

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.

Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1805.

[No. 40.]

VOL. I.]

GRAND INSTALLATION OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER.

(Concluded from our last.)

Divine service continued for a considerable length of time, during which anthems were sung by the choristers, accompanied by his majesty's band placed in the organ gallery. At those words of the Offertory; "Let your lights so shine," &c. a carpet of cloth of gold was spread upon the altar steps, with a purple velvet cushion for the Sovereign. Garter then summoned all the knights from their stalls, and his majesty descended and advanced to the altar, making his reverences, preceded by Garter, the Register, the Lord Chamberlain, and the sword of state, his train being borne, as in the former processions: his majesty then received the offering from black rod (who knelt while he presented it to the king) and then taking off his cap and feathers, the Sovereign placed his offering in the bason held by the right rev. prelate and the prebends. The king then retired to his stall, after making his reverence with peculiar dignity, and received the reverences of the knights, returning them from his own stall. The apparatus for his majesty's offering was then removed, and another carpet and two cushions left for the knights. His royal highness the prince of Wales then advanced to the altar and made his offering, retiring in the same manner as his royal sire, but making his reverence to the Sovereign. All the other knights then proceeded to the altar and made their offerings, either singly or as companion, beginning with the princes of the royal blood. Divine Service was then continued, and the choir again performed an anthem, after which the prelate took his seat.

The whole number of the knights of this most noble and ancient order is thirty-six. Of these, three, the prince of Orange, the duke of Brunswick, and the elector of Hesse, were, of course, absent. There were likewise absent the dukes of Grafton, Northumberland, Buccleugh, Richmond, Portland, and Marlborough; the marquisses of Buckingham, Lansdowne, and Cornwallis, and the earl of Castile. Those present amounted to twenty-three, of whom seven were new knights; viz. the dukes of Rutland and Beaufort, the marquis of Abercorn, the earls of Winchelsea, Pembroke, and Chesterfield, and the earl of Hardwicke, installed by proxy. The knights companions are composed, besides the Sovereign, of nine princes of the blood—the prince of Wales, the dukes of York, Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, Cambridge, and Sussex, the duke of Gloucester, and prince William of Gloucester. The remainder were the duke of Devonshire, the marquis of Salisbury, the earls of Westmoreland and Chatham, earls Camden and Spencer. These six, with ten of the royal blood, added to the seven, including lord Hardwicke's proxy, made altogether, twenty-three knights in the ceremony.

This is a slight sketch of the official proceedings on this Installation, a ceremony which seldom happens more than once in a reign, and to describe which, in all the blaze of its splendor, would scarcely fall to the good fortune of any mere description of one of the grandest pageants that real magnificence and dignity can exhibit. The choir of St. George's chapel, independently of the magnificence of the order itself, was occupied by a number of persons of the highest ranks in society of both sexes, of the army and navy, as well as in the civil departments of state. Nobody

was admitted who was not genteely dressed, and for the greatest part the spectators were either in the costumes of the court or of their respective professions. The multitude and variety of military uniforms had an unusual grand appearance. The new uniform, which we have already mentioned, was worn by all the lords and gentlemen attached to the court, or to the procession not habituated according to the costume of the order: and by most of those who were to be introduced at the evening drawing room. It consists of a garter blue coat, the collar, sleeves, button-holes, &c. very richly adorned with broad gold lace; a scarlet waistcoat, nearly covered with gold; plain scarlet breeches, and a gold laced dress hat. This was worn also by the young noblemen, who held the king's train: and it had from the number who wore it, a very imposing and magnificent effect. The entrance of the female branches of the royal family into the choir, to the places prepared for them, was peculiarly beautiful and interesting. Nothing can be imagined more fascinating than the *tout ensemble* of their appearances in the boxes to the right of the altar.

The queen and princesses were dressed in silver tissue purple gowns; and their head dresses, bracelets, and necklaces, abounded with the most dazzling display of diamonds. Each of them wore a bandeau round her hair, of the colours and motto of the order of the garter; several of them with the star set in diamonds in front. The princess of Wales was particularly magnificent. The miniature of the king was suspended at her bosom, under a festoon of gold ornaments, enriched with jewellery, and she wore a diadem of brilliants on her head, with a small resplendent plume of the same kind. The duchess of York was also uncommonly splendid,

~~length into the particulars of the grand~~ and dressed in the same style. The ladies of the bed chamber were all in a similar costume; and the maids of honor wore white, relieved with purple and silver. There were about forty ladies altogether, forming a most interesting group without any other colours than purple and silver, and the additional aid of jewellery. This costume extended itself to all the ladies present: among whom the present: and the dowager duchess of Rutland, were especially remarkable for the brilliancy of their appearance. The duchess of Northumberland, and her daughters, the ladies Percy, were much admired for the classic elegance of their dresses, which, were so managed at the same time, as to render their excellent taste tributary to the prevailing glories of the garter. The foreign Ambassadors had done every thing to honor themselves by gracing the dignity of the scene. Among the rest, count Stahrenberg (the Austrian minister) was distinguished by the richness and costliness of his appearance. The court dresses and military costumes of Russia, Sweden, Naples, Portugal, Prussia, in short, of all the representatives of foreign crowned heads, were extremely splendid including the Turkish ambassador, and some of the chevaliers of the order of Malta.

Although as much had been previously said of the splendor of this spectacle, no person who had the good fortune to witness it, could think his expectations disappointed by the event. The exhibition was one which was not only royal, but in the truest and best sense, British. Were it merely considered as a display of magnificence, it inspired sentiments of grandeur, that almost exceeded all the fabulous creations of chivalrous and kingly pomp which the most devoted admirers of the pageantry of a palace have read or conceived. But the pomps of this ceremony were pomps gratifying to the best feelings and the noblest pride of Englishmen—an assemblage of persons of rank, of fashion, of opulence, of talents, of merit, not to be matched in any other country on the face of the globe; a combination of every thing that can strike the eye, in martial glory, in courtly splendour, in the dignity of high birth, in the fascina-

tion and the adornings of the fair, concentrated in a place, one of the most magnificent and venerable of all that exists in modern times; and on an occasion that connects us with our history as a nation; that by the repetition of a ceremony unites all our ancient manners, feelings, and principles with the best and most approved of those which have been since diffused among us all; that recalls to our mind the residence and the feats of our Henries, and of our Edwards—the purity and honor of that Garter which has been the highest honorable reward of our Sovereigns to the proudest of their subjects, for the greatest demonstrations of their loyalty and their patriotism—an order which it has scarcely been more the ambition of Britons to obtain, than the honor of Foreign Princes and Potentates to receive.

There was a feature of this day, the effect of which seemed to fly through the sacred place with electric force—the unparalleled exhibition of a Royal House of which nine illustrious Personages were sharers in the official celebration (exclusive of our venerable King) the roses and expectancies of this fair State, and of those Princesses, “the example of their sex, and its boast and ornament.” It made every loyal Briton see his Sovereign, like the true father of his people, uniting his subjects with himself, and sharing with them and the children of his Royal House, the honours and the glories of the nation, whom Providence, in kindness to a happy, free, and we will still trust, a pious people, has called to govern with paternal care, anxiety, and love. What a contrast between the festive pomp of a legitimate Sovereign, assisted by the merited promotions and dignities of faithful subjects, and sanctioned and applauded by the congratulatory voice of a thankful people, and the base and wicked efforts of an unprincipled and sanguinary usurper, to imitate by a splendid mockery, the long recognized, the consecrated and venerable institutions of the unpoluted honor of ancient states! But it were to debase our own sources of exultation, to speak at such a time, of such scenes as all Europe must hear of with indignation—all good, loyal and wise men, with bitter regret.

It is absolutely impossible to enter at

length into the particulars of the grand

dinner that succeeded the Installation. After dinner was over, the tables, for the populace, which had been covered at ten o'clock in the morning, were laid open; these were 19 in number, and they were placed in a circle on the ground, in front of the castle. The mobility were extremely impatient for their repast, and long before the time fixed upon, pleaded hard for admission—About eight o'clock the cooks from the Castle served up the dinner, which consisted of mutton and beef, boiled and roasted, besides pudding and pies. A large baron of beef was placed about the middle of the circle. At half past eight o'clock the gates were opened, and the signal given for the populace to enter (the court-yard having been previously cleared to give every one a fair chance; and, perhaps, such a scene of disorder and confusion never was witnessed.—The soldiers on the inside, to heighten the scene, had put a chain across a path the mob had to pass; and here one tumbled over another, till not less than 20 were sprawling on the ground at the same time, and those that got in first, were last at the table. However, there were plenty to reach the festive boards and clear them of their dainties; for in five minutes not a particle of any thing was to be seen which had been placed on the tables. The baron of beef however, became the subject of contention, and, in the course of a short time, it found 20 masters. In order to check any excesses that might prevail, the military were kept under arms till the business was finished. About nine o'clock all strangers were ordered to retire from the Castle yards, and order was again restored.

The ball room was thrown open and all the other rooms of state about ten o'clock. The ball room is that which has the four very splendid pier glasses adorned with antique silver frames, which cost 500 guineas each in the reign of George I. Underneath these glasses are four square silver pier tables, two of which were lately brought from Hanover, and were purchased by George II. This apartment was illuminated by three silver chandeliers, each weighing two hundred weight, together with twenty six silver sconces. Here are two fireplaces, on each side of which is placed

a silver dog, weighing 180 pounds each. The floor was painted in water colour: the centre piece consisted of the star and order of the garter on each side; at equal distances were the letters G. R. and at each extremity of the room were trumpets, French horns, and other appropriate devices. The whole was surrounded by martial lines, devices of the union, &c.

The queen's presence chamber, which has lately been fitted up in a rich and elegant style with crimson velvet hangings and gold, and is adorned with eight massive silver chairs, very antique, being a present from George II. to his queen Catherine. This room was lighted by two noble glass chandeliers, of peculiar richness and lustre.

The ball was opened by—
The Prince of Wales Princess Augusta
Duke of Cumberland Princess Sophia
Duke of Cambridge Princess Mary
Duke of Sussex Princess Amelia
Prince William of Gloucester, and
Princess Sophia of Gloucester also danced, followed by several of the nobility.

A round of amusements is announced for every night this week, and military exhibitions are to take place every day.

Considering the immense number of carriages which had been in motion throughout the day, we are happy to find that very few accidents occurred.

LONDON Aug. 9th.
We are happy to state the improved state of his Majesty's eyes. The inflammation is gone entirely off from one, and the other is now very little affected.

According to the late Treaty of Peace between the United States and the Dey of Tripoli, all the American Officers in slavery are to be liberated for the sum of 60,000 piastres; and it is understood that no further retribution is to be paid by the United States.

AUGUST 10.
The following Circular Letter was transmitted yesterday to the Commanders of all the Volunteer Corps throughout the London District. Similar letters, we understand, were also sent by the Generals commanding all the other districts throughout the kingdom, to the Commanders of the Volunteer Corps within their respective Districts.

TO COLONEL—
(CIRCULAR.)
"August 8, 1805.
"SIR—In consequence of intelligence received by Government of the embarkation of large bodies of troops in Holland, of a fleet of men of war being ready to sail from thence, and of the increased preparations of the French

at Boulogne, and its neighbourhood, I have received orders from His Royal Highness the Commander in Chief, to direct the General Officers, and inspecting Field Officers attached to the Volunteer Corps, to give notice to those Corps of the possibility of their being speedily called upon for service; and also to suspend all furloughs for working days during the harvest, till further orders.

I have the honor to be, &c.

HARRINGTON.

It was also reported last night that orders will be issued next Monday for embodying the levy *en masse*; and that a messenger was sent in the course of the day to Weymouth, with the necessary orders for His MAJESTY'S signature.

The Spaniards have begun forming two camps before Gibraltar, about three miles distant, they have pitched upwards of five hundred tents, and they seem to have about 3000 men in their camps. It was not, however, expected, that any attempt would be made from the land side to annoy the place.

The Cork papers say, the expedition under command of Major General Sir David Baird, consisting of the 8th, 24th, 71st, 72d, 83d, and 93d, were expected to sail on Sunday last, General Sir David Baird, Major Tucker, and the Hon. Captain Gordon, arrived in that city yesterday se'nnight.

PLYMOUTH Aug. 8.

A sloop is come up from Falmouth by which is learnt that a packet arrived from Lisbon in seven days, and brings a report of a second battle, and that one of the enemy's ships had taken fire and blew up. The Spanish prisoners say VILLENEUVE had sent all his fast sailing cutters and corvets to the different French and Spanish ports, to apprise the Port Admirals where he was, and in what latitude he might be joined by any vessels that could escape our blockading squadrons.

A sturdy beggar being asked, a few days ago, how he got his bread, impudently answered—"Sir, I am a *Sollicitor*, and practise in the Court of Requests."

A dashing Gentleman, at the West end of the town, is *minus* 12,000 guineas, on the play of one night last week, at hazard! The Pick-pockets have had a plentiful harvest.

BOSTON Sept. 14.

FROM LONDON JULY 28, 1805.

You will have heard of some late decisions in prize causes, and I learn that this government is rigidly enforcing the law of nations as to neutrals interfering in the Colonial trade of the enemy. Voyages from the enemy's Colony must terminate in the neutral countries to which the vessel belongs. Goods imported from such Colonies, and destined for the enemy's countries in Europe or from those countries for the Colonies, must not go on in the same bottoms; and there must not appear any intention of having imported them for such destination. Under existing regulations, vessels

cannot come from the enemy's colonies to this country; for example, from Havana to Cowes."

A London paper of the 7th August, says, "An order, we understand, was sent to all the out ports some days ago, instructing our cruizers to detain all American vessels which have on board property not the produce of the United States. This order has been already acted upon, and several ships have been stopped."

If this article is authentic and correct, we hardly know which to consider the most reprehensible, the new and pernicious principle thus introduced, or the manner in which the British government have thought proper to promulgate it. Heretofore the doctrine has been held here, and for a long time acquiesced in by the British, that colonial produce of a belligerent country, when purchased by Americans and actually imported into America, becomes completely neutral property, and as such may be exported to the mother country of the colony that produced it, without being liable to seizure or detention. And in fact a very great portion, perhaps seven eighths of our most lucrative and beneficial commerce is of this description, and is now actually afloat under the sanction of this known and established principle. But by the new and opposite principle, which the British seem now to wish to establish, this species of commerce may not only be immediately perplexed and embarrassed, but must eventually be totally annihilated. They may with equal propriety go further and say, that a circulations commerce between an enemy's colony and the mother country, is beneficial to the enemy, and is in fact the same in kind, though perhaps a little different in degree, from a direct commerce thus carried on by neutrals. If therefore, colonial produce is exported in vessels other than those, in which it was imported, they may by the same mode of reasoning, say, that they have not complete evidence, that it was not imported for the express purpose of being again exported, and therefore they will claim the right of prohibiting it. And they may with propriety extend the principle thus far. For it is a fact, well known among commercial men, that a small part only of the articles imported from the West-Indies, the Isle of France and the Spanish and Dutch colonies are consumed or expected to be consumed in America, but by far the most part are intended for exportation to the places, where they will find best markets.

We do not know how this subject will be considered by commercial men, but at present it appears to us to be destructive of a very great and valuable part of the trade of America. But whether or not the British government have a right upon established principles, and the laws of nations, to establish and enforce this doctrine, there can be no reason, why they have not adopted a mode of promulgating it, a little less disagreeable, than that of a general order to their cruizers to detain and send in all American vessels, laden with merchandize not the growth or manufacture of the United States.—Such measure must in any event be productive of much embarrassment and expense, to which

we ought not to have been subjected, without previous and explicit notice.

There is no doubt, in our minds, that the principle, which has been lately adopted in England, relative to the commerce of this country, with the enemies of the former power, in articles, which are not prohibited by the known and established laws of nations, is unjust, and in the highest degree arbitrary and tyrannical. It is a principle, which ought not to be acknowledged by the American people, and it is hoped, government will adopt such spirited measures, on this occasion, as shall either convince the British of their folly in pushing such a measure; or by the *lex talionis*, oblige them to abandon it.

The London papers, on Ad. Calder's success.

The *Courier*, of Aug. 1, 1805.—In consequence of the victory over the combined fleets, the Park and Tower guns were fired, between four and five o'clock yesterday afternoon.—the bells were rung in all the churches. An extraordinary Gazette was published last night, with Sir R. Calder's dispatch, containing a short account of the victory. In referring to that account, our readers will find that it is less circumstantial and detailed than the one we had the pleasure to communicate to them yesterday, and which we derived from official sources. It will be seen that the enemy had, during the whole of the action, the advantage of the weather gage, and that as we stated yesterday, the fog was so thick as to prevent us, sometimes, from seeing the ship ahead or astern of us.

The two captured ships are arrived at Plymouth, the *San Rafael* had an admiral's flag—she was towed in by the *Windsor Castle*, whilst the other, the *Firm*, was towed in by the *Sirius* frigate. Both the Spaniards are dreadfully disabled; the *San Rafael* is nearly a perfect wreck, and has not a mast standing. Sir Robert Calder mentions generally that the slaughter on board the captured ships, was very great. Our Plymouth correspondent states the amount at the enormous number of 300 killed or wounded on board each ship—nor perhaps will this number appear very extraordinary, when we recollect the amount of troops on board, besides the crews. The Spaniards are represented to have fought gallantly, and to have borne the brunt of the battle.—Undoubtedly the enemy were deeply indebted to the wind and weather, which rendered it impossible for us to take that advantage by signals which we should have done. The enemy are represented to have fought in much confusion, and in straggling parties. They do not seem to have fought in any regular line of battle. Wherever they could they sent two, three, or four ships against one of ours. The *Windsor Castle* had for some time four ships of the line upon her.—This will account for her having sustained a greater loss in killed and wounded, than any of the otherships, the *Malta* excepted, which had fewer killed, and more wounded: she had at one time, three of the enemy's line attacking her. The *Prince of Wales* was also in the hottest and thickest of the battle, and is

said to be a good deal cut in her sails and rigging, besides having her sides and masts wounded. Yet upon the whole, we have to be thankful, that considering the length of the action, and the superiority of numbers against us, we had but so few killed and wounded.

The names of the Officers killed on board the *Windsor Castle*, are Lieut. Cary, Royal Navy; Lieut. Rose, of the Marines; and Mr. Forbes, midshipman; Lieut. Molyneux was wounded.

The *Courier*, of Aug. 2.—We have continued in our paper of to-day the details of the action of the 22d. The Spaniards certainly suffered most; the French favoring them with placing them in the van; they were of course in the hottest of the action; and they fought with great gallantry and resolution. The following account must be considered as containing the most authentic, as well as the most circumstantial detail; it was communicated by the bearer of the dispatches, Lieutenant Nicholson, yesterday at the Jamaica Coffee-house, to those who had pressed around him with anxious inquiries and questions:

"Lieut. Nicholson describes the engagement as having been fought on both sides with uncommon vigor and gallantry for four hours. The enemy at first endeavored, as much as possible, to avoid coming to action, but when they found themselves under the inevitable necessity of giving battle, they conducted themselves with determined resolution. Had it not been for a successful manœuvre of the Hon. Capt. Gardner, who led the van in the *Hero* with consummate judgement and intrepidity, it would have been impossible to have brought them to close action on the 22d. A strong North-East wind prevailed during the whole of the battle, and the fog was so thick, that even some of our vessels could not avoid firing into each other.

"Our superiority in tactics was of no avail, for it was not possible to perceive a signal, and every ship, in a great measure, had to rely upon her individual gallantry. It was owing to this unfortunate state of the weather that the *Windsor Castle* had to sustain much more than her due proportion of the contest. There were no means of ascertaining where assistance was most wanted; and that ship at one time bore nearly the whole brunt of the action.—She had the fire of six of the enemy directed against her at the same time, and notwithstanding she maintained her station with great firmness and resolution, not the least confusion was discoverable among her gallant crew, but kept firing her broadsides with the utmost coolness & precision, in that direction where they supposed they would tell the most effectually.

"Much surprise, we understand, has been expressed that the engagement terminated at the period it did, when our ships had suffered comparatively so little, and the enemy was still so near. The cause of this cessation has been thus satisfactorily explained by Lieut. Nicholson:—The two Spanish ships which had struck were dropping fast to leeward, and the enemy by a successful manœuvre, might easily have recovered possession of them, if our squadron

had not brought to for the purpose of covering them. But this manœuvre would not have been resorted to if Sir Robert Calder were not convinced that it was in his power to renew the action when he pleased. He would have relinquished the two ships of the enemy sooner than have allowed them to escape without a further contest; but he was anxious to preserve, at the same time, both the advantages of his position, and the testimonies of his triumph.

"Sir Robert Calder was all the time between the enemy and the land, and had the wind (which was North East, and against their getting into Ferrol) come round to the Westward or South west, still it would be in his power to intercept them while he preserved the position the respective fleets were in, when Lieut. Nicholson came away, there could be no possibility of the Combined Squadron getting into Ferrol, without opening itself a passage through the British fleet."

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board the Windsor Castle.

"PLYMOUTH, July 30.—The minutes of the action I have sent with this post, as well as I can describe it. I assure you we had very hot work for three hours and a half. We received the fire of seven ships before we came up to our opponent, then engaged two French and two Spanish ships of the line for two hours and a half, besides a frigate and a brig. We drove the Frenchmen out of their line. One of the Spaniards dropped astern, the other struck her colours to us, and was taken possession of by the ships astern.—We being the weathermost ship, suffered very much in our rigging and masts. We think ourselves very fortunate in having only 11 killed and 35 wounded, having so many ships upon us. Two more French line of battle ships coming upon our quarter to rake us.

"The *Prince of Wales*, seeing so many on us, made sail up, and engaging two of them; took the fire of them from us, and prevented them from raking us. The consequence would have otherwise been very serious. We either should have been sunk, or most of us killed. The Captain of the *Egyptienne* had his boat lowered down with a rope, ready to tow us farther from them, as he saw five more line of battle ships coming down. What pleasure do I feel in telling you that there is not a braver ship's company in his Majesty's service. I will only give you one instance of a seaman who was wounded; his right thigh shot off; and who I fear will lose the other. As soon as he heard that the Spaniards had struck to us (he was then suffering amputation) he took off his hat and gave three cheers, and exclaimed, "I shall die happy." I am happy to say the brave fellow is still living, and have some hopes that his remaining leg will be saved. I have the pleasure to say our prizes are in company.—We are the only ship disabled. The rest are gone in pursuit of the French and Spanish fleets. We must have killed a great many of the enemy, if I may judge by the state of one of the ships that struck to us. She had 150 killed and 150 wounded; of the latter nine

have since died of their wounds; I mean the St. Rafael, of 80 guns. She had 900 men when she first came into action. I make no doubt but that the French ships which sheered off from us had a great many killed. It is not known how many men are killed on board the Firm. The ships which we engaged are the St. Rafael, 80, Firm, 74, Plato, 80, Neptune, 98, a frigate and a brig. You will be surprised to think how we could have stood so many of them. Only the van of our fleet came into action; the fog prevented the rest from coming up with the enemy. I do not believe that a shot was fired in vain out of this ship. The French fired very high, with intent to cut up our rigging. I must conclude, as I intend to send my letters on shore the instant the anchor is gone.

"P.S.—I did not forget, after the action, to thank the Almighty God for his goodness in sparing us from the cruel ravages of war. After the action I went down to the cockpit, with a handkerchief around my head. The poor fellow inquired whether I was hurt, and seemed in his anxiety for me to forget his own miserable situation. On my answering in the negative he replied "I am happy to hear it."

This morning arrived a Hamburg and a Gottenburg mail. The former brings intelligence to the 14th ult. We extract the most material articles.

VIENNA, JULY 17.

"His Royal Highness, the Arch duke Charles is expected to set out immediately for Italy, accompanied by Gen Mack and Monsieur De Fassbender. The union of the Genoese territory with France, and the new line of custom houses, which is to be established along the frontier of the Kingdom of Italy, will, it is feared, prove totally destructive to the trade of Germany and Switzerland with these countries. The Swiss Government, as well as that of Austria, is extremely dissatisfied with the changes which have lately taken place in that quarter.

NEW HOLLAND.

When it was first determined to colonize this island, or as it is commonly called, New South Wales, with the refuse of our population, we little expected that, within a few years, those outcasts of society would be enabled to advance the commercial prosperity of the parent country. The Lady Barlowe has been lately freighted at Sydney, with the following articles of produce for the London market:—fine sea elephant oil, 264 tons; fur seal-skins, 23,730; the oak, or beet-wood, 3673 solid feet.

LONDON, July 17,

On Saturday the 14th, the Cathedral of Einclu was discovered to have been robbed of the whole of the Communion Plate consisting of a very large dish, three plates, two large flagons, two cups and covers, and two large candlesticks. The whole is solid silver, gilt with gold; the value of which was supposed to be 500l.—The last time it was seen was on Tuesday se'ennight, when the man who has them under his care sent the keys with a boy to show it to a stranger. The robbers must

have picked five locks, and there is no appearance of any violence on any of the locks, which makes the robbery very mysterious.

HALIFAX Aug. 24

Accounts from the West-Indies were received by the late arrivals, to the 31st ult.—But they no longer engage that attention, or excite that anxiety, so lately experienced, when the combined fleets were known to be in those seas:—The ports and Islands of the enemy can now only boast a frigate or two, and a few picarooning privateers; except, we believe, one ship of the line at St. Domingo.

The Assembly of DOMINICA have voted—£1000 sterl. for a sword and a service of plate, to Maj. Gen. Prevost, for his gallant defence of that Island in Feb. last:—A monument to be erected in memory of Maj. Nunn, who fell, on that occasion—A sword of 100 guineas value to Maj. O'CONNELL—£300 sterl. for a service of plate for the Mess of H. M. 46th Regt.—With the thanks of the House to the Major General, and all the Officers and men at that time under his command.

Sept. 14.

The 93d. Regt embarked at Portsmouth the 9th ult for this place; and the 100th Regt for Quebec.

BOSTON, Sept. 16.

With regard to renewed War on the European Continent, it is certain, all hopes of a pacific negotiation between Russia and France, were at an end. The Russian Envoy Extraordinary who was on his journey to treat with Bonaparte, when he had reached the capital of Prussia, was ordered back by the extra Courier from his master; and immediately set out on his return; after delivering a Note addressed to the Court of Berlin, deemed tantamount to a declaration of war against France. This Note was not without its impressions at Paris.

In Austria there were positive indications of renewed hostilities. The Imperial battalions were daily reinforced with recruits;—the march of bodies of troops to the Italian frontier was frequent:—Changes had been made in the War Department:—Magazines of stores were established; and, in short, there was an universal appearance of active preparation for war.

The hostility of Sweden to Bonaparte had not abated; and it was said a new treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, had been concluded with Russia; by which Swedish Pomerania was to become a part of the Russian Empire.

Prussia continued steadfast in its friendship for France. It was reported, that a Russian army was forming on the frontier of Prussia.

Capt Ingles, arrived here from Russia, confirms the account of the return of Novoziloff; and that war would ensue between Russia and France.

HOSTILE FLEETS.

The French and Spanish combined fleet was at Vigo, the 27th July. On the 28th Lord Nelson was off Cape St. Vincents, standing to the northward. The distance about 300 miles. Vigo is a port well calculated for a second ex-

hibition of the battle of the 1st August 1798. Had the combined fleet tarried but a short time there, we, no doubt, should have had to record another brilliant naval affair. But we learn, by Capt. Colesworthy, from Lisbon, that previous to the 7th August, information had been received, that the fleet had left Vigo.

The last papers from the city of Philadelphia report 17 new cases of malignant fever in Southwark, 3 cases and 3 deaths in the city, 20 admissions, and 60 deaths in the hospital, during the 48 hours ending on Monday last.

An encampment has been prepared at Roffe Mount, about one mile from the city, on the Ridge road, for the poor at Southwark.

The following are the reports of new cases and deaths, which occurred in New York, during the three days, previous to the date of our last paper: these accounts are however stated in the papers, to be very partial and incorrect. Monday, 9th Sept. 18 new cases, 2 deaths; Tuesday 10th, 29 cases, 3 deaths; Wednesday 11th, 12 cases and 8 deaths.

Almost all the public office had been removed from the city. The Banks, Post Office, Custom House, and most of the Printing Offices are at Greenwich; and so great has been the alarm, that the inhabitants, who resided in Front, Water and Pearl-streets, from the Battery to the Bowery, have universally fled.

On this melancholy subject, the Daily Advertiser remarks:—"Perhaps at no former visitation of the alarming epidemic was the spread of the fever more rapid, or the flight of the citizens more sudden. Scarcely had the dread disease made its approach, when it extended itself widely around the place of its first appearance, and soon penetrated into the interior of the city. Nor was the terror of the inhabitants less instant. Taught by painful experience the fatal nature of the epidemic, those most immediately exposed to its dangers, fled almost instantaneously from the seat of the disease. Anxious to prosecute their usual pursuits, many of the citizens engaged houses and stores in the vicinity of the town, and particularly at Greenwich, so that the rents soon became enormous, indeed in some instances incredible. Soon the streets and roads were covered with the goods and furniture of the fleeing inhabitants, and, both in and out of town, all was solicitude and bustle. Others again who chose a more distant retreat hurried away by water in every direction, so that in a day or two, thousands had disappeared, and the most populous part of the city was left uninhabited.

"And yet though safety was so generally sought in flight, it was our lot not unfrequently to see the pale and solitary hearth 'flow moving to the mansion of the dead,' while perhaps a single mourner or two followed at an awful distance. With what anxiety have we seen the populace croud around the health office to learn who more of their fellow citizens had been seized by the dread distemper, and who more are numbered with the dead. But enough on the melancholy theme at present, it will recur but too frequently."

COMBINED FLEET.

By an arrival at Plymouth, from Bilbao, ad-

vices are said to be received, informing, that Admiral Calder was off Ferrol, on the 12th August; and had heard nothing of the combined fleets since his engagement with them. If this news is correct, and that also, which has been received from Lisbon, stating, that previous to the 7th August, the combined French and Spanish fleets had left Vigo, they must have proceeded in a direction where they would be likely to fall in with Lord Nelson, who was off Cape St. Vincents on the 28th July standing towards Ferrol.

Capt. Cook, arrived at New-York, from Hull, informs that on the 7th August in lat. 41. 4. long. 17, he was brought too and boarded by the Tiger, of 74 guns, in company with 11 sail of the line of Lord Nelson's fleet, in pursuit of the French and Spanish combined fleets.

A gentleman, who arrived in the Perseverance, from Marseilles, informs that the most current topic of conversation, at that place, was, the projected partition of Switzerland, by France, and some of the neighboring Potentates of Europe. The Emperor Napoleon, it was said, was to have those parts, which border on the French territory; while Austria, as a requital of her acquiescence, in the plan, was to be put in possession of the German Cantons.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Aug. 2. 1805.

SIR,—“You inform me that by a recent law of the United States, the cargo of a vessel intended for exportation need not be landed in the United States.

“Sometime since it was too generally believed, that a cargo, after having been landed in America, the duties paid, &c. might be sent, even in the same bottom to any enemy's country in Europe; that a vessel might come to England without unloading.

“But the late decisions shew that neither is permitted; that the landing and not changing the bottom, is not sufficient.

“The markets in France, are in the lowest state of depression—not much better in Holland or elsewhere.—Your merchants I hope will refrain from shipping till their prices of W. I. produce are materially reduced—that they will lessen their India and China trade.

“The war impoverishes France so much, that their consumption of E. & W. I. produce has diminished one half at least—I should suppose two thirds. The high prices of sugar and coffee must have also diminished the consumption in Germany. In Holland the same.

“The ports in Holland are again open to the admission of goods from England, via Embden.”

ANECDOTE.

A poor unfortunate Irishman was brought before a magistrate as a common vagrant. The justice asked him what brought him over to England.—A ship, your honor. A ship! echoed the magistrate, you impertinent fellow. How do you get your living?—By my hands, your honor—I am a hay maker. And how long have you been out of work?—Please

your honor, our trade has been rather dull all this winter.

A few days since, a gentleman observed two sailors very busy in lifting an ass over the wall of a pound, where it was confined. On asking the reason, the tars, with humanity and character, made the following reply:—“Why looksee, master, we saw this here animal a ground, without victuals, d'ye see; and so my messmate and I agreed to cut his cable and give him his liberty, because we have known before now, what it is to be at short allowance.”

QUEBEC, 7, October.

SHERIFF'S SALES ADVERTISED THIS AND LAST WEEK,

Montreal District.

Lots 27 & 28 in the 12th range of the Township of Bolton, belonging to Nicholas Austin, for sale at the Sheriff's Office, at eleven o'clock on the 19th November next, at the suit of Joseph and Joshua Haven.

A lot of ground at Pointe aux Trembles, 36 feet by 142; Also a meadow, in the same parish, 79 feet by 259, belonging to William & Elizabeth Demont, for sale at the Church door of said parish, at 10 o'clock, on the 9th of December next at the suit of Finlay Fisher.

A lot of ground in Saint Laurent suburbs, Montreal, 8 feet by 74, belonging to the Hon. L. C. Foucher, at the suit of the widow of Gabriel Cotté, for sale at the Sheriff's Office, at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday the 10th December next.

A Lot of Land in the parish of St. Pierre, seigniory of L'Assomption, 2 arpents by 21, with a House and other buildings thereon, belonging to David Pellerin, for sale at the church door of said parish, at ten o'clock, on the 9th December next, at the suit of Patrick Molloy.

Lot 9, in the 11th range of the township of Stanstead, belonging to Jedediah Peasley, for sale at the sheriff's office, at ten o'clock on the 18th of December next, at the suit of Nathan Stearns.

A Land in the parish of St. Constant, 8 arpents by about 27, with a house and other buildings thereon, belonging to James Lowry, for sale at the church door of the said parish, at 10 o'clock on the 3d of February next, at the suit of Alexis Bisson and Marie Angelique Drinville, his wife.

Lot 71, in the seigniory of Annfield or Beauharnois, 4 arpents by 25, belonging to Joel Burns, for sale at the church door of the parish of Chateauguay, at the same time as the foregoing, at the suit of Alexander Ellice, Esq.

(to be continued)

Melancholy casualty. On Saturday last a labouring mason fell from the garret window of the house of Mr. James Ross in the Lower-town market place. He was immediately taken

to the hospital. He fractured his skull and died in a few hours after.

We have not forgot OMICRON. We must beg his patience for one week more. The lines in this day's paper, were composed for the press before his came to hand.

MARRIED,

On Thursday last, Capt. Thomas Edgworth, of the 35th foot, to Miss Elizabeth Greig, of this city.

DIED,

On Sunday last, Mrs. M^cCarthy, wife of Mr. Jeremiah M^cCarthy, surveyor, of this city—On Thursday, Capt. George De La Perrel.

On Saturday, of an inflammation in his bowels, after a short illness, WM. GRANT, Esquire, of Saint Roch. He came to this country shortly after the conquest. Under the old constitution, he was many years a privy and legislative councillor. Under the present one he was three times elected a Representative, to the House of assembly, for the Upper town of Quebec. He, also, at different periods, filled several other important stations, in the province. In all which he manifested ability, assiduity and activity. He embarked in speculative enterprise at an early age; whence his life may be truly said to have been a life of distinguished usefulness. His possessions are extensive and valuable. His remains are to be interred tomorrow.

PORT OF QUEBEC,—ARRIVED.

Oct. 2.—Brig Humphreys, John Young, from Grimsby, 60 days passage, addressed to Messrs. Auldjo & Maitland, in ballast, burthen 250 tons.—Passengers, John Mowat & Servant, and Mr. M^cLachlan.—The Humphreys, was taken in lat. 47, 46, N. long. 21, 18, W. by the Spanish privateer St. Peter, of 16 guns. The commander of which took some stores out of the Humphreys, put the above passengers on board and ordered her to make sail. Capt. Young reports that there was a fleet at Portsmouth to sail for Quebec under convoy of a ship of War, about the time he left Grimsby, to come North about.

3. Schooner Sally, Charles Loveland Master from Halifax, 17 days passage, addressed to Mr. Knock, cargo sugar, passengers Mr. and Miss Pyke, Mr. Jolliffe and Mr. W. Tremain, 74 tons. The August Packet arrived at Halifax on the 13th September, in which Mr. Jolliffe was a passenger.

Brig Minerva, Charles Wildgoose, master, from Leith, 14 weeks passage, addressed to Messrs. Momo & Bell, cargo rum, gin, &c. 162 tons.—14 Passengers intended settlers on new lands, 7 others were landed at Percée, John Turner, a man of colour, proceeds to New-York. Saw a galliot and a brig bound up.

4. Schooner *Esperance*, Urbin, Beausejour, from Halifax, sailed 10th Sept. addressed to Mr. Ray, cargo mackerel and oysters, 71 tons.

—Brig *Quebec*, Alex. Annand, master, from Liverpool, eight weeks passage, addressed to Mr. G. Hamilton, cargo salt and dry goods, 185 tons. Passengers, Hon. captain Leeson and Mr. Wallace of the 6th Regt. Saw two brigs bound up.

YORK:—AUGUST 10.

Heroic Action of an Upper Canada Woman.

Mrs. Munger of Duffins's Creek, in the Township of Pitcairn, 23 miles from York, hearing her neighbour, Mrs. Woodruff, holler out for help, immediately took down her husband's gun and ran to her assistance; when she arrived she was informed that a very large bear had taken off a sow into the bush; his route being shown her, this heroine immediately pursued, and found the destroyer in the act of devouring the sow, upon which she refted her gun on a stump and shot Bruin through the head; on weighing the bear, it proved the largest that had been killed in that township.

Yellow Fever.—The king of Prussia has offered a premium of 200 ducats to the author of the best essay, and one of one hundred to the author of the next best essay, in answer, to the following queries:—1st. Is it ascertained that the virus of the yellow fever attaches itself without any diminution of the contagious power, so as to be capable of communication at a distance by mere contact with the substances? Admitting the possibility of this communication, it is required to state a series of facts in proof of it—Is it true that the virus of the yellow fever is produced by that alone, and that it is contained in one or more animal excretions?—2. Have chemical processes been employed to ascertain the essential character of the malarious in question? And are there any chemical processes which can act as preservatives against its effects? For what space of time does this malarious retain its contagious energy; and how long are cloaths impregnated with it capable of communicating it?—3. Are the maladies which, under the name of the yellow fever, have prevailed in North America, the south of Spain, and at Leghorn of the same nature and have they the same symptoms the same aspects, and the same origin.—Is the yellow fever an epidemic and confined to the sea coast.

ANECDOTE OF THE PRESENT LORD HOWE.

His Lordship, during the last war, was told one night when at sea, that the ship was on fire near the powder room—"It that be the case," said his lordship coolly, proceeding at the same time, with much deliberation, to put on his cloaths, "we shall soon hear a further report of the matter."—Away, however, flew the terrified officer, who brought the intelligence, and soon returned, panting, to say that "his lordship need not be afraid, as the fire was extinguished."—"I never was yet afraid in my

life, sir," was the reply, looking the lieutenant full in the face, "Pray how does a man feel when he is afraid?—I do not ask you how he looks."

THE DROPSY CURED.

A person who was prodigiously swelled with this disorder, put a large cup full of bohea tea in a teapot, steeped it, drank the tea and eat the leaves, in the course of the forenoon. The same experiment was repeated in the afternoon, and for the two succeeding days. On the second day the water began to decrease by natural evacuations, and on the third day it was totally dissipated.

Cure for consumptions.—By a temperate mode of living (avoiding spiritous liquors wholly;) by wearing flannel next the skin; and taking every morning, half a pint of new milk mixed with a wine-glass full of the expressed juice of hoarhound, the complaint will not only be relieved but the individual shall procure to himself a length of days beyond what its mildest form could give room to hope for. I am myself, a living witness of the beneficial effects of this agreeable and, though innocent, yet powerful application. Four weeks use of the hoarhound and milk relieved the pains of my breast gave me power to breathe deep, long and free; strengthened and harmonized my voice; and restored me to a state of better health than I had enjoyed for many years.

GENTEEL BOARD & LODGING

At a private House, Enquire of the Editor.

Quebec October 5th 1805.

SALES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

EVENING SALE.

At James Gray's Auction Room, will be sold without reserve on Thursday evening next the 10th instant,

A Very choice collection of new Books and a few that have been used by the best English & French modern authors. A few elegant Pictures, Spy Glasses, 48 doz. L. P. Madeira, 36 doz. good Port, & 52 doz. excellent Claret in lots of 6 doz. Cognac Brandy in 10 Gallon lots &c. &c.

Sale will begin at 7 o'clock precisely.

WILL BE SOLD

Positively without reserve at the subscriber's Auction Room on Saturday the 12th Instant.

THREE Hhds. excellent Spanish Wine, 11 Pipes ditto Claret, 5 Hhds ditto ditto, 3 Pipes Cognac Brandy, 6 Barrels Rosin. With a very general assortment of dry goods & groceries.

Sale to begin at one o'clock.

JAS. GRAY, Auct. & Brok.

Quebec 5th. Oct. 1805.

POETRY

A MODERN TALE.

There was a man of Adam's race,
A man was he, indeed sir,
Who tumbled down, upon his face,
Which caus'd his nose to bleed, sir.

His nose it bled—it bled full sore,
It bled an hour or two, sir,
It bled an hour or two, or more;
Upon my word tis true, sir.

Meanwhile his friends, and neighbors dear,
Post-Haste, for surgeons sent sir;
They sent for surgeons, far and near,
To stop the bloody vent, sir.

The surgeons came, with look demure,
Each panting hard for breath, sir,
Each panting hard, they came to cure,
This case of life or death, sir.

Doctor Grimalkus first came in,
With magic tractors arm'd, sir,
He view'd the patient—gave a grin,
Which might have death disarm'd, sir.

He strok'd his nose full oft, full well,
Still dropp'd full many a drop, sir,
He strok'd his nose—but sad to tell,
The blood he could not stop, sir.

With zinc and silver next approach'd
Galvin, the blood to still, sir;
Doctor Grimalkus, he reproach'd,
Reproach'd for want of skill, sir,

With much parade,—parade and shew,
He shock'd the bleeding man sir,—
But still the fluent blood did flow,
The fluent blood still ran, sir.

Next came an host of patent quacks—
Of patent quacks a host, sir,
Of patent nostrums, on their backs,
They proudly made their boast, sir,

Each patentee, with hopes elate,
His sovereign cures did try, sir—
But each, alas! was "call'd too late,"
"The man must—surely die, sir."

Up on his back, cold keys were laid—
Cold keys upon his back, sir;
Until, at length, the blood was stay'd—
The blood at length, did slack, sir.

ATMOSPHERICAL DIARY, OCTOBER, 1805.

	8 o'Clock. A. M.			3 o'Clock. P. M.		
	Ther.	Bar.	Weather.	Ther.	Bar.	Weather.
1	44	30.1	fine	50	30.1	fine
2	50	30.1	fine	56	30.1	fine
3	52	30.0	rain E	50	29.9	heavy rain
4	41	29.9	showers	49	29.9	showers
5	42	29.9	hazy	45	29.9	cloudy
6	48	29.9	fine	53	29.9	fine
7	38	29.9	fine			

Patagonian Theatre,

MR. ORMSBY, respectfully informs his friends and the public that, on account of the unfavorable weather, the Comedy of **RAISING THE WIND**, and the other entertainments, advertised for Thursday last, are postponed to Monday next the 7th instant.

Boxes 5s. Pit 3s. Gallery 2s. Tickets to be had at Sturch's Tavern and at the Theatre.

Quebec, 5th October, 1805.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold on Thursday next the 10th Instant at **JONES & WHITE'S Auction Room**, positively without reserve,

THREE pipes, and 2 qr. Casks, strong and well flavored French Brandy, 2 pipes real Holland's Gin, 15 Barrels Muscovado Sugar, 13 Barrels Gunpowder, Green Tea, a General assortment of dry goods, groceries, and a variety of other articles.

Sale to begin at one o'clock

Quebec 5th October 1805.

WANTED TO CHARTER.



A Vessel of 150 to 250 tons burden, not drawing more than 13 feet water when loaded, to take on board a cargo of Pine boards plank and other lumber at Richibucto in

the Gulf of St. Lawrence, for Kingston in Jamaica. apply to

BLACKWOOD PATERSON & Co.

Quebec 27th September, 1805.

FOR SALE

By the Subscriber at his store, Notre Dame Street Lower Town.

PORT Wine, Spanish Wine, Hollands Geneva, Muscovado Sugar, by the barrel or Hhd, Small sized Cables & Hawfers, A few coils of Spun yarn, Spanish Sugar in boxes & Coffee.

B. TREMAIN

Quebec, Sept. 7, 1805.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

A Good Vessel of about 150 tons burthen for a coasting voyage and the West-Indies, apply to.

ANGUS SHAW.

Quebec, 25th September, 1805.

FOR SALE CHEAP

By the Subscriber.

L. P & L. M. Maderia Wine by the Pipe, Hhd Qr. Cask & dozen, best Port Wine by the dozen, real Cogniac Brandy, ditto Holland Geneva, 50 Barrels best Jamaica Sugar, a few Boxes real Cattle Soap; a few fashionable English made Harnesses, 2 Gigs, English Anchors of different sizes, 4 Casks of Glassware, 50 Coils of Cordage assorted.

JAMES GRAY.

Quebec 28th Sept. 1805.

CURIOUS AND INTERESTING.

THIS day received, price one dollar, in one volume, octavo, of near 308 pages, with an elegant Portrait of the author, a new edition, (with additions) of a

GUIDE TO HEALTH,

Or, advice to both sexes in a variety of complaints:

Explaining the most simple and efficacious remedies for the diseases which are treated on under the following heads:

Address to the Fair Sex, — Parents, Guardians, &c.

Advice to nervous patients,

Air, appetite, asthma, Barren women,

Bashfulness, Bathing, observations on Birth particulars relative to

Body, unfavorable posture of bowels,

Cold, Consumption, Cure for nervous diseases,

Dancing, Daily Exercise, Dejection,

Deficiency of strength, Digestion, —

Dreams, Exercise, Female complaints,

Flatulence or windy complaints,

Girls, Gouty spasms in the stomach,

Great schools, Heavy suppers, Hereditary diseases,

Heartburn, Hypochondriac complaints, Hysterical affections,

Immoderate evacuations,

Internal sinking, Incubus or night mare,

Irregularity about the turn of life.

Leprosy, lime water, Lowness of spirits,

Man, Memory, loss or defect of

Mind, diseases of Mothers, their duty,

Nerves, weak Obscene conversation, baneful effects of

Parents and Guardians, address to

Phthisis, or Consumption Quick Digestion,

Rheumatism, Riding on horseback,

Rising early, Scurvy, Scrofula, swollen legs,

symptoms of pregnancy Tea, Temperance, Timidity,

Turn of life, Ulcers in the Throat, Virgins,

Voyage by sea, Walking, Water, Weakness, Wind,

Windy liquors, Wine, Women's milk, Youth.

BY S. SOLOMON, M. D.

"O blessed Health! thou art above all gold and treasure; it is thou who enlarges the soul, and openest all its powers to receive instruction and relish virtue. He that has thee, has little more to wish for: and he that is so wretched as to want thee, wants every thing with thee!" — STERNE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Every person, young and old, should purchase this book, there being scarcely an individual who is not interested in some part of it. In particular it is recommended to young men and boys; as an early attention to the latter may serve to guard them from a fatal rock on which thousands have split, and be the means of preserving their bodies from disease, and also their souls, their minds, and all their faculties from destruction.

Sold by Lewis Lyman & Co. Druggists fronting the Market Place, who have just received a fresh supply of the **CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD.** — Montreal, Sept. 14th, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBER being inclined to embark for England, as soon as the whole of his affairs are settled, wishes to dispose of the following immoveable property, viz:

A stone dwelling house, at the *Canoterie*, two stories high, in which he resides, fit for a genteel family, with a good cellar, large yard under the cape, stabling, and out houses.

A stone store adjoining the house, four stories high, including the cellar; one of which stories was let to Government, the two last winters, for the purpose of disciplining the Militia, at the rate of 100l. for four months.

Five wharves, one having a front of 90 feet french, at which a vessel of 250 tons may load or unload at high water; in front of said wharves are about five acres of improvable water lots.

Any person disposed to purchase the above premises, may have immediate possession thereof; no part of the purchase money will be demanded until Sheriff's titles are delivered, and then only one quarter: the remaining three quarters to be paid as may be agreed on, with interest thereon until perfect payment.

JOHN BLACK.

Quebec, 7th August, 1805.

FOR SALE.



THE fast sailing Brig *Lion*, just arrived from the Island of Dominica, lying at present at Cape Diamond Brewery Wharf, *Près de l'île*; She is Yarmouth built, well found, Burthen by Register 93 1/2 Tons, and will in a few days be ready to receive a Cargo on board. — For further particulars apply to the Master on board, or to.

LESTER & MORROGH.

Quebec, 26th September, 1805.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Just landed from on board the *Chatty*. **T**WO Grand Piano Fortes with additional Keys, French frames and Damper Pedals.

Potter's best Patent German Flutes wth additional Keys.

German Flutes tipped.

Bambridge's Patent Flageolets.

Plain ditto.

Instruction Books for ditto.

Mazzeinghis Luscus Harmonize for 2 flutes, Operas, of English fleet, Out of place, Wife of two Husbands, Matrimony & Thirty thousand.

Enquire of the Editor.

Quebec, 9th August, 1805.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

For **THOMAS CARY,**

N^o 3. St. Lewis Street.

AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE,

N^o 21, Mountain-street.

PRICE—ONE GUINEA per Annum.