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## ACCOUNT OF THE TRAINING OF THE KAMPTSCHADALE DOGS FOR SERVICE, FROM TOOKE'S HISTORY OF RUSSIA.

THE manner in which these animals are trained to their singular employment has so powerful an influence on the individual properties of the whole species, that the description of it will not be uninteresting even to the philosophic reader. For proper draught dogs the choice is principally made of such as have high legs, long ears, a sharp muzzle, a broad crupper, and thick heads, and discover great vivacity. As soon as the puppies are able to see they are thrown into a dark pit, where they remain shut up till they are thought sufficiently strong to undergo a trial. They are then harnessed with other trained dogs to a sledge, with which they scamper away with all their might, being frightened by the light and by so many strange objects. After this short trial they are again confined to their gloomy dungeon, and this practice is repeated till they are inured to the business of drawing, and are obedient to the driver. From this moment begins their hard and miserable course, only alleviated by the short recreation the summer affords them. As in this season they are of no service, nobody cares about them; but they enjoy a perfect liberty, which they principally employ in alluaging their hunger. Their sole nourishment consists of fish, which they wash for all this time by the brinks of rivers, and which they catch with great dexterity and cunning. When they have plenty of this food, like the bears, they devour only the heads, and leave the rest behind.

This respite, however, lasts only till October, when every proprietor assembles his dogs, and ties them up in a place adjoining his dwelling, where they must be kept on spare regimen to bring down their superfluous fat, that they may be rendered more fit for running. With the first fall of snow commences their time of torment; and then day and night is heard their dreadful howling, in which they seem to bewail their miserable fate.—With the hard lot these animals have to bear the winter through their food consists only of soured or dried fish in a state of corruption, and even this they are only allowed as the better diet, to refresh and invigorate them, as it is observed that they become nice and more easily ticed on receiving this delicacy shortly before they set out on a

journey. Their ordinary sustenance is mouldy dried fish, a treat at which they can seldom satisfy their appetite without bleeding jaws, as the greater part of it consists of bones and teeth. This hard usage, however, they generally revenge by their amazing voracity, which spares no object on which they can lay hold. With thievish artifice they mount the ladder to the aerial cupboard of their tyrannical master; with unnatural greediness they prey upon his thongs, straps, and leathers, wherever they find them; and the depravity of their taste is such, that rarely can a Kamptshadle incline in obedience to the ignobler calls of nature, without first arming himself with a whip; as at all times a ravenous pack is ready to contend even to blood for his loathsome leavings.

Not only in their voracity, however, but in the whole individuality of their brutal behaviour this depravity is ever conspicuous. Instead of the vigilance, fidelity, and attachment which the dog every where shews for his leader, and therefore has in all nations been made the symbol of the virtues, the Kamptshadle dog has assumed the character of a crafty slave. Sly and unfriendly he shuns the look of his master; unconcerned about the safety of his property, he will not stir to defend it against a stranger. Timid and sullen, he sneaks prowling alone, still leering on every side from suspicion. It is only by artifice and deceit that they can be harnessed to the sledge; while this is doing, they all stretch their heads upwards, and set up a melancholy yell, but as soon as the sledge is in motion, they are suddenly mute, and then by a hundred artful tricks seem to vie with each other to weary the patience of the driver, or resolved to bring his life into jeopardy. On coming to a dangerous place they redouble their speed; where, to avoid being precipitated down a steep mountain, or plunged into a deep river, he is commonly forced to abandon the sledge, which seldom fails of being broken to pieces, and he only finds it again at the next village, if the dogs have not been so lucky as to set themselves free outright.

Yet the dog of Kamptshatka, though so degenerate from the rest of his kind, is not deficient in qualities by which he may be serviceable to man when he pleases. Besides the advantage of being able with these light creatures to traverse the trackless mountains, and proceed along the surface of deep ridges of snow, they are also excellent guides on the dreary way; as in the most pitchy darkness, and in the most tremendous storms of snow they find out the place for which their master is bound.

If the storm be so violent that, unable to proceed, they must remain on the spot, as not unfrequently happens, the dogs lie by the side of their master, and preserve his life by their natural warmth. They likewise give infallible notice of approaching storms, by scratching holes in the snow and endeavouring to shelter themselves in them. By these and many other good qualities, the Kamptshadle dogs by far overbalance the mischiefs they do by their perversity; and to what other cause than the tyrannical treatment they receive from hard-hearted man is the blame of this perversity to be ascribed? Great as their rogueries may be, they scorn comparison with the cold and selfish ingratitude which these degraded animals, chained to perpetual bondage and stripes, endure from mankind. Scarcely has a Kamptshadle dog, worn out by the weight of his bodily suff rings, arrived at a premature old age, in which he is unfit any longer to draw, than his inexorable master exacts of him the last surrender he is able to make—his skin; and the same cruelly treated slave, who, during his short and painful life, has so often imparted his animal warmth to his merciless tyrant, affords him the same service and in the same manner even after his death.

From the FREEMAN'S FRIEND.

*On the fatal effects of the rays of the Sun reflecting upon weak Eyes.*

The wife of Mr Thomas Hill, about thirty years of age, was confined to her room, (having been in childbed twenty days) on the 23<sup>th</sup> of January last past, in the afternoon, walked to a window opposite the sun, when it shone very bright and warm upon her, and reflected also at right angles from a bank of pure snow, directly upon her eyes, for near half a minute, when she instantly became blind—she was laid upon the bed, and the sight of her left eye returned. A violent pain and spasms about the right eye ensued, extending over that side of the head, down the neck and through the shoulder of the same side. The next morning it was discovered that that eye was dead, and both the lids of it void of motion. The eye began to swell, with inflammation about the orbit of it, and continued swelling until the fourth day, when the pain and inflammation abated upon a discharge from the eye; a nervous fever was fixed upon her, and mortification threatened. The fever continued violent until the twelfth day, when mortification of

the eye, ear, and side of the head closed the scene.

As this uncommon case is connected with the Puerperal class, a particular statement of it will be communicated to the Medical Society.

AARON PORTER.

Biddford, February 18, 1806.

## FOREIGN NEWS. LONDON.

JAN. 30.

The intended grants to the family of the late Lord Nelson, which have been misstated in some of the papers, are, as stated by Lord Castlereagh on Tuesday, as follows: an annuity of 2000l. per annum, to be settled on the Dowager Lady Nelson, for life, and the sum of 200,000l. to be appropriated to the purchase of an estate, which is to be annexed to the title of Earl Nelson.

FEB. 10.

Mr. SHERIDAN has resigned his property in, and the direction of, the Theatre Royal, Drury lane, to his son, Mr. T. Sheridan.

A few days ago, a large whale, with her young one, came into the bay of Peterhead; on seeing which, the crews of the Greenland ships there immediately manned their boats, and went in pursuit. They succeeded in catching the young one; but the large whale escaped with three harpoons fast in her, and carrying away also one of the boats. She was a very large fish, about sixty feet long, and at one time came almost into the harbour's mouth, rising perpendicularly out of the water to the height of above forty feet.

FEBRUARY 20.

### CITY ADDRESS.

Yesterday, the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, the Aldermen, Sheriffs and common council of the city of London, waited upon his Majesty at St. James's (being introduced by the Lord in Waiting) with the following address, which was read by John Sylvester, Esqr. the recorder:

"To the King's most Excellent Majesty.  
The humble, loyal and dutiful address of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled.

"Most gracious Sovereign,  
We, your Majesty's most dutiful and loyal subjects, the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and commons of the city of London, in common council assembled, most humbly approach your Majesty, with the warmest sentiments of loyalty and attachment to your Majesty's sacred person and family.

We beg to assure your Majesty, that while we contemplate with the deepest concern and disappointment, the late disastrous events which have led in so rapid and extraordinary a manner, to the defeat and humiliation of the Austrian power, we cannot refrain from offering to your Majesty, our sincere thanks and congratulations, on the formation of an admini-

stration, combining men of the highest consideration and talents, affording amidst these adverse events, the cheering prospect, that by such a union of wisdom and energy in your Majesty's councils, a system of vigor, vigilance and economy will be adopted, which may support our public affairs, preserve and strengthen our national security, and prove most conducive to the honor and dignity of your Majesty's crown, and the happiness and liberties of your people.

"Viewing the high and distinguished characters composing your Majesty's present government, we have perfect confidence, that under your Majesty's direction, the national strength will be augmented, its resources improved and preserved, and the utmost energies of a free, loyal and united people will be called into action; so that, with the blessing of Divine Providence, this country may keep fast its liberties and independence, and may maintain its due rank among the nations of Europe.

"Permit us to assure your Majesty of our firm co-operation in every measure which may be deemed essential towards resisting any unreasonable pretensions on the part of your Majesty's enemies, and for enabling your Majesty to restore to your people the blessings of peace, on such terms as may be consistent with the honor, dignity and safety of these realms.

"Signed, by order of the court,

"HENRY WOODTHORPE,"

To which address his Majesty was pleased to return the following most gracious answer:

"I thank you for this loyal and dutiful address. I receive with the highest satisfaction, your assurances of loyalty and attachment to my person and family; and you may rest assured that I can have no other object in view, in the measures adopted for the administration of my government, than to maintain the honor and dignity of my crown, and the union, the happiness, and the essential interests of my people."

They were all very graciously received and had the honor to kiss his Majesty's hand.

A contribution of 4,500,000 francs has been most tyrannically levied on the city of Frankfort by the French, at the express command of Bonaparte, as stated in a short note sent to the magistrates by general Augereau, who was the severe instrument of the tyrant in this most unprincipled and oppressive transaction. The magistrates have sent a deputation to Paris, to supplicate the mercy of the Corsican on this occasion; and all its consternation and dismay among the inhabitants, whose trade is now entirely at a stand. Such is the ruinous consequence that never fails to attend the cruel domination of the upstart tyrant of France.

CASSEL, FEB. 1

Letters from Berlin contain some curious information on the subject of the negotiations between Prussia and France, particularly respecting Hanover. Even so far back as the 15th of December, an agreement was made between the courts of Berlin and St. Cloud, containing various projects, one particular of which was, that Brunswick Lunenburg should be taken possession of by Prussian troops; that the fortress of Hamelin should be evacuated by

the French: that France should immediately treat with England for a peace, and should receive Hanover as a conquered country for a compensation; and that she is to receive the same monthly contribution out of that electorate which she did when her troops were in possession of it.

FRANKFORT, FEB. 8.

Since the conclusion of the war, this city has experienced its disagreeable consequences in the highest degree. Besides the troops we have had to quarter, a contribution of four millions of francs has been imposed upon us. On the 4th the following letter was addressed by marshal Augereau to our magistrates:

GENTLEMEN.  
I am ordered by my Sovereign, the emperor of the French, and king of Italy, to demand a contribution of four millions from the town of Frankfort. As I have no doubt but that you will testify your readiness to comply with the desire of his Majesty, I request that you will as speedily as possible place the said sum in the hands of the Treasurer general of the grand army, M. Garan inspector of reviews, who will deliver this letter to you, is instructed to be the interpreter of my sentiments to the Senate, in order that he may confer farther with them on the subject of his mission.

I have the honor,

With high consideration, to be,  
Your's, &c AUGEREAU.

DERMSTADT, Feb. 4 1806.

Immediately upon the receipt of this letter, the magistrates assembled to deliberate on its contents, and resolved to send three of their number to Paris, to beseech the Emperor of the French to relieve the city from this heavy contribution. The Senate afterwards addressed a Proclamation to the Burghers, to inform them, that if the half of the contribution was not speedily raised, a new garrison of ten thousand men would be sent into the town. On the contrary, if the sum was raised, it was not only hoped that the other half of the contribution would not be required, but that the number of troops in the town would speedily be reduced. The Senate has employed every means to raise the sum required. A call has been made upon all the inhabitants without distinction for two per cent. on the funds, merchandize, furniture and property of every kind. This tax was to be paid within eight days at the latest. Since this happened all public amusements have ceased. The theatres are shut up, and no more concerts have been holden.

PARIS, JAN. 29.

Several carriages, with English merchandise have been stopped upon the frontiers of the Rhine.

GERMANY.

VIENNA, JAN. 22.—Our Ministers have daily conferences with the Russian and English Ambassadors: they are relative to peace.

HAMBURGH, JAN. 31.—All the views of Napoleon are directed to the conquest of the Ottoman Empire, and Constantinople is mentioned as the future residence of the Holy Father.

## FROM THE (N. J.) CENTINEL OF FREEDOM.

*An Address to the Corporation and Citizens of New-York and Philadelphia, upon the subject of the Malignant or Yellow fever.*

The motives which induce me to write upon this important subject, proceed from a sense of what I owe my fellow citizens. I might with some degree of propriety, withhold it as a secret, and upon a promissory reward, discover it: but to waste time till that could be done, it would be, in the highest degree, criminal in me—as, perhaps, by a timely information, the lives of many may be saved.

You have, these number of years, tried all ways and means to remove the cause of the yellow fever; it seems it has baffled all your laudable regulations. Being informed of its appearance again, which caused me to reflect upon the most probable cause, my ideas turned upon the great quantity of plaister lying on your docks and upon your china factories, in that article, as being the only cause. The proofs of it will, perhaps, deserve your notice.

1st. The yellow fever raged about the time when the traffic in plaister began in Philadelphia, then in New-York, and since in Baltimore. But whether it is owing to the plaister on your docks, or to the china factories in the said articles, I leave for your further enquiry.

2d. The next proof will arise from an account which I shall now offer on the nature of plaister in different climates, soils, and seasons. The plaister, in its own nature, is no manure—but it has an attractive power, by which it collects nitrous dews,\* which united to putrefaction, is of a fertilising nature to invigorate the earth. Here in Sussex county, our worn out land, by sowing it with clover, and at the expense of one bushel of plaister to an acre, will cut from 1½ to 2 tons, at the first crop, per acre, and afterwards by ploughing, it will bring a good crop of wheat or rye; but corn is not at all seasons benefited thereby; it depends more upon a dry season for success. And we may conclude, that as the plaister in our country attracts nitrous dews and putrefaction, which is absorbed by the grass and the earth, and the farmer receives no injury, but abundantly enriches his land, so, on the contrary, it is a retainer of putrefaction in your seaports, which is evident from its not benefiting your lands near the salt water; for your air either absorbs the nitre, or it has a repelling power, so that the plaister retains only the attraction of putrid particles—your docks are without any vegetation.

To absorb putrefaction, your yards are full year after year; by weighing and carting it, it becomes pulverized, so as to be fit for attraction, lays at the same time upon a hard soil, exposed to rains, dews, and putrefaction, lays ready on your docks and in the water; the great quantities of plaister, as the heat increases, become exceeding attractive—it detains or becomes a place of reservoir of all poisonous particles; in vain does the sun, by his kind

\* These dews begin in May, and increase in proportion to the heat, ending in September; after that plaister is of no benefit to land, but is inactive.

influence, try to remove them; it is true he exhales them in the day time, but they return at night with additional supplies in the months of July, August and September; your yards then being full of plaister, the air pregnant with all kinds of putrefaction both from sea and land, the plaister becomes a detainer, and the heat ripens it fit for your destruction; it begins to spread over your cities; the first victims in general are in Water-street, and it is then transplanted by yourselves under the name of yellow fever. In a wet cold summer it does not act so powerfully upon you, which was the case last year; neither did it tend much to fertilize the crops in the country last year. As you never were acquainted with the nature of plaister by way of farming, you had no suspicion of its being the cause—for which you cannot be censured.

Having thus, according to my knowledge, pointed out the nature of plaister, and the evidences which make it liable to suspicion, I hereby recommend the study and investigation to every man of a philosophical turn of mind—perhaps our united efforts may disclose the cause, I would beg leave to point out the following remedy: Let every owner of a plaister yard erect good and sufficient buildings, with a good plank floor, well lined, so that it may be kept dry, and shut your doors and windows at sun set; remove the earth to one foot or more and replace it with others all over where plaister formerly laid—let no small pieces be on your wharves over night—your manufactories should also be well secured against wet and moisture, and be shut at sunset.†

JOSEPH WARBACE.

Newtown, Sussex county, N. J. Sept. 13, 1805.

*Miranda's Expedition*—Our readers may recollect a COMMUNICATION, in our paper of the 4th of March, in which the writer observes to the Editor "I have left a letter with Mr. Hylton, the clerk of the council, addressed to you, and to be delivered when it can do no injury to the cause in question; in which you will find the outlines of the design, the place of rendezvous, &c. You must not blame my caution in keeping the port or place of destination from the public—for the minister of Spain would gladly know it, and by express, might possibly defeat the design." With this introductory explanation, we submit the following letters to the attention of the public—*Richmond Enquirer*.

No. I.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER.

RICHMOND, April 1, 1806.

SIR,

One month having elapsed since the period at which the enclosed letter was put into my hands by Stephen Sayre, esq. I now send it to you agreeably to his request and in conformity to the assurance I then gave him.—From the manner in which Mr. Sayre sometime ago communicated to the public (through the medium

† In winter season you need not be so particular; plaister at that time is inactive, fluiding no object to attract it.

of your press) the fact that this letter was lodged with me, it might seem that its contents were known or might be known to the executive or myself; but that was altogether impossible. The truth is, that Mr. Sayre confided the letter to me in my private character, as he might have done to any other individual, sealed up as you now receive it, and with instructions endorsed upon it, as you will perceive, to hold it up till the present time. Neither the executive nor myself had, or could have, on terms that were honorable, any kind of control over the letter, and my most sacred honor is pledged, that I am at this moment as ignorant of its contents, as any other citizen of the commonwealth can be.

I am with great respect,  
Your most obedient humble servant.

DANIEL L. HYLTON.

No. II.

ENDORSED ON THE BACK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ENQUIRER.

(To be delivered, when the place of Miranda's destination is made known; or within one month from this first day of March, whether known or not.)

RICHMOND, 1st March, 1806.

MR. RITCHIE,

SIR,

I have heretofore withheld this communication, lest the minister of Spain, might have had time to prevent the plan I wish to see effected.

Miranda had the permission from the British government to make Trinidad the place of rendezvous; he is gone there. The delegates of Caracas, Santa Fee and Mexico, are now there, or expected to meet him. Some delay may take place; therefore it would be imprudent to name the place of attack, rather the place to be surrendered—to be made the seat of confederation.

If Miranda is not gone to that Island, you may laugh at my credulity.—If you hear of his being there, you may put more confidence, than heretofore, in any communications I shall make as to this subject.

Yours, &c.

STEPHEN SAYRE.

The island of Trinidad, where Miranda and the deputies from South America are said to have rendezvoused, is on the N. E. coast of Terra Firma, and at the entrance of that month of the river Oronoko, which is most frequently denominated the gulf of Paria. It is separated on the south from Paria on the continent, by a strait about 10 miles over; and from Cumana on the W. by the gulf of Paria. The distance from Trinidad to the continent is of course inconsiderable, and a few hours march may conduct Miranda into the very heart of Caracas, his native province.

Caracas which Mr. Sayre represents as one of the insurgent provinces, is a district of Terra Firma, bounded on the North by the gulf of Mexico, lat. 10, 30, N. Its capital, St. Ja-

go-de-Leon, stands at a considerable distance from the sea; is large, wealthy and populous; extremely difficult of access and contains 20,000 inhabitants.—The province of Santa Fee, which Mr. Sayre alludes to, must not be confounded with the city of Santa Fee, lat. 36, 50, which is the capital of New Mexico in N. America, nor with a town in Paraguay, situated at the confluence of the Salade with the Plata, in lat. 30, 45, S. Mr. Sayre's Santa Fee, we presume, is a province in the Vice-Royalty of New-Grenada, whose capital, according to some geographers is called Santa Fe de Bogota, in N. lat. 4°.—Mexico the other insurgent territory, is not the *New-Mexico* of N. America, but *Mexico* or *New-Spain*, which forms the Isthmus between N. and S. America.

The meditated project of Miranda does not seem, therefore, to embrace the whole of the Spanish provinces in South America. Several provinces in the Vice-Royalty of New Grenada will be unrepresented at Trinidad; besides every province in the Vice-Royalty of Buenos Ayres; and the Vice-Royalty of Peru, which includes Chili. Perhaps these colonies contained, too, a great number of native Spaniards or official slaves, to be comprehended in the conspiracy: Perhaps Miranda and his friends have not dared to disseminate their project too widely, from the fear of multiplying too much the chances of detection. Should success, however, crown their efforts, the revolution of Miranda will take a wider sweep. Spain might then tremble for all her possessions in South America. Peru and Buenos Ayres would in all likelihood "pursue the triumph and partake the gale." A new confederation of states might start into existence; tumultuous and chaotic at first, but through the aid of the press, and the extending information of the people, settling down by degrees, into some fixed and harmonious system. The people would become freer, as they became more enlightened. And the United States of South America like the United States of the North, will present to admiring Europe, another republic, independent, confederated and happy.

Success then to the man, who recollects the country that gave him birth and to whom he would give freedom!!!

The House of Representatives U. S. have rejected that part of the report of a committee, whereof Mr. Dawson was chairman, which recommended the appropriation of six hundred thousand dollars for building six 74-gun ships; and have agreed to those parts which respect gun-boats, and 150,000 dolls. for fortifying harbors.

We have information that the British have taken possession of the Cape of Good Hope. The contest was warm, but the naval strength of Great-Britain is irresistible, as the distant colonies of the Dutch have again found, and this colony is again in British power. This colony is of increasing importance, not only on account of the increasing trade of Asia, but in regard to the extending settlements in its neighborhood, and the interest which Europeans take in all the discoveries made in the African

quarter of the globe. The time is not very distant when all Africa, except upon its shores, was unknown to Europeans. The discoveries of Bruce on its north-eastern parts, and the many communications from intelligent travellers in its southern regions have extended our knowledge, and leave but the smaller part of this vast continent yet undefined in the geography of our world. We may soon expect to see European settlements in every part of it, and the charitable dispositions towards its natives may encourage the diffusion of that knowledge, which will contribute to prevent the great distance between them and European nations. The English, who now have possession of the richest and best colony in Africa, have not been inattentive to the more northern parts of Africa. The *Bombay Gazette* of June last, from Mocha announces the success of Lord Valentia in his navigation of the Red Sea. By our many arrivals from Mocha, we have information of the diligence with which that intelligent nobleman has pursued his enquiries into the navigation of the African side of the Red Sea. By direct information we learn that his Lordship's Secretary was on his way to Gondar, and had arrived at Diken, and was to return, and in the course of the past year to visit with his Lordship Jedda and Suez. Capt. Couch who commands the Panther cruiser, has furnished a map of the Red Sea, which is said to be entitled to the highest praise. And we entertain no doubt that upon his Lordship's return to Europe, he will be able to communicate much useful information on the subject of Abyssinia, and resolve some of the difficulties which still remain in the ancient geographies.

#### Salem Register.

Mr. Fulwar Skipwith, who sailed from N. York, last week, in the U. S. brig *Hornet*, is said to have been the bearer of dispatches from Government to our minister in Paris—it is also said that he is the bearer of a sum of money, appropriated by a bill passed in the secret sittings of congress, for a particular purpose, probably the purchase of the Floridas.

#### STRANGE REPORT.

The *Baltimore Gazette*, says,—“A letter of a recent date from Bordeaux is received in town stating that Bonaparte, unable to coax the King of Prussia into an acquiescence in his demands, had put himself again at the head of his armies to enforce his mandates; and that Prussian conjunction with Russia and the Northern Powers, had determined to seek safety and take counsel only from their courage and desperation.”

Tuesday morning, between five and six o'clock, Mrs. Western, of the Royal Hotel, Pall mall, was awoke by the barking and running up and down stairs of a favorite little dog of her daughter's. Mrs. Western arose, and alarmed the family. On going to Miss Western's room door, who slept on the ground floor, they found it fast, on breaking it open, she was not there. They then followed the little dog up stairs, who led them to a room on the

third floor, the door of which was open, and, on looking out, they perceived Miss Royal Western lying on a newly-dug bed in his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales's garden, having thrown herself from the window. She was still alive, although she had fallen on her head, which was sunk in the ground. She survived a very few minutes. She was just 22 years old, and was the only child. She had dressed herself preparatory to the fatal event. An Inquest was held—Verdict, *Lunacy*. [Lon. pap.]

#### AFFECTING ANECDOTE.

By M. Sherlock

THE Count de Pelzer, an officer in the Prussian service, was the only son of a widow near sixty years old. He was handsome, brave to an excess, and deeply in love with Mademoiselle de Benskow. She was in her eighteenth year, gentle, and born with an extreme sensibility. Her lover, just turned of twenty, was loved with a passion just equal to his own, and the day was fixed to make them happy. It was the 20th of June, 1778.

The Prussian troops are always ready to take the field; and the 19th of June, at ten o'clock at night, the Count's regiment received orders to march at midnight for Silesia. He was at Berlin, and his mistress at a country house four leagues from the town. He set off consequently without seeing her; and he wrote to her from the first place where he stopped, that it was impossible for him to live without her, that it was essential to his happiness that she should follow him immediately, and that they should be married in Silesia. He wrote at the same time to her brother, who was his most intimate friend, to plead his cause with her parents. She sets out accompanied by this brother, and by her lover's mother. Never did the sands of Brandenburg appear so heavy as to this charming girl; but at length the journey ended, and she arrived at the town of Horstadt;—it was in the morning, and "never" said her brother, "did my eyes see a woman lovelier than my sister. The exercise of the journey had added to her bloom, and her eyes painted what passed in her heart." But O human prospects! how deceitful are you? How near is the moment of wretchedness to the moment of felicity? The carriage is stopped to let pass some soldiers, who advancing with slow steps, bore in their arms a wounded officer. The tender heart of the young lady was affected at the sight: she had expected that it was her lover. Some Austrian strangers had approached this town, and the young Count went out to repulse them. Burning to distinguish himself, he rushed with ardour before his troops, and fell the victim of his unhappy impetuosity.

To describe the situation of this unfortunate young woman, would be to insult at once your heart and your imagination. Her lover is placed in his bed; his mother is at his feet, and his mistress holds his hand. "O Charlotte" cried he, opening a dying eye—he wanted to speak; but his voice broke, and he melted into tears. His tone had pierced the soul of his mistress; she lost her reason, and—"No,—I will not survive you," cried she, quite frantic

and seized a sword. They disarmed her; and he made a sign with his hand that they should bring her to his bedside. She came; he grasped her arm; and after two painful efforts to speak, he says with a sob, "Live my Charlotte, to comfort my mother,"—and expired.—When I passed through Berlin, in July 1779, the unfortunate lady had not recovered her senses.

*Private letters from Dublin, Feb. 10.*

"Mr. Ryan, at whose house in Malboro' street the meetings of the Roman Catholic Committee were held, wrote to Mr. Fox congratulating him on his accession to political power, and hoping that he would not forget his friends the Irish Catholics, who had always supported him. Mr. F. answered the letter rather in a general manner, thanked the Gentleman for his congratulations; said, that in or out of office, he would not forget the Irish Catholics, and that Mr. Ryan might make what use he should think proper of his letter."

The Stationers of Dublin have agreed to call a meeting, to consider of a petition to Parliament, for the repeal of the Act of Union.

#### STROLLING PLAYERS.

I have often diverted myself in country places with the *tragedies* of these comedians, and have laughed more heartily at Venice Preserved, The Orphan, &c. than I ever did at Dr. Caius or Sir John Falstaff. Though many are the anecdotes related of itinerant performers, yet I will impart one that is truly original, to prove the ignorance of these strolling fellows. In the third act of the Orphan, when Castalio is with the page, he says, dismissing the boy—

Here, take this, and leave me.

You knave, you little flatterer, get you gone.

The hero whom I saw burlesquing this character, not knowing what he was to give when he should say 'take this,' for the author, though customary, has not signified it in a parenthesis, thus, (*giving him money*) poor Castalio was terribly posed to know what he should do; so when he came to the part, acting it in a violent rage, *take this*, he cried, giving the poor boy a box in the ear, which almost knocked him down, *begone and leave me*, and stamped so furiously that the very boards shook under him; being, however, disconcerted at the loud laugh of the audience, and knowing that they should not laugh at a tragedy, he was resolved to try another method the next night, for which reason he brought a *candle* on the stage, and gave it to the boy.

"FEB. 12.—Letters from Holland, of the 6th and 7th inst. confirm the intelligence of the complete occupation of the Electorate of Hanover by the Prussian troops. The rumour which has been so generally accredited, of the capture of his Britannic Majesty's arms, proves to be altogether unfounded.

"Proclamation follows Proclamation in the Batavian Republic, against the introduction of British commodities. On the 1st inst. one was issued,

prohibiting, under the severest penalties, the subjects of Holland from holding any commercial or friendly intercourse whatever with the subjects of Great Britain. A considerable part of the Batavian troops which co-operated with the French in Germany, are arrived in the interior of Holland.

"Mr. Curran, the celebrated Irish orator, is to be Attorney-General; and Counsellor M'Mahon, brother to Col. M'Mahon, Solicitor General, in the room of Mr. Plunket and Mr. Bushe.

*John R. D. Huggins to his country friends.*

Ye admirers of peaceful retirement, ye happiest of mortals, quit oh quit your woods and lawns a little while and partake of the noise, gaiety and bustle of the city—Then will ye return and with renewed pleasure behold those scenes that so much charm you. Whether ye industriously furrow our mother earth, whether the learned professions engage your attention, whether ye purchase and transport to market the rich and luxurious produce of our country, or whether ye tranquilly enjoy Otium cum Dignitate—Let your pursuits be what they may, ye are all equally my friends. Remember that the most highly polished metals will become dim unless due attention be paid them and that ye imperceptibly contract a rust when long absent from more refined society—Come oh come then to my Imperial Academy, and be assured of my fidelity and exertions. I will put the heads of both sexes in order, and the newest fashions shall adorn them.

To comb the hair by tender strokes of art,  
To curl the foretop and to make it part,  
To make mankind in conscious beauty bold  
Live o'er each scene and keep from looking old,  
For this great end does Huggins swirl his locks,  
Pull out grey hairs and work upon his locks.  
Grey hairs are tyrants which annoy a Beau,  
And friends to fashion wonder why they grow.

A letter received in town from France states that the Pope is about to take up his residence in Paris, which is to be the future abode of St. Peter's Successors, and that the ecclesiastics of the Romish church are no longer to live a life of celibacy. The letter farther states, that Talleyrand and Fouché have been created princes—they richly deserve the honor, Bonaparte being Emperor. Instead of king of Italy, Eugene Beauharnois, alias Napoleon, is to be invested with the title of king of the Romans.

[New-York paper.]

The late Dean Swift, of eccentric memory, once preached a charity sermon at St. Patrick's church, Dublin, the prolixity, of which disgusted many of its auditors; which coming to his knowledge, and it falling to his lot to preach another sermon of the like kind, he took great care to avoid falling into his former error:—his text was, "He that hath pity upon the poor, lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given will he pay him again."—The Dean, after revealing his text in a more than commonly emphatical tone, added, "Now, my dearly beloved brethren, you hear the terms of this loan; if you like the security, down with your dust"—It is worthy remark, that the quaintness, and brevity of this sermon produced a very large contribution.

The Hon. Thomas Erskine, son of the present Lord High Chancellor of England, is appointed ambassador to the United States of America.

*Pork kept fresh a Year*—A Mr. Poulney, of Philadelphia, dined on board a Spanish ship of war, at the Havana, and ate of boiled fresh pork which appeared as if just killed. He was told it was killed and put up near a year before, at La Vera Cruz. The bones were taken out, and without any salt, the pieces were covered with Spanish brown (a red ochre.) It was then packed in bags, for the officers. They shewed him some in bags, where they were smothered in red ochre;—which is washed off with warm water, previous to boiling it. I presume any other pure, impalpable, especially dry astringent clay, would answer as well. Some clays so far partake of allum, as to shew it exuded, like a white mould. Such I have seen and tasted on the banks of the Chesapeak. But does spanish brown contain allum?

#### POTATOES.

On the farm of Carrincholm, in the parish of Sorn, possessed by Mr. Alexander Lennox, of Dereconnet, England, a potatoe shaw was lately dug up, which had 103 attached to it, the least of them of a proper size, and the most part very large, all produced from a single potator, set uncut. Several others on the same farm had from 48 to 69—a full proof that setting a potatoe uncut, though under the common management, must be a great improvement.

#### QUEBEC, 5th May.

Mr. THOS. CARY.

Sir

I was born a gentleman and for many years after I became of age, was in several respectable situations in life, being also at one time, in the army, during the American revolution, but becoming unfortunate, at a time of life, when I was burdened with a large family; and, as I may say, in a foreign country, having no relations, or friends here, I found myself under the necessity of becoming a tavern keeper; for to leave my family, in search of fortune, or glory a second time, was impossible they not being capable of supporting themselves.

From that period to the present day, although I never have swerved from the paths of honor, or honesty, and I believe no one who knows me will deny my assertion, I have been drove from my former society, not being thought worthy the notice, or society of those called gentlemen, consequently forced to associate with men whose ideas, conversation, and manners (altho' honest) are by no means congenial with my own; and exclusive of these circumstances so hurtful to my feelings, I am burthened with a yearly tax of nearly twenty dollars for permission to carry on this (according to the world) disgraceful profession, which I think the hardest circumstance of all, and extremely unjust; for if tavern keepers are necessary, which I presume no one will deny, why should they, and they almost only, be burthened with so heavy a yearly charge, for a licence to carry on their business.

If they were a nuisance no money whatever should induce our Legislature to suffer them, for a moment, but this I insist is not the case, where

proper precautions are taken, and on the contrary, I say that they are as necessary in this province, as any other society of men, for which reason it is my opinion that our Provincial Parliament ought to remedy the grievance as soon as possible, and levy the sum of money brought by tavern licences, in some other more equitable mode.

In our new settlements, travellers suffer very much, for want of houses of entertainment, and this is solely occasioned by the exorbitant charges for licences, and the great distance they have to go for them, who apply to be admitted; was it not for these circumstances, houses would not be wanting in every direction, where travellers could be provided with every thing that a new country could be reasonably expected to afford

(The unbecoming manner in which so valuable and important a branch of the commerce of this country, as the Indian trade, is treated in the paragraph which should appear here, induces us to suppress it.)

There is certainly sir, a very great absurdity in this, and altho I do not expect that society will alter their way of thinking or acting for any thing that I can say, yet I hope that our legislature at some future period, will consider my observations, and the grand object of my troubling you with this letter, which is the hardship we tavern keepers labour under, by being obliged to pay so much for our licences, or otherwise drop business: and also that if it is thought just to frank, and exempt from paying for licences, persons who sell liquors, in the woods, to the savages, that they will extend the same indulgence to those who sell in the forest, in our new settlements, to white men, who are much more in need of something to keep up their spirit, labouring as they do under many and great difficulties and hardships, to clear their land and to get to market with what little they can spare, as the badness of their roads are well known.

Yours AN OLD LOYALIST.  
District of Montreal 21st April 1806.

#### TRANSLATION.

MR. CARY

As your Mercury seems to be most in vogue, and the most proper for inserting the inclosed, though in french, you will oblige

The old INHABITANT of LACHINE,  
CANAL OF LACHINE.

I flatter myself the public will have the patience to read the reflections, on an object so desirable, of an old inhabitant who has neither stile nor knowledge to fulfill, with honor, the task which he imposes on himself. A canal, receiving its water above Lachine and emptying itself below the Quebec suburbs, in the most convenient place for vessels and their discharge, would be of the greatest advantage to His Majesty, the North-West company, and the whole body of merchants.

It appears that little is thought of works began by the french, and which of the kind would, in Europe, be of little importance.—I could cite prodigies of their age, which were before thought impossible to be executed. I will only mention the famous Canal of St. Quentin, in Picardy, in France, which passes under a prodigious mountain. The canal is vaulted with stone; and lights are necessary for the passage. The canal of Lachine in comparison with it, would be but a ditch.

If the King will not undertake it at his expense, by giving a grant he reserves the free

passage of his bateaux. In whatever manner it is done, it would pay itself in a few years, and the emoluments afterwards arising from it might be employed in other speculations for the public good. One great advantage to his Majesty would be that Lachine post would be annulled; no more commissaries or others employed, would be to be supported; a guard would be abolished which deranges itself by idleness, and which guards what is not worth the care; no more buildings would be to keep up which in a short time will require renewing; there would be no more descending or mounting of bateaux to be repaired at Montreal, which, in remounting the rapids, return in as bad a condition as at their departure; no more carriage to pay, which would be not only a great saving but an advantage for the effects which are transported, which are more or less deranged by the roads, which are impracticable for the greatest part of the year; it would be a benefit to the troops who may be embarrassed in their march; and who, on arriving at the King's store, find neither barracks nor tavern for lodging. Passengers are exposed to the same inconvenience. There would be no more hire or carriage to pay for the Indian store, the most interesting of all and the worst guarded, standing alone in a place where it may be robbed, and so obscure that no one can see what is done. If this store was at Montreal, in a good light, the eyes of the public would suffice to keep in awe evil intentioned persons; and the Indians would be better served. What advantages for the North-west company, and the body of Merchants, in general! It is almost impossible for me to enumerate them. They would have the satisfaction of seeing their effects loaded in bateaux from their own store, thus saving themselves and their clerks from going to the upper part of Lachine, having stores where vessels can, at all times, discharge, they would often prevent carriage, and delay always hurtful; they would have the advantage of always having their bateaux under their eyes, of being without apprehension, of their being employed for other purposes, and of seeing them properly repaired. They would see the people they employ, provided from their own provisions; and who would consequently labour with more spirit and strength, they would avoid very heavy expenses of storage and transport, in roads, which, notwithstanding the direction of men of the first capacity, are good only, when all are good; and impracticable when others are passable. There would be no more bateaux and canoes to remount the rapids, to the upper part of Lachine, where they often receive damage, sometimes bilge, and lose their cargoes.

These are the advantages I see, and which none can dispute, and further I see no objection that can be made, except that I hear the carters of the town and suburbs cry out and the publicans join in chorus. Those gentry may throw by their whips and take a spade or a hoe, they will be just as useful subjects and their gains will be as great. The inhabitants of Lachine murmur and prefer carting for ten livres and a half, drink half of it on the road, and leave their land untilld. Hence it is that no other parish is found so ill cultivated. Ca-

lèches and carts wait at the King's store, and at the upper part of Lachine, for troops and passengers, for the purpose of fleecing them, there being unhappily no fixed rates on this head.

I acknowledge that some respectable citizens from the upper part of Lachine might complain, but they are too good loyalists and citizens, not to make a sacrifice without murmuring. They can find other objects to speculate upon. In a word, it would be a blessing for all the inhabitants of the island, for in that case, no carriages would be ordered, by which it often happens, in harvest time, that for less than two shillings, they lose a day which would be worth more than ten times the sum to them.

All my desires are to live until such a work is accomplished.

An Old INHABITANT of LACHINE,  
Lachine, 22d April 1806.

On Tuesday last was represented, at the Quebec Theatre, the Tragedy of CATO, followed by Dibden's pleasant Farce of the JEW & THE DOCTOR.

The principal characters were performed by officers of the garrison, and it attracted an audience not less respectable and more numerous than on a former occasion.

This celebrated Play is composed agreeably to the strict laws of the French Drama, but the insipid declamation of the French stage, was never relished by an English audience—accustomed to follow Shakespeare in his bold flights "beyond the visible dural sphere," and to witness the events of 20 years compressed into three hours. The impartial public has therefore attached little merit to the observance of the dramatic unities in CATO: for there is almost as much improbability in supposing that all the actions of the play could happen in the same identical room, during the time in which they are performed, as that an audience could be induced to imagine one scene in Venice, and the next in Cyprus. Besides the principal character is too much elevated above common feelings and comprehensions, he is too exalted to be affecting. For the other characters, we feel no sympathy, and are little interested in their fate; and the females of the drama are sketched so faintly, that they might be wholly omitted without any detriment to the plot.

But although this play be inferior, in dramatic effect, to those of Shakespeare and Otway, or even of Southern and Rowe, yet, as a Dramatic Poem, it justly claims, and has obtained the highest distinction. The sweetness of the style, the felicity of the diction, and the justice, force and grandeur of the sentiments, have scarcely been equaled by writers of any age or country.

No play, however, could be more suitably selected by unprofessional performers. When it is considered that excellence, in the tragic line of acting, is of rare occurrence, it must be admitted that the piece throughout was very respectably supported. The gentleman who performed the principal character undertook a most arduous task, he was very correct and perfect in his part, as were all the other performers in theirs. The Costume was exactly observed, and the dresses were superb and elegant. Upon the whole, such opportunities do not often occur on Provincial Theatres,—of hearing the language of Addison delivered with so much propriety, by Gentlemen of liberal educations.

The following Prologue, written by Doctor WALSH, was given with great animation and effect by the Gentleman who performed Marcus.

## PROLOGUE,

TO THE TRAGEDY OF CATO.

Performed by Officers of the Garrison of Quebec  
April 29, 1806.

"While CATO gives his little Senate laws,  
"What bosom beats not in his country's cause?  
"Who sees him act, but envies ev'ry deed,  
"Who hears him groan, and does not wish to  
"bleed?"

So sung th' immortal bard, whose dulcet lyre,  
Could rouse in British breasts the patriot fire;—  
What time, enamour'd of bright glory's charms,  
The gen'rous youth of Britain, rush'd to arms;  
When—*tristes France*—to mischiefs ever prone,—  
Already dream'd fair Europe's realms her own.  
Vain hope!—her lillies blast'd chang'd the scene,  
Crop'd in their pride, by *Malbrough* and *Eugene*,  
From their keen swords her trembling legions fled,  
And choak'd huge *Danube's* flood with heaps of  
dead,

How chang'd the times!—The pow'rs of Europe now  
Their abject necks to *Gallia Caesar* bow.  
(For heav'n in mercy—its blest islands hurl'd  
Out side the limits of a baser world)  
The Roman's curs'd ambition is his own,  
But *Cesar's* virtues he has never known.  
By perfidy and fraud he wins his way,  
And discord bends the nations to his way:—  
To shelter independence from his chains,  
Not 'e'en a little *UTICA* remains.

Must then the world submit to lawless pow'r,  
And virtue—science—freedom—be no more?  
Must free-born men seek refuge in their graves,  
From a bold upstart and his horde of slaves?  
Forbid it heav'n!—*BRITANNIA* dares the shock,  
And scorns the tyrant, and the tyrant's yoke.  
Her brave battalions never fail to beat  
The boasting foe,—when e're they chance to meet,  
Whilst her red flag—victoriously unfurl'd,  
Conveys her thunders round the subject world,  
Her fleets—her armies still her laws maintain,  
They rule the peopled globe—who rule the main!

For us consign'd—by duty & by fate,  
To guard the limits of the British State,—  
Whilst far remov'd from war, and war's alarms,—  
—We pant to meet the glorious clash of arms!  
Meantime the fires of *Addison's* pure lays,  
Glow in our breasts—e'en from our earliest days;  
Tho' yet unskill'd—(your favor to engage)—  
—To strut our little hour upon the stage.—  
We still may hope to merit your applause,  
For freedom—honor—virtue—*ATQ'S* cause!

• Pope,  
We venture to recommend Mrs. ORMSBY to  
the public patronage, as well from a considera-  
tion of her merit, as from the recollection that  
it was Mr. and Mrs. Ormsby who took the lead  
in the late introduction of Theatricals into this  
province. Persons unacquainted with a Thea-  
tre cannot form the most distant idea of the life  
of drudgery and anxiety led by the sons and  
daughters of *Thespis*, to gain a precarious and  
feebly livelihood, without a resting place which  
they can call a home; and often subject to the  
hard buffetings of fickle fortune's severest  
frowns.

Mr. Mure's vessel the *Deborah* sailed on Sat-  
urday for England.

JUST PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

As for Sale at this Office.

A few copies of the Act passed in  
the last Session of the Provincial Parlia-  
ment.

New Printing-Office, May 5, 1806,

## ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

*Philo Scrutor* will appear in our next. Sun-  
day evening is much too late for any thing, of  
any length, to be inserted in the *Mercury* of  
the following day.

## BY AUCTION.

Will be sold, on Saturday the 20th instant, at  
the house of Mr VIGOURoux, of the Royal  
Engineers, No 7, on the *Ramparts*.

A QUANTITY of valuable household fur-  
niture, consisting of chairs, tables, sofa-  
phas, bedsteads, beds and bedding, curtains,  
bureaus, canteens, glass ware, china, earthen-  
ware, looking-glasses, carpets, stoves, pictures,  
kitchen utensils, and a great variety of other  
articles. The sale to begin at one o'clock.

THOS. CARY, A. &amp; B.

Quebec, 5th May 1806.

## BY AUCTION

Will be Sold on Wednesday next the 7th instant  
and the following day at the House of Mr,  
SANDFORD HOIT in St. John Street.

A Great variety of printed Calicoes, Mus-  
lins, Neck and Pocket Handkerchiefs,  
Shawls, Men and Womens Cotton Hosiery, Bed-  
ticks, Towelling, Gloves, Lady's Black Mor-  
rocco Shoes, Cotton wool and Indigo, 4 Horse  
nets complete with hoods, one for a lady's side  
saddle; a few common Saddles, a handsome  
Franklyn sloop complete with brass irons, a  
large Carpet, Window curtains, Sopha and  
cover, Card table, large gilt Looking-glasses,  
and a few new copper culinary Stew-pans, and  
other vessels lined with tin.

The Sale will begin at one o'clock,

JOHN JONES,

Quebec, May 1, 1806 Auc. &amp; Brok.

## BY AUCTION.

Will be sold on Monday next, 12th inst. at  
JAMES GRAY'S Auction Room.

TWO pipes, 2 hds & 2 qr. casks real good  
L. Particular Madeira samples of which  
may be tasted on Saturday next, 2 English  
gigs with patent axletrees, 3 handsome new  
english harnesses, red french brandy in 5 gallon  
lots, a keg of good honey, men's beaver &  
common hats, calicoes, shawls, Mullins, bed  
ticks &c. &c. &c. a few elegant dressing glasses  
& other furniture.

Sale will begin at one o'clock

Quebec, 5th May, 1806.

## FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE, elegant and new CURRI-  
CLE which will serve occasionally with  
a single horse. Apply to

JOSEPH STILSON, saddler,

Quebec, 3d May 1806.

## GEORGE STANLEY

TAKES this public method of returning his  
thanks to all those that have favored him  
with their custom; and informs them that he  
has removed to the house No. 17 Mountain  
Street, opposite Mr. Neilson's printing office,  
part of which is occupied by James Barnard  
hatter, Where he will continue to carry on the  
shoe making business in all its different bran-  
ches, and as his wish is to please, he humbly  
solicits a share of the public favor,  
Quebec, 5th May, 1806.

## GEORGE STANLEY

FAIT, de cette maniere publique, ses remer-  
ciements à tous ceux qui l'ont favorisés de  
leur pratique, et les informe que sa demeure  
actuelle est dans la maison No. 17 rue de la Mon-  
tagne, dont partie est occupée par Monr. James  
Barnard, chapelier, vis-à-vis de l'imprimerie  
de Mr. Neilson; où il continue à son metier de  
cordonier, dans toutes ses différentes branches,  
et comme, il n'a d'autre désir que de plaire il  
sollicite humblement une partie de la faveur  
publique.—Quebec, 5me Mai, 1806.

## NEW THEATRE.

MRS. ORMSBY

Respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentle-  
men of Quebec that her Benefit night  
is unavoidably postponed until

WEDNESDAY EVENING MAY 7.

When will be presented (for the 2d time) a Co-  
medy in 5 acts written by Mrs. Inchbald, call'd  
*WIVES as they WERE and MAIDS  
As they ARE.*

End of the third Act, Imitation of Birds  
by Mr. Robertson.—Between the play  
and farce the Comic Song of the  
Dutch Fisherman by Mr. Ormsby.

And the much admired Dance of the  
HIGHLAND FLING

In character, by Mr. Robertson.

After which a Comedy in two acts called the

IRISH WIDOW,

Lower Boxes 5s.—Upper boxes 3s.—Pit 2s.  
Gallery 1s.Doors to be opened at six o'clock and the cur-  
tain to rise precisely at seven.

Tickets to be had at the Union Hotel, Mr. Stil-  
ling's and Mr. Merry's Tavern Lower town, and  
of Mr. Armstrong at the Theatre, where places for  
the boxes may be taken

MRS. ORMSBY respectfully assures the public  
that nothing will be wanting to render the night's  
entertainment worthy their patronage, and in or-  
der to make a general accomodation, she has been  
induced to reduce the price of tickets since last ad-  
vertisement.

## FOR SALE.

FOR READY MONEY BY THE SUBSCRIBER

LONDON P. Madeira, of the best quality,  
and port wine, by the pipe, hhd, qtr. cask  
and dozen, real cognac brandy, by 5 gallons  
hyson & green teas, cloaths, kerzimeres, fine  
cambrics, excellent honey, and cordage, from  
2 1-2 la to 7 1-2 Inch. Also a capital carriage  
horse.

J. GRAY, Auc. &amp; Brock.

Quebec, 5th May, 1806.

NOTICE is hereby given that in conse-  
quence of steps adopted by the Subscriber  
to bring to a final liquidation the concerns of the  
late co partnership of Laframboise & Nicol,  
and more particularly his interest in it, he has  
found it expedient to revoke a power granted by  
him to his late partner Claude Laframboise (as  
notified in an advertisement in the Montreal  
Gazette, dated 11th October, 1803) to receive  
the debts due to that co-partnership; and hence-  
forward, therefore, a valid discharge from  
such debts can only be given by them jointly.  
Quebec, 12th April 1806. JAMES NICOLL.

## Poetry.

## EPILOGUE

TO THE COMEDY OF THE SCHOOL FOR FRIENDS,  
WRITTEN BY DISDIN.

With your permission, friends, I've not done yet  
But am some few remaining lines in debt;  
Lines, which vain fashion forms with jingling chyme,  
Through men call'd Poets, and by them call'd  
rhyme;

A Heathenish sort of thing—I'm bid to speak,  
An Epilogue—the word to me is Greek;  
And as a sort of folks call'd Critics say,  
'Tis often found as foreign to the Play,  
But that's no matter, for 'tis custom's blame,  
There is so little judging from a name.  
As for example now—those who intend  
To ridicule in us the name of Friend,  
Are pleas'd to call us Quakers—'tis a name  
We Britons born, do utterly disclaim;  
No tremblers we—be that the lot of those,  
Who are to us and social order, foes.  
Those, I speak plainly, to prevent mistake,  
Who were by dear friend Nelson forc'd to quake;  
Yea, those threaten'g, vaunting, those invading  
men,

Who have quak'd, do quake, and shall quake again:  
For we've friends left, call'd Tars, when duty calls  
To fill those other friends call'd wooden walls;  
Not one among 'em ever shakes, or runs,  
When once they're plac'd at those great things call'd  
guacs.

The man call'd Emperor, is pleas'd to boast  
He'll quickly eat the beef which we do roast:  
The man call'd John declares, that, if he comes,  
He shall have pudding made with iron plumbs.  
John knows it we have men of war on shore,  
Call'd soldiers, who have beat him oft before  
In Egypt, and would beat him here once more.  
And, John we do possess a chosen band  
Of youths, call'd Volunteers, who, hand in-hand,  
Wou'd elbow forth the spoilers of the land.

Thus having made so many friends appear,  
I hope there'll be no lack of friendship here!  
Consider, our petition is not common,  
'Tis for that dear, bewitching thing call'd woman.  
Woman! our very best of friends you'll own—  
Woman! whose hope to night is you alone;  
Who bids me yield to whatsoever you say,  
Except hits off—and that I can't obey;  
Or, if my beaver must be mov'd, why then,  
Let me to morrow put it on again.

## EPIGRAM.

SYLVIA her gambling nephew chides,  
With many a sharp and pithy sentence:  
The graceless youth her care derides,  
Yet seems to promise her re-creation.

"When you, dear aunt, relinquish man,  
Expect me to abandon gaming;"  
The conscious matron shakes her fan,  
'Go rogue, I find you're past reclaiming."

## ANECDOTE.

A celebrated Auctioneer lately sold a country  
house, which he represented as enchanted in beau-  
ty by the prospect of a hanging wood. When the  
purchaser went down to view his new acquisition,  
he found it graced by the sight of a gibbet.

## A VENDRE.

UN emplacement situé aux Pauxbourgs St  
Rock, de 78 pieds de front sur 25 de pro-  
fondeur, rue St. François, sur lequel est con-  
struite une Maison; moitié en bois et moitié en  
Pierre, de 44 pieds de front sur 20 de profon-  
deur, avec deux hangars; Le tout en très bon  
état; s'adresser au sousigné sur les lieux qui  
fournira titres et suretés convenables, avec dé-  
lais pour certaine partie du prix; pour plus am-  
ple sinformation s'adresser à

ANTOINE VALLEE.

Quebec, 16 Avril 1806.

## To be Let, together or seperately.

A good stone dwelling House adjoining that  
in the present occupation of the subscriber,  
Champlain Street, Lower-Town, and a com-  
plete bakehouse, nearly opposite, with four  
large ovens, tables, troughs &c, a large wood  
yard adjoining, and sufficient room over the  
bakehouse to store 1000 quintals of bi-cuit.

Apply to JOHN MURE.

WHO HAS FOR SALE AT HIS STORE.

Jamaica spirit in puncheons  
Leeward island Rum do.  
French brandy in butts, pipes & qr. casks  
Port wine in pipes  
Prime bottled do. in casks of 6 or 7 dozen  
Teneriffe wine in pipes & Hhds  
French red wines in casks of every dimension  
A flour bolt complete  
A few coils cordage & some large anchors  
Pine planks & boards, oak & pine timber  
&c. &c. &c.

Quebec, 29th March, 1806.

## NAILS &amp;c.

FOR SALE at the Store of EZEKIEL HART  
in Three Rivers 33 Cask Nails, 12,  
6, 26, lbs. per M— a few setts new  
fashion, superb plated wares, mounted in silver,  
consisting in Coffee & Tea-pots, Sugar Dishes  
and Cream Jugs, Snuffers and Trays, the  
whole or a part will be sold low, being a con-  
signement last fall, from the Manufacturer in  
Stourbridge. Samples of the nails are to be  
seen also at Messrs. FLEMING & GRANT'S in  
MONTREAL.

## TO BE LET.

AND possession given the 1st of May, a  
Store, capable of containing a large quan-  
tity of Grain, in the upper part of the House  
now occupied by Mr. Lanthey.—ALSO, two  
excellent Vaults, for particulars enquire at the  
Store of the subscriber Notre Dame street,  
Lower Town.

BENJAMIN TREMAIN.

Quebec, 5th April, 1806.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his  
friends and the Public in general that he  
has removed from the St. Roch 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 Hhd, - - - £ 5 2 0  
Mild Ale do. - - - - 3 17 0  
Porter do. - - - - 3 17 0

And seventeen shillings returned for Hhds. gi-  
ven back in reasonable time and in good order.

Burton Ale doz. - - - - £ 0 10 6  
Mild do. do. - - - - 0 8 6  
Porter do. 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.

## FOR SALE

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

PORT Wine, Spanish Wine, Hollands Ge-  
neva, Muscovado Sugar, by the barre' or  
Hhd, Small fix'd Cables & Hawfers, A few  
coils of Spun yarn, Spanish sugar in boxes &  
Coffee.—ALSO, a small quantity of Burton  
and Mild Ale in Hogsheads and bottles.

Quebec, March 1st 1806. B. TREMAIN.

## 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 tip. Enquire  
of the Editor. Quebec, 9 August, 1805.

## FOR SALE

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

BURTON, Mild Ales & Porter, by the  
doz. Coniac Brandy, excellent Shiraz,  
Hollands Geneva, Port Wine, Madeira L. P.  
Lisbon, Claret, Bristol Vinegar &c. &c.

The above articles, on reasonable terms, for  
cash or short credit.

Quebec, 7th Dec. 1805. J. M. GODARD

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