

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.
Virg Georg. 1v. 5.

VOL. III.]

MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1807.

[No. 4.]

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.—Nov. 3.

CRISIS OF THE PRUSSIAN MONARCHY.

The conduct of Prussia in the commencement of the present War has but a too singular conformity to that of the Allies under the third Coalition. There has been the same want of concert in the incipient measures,—the same precipitation, the same eagerness to come to instant decision before due precautions were taken to ensure the event. The courage of despair is suited to a battle but not to a war.

From the Berlin Gazette it appears that the Prussian Army were in momentary expectation of being joined by the Russians, who are stated by that time to have arrived on the Prussian frontier.

Now, if this were the case, where was the prudence of hazarding a battle before the union? Where was the wisdom of this close imitation of the conduct of MACK? There might be heroism in this conduct, but it must be granted that there was little prudence, and that where so much was at stake, this point of honour should have been deferred.

The truth, however, is, that the Berlin Gazette has here imitated the practice of other newspapers, and asserted from motives of temporary expediency, what it knew to be as false as it was absurd.—The Russians will not be in Europe till the commencement of December. It is not in the possibility of things that they should arrive before the latter end of the present month; and we will almost venture to predict, that they will then arrive only to return, or to march for Poland. The point of contact of France and Russia will not hereafter be the North of Europe. These days are over.

The Prussians, therefore, have evidently begun the war without a due concert with Russia. The correspondence between the French and Prussian Secretaries illustrate this point at the expense of Russia. The conduct of the French Government had no sooner compelled Prussia to think of her safety, and prepare for active defence, than KNOBELSDORFF was sent to Paris to negotiate a reconciliation. What was the point of this Treaty?—What was the aim of the Prussian Negotiator? KNOBELSDORFF commences it by furnishing TALLEYRAND with a ready means of terminating the differences of the two Governments,—“You are going to convey Hanover to England, and to erect a kingdom in Poland. I know this to be false,—you have only to disavow it, and give us Hanover, and we are satisfied.”

Now was this the language of a strenuous Negotiator, or was it that of a cowardly bully, who, in a just diffidence of his own courage, pleads the cause of his enemy, and reduces his own demands almost to nothing? How does his Negotiator proceed—he declares that Prussia had avoided all concert with the other Confederate Powers then in coalition against France,—that she was in every respect friendly to France, and the person of the First Consul, and wished no union with enemies of the French nation. What is the result of this? It can be nothing but that Prussia has begun the war without Allies. What then becomes of the Russian troops expected in Prussia? The mission of KNOBELSDORFF did not precede the war one fortnight. Was it in this interval that an Alliance was negotiated between France and Prussia, and the Prussian armies put in motion? Is not this a piece with the whole conduct of this most insincere and weak Court.

The war, therefore, has either commenced without Allies, and any possible concert, or KNOBELSDORFF has professed a direct and positive falsehood in the face of all Europe. The former is too evidently the true state of things. The Prussian Manifesto confirms it, in substance, in every line. Every sentence asserts the respect of the King for the Emperor. There is not a word of Allies. Prussia seems fearful of offending the French Emperor by the very mention of Confederates.

It will be no excuse to say that Prussia professed what was not true. This conduct is unworthy of an independent kingdom. There is an end of a nation as of an individual, when it can only exist on fraud and deception. It may not be always necessary to reveal the truth, but it can never be necessary to assert falsehood. Concealment may be a laudable prudence,—falsehood is always a contemptible artifice. If there is any refuge on earth for the sacred person of Truth, it should be on the Throne of Kings. Notwithstanding what has been so often said and written by the revolutionary writers of the present day, perhaps a single instance can scarcely be produced, within two centuries, where a Public Manifesto and National Declaration has asserted a falsehood.

Our decided conclusion therefore is, that Prussia has commenced the war without Allies,—she had done still worse,—she has discovered that indecision,—and weakness,—and taken those half measures, which are unequal to her situation, and must involve her in ruin or a peace. Perhaps there is but little of actual difference between the two. The Prussian Monarchy has fallen never to rise again.

The progress of the Negotiation on the part of Prussia was altogether as

extraordinary as was the stop of KNOBELSDORFF. It was rash, precipitate,—the resolution of the moment. Prussia had evidently calculated upon the inclinations of France, and expected to find them favourable to her, and when the event disappointed her hopes, she had to prepare for a situation which she had never taken into account. To soften the Court of the Thuilleries, she disavowed all connection with the Confederate Powers of England and Russia. Was this discovery of her weakness in any degree calculated to lower the demands of the French Chief? Was it not in every respect as much as to say to him,—“I am without Allies, or hopes of Allies, and I need not add that I can never hope to contend with you singly.—You see, therefore, how weak I am, and therefore may infer, that from prudence I must be well inclined. Let this soften you, or I'll risque every thing, and commence a war, in which I am sure to be defeated.”

Is not this the language of the Prussian Manifesto? And was this a style to be employed with the Tyrant of France, and the Oppressor of Europe? Was any generosity to be expected of him, who, without any pretext of danger, any impulse of fear, had murdered a French Prince by a military tribunal? Prussia has acted with the ordinary folly of the timid and irresolute;—she has endeavoured to make a merit of her irresolution, and to elude an attack by an appeal to the honour of her adversary,—an adversary who is as resolute, as Prussia is backward and hesitating.

Such, therefore, is the spirit with which Prussia has begun this war. Little can be expected from this spirit. We have seen already what it has produced for its first fruits: another week will not pass before we shall learn how it terminated. Prussia, we repeat it, as an independent Member of the European Commonwealth, is undone for centuries. The King of Prussia is hereafter but another King of Wurtemberg,—a Peace, perhaps, will make him King of Brandenburg, and an ensuing war, in which his conduct shall be thought suspicious, will entirely dethrone him. For our own parts we do not profess to pity him. His former conduct is unpardonable. We speak the

language of this honourable country. The King of Prussia has well merited his fate, and we care not how soon the Prussian Monarchy is erased from the roll of kingdoms.—Let her go.

Let us proceed, however, in our examination of KNOBELSDORFF'S negotiations. He had scarcely acknowledged his weakness in the verification of his powers, than, with a singular mixture of timidity and precipitancy, he came forward with his ultimatum. And this is done too at a time when Prussia avowedly wants further time. What was the meaning of this? It was another half measure, another artifice,—another attempt to frighten France by a menace, in the same moment that it discovered how unequal it was to execute its threat. The King of Prussia continued his armaments in the hope of terrifying BONAPARTE into a consent and ratification of the Northern Confederacy. BONAPARTE, on the other hand, with little ostentation, continued to recruit his forces in Germany, and replied to the ultimatum of Prussia by leaving Paris for the Rhine.

Prussia at length perceived her error and wished to repair it now that the time was past. She looked about for Allies. No Ally, however,—(we think it but candid to acknowledge that we speak here only as we think, and from no particular knowledge,)—no Ally, we say, would acknowledge her.—Austria rejected her with indignation—England sent Lord MORPETH,—a Ministerial cypher,—an act of civility not amity.—The answer of Russia has of course not as yet been received, but we will venture to say, after the notorious perfidy of the Court of Berlin with regard to the Treaty of Potsdam, the Court of Petersburg will place but little dependence on her.

We do not hesitate, therefore, to express another opinion equally decided with our former,—i. e.,—that if by any possible means the Prussian War should be protracted beyond Christmas, still no Russians would arrive in the North of Europe. Russia and England too will place no dependence on the alliance of Prussia.

We must refer again to the language of the Manifesto. Is it not in every sentence, in every word, perfectly sel-

fish? Is any Power mentioned in it but France and Prussia? Does any Power appear to exist in Europe but these two kingdoms? Prussia had no purpose in arming but to effect her own ends. Selfish to the last she pretends no other purpose. She even proceeds so far as to convert this unroyal selfishness into a merit with regard to BONAPARTE. What sympathy, we ask again, can be expected in the other Powers of Europe, for the calamities of such a Power?

On the whole, there cannot be a possible doubt but that the King of Prussia had no object of regard or attention but himself, and his own narrow interests. His defeat, therefore, affords no cause of regret, except as it adds to the power of France, already too overwhelming.

We have only to add, that we entertain not the most slight hope that Prussia will be able to effect any thing, either directly or indirectly, for the interests of the Allies. She cares nothing about them, and would cheerfully sacrifice the independence of every kingdom in Europe to procure her own temporary interest. Let her perish, therefore,—let her name be forgotten amongst the nations,—let her stand as an example in history,—that civil virtue, —honour, loyalty, and common faith, are as necessary to kingdoms as to individuals, and that the want of them will be as ruinous to the one as the other.

As to the fate of Prussia being ward off by the arrival of the Russians, we have given reasons above which must prevent any one from indulging such expectations. The Russians have other occupations, and in another point, Prussia, moreover, is not to be trusted.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.

On Thursday, her Royal Highness the Princess of WALES, accompanied by Lady Sheffield and Miss CHOLMONDELEY, left Blackheath about two o'clock, on a visit to Mr. LOCKE, at Norbury Park, near Leatherhead, with the intention of returning to dinner. The postillions drove with unusual speed, and the horses were going at the rate of fifteen miles an hour, when, on turning a sharp corner at the entrance of the town of Leatherhead, the carriage was overturned, and the assistance of the people in the town was called by the most alarming shrieks. Her ROYAL HIGHNESS was taken out, her face was much cut, and she was otherwise much bruised, but no bones appeared to be

broken; and she was enabled, with much difficulty, to walk to the King's Head Inn, near to which the accident happened. Lady SHEFFIELD was much alarmed, but escaped unhurt. Miss CHOLMONDELEY, however, we are sorry to state, from a violent contusion on the head, was taken up without the least sign of remaining life, and was carried in that state to the King's Head Inn.

Sir LUCAS P. PYS, who lives in the neighbourhood, was immediately sent for. He pronounced her ROYAL HIGHNESS's misfortune such as not to endanger her life; no bones were broken or dislocated—but Miss CHOLMONDELEY was dead! A violent blow on her head had occasioned a copious discharge of blood from her nostrils, her mouth, and her eyes—and she now remains a lifeless corpse at Leatherhead.

This dreadful misfortune took place between three and four o'clock in the afternoon. Her ROYAL HIGHNESS and Lady Sheffield, afterwards proceeded to Norbury Park, where they remained a few hours.

When recovered a little from their excessive terror, they returned in an agony of grief to Blackheath. We are happy to state that they were both better on Friday; and that no apprehension was entertained that either of them had received any material injury. The PRINCESS is, however, much bruised. An express was immediately sent to Lady WILLOUGHBY, to apprise her of the melancholy accident, and her Ladyship instantly communicated the dismal tidings to Earl PERCY, at Northumberland House, through whom most of her other relatives and friends were made acquainted with the sad story.

Miss CHOLMONDELEY was daughter of the late Hon. and Reverend ROBERT CHOLMONDELEY, Rector of Hartford, Bury, and St. Andrew's, Hertford, who was the son of the third Earl of CHOLMONDELEY, and uncle to the present Earl. Mrs. CHOLMONDELEY, this lamented Lady's venerable parent, is living, and resides at her house in Jermyn-street. From her very advanced age, and precarious state of health, the most alarming consequences are expected when she learns the fatal accident.—Lady BELLINGHAM, wife to Sir WM. BELLINGHAM, Bart. of Castle Bellingham, Ireland, is now her only surviving daughter. Miss CHOLMONDELEY was about 40 years of age of most refined and elegant manners, and beloved by all who had the honour of her acquaintance.

LONDON OCT. 27.

We are concerned to state, that in the general engagement, which took place on the 14th, upon the Plains of Auerstadt, the Prussians were defeated by the French. The French army pushed on for Leipzig, which they entered, we believe, the next day. Lord Morpeth (the British Envoy) and suite were in that town at the moment the enemy arrived. His servants and carriages were taken by the French, and he narrowly escaped the same fate. His Lordship made his retreat on foot, and sent off dispatches to Minis-

ters, from Brunswick, communicating the result of the day.

From the Dutch papers we are at present to expect every thing but truth.—The French bulletins embrace the date of the 13th, but are silent as to the action of that day. The important affair of the 14th is not included in the French accounts, though it was known at Paris on the 20th. We have laid before our readers the four bulletins of Bonaparte. They contain such a mass of ill-timed levity and ferocious exultation, that on perusing them, we to some times conceived that we were listening to the war-whoop of an Indian tribe.—The first of these bulletins, is a political disquisition, and not a military narrative. It talks of vague reports and insinuations; that by a secret article in the treaty, Poland was to be restored as a kingdom, and conferred upon the Grand Duke Constantine—that Silesia was to be given to Austria in exchange for her part of Poland, and that Hanover was to be restored to England. But as we know it to be true, that the French ruler actually did talk of restoring Hanover to England, we have no reason to disbelieve the other "vague insinuations." The mean & adroit insinuations which are laid upon the honorable tomb of Prince Louis Ferdinand, the base and unmanly effervescence of joy with which Bonaparte marks the flight of the Queen of Prussia, are only too many additional proofs of the deep-rooted malignity of his nature.

Oct. 30.

The intelligence of the week has been of a superior importance to any that the town has received since the battle of Austerlitz. Another kingdom has been added to the conquest of Bonaparte, and the Continent is now prostrate under his sword.

We confess, however, that nothing has happened beyond what we expected. Our readers will remember, that we cautioned them to expect nothing from Prussia; she entered into the war against her inclinations, and with a force evidently unequal to her necessities. What is still more inexcusable, she has entered it avowedly without aids, and therefore can look to no probable means of repairing her disaster.

The battle of Auerstadt has terminated the course of the Prussian Monarchy, and erased from the face of the earth the atheistical structure of Frederick the Second.—It is doubtless no small aggravation of her fate, that she has fallen at a time, and in a manner, when there is no one to pity her. The conduct of Prussia, through all the disasters of Europe, has been cowardly, disloyal and treacherous to the common cause of nations, that there seems throughout the whole of the metropolis, and we believe of the country, but one common sentiment—that her fate was merited.

The details of the battle will be found in the five official bulletins in another part of our paper. The Prussian soldiers fought well, but the fortune of Bonaparte predominated.

In a nation, so generous and honest as England, something will be felt for the unfortunate King,—whose chief fault is a want of firmness. The Queen, as we often said, is a heroine, and worthy of a better Crown. Count Haugwitz is a man of whose miserable politics, and cowardly heart, his country owes its ruin. We speak of him with bitterness, for we know the man. Hardenberg has the noble mind and enlarged views of the late Mr. Pitt; but the faction of the narrow-minded Haugwitz prevailed, and caused the neutrality of Prussia till Bonaparte was ready to fall on her, and crush her, when no one was at hand to help her. The Queen is worthy of all the love of the people of England,—we, who have never flattered any one,

nor fought a temporary popularity by falling into the humour of the day,—do not hesitate to confess, that we would see the event of the battle of Auerstadt with indifference, except as it augments the power of the common enemy, and is a direct calamity to this truly worthy Queen. In any other point of view we are almost disposed to rejoice at the downfall of so ignoble a Monarchy as that of Prussia.

Lord Morpeth arrived in town on Saturday morning.

The power of Prussia we consider as sunk and annihilated. She has missed "the golden opportunity" when she might have claimed the blessings of Europe. In her tardy efforts she has lost herself. Even in the bitterness of heart, which must ever accompany the triumphs of Bonaparte, few tears will be shed on the defunct house of Brandenburg. It was naturally to be supposed that the latter would adopt all the humility of solicitation. It is said that Luccheseffi has offered East Frisia, Bayreuth and Westphalia as the price of peace. These are terms sufficiently humiliating, but Bonaparte will still throw "his sword into the scale."

November 7.

We have this day given some extracts from the Hanburgh paper of the 1st inst. which is of later date by one day than those received by the regular mail. The most important article of its contents is the letter from Leipzig. It describes the battle of the 14th as two distinct battles, the one fought at Jena, and the other at Hassenhausen. In some of the details it differs from the official bulletins; but there is in these accounts so much of the French heaven, that we distrust them as much as we do the Hague Gazette or a Paris Moniteur. Our merchants, we doubt not, will smile at the confusion and bankruptcy which are said to menace our exchange in consequence of the entrance of the enemy into Leipzig. These papers, though full of minute details, are silent respecting the facts which we are most solicitous to be informed. They do not assure us that the Prussian corps, which were not engaged in the action of the 14th, have actually crossed the Oder, in order to effect a junction with the troops which now surround their sovereign. We fearfully apprehend that the French division which has pushed through Berlin to Stetin, will, by the rapidity of its movements, be enabled to prevent that junction. Of the Russians we hear nothing but the repeated cry that they are on the frontier of Silesia. We do not impute any blame to those honest but distant auxiliaries. The main body was destined for Dresden. They would of course be apprised of the disastrous affair of the 14th, and would then have a long, and rather a retrograde tour to take before they could effect a junction with the remains of what was called the Prussian army. We are not so sanguine as to expect any general good from this junction, if effected. The utmost that can be expected from it is, that the King of Prussia, whose faults, in our judgment, have been expiated by his confession, may be enabled to make better terms with the Usurper.—These papers speak with more confidence of affairs nearer home. The French, it appears, are spreading themselves through Westphalia, and in fact through every part of the north of Germany. The blow which the tyrant has levelled against the manufactures at Leipzig, led us to infer, that this would not be a solitary effort. Our conjectures are justified by the event. In every struggle which the Corsican has to maintain, there is some faint spark of feeling—some affected show of moderation. But let

England once be named—and his malignity revived in full force. After this not unnecessary introduction, our readers will perhaps be less surprised on reading the notices, which were yesterday posted at Lloyd's.

Not only do changes in the political world mark the present year, but many circumstances in the natural history of the globe have been recorded as singular and characteristic. In Petersburg they complain that in the latter part of May, it froze several days, and on the 6th of that month, they had two inches of snow in their streets. In the same month, Vesuvius was raging in Italy, and while it raged, Etna, Stromboli and Solfaterre, the other volcanos, ceased.

In the theory and description of a Ventilator for airing vessels, &c. by R. Westmen, in the service of Hamburg, are to be found the following observations of the Author respecting the operation of the Ventilator. He says in his German preface that his book was written in English also, that his work might be more useful in America and the West Indies.

"The regular quarantine of a ship, if I am well informed, begins always with what is called on the Mediterranean coast a *Sereno*, that is to say, with opening her hatchways, ports and shutters, and giving vent to the confined air, and entrance to fresh air, as much as is possible; for which purpose, if the vessel is quite stowed up, the upper packs and chests are taken out and put on deck successively. By the employment of the Ventilator the same advantages may be attained in as many hours, as, perhaps, in as many days or weeks at the *Sereno*, and the effect of the Ventilator may be more depended upon, especially in quiet and calm weather, as the Ventilator will expel the confined air, though no wind blows at all. The expelled air, however, must be afterwards dispersed, that it may not remain around the vessel, and therefore a current of air is requisite for the best effect. The Ventilator consists of a number of vanes, fixed together around a wheel, which, when turned, puts the air in motion, and to the Ventilator a conducting air pipe of a length equal to the depth of the vessel, is equred. After an examination of its principles, the author proceeds to direct its application. Having adjusted it to one end of the ship, for instance as near to the stem as possible, cover all the hatchways and openings, except one near the head to give vent to the confined air. Then put the Ventilator into motion and the fresh air will descend through the pipe, or if you are turning the Ventilator in a contrary way, it will draw out the confined air and fresh air will enter at the other end of the vessel. But the effect will be increased, if, upon introducing the fresh air, you turn the face of the Ventilator to the windward, and if, when extracting the confined air, to the leeward.—The Ventilator being moved for an hour or two, the air of the vessel will be changed, if no extraordinary impediments do not prevent."

From a tour in Zealand, by an Inhabitant of Denmark. The event took place in 1719, in an engagement between the Danish and Swedish fleets.

"During the engagement, one of our line of battle ships, the *Danbrog*, took fire; nor could all our efforts to extinguish the flames avail. Captain Hvitfeldt saw one ray of hope which seemed to promise safety to himself and his crew; it was to cut his cables and drive ashore; there was, however, danger to be apprehended if the wind should change, in which case she would be drifted among our own fleet, and thus endanger both shipping

and town. Of two evils Hvitfeldt chose the least. He gave positive orders that the cables should not be cut; then lent his officers among his crew, briefly to explain to them, that their fate either way would be inevitable; and at the same time to ask them, if it would not be more glorious to pursue the destruction of their enemy while the *Danbrog* existed, than by a vain attempt to save themselves, endanger thousands of their countrymen? The sailors approved the opinion of their gallant captain by their cordial cheer. Hvitfeldt then sent six men on board the admiral to inform him of their determination, and to bid their country farewell. In a few minutes the flames reached the magazine—explosion followed, and all on board mounted to the skies."

FROM THE SALEM REGISTER.

The following particulars, favored us by a gentleman lately arrived at this port from India, may not be uninteresting to the public.

The British Government have commenced the humane attempt to give their colonies in the West Indies a race of Free Cultivators, with the intention of totally superceding the necessity of black slaves—and it appears, the prospect of so desirable an event is very flattering indeed, which from a first essay recently made by the Governor General of the British empire in the east indies, makes the accomplishment of the object, in time, certain. There being many Chinese emigrants settled in Bengal, and at the English Island of Pulo Penang, in the entrance of the Straights of Malacca, these people were invited to emigrate to the island of Trinidad; and it seems great numbers were disposed to embark for the Western World. The British Government fitted out two ships, one from Calcutta, the other from Penang, who took on board as many as could be accommodated, and these are the ships noticed in the late papers as having arrived at Trinidad, with "Artists" from India—but they are principally cultivators, instead of Artists. Those who are conversant with history well know the superabundant and numerous population of China is so great, as to cause, annually, emigrations from that Empire to the Eastern Islands; even among the Malays, large colonies of Chinese are always found, and they are protected by them, and considered as a very useful people on account of their laborious and industrious lives. They emigrate also constantly to the different European settlements in India, to some in great numbers. They appear to be well pleased with coming to this new country—and at this time there is the greatest famine in China that ever was known before; thousands perishing daily for the want of sustenance. The English are making considerable efforts to alleviate their distresses, by shipping Rice from their settlements. One house in Calcutta, it was said, had shipped 100,000 bags of Rice; even the Company ships were also loading with the same for Canton.

The young Emperor of China is a most excellent character, and very justly popular; if a judgment may be formed from the commencement of his reign, he will be more like a father than a king, to his subjects.

He began his Reign under very unfavorable

circumstances. His father, the late Emperor of China, was also a very good man, but being infirm, and advanced to a great age, being 85 years old at his decease, his Prime Minister and great Mandarins had the entire controul of the Government, which they exercised with a tyranny unprecedented in the annals of that Empire; which created Rebellion after Rebellion, and reduced the country to its present distress.

The young Emperor at the risk of his own life, (The Ministers being so powerful) immediately on ascending the Throne, arrested the Prime Minister of his late father, and some of the great Mandarins of State, and upon examining his treasure, found that by his extortion he had amassed a wealth far exceeding even the Emperor's own. The Emperor has published a very particular and interesting account of the discoveries he has made since the above arrest of the minister, which for the cruelty and distress that he has caused in the provinces, exceeds belief. The young Emperor is very liberally disposed towards Europeans and other foreigners, and it is expected he will reduce or abolish the heavy burthens that have hitherto been imposed on foreign commerce in China.

As a proof of the liberal disposition of the young emperor, he has written a letter with his own hand, to Dr. Mackenzie, deputy surgeon general of Madras presidency, to send him on to China, some fresh vaccine matter, and a proper person to propagate it in his empire—it being his intention to give it every encouragement as he very much approved of it.

The vaccine inoculation is much practised of late by the native inhabitants of the hither India, and greatly approved of there.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Aleppo to his friend—Translated from the Gazette of Marseilles, of 20th Oct. 1806.

"A very extraordinary discovery, such as will confound a thousand systems of prophetic writers, has lately been made.—The Apocalypse or Revelation of St John, one of the Apostles, has long been the subject of doubt and endless disputation. For several centuries it was not considered by many Christian Fathers and Churches as Canonical, or the work of the inspired Apostle John; even Luther rejected it.—Those who doubted its title to the Canon, alledged it to be the fabrication of one *Cerintus*, who was cotemporary with the Apostles, and a Christian heretic, who denied the divinity of Christ, alledging he was but a teacher, and his doctrine or morals only divine.

The point in dispute seems now to be brought to a termination.—Some green laborers belonging to a little town called Cios, in Asia Minor, lately removed some rubbish from an ancient edifice and digging up its ruins, took up a small marble globe.—They could perceive no aperture, and at first conceived it was solid. On taking it however to the village it was found to be hollow, but with a shell of immense thickness and weight, and was finally broken.

There was found in it a number of scrolls or writings in the Greek language, bearing

dates between 53 and 98, A. D. They were most curiously done up, and contained in a perfect state of preservation.

They were found to be wholly the writings of Cerinthus, containing his epistles to the Christian churches, and various dissertations on the points of controversy, then subsisting among the Christians.

These works appear written with great sectarian zeal, somewhat indicating an impaired brain, but the most singular of these writings is a full draft of the *Apocalypse* in the same hand writing as the rest, with erasures, alterations and interlineations.—In every essential particular, it agrees with a book now called the revelation of St. John; and from the erasures, alterations and appearance, carries full evidence, it was merely fabricated by Cerinthus—and published as John's after his death, by way of upholding some of the peculiar tenets of Cerinthus.

This scroll as well as the rest, are now in the possession of a Greek Bishop, and authenticated copies and proofs have been sent to the Pope and other great church dignitaries, of this most extraordinary detection.

A letter from Copenhagen, dated April 27th, says, the King has received with great satisfaction the information communicated by the physicians and others concerned in the vaccine inoculation, and at the same time resolved that their labours should be continued. He has given orders also that the Clergy at Baptisms and on other proper occasions recommend to parents to have their children inoculated; and that all medical men when they establish themselves in business, shall enter into an engagement to promote vaccination as much as possible. According to a general estimate made in the report, 480 pieces of glass with Vaccine matter have in the course of the last year been distributed, namely 230 to different places in Denmark, 117 to Norway, 39 to the Dutchies, 30 to Iceland, 29 to Greenland, 4 to China, 8 to the East Indies, and the rest to Sweden. In Copenhagen during the last year, 1007 persons were inoculated, and in the whole kingdom 7235, making altogether a total of 24,626 inoculated in the three last years since the introduction of the practice. An example worthy of imitation in the United States.

Mer. Adv.

BOSTON, JAN. 5.

WESTERN REBELLION.

The following particulars, received by the last mails, furnish abundant evidence to prove, that the late reports relative to Col. BURR's disaffection were not without some foundation:—

"Chillicothe, Dec. 11.—Last evening the governor of this state caused to be apprehended, Dennis Gaffet, Esq.

"The governor has forwarded dispatches to John S. Gana, general of the first division of the militia, with directions and special instructions how to act on this important occasion.

"The trial of Mr. Gaffet, will come on to day, the result of which we cannot at this time

determine. Witnesses are summoned to attend at the trial, and it is said that acknowledgments will be made that he tendered money to an individual to enlist under the banners of Col. Burr. Many others it is supposed, will be apprehended on the same grounds or by virtue of the President's proclamation, which has now come to hand."

CAPTURE OF BUENOS AYRES.

The recapture of Buenos Ayres, by the Spaniards, commanded by a Frenchman, is confirmed, by an arrival at Charleston, from Montevideo. Sir Home Popham's squadron lay in the river, to prevent vessels falling into the hands of the Spaniards. The reinforcements for Buenos Ayres, left England early in October, and must have arrived in the River of Plate, some time since. Two of the transports were at St. Jago, (Cape de Verdes) the 6th October, having separated from the rest in a gale. It is supposed the whole will touch at St. Jago.

ANOTHER FIRE AT ST. THOMAS.

Arrivals at New York from St. Thomas, and St. Croix, state, that on the 3d Dec. a fire broke out in the Coffee House in St. Thomas, and laid the whole commercial part of the town in ashes. It was not got under until the 9th. No injury was done the shipping.

An article in an English paper, on the subject of the imprisonment of American seamen, contains the following paragraph:

"My readers may form a competent judgment of the justice of the American claims, by the following facts, which I had from the mouth of an eminent merchant in the city, who was an eye witness in America of the transactions. This gentleman saw a stout English sailor, belonging to a vessel of which he was proprietor, actually carried on the back of an American woman, for the express purpose, as he afterwards discovered, of being qualified to make oath before a magistrate that he was borne in America! With the same view, (to obtain a legal protection) he found another English sailor, of a calibre almost as big as Falstaff, squatted in a cradle, and rocked by an American nurse, that he might be qualified to swear, "he had been rocked in his cradle in America;" a circumstance to which his language gave the lie."

Humane Society of the City of New-York.

The Society having taken into consideration the means of recovering persons apparently dead from drowning, have adopted and recommend to the notice of their fellow citizens, the following directions as in their opinion best calculated to effect this important object.

Directions for the recovery of persons apparently dead from drowning.

1st. Avoid any violent agitation of the body, such as rolling it on a cask or hanging it up by the heels, but carefully convey it with the head a little raised, to the nearest house.

2d Strip and dry the body, and lay it in a warm blanket, which must be renewed every few minutes. If a child, place it between two persons in a warm bed.

3d. Immediately apply warm spirits or brandy to the temples, breast, belly, feet and hands, at

the same time, the whole body should be diligently rubbed with warm woollen cloths.

4th. Introduce the pipe of a pair of bellows into one nostril, keep the other nostril and the mouth closed, inflate the lungs till the breast be a little raised, the mouth and nostrils must then be left free, and the chest gently pressed in imitation of natural breathing, the bellows should be applied as before, and the whole process repeated and continued at least 15 or 20 minutes.

5th. Inject into the bowels by means of a syringe a pint of warm spirits and water, composed of equal parts of each: This injection the Society prefer to tobacco smoke, usually recommended in cases of this sort.

6th. When the physician who has the care of the apparatus, arrives with the same, he will, with the machine for this purpose, inject into the stomach some warm spirits and water, with a small quantity of spirits of hartshorn, open a vein or cause such other remedies to be applied as are indicated.

7th. Renew the external application of hot spirits to the surface of the body, and diligently continue the friction with woollen cloths at least two hours or until signs of returning life are apparent.

8th. Do not despair—By perseverance in warm friction alone many lives have been restored, and in some instances where the bodies have remained in the water for the space of half an hour—with the view of carrying into effect the foregoing directions, the society has also appointed six physicians, who are provided with the necessary apparatus, and whose province it will be to take charge of such persons as are contemplated in this provision and on whom our citizens are requested to call when accidents of this nature may occur.

PHYSICIANS

Doct. John Nielson, 134, Greenwich street,

Walter W. Buchanan, 24, Hudson.

Andrew Hunt, 500, Greenwich.

Robert Thorne, 03, Water.

Joshua E. R. Birch, 282, Pearl.

Published by order of the society.

DAVID HOSACK, } Committee

JOHN PINCARD, }

December 14, 1806.

DIED—In Baltimore County, Maryland, Mr. BENJAMIN BENNEKER aged 73, a black man, and an immediate descendant of an African father. He was well known in his neighborhood for his quiet and peaceable demeanor, and among scientific men as an astronomer and mathematician. In early life he was instructed in the most common rules of arithmetic, and thereafter, with the assistance of different authors, he was enabled to acquire a perfect knowledge of all the higher branches of learning. Mr. B. was the circulator of several almanacks, which were published in the southern states, and although of late years none of his almanacks were published, yet he never failed to calculate one every year, and left them among his papers; preferring solitude to mixing with society, and devoted the greatest part of his time to reading and contemplation, and to no books was he more attached than to the scriptures. At his decease he bequeathed all his astronomical books to a friend.

From the United States Gazette.

COMMUNICATION.—I wish Bonaparte's printer and trumpeter would inform us whether there is any truth in the report of yesterday, that the French government had made a demand on ours for five millions; and if so, whether it

is the price of the Floridas, or of liberty to treat with great Britain? Perhaps he can make it out by anticipation."

A. B.

Anonymous Letter to Congress.

The following is said to be the substance of the anonymous communication addressed to Congress, on the 17th inst. by a writer who professed himself to be a foreigner, and desired his communication might be read with closed doors:

"That the United States were in great danger from France and Spain, that Bonaparte would invade us as soon as he was at liberty in Europe, that he kept many spies in the country, some of whom the writer was acquainted with. The writer urged the necessity of providing speedily for the effectual defense of the United States; and recommended, that, as we have no generals of our own, Moreau should be placed at the head of an army. He stated that many French officers were disgusted with the Emperor, and would willingly engage in our service. The writer promised that his next communication should be from Bourdeaux."

A Death, the magnitude of which will be admitted by all, took place yesterday; it was no less than that of the elephant of Exeter Change. Like many other beasts, it was of great weight in, but of no benefit to the country.

In the house of Delegates of the state of Maryland, leave has been given to bring in a bill, entitled "An act to tax Bank Notes and Bank Stock, for the education of poor children in the several counties of the State."

Ayes 37. Nays 21.

EBERSDORF, Oct. 17.

The particulars which from time to time reach us respecting the battle of the 14th, prove it to have been on both sides one of the most hard fought battles, and best contested since the date of history.—The highest commanding officers were in the foremost line, and encouraged the soldiers by the example they displayed to them. The fire of the Prussian musketry did much execution among the French. However, the French artillery was better served. The number of killed and wounded on either side is not yet to be known; but that of the wounded so enormous, that every house in Jena, and in twenty of the neighboring villages is full of them. It was in consequence of the great disorder into which the Prussian army fell at the close of the action, that so many prisoners and such a number of the cannon fell into the hands of the French; and the important Magazines which had been collected at Erfurth. The Emperor followed the pursuit with the left wing and the centre of his army, while the right, pushed on to Leipzig, from whence, as it is said, it has by this time reached Wurtemberg. The desertion among the Saxons is beyond belief. Their army is two thirds reduced. Whole parties which were escaping towards Dresden and Voigtland have been made prisoners by the French. We are credibly informed, that a courier left Jena for Dresden on the 15th: with dispatches to the Elector, to induce him to issue a proclamation to draw off his troops from the Prussian.

COBOURG, Oct. 18.

The battle of the 14th lasted from 8 o'clock in the morning till 4 o'clock in the afternoon. The circumstance which turned out most to the advantage of the French, was their early surprizing and making themselves masters of a little hill, named Suckenberg, between the left wing

and the centre of the Prussians on which they instantly posted 6000 men, with considerable artillery. The Prussians strove to retake it. Three times did they come on again to the attack, but in vain. Generals Blucher and Ruel attacked the left time at the head of their men, each with a stand of colours in his hand, but they were repulsed, wounded. The fire from this eminence contributed more than every thing to throw the enemy into confusion, and here the entire regiment of Kockler's hussars were cut to pieces.

QUEBEC, JANUARY 26, 1807.

COLONEL BROCK, in whose prompt attention, politeness and consideration for the public, we are frequently indebted for the latest advices, has obligingly favored us with a N. York Herald of the 10th instant; in which we find nothing of a late date. We have however selected the following particulars of the battle of Jena. By accounts from Hamburg, the battle of the 14th October was materially different from what has been published.

The French army is stated to have consisted of 50,000 men; the Prussian army of 15,000. The battle was considered as one of the most bloody and obstinately contested, which has been fought since the commencement of Bonaparte's career.—For a long time the victory was doubtful: the right and left wings of the French army were repulsed, with great loss, by the Prussian cavalry; but the battle was ultimately won by the superior numbers of the French infantry. A fresh body of 11,000 men commanded by marshal Ney, who came up in the middle of the action decided the fate of the day. They were brought up in carriages. The loss in killed and wounded is considered to have been equal on each side. Two French Generals of distinction fell in the action. The duke of Brunswick lost an eye, but none of the Prussian Generals were killed, as stated in the French account: Prince Louis Ferdinand was killed in a previous engagement.

The Prussian troops are stated to have fought with a courage bordering on desperation; but they were overpowered by superior force.—All treasures, military stores, &c. had been removed from Berlin. The Prussians are undismayed by their disaster, unconquered in their spirit and unappalled with fear. Such was the vigor of their operations, before the arrival of Ney's reinforcement, that they had taken 125 Canon, and the issue of the battle appeared evidently to be against the French.—It is said that the French Cavalry were entirely cut up by the Prussians, who fought with the most desperate resolution and determined bravery.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, Jan. 21.

This day, at one o'clock, His Honour the PRESIDENT came down in State to the Legislative Council Chamber; and being seated on the Throne, the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent to command the immediate attendance of the Assembly. The Assembly

being come up, HIS HONOUR was pleased to deliver the following SPEECH:

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly

The Act of Parliament by which His Majesty was graciously pleased to confer on this Colony its present invaluable Constitution having enjoined the annual meeting of the Provincial Legislature, it has again become my duty, owing to the absence of the Governor and Lieutenant Governor, to call you together; and I feel confident that you will cheerfully continue the same laudable endeavors which you have hitherto exerted with such good effect, for promoting, to the utmost, the welfare of the Province,

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

I shall cause to be laid before you, Statements of the Provincial Revenue of the Crown, and of the expenditure of the last twelve months.

Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and

Gentlemen of the House of Assembly,

The experience you have had of the utility of the several temporary Acts now in force, renders it unnecessary for me particularly to recommend to you the renewal of them; and I am sensible it would be doing you injustice, were I not to rely on your adopting with zeal and unanimity such other measures of a Legislative nature as the Public Interest may require.

I am particularly happy, Gentlemen, in having occasion again to congratulate you on the brilliant success of His Majesty's arms. The conquest and complete possession of the Cape of Good Hope, so highly advantageous to the interests of the British Empire in the East Indies, and the repeated victories gained by a small number of British Forces under the Command of Sir John Stuart, in conjunction with the Loyal Subjects of His Sicilian Majesty in Calabria, are among the most important events of the last twelve months; and in proportion as they contribute to the splendor and stability of the British Empire, they will, under the blessing of Divine Providence, tend to secure to this part of His Majesty's dominions the solid advantages of freedom and tranquility.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, 21 Jan 1807.

Wednesday.—This being the day appointed by proclamation for the meeting of the Legislature, at one o'clock Mr. SPEAKER and other Members, twenty four in number being assembled, a Message was received by the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, from His Honour the President, requiring the attendance of the House in the Legislative Council Chamber. The House accordingly went up, and being resumed,

A Bill to continue the Act for making a temporary provision for the regulation of Commerce between this Province and the United States of America, was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time.

Mr. Speaker then reported that the House having attended His Honour the President in the Legislative Council Chamber, His Honour had been pleased to open the Session by making the following Speech.

(See above.)
A Committee of seven Members was then named to prepare an Address in answer to His Honour the President's speech, after which the

House adjourned till Friday next at noon.

Friday, 23.—Mr. Berthelot, from the Committee appointed to prepare the draft of an address to His Honor the President, in answer to his Speech at the opening of the Legislature, reported the said address, which was agreed to and ordered to be engrossed.

A Bill to continue the Act for the better preservation of His Majesty's Government, as by law happily established in this Province, was read for the first time.

Saturday, 24.—The Bills for continuing the Acts for making a temporary provision for the regulation of trade between this Province and the United States; and for the better preservation of His Majesty's Government as by law happily established in this Province; were read a second time, referred to the Committee of the whole House, reported with the blanks filled and ordered to be engrossed.

His Honor the President having appointed this day, at one o'clock, to receive the House with its address; Mr. Speaker and the House went up accordingly, to the Castle of Saint Lewis, and presented the same to his Honor, the which is as follows.

TO THE HONORABLE

THOMAS DUNN Esq. President of the Province of Lower Canada and Administrator of the Government of the said Province &c. &c.

May it please your Honor,

We His Majesty's dutiful and loyal subjects, the Representatives of Lower Canada in Provincial Parliament assembled, beg leave to return your Honor our unfeigned thanks for your Speech, at the opening of this Session.

It is highly flattering to us, that this meeting of the Legislature, enjoined by our invaluable constitution, and in the absence of the Governor and Lieut. Governor, should take place during your Honor's Presidency, since another opportunity is thereby afforded, of rendering to your Honor, that tribute of Gratitude, which your conduct during so long a residence amongst us, has so justly merited.

We shall receive with that attention, which is due to His Majesty's Government, statements of the Provincial Revenue of the Crown, and the expenditure for the last twelve months; as well as any other Communications which your Honor may be pleased to make to us.

Having experienced the utility of the temporary Laws now in force, your Honor may rely on their being renewed; and we hope that you will have no cause to regret your public and honorable testimony of confidence in our Legislative Proceedings.

We participate with your Honor in those pleasing sensations, excited by the brilliant success of His Majesty's Arms. The Conquest and complete possession of the Cape of Good Hope, so highly advantageous to the British Empire in the East Indies; and the repeated victories gained by a small number of British forces, under the command of Sir John Stuart, in conjunction with the loyal subjects of his Sicilian Majesty in Calabria, together with other important events; in proportion as they contribute to the splendor and stability of the British Empire, we trust will tend, under the blessing of Divine Providence, to secure to this Part of his

Majesty's dominions, the solid advantages of order and tranquility.

His Honor was then pleased to make the following answer.

GENTLEMEN.

Accept my cordial thanks for this address, and permit me to assure you, that I have nothing more at heart than the welfare of this Province; and that your approbation of my endeavours to promote its interests affords me the highest satisfaction.

A Committee of five members was then appointed to enquire what Laws of the Provincial Parliament are near expiring and report thereon to the House, after which the House adjourned till Monday next.

We are informed that a *Habitant*, one of Mr. La Valtrie's *consulaires*, lately waited on his *Seigneur*, saying that he wished to have a private audience, which being granted, he opened his business by setting forth that he was deputed by a number of *Habitants* of the *Seignory*, as a duty they owed the government under which they had the happiness to live, and of which he was charged to express their highest satisfaction, to lay before their *Seigneur* a paper which had come amongst them, by the post, containing severe invectives against the english and having a tendency to alienate the affection of his Majesty's good subjects the Canadians, from their compatriots the english. That from its tenor and tendency, particularly the signature at the bottom, they had every reason to believe that it was sent amongst them, for evil purpose, by the present Government of France; and that therefore he and those, by whom he was deputed, thought it incumbent on them to make it known to their *Seigneur*, in order that the government might have the necessary information, and use such precautions as, in its wisdom, it might think expedient. On the paper being produced Mr. La Valtrie discovered that it was a number of *Le Canadien*. The name of the printer, *Roi*, was mistaken for the title of the present Ruler of the french.

The good intentions manifested by the *Habitants*, on this occasion, are highly creditable to them. It must be considered a proof of the folly of endeavours to work on the minds of men, to their injury, who feel themselves well and comfortable; and who are wise enough to know that they may be worse, but that they cannot be better.

It has been lately said that the present population of this province is about 300,000 souls, making an increase of about 250,000 since the conquest, to say nothing of the Upper Province. It has been also asserted that, of this number, of five out of six the language is french; and this is given as a reason why every indulgence should be shewn and even encouragement given to the Canadians, in the cultivation of the french tongue. Now that the language and formation of so many british subjects, become such by being born in a part of the british dominions, should be french, is the very evil complained of; and yet the existence of this evil, at this day, is alleged as a reason for perpetuating it. If this be not false reasoning then are we unable to distinguish sophistry from fair argument; wrong from right.

We trust that none of our readers can be misled or deceived, by misrepresentations of designing persons, into the belief of there being any where a wish or disposition to counteract

the french language, as a mother tongue, by any thing like compulsion. Should there exist such a disposition there can be no power to enforce it. To suppose either one or the other must be the effectation of knavery or the credulity of the grossest ignorance, imposed on by the former, from the worst of designs. But to manifest a desire that british subjects, as far as it is practicable, should bear the image and superscription of englishmen, is natural and laudable.

We are repeatedly reproached with the separation of the colonies, whose inhabitants bore that image and superscription. It has been already said, and we repeat it, that separation was the result of a difference of opinion on a constitutional question, which has been given up by Great Britain. The cause then being removed there can be no danger of any such future effect.

Let it not be understood that in taking the population of the province, by the statement of others, at about 300,000, we admit that statement to be just. No such thing. We are persuaded that the number is considerably over rated.

We are happy to find it admitted in *Le Canadien* that *strangers*, that is, those who are not french descendants, are superior cultivators of the ground to Canadians. As it must be equally admitted that those *strangers* also best understand Commerce; it follows, that the two main pillars of the country, Agriculture and Commerce, must be best supported by true english bases.

Le Canadien affects to dread being falsified; alias anglicised; that is, he objects to his base metal being plated with gold. This reminds one of the baboon who feared his being changed into a lion.

DIED.—Suddenly yesterday, at Lorette, Mr WILLIAM ROBICHAUD, of this city.

THE RIVALS.

My tongue is free—cries *Oyster-Sue*,
Who at all lets it loose—
The press is free—sings *Baptiste* too,
And beats her at *abuse*.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

TO A L. F. G. we recommend an attentive perusal of the lines in the last page of this paper.

A part of the Judgment we promised, a fortnight past, was commended for this number, but want of room compels us to let it lie over to our next.

Her R. Highness the Princess of Wales, is, we are informed, writing her own defence, and has already penned upwards of one hundred pages.
Lon. paper.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

Brazil Madeira wine in Butts & in bottles.
Old L. P. do. in Pipes & in do.
Prime Port do. in do. & do.
A few cases excellent Claret, real Cogniac Brandy, a quantity of empty Boules, velvet & common Corks. JOHN STEWART.
No. 17 St. Peter's street, Jan 24, 1807.

POETRY.

THE TEARS OF SCIENCE.

AT the seat of instruction, where once she was
blest,
Fair Science sat mourning with sadness oppress'd,
Her maps and her volumes lay scatter'd around:
Her globes, all in fragments, were strew'd on the
ground.

There lay, in rude tatters, the relics of sense;
The waste and destruction of genius immense.
She sigh'd, shook her head, and with anguish
began,

Alas! for the boy when he thinks he's a man:
When his nature grows tall and his fingers begin
To stroke the soft down that comes over his chin:
When he talks of assemblies, assumes a fine air,
Falls in love, as he calls it, and dreams of the
fair.

This school, and these students, I claim'd as my
own,
Here my precepts were utter'd, my maxims made
known:

I open'd my treasures, around me they came,
And I rais'd their ambition for glory and fame.
I display'd the fair honors for wisdom design'd,
And the lasting content she bestows on the mind.
They heard me with rapture: I saw in their
eyes

Fair hope, emulation, and genius arise,
I had the glad omen! my children I cried,
Let no pleasing objects your bosoms divide,
Till crown'd with fair virtue, for glory design'd,
I be to you a blessing and joy to mankind.
Ah! fond expectation! I saw with despair,
How soon they forsook me to wait on the fair,
While I talk'd of the planets that roll thro' the
skies,

Their minds were on dimples and beautiful eyes:
I laid down positions, and strove to explain;
They thought of Eliza, Louisa and Jane.
I saw a fine youth as apart he retir'd,
He seem'd with the ardour of science inspir'd,
His books and his pen were dispos'd in due place,
And deep lines of thinking were mark'd on his
face.

Sweet hope, in my breast, was beginning to swell,
And I lov'd the dear boy that could study so
well.

Nor shall my assistance be wanting I cried,
I'll crown thy exertions—and sprung to his side.
Alas! an acrostic! the verses were plann'd,
The name was all written, the letters were scann'd,
The initials arrang'd to promote the design,
And his genius was working to get the first line.
I shut up my Euclid, I blush'd for myself,
I laid Blair and Murray again on the shelf,
Disappointed, asham'd, and o'ercome with regret,
I utter'd a wish I shall never forget.
That all the great masters my counsels would prize,
And shun every lad till he's learned and wise.

ANECDOTE.

Garrick and Foote.—When the bust of Garrick, of
which there are so many copies, was first made,
one of them was sent as a present to Foote. Foote
placed it on his bureau and was counting some
money before it, when Garrick entered the room.
"So, Foote," says Garrick, "you are not afraid
that my bust should form any design against your
money?" "No Davy," answered Foote, "for your
head has no hands."

The mean of the Thermometer for the past
week, at 8 o'clock, A. M. is 9 above 0.

This day is the coldest we have known this
winter. The Mercury this morning was at 18
below 0.

QUEBEC ASSEMBLY

THE next Assembly will be on
Thursday 20th instant.

THE Subscriber has reserved for the accom-
modation of those who burn Coal about
60 Chaldrons, of the very best, after the 15th
next month the price will be 45s.

JAMES GRAY.

Quebec 24th Jan. 1807.

N. B. The measure he gives will fill about
45 Winchester bushels.

FOR SALE,

Or to be let until the 1st of May next.



A spacious dwell-
ing house and
appurtenances, in St.
Louis street, formerly
the property of Mr.
François Duval.—
Apply to the Editor.

Quebec, November 24. 1806.

To be Sold by Public Sale,

On Monday the 2d of February next, on the
premises.

A House, two stories high, No. 15.
in Sault au Mouton Street. For
further information apply to the sub-
scribing proprietor, who will give ev-
ery facility for the payment.

The sale will begin at half past ten
o'clock in the forenoon

J. B. BRUNETTE

Hair dresser.

Quebec 16th January 1807.

NOTICE.

ALL those who may have any demands a-
gainst the succession of the late THOMAS
FAUNCE, Esquire, deceased, are hereby re-
quired to send in their accounts duly attested,
to the Subscriber, who is appointed Curator
to that estate.

J. M. GODARD.

Quebec, 10th Jan. 1807.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LET for a term of years.



A Spacious house,
in St. Famille
Street—lately occupi-
ed by Mrs. WATT.
It being sold
possession will be given
immediately. On be-
ing let possession to be
given on the 1st of May next. Apply to the

Editor.—Quebec, 3d January, 1807.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his
friends and the Public in general that he
has removed from the St. Roc brewery into
the lower part of Mr. Charles Smith's house,
in the Lower Town market-place, where he
has for sale,

Burton, Mild Ale & Porter, by the Hogshead,
Do. Do. & Do by the Dozen.

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES.

Burton & Lind, - - - - - 45 8 0

Mild Ale & do. - - - - - 3 17 0

Porter & do. - - - - - 3 17 0

And seventeen shillings returned for Hhds. 81

ven back in reasonable time and in good order.

Burton Ale & do. - - - - - 2 0 10 6

Mild do. & do. - - - - - 0 8 6

Porter & do. - - - - - 0 8 6

Three shillings per doz. allowed for bottles re-
turned. A few days notice will be required
for any quantity of the above beer wanted for
exportation. —ALSO—

A few gross of the very best velvet & com-
mon Corks. The subscriber intending to open
a Store of various articles necessary (in particu-
lar for shipping) as soon as the navigation is
open, begs to solicit the patronage of his friends
Lower Town Market Place,
Quebec, 21st March 1806 HENRY JUDAH.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby requests all those
indebted to him to make immediate Pay-
ment or give approved notes at a short date that
the same may be liquidated, and all persons to
whom he may be indebted, are requested to
send in their accounts that they may be exam-
ined and paid.

The inconvenience he has experienced from
the great inattention shewn to bills when given
in, obliges him to declare that in future he
will sell on no other terms than for cash or very
short credit; and for which he has received from
this date the prices of his bottled Beers as fol-
lows viz.

Burton Ale, pr. doz.	9/.	} Botts. included.
Porter, ditto	7/.	
Mild Ale, ditto	7/.	} Botts. returned.
Burton Ale, pr. doz	6/.	
Porter, ditto	4/.	} Botts. returned.
Mild Ale, ditto	4/.	

He likewise has on sale, Lime Juice, Shrub,
Cordial Peppermint, Wines, and Spirits, as
usual.

He takes this opportunity to return his sin-
cere thanks to his friends and the public for
past favors and hopes for a continuance of the
same, orders punctually attended to and for-
warded with dispatch by

J. M. GODARD.

Quebec, 7th. July 1806.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
For THOMAS CARY,
N^o 3, St. Louis Street.

AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE,
N^o 19, Buede Street.

PRICE—ONE GUINEA per Annum,