

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

[MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.]

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LONDON, May, 14.

The following article, which appeared in the Times, in Feb. 1800. is reinserted as containing lessons, worthy, at this time, of being conned and attended to :—

THE CARDINAL OF YORK.

“ Few Princes (says Voltaire, speaking of James II.) were more unhappy than James ; and there is no instance in history, of any family being unfortunate for so great a length of time. The first of his ancestors that bore the name of James, and was King of Scotland, after being detained prisoner in England eighteen years, was assassinated by the hands of his own subjects. James II. his son, was killed at nineteen years of age.—James III. after being imprisoned by his subjects, was slain by the rebels in an engagement.—James IV. perished in a battle, which he lost.—James V. in the persuasion that his nobles and generals had betrayed him, died of immoderate grief, seven days before the birth of the unfortunate Mary, after losing two sons in one day.—Mary Stuart, his daughter, driven from her throne, and a fugitive in England, after having languished eighteen years in prison, was condemned to death by English judges, and lost her head on a scaffold!—Charles I. grandson of Mary, King of England and Scotland, was sold by the Scotch, sentenced to death by the English, and died on a scaffold before the eyes of the people.—James his son the seventh of the name in Scotland, and the second in England, abandoned his three kingdoms, and died a fugitive at St. Germain's.—His son, in attempting to regain the throne of his ancestors, only brought his friends under the hands of the executioner. Charles Edward, the grandson of James II. made the same attempt, with no better success,

and escaped under difficulties almost incredible. If any thing (adds Voltaire) should justify those who believe in an unavoidable fatality, it would be the continued succession of misfortunes which have befallen the House of Stuart during the space of above 300 years.”

If Voltaire had lived to this day, he might have witnessed the same severity of fortune in the instance of the only survivor of that unfortunate house, with whom the direct male branch will be extinct.

The Cardinal of York, the brother of Charles Edward, early dedicated himself to a life congenial with the habits of his mind. Placid, humane, and temperate, he sought consolation for the misfortunes of his predecessors, in a scrupulous observance of the duties of his religion, apparently secured, in his retirement, from the storms and vicissitudes but too often attendant upon political life. The malign influence of the Star, which had so strongly marked the fate of so many of his illustrious ancestors was not exhausted ; and it was peculiarly reserved for the Cardinal of York to be exposed to the shafts of adversity, at a period of life when least able to struggle with misfortunes. At the advanced age of seventy-five, he is driven from his episcopal residence ; his houses sacked, his property confiscated ; and constrained to seek his personal safety in flight, upon the seas, under every aggravated circumstance that could affect his health and fortune !

It is unnecessary to renew our comments on the gracious act which has already been announced in favour of the Cardinal of York. It was reserved for Great Britain to sooth the malevolence of his fortunes ; and we trust the beneficence of the Sovereign will be recognized in Parliament, as a lasting memorial of an event which forms an inter-

esting epoch in the annals of our country.

Original Letters from the Cardinal of York to Sir John Cox Hoppisley, Bart. written in the Conclave.

“ Your letters fully convince me of the cordial interest you take in all that regards my person, and am happy to acknowledge that principally I owe to your friends, the succour generously granted, to relieve the extreme necessities into which I have been driven by the present dismal circumstances. I cannot sufficiently express, how sensible I am to your good heart, and write these few lines in the first place to confess to you these my most sincere and grateful sentiments, and then to inform you that by means of Mr. Oakley, an English gentleman arrived here last week, I have received a letter from Lord Minto from Vienna, advising me that he had orders from his Court to remit to me at present the sum of 2000l. sterling ; and that in the month of July next, I may again draw, if I desire it, for another equal sum. The letter is written in so extremely genteel and obliging a manner, and with expressions of singular regard and consideration for me, that, I assure you, it excited in me the most particular and lively sentiments, not only of satisfaction for the delicacy with which the affair has been managed, but also of gratitude for the generosity with which it has been provided for my necessity. I have answered Lord Minto's letter, and gave it, Saturday last, to Mr. Oakley, who was to send it by that evening's post to Vienna ; and have written in a manner that I hope will be to his Lordship's satisfaction. I own to you that the succour granted to me could not be more timely ; for without it, it would have been impossible for me to subsist, on account of the absolutely irreparable

loss of all my income, the very funds being also destroyed; so that I would otherwise have been reduced, for the short remainder of my life, to languish in misery and indigence. I would not lose a moment's time to apprise you of all this, and am very certain that your experienced good heart will find proper means to make known in an energetic and proper manner these sentiments of my grateful acknowledgement. —The signal obligations I am under to Mr. Andrew Stuart for all that he has, with so much cordiality, on this occasion, done to assist me, renders it for me indispensable to desire that you may return him my most sincere thanks, assuring him that his health and well-fare, interests me extremely; and that I have, with great pleasure, received from Gen. Acton the genealogical history of our family, which he was so kind as to send me, and hope that he will, from that gentleman, have already received my thanks, for so valuable a proof of his attention for me. In the last place, if you think proper, & an occasion should offer itself, I beg you make known to the other gentlemen also, who have co-operated, my most grateful acknowledgments: with which, my dear Sir John, with all my heart I embrace you.

"Your best of friends,

"HENRY CARDINAL.

"Venice, Feb. 26. 1800.

"To Sir J. C. Hippisley, Bart. London.

"Venice, May 7, 1800.

"DEAR SIR JOHN,

"I have not words to explain the deep impression your very obliging favor of March 31, made on me. Your and Mr. Andrew Stewart's most friendly and warm exertions in my behalf, the humane and benevolent conduct of your Ministers; your *gracious Sovereign's* noble and spontaneous generosity, the continuance of which, you certify me, depends on my need of it, were all ideas which crowded together on my mind, and filled me with most lively sensation of tenderness and heartfelt gratitude. What return can I make to so many, and so signal proofs of disinterested be-

* This marked expression of the Cardinal of York, is well worth the reader's consideration.

nevolence? Dear Sir John, I confess I am at a loss how to express my feelings, I am sure, however, and very happy that your good heart will make you fully conceive the sentiments of mine, and induce you to make known, in an adequate and convenient manner, to all such as you shall think proper, for me, my most sincere acknowledgments.

"With pleasure I have presented your compliments to the Cardinals and other persons you mention, who all return you their sincere thanks: the Canon, in particular, now Monsignor, being also a domestic prelate to his Holiness, begs you be persuaded of his constant respect and attachment to you.

"My wishes would be completely satisfied, should I have the pleasure, as I most earnestly desire, to see you again at Frascati, and be able to assure you, by word of mouth, of my most sincere esteem, and affectionate indelible gratitude.

"Your best of friends,

"HENRY CARDINAL.

"Sir John C. Hippisley, Grovesnor street, London, Angleterre."

THE TRAVELLER.

DURING the summer of last year, occasion—no matter what—called an honest English squire to take a journey to Petersburg, Russia.

Untravelled and unknowing, he provided himself with no passport—his business concerned himself alone, and what had foreign nations to do with him?

His route lay through the states of different powers;—he landed in Holland—passed the usual examination; but insisting that the affairs which brought him there were of a private nature, he was questioned and detained a short time; but appearing to be incapable of design, was at length permitted to pursue his journey.

To the officer of the guard who had detained him, he made frequent complaints of the loss he might sustain by delay;—the officer, after a long pause, slowly drew the pipe from his mouth, and emitting the smoke; "Mynheer," says he, "When you first set your foot on the land of the Seven United Provinces, you should have declared you

came thither on affairs of commerce," and replacing his pipe, relapsed into immoveable taciturnity.

Released from his unsocial companion he the next day arrived at a French post, where the centinel of the advanced guard requested the honor of his permission to ask for his passport;—on his failing to produce any, he was entreated to pardon the liberty he took of conducting him to the commandant; but it was his duty, and he must, however reluctantly, perform it.

Monsieur le Commandant, received him with pompous politeness; he made the usual inquiries, and our traveller, determined to avoid the error which had produced such inconvenience, replied, "that commercial concerns drew him to the continent."

"*Ma foi*," says the commandant, "*c'est un négociant, un bourgeois*;" take him away to the guard house, we will examine him to-morrow—at present we must dress for the *Comédie*; *Allons*." Our traveller swore it was uncivil, and unfriendly, and ungenerous; five hundred Frenchmen might travel through Great-Britain without a question; they never questioned any stranger in Great Britain, nor stopped him—nor imprisoned him, nor guarded him.

"Monsieur," says the centinel, as he conducted him to the guard room, "you should not have mentioned commerce to Monsieur le Commandant—no gentleman in France disgraces himself with trade—we despise traffic. You should have informed Monsieur le commandant, that you entered the dominions of the king of the French, to improve in singing or in dancing, or in dressing; arms are the profession of men of fashion." He had the honor of passing the night with a French guard, and the next day was dismissed.

Proceeding on his journey, he fell in with a detachment of German Chasseurs—they demanded his name, quality and business;—he came, he said, to dance, to sing, and to dress. "He is a Frenchman," said the corporal: "a spy," cries the sergeant!—he was directed to mount behind a dragoon, and carried to the next Municipal town.

There he was soon discharged, but not without a word of advice. "We, Germans," said the officer, "eat, drink, and smoke; these are our favorite chi-

ployments,—and had you informed the dragoons you followed no other business, you would have saved them and yourself infinite trouble."

He soon approached the Prussian dominions, where his examination was still more strict;—and on answering that his only designs were to eat, and to drink, and to smoke,—*"To eat! and to drink! and to smoke!"* exclaimed the officer with astonishment, *"Sir, you must be forwarded to Potsdam—war is the only business of mankind."*

The King having learned the character of the traveller, ordered a passport to be made out for him, observing, *"It is an ignorant, an innocent Englishman! the English are unacquainted with military duties, so let him pass on."*

Being arrived on the frontiers of Poland, he flattered himself his troubles were at an end; but he reckoned without his host. *"Your business in Poland? interrogated the officer. I really don't know, Sir.—"* Not know your business, Sir," resumed the officer, *"I must conduct you to the Starost."*

"For the love of God," says the wearied traveller, take pity on me; I have been imprisoned in Holland for being desirous of keeping my own affairs to myself.

"I have been confined all night in a French guard-house, for declaring myself a merchant."

"I have been compelled to ride seven miles behind a German dragoon, for professing myself a man of pleasure,"

"I have been carried fifty miles a prisoner in Prussia, for owning my attachment to ease and good living."

"If you will have the goodness to let me know how I may render such an account of myself as not to give offence, I shall ever consider you as my friend and protector."

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 2.

We lately mentioned that the harvest has proved so abundant in Spain, that foreign corn had fallen 30 per cent. Accounts from Cadiz, of the 3d. of August, state, that there were upwards of 40,000 barrels of American flour in the harbour, for which no sale could be obtained, although offered at prime cost.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg.

"I have just seen a letter from Paris received by the last mail, which states, that the greater part of Bonaparte's Council of state continue to be hostile to the projected expedition against England. Bonaparte assembled that body previous to his departure for Boulogne, and, upon their endeavouring to dissuade him from the attempt, he was seized with one of his usual paroxysms of rage, approaching almost to phrenzy. He lavished upon his unfortunate Counsellors a torrent of the most abusive epithets, and then announced to them his determination to set off instantly for Boulogne, to superintend the embarkation. The letter describes the scene which occurred on this occasion, as exceeding, in point of extravagance, every previous display of the irascible temper of the Corsican. He gnashed his teeth, foamed at the mouth, and actually tore the cover off the chair on which he was seated. The troops in the vicinity of Boulogne are now stated to exceed 150,000 men. They are formed in three divisions, which respectively assume the titles of Army of England, Army of Scotland, and Army of Ireland."

SEPTEMBER 19.

DIED, on Monday last, of the prevailing epidemic, Mr. GYSBERT NEWKERK, a native of Holland, one of the carriers of the Mercantile Advertiser in the southeastern district of the city. He was originally intended for a roman catholic priest of the order of the Jesuits, had received a liberal education, and could speak most of the living languages of Europe; but, having lost the use of his right hand in consequence of some chemical experiments which he was in the habit of making with deleterious substances, he was reduced to the humble occupation of a newspaper carrier. He has left one daughter, an orphan, and for this daughter, with great industry and frugality, he had laid up from his little earnings not less than five hundred dollars. One of his countrymen, who had attended him in his sickness, and who was well acquainted with his having this money in his house at the time of his death, took the first opportunity to break open his chest, and has absconded with the whole of his property, the

earnings of his life—leaving the orphan child of his friend in a state of the most abject poverty and distress.

SEPTEMBER 23.

We have the pleasure of announcing that Coenrad the German, who broke open the trunk of Gysbert Newkerk, and absconded with the whole of the property which he had preserved for his orphan child (as mentioned in this paper yesterday) is apprehended and lodged in Bridewell. The credit of bringing this inhuman miscreant to justice is due to the Board of Health, who very properly interested themselves in the business with the feelings of men, and the activity of magistrates.—*Mer. Adv.*

Mr. Hammond and Mr. Holmes, passengers in the ship Susan and Sarah, Capt. Marner, from Bordeaux, came to town on Tuesday last. The latter gentleman informs us, that the Susan and Sarah arrived at Newport on Thursday night from Bordeaux, which place she left the 10th of September.—He also communicates the following important intelligence:

150,000 Russians were on their march for Italy---and all the troops in the south of France were marching to meet them. That the French troops had taken Venice and Naples; that the army of England had left Boulogne in three divisions, and that one division had passed Lisle on the 3d of September, on its way to the frontiers.---Austria was expected to take a decided part, as was also Prussia...The former had an army of 300,000 men ready to act, and sixty millions of florins in the treasury.---There was no doubt of an immediate war with France, against Austria, Russia, Sweden and the Porte. Bonaparte had returned to Paris from the coast. Our minister at Paris had declared, that the differences between Spain and the United States, looked favorable towards an accommodation.

The combined fleets were at Cadiz, and the Brest fleet in port, blockaded,

Since the above was prepared, the ship Louisiana, Captain Thompson, arrived at this port in 36 days from Bordeaux, bringing intelligence that the invasion of England was all over; Bonaparte having taken his troops from the coast with him to Italy, which is now to be the seat of war.

The Emperor of Russia, King of Sweden and Emperor of Germany, had declared war against France.—*N. Y. Gaz. Oct. 28.*

We expect shortly to hear of interesting intelligence from the vicinity of Cadiz;—in which port about five and thirty sail of French and Spanish ships are moored. Lord Nelson, at the last dates, had set off to take the command of the British fleet blockading that port;—and from the circumstance of his having unlimited orders, the choice of his officers, and from the professional character of the commanders of the ships already gone thither under Collingwood and Calder; we expect he will attempt the destruction of the fleet in Cadiz harbor.—Of the ships he will command, are the following heavy vessels, Victory, 100 guns; Princess of Wales, 98; Britannia, 110; Prince, 98; Temeraire, 98;—Neptune, 98; Spartiate, 84; and Donnegal, 84;—the rest are 74's all commanded by dashing Captains. His force will be about 30 sail of the line.

Our last London papers furnish the following article—"Ten thousand tons of shipping are already engaged, and have assembled at the Nore, to transport Russian troops.—They are chartered for three months, at 20s. per ton per month; and if government chooses to extend the charter the owners are to receive 15s. per ton per month."

[Cont.]

Captain Hammond, from St. Petersburg, informs, that the Russians were making every preparation for war—that five sail of the line were hauled outside of the Mole at Cronstadt, and ready to sail at a moments warning—that there were in the harbor about 20 sail of the line, most of which were getting ready for sea—that one ship of the line, and two frigates, were launched at St. Petersburg the latter end of July—that three Russian frigates were cruising in the Baltic—and, that at present, the Russian army consisted of six hundred thousand men. A war with France was considered inevitable. A number of British ships had been taken up for the conveyance of troops to Lubec.

Late from France.—The Susan & Sarah has arrived at Newport in 35 days from Bordeaux, and brings papers to the 10th Sept. A gentleman passenger, who arrived here this morning, informs us, that when he sailed, it was reported, that the Camp at Boulogne had been broken up,—30,000 Frenchmen had passed through Lisle, on their way to Italy—that the French had taken possession of Venice and Naples—that a Russian fleet was expected in the Mediterranean—that Austria and Russia were making the most formidable preparations; the former having 300,000 men already in the field, and 60 millions of rubles in her treasury. Prussia, pursuing a policy she has ever adopted, still keeps aloof, viewing in silence the pending storm.

A letter, received at New-York, and dated London, Aug. 29, states, "that from the discussion now going on between the British and American minister, there is every reason to believe that the principle, on which so many

seizures have been made of American property, will be finally settled, and the measure proved to have arisen from no hostile disposition towards America."

Anecdote of Alexander Pope.

An instance of the personal humility and elegant mode by which this celebrated author attracted and repressed the asperity of observation, by making himself at once the cause of, and excuse for, supposed neglect, has been mentioned to me from unquestionable authority, namely, that of the person in whose favour he disqualified himself.

Mrs. Greville, a lady of considerable fashion, and well known in the higher circles of those days for her taste and accomplishments, resided near Twickenham, and had the good fortune to attract the attention of Mr. Pope.—He called upon her one morning; she was dressing. He did not send up his name: but the young lady that was her companion, to the interrogatories of Mrs. G. respecting her visitor, replied, that he was a little man, mean in his appearance, and shabby in his dress.

Satisfied with this description, Mrs. G. finished dressing with great composure; and when this operation was performed to her satisfaction, descended to the parlor, where the first object that struck her eyes was a man universally celebrated, and from whom a visit was deemed, even by the highest ranks of society, so peculiar an honor, that she could scarcely believe that she saw before her Mr. Pope.

Shocked at the solecism in politeness of which she had been guilty, Mrs. G. conceived, that the only chance she had for an excuse was to turn it off upon her companion, whom she rated for not having with more accuracy described the gentleman who had called, as to this inadvertence she attributed the cause why she had suffered Mr. Pope, whose genius she so much admired, and whose visit she esteemed such a particular honor, to attend her leisure.

Mr. Pope, with a smile, interfered, by saying, that, "he was at all times happy to attend the commands of so fair a lady; therefore to wait was a duty, rather than inconvenience; and he was sure she had no reason to be angry with the young gentlewoman, as it was from her too accurate description of the visitor that he was suffered to continue alone a moment. The fault, Madam, be assured, was not in her negligence, but in my conformation, and perhaps a little in my disregard to appearance; and let me tell you, my good lady, that these, though facts, are very wholesome admonitions, for while, more truly than the reflections of a mirror they shew us how our figures strike the eyes of others, they warn us to pay more respect to the opinion of the world, and our situation in it, than to neglect even an indifferent person, when it may be a little amended by a trifling attention to so trifling a thing as dress."

Extract of a letter from a correspondent at Nashville, Tennessee, dated 8th. August.

—The commissioners appointed to treat with the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians for

the purchase of certain lands, south of this place, returned here on the 1st,—they have purchased within the following bounds:—beginning on the left bank of the Ohio, where the present Indian boundary adjoins the same; thence down the left bank thereof to the mouth of the Tennessee to the mouth of Duck river; thence up the left bank of Duck river to the Columbian highway, or road leading from Nashville to Natchez; thence along the said road to the ridge dividing the waters of Duck river from those of Buffalo river; thence Eastwardly, along the said ridge, to the great ridge, dividing the waters running into Main Tennessee from those running into Buffalo river, near the main source of Buffalo river; thence in a direct line to the Great Tennessee river near the Chickasaw Old Fields or Eastern point of the Chickasaw claim on that river; thence Northwardly to the great ridge dividing the water's running in to Cumberland river, so as to include all the waters running into Elk river; thence along the top of the said ridge to the place of beginning:—Reserving a tract of one mile square adjoining to and below the mouth of Duck river, on the Tennessee, for the chief O'Key, or Teshamustubbee. This tract of country is supposed to contain three millions of acres of prime land; those lands come within thirty miles of this place. The following are the sums to be paid by the United States for it: 20,000 dollars to the Chickasaw nation for the purpose of paying the debts due by them to their merchants and traders. One thousand dollars to George Culbert, one thousand dollars to O'Key, or Teshamustubbee, and one hundred dollars annually, during life, to Chinumba Mingo, the king of the nation for the meritorious services he has performed for his people.

Borders of the Maine, Aug. 24.

It is said that the Emperor Napoleon has sent an important declaration to a certain great court, in answer to the late note of M. Novotzoff, in which his Majesty says that he accepts, with pleasure, the mediation of that court to adjust the differences subsisting between him and other powers. Without giving credit to all the reports, it may at least be concluded, that peace has numerous partisans on the continent, who circulate their stories in opposition to the warlike rumors of England.

The Editor of an English work lately published for the use of Farmers and Gardeners, by foretelling changes in the weather, &c. observes, that

"When the Swallows fly high after their prey we think ourselves sure of a serene sky; but when they fly low and brush the surface of the water with their wings, we judge that rain is not far off,

"When the Gnats collect themselves before the setting of the sun, and form a sort of vortex, in the shape of a column, it announces fine weather,

"The Earth after a very long and abundant rain is sometimes seen to be almost dry, and the roads quite free from dirt. This is a sign that the rain has not altogether ceased; and denotes

a continual efflux of electric matter, which, being renewed, carries with it, in the form of vapour, all the moisture that falls on the earth.

"There is sometimes a great deal of dirt after a very moderate rain: this is a sign of fine weather; because it indicates that evaporation has ceased.

"There is no surer sign of rain than two different currents of clouds, especially if the under current flies fast before the wind.—And if two such currents appear in hot weather, they shew that a thunder storm is gathering."

In wet and dry seasons, the following rules are laid down;—"When there has been no storm before or after the vernal equinox, the ensuing summer is generally dry, at least five times in six.

"When a storm happens from the east, either on the 19th, 20th, or 21st of March, the succeeding summer is dry, four times in five.

"When a storm arises on the 25th, 26th or 27th of March, and not before, in any point, the succeeding summer is wet four times in five.

"If there should be a storm at south west, or west south west, on the 19th, 20th, 21st or 22d, the succeeding summer is generally wet, five times in six. It rains less in March than in November, in the proportion of seven to twelve.

"It rains generally less in April than in October, in the proportion of one to two; and less in May than September, in the proportion of three to four.

"When it rains plentifully in May, it generally rains but little in September; and the contrary.

"Out of 41 years there will in general be 24 dry springs, six wet, and 13 variable ones; also 20 wet summers, 16 dry, and five variable ones, and probably 11 dry autumns, 11 wet, and 19 variable ones.

"The quantity of rain which falls in nine successive years is nearly equal to that which falls in the next following nine, and every 39th year is generally similar. This similarity was very striking between the temperature of the years 1701, 1720, 1739, 1758, and 1777."

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

YORK, Aug. 24.

MRS. THORNTON'S MATCHES.

In consequence of Mr. Bromford's declining to ride, Mrs. Thornton walked, or rather cantered, in a most excellent style, over the course, accompanied by Colonel Thornton, agreeable to the terms of the match, for four hogheads of Coti Roti, 2000gs. h. ft. and for 600 gs. pp. bet by Mrs. Thornton.

Afterwards commenced a match, in which the above lady was to ride two miles against Mr. Buckle, the Jockey, well known at Newmarket and other places of sport, as a rider of the first celebrity. Mrs. Thornton appeared dressed for the contest, in a purple cap and waistcoat, nankeen coloured skirts, purple shoes, and embroidered stockings; she was every way in health and spirits, and seemed eager for the decision of the match. Mr. Buckle was dressed in a blue cap, with blue bodice jacket and

white-sleeves. Mrs. Thornton carried 9st. 6lb. and Mr. Buckle, 13st.—At half past three they started: Mrs. Thornton took the lead, which she kept for some time; Mr. Buckle then put in trial his jockeyship, and passed the Lady, which he kept for only a few lengths, when Mrs. Thornton, by the most excellent, we may truly say—*horsemanship*—pushed forwards, and came in a style far superior to any thing of the kind we ever witnessed, gaining her race by half a neck.

The manner of Mrs. Thornton's riding is certainly of the first description; indeed her close seat and perfect management of her horse, her bold and steady jockeyship, amazed one of the most crowded courses we have for a long time witnessed; and on her winning, she was hailed with the most reiterated shouts of congratulation.

Mrs. Thornton rode *Louisa*, sister to *Kill Devil*, by *Pegasus*, out of *Nelly*. Mr. Buckle rode *Allegro*, by *Pegasus*, out of *Allegriant's* dam.

We have authority to state, that it was much against Mrs. Thornton's inclination to ride over the course for the match, had she not been obliged to do so, agreeable to the conditions of the articles with Mr. Bromford.

Pugilism extraordinary.—A singular display of pugilism was yesterday afforded to a concourse of spectators, in Copenhagen Fields. Two porters, of the names of Wignmore and Johnson, having had a quarrel on Monday evening, at a public house in Tottenham Court-road, they agreed to settle the dispute by a fight, at the above mentioned spot. After they had contended together a quarter of an hour, Johnson was proclaimed the victor, without either skill or courage. The wife of the unsuccessful hero seconded her husband, and a second fight took place between her and a fellow of the name of Leveret, who had favoured Johnson. They set to in great style, and the wife rallied her opponent handsomely. She fought fourteen straight forward rounds, and so completely disfigured the head of Leveret, that he yielded to her superior science in the pugilistic art, amidst the shouts of the mob. The second was by far the best fight, and the delicate lady challenged her husband's rival on the spot.—*Lon. pap.*

BUCKSTOWN, (MAINE) Oct. 10.

Severe Storm.—On Thursday last was experienced in this and the neighboring towns, as severe a Tornado, as has been known, since this Country was first settled. On the morning of the same day it began to rain; the wind (N. E.) increased until about 12 o'clock, when it blew a hurricane. In its course it carried with it almost every thing that lay exposed to its ravages.—Several Houses and Barns in this neighbourhood were very much damaged.—Trees were torn up by the roots, and fences blown to pieces. In fact our country has felt, in general, the effects of as severe a storm, as was experienced in the neighbourhood of Boston, in the last year. We understand that the storm further Eastward, was more severely felt, than at this place.

It is a curious fact that the natives of Owhyhee, where Capt. Cook lost his life, have, since

the era of the well known voyage of Capt. Vancouver, made astonishing advances to dexterity and skill in the most useful European arts. Tama-hua, the king, is another Peter the Great. Capt. Vancouver laid down the keel of his first vessel in 1792. He is now master of more than 20 vessels, some even copper-bottomed, of different sizes, from 25 to 50 tons. He encourages Europeans to settle in the island, provided they be industrious, and acquainted with the arts which may be of use to him. He has a company of body guards whom he makes to imitate the European discipline. He has a palace, built in the European style, of brick, with glass windows.—His subjects have learned to make trading voyages, as far as the North West coast of America. He has accumulated larger stores of fire arms, gun powder, hardware, and cloth of different sorts than he has occasion to consume. And it is a truth, however surprising it may appear, that he and his subjects already meditate the design of trade with China, to be carried on in vessels of their own people. The population of Owhyhee and the other Sandwich Isles has increased considerably, since they were first discovered. On the contrary, that of Otaheite has, in between thirty and forty years, been diminished by dissoluteness, idleness, child murder, small pox, and the venereal disease, from 200,000 souls to little more than 5000!

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 14.

We can positively state, that 3000 men are on their march from Mexico to strengthen the Spanish frontier on Louisiana. We think government ought to throw a few thousand troops into this territory.—It is well even in peace to be prepared for war.

The Spanish Marquis de Caffa Calvo has ordered all officers on furlough to repair to their several regiments in Pensacola.—*G. 12.*

OCTOBER 18.

A LETTER from New-Orleans, dated September 1, says—"The topic of conversation, at present, is the arrest of a white Frenchman, now lodged in jail, (I understand from Martinico,) who has attempted to effect an insurrection of the free people of color and slaves. His plan had so far progressed, that, ten days from the time of his detection, they were to commence operations by firing the city of New-Orleans at different points, which was to be the signal for a general massacre of the whites; 'not even to spare the babe at the breast,' was the order of their inhuman leader, Prolamations were prepared, ordering freedom to the negroes; and it is understood there are emissaries on the coast and at Natchez, that had their parts assigned in this sanguinary plot. Happily, information was lodged with the Mayor of their intention, in time to avert, for the present, the dreadful calamity."

FROM BLUE-HILL, Oct. 8.

"On the third inst. a heavy gale was experienced in this place, and the neighbourhood; the wind in the former part of the day blew very fresh, and veering to the southward, increased in violence, till about noon, when it blew a hurricane, attended with heavy rain. One old barn, a frame of a schoolhouse, and of a dwell-

ling-house, were blown down, several windows blown in, many panes of glass broken, and several hundred rods of fence levelled with the ground. The havoc in the woodlands, was very great: in some places, for several acres together, the heavy wood generally, over the town forests are much thinned. — A new schooner, lying at a wharf in the bay, was forced from it, drawing out the ring-bolts by which it was confined, but not much damaged."

From Sedwich, we learn, that two or three persons in that town were very much hurt; one, a Mr. Byard, so that fears are entertained, whether he will recover.

In the towns of Castine & Penobscot, we have been informed, that three houses have been unroofed, and seven barns blown entirely to pieces, and many hundred feet of fencing blown down, together with considerable woods.

In this town a new house belonging to Messrs Colby & Bowles, was removed from its foundation, and received considerable damage; in the back settlement, the woodland has been greatly injured.

On reading the account of the large snake said to be seen in Lake Ontario, a writer observes that the 3 men were probably led by frightened imaginations to take a large, elevated piece of timber upon a heap of drift wood for a snake; and that the object might be obscured by clouds intercepting the moon, which made them think it fled with the rapidity they describe. The story ought, no doubt, to be inserted in the Travels of Baron Munchausen, or the history of Sinbad the sailor.

The fatal effects of the weevil in sea-bread have been severely felt by seamen employed on long voyages: rewards have been humanely offered by the legislature for a cure or preventive, but hitherto without success. The following fact, discovered by accident, is strongly recommended to the attention of those who may be concerned.

A bag belonging to a powder mill fell into a cauldron of liquid nitre; it was immediately taken out, plunged into cold water, and hung up to dry: several days after this circumstance the bag was filled with sea biscuit, and sent on board a West-Indianman, where it was stowed away among the Captain's stock. The vessel was nine months out of England before she proceeded on her passage home, when she got becalmed, and remained so long in that situation, that her crew were forced to be put on half allowance, more particularly so, as their bread was much destroyed by the weavels, and was hourly consuming. The captain at this time wishing to make use of the bag above mentioned, which had not been opened since the ship left England, ordered it to be examined, when, greatly to his surprise, the whole contents were found to be perfectly sound, without any appearance of having been injured by any; a circumstance solely to be attributed to the quality of the bag.

Tiloch In Cox's Phil. Med. Museum.

Novelty.—Yesterday, a man by the name of Duran, for a wager of fifty dollars, sailed from the Fly-market wharf, to and from Brooklyn, in

a small ship of only seven feet in length, of his own construction, and completely rigged by himself. Besides the man, this little vessel had upwards of fifty pounds of ballast. The man was placed midships and had tiller ropes round his arms to steer by. The wind being fresh from the southward, the sails of the little ship were all filled and with her streamers flying made a handsome appearance. The novelty of the circumstance drew crowds of people to the wharves.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

ATTENTION.—ARCHIMEDES AND CHARLES XII.

The power of abstracting our attention is universally allowed to be necessary to the successful labor of any undertaking; but we may further observe, that this abstraction is characteristic in some cases of heroism as well as of genius. CHARLES XII and ARCHIMEDES were very different men, yet both in similar circumstances gave similar proofs of their uncommon power of abstracting their attention. "What has the bomb to do with what you are writing to Sweden?" said the hero to his pale secretary, when a bomb burst thro' the roof of his apartment—and he continued to dictate his letter. Archimedes went on with his demonstration in the midst of a siege, and when a brutal soldier entered with a drawn sword, the philosopher only begged he might solve his problem, before he was put to death.

On Wednesday, a woman at the head of the Platinstone Close, Canongate, Edinburgh, was safely delivered of a fine girl, being her first child, in the twenty-fourth year of her married state, and forty-second of her age [*Greenock pap.*]

Produce of a cow.—A gentleman at Lymington, in Hampshire, (Eng.) has a cow which gave a produce of one thousand three hundred and thirty six gallons, two quarts, and half a pint of milk, in ten calendar months and twenty days; and the produce of another cow of the same breed, has been, for many weeks together, sixteen pounds of butter per week. *ib.*

8 gallons 8 3/4 of a bush per diem.
One of the sons of Esculapius seems to have been favoured with a pre-sentiment of the success of his practice. With all imaginable gravity of countenance, he informs the public, in his advertisement, that he has removed from his old station, to a place nearer the churchyard, for the greater accommodation of his patients (London pap. &c.)

A farmer, who had promised to marry a girl without a fortune, afterwards gave his hand to another, who was very rich; and endeavouring to vindicate his conduct to the rector of the parish, the Doctor said, "such an action as he had been guilty of did not admit of any palliation; for it was wrong, so palpably wrong, that he really did not know any like it."—"But I do, though," replied the farmer; "it is like your taking a poor living at first, and leaving it for a richer, as soon as ever it fell in your way."

BOSTON, October, 28.

From France.—By an arrival at Portland from Bourdeaux, French accounts are received as late as the 13th Sept. They however but briefly state, that it was the general opinion in France, that war between that country and Russia would be declared in the course of a few days; and that in consequence of this expectation a great stagnation of business prevailed throughout all the maritime ports.

DIED in Newton, October 1, Mr. Benjamin Houghton, of Princeton, aged twenty one; his death was occasioned by a small splinter of wood entering the lower part of his little finger, and which in a few days brought on the lock jaw, he died soon after in great agony.

According to the German papers the negotiations between France and Austria continue without interruption. The same papers speak continually of the great movements making by the Russian troops in ci-devant Poland. They state as certain that an army is forming there; but of its number, its object, or by whom it is to be commanded, they are uninformed.

J. N. Descham and J. Roubillard, two French prisoners of war in England, have been tried and convicted; the former of forging, and the latter of uttering counterfeit bank of England Notes, and both received sentence of death.

The British frigate Lively, captain Hammond, for the capture of the four Spanish frigates with specie, has been awarded for her share 200,000, sterling.

The Fever has subsided at Philadelphia, and bills of health are now granted to vessels sailing from that port.

At New-York, the last report of the Board of Health Oct. 23, four cases and three deaths. The Citizens are fast returning, and the health of the city is nearly restored.

Constantinople (Turkey) June 30.

The Turkish soldiers are almost totally organized after the manner of other European troops. The Grand seignor has therefore resolved by degrees to disband the Janissaries. The army will be organized after the manner of the English.

LONDON.

Admiralty-Office, Sept. 2.

A letter has just been received from Capt. BARTON, of the *Goshawk*, dated Aug. 18, informing of the capture, on the 16th, of La Torage, a french national corvette, of 18 guns and 196 men, commanded by capt. Dehue, having on board 32 of the late *Blanche's* crew. She was one of the squadron that destroyed the *Blanche*. Three are taken of that squadron.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) Oct. 7.

At a Camp Meeting lately held at Bank's Chapel in Granville county, we are told that there were not less than 40 tents erected to accommodate those who remained on the ground

night and day—that there were at times as many as two thousand five hundred people; very many converts, supposed to be upwards of 70; some of whom underwent what is called bodily exercises—such as the jerking exercise, the dancing exercise, the barking exercise, &c. However extraordinary this account may appear to those who have never witnessed any thing of the kind, it is a fact to be relied on, as the Editor has it from many respectable and pious men who were eye-witnesses. The jerking convert, after exhorting and singing, is seized with violent fits of jerking, which generally brings him to the ground, where he lies as if laboring under a slight convulsive fit, and when the spasm seems to abate, the person immediately begins shouting and praising of God for effecting his conversion, &c.—The dancing or jumping convert generally commences his exercise after very fervent exhorting—at this time it is very common for a dozen persons to be seen dancing together, with their hands extended over their heads, and their fingers playing loosely—the exerciser exhibiting a ghastly countenance, without speaking a single word, with his eyes closed, resembling more the appearance of a living spectre than any thing else; after dancing some time, he falls with all the appearance of death, and lies apparently lifeless for near an hour.

Of the barking convert we have not received a particular description of the exercise; but that some are seized with fits of barking or howling like dogs, cannot be doubted.

QUEBEC, 18, November.

Orders were issued on the 27th of August, for a general mourning, for His R. H. the Duke of Gloucester, to commence on the 1st of September. Officers of the army and navy to wear black crape on their left arms only.

The two transports having arrived too late for the 6th regiment to embark for England, we hear that three companies of that regiment are to go into cantonments for the winter. There being no account by Capt. Doucet, or otherwise, of the two transports, the hospital ship and the Stag, the remainder of the Mercury's convoy, we must hope that they have been obliged by bad weather, to steer for Halifax. Had they been in the river we think they would have made their appearance during the late easterly winds.

Extract of a letter from Mr. John Warren Senr, of Fort Erie, to Mr. T. Clark, Merchant at Queens town dated 18th October 1805, received in a Letter addressed to a Gentleman in Quebec.

"I am very sorry to acquaint you that the Good Intent is wrecked in the Bay, at point Ebino, in Lake Erie, and every soul that was on board lost. The number on board is said to be seventeen, including passengers.

Every other vessel that had sailed, within this last twelve days, were all drove back yesterday, and compelled to go below the rapids. There were first the Caledonia, next the Williamson, the Lodar, the Ranger and the Thames;

the latter I am sorry to find is drove up on the point of the first Island, where, when the water falls, I fear it will be very difficult to get her off. The gale began here on the night of the 16th and has been a most tremendous one."

SHERIFF'S SALES.

District of Three Rivers.

Seven ground lots and pieces of land, belonging to James Fraser, of which 5 are to be sold at the Sheriff's office, and 2 at the church door of St. Gregoire and River du Loup at 11 o'clock on the 7th March next; at the suit of Blackwoods and Paterson.

A piece of land in fief Grosbois, parish of Yamachiche, about 5 arpents, belonging to James Rankin, to be sold at the church door of the said parish, at ten o'clock on the 10th March, at the suit of Louis Gagy.

Montreal District.

A lot of ground in St. Jacques Street, Montreal, 32 feet in front, with a stone house of two stories and other buildings, belonging to Robert Russel deceased, to be sold at the Sheriff's office at 11 o'clock on the 24th December, at the suit of the widow Russel.

A land at Lachine 2 arpents by 42 with a house and other buildings thereon, belonging to Joseph Roy, dit Portelance, Junior, to be sold at ten o'clock, on the 6th of January, at the door of the parish church of Lachine, at the suit of Jos. Roy dit Portelance, senior, and his wife.

A land at the Eboulis in the seignior of Argenteuil, 3 arpents by 36, belonging to Pascal Carrier, to be sold at the church door of Saint Benoit, at ten o'clock on the 23d December, at the suit of Hubert La Croix.

A land at La Tortue, in the parish of Saint Philippe, 14 arpent by 22 arpents, belonging to Toussaint Robidou, for sale at the church door of the said parish on the 13th January, at ten o'clock, at the suit of J. B. Herigault.

Quebec District.

A land of 2 arpents by 40, in the parish of St. Famille, commonly called Cape Saint, with a house, barn and stable thereon, belonging to Julien Jobidon, for sale at the church door of the said parish, at ten o'clock on the 13th January, at the suit of Etienne Desroches.

PORT OF QUEBEC.—ARRIVED.

Nov. 13, Snow Fortune John White from Liverpool sailed 15 Sept, addressed to Mr. G. Hamilton, cargo salt, 201 tons.

—Ship Osborne, Transport, John Mafham, one of the convoy, having on board Lieut. Col. Murray, nine Officers, and 170 non-commissioned officers and Privates of his Majesty's 100th Regiment, of Foot, 27 Women and 13 children, burthen 465 tons.

—Brig Eagle, Transport, E. B. Roberts, one of the convoy, having on board 3 Officers and 150 Privates and non-commissioned Officers, Women and 2 children of the same Regt, Oct, 23d saw the Naiad Transport, to the Eastward of Cape Ray, 277 tons.

—15, Brig Douglas, Capt. Razor from Jamaica, sailed 13th Sept, addressed to Messrs. Blackwood, Paterson & Co, Cargo Rum,

sugar and coffee, 150 tons.

—15, Brig Betsey, Walter Scot Master, from London, sailed from Portsmouth 30 Aug. addressed to Mr. Henry Usborne, in ballast, 301 tons.

—Schooner Good Intent Louis Dubord Master, from St. John's Newfoundland, 30 days passage, addressed to the master, with 6 pun, Rum—86 tons, Passengers Jos, Guitar & wife, Thos, Welsh and wife.

16, schooner Victory, Pierre Doucet, Master, from Newfoundland, sailed the eleventh October, addressed to the master, in ballast 83 tons. saw only a vessel bound down lying at the Brandy pots.

BY AUCTION

Will be Positively sold at the subscriber's Auction Room on Friday next 22 Instant.

FIVE Pipes real good Spanish wine 5 Hhds do. do. 1 Hhd excellent port wine 1 Hhd & some Bottled cyder, & the remainder of the goods advertised in the Gazette that he had not time to sell, such as Green Tea, Bedticks, a few Barrels best North shore Feathers, cloths, casimeres, calicoes, Muslins & glass ware & hardware, with other articles.

Sale will begin at one o'clock

JAMES GRAY Auc. & Brok

Quebec 18th November, 1805.

TO BE LET

GENTEEL Apartments ready furnished with or without board. Enquire of the Editor.

Quebec 18, November, 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 fix'd Cables & Hawfers, A few coils of Spuayarn, Spanish Sugar in boxes & Coffee.

B. TREMAIN

Quebec, Sept. 7, 1805.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has to dispose of, either by wholesale or retail, about four hundred and fifty quintal of Biscuit, made of good and sound farine entiere. If a freight was to offer for Newfoundland, he would as soon ship as sell it.

LOUIS MARCHAND.

Quebec 28th October, 1805

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS FOR CASH ONLY.

A FEW Pipes of excellent Fort wine now landing from on board the Betsey Captain Snowden from Greenock,

JOHN MACNIDER & Co.

Quebec 2nd November 1805.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

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

Potter's best Patent German Flutes with additional Keys.

German Flutes tipt.

Enquire of the Editor.

Quebec, 9 August, 1805.

POETRY.

THE MOON AND DOGS.

(Continued.)

100. Then loud he barks, and louder still;
 They follow all the Dog of Hell;
 They yelp for joy and caper round;
 With nose erect they tear the ground,
 And throw the dirt against the planet,
 And—and—they so disdain it.
 CACUS and RAP their excrement
 Against it, cocking upwards, sent;
 Which JERRY with such zeal inspir'd,
 That he too cock'd his tail and fir'd:
 But, luckless, ah! and sad to tell,
 The filth on their own noses fell.
 BASS TAFFY yelping, frisk'd about,
 And thrust his dirty paltry snout
 In JERRY'S, COCKNEY'S, BUTTON'S end,
 To shew how much he was their friend;
 While BUTTON stood aloof and bay'd,
 And COCKNEY made a great parade
 To shew that he was not afraid.
 PUTTY and ARRAH too were there
 And sent their howlings through the air;
 And POW, and PUC, and sneaking PENNY
 As pert and spiteful were as any.
 Now (gentle BOGGY in the van)
 Old SWIGGIT and her TRILLOP fan,
 With younger bitches three or four,
 Whose names in silence we pass o'er.
 While those in hoarse howlings groan
 Not much unlike a Scotchman's drone;
 These squall *in alto*, like his pipes,
 As if they all had got the gripes,
 Until the horrid discord swell'd
 And with uproar the welkin fill'd;
 All barking, yelping, howling, squalling,
 As though they had been caterwauling;
 "The MOON done o'er with many a stain
 "Will never shew her face again:
 "Her time is past, her race is run;
 "She's blacken'd, ruin'd and undone,
 Exulting then each one pursues
 A different road to bear the news;
 From North to South the scandal flies
 Increasing on with broader lies:
 And as they go the race canine
 All eager in their clamour join,
 And Dogs of ev'ry class, and Bitches
 Their list auxiliary enricher.
 101. HORNET, a whelp of swiss descent,
 Volontairement his labour lent,
 And never was more happy seen
 Than now that he indulg'd his spleen
 Against the Moon: he whiffled round
 Where'er an open ear he found,
 And echo'd the whole Kennel-cry,
 And Ek'd, and swore to ev'ry lie.
 With HORNET too was seen to join
 A pimping cur whose name is FOIN,
 Or FOINA, tis uncertain which,
 Or whether he's a Dog, or Bitch;
 The difference is not worth a tossup,
 Or male or female he's a gossip;
 Who thrusts his nose int' ev'ry cranny

Old Judah - 2. Harry Judah -
 3. Mr. Carter - 4. Powell -
 5. Cates - 6. Robt Jones - 7. Sawers -
 8. Dr. Walker - 9. Lewis Suckow
 10. Dr. Carter Junr - 11. Mr. Thompson

To play the wiling and the zany;
 His recompence, poor silly devil,
 Th' approving grin, the laughter civil.
 And OX (who found a hole between
 His house, and neighbour's at Lathine 10
 Through which, while hapless TOWZER
 slept

The crafty felon slyly crept,
 And e'er the blushing dawn of day
 Full many a booty bore away)
 Lent all his malice to obscure
 A planet he could not endure;
 For off her pure and silver light
 Had shewn his shameless deeds of night.
 (to be continued)

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE UPPER
TOWN OF QUEBEC.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Election of a Representative for the Upper Town, which will shortly take place, presents an opportunity for offering you my services. If you are inclined to accept of them, I beg you to support me, with Your Votes and influence.

I have the Honour to be, with respect,

Gentlemen,

Your very humble and very obdt. Servant.

J. L. BORGIA

Quebec, 10th October, 1805.

AUX ELECTEURS DE LA HAUTE
VILLE DE QUEBEC.

MESSIEURS,

L'ELECTION d'un Représentant pour la haute ville de Québec, qui doit avoir prochainement lieu, me donne l'occasion de vous offrir mes services. Si vous les agréiez je vous prie de m'y appuyer de vos suffrages. J'ai l'honneur d'être avec respect,

Messieurs,

Votre très humble et très obéissant serviteur.

J. L. BORGIA.

Québec, 10 Octobre, 1805.

PROFILES
RALPH LETTON

PRESENTS his respectful compliments to the Ladies and Gentlemen of this place, takes the liberty to inform them that he takes the most striking Profile Likenesses in one minute's sitting, at Joseph Mathon's, Buede Street, opposite the New Union Hotel, at the following rates, viz.

Two cut in paper for 1/3, framed 3s. Japaned on glass 5s. and laid in burnished gold leaf handsomely set in frames, 10s.

The improved construction of his machine, together with the great practice he has had in Philadelphia, New-York and Montreal, enable him to assure those who favor him with their company, during his short stay here, that their Profiles shall be correct.—Families may be attended at their houses.

R. L. has a variety of elegant gilt and black Profile Frames. Specimens may be seen at the room.

Quebec, and, November 1805.

12. Mrs. Sawers - 13. Mr. Brown, master in law to Dr. Carter -

14. Mr. Carter - 15. Mr. Brown -

16. Alexander Hays - 17. John Jones of Missisquoi Bay -

18. Mr. Pate Connolly -

HORSE SALES.

IT HAS been suggested to the Subscriber, that, conformably to a practice in most market towns, in England, a regular Horse Auction might be useful in this city. The Subscriber, in consequence, respectfully informs the public that he has fixed on the first Thursday, in every month for that purpose, to commence in January.

All persons disposed to employ him, in that line, are requested to give notice of their intentions, previous to the day of sale, which will always take place, at his Auction room, at one o'clock.

THOMAS GARY, Auc. & Brok.
 Quebec, November, 9th 1805.

ENCANS DE CHEVAUX.

ON a suggéré au Sous-signé, que, conformément à l'usage dans la plupart des villes en Angleterre, un encan régulier de chevaux pourroit être utile ici. Le sous signé, en conséquence, informe respectueusement le public qu'il a choisi le premier Jeudi, dans chaque mois, pour cette fin, à commencer au mois de Janvier.

Toutes personnes disposées à l'employer, dans cette branche, sont priées de l'en avertir, avant le jour de la vente, laquelle commencera toujours, à sa chambre d'encan, à une heure.

THOMAS GARY, Enc. & Court.
 Québec, 9me Novembre, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBER being inclined to emigrate 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 Ganoterie, two stories high, in which he resides, fit for a genteel family, with a good cellar, large yard under the eaves, 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 50 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 lot.

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.

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