by our Minister then residing at Constantinople.—There was no objection but the preponderance and suspicion of the French interests, which rendered it necessary that every thing done in favour of England should either be concealed, or have an obvious appearance of compulsion.—Whether a secret treaty were ever formally signed we cannot undertake to say; that it was proposed and acted upon in the manner which we are about to point out, there is not the doubt of a moment.

The Expedition to the Dardanelles had a very distinct design from that which appeared superficially.—It was not meant, as vulgarly supposed, to bully the Turks and cannonade the Seraglio: it was a thing planned by the English interest at Constantinople, at the head of which was the Sultan himself, in concert with our Ministers at home.—Had the object been secured, we should have seen an attempt made to save Turkey upon the scale of preparation well becoming the mind which had conceived it.

Egypt, in like manner, was attacked by our troops, and Alexandria taken into possession, under the countenance of the Porte.—The imperfect dominion which Turkey exercised over Egypt had rendered this the most valuable part of her empire. The Beys were in constant rebellion, and her Pachas murdered as fast as she sent them.—If such were Egypt with respect to Turkey, what was her relation with regard to Great Britain?—In a word, a constant source of alarm and jealousy,—the advance post which it was necessary to secure as a battery to defend India.—There was thus a mutual interest in this power to convey Egypt to England; Turkey punished the Beys; and we anticipated France.

Unfortunately this scheme was better planned than executed.—Instead of garrisoning Sicily, and retaining a large army in the Mediterranean, for no purpose but as an empty compliment to Naples, we should have sent the strongest division of our force to Egypt. But what did we do? The disgrace is not yet forgotten.—We sent a few regiments to take possession of a country which had baffled the skill and numbers of a French army for a whole year! And, what was worse, sent them so badly provisioned, that they were obliged to fight for a livelihood.

In this manner did we fail in Egypt. But, according to the objects of the Private Treaty, the great blow was to be struck at the capital of the Porte.—Here our failure was as complete as our promise was magnificent, and our execution easy. The British squadron had scarcely dropped anchor in the sea of Marmora, when the French Minister, Sebastiani, discovered the whole course of the intrigue. The event is well known: the Janissaries mutinied

the Sultan himself was deposed: and our negotiator obliged to fly,—and return, at last, upon a private pledge of security which he received from the French Minister.

In this way did Ministers fail in the attempt to manufacture a private treaty between Turkey and England. Had we sent a sufficient army to Egypt, and a sufficient fleet to Constantinople, our success had been certain.

From this moment France has uniformly suspected the Porte, and though her interest predominates in the Divan, the original injury is not forgotten. The sin of the deposed Sultan was never heartily pardoned, and is now to be revenged upon his successor. Between France and Russia, therefore, there is now an end of the Ottoman Empire and Europe will behold, in one age, the *coup de grace* given to two Ecclesiastical Powers, which, at no remote period of time, dictated to the world beside.—The Papal and Mussulman Powers had a strong resemblance to each other. Both were founded upon the same basis; and both flourished as long as their fundamental principles remained; but the enthusiasm of the day was no sooner extinguished, than the superstructure, which had been raised upon it, began to moulder.—The Ottoman Empire, indeed, has been so long falling, that the miracle is that it is not yet upon the ground.—It has so long declined from its perpendicular, that, by all the laws of gravity, it should have been long since a mighty ruin.

Russia and France are now astride this palsied carcass.—The Emperor Napoleon will doubtless have the first choice, and will therefore take the Greek and Mediterranean Provinces to himself.—The Emperor Alexander must content himself with the offal; but, upon this point, we have repeatedly written.

Extract of a Dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been received from Lieutenant General the Right Hon. Lord Cathcart, K. T. addressed to the Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated on board his Majesty's ship *Africane*, the 21st October, 1807.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE  
LONDON GAZETTE OF SATURDAY,  
NOV. 7, 1807.

Downing street, Oct. 31, 1807.

As no sort of intimation of the capitulation had been made by the Danes, who, on the contrary, acted most honourably in the strict and literal fulfilment of their engagement; with a view to the fulfilment of the Articles of the Capitulation on our part, it was decided to commence the embarkation of the army on Tuesday the 13th instant.

Accordingly, on that day, the 8th Battalion of the Line of the King's German Legion, were embarked in the *Arsenal*; and, on the 14th, the two Light Battalions of the King's German Legion, together with Brigadier General Maffre's Brigade, viz. the 7th and 8th Regiments of British, which embarked in the same ships which brought them from Hull. These corps, with the depot and Garrison Company of the Legion, and the sick and

wounded of the army, completely occupied all the troops ships, whether for home or foreign service, which had not been appropriated to the conveyance of naval stores.

These ships having been removed to the road, were replaced by the horse ships.

On the same day the advanced posts were withdrawn from Kolhaven, Wårdenburg, Cossoer Kallenberg, Fredericksberg, Hersholt, and adjacents, and proceeding through a chain of cavalry posts, reached the environs of Copenhagen in three marches.

The embarkation of the Royal Artillery, with the field and battering ordnance, having been gradually carried on from the Kalk Brauderie, that of the cavalry and foreign artillery in the dock-yard, and that of the British regiments from the citadel, to the men of war, there remained on shore, on Sunday afternoon the 18th instant, only the Brigade of Guards, who moved on that day from the Palace of Frederickberg, to the Strand near Hellerup, with one Brigade of British light artillery, the flank companies of the 3rd and 50th regiments, with the 8th regiment, under Major-General Spencer, in the arsenal; and the 4th regiment, with a detachment of Royal Artillery in the Citadel, under Lieutenant Colonel Wynch, who acted as Lieutenant-Governor, the 4th, or King's own regiment, having been in Garrison there the whole time.

Lieutenant-General Sir George Ludlow was appointed to command the Rear Guard of the Army.

In the evening of the 18th instant, a gale of wind came on which lasted twenty-four hours, and rendered further embarkation impossible, and any communication from the shore with the ships very difficult.

As soon as it became evident that the evacuation of the island, on the 19th, was impracticable, a correspondence took place between the British and Danish head quarters, the result of which left no reason to apprehend that hostilities would re-commence on either side at the expiration of the term, although the Danish General protested, in strong terms, against our retaining the Citadel, which, on the other hand, it was not judged expedient to evacuate.

On the 20th the morning was calm, and, as soon as it was light, the drums of all his Majesty's regiments on shore beat the General; and the dock-yard and harbour being entirely cleared of transports and British vessels, the corps commanded by Major General Spencer rowed out of the arsenal, under the guns of the Citadel, and proceeded along the shore to Hellerup, to be in readiness to reinforce the Guards. His Majesty's sloop Rosamond having been also towed out of the harbour, and the King's ships within reach of the Three Crown Battery having got under weigh, the 4th regiment marched out of the Citadel, and proceeded to join the Guards, covered by its own flank companies, and by a piquet of the Guards.

As soon as they had marched the bridge was drawn up, and the British Fort-Adjutant was sent to the Danish head quarters to acquaint the General, that he was at liberty to send a guard

to take charge of the citadel; accordingly a small detachment of the Royal Artillery, and of the 4th regiment, were relieved by a guard of Danish troops, and the ordnance inventories and keys having been given over to the Officers appointed to receive them by Major Bodecker, the Fort Major, and Captain Patterson of the Royal Artillery, the British detachment embarked with those officers at the citadel, and proceeded to Hellerup.

As soon as the 4th regiment had joined the Guards, Lieut. Gen. Sir George Ludlow began the embarkation, which was completed with great expedition and regularity.

No troops of the enemy appeared, and there was no concourse of inhabitants. People of all ranks in the city, in the villages, and on the public road, were extremely civil. Had any disturbance been intended, or had any been accidentally excited, the embarkation would have been equally secure from insult, the place selected being open and level, and out of the range of fire from the Crown Battery or Citadel, but commanded by his Majesty's light ships of war.

The brow, or stage itself, from which the troops embarked, was judiciously and ingeniously contrived by Sir Home Popham, to answer equally the purposes of embarkation and defence.

A small vessel, a praam, and a floating battery were fastened successively to each other on the beach; the two first being planked over, and the last beyond them having several guns of large calibre prepared for action in an oblique direction, and manned by seamen.

The flat-boats drew up on the two sides of the praam, and the gunboats, which a so received troops, were placed beyond the floating battery; so that, as soon as the Brigade of Artillery was embarked, the troops marched to their boats, and the whole put off to their respective ships; after which the floating battery and praam were destroyed.

Admiralty-Office, Oct. 31, 1807.

Copy of a Letter from Admiral Gambier to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, dated on board his Majesty's Ship the Prince of Wales, off Copenhagen, Oct. 25, 1807.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the whole of the Danish fleet being equipped, except two unserviceable ships of the line and two frigates, which have been destroyed, and the arsenal of the stores, the army has been re-embarked: and that I shall proceed with the first favourable wind to carry into execution the instructions I have received from the Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

Having so far accomplished the service on which I have been employed, I feel it my duty to state the great activity, energy, and zeal, which have been shewn by Vice Admiral Stanhope and Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, in superintending the equipment of the Danish ships and the embarkation of the stores from the arsenal; nor has the same spirit been less manifest in the Captains, Officers, Seamen, and Marines, who have all executed their

respective parts in the general exertion with a promptitude and alacrity, which has not only entitled them to my warmest thanks and praise, but will, I doubt not, when the aggregate result of their labour is considered, obtain for them the approbation of their Sovereign, and the applause of the nation.

In the space of six weeks, sixteen sail of the line, 9 frigates, 41 sloops of war and smaller vessels, besides gunboats have been fitted for sea, and all the large ships laden with masts, spars, timber, and other stores, from the arsenal, from whence also ninety two cargoes have been shipped on board transports, and other vessels chartered for the purpose, the sum of whose burthen exceeds twenty thousand tons. A considerable number of masts and spars have been put on board the Leyden and Lull-xible, which were well adapted for this purpose, and some valuable stores on board his Majesty's ships; nor can I forbear to remark, that such was the emulation among the several ships of the fleet to which the Danish ships were respectively attached for equipment, that within nine days fourteen sail of the line were brought out of the harbour, although several of them underwent, in our hands, considerable repairs. Of the three ships on the stocks two have been taken to pieces, and the useful part of their timbers brought away; and the third, being in a considerable state of forwardness, was sawed in various parts, and suffered to fall over.

On a review of the whole I think it may be asserted, without derogating from the merit of any former service, that characteristic activity of British Officers, Seamen, and Marines, was never more zealously exerted than on this occasion; but I must not omit at the same time to inform their Lordships, that a very considerable proportion of the labour of the arsenal has been performed with equal zeal and energy, by large working parties from the army, whose exertions entitle them to the same praise.

I beg leave to express the great satisfaction I have felt from the zealous and attentive services of Rear Admiral Eslington, to whom the general superintendance of the transports, and the embarkation of the army, with all the artillery and stores, has been committed.

I embrace this opportunity to make a particular acknowledgement of the very able and judicious dispositions which Rear Admiral Keats has made from time to time of the force under his command, for guarding the Belt; and the vigilant attention which his whole squadron have paid to this important branch of the service.

Sir Home Popham has not ceased to manifest his usual zeal and ability in the assistance he has rendered me in the various services of the fleet; and I should not do justice to the diligent attention and arduous endeavours of Captain Mackenzie, to fulfil the civil duties of the arsenal, which were committed to his management and superintendance, if I did not, on this occasion, express my warm approbation of his exertions, and I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordships' favourable notice.

I have the honour to transmit herewith a

List of the Danish ships and vessels which have been brought away, and of those destroyed. The account of the stores shipped from the Arsenal shall also be sent as soon as the several returns can be collected and arranged.

#### MISFORTUNE INCREASED BY FRENCH BARBARITY.

The schr. Roby, Alexander Murray, sailed from Charleston on the 17th Sept. for Trinidad, Isle Cuba—On the 1st of Oct. having been deceived by currents, we were stranded on the North point of Inagua, one of the Bahama Islands. It was about 1 o'clock at night, and very dark; the sea running high, she soon bilged. We had little idea of saving our lives, but fortunately she was drove up in such a manner upon the rocks, that we saved the major part of our cargo, which took up five days. We could find no inhabitants there, and the only thing we were likely to suffer for was water, having only saved a part of a cask from the wreck; but had plenty of every kind of provisions. In this situation, you may easily judge our feelings, the dismal prospect which presented to us. The beach covered with goods of various descriptions; hog-heads, barrels, boxes, and crates, all heaped up in confused conjunction. A little beyond, a hard hearted iron shore, lashed by the surf, roaring like thunder, at intervals rising mountains high; beyond that again was the unfortunate Roby, reclining on her barge, and obstinately sustaining the rude shocks which constantly assailed her.

On the 6th of Oct. Mr. Douglass and myself, with one of our crew, departed in our boat for Baracoa, Isle Cuba, being a distance of 150 miles. We took with us property to the amount of 1700 dollars, in order to purchase some vessels to return for the remainder of the crew and cargo. After we had got a little distance from the shore, we found the boat leaked in such a manner as to require one of us to bail the whole time; but notwithstanding we still proceeded on, having head winds, squally weather, and heavy rains. We were out 6 days; before we made the Island, when we espied a vessel to windward running down, being out of water, and expecting her to be an American vessel out of which we might be supplied, we rowed towards her, but soon found her to be a French privateer. When along side, we related our misfortunes to the Capt. and begged he would give us water by last us till we arrived at Baracoa. But instead of having the least attention to our wants, he employed himself in examining our trucks. After an examination which took up two hours and an half, and he steering from the Island, took all the goods we had in the boat, nearly all our cloaths; and then ordering us in the boat; we retreated him to give us up the property, but all to no purpose, landing we could not get it; we asked him for enough to pay our expenses in Baracoa, representing to him that it was a place where we knew no one, but to no avail. The *Privateer* turned from us and ordered us

in the boat—in this situation we departed from the vessel, without any thing to eat or drink; and was 3 days before we arrived in Baracoa. We might have done with FAULKNER—

"That while I measured o'er the painful race,

"In fortune's wild and miserable choice;

"Adversity, companion of my way,

"Still o'er his victim hung with iron shaw;

"Bade new distresses every instant grow,

"Marking each change of place, with change of woe."

On our arrival we related our misfortunes to the Governor, and through his influence got a vessel, went up and brought down the remainder of the cargo and crew.

One of the owners of schr. Roby.

Isle Cuba, Caracoa, Nov. 7, 1797.

#### MURDERS AT HODDESDON.

Mr. Boreham, a respectable member of the Society of Friends, has been many years a resident at Hoddesdon; his house is on the declivity of the hill, beyond that town, about 200 yards from the market house. He had four daughters, one of whom was the wife of Mr. Warner, brass-founder, of the Crescent, Kingsland-road, and also of the Crescent, Jewin-street. Mrs. Warner had been on a visit to her parents for several days; and on Tuesday evening, a Mrs. Hummerstone, who superintended, as housekeeper, the business of the Black Lion Inn, at Hoddesdon, for Mr. Batty, the Proprietor, was at Mr. Boreham's house, in consequence of an invitation to spend the evening with the family. The company assembled in the parlour, were Mr. Boreham, a very old Gentleman, affected by the palsy; his four daughters, Anne, Elizabeth, Sarah, and Mrs. Warner. About a quarter past nine, they were alarmed by a very loud noise at the back of the house. It proceeded from some person in dispute with the servant-woman, Elizabeth Harris, and who was insisting to get into the house. He proved to be Thomas Simmons, a young man, about twenty, who had been servant in the family of Mr. Boreham for about two years last past, but from which he had been very recently dismissed, and was employed in the brewery of Messrs. Christie and Co, at Hoddesdon. This young man, it seems, had, while in the family, paid his addresses to the servant, Elizabeth Harris, who was many years older than himself; but the symptoms of a ferocious and ungovernable temper, which he had frequently displayed, had induced his mistress to dissuade the woman from any connexion with him; and this violent disposition had led also to his dismissal from the family. He had been heard to vow vengeance against Elizabeth Harris and the elder Miss Boreham; and on Tuesday night, at the hour already stated, he made his way to the farm yard, and from thence into an outhouse, called the stone yard. Elizabeth Harris on seeing his approach, retired within a scullery, and shut the door against him. He demanded admittance, which she refused; and he accordingly arose; and he plunged his hand, armed with a knife, through a window-pane above; but missed his aim. This noise alarmed the company in the parlour, or keep-

ing room, as it is called. Mrs. Hummerstone was the first to come forth, in hope of being able to intimidate and send away the disturber; but just as she reached the back door, leading from the parlour to the stone-yard, Simmons, who was proceeding to enter the house that way, met her, and with his knife stabbed her in the jugular artery, and pulling the knife forward, laid open her throat on the left side. She ran forward, as is supposed, for the purpose of alarming the neighbourhood, but fell, and rose no more. The murderer pursued his sanguinary purpose, and rushing into the parlour, raised and brandished his bloody knife, swearing a dreadful oath, that "he would give it to them all." Mrs. Warner was the person next him; and, without giving her time to rise from her chair, he gave her so many stabs in the jugular vein, and about her neck and breast, that she fell from her chair, covered with streams of blood, and expired. Fortunately Miss Anne Boreham had been up stairs, immediately previous to the commencement of this horrid business; and her sisters Elizabeth and Sarah, terrified at the horrors they saw, ran up stairs too for safety. The villain next attacked the aged Mrs. Boreham, by a similar aim at her jugular artery, but missed the point, and wounded her deep in the neck, though not mortally. The poor old Gentleman was making his way towards the kitchen, where the servant maid was, and the miscreant in endeavouring to reach the same place, overset him, and then endeavoured to stab the servant in the throat; she struggled with him, caught at the knife, and was wounded severely in the hand and arm. The knife fell in the struggle. She however, got out at the back door, and made her way into the street, where, by her screams of murder, she alarmed the neighbourhood. The poor people residing near the house were all in their beds; but the whole town was soon in alarm. The murderer sought to conceal himself, and, after some search, was discovered in a cow crib, he was immediately made prisoner, and brought to the Bell ale house, where he was bound and handcuffed until morning; and was actually on the point of death from the tightness of his ligatures, which had nearly stopped the circulation, when Mr. Fairfax, of the Black Bull Inn, in the town, interposed, cut the ligatures, and thereby prevented a death too summary for the cause of public justice.

Two Professional Gentlemen in the town, Mr. James and Mr. Worthington, almost instantly attended Mr. Boreham's family, but could render no manner of aid to Mrs. Warner or Mrs. Hummerstone. Alas! both were dead. They dressed, however, Mrs. Boreham's wound, and the poor old gentleman was found prostrate where he fell, with a poker by his side, which his full strength would not allow him to use.

Immediately after this sad tragedy, a friend of the family, the younger Mr. Mansergh, set off for town to communicate the afflicting news to Mr. Warner. He called on a friend in his way, who accompanied him to Mr. Warner's residence on Kingsland-road. Every degree

at discretion was used in breaking to him the afflicting intelligence; but such was the acuteness of his feelings, and the distracting excess of his grief, that he has not yet approached the scene of horror.

An inquest was held at the Black Bull Inn on Wednesday, which continued from eleven in the morning until eight in the evening. The first and principal witness examined was Elizabeth Harris, the substance of whose evidence we have detailed in the foregoing narrative.

It appeared also from the affirmation of Mr. Simpson, a friend of Mr. Boreham, who, on account of the old age and feebleness of the latter, had, for some time past, superintended his farming affairs, that he had frequently rebuked the murderer Simmons, for his idleness and negligence, and that Simmons had declared he would take away his life, and would gladly be hanged for him. Many other instances of the furious and sanguinary disposition of this miscreant were adduced, and, in particular, that he had vowed to murder Miss Anne Boreham and Elizabeth Harris.

Two attempts had been made, in the course of the winter, to break open and rob the house of Mr. Boreham, which led to a suspicion that Simmons was connected with a gang of accomplices: but when he was brought before the Coroner's Jury, covered with blood, and closely interrogated, he denied all connection with accomplices, expressed sorrow for what he had done, and said he had no previous intention to murder Mrs. Hummerstone, or any of Mr. Boreham's family: his sole design was against Elizabeth Harris.

He was committed to Hertford Gaol, to abide his trial; and on Thursday, being interrogated by the Clergyman of the place, he persisted in denying his previous intention to murder Mrs. Hummerstone, or any of Mr. Boreham's family: but he said, that after he had stabbed those whom he had murdered, and was in pursuit of Elizabeth Harris, he heard something, as it were, flutter behind him, and follow him in his pursuit; and when he overtook her, he felt himself unable to strike as he intended, and the knife fell from his hand.

The dead bodies remain at Mr. Boreham's until the day of interment.

#### GERMANY

*Banks of the Danube, Oct. 6.*—The tottering Turkish empire appears, since the peace of Tilsit, to be placed in more precarious circumstances than ever. The arrangements are not known which were made relative to Turkey, by the two Emperors at their interview, but the result must soon be manifest to the world. The system adopted by Sultan Selim during the last year of his government, of adhering entirely to France, and rejecting all other connexions, has probably saved the Porte for some time; but the dethroning of that Monarch has hastened the great catastrophe, and Mustapha is probably, the last Ottoman Sovereign who will reign over the provinces of the Byzantine Empire. The new Government of Constantinople has delayed to renew its former connexions with France, and its wavering impolicy has induced it, without the knowledge

of the French Ambassador, to enter into secret negotiations with the English Commanders, which, however, have not remained secret, and therefore can have no consequence:—*Allian Mercury, Oct. 16.*

Our army and our fleet from Copenhagen have, at length, reached the English ports, and it is impossible for us to learn the safe arrival of an English fleet, and of an English army, without satisfaction. Whatever might be the nature of their task, they have executed it with the characteristic gallantry which belongs to the country. They merit, therefore, the belasting gratitude of their countrymen, as having added another laurel to our national wreath.

Admiral Gambier and Lord Cathcart are equally entitled to a welcome reception. They have nothing to do with the peculiar nature of the service. They received a certain military commission, and they have executed it with a humanity beyond the letter. They have left Copenhagen with as much honor and moderation as could be expected from the circumstances.

As Englishmen, therefore, we sincerely congratulate them upon their arrival. It is sufficient that they are arrived, and that they are safe. We will not ask where they have been, and what they have been doing. They shall be welcomed to the fattened calf, not will we spoil the warmth of the welcome by any unpleasing retrospect.

The reception experienced by Louis XVIII. or more properly speaking, by the Comte De Lisle, on his arrival at Yarmouth on board the Swedish frigate *Freya*, has been the subject of much speculation and difference of opinion. The situation of that unfortunate Prince is not to be attributed to any reluctance on the part of his Majesty to extend to him all the possible comforts of British benevolence and hospitality, but to the extraordinary way by which it was attempted to obtain admission for him and his suite into England. It appears no direct application has been made by the Comte De Lisle for permission to reside here; but a request was made within the last few days to the Secretary of State, by an individual, who had been previously directed (as it now appears) to prepare sufficient accommodation for Louis XVIII. He solicited that his Majesty might be allowed to reside near London, in such situation as best suited the convenience of the Court of St. James. This representation was made to his Majesty, at Windsor, who expressed considerable surprise that no direct application had been made by the King of France, and on that account saw considerable difficulty in the solicited arrangement. A message to this effect was delivered to the applicant, who in reply stated, that he must be under the necessity of engaging sufficient accommodation, and proposed that he might have permission to hire Grillion's Hotel, in Albemarle-street.—Before further steps were taken by Government, an application was made to the master of Grillion's Hotel, through whom it was discovered,

that the identical Gentleman who had just made application to Government, had engaged Grillion's Hotel a fortnight before; and that the house was then in a complete state of preparation for the reception of Louis and his suite. This very mysterious and unaccountable proceeding is said to have determined his Britannic Majesty to refuse the entrance of the Comte De Lisle into London; but the refusal was accompanied by the accommodation of Holywood House, whither, we understand, he is immediately to repair.

Did not circumstances much more grave in their aspect, and serious in their issue than the official documents, which we this day publish, announce the alarming situation of our country, as being on the brink of war, we should be disposed to consider the reports to Congress from the NAVY and WAR DEPARTMENTS, as idle tales, or fabrications intended for national ridicule.—Mr. Smith, the Secretary of the Navy, in contemplation of a war with England who has nearly 1000 ships in commission, gravely reports to Congress that it will require three months of GOOD WEATHER, to place three of our frigates in a state of repair!!!—And Mr. Dearborn, the Secretary of War, as gravely reports (for we must believe that they are both serious) that, of the whole regular military force of the U. States, amounting to about 2000 privates, every 12th man is a MUSKIGIAN. What confidence inspiring exhibitions of our force, what charming notions of war!

O! how we shall move, in measured steps to the animating notes of martial music, where every 12th man is a piper! *London paper.*

BOSTON, 8 January, 1808.

#### INTERESTING.

In Congress on the 31st of December, the following interesting occurrence took place—

Mr. Randolph stated, that information had within a few days been put into his possession, which it was proper for the constituted authorities of the country to notice. He then read a letter from Baron de Corodet to Don Thomas Portel, mentioning that he had sent nine thousand six hundred and forty dollars, which he (Portel) was to keep until he received an order from the American General Don James Wilkinson. He next read a copy of a letter from General Wilkinson to Don Manuel Goyoso de—(Gov. Goyoso) in which he strongly recommends his friend Power; complains that treachery had taken place in regard to money transmitted; enforces the necessity of caution; directs his name never to be mentioned; declares that the suspicions of Washington were well founded, &c. &c. The last letter was from Thomas Power, stating that he had at the request of General Wilkinson, given him a certificate, which the Gen. had materially altered; that he, Power, had actually received 940 dollars for Gen. Wilkinson, which, at the request of the General, he had delivered to Philip Nowland, enclosed in sugar barrels, &c. &c.

Mr. Randolph observed, that he should make no comment on those documents. He should merely say, that he had good cause to believe that a member of that body—(his name was called for)—he said he alluded to the member from New Orleans—Daniel Clark, who could give important in-

formation on the subject. He concluded by moving the following resolution:—

*Resolved.* That the President of the U. States be requested to cause an inquiry to be made into the conduct of Brigadier General James Wilkinson, Commander in chief of the Armies of the U. S. in relation to his having at any time, while in the service of the U. States, corruptly received money from the government of Spain or any of its agents.

#### A NEW AFFAIR.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Washington, to a gentleman in this town, dated Dec. 31—of which the following is an extract:—

*(Reperatory.)*  
"The talk of the day is now concerning a challenge given by Gen. Wilkinson to Mr. Randolph R. sent word that W. must clear up his character before he was entitled to a Gentleman's satisfaction. W. has posted him for a coward."

#### FROM SWEDEN.

A gentleman who left Gottenburgh on the 11th of November, informs that it was reported and believed that an armistice had been settled between France and Sweden. English vessels had been ordered from Russia, and several had arrived at Gottenburgh for freights.

#### ADMIRAL BERKELEY.

On the sailing of the above officer from Halifax for Bermuda, he was addressed by the inhabitants of Halifax in a very affectionate manner. The addressers complimented him for his urbanity, hospitality, firmness, decision, moderation and judgment: And alluding to the more prominent feature of his conduct as Commander in Chief, [meaning we presume, the orders to attack the Chesapeake.] they say to him, "we cannot omit expressing our approbation of the principle upon which you have acted, as the blessings of security, peace and happiness would soon vanish, if a neighbouring country [the United States] is permitted to give so vital a stab to our navy, as to reduce from our service and receive into theirs, the seamen which compose its strength." The Admiral in answer, says, the circumstance they allude to, "will never raise a blush on his cheeks; and that he has the satisfaction to think, when the charges are properly known and understood, that his endeavours to promote and defend the dearest interests of his country, and to support the dignity and honour of its flag, will meet with that support which they have stood forward to bestow." He adds, "that he shall feel that period a proud one, in which he shall be called to account for his conduct." The Admiral, at the close of his answer seems to express a doubt of his being recalled. The committee which prepared the address, were Hon. Andrew Becher, Edward B. Brenton, Brenton Halberton, James Fraser, and John Black, Esquires.

Letters received in town by Saturday's southern mail mention Mr. Rose's having reached Baltimore on his way to the seat of Government, *N. Y. Mer. Ad.*

#### QUEBEC, JANUARY 18, 1808.

We have been politely favored with New York and Boston papers, to the 8th inst. inclusive. Our thanks are particularly due to the Montreal gentlemen who were so obliging as to inclose to us the *Repertory* of the 8th. A repetition of such favors from any of our Montreal friends, will, at all times

call up our warmest gratitude. While we make this acknowledgment and petition, we should be wanting in justice to the gentlemen of Quebec, who are in the habit of receiving late papers from their Montreal friends, did we say less than that we have ever found a ready disposition in them to let the public have the benefit, through the medium of the Quebec prints, of the information thus transmitted; and we are ready thankfully to acknowledge that the Mercury has ever been favored with its full proportion.

The American papers contain nothing new from Europe. A supplementary bill to the Embargo act, has been brought into congress; its principal object is to strengthen the latter, by heavy penalties on aggressors. It is said that Congress has it in contemplation to change the place of its sittings from Washington to Philadelphia.

The Embargo on American shipping appears, as might have been expected, to have occasioned much dissatisfaction and distress in the States, as it must inevitably be productive of great distress—Several bankruptcies have been already the result. The merchant, the cultivator, the mechanic, the seaman, the labourer, and indeed every other description of persons must feel it, in a greater or less degree. It is evidently the *Felo de se* of American commerce. Whilst a small injury is intended to G. Britain, the stroke recoils, in a tenfold degree, on America. If England be a sufferer, in some points, by the measure, she must be amply compensated by the monopoly of trade it will throw into her hands. One of the complaints of the American States, against G. Britain, has been her taking, from American vessels, not only her own seamen, but those of the States also. Could the States have hit upon a better expedient to augment this evil, if an evil it be, than an embargo? We mean the evil of losing their own seamen, and of G. Britain's availing herself of their services. When their vessels are laid up to rot, do they suppose that their seamen will sit down idle and starve? Will they not rather seek any employ? And do not British vessels stand the best chance for them?

But it becomes an object of serious consideration how this measure will operate with respect to the Canadas. That it will make their supplies, for the W. India market of greater importance than ever they before were, is self evident. That their commercial intercourse with the States must increase, in an infinite degree, if a proper advantage be made of the state of things, is what must be no less evident.

It must easily be seen that these suggestions are thrown out under a supposition that the embargo may be of some duration. But we can see it in no stronger a light than a temporary measure adopted with a view of enforcing certain points in a negotiation with the British envoy extraordinary, whose arrival we have announced in the preceding columns. He reached Hampton Roads on the 26th ult. If, however, the States calculate on the abandonment, on the part of G. Britain, of essential maritime claims, they will, most probably, find themselves egregiously mistaken.

But whatever may be the result of the negotiation with the States, there never were times which required so much attention on the part of the Canadas, to the culture of hemp; as well as to every other species of naval stores which the country will admit of, together with the construction of vessels. The latter object indeed we are happy to observe, is considerably on the increase. We have lately contemplated with a pleasing satisfaction the number of vessels, at present, on the stocks.

His Excellency the Governor General has been pleased to appoint *François Vassal De Montville, Esq.* to be Deputy Adjutant General of the militia of his Province, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel, by Commission, bearing date the 26th Dec. last.

This being the anniversary of her Majesty's birth day the Royal Standard was, as usual, hoisted, this morning, at the citadel, and, at twelve o'clock, a royal salute was fired from the grand battery.

On Saturday morning we were flattered, for an hour or two, with a free passage across the St. Lawrence, to Pointe Levy; but the high tide disappointed the public hope, by putting in motion and carrying off the ice, which had, for the above short period, been stationary in a smooth unbroken field, from shore to shore. The Chaudiere has been taken this fortnight.

**DIED**—On Monday last Mrs. Vogeler, wife of Mr. F. Vogeler, of this City.

On Saturday, aged 82, Mrs. Jane Lee, after many years of usefulness, as a midwife. She was one of the first British settlers in the Province, and

On Sunday Mr. Jas. Garfield of this City.

State of the Thermometer for the past week, at 8 o'clock A. M. is 26. 8. 17, 4. 11. 13. 25.

#### BY AUCTION,

Will be SOLD at the Auction Room of the Subscriber, on Friday the 22d instant.

A quantity of Household Furniture, consisting of Chairs, Tables, Sofas, Bedsteads, Curtains, Bureaux, Looking Glasses, Carpets, Kitchen Furniture and a variety of other Articles.

#### ALSO

A good bolting Machine, Carioles, some good Cloaths, Muffs, Chocolate, Mustard, Dry Goods, &c. &c. &c.

The Sale to begin at one o'clock.

THOS. CARY, A. & B.

Quebec, 18th January, 1808.

HE has for Sale, Ladies' fashionable kid Shoes, men and women's black and white silk Stockings, &c. &c.

#### BY AUCTION

Will be SOLD on Thursday next, without reserve, at the Subscriber's Room.

TWENTY THREE pieces of white, red, green and blue Flannels and Buzes,

4 Pieces good blue Cloth.  
12 ditto other colors.  
2 Trunks Gingham and Calicoe,  
12 Pair double plated Candlesticks,  
A Tea Pot do. do. with silver edges, with a variety of other plated ware,  
14 double dozen of fashionable Knives and Forks, a general assortment of Tools,  
3 handsome Stoves with Pipes, Currants and Raisins, a Cariole, with a variety of other Articles.

Sale will begin at One o'clock.

JAS. GRAY, A. & B.

Quebec, 18th January, 1808.

## POETRY

## PLEASURE &amp; DESIRE.

IN yonder bow'r lies Pleasure, sleeping,  
And near him mourns a blooming maid;  
He will not wake, and she sits weeping,  
When lo! a stranger proffers aid.

His hurried step, his glance of fire,  
The god of wishes wild declare—  
"Wake, Pleasure! wake!" exclaims Desire—  
And Pleasure wakes, to bless the fair.

But soon the maid, in luckless hour,  
Desire asleep is doom'd to view;  
"Try, Pleasure, try," she cries, "your pow'r,  
And wake Desire, as he' woke you."

Fond girl, thy pray'r exceeds all measure;  
Distinct their province each must keep:—  
Desire shall ever wait on pleasure,  
And Pleasure lull Desire to sleep.

## ANECDOTES

OF FREDERICK THE GREAT, EXTRACTED  
FROM ZIMMERMAN'S "SE-  
LECT VIEWS."

No foreign minister ever acquired Frederick's esteem and friendship to such a degree, as the British ambassador, Sir Andrew Mitchell. He followed him through the whole of the seven years war, and stood often at his side in the most bloody battles. Near Zorndorf he was close to the king, when he attacked the formidable square, formed by the Russian army under General Fermier. The Russians fired with grape-shot upon that very spot where Frederick was with Mitchell. The king turned to him and said: "My dear Mitchell, this is not your place." "Is it your's Sire?" answered Mitchell. "I am sent to your Majesty, and my place is, wherever you are pleased to be." Amidst this slaughter, near Zorndorf, Mitchell never left the king a moment, except towards the close of the battle, when he followed General Sheverin. The day before the glorious battle of Liegnitz, fought at a period so dreadfully critical, Frederick embraced his friend Mitchell, as Cato did his in Urica to withdraw from him. Mitchell burnt all his papers, for he thought that all was lost. But he did not leave the hero; who by a complete victory over London, rescued himself once more from impending perdition.

Once, when the king was very well, he bid all his servants shrug up their shoulders, look sorrowful up to heaven, and answer nothing, when they should be asked, how the king did?—Frederick gave this order in so strict and severe a manner, that they did not dare to disobey. The French ambassador, Marquis de Pons, sent, as usual, his secret emissaries, to enquire after the king's health. The servant to whom they addressed themselves, answered not a word, lifted pitiful looks to Heaven, and acted his part in a masterly manner. The Marquis directly wrote to his sovereign; "That the king of Prussia was so very ill, that before this dispatch

reached Versailles, he would be no more!" This letter came into Lewis's hands in the latter end of the year 1782; and the day he received the new year's compliments before the whole court, he said in the noblest manner: "I can give you an information for which I am very sorry: the greatest man in Europe is dead! I have got some secret intelligence that this hour the King of Prussia is no more!" Some courtiers replied that the Prussian ambassador Count Golz, knew nothing of the matter. But Lewis maintained his point, asserting, that he was sure of it. At the very same time that this passed at Versailles, Frederick arrived at Berlin, shewed himself every where, was whole hours together present at military exercises, and made himself so very young, that (which was uncommon in his last years) he even invited ladies to supper. The poor Marquis de Pons stood petrified by all these manoeuvres, which at last he was obliged to relate to his court, confessing that he was deceived.

Frederick chose his ambassadors badly, and paid them worse. He was of opinion, that the abilities of an ambassador were of no moment. "He is a letter carrier," he would say, "whose business is to deliver his instructions and get the answer." All his instructions were precise, and he desired his ambassadors strictly to follow them, and with exactness to report the answers they received.

An anecdote related by Mr. Hope, and well authenticated by other persons, shews that this animal (the dog) is capable of resentment when injured, and of great contrivance to accomplish it. A gentleman of Whitmore in St. Bedfordshire, used to come twice a week to town—and being fond of exercise, generally performed the journey on horseback, accompanied most part of the way by a faithful little terrier dog, which, lest he might lose it in town, he always left to the care of Mrs. Langford, his landlady at St. Albans—and on his return he was sure to find his little companion well taken care of.—[The gentleman calling one time, as usual, for his dog, Mrs. Langford appeared before him with a woeful countenance:—"Alas! sir, your terrier is lost! Our great house dog and he had a quarrel—and the poor Terrier was so worried and bit before we could part them, that I thought he could never have got the better of it. He however crawled out of the yard, and no one saw him for almost a week. He then returned, and brought with him another dog, bigger by far than ours; and they both together fell on our great dog, and on him so unmercifully, that he has been scarcely able to go about the yard, or to eat his meat. Your dog and his companion then disappeared, and have never since been seen at St. Albans." The gentleman heard the story with patience, and endeavored to reconcile himself to the loss. On his arrival at Whitmore he found his little Terrier; and on inquiring into circumstances, was informed that he had been at Whitmore, and had coaxed away the great dog, who it seems had, in consequence, followed him to St. Albans, and completely avenged his injury.

In the Limerick paper, an Irish gentleman, whose lady has absconded from him, cautions the public against trusting her, in these words: "My Wife has run away from me without rhyme or reason, and I desire no man will trust her on my account, for I am not married to her."

## BY AUCTION.

Will be sold, on WEDNESDAY next the 20th inst. at the Subscriber's room—

ENGLISH Cheese, Raisins in casks and boxes, Currants, Chocolate, Castor Oil, Madeira and Port Wines of choice quality, 6, 9 and 12 thread Hambro Lines, a few crates Earthen ware, ten kegs Paints and two hogheads Seal Oil.

Sale to begin precisely at one o'clock.

THOMAS AYLWIN, A. & B.

Quebec, Jan. 18, 1808.

## FOR SALE,

At the New Printing-Office.

RULES and Articles for the better government of the Militia of the Province of Lower-Canada, when embodied for service.—Price two shillings and six pence.

N. B. The above rules are in force by the 25th article of the Act for the better regulation of the Militia in this Province.

## 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.

## Large Coal,

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

JAMES GRAY, A. & B.

Quebec, 4th January, 1808.

## FOR SALE,

A FARM situated at La Casnadiere, 24 arpents long by 1 arpent in breadth, containing on one side 40 Armoines d'Hortie, and on the other to Francois Gouveau.

LOUIS BLEAU,

Quebec, Aug. 31st 1807.

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