

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.

Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

VOL. II.]

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1806.

[No. 11.

THE Editor of this paper announces that he has lately been in custody of the Serjeant at Arms of the house of Assembly, for publishing the proceedings of that house, notwithstanding its having been the uniform practice so to do, by all the different printers who have published News-papers, in Quebec, ever since the existence of our present constitution; and notwithstanding there being no law or rule of the house against it. The rise, progress and conclusion of the privation of his liberty were the work of one evening, except the act of taking him into custody, which took place the next day. Extracts from the last number of the Mercury were ordered to be put on the files of the house, and the quest on put thereon, without their being translated into french, though a rule of the house requires such translation, and though it was ordered by the speaker, to be done in conformity to that rule; but it was carried against his decision by a majority of the house, many of whom do not understand english and who, consequently, decided upon that question without its being possible for them properly to comprehend the ground of it.

The ultimate order was for the Editor, Thomas Cary, to be taken into custody, without any other proof against him than a new-paper, with his name to it.

Of the noble and animated stand made by the gentlemen of the minority, in support of personal liberty and the liberty of the press, too much cannot be said. It reflects on them the highest honor, and cannot fail to transmit their names to posterity, with celebrity, in the annals of this province. It was observed, in the course of the evening, that the editor was proud of and gloried in the situation in which he stood. It is true, in a certain degree; for nothing could be more flattering to him than to have the support, countenance and concurrence of such characters.

Did he conceive that such proceedings were really intended as a curb on the liberty of the press he would put this paper into mourning on the occasion; and then assume an attitude calculated to evince that its elasticity never fails to raise it after profligate; for destroy that glorious privilege of a Briton, his liberty becomes an empty name.

The following approbation is given by Mr. Thomas Jefferson to the invention of the Hydraulic Ram, which has been offered by Mr. Lapoype to the inhabitants of Richmond, for the utility

and ornament of that city; and of which he has made some experiments at his house at Monticello.

I hereby certify, that I attended an experiment made with the Hydraulic Ram of Mr. Lapoype, that with a descending tube of one inch diameter and four feet long, threw from one half to one sixteenth of the water twenty two feet above the reservoir—and am satisfied, had it not been for the leaking pipes affixed to it, it would have thrown the water much higher. I am so well satisfied of the effect of this machine, and pleased with the simplicity of its construction, that I have had one made for myself to be placed under the eaves of the house, to catch the rain water from them, and throw up a sufficient portion of it into the cistern on the top of the house as a resource in case of fire.

Given under my hand at Monticello, this 27th of September, 1805. TH: JEFFERSON.

From the New-York Evening Post.

Thespian Mirror.—We do ourselves the pleasure to recommend to the public, a little weekly paper, under the title of the *Thespian Mirror*, of which the 4th number has already appeared. We believe we cannot do this more successfully than by telling the following short and simple story introductory of the Editor himself, accompanied with a specimen of his style, as taken from his prospectus.

The week succeeding the first number, some remarks on its merits were sent to my paper by a correspondent, under the signature of Criticus, but there not being room for their insertion for several subsequent days, an apology was made, and a promise, that they should appear the next evening. This, by mere chance it seems, met the eye of the Editor of the *Mirror*, who immediately sent to my house the following billet, written in a beautiful hand, though evidently in haste; it is published just as I received it, without the alteration of a syllable:—

"The Editor of the *Thespian Mirror*, having observed a note in the *Post* of this evening, promising some remarks on his work, would take the liberty of asking Mr. Coleman whether they are, or are not, in favor of the publication?"

"He makes this request, which may appear singular, on account of some inaccuracies which crept into the first number, thro' entire accident, and which, though they might pass unnoticed by the community, probably would not escape the attention of Criticus.

"He would farther observe, that though his extreme youth (being under the age of 14)

might, in the eyes of many, be considered sufficient to deter him from an undertaking of such magnitude, it was commenced with a laudable design, and (as some apology for its errors) was an unassisted attempt."

I perused the note a second time, and it will not I think be considered strange or harsh that I was incredulous to the story of the writer's youth. I turned to his paper and reperused the prospectus, (which is presently to be given the reader) and my incredulity was by no means lessened. It was difficult to believe that a boy of 13 years of age could possess such strength and maturity of intellect. In my judgement we have scarcely any thing in the annals of letters that is superior to the prosaic productions of this American youth. Boys have sometimes appeared who wrote pretty, nay good verses at as early an age; but when we consider how much they were aided by numbers, nothing can be found in the youthful efforts of Cowley, Milton, Pope or Chatterton, evincing a strength of mind superior to the ordinary and daily productions of the little lad I now do myself the pleasure to notice. But to take up the story again: I wrote him a note, inviting him to call in the evening; he did so; but his occupation in the counting room had detained him till so late an hour that I had gone out. In the morning he returned and I saw him. I conversed with him for an hour; enquired into his story, the time since he came to reside in this city, (he told me he was a native of Boston) and his object in setting on foot the publication in question. His answers were such as to dispel all doubts as to any imposition, and I found that it required an effort on my part to keep up the conversation in as choice a style as his own. I have seen him repeatedly since, and have not only had the circumstance of his "extreme youth" confirmed, but what has been my astonishment to learn that three years of his little life have been as it were blotted out of existence, by disease; having, during that long period, labored under an attack of what is called St. Vitus' dance, in its worst form; so that he is really to be considered as scarcely more than 10 years of age. He has been introduced to some of the first circles in the city, as being, what he really is, a PRODIGY. Want of room prevents extending the narrative further. I therefore finish with the promised extract from his first publication, which, it may be relied on, was written, revised and corrected, by himself, with a single immaterial verbal alteration, suggested by a literary friend to whom he shewed the proof-sheet.

TO THE PUBLIC.

" To wake the soul by tender strokes of art,
 " To raise the genius and to mend the heart,
 " To make mankind in conscious virtue bold,
 " Live o'er each scene, and be what they behold:
 " For this the Tragic muse first trod the stage,
 " Commanding tears, to stream thro' every
 age,
 " Tyrants no more their savage nature kept,
 " And toes to virtue, wonder'd how they
 wept!" POPE.

In presenting the present sheet to the enlightened citizens of New-York, as a specimen in matter and manner of a work which on sufficient encouragement will be issued in this metropolis, the Editor would observe that it is proposed to comprehend a collection of interesting documents relative to the Stage, and its performers; chiefly intended to promote the interests of the AMERICAN DRAMA, and to eradicate false impressions respecting the nature, objects, design and tendency of THEATRICAL AMUSEMENTS.

It cannot be denied, that the STAGE is calculated for purposes, at once, the most laudable and useful. From its glowing and impressive representations, the Tyrant is induced to relax his wonted severity; the hand of Avarice is opened to the generous influence of Benevolence; the wantonness of the Profligate is succeeded by philosophic thoughtfulness; the asperity of Misanthropy, is softened into charity and cheerfulness; the conscience of the criminal is struck to repentance, and those absurdities and follies which pervade the

" Living manners as they rise,"
 and are not immediately cognizable by the criminal or canon laws, are made to shrink and retire before the lash of dramatic satire:
 " Safe from the bar, the pulpit and the throne,
 " Yet touch'd and sham'd by ridicule alone!"

Under these impressions the EDITOR of the THESPIAN MIRROR, ventures to present his work to the public eye; and tho' it comes forward unintroducted, and without any other recommendation than its own merits, he is induced to hope that the little stranger will be received with civility, judged with candor, and, (if consistent with his deserts) be rewarded by the cheering beams of public patronage.

Having said thus much, the EDITOR, respectfully submits the publication, and its plan, to the candid examination of the community at large, anticipating (while he espouses the causes of the STAGE, as the epitome of men and manners, and the reacher of virtue and morality) his reward in the encouraging patronage of the citizens of New-York, to whom the publication is respectfully dedicated, by

THE EDITOR.

I have but one word to subjoin. What encouragement do such talents in such a boy deserve?

FROM THE SAME—January 25.

Editor of the Thespian Mirror.—Since writing the article of yesterday, respecting the extraordinary boy who edits the Thespian Mirror, a friend has sent us two Boston papers containing an account of the powers of elocution in

the youth almost as singular as his mental; in the personation of Octavian, it is asserted, that unpractised as he was in theatrical deportment, he trod close upon the heels of Cooper, and actually astonished those who were present. Some judgment may be formed of the effect, from an anecdote which is communicated from the same source. A person connected with the Charleston Theatre who witnessed the exhibition, offered, if he would enter upon the stage there, to settle and secure to him four thousand dollars a year for the two first years, and to be increased according to circumstances; an offer, however, which was not for a moment listened to.—The same gentleman sent a number of a little weekly paper printed at Boston called the Fly, which was set on foot by the same lad, and chiefly supported by his talents, only a little time previous to his leaving that place; but which, in those few weeks, had obtained a subscription of upwards of seven hundred. From this number, the only one I have seen, I select the following specimen of the boy's talents in poetry; lines that were written just previous to his bidding adieu to his native town. If any man can read them, especially the apostrophe to his parents, without emotions, I envy not such a one his feelings, or to speak more properly, his want of feelings.

SENTIMENTS IN PINDARICK STYLE—
 LEFT, BY A LATE CORRESPONDENT, TO
 BE INSERTED IN HIS ABSENCE.

O TIME, forgive the infant muse
 Who dares to sing thy speedy flight,
 And waft a sigh, in silent views,
 To Realms of permanent delight.
 In vain I glance a wistful thought
 O'er joys too precious to be bought,
 Where no sad change
 Can e'er estrange
 From scenes, which erst engaged my feeling
 heart,

With fond remembrance I retrace
 The years, the months, the weeks, the days,
 Which, "creeping in this petty space,"
 I've spent in Childhood's blissful maze:
 Now fed, like Ganges' sacred stream,
 Or, like a visionary dream;
 Now here—now gone—
 Still passing on,
 Or, like myself—appears but to depart!

Friends of my life! and dearest held,
 My filial vows to you I pay,
 By love and duty both impelled;
 While from your guidance called, I stray,
 With lively Gratitude inspired;
 May all the bliss to be desired
 On you descend,
 Till time shall end,

And crown the wish conveyed in my ADIEU.
 Still, fond remembrance, long'ring, dwells
 O'er my loved ALMA'S† nursing shade,
 And painful recollection swells;
 The clust'ring branches there displayed,
 While nursed in Science's liberal store,
 And fed with literary lore,
 O, may they still

* His Parents,

† The Academy in which he was educated.

Thy vot'ries fill,
 And they, like me, shall own their debt to You.
 N. B. We observe that subscriptions are received for the Thespian Mirror at No. 2, Wall-street.—The conditions are a dollar, payable quarterly in advance.

P. S. Since the above was set in type, I have discovered that he was born in New-York.

From a London Paper.

AMERICAN JURISPRUDENCE.

Whatever may be the merits of the American criminal code in other respects, there is one principle, at least, which is highly desirable for adoption in ours—namely, that of endeavouring to reform as well as punish the criminal, whose life the law spares; and to leave him without excuse for future dishonesty, by obliging him, while in prison, to learn some handicraft trade, if he has not one before; by his industry, in which he may not only be kept out of idleness and profligacy while in prison, and obliged to earn his own subsistence with out expence to the industrious community, but provided with the means of gaining an honest livelihood when restored to liberty. The punishment of death is there never inflicted but where murder is the crime, and indeed, to the generality of criminals, two, three or four years imprisonment at hard labour, is almost as formidable as death. But imprisonment, before and after conviction, without any sort of employment to occupy the mind, as in the English jails, is but a means to withdraw the mind from all industrious habits, and direct it to new systems of fraud and villany. This is continually illustrated by the number of hardened villains that crowd to our criminal tribunals, and, from infancy to manhood, spend more than half their lives in jails.

A ludicrous occurrence took place, some time since, at Philadelphia; shewing, in one striking instance at least, the good effects of the American code. A young Irishman, of respectable family and connections in his own country, but bred up to no useful pursuit, had, by habits of idleness, naturally followed by extravagance and dissipation, been led into some faux pas in his own country, which rendered his personal safety rather precarious. A Lieutenantcy was obtained for him by his friends, in a regiment going to the W. Indies; where, however, rooted habits were not abandoned; and, after evincing our very loose and confused notions of the difference between meum and tuum, he was at last obliged, by the contempt and detestation shewn by his brother officers, to sell out, and retire to America, where he hoped for a wider field for the exercise of his talents. But a trivial mistake, in writing the name of a friend, instead of his own, to a bill of exchange, soon involved him in the labyrinth of a Philadelphia prison. Such ingenious experiments not being tolerated by the American laws, he was convicted and sentenced to two years imprisonment; and must, of course, undergo some practical lectures for the improvement of his manners.—On entering the prison, he was asked, as usual, by the governor, what

trade he was bred to.—Astonished at the vulgar impertinence of such a question, he answered, he was a gentleman, and scorned the meanness of a mechanic trade. The governor told him the indispensable necessity of learning a trade, as he could not be supported there in idleness, on the expence of the honest & industrious—he must, therefore, either earn his food, or starve. The gentleman answered, he scorned to depend on their support; he did not wish to learn a trade; & that the best way to settle the business was to enlarge him. The governor, however, differed in opinion; and told him, since he declined a choice, one must be made for him—which, after trial, he might change if he thought fit. The novice was accordingly stripped, placed in a cistern on the Dutch principle, into which water flowed on all sides, which soon swept him up to the chin; and his only alternative from drowning, was to work constantly at a pump, which by constant exertion, enabled him to keep the inundation an inch or two below his mouth; and thus, reversing the fate of Tamalus, he remained for eight hours, when his first day's work was ended. He was then taken out, and asked if he liked his occupation, and wished to continue it for two years? Heartily sick of the first lesson, the hero answered, "By—, my dear, you may put me at any trade at all; but that; for if I work two years at it, I'll die in a fortnight." The experiment having thus succeeded, for regulating his taste, he was by choice enrolled among the corps of shoemakers—became in a short time an expert workman—returned to his native country on the termination of his imprisonment, and is now an eminent shoemaker at Cork.

FROM A LONDON PAPER.

ROYAL FRACAS.

Fracas between the Agents of Louis XVIII. and the Emigrant Noblesse in England.

A curious and interesting correspondence has taken place between one of the agents of Louis XVIII. and the party of Emigrants in this country. Much valuable matter has been disclosed to our Ministers by this reasonable fracas and thereby our Government, at the commencement of this new war, will see how the funds of England have been squandered, and how its precious machinations against the power of Bonaparte have been conducted by the click whom they kept in pay. The indiscretion of one of the most polished courtiers of ancient France has given rise to the explosion. The Comte de Vaudreuil happened, at the table of an English gentleman, to accuse the Abbe de la Marre, "of being a very dangerous person—an agent of Bonaparte near the King—a vile debauchee, who, in all his missions through Germany, was accompanied by his prostitute—and who, in short, was a man totally lost in reputation." This charge was faithfully reported to the Abbe, and it has drawn from him a most masterly detail of the whole conduct of the Emigrant party in England, the authors, advisers, and executors of those plots, which have cost the British Go-

vernment such a waste of reputation, as well as money.

"Yes," says the Abbe de la Marre, "I own, that, to this party, I am a dangerous person, for I am acquainted with every one of their practices, I know all their perfidies—all their intrigues; and am even acquainted with the terms of their schemes, and the distribution of their booty. At every journey which I made into England on the service of my Royal Master, I witnessed the agitation which my presence occasioned them, as if they apprehended that the fountain of gold was to be shut against them. "Yes—I am to them a dangerous man, because, if I were admitted to the presence of a British Minister, I should be able to say, that the King has been obliged to spare, out of his own very small income, wherewith to pay his agents and correspondents; and that he has never known either the amount of the succours which Great Britain has given to his cause, or the manner in which they have been employed. I should be obliged to say, that the dispensers of those funds have constantly said to the agents of Government, "we are obliged, to conceal from the King all knowledge of projects, the most useful, because he has no confidence in the British Minister."—The wretches!—while they wrote to the King, "That the Ministry here were jealous of his agents, and would not permit them to communicate to him their designs." I would prove, that, in only two instances, in one week, I saw the Government robbed of 7500*l.* sterling.

"If ever I shall be called on to speak to the public, I shall prove that the King, always a Frenchman, constantly disapproved of the plan of desolation, invented by the avarice of these intrigues; and I shall add, that in the autumn of 1803, His Majesty, without effect, issued his orders for the return of the unhappy Georges from France! "because, said he, "It is a plus rien a remuer dans son pays que des cendres.—There was nothing now left in his country to stir but its ashes. If the time were come, I should publish the seven political letters which I addressed in 1802, to the Comte d'Evears; and it will be seen, that the violence of the party of the French Noblesse in England against me, takes its date precisely from the epoch when I discovered the brigandage of the men who so scoundrelously made a traffic of the confidence of their Princes; and, when I in vain endeavoured to recommend an honourable and useful plan, in the room of projects, base, humiliating and disastrous." The Abbe goes on to say, that these wretched projects have had the effect which he anticipated, of rallying round the new government of France, all the interest, all the Amour-propre, the ambition of the French people; and because he predicted all this, they call him the agent of Bonaparte. This history of his political services will give the lie to the charge. He dares the whole click to shew, that a single servant or agent of the choice of his Majesty has been faithless—but he pledges himself to name ten traitors who have surprised, and actually betrayed, the confidence of Monsieur, "without prejudice, to those who may yet be in service." The Abbe gives a most striking picture of the persons who compose

the party, both as to their intellectual and moral features; and particularly describes the character of the agents whom they entrusted abroad, on their redoubtable mission. The Danans of glorious memory—the famous Bayard—the very dear and faithful Abbe le Moine, &c. &c. And he dares the whole world to say, that, in any one of his journeys in Austria, in Prussia, in Russia, in England, he was ever seen accompanied by any woman, honest or dishonest. His journeys were always made with extreme expedition; and several times, at the most rigorous season, he went from Uberlingen, or from Augsburg to Miteau, without twice going to bed. A man must have had strange cruelty to drag a woman along with him! And where, he demands, could he have found money for such scandal? His expences were settled at a Committee of Agency, held at Cobourgh, on the 9th of May, 1801, the statement was sent to the King, and he then received a declaration, "That no part of the funds granted by England, from the 1st of February 1798, to the 9th of May 1801 had been paid to him; he then gave in his resignation. "Which of you all, Messieurs" says he, "can produce such a certificate!" The Abbe concludes with a declaration, that if justice is not done to his injured character, he will forthwith publish all the details of the infamous manner in which the money issued for the cause of the French King, has been intercepted, distributed, and misapplied.

MORE MAMOTHS.

WASHINGTON CITY, JAN. 29.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, dated Wythe, Virg. Dec. 27, 1800.

"I cannot omit amusing you, with some items of a late discovery in this county. About two miles east of Geo. Wampers, an attempt was made, to sink a pit, to search for salt water. A few feet below the surface, have been found several bones of the mammoth of an unusually large size. One tooth is said to weigh 17*lbs.* and proves it to be a creature that fed on herbage. With these bones are intermixed a number of that of an animal of the largest species of the carnivorous kind; also a number of bones of young or smaller mammoths; and one might conjecture from appearances, that these carcases have not been more than one hundred years deposited in the earth. Entire pieces of reed, six inches long, and twigs of the pine tree, are found in a large bed of dung, supposed to have been in the intestines of the mammoth, when it was killed. Our acquaintance, the Rev. Mr. Slonger, is busy in good weather, in having a full search made, for the whole skeleton, which, if he succeeds, it probably will give further information concerning the nature and properties of a species of animal now extinct."

Extract of another letter from the same gentleman, dated Wythe, Jan. 4th, 1800.

SIR,—I wrote you in haste about two weeks ago. This day I went to the spot where the Mammoth bones were found, and with my own eyes satisfied my curiosity. The teeth, or rather the grinders are larger than those I have

seen, that were found at Campbell's Saline on Holstein, or even those at the Big Bone Lick in Kentucky; these grinders and the substance that appear to have been in the entrails, prove that this monster of the forest has been a creature that fed on herbage. But the singular appearances of this new Lick, and the variety of large bones already dug up, proves, that a part of them belonged to large animals of the carnivorous species. A large tusk or horn has been found, inserted in the head or rather upper jaw, about two feet long, and eight inches in circumference. There have been seven under jaw bones already found of this latter animal, as Mr. Michael Kinsar informs, on whose hand this curious deposit is found; by the shape of the horn, and its place so near the nose, the smaller animal may have been a species of the Rhinoceros, one kind of which is said to be the Unicorn of the ancients. But how so many of them have been laid prostrate on the same spot with the Mammoth, and of those by the teeth found, there must have been several, makes the whole a matter of some admiration. Bishop Madison will be disappointed in getting an entire skeleton; the bones, at least several of them after having been exposed several days in the open air become very brittle, and the country people have carried off several; the teeth, particularly the grinders of the Mammoth, are in a good state of preservation, and may bear transportation any where.

St. Domingo—The following is the mode of rearing Blood-hounds in Saint Domingo, and the manner of exercising them by the Chasseurs:—

The moment the blood hounds are taken from the dam they are confined in kennels, with iron bars in front, like the dens used by showmen for confining wild beasts, where they are sparingly fed on the blood and entrails of animals. As they grow up, their keepers frequently expose in the front of their cage a figure resembling a negro, male or female, and of the same colour and dress, the body of which contains the blood and entrails of beasts, which being occasionally suffered to gush out, the figure attracts the attention of the dogs as the source of their food. They are then gradually reduced in their meals, till they are almost famished, while the image is still more frequently exposed to their view; and when they struggle with redoubled ferocity against their confinement to come at their prey, the image is brought nearer at intervals, till at last it is abandoned to their hunger, and being of wicker work, is in an instant torn to pieces, and thus they arrive at a copious meal. While they gorge themselves with this, the keeper and his colleagues care and encourage them. By this execrable artifice, the white people at once ingratiate themselves with the dogs, and teach to regard a negro as their proper prey.—As soon as the young dogs are thus well initiated, they are taken out to be exercised on living objects and are trained with great care, till they arrive at the necessary nicety, and exactness in the pursuit of the poor wretches they are doomed to destroy. The common use of the dogs in the Spanish Islands, was in chase of

runaway negroes in the mountains. When once they got scent of the object, they speedily ran him down, and devoured him, unless he could evade the pursuit by climbing a tree, in which case the dogs remained at the foot of the tree yelping in the most hideous manner till their keepers arrived. If the victim was to be preserved for a public exhibition of a cruel punishment, the dogs were then muzzled, & the prisoner loaded with chains. On his neck was placed a collar with spikes inward, and hooks outward, the latter for the purpose of entangling him in the bushes if he attempted to escape. If the unhappy wretch proceeded faster than his guard, it was construed into an attempt to run from them, and he was given up to the dogs, who instantly devoured him. Not seldom, on a journey of considerable length, these causes were feigned by the keepers to relieve them of their prisoners; and the inhuman monster who perpetrated the act, received the reward of ten dollars from the colony, on making oath of his having destroyed his fellow creature. The keepers in general, acquire an absolute command over these dogs; but while the French army used them in their late war against St. Domingo, while they had possession of the Cape, the dogs frequently broke loose in that neighbourhood, and children were devoured in the public way; and sometimes they surprised a harmless family of labourers (who had submitted and furnished the French themselves with necessaries) at their simple meal, tore the babe from the breast of its mother, and involved the whole party in one common and cruel death, and returned, when gorged with their horrid jaws drenched with human blood! Even the defenceless huts of the negroes have been broke open by these dreadful animals, and the sleeping inhabitants have shared a like miserable fate!

FROM A LONDON PAPER—SEPT. 1805.
LAW REPORT EXTRAORDINARY.
COURT OF PIED-POUDRE.

“AT this Court of Pied-poudre, held by Statute, in and for the fair of Edmonon, and the precincts thereof, in the county of Middlesex on Saturday, the 14th of September, in the year of our Lord, 1805, and in the 46th year of the reign of King George III. and continued by adjournment, till the 17th day of the same month the Homage, upon their oaths, present, that one Ann Scarseale, late of the parish of St. Ann, Soho, widow, not having the fear of God before her eyes, but being moved and instigated by the Devil, did, on the 16th of the said month of September, in defiance of the laws of religion and morality, and in breach of the express provisions of this statute or fair, appear in the usual place appointed for the hiring of female servants, and then and there, falsely pretending that she was in want of a servant for her lawful household occasions, did attempt to hire one Elizabeth Beazley, of the age of 16 years, and did accordingly profess to hire her as such servant, as aforesaid, at the rate of eight guineas by the year, paying her, as earnest for such service, the sum of half a guinea and the Homage further present, that, by certain information, it appears to them, the

said Ann Scarseale is the keeper of a house of ill fame, in or near a certain street, called Lis-le-street, Leicester fields, or elsewhere, in that neighbourhood; and that, in hiring the said Elizabeth Beazley, as her pretended servant, she had no intention of engaging her in a lawful and industrious service; but, on the contrary, meant to decoy her, for the purpose of destroying her innocence, and, for the sake of her own private lucre, to inveigle her into a sinful course of life, and to bring her to shame and ruin, to the great displeasure of Heaven, to the scandal of the Fair, and the laws thereof, to the evil example of others, and in contempt of the regulations of the statute; and against the peace of our Lord the King, his crown and dignity. Upon this presentment Mrs. Scarseale was thrice summoned to appear, but did not come forward. A Constable was sent in search of her—he brought her in the course of five minutes, and Elizabeth Beazley with her. The presentment was again read in her presence, and she was put to plead to it. She admitted she had hired the girl, and said, she meant to take her home as her ordinary servant; but she wholly denied that her character and occupation were as set forth in the presentment. A young baronet, whose name it would be highly improper to expose, as he acted so honourable a part, appeared, and deposed in the presence of the Court, that Mrs. Scarseale was of the description alleged in the presentment. He confessed, with regret, he had been frequently at her house, but he rejoiced, that his errors had been, in this instance, the means of saving an inexperienced and virtuous girl from the fate which so many others had met with. The fact appeared quite clear, and the Delinquent was convicted. She was sentenced to be drawn through the fair in a cart, with an inscription over her, describing her offence; after which she was ordered to be ducked, and then conveyed the distance of one mile out of the town, by the proper Peace Officers. This sentence was carried into immediate execution, to the great delight of every one who witnessed so singular an act of justice.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

☞ SINCE Wednesday Reports have reached us from Lisbon, via Baltimore, which state, that army-accounts had been received at Lisbon to the 9th December, announcing, that on that day after seven days slaughter the French army in Moldavia had completely defeated the Austro-Russians in the vicinity of Olmutz, forced 40,000 to capitulate, destroyed 20,000; and that an armistice was the consequence. The reports were current the last of December.—There may be more than mere rumor in the statement; but it may be the echo, with travelling accompaniments of the affairs between the French and General Kutusow and Prince Panerati in the vicinity of the Danube; and of the reported Russian capitulations and armistices which have before reached us, but which have been found to be fabrications. We are inclined to think they do not relate to events since the 5th December, from the circumstance that Lisbon is nearly 1500 geographical miles from Olmutz, and

much farther by the roads; and that it would be very extraordinary if any tidings could travel that distance in December, and cross the Pyrenees, in about 20 days. Besides our accounts from Liverpool (verbally) are to the 15th December, where information would be received as at Lisbon, the 30th, and they make no mention of the event; on the contrary it was reported there, that Bonaparte had been defeated.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Montreal to his friend in Quebec, dated 9th March, 1806.

"WE are all elated here, at the thoughts of Bonaparte being taken prisoner, and of his whole army having surrendered.

In the beginning of last week a Mr. Dumont of Albany (who brought in Mr. McGillivray's servants and baggage) said that he saw a hand-bill, which had just been received by express from New York, mentioning the circumstance, but being on the point of setting out, he had not time to procure one. This was doubted, as Mr. McGillivray had written to a friend dated at Albany, the 25th of last month, saying there were no news; but the fact is, that Dumont left that place the 26th, on which day the account had been received from New York and consequently could not be known the day before, since then a confirmation in my mind (altho' not official) is received. A Mr. Bostick a man well known here, and to be depended on came in last evening—he left Burlington on Thursday the 6th instant, being two days later than the post, on which day Mr. Fay brother to the Post Master, arrived from Troy, which place he left on the Sunday 2d instant before.—Fay brought with him as far as Vergennes, one of the papers containing the printed account, but there, some of his acquaintances took it away. Mr. Fay however assured Mr. Bostick that the substance of it, was—that the French after several actions had been driven back to the Danube somewhere near Vienna—that the Russians and Austrians were there joined by the Archdukes Charles and John, at the head of 30 or 36000 Hungarian cavalry—that a very bloody engagement took place on the 15th of December, in which the French were completely beaten—that the Prussians had got into their rear—that the French having suffered for want of provisions, and being continually harassed, from the day of their first retreating till then, were worn out, and the whole had surrendered—that Bonaparte was wounded, and had given himself up to the Prussians.—This news came by a vessel from Hamburg. What a glorious thing it would have been, if the Hero ALEXANDER had got hold of the Tyrant; but had he fallen by a Russian bayonet, it would have been still better—as it is, every friend to humanity and good government must rejoice, that the career of the usurper is at an end. I cannot doubt of this great event, soon having an official confirmation; and in the mean time, it is strongly corroborative of the fact, that the Corsican has thrown himself into the hands of the Prussians, who happily however, cannot dispose of him without the con-

sent of the Allied Powers."

Questions and answers.—In what country was it that several of the french bulletins very much exaggerated their successes; and their boasting was so great that subsequent accounts have proved it a lie? *Echo, Italy.*

Is it not probable there is an emperor, who after being hard pushed and obliged to give up his hereditary estates, when seconded by the Prussians and his other allies, may not wish to prove himself as great an emperor as in France is? *Echo, Francis.*

The French ask, what is the name of the Russian general whose troops were so fortunate as to cut us so? *Echo, Kutasow.*

Who is he whose infamous conduct at Jaffa, and whose disregard of all laws human and divine bespeak him to be a fit character for commanding such destructive and exterminating troops as did the angel of the bottomless pit, called in the Greek tongue Appollyon? *Echo, Napoleon.*

The expedition of General Miranda from New-York, supposed to be for South America, excites the admiration of all who have heard of it. If his conduct comports with his name, it is certainly to be wondered at.

Singular discovery.—A waiter, who lived at Mrs. Partridge's house (the windmill, at Salt hill,) at the time of the sudden death of several gentlemen who dined there about thirty years since, has recently paid the debt of nature himself. The day preceding his death, he sent for the clergyman of the parish, and, after informing him he could not die in peace without disclosing what he knew of that calamitous event, made the following recital: "That it was not occasioned as was supposed, by any preparation in the wine, to fine it, as it arose from the circumstance of some carp having been stewed for a family expected the day before; but from their being prevented coming the fish was set by in the copper stew-pan in which they had been dressed, where, from its long standing, the corrosive acid in the sauce extracted from the stew pan that quantity of copras, which proved destructive to most of the gentlemen who partook of this dish, so fatally served up the next day. The fact, he said, was discovered and known only by the cook and himself; and on imparting it to their afflicted mistress, she enjoined them to secrecy as long as they lived; but that he now found himself in his last moments unable to conceal the mystery any longer!" Mrs. Partridge and the cook have both been dead many years.

Lon. pap.

A QUALIFICATION FOR A KINSMAN

Sir Nicholas Bacon being once in his capacity of judge was on the point of passing sentence upon a fellow just found guilty of a robbery, the culprit greatly importuned him to save his life; and among other things alledged he had the honor of being one of his lordship's relations. "How do you prove that?" said Sir Nicholas, "My lord," replied the man, "your name is Bacon, and my name is Hog, and hog and bacon have in all ages been reck-

oned akin." "That is true," answered the judge, "but hog is never bacon till it has been banded, and therefore, until you are banded, you can be no relation of mine."

In the summer of 1792, a gentleman went to Portsmouth for the benefit of sea-bathing. He was conducted in one of the machines into the water, but being unacquainted with the steepness of the shore, and no swimmer, he found himself, the instant he quitted the machine, nearly out of his depth. The state of alarm into which he was thrown, increased his danger; and unnoticed by the person who attended the machine, he would unavoidably have been drowned, had not a large Newfoundland dog, which by accident was standing on the shore and observed his distress, plunged in to his assistance. The dog seized him by the hair, and conducted him safely to the shore; but it was some time before he recovered. The gentleman afterwards purchased the Dog at a high price, and preserved him as a treasure of equal value with his whole fortune.

It is not long since we heard, from Prussia, of a variety of experiments for extracting sugar from the beet root (*beta* of the *pentandria digynia* of Linnæus.) We were told, that a square plot of twenty-four miles, in the dominions of Frederick William, were to be devoted to this produce; and that the kingdom, ever after would be rendered perfectly independent of the West-India Islands, for a supply of the saccharine material. Whether the controversy of P. Terentius, and Varro Atacinius, of the antiquity of the use of this commodity, be of any importance, we will not affect to determine, but we may venture to assert, that the discovery of Mr. Achard, for the preparation of sugar from the vegetable we have named, deserves not only the attention of the chemist, but of the politician, considering the expanded interests of Europe and Africa as connected with the state of the western Archipelago. The method of M. Achard is as follows:—The roots are first carefully cleansed from all impurity: they are then cut into small pieces, and exposed to the bearing of a powerful press. The sugar under this process exudes from the vegetable mass, and in this state it appears glutinous, and of dark colour. Besides the saccharine matter, it abounds with albumen, extractive matter, and other substances, which must be separated from it; and the difficulty attending the operation, is the exclusion of these impure and redundant ingredients. To effect this, he mixed in a cauldron of tin, or of tinned copper, one hundred Pounds of the extract, in the state we have described, with three ounces and six drams of the sulphuric acid, in about a pint of water. The ingredients are afterwards poured over into a vessel, to remain for the space of twelve, eighteen, or twenty four hours. Twelve hours is a competent interval for ordinary purposes, but twenty four is more beneficial, and the acid prevents the sugar itself from undergoing any pernicious alteration. The next step is, to separate the sulphuric acid from the extract; and this is done, by incorporating with the sugar

seven ounces and a half of wood ashes, and afterwards two ounces and six grains of flaked lime. By these means, the sulphuric acid will separate from the albumen, and the ashes with the lime will separate the acid, which will appear in the state of an insoluble salt. The application of lime is not all new in our sugar refineries, indeed, it is constantly employed to assist the crystallization. The only thing requisite to complete the process of obtaining sugar from the beet root, is to clarify the saccharine residuum, and this part of the operation is generally understood, that no explanation is necessary.

Among many late discoveries, one is worthy of attention lately made by Thomas M. Corby of this city, for which he has obtained a patent from the United States—namely, a machine for cooling and filtering water or other fluids; water filtered by this machine is not only freed from any animalcula, sulphurous, metallic, or mineral taint, but the most filthy patria water will be rendered sweet and pure as from the finest spring.

This certainly must be worthy the notice of every private family, but in particular captains of vessels.

[Aurora]

QUEBEC, 17th March.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, March, 1806.

Monday 10.—The petition of sundry inhabitants of the County of Devon, against the straying of cattle, was brought up and referred to a Committee of five Members. A Bill for the erection of a bridge over the river l'Assomption, was read the first time. Mr. Bourdage brought up the report of the Committee of the whole House upon the papers relating to the improvement of the inland navigation, the which upon the question was agreed to and leave given to bring in a Bill for applying a further sum of money to that purpose. A Bill which declares in whom is vested, the power of granting despatches de terrier in this Province, was read the second time. The House then went into Committee on the Bill for regulating the inspection of flour &c. The Speaker having resumed the Chair, the Chairman reported, that the Committee had made several amendments to the Bill, which he was ready to submit to the House. The report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

TUESDAY, 11th March, 1806.

A complaint was made to the House by Mr. Berthelot, in his place, that Thomas Cary Editor of the "QUEBEC MERCURY," had in his paper of yesterday, presumed to intermeddle with the proceedings of this House: Mr. Berthelot then laid upon the Table a printed Paper, with several passages pointed out therein, and desired that the said passages might be now read by the Clerk which being objected to by several Members, debates arose thereon—and Mr. Speaker having refused to receive this complaint to be entered upon the journal otherwise than by motion,—Mr. Berthelot moved, seconded by Mr. Bourdage,—

That an entry be made on the journal of this House, that he had complained to the House, that Thomas Cary Editor of the paper, intitled, "The QUEBEC MERCURY," had in his paper of yesterday undertaken to render an account of the proceedings of this House, and that he had desired the same might be read by the Clerk.

The House divided upon the question and the names being called for they were taken down as follows, viz.

YEAS.—Messrs. Ferreol Roi, Alexander Roi, Fortin, Weibrenner, Lullier, Martineau, Froulx, Le Gendre, Carron, Taschereau, Poulin, Turgeon, Bedard, Berthelot, de Salaberry, Plante and Bourdage.

NAYS.—Messrs. Richardson, Moore, Caldwell, Monro, Young, Mure and Roi Portelaunce.

And the same being carried by a majority of ten votes, it was ordered accordingly.

Mr. Berthelot moved, seconded by Mr. Fortin, that the said printed paper be now read by the clerk at the paragraph contained in the 79th page thereof beginning with the words "The Resolve of the House of Assembly," and ending with the words, "meaning the Committees," and the paragraph, "French Influence," in page 77.—The House divided upon the question—YEAS 16, NAYS 7,—majority of nine for the affirmative.

And then the paragraphs as marked and pointed out in the said printed paper by Mr. Berthelot, were read by the Clerk. The said printed paper is preserved with the other papers of the present Session.

Mr. Speaker having directed the Clerk to enter an order upon the journal that the paragraphs read from the said paper, be translated into the french language—the same was objected to by several Members, who appealed to the House upon Mr. Speaker's persisting in the said Order, upon the ground of its being required of course by a standing rule of the House.—Whereupon the House divided and the names being called for, they were taken down as follows, viz.

YEAS in support of Mr. Speaker, Messrs. de Salaberry, Young, Mure, Moore, Monro, Roi Portelaunce, Richardson and Caldwell.

NAYS.—Messrs. Berthelot, Froulx, Lussier, Fortin, Poulin, Ferreol Roi, Carron, Martineau, Turgeon, Bourdage, Plante, Bedard, Weibrenner, Le Gendre, Taschereau and Alex. Roi.—Majority of 8 against the entry as ordered by Mr. Speaker.

Mr. Berthelot moved, seconded by Mr. Alex. Roi, to order that Thomas Cary Editor of the news paper intitled, "THE QUEBEC MERCURY," for undertaking in his paper of yesterday to give an account of the proceedings of this House, be taken into custody of the Sergeant at arms attending this House.

Mr. Young moved in amendment of the motion, seconded by Mr. Richardson,—That all the words thereof alter the word, "To," in the second line be left out, and the following inserted in lieu thereof, "Resolve that Thomas Cary has violated no Rule or Privilege of this House nor of the Constitution." The House divided upon the question and the names being called for, they were taken down as follows, viz.—YEAS—Messrs. Roi Portelaunce, Mure, Richardson, Young, Moore and Monro.

NAYS.—Messrs. Froulx, Lussier, Fortin, Poulin, Turgeon, Taschereau, Bourdage, Carron, Martineau, Bedard, Plante, Berthelot, Weibrenner, Alex. Roi and Le Gendre,—so it passed in the negative.

Mr. Richardson moved to amend the motion, seconded by Mr. Young, by leaving out all the words thereof after "To," in the second line, and insert the following, "Resolve that there is no proof before this House of Thomas Cary being the Author, Printer or Publisher of the paper or paragraphs in question."

The House divided upon the question—YEAS 6, NAYS 12,—negated by a majority of nine.

Mr. Young then moved seconded by Mr. Richardson,—That this House do now adjourn.

The House again divided as before, and the same having passed in the negative, the main question was put, a division again ensued.—YEAS 15, NAYS 6.—The names proving to be the same as those last taken down, only vice versa.

Ordered, that Thomas Cary Editor of the news paper intitled, "The QUEBEC MERCURY," for undertaking in his paper of yesterday to give an account of the proceedings of this House be taken into custody of the Sergeant at Arms attending this House.

A Bill for applying a further sum of money towards improving the inland navigation of this Province, was read for the first time. A Bill for the erection of a bridge over the l'Assomption, was read a second time and referred to a Committee of five Members.

Wednesday 12.—A Bill to provide for the security to be given in future by persons named and appointed Sheriffs in this Province, was read the first time.

The House being moved that the order for taking Thomas Cary into custody of the Sergeant at Arms attending this House be now read.

The same was read accordingly by the Clerk.—The Sergeant at Arms at the bar reported, that in obedience to the order of the House, and Mr. Speaker's warrant to that effect, he had taken Thomas Cary into custody.

Mr. Bourdage in his place read a petition of Thomas Cary praying to be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms, which he afterwards presented to the House, and the same was received and read by the Clerk.

Mr. Berthelot moved, seconded by Mr. Lussier. That the said Thomas Cary be brought to the bar, reprimanded by Mr. Speaker and discharged upon paying his fees.

Mr. De Salaberry moved in amendment seconded by Mr. Carron.

That after the words "Thomas Cary" all the rest be struck out and the following inserted in lieu thereof "be immediately declared released from the custody of the Sergeant at arms without any expense"

Which upon the question was unanimously agreed to by the House and ordered accordingly.

The Bill for applying a further sum towards improving the inland navigation of this Province, was read a second time. Mr. Mure presented to the House, according to order, the report of the Committee of the whole House on the Bill for regulating the inspection of flour &c. the question was then put upon the amendments reported to the Bill, agreed to and the Bill as amended ordered to be engrossed.

Friday 14.—A Bill to continue the Alien Act was read for the first time.—Mr. Bedard brought up the report from the committee appointed to enquire into the authors, printers and publishers of the libel contained in the Montreal Gazette of the 1st. April 1805.—Ordered that the report be taken into consideration to-morrow.—After considerable debates and an amendment being rejected, that was offered to the main question, the house resolved.

That a committee of nine members be appointed to prepare a loyal, dutiful and humble address to his Majesty, humbly to beseech his Majesty that he will graciously be pleased to receive the supply offered by the Assembly of His province of Lower Canada in the Act passed in the 45th year of His Majesty's reign intitled "An Act to provide for the erecting of a common Goal in each of the Districts of Quebec and Montreal respectively, and the means for defraying the expense thereof," and that He will be pleased to give his royal assent to that Act to assure His Majesty of the loyalty of His faithful subjects in this province, of their zeal to maintain

His benign government and of the lively gratitude they entertain for the prosperity of this Province and the advancement of its population and agriculture arising from the powerful effects of His paternal protection; blessings which they look upon as the most solid basis of support to its defence and commerce, and which the Assembly by adopting the tax contained in the said Act did not wish to discourage; together with a memorial containing the reasons which induced the house to prefer the mode resorted to in preference to a tax upon lands.

And a committee of nine members was named accordingly.

The house then went into a committee on the Bill to declare in whom is vested the right of granting *Lettres de Terrier* in this Province.—Mr. Speaker having resumed the chair, the bill was reported without amendment and ordered to be engrossed.—A bill to provide for the security to be given in future by persons named and appointed sheriffs in this province, was read for the second time.—The house then resolved into a committee of the whole upon the bill for applying a fourth sum of money towards improving the inland navigation of the province; after some time Mr. Speaker resumed the chair, the bill was reported with an amendment which was ordered to be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Saturday 15.—Mr. Roi Portelance brought up the report of the Committee of the whole House, on the Bill for applying a further sum of money towards improving the inland navigation of the province—the question upon the amendment to the bill was put and agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

The Report of the Committee appointed to enquire into the authors, printers and publishers of the libel contained in the Montreal Gazette of the 1st April 1805, was taken into consideration, and after a long debate the Report was carried in the affirmative, and the House also passed the following Resolutions & orders.

Resolved that Isaac Tod, of the city of Montreal Merchant, Esquire, having published the libel mentioned in the Resolutions of this House of the 27th of this month, at a dinner given at Montreal in the month of March 1805, in Dillon's Tavern, by the Merchants of Montreal, to the Representatives of the city and county of Montreal, where he was president, is thereby guilty of a high breach of the privileges of this House.

Resolved, that Edward Edwards having printed the said libel, is guilty of a high breach of the privileges of this House.

Ordered, that the said Isaac Tod, Esquire, be taken into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms attending this House.

Ordered, that the said Edward Edwards be taken into the custody of the Sergeant at Arms attending this House.

Every species of false and malicious reports being in circulation, respecting the conduct of the Editor of this paper, at the bar of the house of assembly, our readers are informed that he never was at the bar of the house but as an auditor.

By the late arrival of other respectable Americans in the Province we think the capture of Bonaparte and his army must be out of question. The latest say that, in addition to his capture, the usurper lost his arm. 'Tis a pity his head had not followed.

It is with the deepest sorrow that we announce the death of DAVID A. GRANT, Esq. of St.

Helen, in the United States. In his loss, Society has to regret, one of the best of men.

NEW THEATRE

On Thursday next will be presented a Comedy in three acts called

THE MAN OF QUALITY.

To which will be added a Grand Pantomime Entertainment, intitled,
THE MAGIC CAVERN OR ENGLAND TRIUMPHANT.

With new music, scenery, dresses, and decorations, particularly

A GRAND PAINTING.

Boxes, 3/9.—Pitt, 3/6.—Gallery, 1/8

Tickets to be had (without which no person to be admitted) at the Union Hotel, Mr. Sturch's Tavern upper town, and Mr. Stilling's and Mr. Murry's Tavern Lower town.—The doors to be opened at five and to begin precisely at six o'clock. No person whatever to be admitted behind the scenes.—Places for the boxes may be taken the morning of the performance, from 9 until two o'clock.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold on Wednesday the 16th instant, at the Auction Room of the Subscriber.

WITH a quantity of neat household furniture, a billiard table and a variety of other articles.—An assortment of horse and dog medicines, London Particular Madeira by the dozen &c. &c.
THOS. CARY.
Quebec, 17th March 1806. A. & B.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold without reserve on Thursday next, the 20th inst. at JAMES GRAY'S Auction Room.

THREE trunks fashionable calicoe, arrived in the last vessel, and never opened; containing sixty five pieces well assorted.—Mens beaver & common Hats, Bed Tick, Hosiery, Woollens, Hardware, Glass-ware, Cheese and a variety of other articles.

Sale will begin at one o'clock.

Quebec, 17th March 1806.

BY AUCTION

Will be Sold on Saturday and Monday the 22d & 24th instant at the House, No. 11 St. Peter street.

A Parcel of neat household Furniture and other effects.—Catalogues of which may be had at the Broker's from Thursday next until the day of sale.

JONES & WHITE, Aucs. & Brocks
Quebec, Mar. 15, 1806.

UNION COMPANY OF QUEBEC.

A General meeting of the proprietors of shares, in the UNION COMPANY OF QUEBEC, is requested, on Friday the 28th instant, on SPECIAL BUSINESS, at the Union Hotel & Coffee House, at one of the clock in the afternoon.

By order of the committee for managing the affairs of the Union Company of Quebec.

W. LINDSAY, JR.
Clerk U.C. Q.

Quebec, 17th March 1806.

PAR ENCAN

Seront vendus, Samedi et Lundi, les 22e. et 24e. du present, à la maison No. 13, Rue Saint Pierre.

UNE quantité de beaux meubles de ménage et autres effets. On peut en avoir des catalogues chez les Encanteurs, depuis Jeudi prochain jusqu'au jour de la vente.

JONES & WHITE, Enc. & Court.
Quebec, 15e. Mars. 1806.

TO BE LET.

And to be entered on the 1st of May next.

THE House No 13, in Palace Street, furnished or unfurnished.—Apply to the subscribing proprietor.

MARY M'GREGOR.

Quebec, 8th March 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 tipped. Enquire of the Editor.
Quebec, 9 August, 1805.

FOR SALE

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

PORT Wine, Spanish Wine, Hollands Geneva, Mulcovado Sugar, by the barrel or Hhd, Small fiz'd Cables & Hawfers, A few coils of Spun yarn, Spanish Sugar in boxes & Coffee.—ALSO, a small quantity of Burton and Mild Ale in Hogsheads and boules,
Quebec, March 1st 1806. B. TREMAIN.

FOR SALE

BRAZILE Madeira, in pipes, old London Particular Madeira in pipes and Hhds.—English Vinegar in small Casks. Green Teas in chests suitable for Families. Thirty Thousand white oak Staves.

AYLWIN, HARKNESS & Co.
Près-de-Ville Quebec 26th Dec. 1805.

A VENDRE

MADERE de Brazile en pipes, Vieux d'uto Particulier de Londres en pipes et barriques.

Vinaigre anglois en barilla, The vert à la caisse, convenable pour les familles, 30,000 Douves de chène blanc.

AYLWIN, HARKNESS & Co.
Près de-Ville Quebec 26me. Dec. 1805.

FOR SALE

By the subscriber, at his store, St. Peter street, opposite the Queen's wharf, the following articles.—viz.

BURTON, Mild Ales & Porter, by the Doz. Cognac Brandy, excellent Shrub, Hollands Geneva, Port Wine, Madeira L. P. Lisbon, Claret, Bristol Vinegar &c. &c.

The above articles, on reasonable terms, for cash or short credit.
Quebec, 7th. Dec. 1805. J. M. GODARD.

DISTRICT OF } BY virtue of a writ of execution issued out of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, holding civil pleas in and for said District, at the suit of Martin Chénic of the City of Quebec, Merchant, against the lands and tenements of John Black of the said City of Quebec, ship-BUILDER, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution as belonging to the said John Black.

1. An emplacement situated in the Lower Town of Quebec, at the place called *La Canotrie*, of one hundred and thirty feet in front, by the depth which may be found from the line of St. Charles Street, to the top of the *Coteau St. Genevieve* on which is the quod of the ramparts; on said emplacement there is a Stone Hangard two stories high, a Stone House, and other buildings of Wood; bounded to the south west, to the operation line of the sick of the *Sault-au-Matelot* belonging to the Sentinry, and to the north west to the representatives of René Toupin.

2 Another emplacement, situate opposite to that above described, of about one hundred feet in front, beginning at the north of St. Charles Street, by about one hundred and thirty feet in depth, on the north west side, on a line running north eleven degrees west, and one hundred and twenty feet, or thereabouts, to the south east, comprising an intended Street, by the name of St. Paul; on which emplacement is erected a Wharf.

3 Another emplacement, situate at the said place of *La Canotrie*, consisting of sixty feet square, bounded in front by St. Paul Street, and in the rear by the land taken *en concession* by the said John Black, from the Seminary of Quebec, as hereafter described; on one side, to the south east, by St. Thomas street, and to the north west, by the second lot above described; on which is erected a Wharf of the whole extent of the said lot.

4. Another emplacement, situate at the said place of *La Canotrie*, on the south east side of St. Thomas street, consisting of ninety feet in front by sixty feet in depth; bounded on the south west side, by St. Paul street, and on the north east side, by an intended street by the name of St. Andrew, on the north west side by St. Thomas street, and on the south east side, to the ground belonging to Oliver Corbin, with a Wharf thereon erected, of the whole front of the said emplacement.

5. A piece of ground situate on the beach, opposite to the several emplacements above described, of the figure of a *trapezoïde*, of three hundred feet in front, beginning at the south east of the intended street St. Andrew, comprising the street of St. Thomas, by three hundred and twenty five feet in depth, on a line running north eleven degrees west, comprising an intended street by the name of St. Antoine, and two hundred and seventy feet in depth, on a line running north twenty two degrees east, at the end of which depth, the said piece of ground is five hundred feet in front, forming a superficies of eighty nine thousand three hundred and forty feet, without including the streets St. Thomas and St. Antoine.

Now I do hereby give notice, that the aforesaid lands and tenements, will be sold and ad-

judged to the highest bidder at the Court House in the City of Quebec, on Thursday the twentieth day of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at which time and place the conditions of sale will be made known.

J. SHEPHERD, Sheriff.

All those who have any pretensions on the lands and tenements above described, by mortgage or other right or incumbrance, are hereby advertised to give notice thereof, to the said Sheriff at his office in the City of Quebec according to law; and further that no opposition *afin d'annuler*, or *afin de distraire* the whole or any part of the said land and tenements, or *afin de charge or servitude* on the same will be received during the fifteen days previous to the sale thereof.—*Quebec, 14th November, 1805.*

Here follows a fuller description of the above premises, belonging to Mr. John Black, seized by Mr. M. Chénic, & to be positively sold, as above described, by the Sheriff, on Thursday the 20th instant.

Lot No 1 has a good stone dwelling House, of two stories high, a Cellar the whole dimensions of the house, which can be immediately rented for £40 ^{fr} annum; adjoining the house is a large Store, built of Beauport stone, about 75 by 40 feet, & so situated that a vessel of 100 tons may load or unload within 35 feet of it. The Cellars of which rent for £40 ^{fr} annum. The first story has been rented at £100. for the winter season, and £10 ^{fr} Month, for the summer season, being by much the largest room in or about Quebec. The other two stories have always been in the possession of the proprietor, but are presumed to bear a proportionate value. The yard is spacious and well drained, having a large shore under ground, which discharges a constant run of water, summer & winter, to the beach; the out houses consist of Stabling for 4 Horses, Shed, remise &c. &c. in moderate repair.

Lot No 2 is a Bason or Harbour, capable of containing about 15 or 20 vessels, from 30 to 150 tons burthen, sheltered by wharves from the north, the south and easterly winds. All vessels of cottre pay wharfrage, at the accustomed rates, and 20 ^{fr} annum for each that winters in the harbour; exclusive of which the beach of this lot can be immediately rented for £30 ^{fr} annum, as a ship yard, for which purpose it is the best sheltered of any about Quebec.

Lot No 3 is a wharf, which has about 12 or 13 feet water at ordinary spring tides, and upon which two vessels were built at the same time, one of 100, the other of 150 tons burthen; this lot can be immediately rented either to the St. Paul's Bay traders, or the american lumber Merchants at £40 ^{fr} annum.

Lot No 4 is a wharf of 92 feet french measure, and has from 14 to 16 and occasionally 18 feet water at spring tides, with a street on the west, leading to the river St. Charles—upon this wharf might be erected houses and stores adequate for the carrying on an extensive business.

Lot No 5 from the prosperity of the country, the rapid increase of the population and the consequent additional commerce and wealth of the colony, must soon become of great value.

N. B. Any gentleman disposed to bargain,

previous to the day of sale, will meet with very accomodating terms of payment.

JOHN BLACK.

ICI ensuit une description plus ample des premisses susdites, appartenantes à Mr. John Black, saisies par Mr. Chénic, et qui seront positivement vendues, tel que ci-dessus annoncé, par le Sheriff, Jeudi le 20 de ce mois.

Le lot No. 1 a une bonne maison de pierre à deux étages, une cave de toute la grandeur de la maison, qu'on peut louer immédiatement pour £40. par année; joignant la maison est un grand magasin en pierre, bâti en pierres de Beauport, d'environ 75 pieds sur 40, et ainsi situé qu'un vaisseau de 100 tonneaux peut y charger et décharger à 35 pieds, dont les caves le louent £40 par ann. Le premier étage a été loué 100^{fr} pour la saison de l'Hiver, et 10^{fr} par mois pour la saison de l'Été, étant de beaucoup le plus grand appartement dans ou aux environs de Quebec. Les deux autres étages ont toujours été en la possession du propriétaire, et sont estimés avoir une valeur proportionnée. La cour est spacieuse et bien égoutée, ayant un grand canal sous terre qui décharge un cours d'eau continuel vers la grève l'hiver et l'été; les dépendances consistant en une étable pour 4 chevaux, un apentis, une remise, &c. &c. en assez bon état.

Le lot No. 2 est dans un bassin ou havre, capable de contenir environ 15 à 20 vaisseaux, de 30 à 150 tonneaux, à l'abri par des quais des vents de nord, de sud et l'est, en consequence tous les vaisseaux payent les droits du quai aux taux ordinaires, et 20^{fr} par année pour chaque qui hiverne dans le havre; à l'exclusion de la grève de ce lot qui peut être loué immédiatement pour 30^{fr} par année, pour un chantier, et pour cet objet il est celui le plus à couvert de tous ceux aux environs de Quebec.

Le lot No. 3 c'est un quai qui a 12 à 13 pieds d'eau aux grandes mers ordinaires, et sur lequel on a construit deux bâtimens en même tems, l'un de 100 et l'autre de 150 tonneaux; ce lot peut être loué immédiatement aux marchands de la Baie St. Paul, ou aux marchands de bois américains à raison de 40^{fr} par année.

Le lot No. 4 est un quai de 92 pieds mesure française, et a de 14 à 16 pieds d'eau et quelque fois 18 aux grandes mers, avec une rue au quel on conduit à la rivière St. Charles. On pourroit eriger des maisons et hangards sur ce quai, convenables pour y faire un grand commerce.

Le lot No. 5 qui par la prospérité du pays, l'augmentation rapide de la population et l'addition du commerce et des richesses de la colonie en résultant, doit devenir bientôt d'une grande valeur.

N. B. Toute personne disposée d'entrer en marché avant le jour de la vente trouvera une grande facilité pour les termes de payement.

JOHN BLACK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
For THOMAS GARY,
N^o 3. St. Lewis Street.

AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE,
N^o 21, Mountain-street.

PRIC E—ONE GUINEA per Annum.