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FROM BELL'S WEEKLY MESSENGER, JUNE 30.

TRAINING ACT.

After a long delay, but which was doubtless not without sufficient reason, the New Ministry have made another step in their progress of Military Reform. The Limited Service, and the Chelsea Hospital Bills, are followed up by the Training Act,—the last stone of Mr. WINDHAM'S military system,—the battlements which complete the fabric.

It seems agreed upon all sides, that our former Military System has two great defects,—that it was recruited with difficulty, and that being divided into many different kinds, instead of forming one simple force, the several branches were opposed to each other. Like the body in the Fable, the several members were in a state of mutiny;—the Militia injured the Regulars,—the Volunteers cramped the Militia, and what with Militia, Volunteers, and Army of Reserve, the nation was in arms, but there were no soldiers.

The clause of the Mutiny Bill for the change from general into limited service, will doubtless render the army a greater object of desire, and thus advance the recruiting service. The Militia, however, is still in the field, as a competitor against the Regular Army, and we confess we do not see how the effects of this competition are to be eluded. Either the Army will reduce the Militia, or the Militia will impoverish the Army. We cannot say how Mr. WINDHAM intends to escape from this dilemma—it will require all his talents to escape with honour.

The Abolition of the Ballot was the second step towards the new system. The ballot, like the impress warrant, was doubtless harsh, but it was only an election by lot, amongst those who

were all equally bound to serve. Where all are bound, and some only are wanted, the ballot appears the only natural means of election. In these circumstances, there can be no hardship, because there is no inequality. The ballot does not impose any new obligation; but, taking it for granted that it already universally exists, it selects amongst the whole the few which it requires. It would be difficult to point out any thing which is more suitable to the daily and hourly occurrences in domestic life. We have no hesitation, therefore, to say, that the ballot was never considered an hardship, and therefore, that its abolition will never be considered as any very considerable benefit. As such, it appears to us that the new Ministers have here made a sacrifice without an equivalent. They could propose nothing but popularity in giving up the ballot, and this popularity they have not obtained by it—at least not so much of it as is the public value of what they have surrendered to obtain it.

What, in fact, has this abolition of the Ballot done, we mean with regard to improving the supply of the Army, the ostensible object of its aim. Has it removed the competition of the Militia?—No; the Militia, as we have said before, is still in the field. It has indeed weakened, if not ruined the integrity of the Militia force, for in what country will the Militia quota be at its legal standard, when, upon every discharge, death, or desertion, it must send its recruiting staff into the field. The deficiencies of the Militia, under the operation of the Ballot, continues only to the next meeting of the Lieutenancy. They must now wait the success of the recruiting serjeant. We are in error, moreover, or there exists no regulation even for their method of recruiting. The Ballot is abolished, and nothing

substituted. The Militia is left to itself, like the Volunteers.

The third step in the new system is the Training Act, now about to be passed. We have no difficulty in understanding the general object of this measure, which can be no other than that of disciplining, in a considerable degree, the mass of the population, and thus rendering them more effective in general defence. But we cannot with the same facility comprehend its boasted superiority over the Volunteers. There are doubtless many, very many evils in the Volunteer system, but we cannot but think, that the greater part of these might have been softened and corrected, and that the system, thus modified should have served as the ground of the present Act. There would have been this manifest advantage in this adherence to what was already established, that it was already in favour with the people, and what is still more, was comprehended by them. It will not be so with the Training Act.

The Defence Acts of Mr. PITT were drawn up with all the precision which could be given them by the professional knowledge of Lord Melville, the avowed author of these Acts. It is well known, however, that the absolute miscarriage of these Acts was entirely owing to their being incomprehensible by the common people. The constables and overseers of the country villages and remote towns, are very different from the same order of men in London and its neighbourhood, they are but few degrees removed from absolute blocks; any thing of complexity, division, and regulation, confounds them and renders them motionless. It was so with the Defence Acts. We appeal to such of the Members of the House of Commons as by their residence are necessarily acquainted with their rustic neighbours, if

any thing could be more ludicrous than the parish meetings so generally called upon the subject of the Defence Acts.

Will it not be the same with regard to the Training Act? We have little hesitation to say that it must be so. It is, in its present state, at least, absolutely unintelligible. The Parishes cannot act upon what they do not understand. It must be most fundamentally changed; and Act upon Act passed to explain, before it can be rendered efficient. We repeat, that in its present state, it is absolutely nugatory. There is to be Military obedience, without Military Officers to enforce it. The Serjeant is to be the Commanding Officer,—But what Serjeant will have the front to drill the Squire of the Parish, or Lord of the Manor. And what farmer, or what labourer, seeing the Squire and Lord of the Manor thus careless and contemptuous, will not be negligent in the same proportion?

There is a pride and obstinacy in the people of England, which it requires much dexterity to manage. As Volunteers it was very easy to drill them, we are mistaken, or it will be a very different task to train them under the present Act. We have often said that the present Ministry possess our full confidence; this confidence continues, and it is for this reason that we speak with our present freedom. From regard to their reputation, which is so necessary to their perfect efficiency, we wish to see their measures as perfect as possible. We think the present Training Act essentially defective. It is highly objectionable, and, to say every thing in one word, from this sole reason, it is absolutely impracticable.

NAPLES, JUNE 1.

Vesuvius continues to rage. The crater still discharges a great quantity of stones, resembling hail. On the 4th and 5th, a continual noise was heard extremely loud, while the thick cloud that enveloped the summit of the mountain was alternately penetrated by flashes of fire, amazingly vivid, resembling lightning. The course of the lava ran towards the Terra del Greco, and along the eminence upon which the Cloister of Camalduna is situated, and has extended to the distance of four miles, destroying

all the trees, vineyards, and habitations it has met with in its course. Just now it has reached the high road in the neighbourhood of Torre del Greco, while a great number of strangers and curious persons are repairing to the spot to be witnesses of the singular phenomenon. The Torre del Greco is situated at the foot of Vesuvius, with a population of 45,000 souls.

GENOA, JUNE 10.

All the letters from Venice express the agreeable surprise which the Venetians feel in seeing their marine so rapidly recovering. The enemy have been astonished to see, in a short time, a squadron sufficient to protect the Adriatic. Besides the light Squadron ready for sea, a great number of vessels are on the stocks, and the greatest activity is to be seen in preparing for them. Many seamen in the Venetian States are engaged, and the greatest vigilance is employed to prevent every disturbance of the City and Country. On the 11th, the ship of the line, The Genesee, which has been repaired thoroughly, was carried to the New Mole, to be masted and rigged. We are assured that all the ports of the Pope in the Adriatic, are to be occupied with French troops, as the troops of his Holiness were not sufficient to prevent the landing of the enemy.

EMBASSIES TO CHINA.

The embassies to China, which have been fitted out by the various Courts of Europe, at such immense expence, have been productive of very little good to the nations which have sent them:—Whereas, on the contrary, the ships, and *Caravans*, which the American merchants have sent, though partaking less of pomp, have been pleasing to the crafty Chinese, and have made more valuable returns.—And at this moment, the United States enjoy as many commercial privileges in China as any nation upon earth. One would imagine, from the experience they have had of the utility of their embassies, the European nations would desist from the useless expence:—But we see, by our late papers, that a splendid mission has recently been dispatched to China by the Emperor of Russia. The following are the particulars respecting it.

Count *Gulovkin* is the ambassador.—On the 16th December last, he was at Kjachta, in readiness to enter the Chinese dominions. He has 124 persons in his suit. His Secretary of Embassy *Baykow*, had previously been dispatched to Uрга, to make arrangements for the journey.—At this place he met the Chinese

Mandarines *Wawn* and *Ambann*, and received from them the most amicable professions in the name of their sovereign. The road from Kjachta to Pekin (*the capital of China*) was divided into sixty stages; at each of which the Emperor had ordered relays of 200 camels and 700 horses to be stationed for the use of the embassy. Two Mangoes Princes and ten officers accompany the ambassador to Uрга, where a fete was prepared. From Uрга the Ambassador was to be conducted to Pekin by the wain the emperor's brother-in-law; and on his arrival within the Great Wall at Kulga, he was to be received by the minister of the Imperial Tribunal. While the embassy halted at Kjachta there arrived a body physician of his Chinese Majesty, who had been charged by his monarch to repair from Pekin to the Ambassador, his having learnt that the ambassador had felt himself unwell, after his long journey.

In a Liverpool paper of July 25, we find the following Rules and Directions which experience had sanctioned, and which are recommended to be adopted in cases of Drowning:

1. On the alarm of a person being drowned, let fire be made in any house near at hand; water be warmed; flannels, wine, or spirits, and mustard or hartshorn, be procured; and a surgeon be sent for. The following means may be applied with safety and usefulness, before medical advice can be obtained.

2. When the body is first taken out of the water let it be stripped, wrapped, (except the face, which must be kept upward) in a blanket, or any dry warm cloathing, and conveyed to a house, without any violent motion—the head must not be held down; but raised, with the shoulders, rather higher than the rest of the body; and let the mouth and nostrils be perfectly cleaned.

3. Let the body be made quite dry with warm cloths, and then laid between warm blankets, on a bed or matras, leaving the face uncovered. If it is a young child, let a person lie close on each side of it in the bed; If it is a grown person, the body and bed may be placed out of doors in the sun-shine, or in a room with the windows and doors open, when the weather is warm; if in cold weather let it be in a room where there is a fire, but let some fresh air be admitted.

4. Let no more than six or seven persons stay in the room at the same time. Let five of them constantly, but gently, rub the body, between the blankets, with warm flannels; one rubbing each leg and foot; one each arm and hand, and one the body, especially about the heart. No salt must be used.—Let buckets or tiles be heated, or bottles be filled with water, as warm as can be felt with comfort; let them be covered with flannels or woollen cloths, and be put to the feet and hands and under the arm pits of the body; and others be warmed against the feet become cool.

5. While the above means are continually used, let one person put the pipe of a bellows into one of the nostrils, while another person holds the mouth and the other nostril close shut—Blow gently with the bellows, or in

NATURE HER OWN SURGEON :

A curious case of a compound Fracture, related by Dr. Hunter at his lectures.

want of it, with the breath, through a quill or clean waxed tobacco pipe till the breath of the drowned is observed to rise a little; then leave the mouth and both nostrils free, till the breath stops, or it may be pressed down very gently with your hand. When the breath has sunk, do again as before; and if the body begins to breathe, leave off by degrees and touch the inside of the nostrils with a feather dipped in hartshorn or strong mustard.

6. Continue to use all these means, if necessary, for four hours; till signs of life appear; or till a surgeon arrives; whose farther advice may be followed. If the body can be electrified, the earlier the better. If these means fail of effect, let the body be covered with warm water in a tub, and hot water be added to keep it equally warm.

7. If life appears, let a tea-spoon full of luke-warm water be put into the mouth, and if this is swallowed, put warm wine, or spirits mixed with warm water, likewise in a tea-spoon, into the mouth. A clyster, of a pint of warm water mixed with a glass of spirits; or with a table spoonful of hartshorn, may immediately be given upon appearance of life.

8. Let the person recovered remain some hours in a warm bed, and have some warm whey or ale posset.—Let gentle sweating be encouraged; and if disposed to sleep, let no disturbance be given, till he wakes perfectly restored.

BANK NOTES.

An account of the notes of the Bank of England in circulation (including bank post bills) from the 1st of February 1805, to the 1st of February 1806; distinguishing the amount in circulation in each quarter, and the amount of those under the value of five pounds—

Amount of Bank of England notes of five pounds each, and upwards, including bank post bills payable seven days after sight.

1805 February	1st	£ 13,571,400
May	1st	14,786,770
August	1st	12,033,204
November	1st	12,296,000
1806 February	1st	12,856,720

Amount of Bank of England Notes of 2l. and 1l. each.

1805 February	1st	£ 4,726,480
May	1st	4,580,970
August	1st	4,413,780
November	1st	4,457,490
1806 February	1st	4,436,850

The latest accounts from the Mauritius, received via the Cape, mention that great preparations were making at the island for a vigorous defence against an attack by the English, which was seriously expected; they had collected provisions in store for nine months.—Gen. Devaen had made large contracts for tents, and other military equipments, for a great number of troops, which were daily expected from France. Port North West was full of Danes, Spaniards, and Americans.

Lon. pap.

Speaking of the nature and cure of simple and compound fractures, Dr. Hunter observed in his lectures, that, in treating the compound, many surgeons do mischief and irritate the wound, by their officious and artificial manner of dressing it. Instead of that practice, he recommended treating the compound, as much as possible, in the same way as the simple fracture; and in confirmation of that practice, used to relate the following singular case, which was always heard with great attention, because the instruction was conveyed in the way of pleantry.

"A maniacal patient, Mr. G—, who was confined in the infirmary at Edinburg, (he says it was about thirty years ago,) seeming to have recovered a calm and rational state of mind, was allowed to take an airing in the garden by himself. Here he took the resolution of making his escape, and got over the garden wall. In dropping himself from the wall, which was very high, he pulled a large top stone along with him, and suffered a very large compound fracture in his leg. He was carried round and lodged again in the infirmary, in this unhappy condition; and the surgeon, who was instantly brought to him, set the leg, dressed the wound, applied the 18 tailed bandage, &c. in the usual way. After all this, the patient appeared to be very calm, the surgeon gave some proper directions, went away, and the patient was left alone to get some rest, which was thought proper, & seem'd to be his own desire. His madness now took a singular whimsical turn; he knew very well that he had got a miserable broken leg; but his crazy imagination made him believe, that the surgeon had mistaken his leg, had bestowed all his cunning upon the sound leg, which required no attention, and had left the fractured limb to shift for itself. Under this firm persuasion, convinced that his surgeon was too ignorant to perceive his blunder, too conceited to be set right, and too proud to suffer such humiliation, he thought it would be most prudent, in his present state of subjection, for the cure of his broken leg, to make the best use he could of the dexterity which God had given him. He removed all the apparatus from the broken leg with great attention, that he might be able to apply it to the other leg so exactly in the same manner, that the surgeon should not be able to discover the situation, and lift any suspicion should arise, and lead to an enquiry or discovery, he thought he should be still more secure by secreting or hiding the other leg, that it might not be found and appear in evidence against him; he therefore tore a large hole in the sheet and feather bed, and buried the wounded leg among the feathers.

Next day when the surgeon visited him, he said that for a while he had been in pain, but that by a fortunate and accidental motion of the foot, the pain went off as by a charm;—that he had continued perfectly easy ever since, and therefore was resolved to keep it as steady as possible in the same situation. The surgeon finding him easy, the pain quiet, and no symptoms whatever of fever, went to the foot of the bed, and lifting up the clothes, said, "let us just see how the foot and leg look." The patient seemed much alarmed with the proposal, and intreated him for mercy's sake to desist; because, said he, the least motion in the world would disturb it, and bring all his pain back again. The surgeon assured him that the bed-clothes touch'd nothing but the cradle, and that the lifting of them up could not in the least move either leg or

foot; and then observing to the students, that the appearance of the foot was as favorable as he could wish, he expressed his satisfaction and went away.

Every day's visit after this turn'd out equally satisfactory, both to the surgeon and patient, till the fifth or sixth day, when the surgeon grew very anxious to see the wound, lest any lurking mischief should be concealed, and was determined to remove the dressing. This the patient refused, first with prayers, and then with imprecations, &c. but at last he was obliged to submit. The surgeon, with a cautious and tender hand, removed the bandages; and as he went on expressed the pleasure which he felt on seeing the skin, both below and above the wound in so natural a condition.—At length he lifted up the dressings, which he found quite loose, and seeing a leg now perfectly sound, which a few days before he had seen in such a lamentable state, you can better conceive than I can tell how he looked. After a short pause, he pass'd his fingers along the tibia, and then said, "I only know that a fracture and wound there certainly were, and now there is certainly neither." Presently he recovered enough to recollect that it was the other leg which he had set and dressed, and said, "where is the other leg?" (turning off the bed clothes at the same time.) Lunatics are quick in resources, and not easily put out of countenance, and imagine that nobody can doubt what they assert. Mr. G. sensible now that the leg would be discovered, drew it out from among the feathers, saying with great resentment and rage, that he would now expose the surgeon's ignorance to the world:—that he always knew surgeons to be a set of ignorant fellows, though they wore large wigs, and now he would prove it, by a shocking instance to the satisfaction of all present.

This leg, said he, (holding out the broken leg, with the cake of blood and feathers crusted over the wound) this leg, thank God, is as sound as any man's; there, (pointing to the other) is the broken leg; you see what a condition it is in: he was call'd to set a broken leg, and bound up this. After venting some more of his indignation and rage in sarcastic and coarse language, he begged that some of the young surgeons would bind up his broken leg again (meaning the sound one) for that it was in great pain, was much disturbed by this impudent examination, and, if not taken care of, would make him a miserable object, at best a cripple for life.

The surgeon, seeing his patient's imagination so strongly perverted, and being convinc'd by the agitation which that misapprehension had rais'd, that it would upon the whole, be safer to indulge him in his wild conceit, with humanity as well as good sense, desired the young men to humour him, by putting the apparatus on the sound leg. From that time he was calm, and in all other things reasonable. The cure went on with perfect success; the scab at last dropped off; the wound was the found to be healed, and the castus completed. A memorable lesson for surgeons, and a striking instance of the weakness of human reason, of the imperfection of our boasted art, and the power of nature.

From "PAPERS" published by the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

On the propriety of bruising Oats with a Machine for such Horses as do not grind them sufficiently with their Teeth.

SIR,—Having some time ago heard the above subject discussed in a society of respectable farmers, I was rather surpris'd to find much difference of opinion, on a question which might have been so easily decided by experiment.

It was contended by some, that oats vegetated on a dunghill, after passing whole through the stomach of a horse. And, on the other hand, it was stated, that although whole oats were to be found in horse-dung, they had parted with their farinaceous and nutritive properties in their passage through the horse, and were become either empty hulks, or contained only an insignificant portion of mucilage, without any power of vegetation; and that the oats growing on dunghills, were such as had fallen from the horse's mouth while feeding.

I beg leave to state, that I accidentally noticed a large quantity of whole oats in some dung just passed from a horse, and, upon examining them, they appeared to be quite sound: I thereupon had the dung mixed with mould in a garden pot, and in about a fortnight, the oats began to vegetate very freely, and are at this time two or three inches above ground.

It is not convenient to me to follow up this experiment, and I therefore confine my statement to saying, that *oats have vegetated after passing through one of my horses.*

This fact must have been repeatedly ascertained; but as it is by no means generally received, you may think it worth while to take further notice of it, and since it is connected with very important considerations in the branch of agriculture, relative to feeding, it cannot be too frequently impressed on your readers.

From the above, I am induced to suggest the utility of bruising all grain that is to be given to horses, so as the full benefit of the nutritive matter therein contained may be procured.

I am yours, &c.

T. N. P.

LONDON PARAGRAPHS.

BOTANY BAY.

We have received a set of the newspapers of this colony, ending at July 21st last. The public news consists chiefly of disturbances given to distant settlers by small parties of the natives, who had become very venturous, and had two leaders, the one called Branch Jack, the other Musquito. In some instances the latter have been victorious, their spears outlasting the ammunition of the settlers; in others, they have been repulsed. They generally attempt to set fire to the buildings they attack, and have a mode of throwing firebrands from a distance, by means of the mouting, or fish-gig. It seems, however, from the following notice in the paper of July 7, that there was a prospect of a better understanding with them:

"GENERAL ORDERS.—The natives, after giving up the principal in the late outrages, having generally expressed a desire to come in, and many being on the road from Hawkebury, and other quarters, to meet the governor at Paramatta, no molestation whatever is to be offered them in any part of the colony, unless any of them should renew their late acts, which is not probable, as a reconciliation will take place with the natives generally."

Several of the natives of Otaheite and New Zealand having been brought by different vessels to Botany Bay, Governor King, with equal humanity and wisdom, had them summoned to the government-house, where they were informed, that they were free, and might serve whom they pleased; that in case of any ill usage, they might complain to him; and that they might apply to the government artificers for gratuitous instruction in several useful trades. One had immediately been placed under the superintendant of the smiths, no her under the carpenters, and both were highly pleased with the prospect of returning, with their valuable skins to

their native country. Thus will European arts be introduced into the farthest known Islands of the Southern Sea.

Some of our enterprising traders appear to have speculated too much upon the means of these colonists to purchase fancy in apparel; for we no longer observe any advertisements of Ladies' fans, mullin dresses, or Gentlemen's jockey boots. A person at Paramatta, indeed, advertises for a *Man Cook* for a family that is probably for a gang of workmen; and at the same place a Mr. Crook has established a *Boarding School*, at the price of 27l. a year in cash, or 30l. in wheat and pork!

—**Lord Nelson's Will.**—The following additional Codicil to the Will of his Lordship, was proved on the 4th inst. at Doctors Commons:

"October the twenty first, one thousand eight hundred and five, then in sight of the combined fleets of France and Spain, distant about ten miles

"Whereas the eminent services of Emma Hamilton, widow of the Right Hon. Sir Wm. Hamilton, have been of the very greatest service to our King and country, to my knowledge, without her receiving any reward from either our King or country: first, that she obtained the king of Spain's letter in 1796, to his brother, the king of Naples, acquainting him of his intention to declare war against England; from which letter the ministry sent out orders to then Sir John Jervis, to strike a stroke if opportunity offered, against either the arsenals of Spain or her fleets: that neither of these was done is not the fault of Lady Hamilton; the opportunity might have been offered.

Secondly, the British fleet under my command, could never have returned a second time to Egypt, had not Lady Hamilton's influence with the Queen of Naples, caused letters to be wrote to the Gov. of Syracuse, that he was to encourage the fleet being supplied with every thing, should they put into any port of Sicily; we put into Syracuse, and received every supply—went to Egypt, and destroyed the French fleet!—Could I have rewarded these services, I would not now call upon my country, but as that has not been in my power, I leave Emma Lady Hamilton, a legacy to my king and country, that they will give an ample provision to maintain her rank in life. I also leave to the beneficence of my country my adopted daughter Horatia Nelson Thompson, and I desire she will use in future the name of Nelson only; these are the only favours I ask of my King and country at this moment, when I am going to fight their battle.—May god bless my king and country, and all those I hold dear—my relations it is needless to mention; they will, of course, be amply provided for.

(From a London paper of June 12.)

The following marvellous and providential escape from impending destruction, may be depended on as a fact:—

On Wednesday, the 21st of May, as captain Jones, of the Royal Finsbury Militia, quartered at Hythe, who had that morning accompanied the regiment to field exercise on the heights near Folkestone, was standing with several of the officers, near the edge of the cliff, the earth suddenly gave way under him, in consequence of which, he was instantly precipitated for the distance of twenty eight yards, in an oblique direction, from the top, but was most providentially stopped in his fall by a small abutment on the surface of the rock, against which his foot accidentally struck.—In this dreadful situation he lay suspended near a quarter of an hour, without daring to move, before any effectual assistance could be rendered him. Scarcely, however, had this distressing circumstance occurred, when Thomas Ro-

berts, a private in the regiment, alarmed at the truly perilous condition of his officer, endeavored, at the obvious risk of his own life, to extricate him; but, in the attempt, literally fell from the top to the bottom of this tremendous precipice, being a distance of 549 feet, of which 261 feet were quite perpendicular. Providentially, the man in his rapid descent did not touch the captain, who, anxious to save him, had already extended his hand to him for that purpose. During this interval, a rope was expeditiously procured from the signal house, and a noose being made at one end, it was lowered to the spot where captain J. Hill lay, when he, with much difficulty, succeeded in fastening it around his body, and was thus gradually drawn up the frightful steep by the spectators, who still, for some time, doubted the possibility of rescuing him: he, however, at length happily escaped, without having sustained any material injury.

The soldier, though terribly cut and bruised on the head and various parts of his body, was taken up alive, and without a single bone being fractured, on the beach, near a large stone quarry, and immediately conveyed to the regimental hospital at Hythe, where, to the utter astonishment of every one, he is now able to walk about, and is declared by the surgeon of the regiment out of all immediate danger.

The height of the cliff, having since been accurately taken by an officer of the regiment, is found, by actual admeasurement to be as follows, viz.

	Feet
Oblique distance of captain Jones' fall	84
Perpendicular height from the above point, downwards	261
Remainder, (again oblique,) to the base	204
Total,	549

SINGULAR ANECDOTE.

Of Timothy Brecknock, who was executed at Castlebar, in Ireland, with G. R. Fitzgerald, Esq.

In the year 1758, a man, committed to Newgate on a charge of highway robbery, sent for Mr. Brecknock, and requested he would undertake his defence. When Timothy came to him his first question was, whether he had really committed the robbery or not: it is no matter whether you have or no, said Brecknock, you shall not be hanged; but it is necessary I should know the truth, that I may frame the defence accordingly. "Why indeed (replied the culprit) I did commit the robbery." "Very well," answered the Solicitor, "now tell me first, have you any money?—How much can you command?" "I have somewhat above 100l. in cash and valuables."—"Very well, let me have 80l.; it is not for myself; I leave my reward to your generosity, when you are cleared; but I want that money for a particular purpose, and will account to you for every farthing of it. There are now five weeks to your trial, so I have time enough; and with time and money every thing can be done."—The sum was instantly given in bank notes which the culprit had artfully concealed, and Mr. Brecknock proceeded to desire the criminal to give him a particular account of every circumstance of the robbery; which he did to the following purport:—That five weeks before that time, he met a gentleman in a chariot with a footman behind, near the nine mile stone on the Barnet road, at half past eleven at night; that he stopped the carriage, and robbed him of 137 guineas, and some silver, but refused his watch, as he did not choose to deal in discoverable articles; that presently after, he found himself pursued by the coachman on one of the coach horses, and rode down a lane out of the high road, but finding the lane close at the bottom, he

leaped his horse over some pales, and quitting him, took to his heels across the fields, and got safe to town; that the coach horse not being able to leap, his own horse had got clear, and came home of itself next morning. Thus he thought himself quite safe as to this affair; but that, shortly after, the gentleman's coachman met him on the same horse in Whitechapel, had him seized and carried before a magistrate, where his person was identified by the gentleman, the coachman, and the footman, who knew him by the bright moonlight; on this evidence he was fully committed for trial. "This is rather an ugly affair," said Brecknock, "however, don't fear, I'll bring you off; I shall not attempt to prove you elsewhere at the precise time of the robbery; for an *alibi* is a very dangerous defence, unless it can be well supported; and I don't care to trust your life to a set of rascally witnesses, who may be fitted by a close cross examination, or have their characters enquired into;—no, no, I shall act otherwise, you have only to make your heart easy, and plead *not guilty*."

At the next sessions the trial came on, and the gentleman, the coachman, and the footman, deposed to every circumstance of the robbery, as above related; adding, that they were positive both to the horse and the man, whose face they had closely seen by the light of the moon, as his craps had fallen off when he first stopped the chariot, and the coachman had picked it up, when he unbarned one of the coach horses to pursue the robber, by his master's permission. The prisoner was called upon to make his defence, when Mr. Brecknock addressed the court in these words:

"My Lords and Gentlemen of the Jury.

"I have not the least doubt of the innocence of the unhappy person at the bar, though he stands here under very disagreeable circumstances. I trust much that although he was in bed, in his own lodgings, at the very time the robbery is said to have been committed, yet he can prove that fact by no other testimony than that of his wife (and I know how little regard is usually paid to a wife testifying for her husband), and of a child of five years old, who is too young to be admitted to an oath. I do not seek to impeach the veracity of the gentleman who is the prosecutor; his character is too well established. I have not the least doubt he was robbed in the manner he has sworn; neither would I controvert that the coachman pursued the robber as he has declared; yet, I am confident that the prisoner at the bar was not the person. In respect to the identity of the horse I put that entirely out of the question, and will say, that a horse seen in the dark cannot be easily known in the light, at a distance of five weeks. There is scarcely a horse so singularly marked, as not to have others similarly marked; and, as a proof, there are now four horses I have caused to be brought into the court yard, standing together with the prisoner's horse, which Mr. Sheriff has been so kind as to suffer to be brought hither; and, if the three witnesses agree in selecting, separately, the prisoner's horse, of which they are so very certain, from the rest, I will acquiesce in the prisoner's guilt. But my Lords, and gentlemen of the Jury, I have still more to urge, in respect to the alleged identity of the horse; the prosecutor is, doubtless, impelled by a love of justice; but that love sometimes carries a man to an extreme of zeal. The coachman may have a love of justice, but when it is remembered that the conviction of the prisoner will entitle him to a reward of 40l. the court may be inclined to think him interested in the verdict, which you gentlemen of the Jury, may bring in. The footman having heard some particulars sworn by his master and his fellow servant, may believe them true, as being the same story.—The three witnesses have all declared that they re-

collected the prisoner's face from having seen it clearly at the time of the robbery, by the strong light of the moon. Now I have one witness, that will undoubtedly set aside this concurrence of evidence. It is indeed an uninterested witness, a silent witness, yet one that will speak home to the conviction of the whole court. It is Ryder's Almanack; and if your Lordships and gentlemen of the jury will take the trouble to look into it, you will find it utterly impossible that the witnesses could have seen the robber's face by the light of the moon; for you will see, on the night of the robbery, that the moon did not rise till sixteen minutes after three in the morning, consequently it could not give any light at half past eleven o'clock, near three hours before it rose; and if the witnesses are thus proved to be mistaken in the capital point of their evidence, no part of it can affect the prisoner. Having said this, he handed an almanack up to the bench, in which it appeared plainly that the moon rose on that particular night, as Brecknock had said. The court and jury being satisfied as to that point, the prisoner was immediately acquitted and discharged out of court on paying his fees.

Mr. Brecknock prided himself on his ingenuity in deceiving the court; which, as he afterwards boasted, he effected in this manner. He had employed the money he had received from the highwayman, in getting printed a new edition of Ryder's Almanack, exactly similar to the genuine edition except that the lunations for the whole year had been changed, so as to make it appear that on the night of the robbery there was no moon. He had only half a dozen of copies struck off, one of which he presented to the bench, and lodged the other five in different hands in the court, to be produced in case any doubts had arisen and another almanack had been called for. The Recorder discovered the fraud some days after, but it was then too late, as the prisoner had been acquitted, and the Solicitor was not responsible for the error in the almanack he produced, and which could not then be identified.

NEW YORK, SEPT. 6.

Jerome Bonaparte and the french fleet.

The Patriot, a 74 gun ship, [lays the Baltimore American] belonging to the Squadron in which Jerome Bonaparte has a command anchored off Annapolis yesterday morning, after encountering the violence of the late storm, which obliged her to visit the Chesapeake.

Several of her officers arrived in this city last evening. We learn she is under the command of Captain Commandant Krohm, a member of the legion of honor.

The french fleet experienced a severe gale on the 10th ult. which lasted till the 13th. The Patriot parted from the rest of the fleet on the 11th, and is very much maimed, having some of her masts, &c. carried away. The report of the capture of part of the homeward bound british Jamaica fleet, is without foundation. Nor is it known what course the remainder of the fleet has taken.

It was stated yesterday that Jerome Bonaparte had arrived here; but the result of our enquiry will not permit us to believe it.

The Philadelphia gazette, received this morning, states that the remainder of the Squadron under Admiral Villaumer, consisting of L'Eole 74, Le Foudroyant 74, L'Impetueux 74, and Le Gaipart, have put into Hampton roads. The Norfolk papers of the 28th ult. make no mention of the fact.

Captain Conway, from the Mediterranean, arrived at Salem, informs, that the prohibition of English merchandize at Naples, the sequestration and expected confiscation of english property and

debts, and the contributions levied by the French upon the merchants, had completely put a stop to business at that place; the English merchants were all preparing to leave it, and scarcely a ship was now to be seen in that heretofore busy port.

From the Mercantile Advertiser.

SIR,

On the 17th of August I sailed from Charleston in the ship Rose-in-Bloom, of which I was master, with a cargo of rice, cotton and sugar, consigned to Mr. E. Barrill, and others having on board 48 persons, including passengers. Nothing material occurred until Sunday the 23d. At 6 o'clock P. M. wind at N. E. blowing very hard, reefed down the sails and stood off shore, being in 15 fathoms water: at 12 o'clock P. M. handed forefail and fore topfail, hove to under close reefed main topfail, and mizen stay fail: at 5 P. M. sent down topgallant yards:—at 6 A. M. blew away the mizen stayfail; then took in main topfail, got up new mizen stayfail and bent it immediately; set it, but found it not sufficient to keep the ship steady; reefed the forefail and set it; at 8 A. M. the wind came to the northward, and in half an hour afterwards the ship was struck by a sea which tripped her up; and then by another: which struck her in the lee fore chains; and then by a third, which struck her on deck to leeward, and knocked her entirely down, and by that means twenty-one persons were drowned, and the ship totally lost, in fifteen fathoms water, about twenty miles east of Barnegat.—The persons saved were taken off the wreck on the morning of the 25th instant, about 9 o'clock by the brig Swift, of Halifax, and brought to the city of New-York in said brig, on Wednesday evening.

STEPHEN BARKER.

New-York, August 12, 1806.

[The ship Rose-in-Bloom, at the time of the accident that ended so fatally had on board 130,000 dollars in specie and bills, only 9,000 of which were saved.]

FIRE!—It is with much regret we announce to the public the total destruction of the Printing Office and materials of the New-York Gazette. The fire broke out about 11 o'clock on Sunday morning in the counting house back of the office, where, we understand, a lighted candle had been left, which it is supposed communicated to some loose paper lying about the desk.—The flames had obtained such an ascendancy before the alarm, that no opportunity remained to save any of the property in the house, and it was with the greatest exertion that the fire was prevented from extending to the adjoining house.

D. Ado.

BOSTON, SEPT. 8.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival, on Friday last, of the Sally Ann, Capt. Glover, in 38 days from Liverpool, we have our files of London papers, continued to July 26. A few extracts are given from them in our foreign department. On the subject of Peace, they afford no positive information, beyond the fact of Preliminaries being

opened, for that purpose, between the Governments of Great Britain and France. On the 23d July, His Britannic Majesty, in proroguing his Parliament, observes:—"Being always anxious for the restoration of Peace, I am engaged in discussions, with a view to the accomplishment of that desirable end: their success, must, however, depend on a corresponding disposition on the part of the enemy; but in every respect His Majesty looks, with the full confidence to the continuance of that union and public spirit, among all ranks of his people, which can alone give energy to War, and security to Peace."—The conjectures and opinions bestowed on this prolific subject, in the London papers, are as various and contradictory as the shades of character in real life. From the mass of this species of newspaper discussion, we have selected the following, as possessing, in our opinion, the marks of pretty found and apposite reasoning:—

"1. Has the object of the war been obtained in whole, or in its farthest possible part?"

"2. If the object of the war has not been obtained in whole or part, have we obtained any thing as a suitable equivalent?"

"3. If neither the object, nor any suitable equivalent has been obtained, is it yet necessary to abandon the pursuit? Is attainment hopeless, or of more cost than the worth of the object fought?"

"4. If necessary or advisable to abandon every hope from the war, what is the actual value, *i. e.* actual strength of our present situation, and what may that situation demand in a treaty?"

"5. Whether, supposing the war without any other possible object than precaution, even that precaution and security against the ambition of France is not of itself a sufficient object, and worth all the cost of war?—Whether the situation of the enemy does not require us to be on-centinel, *i. e.* to be in camp, and ready to march at a day's warning?"

"6. In such a situation, what is the actual difference between peace and war, *i. e.* between a jealous precautionary peace and a defensive war? whether there is any further difference, than that a state of peace, still requiring us to remain armed, would fix us as posts to the spot, and leave us every part of war but its inflicting, and not unfrequently indemnifying activity, whilst war, together with all the cost, would give us the neutral advantages of the state. By the superiority of our navy, our foreign commerce flourishes, and that of our enemy or rival, is annihilated from the face of the seas.—Our strength and wealth is thus rendered stable, whilst that of France must daily decline. In a word, a jealous precautionary peace is but an inactive war.—war with all its cost, and without its spoil,—a war that would exhaust the nation, whilst by setting free the commerce of the enemy, it would render her power progressive.

"7. Finally, whether what will actually be given for peace by France, will be sufficient to remove or indemnify us for these evils? Whether we shall be secured in the Mediterranean by the possession of Malta? Whether any bounds will be established which shall confine the French power on the East?—Where will be the advantage of Malta if the French shall

proceed to possess themselves of the coasts of the Mediterranean? The commerce is with the coast and not with the sea. The seas will in vain remain open if the ports are shut. The British channel is open in this manner, but we are not the less excluded from all commerce with France."

LATEST DATE.

JULY 26.—It is reported in the German papers, that the Grandees of Russia have attempted to treat the Emperor Alexander in the same manner as his unfortunate father was treated.

The report on the continent, that the Emperor Alexander, would make a separate Peace with Napoleon, is rendered highly incredible from the fact, that in the Paris Moniteur, the Court of Russia is charged in severe terms, with having fomented the troubles in the Turkish provinces, for her own interest.

The embarkation of troops for the Grand Expedition, is now completed... Their destination is certainly the Mediterranean, and it is presumed for Sicily.

Whatever progress is made in the negotiation with France, remains only known to the Cabinet Council. Nothing farther has transpired, than that the most perfect good will exists between the two governments. That the Paris papers breathe a spirit of mildness, and temper, well suited to the opening of pacific discussions.

No accounts are yet received of the actual evacuation of Catara, and of its final surrender to the French.—The report, that this place has been taken possession of by the English is counted to be false.

Mr. Fox continues to go on in a state of regularly progressive convalescence.

From the Charleston Courier.

Having seen in the City Gazette, two or three years ago, an account of the beneficial effects of cold water applied to, or poured on persons struck with lightning, and as there may be many who have not seen it, or do not retain it in memory, and as this is a season of the year in which accidents from lightning frequently occur, I would thank you to insert the following case, wherein I have made a trial of it, and have the pleasure to vouch for its efficacy.

On the 14th June, a son of Mr. J. Keigler, in this neighborhood, about 8 years of age, was struck in a wheat field, and life suspended for an hour; it being near a creek, his father sent for some water and poured it on his head, but did not continue long enough to be benefited from it, and conceiving him to be dead, proceeded to take him home, when fortunately, they were overtaken by a shower of rain which wet them through, and, to his great comfort and astonishment he found him begin to breathe and move one of his arms, and in succession, others of his extremities.—When he arrived at the house, a boy was dispatched for me; I arrived about 4 o'clock, an hour after the accident.—The child was then in a comatose situation, but could move his arms and legs. I immediately bled him, and applied thick folded cloths, wet with vinegar and water, to his head and spine, in which

places he appeared to be most injured; this soon relieved the inflammatory appearance of the skin and gave considerable strength. In about an hour after, a considerable degree of fever supervened, which I found to yield to a more liberal use of water and vinegar; about 12 at night he recovered his understanding & power of speech. The next day he was able to be about, and complained of nothing but a soreness and some degree of debility, and from that time he has continued in good health.

I am, your friend

and humble servant,

F. BRYAN.

Lexington district, June 27, 1806.

More Counterfeiters detected.—A person of the name of *Ira Johnson*, was detected in this village on Friday last, in passing counterfeit four dollar bills of the *Cheshirebank*. He was last from Canada, and is probably connected with the famous Burroughs. He had passed two of the bills; and on being searched, thirteen more of the same denomination were found on him, one in his pocket-book, the others secreted in the collar of his coat. They are badly executed; so much so, that we should suppose it hardly possible that any persons could be deceived with them. Johnson was immediately committed for trial.—*Lansingburgh Gaz.*

It is with the greatest satisfaction we announce to the publick, that the very important object of opening a direct communication to the flourishing city of Montreal in Canada, by a turnpike road, is now in a spirited course of prosecution. It will commence at the great bend of Hudson's river, near Glen's Falls, & run west of Lakes George and Champlain, in a direct course for Montreal, connecting with a good road already made on the line at the 45th deg. of lat. which extends to that city. Commissioners are now laying out said road—Gentlemen of property in Montreal are embarking spiritedly in this great enterprize, as well as the inhabitants along the route. It is also a very pleasing circumstance, that contrary to the general opinion, it is fully ascertained that the mountains can be avoided, and that the road the greater part of the way will be nearly level—with excellent materials.

Independent of a direct intercourse to Montreal, without crossing Lake-Champlain or passing through Vermont

as heretofore, it is evident a considerable portion of the northern parts of this State will by collateral roads lead into this great outlet. *Alb. Gaz.*

MICHAUX, upon the navigation of the Mississippi and its Streams.

"The navigation of the Ohio and the Mississippi is so much in use, that the distance from Pittsburgh to New-Orleans is now known with great precision: it is fixed at 2100 miles. The carrying boats generally require, in the Spring, from forty five to fifty days to perform this passage, which two or three persons, in a light vessel (*piroque*) can accomplish in twenty or twenty-five days.

"It is not perhaps known to many people in Europe, that vessels of a considerable tonnage are built at Pittsburg, and on the Ohio. One of the principal dock-yards is on the Monongahela, two hundred toises from the last houses in the town. The timbers employed in their construction are the white oak, *Quercus alba*; the red oak, *Quercus rubra*; the black oak, *Quercus tinctoria*; a species of walnut, *Juglans pignat*; the cluster cherry-tree, *Cerasus Virginiana*; and a species of pine, which is used for masts, and also for such parts of the vessels as require a lighter wood. All these woods being in the vicinity, the expenses of construction are less considerable than in the ports of the Atlantic States. The cordage is fabricated at Reddionc, or at Lexington, where two good rope works are established, which also supply the ships built at Mariette and Louisville. When I was at Pittsburg, in July, 1802, there was a three masted vessel on the stocks, of two hundred and fifty tons burthen, and a galliot of ninety, which were nearly finished. These vessels were to go down to New-Orleans in the following Spring, with a cargo of the productions of the country, and, before reaching the ocean, would make a voyage of near 2200 miles. There is not a doubt but that, hereafter, vessels will be constructed of two hundred leagues above the mouth of the Missouri, fifty above that of the Illinois river, and also in the Mississippi, two hundred leagues above the place where these rivers join it: that is to say, six hundred and fifty leagues from the sea; for in the places mentioned, their depths are as great as that of the Ohio at Pittsburg, and it would be wrong to suppose, that, in this, the vast countries watered by these rivers will not be sufficiently populous to execute such enterprises. The rapid population of the three new western States, in circumstances infinitely less favorable, warrant this opinion.—These States, in which, thirty years ago, there were scarcely three thousand inhabitants, have at present more than four hundred thousand; and among all the plantations, which on the roads are seldom more than four or five miles asunder, it is very uncommon to find one, even of the most flourishing, of which the proprietor may not be asked, with confidence, from whence he emigrated, or, in the trivial language of the Americans, from what part of the world are you come? as if these west and fertile regions were intended to be the concentration, and common country of all the inhabitants of the globe. Now, if we consider these astonishing and rapid ameliorations, what ideas shall we not form of the high degree of prosperity to which these western countries may attain, and of the great increase which the commerce, population, and culture of this country will acquire by the union of Louisiana to the American territory."

The British frigate *Leopard*, was spoken with on the 16th ult. bound to the American station, to relieve the *Leander*, which has been recalled.

QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER 29, 1806.

We hear that letters from Montreal, by Saturday's post, make mention of the arrival of a gentleman from Albany, who is said to have left that place on the 15th inst. and to have brought intelligence of its having been reported there, that the discussions between the English and French cabinets had ended in *fums*. He further reports that the accounts of the French Squadron's having put into American ports were unfounded, with the exception of the 44 gun frigate.

MONTREAL, SEPT. 23.

A few days ago the peace officers, assisted by a few well inclined citizens, repaired to a house, at the bottom of Saint Antoine's suburbs, near this city, which they entered, and took into custody Josiah Millard, William Remington and Squire Brown, Americans; pretty well known to be accomplices of Burroughs, now committed upon a charge of forgery. They also seized a rolling press, a quantity of thin paper, a marble mortar with printing ink, four copper plates, engraved for different Banks; together with a large quantity of counterfeit notes, purporting to be of the merchant's Bank, in the city of New-York, for five dollars each, amounting to twelve or fifteen thousand dollars. They all stand committed for trial in his Majesty's court of king's bench, in March next.

Yesterday an American, called upon Mr. Edwards, at his printing house, in this city, and desired to speak to him, in private, and, in a low tone of voice, told him he wanted a few counterfeit Bank notes. It being post day Mr. Edwards recommended the man to Mr. Radford, his next door neighbour. The Yankee went to Mr. R. and desired to speak to him, in private, which was immediately complied with. The Yankee then enquired if he could get a few counterfeit bank notes, and what they would be a hundred, Mr. R. asked him what Bank he liked; the Yankee said he thought the New-York Bank had been run pretty hard lately, and would therefore wish to have some other. Mr. R. asked his name, he answered Gould, that he lived at New-Salem, was born at Stoning; that he kept a little huckster's shop, where he could pass one off now and then without any suspicion. Mr. R. told him there had been a bustle lately about Bank notes, and he could not say exactly what quantity were on hand, nor what sort they were, nor could he tell the price per hundred; however, if he would call again in half an hour, he would introduce him to a gentleman who would deal with him, in a proper manner. The Yankee appeared pleased with this information and begged to leave his saddle bags, until his return. Mr. Radford waited upon Mr. Edwards to know if he knew any thing about the business, and thanked him for the recommendation; upon which Mr. R. went to the court house and brought with him the high constable, when, after waiting some short time, the Yankee came again expecting, no doubt, to obtain a

hundred counterfeit bank notes, when Mr. R. gave him in charge to the officer, who took him into custody, and carried him before the magistrates, where Mr. R. appeared as an evidence against him.

Immediately after this one Elder, an American, who has followed the business of a millwright, was examined touching his having in his possession, four Dies for coining Spanish dollars; and also an engine for milling the same; he came here lately from Quebec, in a Schooner, when those tools, Engines and implements were discovered. He was fully committed to take his trial, in his Majesty's court of king's bench, for criminal offences, next March.

MARRIED,

On the 15th instant, at Kingston, U. C. by special licence from His Ex. Gov. Gore, Lieut. HALSELL of the 41st Regt. to Miss BAKER, of that place.

DIED. On Friday evening Mr. Charles Deblois, of this city, in consequence of the wounds he received from the unfortunate explosion of gunpowder, in his shop, noticed in our last. We learn with great surprise, that he kept that dreadful combustible, in drawers, under his shop counter. A shop much frequented by great numbers of *habitués*, who can scarcely exist without a pipe in their mouths. We cannot help repeating that we trust that this shocking accident will be a warning to all powder-vendors, for their future conduct, in the keeping and disposal of this very dangerous article. The deceased has left a widow and five children to deplore his premature and melancholy end.

PORT OF QUEBEC ARRIVED.

- Sept. 23. Schooner *Prévoyante*, S. Babin, master, from Halifax and touched at Chaleurs Bay, sailed 29th ult. addressed to the master, cargo wine, train-oil, fish, &c. 99 tons. Passengers from Chaleurs Bay, Mr. Mann and family.
- 24 ship *Pallas*, Richard Robinson, Master, from Greenock, 76 days passage, addressed to Messrs. Lister & Morrough, in ballast, 632 tons.
- 25 *Big Dove*, Saml. Loveys, master, from New-Orleans, sailed 5th instant addressed to Messrs. Monro & Bell, cargo wine and ballast, 67 tons.

The mean of the Thermometre for the past week, at 8 o'clock A. M. is 47.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold at JAMES GRAY'S Auction Room, on Thursday next 2nd October.

FIFTEEN pieces of grey Cloth, & 20 pieces of other colours, 50 pair Rose Blankets of different sizes, men & women's worsted & cotton Stockings, Calicoes, Gambriks, Irish Linnens, Counterpanes, Table Cloths, cotton Threads in balls, a quantity of pickling Jars, & Dishes in iron, Glass ware, Spy Glasses, 3 casks Flaxseed & 2 of Cranberries, &c. &c.

Sale will begin at one o'clock.

Quebec, September 29th, 1806.

POETRY.

The following song was sent in M. S. It may be thought more suitable to a paper of the U. S. than to the Quebec Mercury; but the good humour and social spirit it breathes cannot fail to recommend it to every liberal reader.

MACANA HOBBIES,

A SONG.

Composed and sung, on St. Andrews, 1805, by Capt. D—, as a most hospitable entertainment given by Dr. M—, a favorite of the tutelar saint of Scotland; which if suitable, please insert in your Mercury and oblige one of your humble servants.

“Attention pray give, while of hobbies I sing,
“For each has his hobby from cobbler to king;
“On some favorite hobby, we all trudge along,
Be it cards, or a dance, or a jest, or a song,
Chorus } All on hobbies, all on hobbies,
 } All on our hobbies, gee up & gee ho!

The hobby great Washington, rode from his youth,
“Was virtue and valor & wisdom, & truth;
And Jefferson's hobby is philosophy free,
With laws & rights equal, by land & by sea,
These are his hobbies, these are his hobbies
We all have our hobbies, gee up & gee ho.

Johnny Bull rides a hobby that's very well known,
“Wooden walls” he can straddle & call them his
own;
While Neptune stands groom, with what ease he can
And bear off the plate, from the jockey of France.
These are his hobbies, these are his hobbies
We all have our hobbies, gee up & gee ho.

Napoleon's hobby is Lewis's crown,
And riding poor France till he's worried her down;
But fate may yet stop the proud Corsican brag;
And bid him dismount from his fine borrow'd nag.
Dismount from his hobby, yea give up his
hobby,
His fine borrow'd hobby, gee up & gee ho.

St. Andrew's a hobby all Scotchmen admire,
For his strength, & his courage, his fleetness & fire;
He was pious & learned, & provident found,
On Scotia's bleak highlands such racers abound,
St. Andrew's their hobby, he is the Scotch
hobby,
A social old hobby, gee up & gee ho!

The hobby of Yankees for ever shall be
To love order & law—to be equal & free;
To vie with old England in wisdom & worth,
And prove themselves sons of legitimate birth,
Order's their hobby, law is their hobby,
And freedoms their hobby, gee up & gee
ho!

The Macana hobb, what I tell you is true,
Is the soups of the white fish & game of pam-loo;
And such winter amusements as frequently fall in,
As drinking & dancing, & dog cartoling. [ies,
These are our hobbies, these are our hob-
O these are our hobbies, gee up & gee ho,

In this little circle pray what shall we ride,
Where are Scotchmen, & Frenchmen & Yankees
allied;
On merry St. Andrews in friendship combin'd,
We'll mount with the Doc'or & jog on behind.
All on our hobbies, all on our hobbies,
Our sociable hobbies, gee up & gee ho!

Then gayly, dear ladies, let's caper together,
Regardless of storms or of wind or of weather;
And while wine, mirth & sentiment rule the night
long,
Our hobbies shall still be your smiles & a song.
All on our hobbies, all on our hobbies,
Our sociable hobbies, gee up & gee ho!

TEMPLE OF NATURE.

High on yon scroll, inscribed o'er NATURE'S
SHRINE,
Live, in bright characters, the words divine:
“In life's disastrous scenes to others do,
What you would wish by others done to you.”
—Winds! wide o'er earth the sacred law convey,
Ye nations, hear it! and ye kings, obey!
DARWIN.

AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER

Messrs. James Brown, stationer Montreal,
Ezr. Hart, Mercht. Three-Rivers,
James Sawers, P. M. Wm. Henry,
Judah Joseph, Mercht. Beaubien,
G. Marchand, & Co - St. Johns,
UPPER-CANADA
John Bennet, Printer York,
Jer. Patrick, P. M. Kingston,
The price of all but Quebec Subscribers is FIVE
DOLLARS Per Annum.



THE SHIP ROBERTS,
402 tons register, will
sail with the fall fleet, and
has excellent accommodations for pas-
sengers; apply to

HENRY USBORNE.

Quebec, September 29, 1806.

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 Hoghead
Do. Do. & Do. by the Dozen.

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES.

Burton	Ɔ	Hhd,	2	£	5	2	0
Mild Ale	Ɔ	do.	-	-	3	17	0
Porter	Ɔ	do.	-	-	3	17	0
And seventeen shillings returned for Hhds. gi- ven back in reasonable time and in good order.							
Burton Ale	Ɔ	doz.	-	-	6	10	6
Mild do.	Ɔ	do.	-	-	0	8	6
Porter	Ɔ	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,

HENRY JUDAH,

Quebec, 21st March 1806.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Just landed from on board the Chatty.
TWO Grand Piano Fortes with additional
Keys, French frames and Damper Pe-
dals.
Potter's best Patent German Flutes with ad-
ditional Keys. German Flutes tipt. Enquire
of the Editor. Quebec, 9 August, 1806.

FOR SALE.

BY the Subscriber, at his house, Lower-
Town, market place, CHEAP for cash,
Sixty Tierces Irish melfs Pork, fifty Kegs of
Hog's Lard & Tallow, thirty Barrels of best
Muscovado Sugar—& a quantity of coarse Salt.
C. SMITH.
Quebec, September 1, 1806.

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 examin-
ed 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 reduced from
this date the prices of his bottled Beers as fol-
lows viz.

Burton Ale, pr. doz.	9/.	} Botls. included,
Porter, ditto	7/.	
Mild Ale, ditto	7/.	
Burton Ale, pr. doz	6/.	} Botls. returned,
Porter, ditto	4/.	
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 fin-
est 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.

THE Subscribers have for Sale London bot-
tled Porter in casks of 6 dozen, a few
puncheons of high flavored Jamaica Spirits im-
ported direct from the Island. Also a few
small fixed Cables & Hawfers, and some small
Rope recently imported, which they offer low
for cash. FR. & W. HUNTER.
Quebec, July 21, 1806.

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