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MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.
Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

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MONDAY, MAY 4, 1807.

[No. 18.

From an American paper.

A LESSON FOR JURORS.

Messrs. Printers,

The following lesson for Jurors, which cannot be too generally known and circulated, appears well calculated for a place in your gazette.

A Judge who lately travelled the north west circuit of Ireland, came to the trial of a cause, which was a prosecution of a Landlord against a poor man his tenant, for assault and battery, committed on the person of the prosecutor, by the defendant, in the preservation of his only child, an innocent and beautiful girl, from ravishment.

When the poor man was brought into court, and put to the bar, the prosecutor appeared, and swore most manfully to every article in the indictment. He was cross examined by the jurors, who were composed of *honest tradesmen and farmers.*

The poor man had no lawyers to tell his story, he pleaded his own cause, and he pleaded not to the fancy, but to the heart. The jury found him *not guilty.*

The court was enraged; but the surrounding spectators, gladdened to exultation, uttered a shout of applause. The Judge told the jury they must go back to their jury-room and re-consider the matter; adding, "he was surprised they could presume to return so intemperate a verdict." The jury bowed, went back, and in a quarter of an hour returned, when the foreman, a venerable old man, thus addressed the bench: "My Lord, in compliance with your desire, we went back to our jury-room; but as we found no reason to alter our opinions or our verdict, we return it in the same words as before, *not guilty.*"

We heard your lordship's extraordinary language of reproof, but we do not accept it as properly or warrantably applying to us. It is true, my lord,

that we ourselves, individually considered in our private capacities, may be poor insignificant men; therefore, in that light, we claim nothing out of this box above the common regards of our humble but honest stations; but my lord, assembled here as a jury, we cannot be insensible to the great and constitutional importance of the department we now fill; we feel, my lord, that we are appointed, as you are, by the law and the constitution, not only as an impartial tribunal to judge between the King and his subjects, the offended and the offender, but we act in a situation of still greater confidence; we form as a jury, *the barrier of the people against the possible influence, prejudice, passion or corruption of the bench.*

To you my lord, meeting you within these walls, I for my own part, might possibly measure my respect by your private virtues; but the moment I am enclosed in this place, your private character is invisible; for it is, in my eyes, veiled in your official one, and to open conduct in that only, can we look

This jury my lord, does not, in this business, presume to offer to that bench the smallest degree of disrespect, much less of insult; we pay it the respect *one tribunal should pay to another, for the common honor of both.* This jury my lord did not arraign that bench with partiality, prejudice, infamous decision, nor yet with influence, passion, corruption, oppression, or tyranny; no, we looked to it as the mercy seat of royalty, as the sanctuary of truth and justice. Still, my lord, we cannot blot from our minds the records of our school books, nor erase the early inscriptions written on our intellects and memories. Hence we must be mindful that monarchs and judges are but fallible mortals, that tyrants have sat on thrones, and that the mere-seat of

royalty and the sanctuary of justice, have been polluted by a Treasilian, a Scraggs, and a Jefferies. (Here was a frown from the bench) "Nay my lord, I am a poor man, but I am a free born subject of the kingdom of Ireland, a member of the constitution; nay, I am now higher, for I am the representative thereof. I therefore claim for myself and fellow jurors *the liberty of speech*; and, if I am refused it here, I shall assume it before the people at the door of this court house, and tell them why I deliver my mind there, instead of delivering it at this place.

I say, my lord, we have nothing to do with your private character; we know you here only in that of judge; and as such we would respect you: you know nothing of us but as a jury; and in that situation we should look to you for reciprocal respect, because we know of no man, however high his titles or his rank, in whom the law or the constitution would warrant the presumption of an unprovoked insult towards that tribunal *in whom the People have vested the dearest and most valuable privilege they possess.* I before said, my lord, that we are here met, not individually, nor do we assume pre-eminence; but, *in the sacred character of a jury we should be wanting in reverence to the constitution itself, if we did not look for the respect of every man who regards it.* We sit here, my lord, sworn to give a verdict according to our consciences, and the best of our opinions, on the evidence before us. We have in our own minds acquitted our duty as honest men. If we have erred, we are answerable, not to your lordship, nor to that bench, nor to the king who placed you there, but to a higher power, the King of Kings!"

The bench was dumb, the bar silent; but approbation was murmured through-

out the crowd; and the poor man was discharged.

To illustrate the extraordinary virtues and independence displayed by the above jury, would require more than ordinary talents; suffice it to say, that it ought to be instilled into the mind, and the lesson engraven on the heart of every man, that he may be prepared for that exalted station.

MR. EDITOR,

I reside at Three Rivers, and request the insertion of a few observations in reply to Free and Easy.—I candidly decide in J. Bull's remarks, and particularly, in the necessity of two Prothonotaries, which are much sought for, by the whole district. The emoluments of that office increase, and are already, ample enough for two, and much more so, as the fees are higher than in the other districts; and latterly gave, to our surprise, a new fee birth, on suits hanging over in court; besides it would be no additional burthen to government. The other districts, long ago, felt the want of two; and it is to be presumed, we are endowed, with the same propensities.

We are likewise entitled to as magnificent a Court House, as the other districts, as the Recollet's Chapel has been split into two, for a Court House, and protestant Church; which is attended with inconveniences; a thin partition for the division; it is not unusual, to hear the Minister's amen mingled with the vociferations of the court.—We pay our proportion of the gaol rates, and ought to have our gaol likewise. I will humbly submit, whether it would not be more conducive, to the public weal, to employ that money, in erecting and endowing public parish schools, to make the enchanting hills and valleys rejoice, with the fascinating art and science of the husbandman and laborer; a measure this, of primary concern, as the principle of the act respecting education, appears to render it nugatory. Considerable sums have been allowed, in improving the other districts; in this, we have only had a pigeon house built for lunatics. We are saddled here, with larger fees of justice than the other districts. I cannot ascertain for what sin we should bend more beneath the lawyer's crutch; we are not richer; it is alledged because we have two termless, a frivolous reason, as we have less lawyers, who are fully employed; one of them got a bill taxed 14. in a suit of 23l.

[We must be excused for stopping here. We cannot submit to make the Mercury a vehicle for perpetuating personalities.]

CASTIGATOR.

MR. CARY,

I was a good deal surprised, the other day, to hear the letter which appeared in your last, signed *Nicolas Knocknee*, remarked as a vile malevolent piece of personal abuse; and still more mortified to hear you blamed, for want of discrimination, in inserting in your paper any thing which could so severely wound the feelings of your subscribers.—At this time I had only glanced over the piece and considered it merely a satirical statement of truths; in fact I had paid but very little attention to it.—However, when I found it had given so much offence to some people, I took up your paper again to see if I could discover what appeared so malicious to these refined critics; but I must confess I was fairly puzzled to find it out. In a small society

like ours, when a letter appears in your paper, dated from Montreal, wherein any fictitious character is delineated, no sooner is it perused than every one is busy to discover the person alluded to; the unfortunate individual is soon singled out; the cap is found to fit him exactly; and it is no small matter of amusement to see how readily he puts it on.—The author appears to me to have assumed the character of Knocknee the better to enable him, in his postscript, to lash those rough heros of the North; but I think it is to be regretted that he confined himself to them, who, though abundantly consequential, are nevertheless, many of them, harmless, inoffensive folks. Had he looked round him a little, for he seems to know something of the society here, it strikes me his lash might have touched with better effect, the sore side of one, or perhaps more of my acquaintance, nearly of the same description, but much more intolerable.

I mean such characters as have acquired a superficial knowledge of a variety of subjects, with command of a portion of flowing language, sufficient, with an assumed air of importance, to knock a modest man down; who are constantly on the watch, in company, to lay hold of any favorite topic, which they consider themselves masters of, in order to display their power of oratory to the best advantage; but when pushed hard, on any subject, can artfully change it; or when the argument admits of it, will simplify the matter by reducing it to a *bet*; who are eternally pestering you with exaggerated accounts of their exploits, &c. and who, in short, are never happy but when they hear themselves speak. Such characters, I am sorry to say, Mr. Editor, we have amongst us; and what is still more unfortunate, so much are they wrapped up in their own consequence, that they actually suppose all they say is believed, and imagine they are considered *Demi-gods*.

Those pompous bladders are certainly a nuisance in society; and I know not how they can better find out their own insignificance than through the medium of your useful paper.

VERITAS.

Montreal, April 27, 1806.

FREE & EASY.

Although the office of a sheriff produces upwards of four hundred pounds per annum, yet it does not give the means to extricate *Free & Easy* from many litigious suits, which are chiefly brought for payment of the like water which is sold to the Americans in the townships. And was it not for the ashes brought from the townships and sold to some of the more respectable merchants in the town of Three Rivers, the trade there would be so confined as to render the sheriff's office little better than one hundred a year. Commissions in the militia, are well known to be given, by the person administering the government, to those persons who have shown their loyalty and good conduct towards the government.

We remember to have seen it observed that there can be no greater sign of national depravity than the scandalous reflections cast on particular persuasions; but if the tendency of these invectives be so pernicious, what shall we say of the man who plants thorns upon what ought to be a bed of roses; or raises weeds where there was a prospect of the most promising and legitimate increase. These consequences may be justly termed a venal prostitution of the bed; but we are sorry to remark that the instances arising from this folly, are too numerous not to fall within the notice of every common observer. Thus the husband and the wife become mutual plagues to each other; their private follies are made public; and their conduct the topics of every conversation.

UNITY & CONCORD.

Montreal, April, 26, 1807.

David Sheshane was brought to the bar at the Old Bailey, and indicted for a street robbery, on Alex. Shaw.

The prosecutor, a sailor, deposed, that on the fourteenth of the month—between the hours of twelve and one in the morning, he, in company with James Scott, was knocked down and robbed of his watch, by the prisoner, in Plough Court.

James Scott, the witness, an English Sailer, said the prisoner bore down upon the prosecutor, and gave him a broad side, in Plough Court, and then sheered off, that the prosecutor piped all hands, when he was laid keel upwards, that the prisoner ran right before the wind, to whom he gave chase; but the prisoner tacked to the starboard, and then he the witness hauled his wind; that another frigate coming up, ran alongside of the prisoner, poured in his whole broadside, and made him strike, but that he, the witness, was entitled to his prize money, having never lost sight of the prisoner during the chase.

[Morn. Chr.]

We have been politely favored with the perusal of a file of London papers, by the late arrivals, to the 21st March inclusive, from which we are enabled to gratify the public with the following important intelligence—

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Downing Street, March 8, 1807.

A dispatch dated St. Petersburg 17th February 1807, of which the following is an extract, was this day received from the Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of St. Petersburg, by Lord Viscount Howick his Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

"I have the pleasure of inclosing for your Lordship's information, two papers, giving an account of a signal victory gained by the Russians over the French:

"Translation of a letter from General de Budberg, his Imperial Majesty's Minister for Foreign Affairs, to his Excellency the Marquis of Douglas and Clydesdale, 3d (15th) February, 1807.

"General Budberg, Minister for Foreign Affairs, hastens to communicate to his Excellency the Ambassador of His Britannic Majesty, the following intelligence which arrived last night from the army.

"General Benningfen, after having fallen back for the purpose of chusing a position which he judged better adapted for manœuvring the troops under his command, took up a position at Preusslich Eylau. During four days successively, his rear-guard commanded by Major General Baiklay de Tolly, had

to withstand several vigorous attacks, and on the 26th January, (Feb. 7) at three o'clock in the afternoon, the battle became general throughout the whole line of the main army. The contest was destructive, and the night came on without the enemy having been able to gain ground. On the 27th Jan. (Feb. 8.) early in the morning the French renewed the attack, and the action was contested with great obstinacy on both sides; but, towards the evening, the enemy was repulsed on all sides, and Gen. Benningfen remained in possession of the field of battle.

“Bonaparte commanded in person, and under him Marshals Augereau, Davoust, Soult, Ney, and Bessieres, at the head of the Guards, who suffered the most. Our loss is from 6 to 8,000, whilst that of the enemy is estimated from twelve to fifteen thousand. We have also taken twelve stand of colours, and about 1500 prisoners, among whom there are thirty officers.

“The Courier who brought the dispatches having been sent off immediately after the battle, the Ministers of his Imperial Majesty do not yet know all the details of the above mentioned day.

“General Budberg has the honour to be, &c.”

“Translation of a letter from General the Baron de Benningfen, to his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, delivered by Lieutenant-Colonel Slavitzki, Aide-de-Camp to his Imperial Majesty.

On the Field of Battle, Preussich Eylau, Jan. 27, (Feb. 8.)

“SIRE,

“I am truly happy to have it in my power to inform your Imperial Majesty, that the army, the command of which your Majesty has deigned to confide to me, has been again victorious. The battle which has just taken place has been bloody and destructive. It began on the 26th of January, (7th Feb.) at three o'clock in the afternoon, and lasted until 6 o'clock in the evening of the 27th January, (8th Feb.)

“The enemy was completely defeated; one thousand prisoners, and twelve stand of colours, which I have the honour herewith to transmit to your Majesty, fell into the hands of the conquerors. This day, Bonaparte attacked me with his best troops, on my centre, and on both wings, but he was repulsed and beaten on all sides. His Guards repeatedly attacked my centre without the smallest success.

After a very brisk fire, they were repulsed at all points, by the bayonet and by charges of the cavalry. Several columns of infantry, and picked regiments of cuirassiers were destroyed.

“I shall not fail to transmit to your Majesty, as soon as possible, a detailed account of the memorable battle of Preussich Eylau.

“I think our loss may perhaps exceed six thousand men, and I certainly do not exaggerate, when I state the loss of the enemy at considerably more than twelve thousand men.”

LONDON, March 10, 1807.

A German copy of Gen. Benningfen's letter to the Emperor of Russia, which appeared in the Extraordinary Gazette of Sunday last has been received. It is expressed more strongly as to the success obtained, than the translation in the Gazette, which probably was from the French, for it is a very faithful translation of the French copy. It states too, that the number lost by the enemy was 15,000, instead of 12,000, as stated in the Gazette. In confirmation of the loss of the French being greater than it has been generally conceived, letters from St. Petersburg state, that on the day after the battle, the Russians buried 17,800 of the French, left dead on the field; that 2,500 prisoners fell into the hands of the victorious army; and that on the very same day, the Russians also took two strong batteries, of 24 pounders each—These letters, however, can only be relied upon as evidence of the general feeling. They, no doubt, exaggerate the loss of the French. We believe that the Russians gave little or no quarter. This accounts for the number of prisoners being so small in proportion to the killed. Benningfen is said to have offered a noble a head for every French soldier brought in alive. Had not this offer been made, it is probable there would have been no prisoners.

We are happy to hear, that General Von Essen's corps had not joined the Russians before the battle of the 8th, as stated in the French bulletin. General Von Essen's corps is between 30 and 40,000 troops. We understand that this reinforcement, consisting of 15,000 cossacks, and 10 regiments of infantry, have since joined General Benningfen.

MARCH, 20.

On Wednesday night, before His Majesty left town, a message was transmitted through His Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND to LORDS ELDON and HAWKESBURY, commanding their attendance at Windsor

yesterday morning. Their Lordships accordingly set off at an early hour yesterday morning, and remained with his MAJESTY from ten o'clock till one. Upon their return they waited upon the Duke of PORTLAND, to whom his MAJESTY'S commands were signified to frame, in concert with the above mentioned noble Lords, and the Grenville Gazette adds, LORDS LOWTHER and MELVILLE a NEW ADMINISTRATION. As soon as a list is prepared, it will be laid before his MAJESTY, but the arrangements are not expected to be completed before the end of next week. His MAJESTY will then cause it to be intimated to the present Ministers that he has no occasion for their further services—for they give out openly that they are determined not to resign—but to remain in till they are turned out.

The King having consented to a partial indulgence to Catholics by extending the Irish Act of 1793, to Great Britain, Ministers made use of this consent to surprize the King's conscience into a total repeal of the Test Laws, as far as the army and navy are concerned. Papists were to be our Generals on the Staff, our Master Generals of the Ordnance: our Commanders in chief; the Captains and Admirals of our fleets: in short they were to be trusted with the full power of the sword. His MAJESTY having gained information of this attempt to swindle his consent to a repeal of the Test Laws, expressed his displeasure and his determination to resist this dishonest attack upon his conscience.—Ministers being thus detected and exposed, propose to his Majesty the rejection of their measure, to which his Majesty, with the utmost condescension and forgiveness, consents, provided they will agree not to force the measure upon him, or make a second attempt to surprize his conscience. To this stipulation the Ministers refuse to consent, and acquaint the public they have taken their line, they shall not resign, his Majesty may turn them out if he pleases.

Lists of the new Ministers are already handed about—the following has been transmitted to us; we do not pledge ourselves that it is authentic.

1st Lord Treasury	Duke Portland
Chancellor Exchequer	Lord Castlereagh.
Foreign Secretary	Mr. Canning.
Home do.	Lord Hawkesbury.
War do.	Mr. Yorke.
Lord Chancellor	Lord Eldon.
1st Lord Admiralty	Lord Melville.
President Council	Lord Camden.
Privy Seal	Earl Westmoreland.
Mr. Gen. of Ordnance	Earl Mulgrave.
Prsd. Board Controul	Earl Chatham.
Treasurer of Navy	Mr. Rose.
Joint Pay Masters	{ Mr. Long.
Secretary at War	Mr. Dundas.
Attorney General	Mr. Percival.
Solicitor General	Sir V. Gibbs.
Secretaries of Treasury	{ Mr. Huskinson.
	{ Mr. Sturges Bourne.

Lord Lts. of Ireland } Lord Harwicke, or
 Marquis Abercorn.
 Chancellor of Ireland } Lord Redefdale.

In the battle of Eylau the french are said to have consisted of 120,000. Buxhovden was with Benningfen. Both sides were reduced to the bayonet, their ammunition being expended. It appears that a few days before the battle Bonaparte offered proposals of peace.

A second battle was fought between Generals Savary and Essen, which was believed to have been disastrous to the french, they having immediately after again retired into winter quarters. They had one General killed and two wounded.

The last French bulletin is as high as No. 62. The three last in giving an account of the last actions are marked by the greatest ambiguity.

LONDON, FEB. 16.

From some intercepted letters, it appears that the Ghantki insurrections have been fomented by promises of assistance from France, and that several French officers, with military stores, were to be landed on the Travancore or adjacent coast. A number of British cruisers have, in consequence, been stationed from thence to Point Manipoer, to intercept them, and the Rajah of Travancore has taken active means to prevent the passage of strangers through his territories.

FEB. 18.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE.

Letter from Capt. COCHRANE to his superior Officer.

HIS MAJESTY'S SHIP IMPERIEUSE, Jan. 7, 1807
 SIR,

Having been led in chase to the Southward yesterday, as the Imperieuse passed the Basin of Arcasson, in returning to the station you had assigned, Lieutenant Mapleton volunteered his services to bring out with the boats whatever vessels might be found there, and, as a preliminary step, attacked Fort Roquette, which was intended for the defence of the entrance. A large quantity of military stores was destroyed, four thirty-six pounders, two field pieces, and a thirteen inch mortar spiked, the platoons and carriages burnt, and the fort laid in ruins.

The Honourable Mr. Napier and Mr. H. Stewart, Midshipmen, accompanied Lieutenant Mapleton; and Mr. Gibbert, the Surgeon's First Assistant, embraced the opportunity to shew his zeal even in this affair, foreign to his profession.

I am happy to add, that as it was well conducted, so it was accomplished without any loss.

Subjoined is a list of vessels taken or destroyed since the fifteenth of last month.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) COCHRANE.

Vessels Captured.

Le Jean Baptiste, laden with wine; El Anna, laden with wine; Pere de Famille, laden with wine; La Decide, laden with rosin; Joseph, laden with butter and cheese; Welhelmina, national transport; L'Amiable Nanecta, laden with wine.

Vessels Destroyed.

Ship Frederica, transport, wrecked; Ship St. Jean, a transport, wrecked; a Chasse Maree, sunk; La Confiance de Nantes, destroyed; a Chasse Maree, destroyed; a Sloop sunk, drifted to sea; a small Sloop, went adrift.

FEB. 19.

We feared that the dreadful gale of Tuesday night would do much damage to our shipping—Unfortunately our fears were too well founded. Our Deal correspondent has transmitted us a most distressing account:—At daylight yesterday morning eight vessels were seen on shore between the South end of Deal and Kingsdown, a distance of about two miles and a half;—two large West Indiamen were wrecked close by Deal Castle;—two more ships near Walmer Castle;—four more vessels are on shore to the Southward of Walmer Castle; seven or eight were seen in the Downs disabled; and between forty and fifty parted their cables, and were blown out of the Downs. A ship of war is supposed to have foundered and all the crew perished, as the bodies of some marines have been washed on shore.

The gale had not subsided when the post left Deal, and a dreadful night was apprehended.—In London the wind blew hard, but fortunately it was moon light.

The late rise in the Funds has been less occasioned, we believe, by the new plan of finances, than by an expectation of renewal of negotiation for peace. Bonaparte, finding he has little or nothing to gain by the continuance of war, and every thing to lose—that the Russians are not such contemptible antagonists as he supposed them—that hitherto the advantage has been on their side—and that the Poles are perfectly indifferent whether the kingdom of Poland be re-established or not, is understood to be desirous of negotiation, and to have hinted that the mediation of Austria would be extremely acceptable to him.—Baron Vincent's mission has been said to relate to the demand of a passage of a French army through the Austrian States. But such a measure would be arranged between the French Ambassador at Vienna and the Austrian government. It is reported too, that Basilio has been sent to Vienna, in consequence of some offer of mediation from the Austrian Court. It is said also, whether truly or not we do not pretend to decide, that within these few days there have been two arrivals from France direct, with dispatches to our ministers from the French government.

The foreign intelligence which we inserted yesterday is more important than many of our contemporaries seem disposed to allow. Bonaparte is endeavouring by every artifice in his power to do away the impression that his arms have received a check, and that the Russians have been victorious over him.—He is anxious to persuade us that he made his troops go into winter quarters solely on account of the badness of the weather and the roads; but it is obvious that he put his troops into cantonments, not because the weather was bad, but because he found that he was not sufficiently strong to

advance against the Russians—that reinforcements were necessary to fill up the chafms made by the dreadful disorder with which his army has been afflicted. In order to destroy the belief that his arms have been checked, he has had recourse to the theatrical exhibition of the 84 pieces of cannon, arranged before the palace of the republic of Warsaw—How are the people of Warsaw to know whether they are Russian cannon?—They may be French—they may be part of the Prussian cannon taken from the different fortresses—Then he swells the number of prisoners, and killed and wounded to 30,000 men.—After this pompous enumeration of successes, which according to his own account, cost the Russians most of their artillery and all their baggage, one would expect to find the Russians unable to carry on offensive operations for some time, at least more unable to carry them on than the French, by whom they had been thus beaten.—But we discover not withstanding the anxiety of the bulletin to have it supposed the operations were of little or no importance, that the Russians have been able to drive back Ney's corps, and that Bernadotte's division, which was detached against a column of the Russian army, did not gain any advantage over it. We have now no doubt that the victory achieved by the Russians on the 26th Dec. was so decisive as to force the French army to fall back upon the Vistula. We have more than once expressed our surprise that no mention has been made of the French army since the 48th Bulletin—nothing of the positions it occupied—nothing of the particular cantonments of each division. For this silence, however, we are now able to account.—The 43d Bulletin told us, the army had gone into winter quarters on the Oreye and the Bug.—But it is clear that it fell back upon the Vistula. Ney, who was on the Oreye, we now find on the Vistula, near Graudentz—and Bernadotte, who was also stated to have gone into winter quarters on the Oreye, has advanced from the Vistula to Elbing. All the divisions, we have no doubt, were successively withdrawn from the Bug and the Narew to the Vistula.—Ney, we find in an article from Warsaw that part of the troops were removed from the Narew to this side of the Vistula, and cantoned between Bionie and Lowicz.—Ostrolenka which was at no great distance from the line said to be occupied by the French Army, is stated to have been abandoned, because it was at too great a distance from the principal French corps. The Russians seem during the whole period that has elapsed since the 27th of Dec to have been harassing different corps of the enemy. The affair between a column of their army and Bernadotte took place on the 25 ult. Bonaparte is carrying the main part of his force to his left—the Russians are therefore extending and strengthening themselves on their right. The country between the Bug and the Narew will no longer it is said be the seat of very active operations. Praga has been strongly fortified. Into this review of the operations of the Russians and of the French, we have been induced to enter because we have discovered an unaccountable propensity in particular quarters

to undervalue the efforts of the Russians and to consider the battle of the 26th December, in which they gained so decisive a victory over the French, as of little or no importance.—Bonaparte may boast to conceal his chagrin; but history will record, that on that day he had hitherto deemed invincible, one of those sweeping and irresistible plans of battle which, at Marengo, at Austerlitz, and at Jena, had with a single blow decided the fate of a war, and left his opponent no alternative except to submit or perish at his feet—but on this occasion the audacious experiment failed, and he was compelled by a necessity which he will never acknowledge, to find his army into cantonments to recruit his strength, to meditate a more successful scheme of attack, and to wait for a more favourable opportunity to execute it.

Feb. 24.

It is said the Russian Ministry have presented to the English government, the draft of a commercial treaty, which puts the British trade to the Baltic on a level with that of the native Russian merchants from port to port. The greater part of the alien duties, as far as respects Great Britain, are to be taken off; and it is even expected that Russia will employ her mediation with the Court of Denmark, to procure in favour of England a considerable diminution on the duties paid at the Sound. The latter would be an inestimable advantage to the British merchant.

Gen. Whitlock is to sail immediately for South America, with an Expedition.

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By accidents in the crowding of the extraordinary large mob, collected yesterday at the execution of two murderers, 24 men and 3 women were killed, 13 men and 7 women wounded.

FEB. 25.

The Russian official report of the battle of the 25th between the Russians and Prussians and Bernadotte's and Ney's divisions, has been received, and amply confirms us in the opinion we have invariably maintained, that the French were defeated.—But the defeat appears to have been much more decisive than we were at first induced to believe. That obscure part of the 34th Bulletin which stated Ney's division to have advanced twenty leagues from its cantonments, and to have returned without sustaining any loss, is now explained—Ney had marched to reinforce Bernadotte for the purpose, as it should seem, of pushing on to Königsberg. But the Russians and Prussians, by a rapid and masterly movement, interposed a strong column between them, drove back Ney, and prevented the junction. There ap-

pears to have been two battles. The 34th Bulletin, in alluding to Ney's advance and retreat, does not inform us that there was any action—it merely says, that the Russian army took the alarm, and made a movement on the right of Ney's division. But we now find that, on the 24th of January, the Russians and Prussians attacked Ney, near Mohringen, and compelled him to fall back to Praznez, in East Prussia, where he joined Murat's division. On the next day the Russians attacked part of Bernadotte's division under General Paclod: Bernadotte himself then brought his whole division against them. A desperate conflict ensued, which terminated in the defeat of Bernadotte, who lost 4000 men made prisoners, and all his baggage. The immediate consequence of this victory was the evacuation of Elbing, by the remains of Bernadotte's division—indeed it should seem as if, after the battle of the 15th, Bernadotte had been unable to return to Elbing, for the official report of the Russians and Prussians states him to have been driven into the forest of Stratsburg, twenty leagues from Elbing, where his corps is completely surrounded, and it was supposed, would be completely cut off.

The consequences of the battle of the 25th are very important—the combined Russians and Prussians have reoccupied Elbing—the Prussians are at Merienwereder, the Russians at Culm, on the Banks of the Vistula—the blockade of Graudenz has been raised, and the King of Prussia, who had retired to Memel, has returned to Königsberg.

FEB. 26.

The dispatches which were received yesterday from Lord Hutchinson, fully confirm the account of the defeat of the French at Mohringen, though not quite to the extent stated in the Prussian accounts. Two French Generals, Dupont and Lescure, and all Bernadotte's baggage, fell into the hands of the victors. It is stated that at the time his Lordship was writing the dispatch, intelligence was received that the French General Thuringe had deserted to the Russians, and declared that if his desertion was made known at the advanced posts, he was convinced that several other French officers would follow his example.

Price of Stocks this day at 1 o'clock.

Consols	62½
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ELBING, JAN. 29.

The French Marshal Bernadotte marched from hence on the 24th, and Marshal Ney was advancing to form a junction with him, but the former has been defeated by a combined Russian and Prussian corps: 4000 French were made prisoners, 10 pieces of cannon taken, 2 stands of colours, and the whole of Bernadotte's baggage.—The Russian Lieutenant-General Von Aurepp was killed. Bernadotte was driven 20 leagues from Elbing—Ney retreated to Praznez, in East Prussia. The former is surrounded; but the latter has joined Murat. A grand battle is momentarily expected. The Russian army consists of 200,000 men, and is daily augmenting.

A letter from Counsellor Theveust, dated Marinesweder; Jan. 27, says the remains of

Bernadotte's army are cut off; that Murat has been wounded and taken; Bernadotte severely wounded; Rupp killed; Fouchier made prisoner; that the contributions of Elbing, 60,000 crowns, were taken; that Bonaparte was ill of a nervous fever at Warsaw; that the blockade of Graudenz is raised; that Lannes has lost both legs; that 6000 French were killed and 4000 wounded; and that General Victor had been made prisoner and had arrived at Dantzic.

PEACHAM, MARCH 17.

STEPHEN BURROUGHS!

A gentleman, belonging to this town, just returned from Canada, informs, that some time last week, himself, and several others, were pressed by an officer of the government of that Province, to go in quest of Stephen Burroughs, who had taken up his residence in a remote part of Shipton, and was daily emitting bills. After a short consultation, they repaired directly to his camp. But his emissaries, ever on the alert, had given notice of their approach; which so alarmed him, that he took to the woods, about a quarter of an hour previous to their arrival. It being nearly night, and they much fatigued, and without provisions, delayed the pursuit of him, till the next day. In the mean time, they searched the camp, where they found his Press, Ink, &c. which were immediately destroyed. In the morning, several of the party, continued the pursuit, and it was considered probable would succeed in arresting him, with a number of his confederates. But when our informant left the place, it had not been effected.

The following piece of secret history has been circulated among the higher persons in Paris, and is confidently believed by all parties:—BONAPARTE, who is full as arbitrary in his private transactions as in all matters that relate to his political and military power, a short time before he left his capital, to engage in the campaign against Prussia, sent an order to Madame George, the celebrated actress, commanding her to be in his bed chamber at a certain hour. The lady, whatever might be her partiality to another, or her repugnance to Buonaparte, did not dare to hesitate, and was in his apartment before his arrival. It seems he is subject to epileptic fits, and he was seized with one the moment he entered the room. The lady, in the utmost apprehension that if any fatal event should ensue she might be accused of having been employed to assassinate the Emperor, immediately pulled the bell with great violence; but there was an alarm bell as well as a private one, in the room, and she unluckily pulled the former. In consequence of this unfortunate mistake, every body in the Palace was roused, and sentinels and all rushed into the apartment. Among the rest the empress caught the alarm, and came to assist her Imperial Lord. Shortly after all this bustle the emperor recovered, and burst into the greatest fury when he beheld so many persons before him. As soon as he could exact any explanation from the terrified group he

flew at Madame George, and kicked her round the room, from which she escaped as hastily as she could, with many severe bruises.—The next morning Buonaparte, sensible of the violence of his conduct; sent a tender message to the unfortunate heroine, accompanied with a magnificent present. She has been since favored with a similar invitation, but she pleaded severe illness, and the enterprize against Prussia having, in the mean time, engaged Buonaparte's attention, she had, to the time of his last departure from Paris, been exempted from his gentle gallantry. *Lon. pap.*

A letter from an officer in the river Plata, to his relation in Swansea, after noticing the recapture of Buenos Ayres, and the surrender of Maldonado and Goretti, says "We expect an attack every day, and are always upon the alert; if the enemy do not come to us shortly, we shall pay them a visit. Immense droves of horses and cattle are driven in daily by our dragoons. The method employed by the Spaniards to catch them is remarkable; they throw a noose over the head of any horse or bullock pointed out in a drove of fifty, at twenty five yards distance. The cavalry of this country are all furnished with one of these nooses, with which they catch their enemies, and gallop off with them at their horses heels. Several of the 71st Reg. were taken in this way at Buenos Ayres. When they travel it is no uncommon thing to kill two or three horses a day, which are replaced from the next herd of wild horses they meet with. They tame a horse so as to be able to ride him in an hour; and it will hardly be credited in England, that the rowels of their spurs consist of six points, each $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long. *Ibid.*

The following is an abstract of the effective strength of the volunteers in Great Britain; distinguishing infantry, cavalry, and artillery, according to the latest returns, dated the 1st December, 1861:—

CAVALRY—Field officers, 160; captains, 498; subalterns, 1032; staff officers, 745; sergeants, 1556; trumpeters and drummers, 520; rank and file, 25,180.

INFANTRY—Field officers 1288; captains 3813; subalterns 7455; staff officers 1786; sergeants 15826; trumpeters and drummers 6762; rank and file 259,501.

ARTILLERY—Field officers 89; captains 151; subalterns 309; staff officers 55; sergeants 551; trumpeters and drummers 228; rank and file 10,482.

TOTAL—Field officers 1480; captains 4458; subalterns 8797; staff officers 2576; sergeants 1936; trumpeters and drummers 7505; rank and file 295,184.

The following Communication was received this morning through the Post Office.

A literary gentleman lately arrived in this city from England, furnishes us with the following curious information. On the sixteenth day of June, 1806, one hundred young scientific gentlemen, who had then just finished their education in the Colleges of England and Scotland, met by appointment at Yarmouth, where

they resolved, under the strictest injunction of secrecy, "that each of them should, in order to obtain correct information of the world, and of the customs, manners and dispositions of mankind, quit their native Island, and reside for ten years successively in different foreign countries, particularly specified; and that they should on the first day of September, 1807, again meet together in London for the purposes of reading over their different journals and of preparing the same for publication." This strange resolution was actually put in practice and on the first day of January, 1807, it was known to some scientific men in London, that thirteen of the young adventurers had died and that the remaining eighty-seven would certainly meet next summer according to agreement. It was said that one of these adventurers had constantly resided in the city of New York, where he had collected a most valuable mass of information. *T. M.*

GOUT.—It is said that the gout has been recently found to proceed from the body being saturated with acid, owing to the too frequent use of fermented liquors; and the best system of cure, is the taking of alkaline medicines, to neutralize the acid, and counteract its secretion.

It has been lately recommended, that, except the lancet employed in vaccination, all the instruments of surgery should be dipped into oil at the moment when they are going to be used, by which method the pain of the subject operated upon will always be diminished. It is recommended to make all instruments of a blood-heat a little before the operation.

Mr. JANSON, an English gentleman, who has lately returned, after a residence of 14 years, from America, has brought with him many interesting materials towards furnishing a complete survey of the State of Society and manners in the only republic now existing on the face of the globe. These materials, the result of actual observation, he is now arranging for the press, and they will speedily appear in one quarto volume, accompanied with a number of elegant engravings from drawings taken on the spot.

Twelfth Cakes.—These appendages of seasonable mirth appeared on Tuesday night to great advantage. The tasty ornaments on the icy tops commemorated the progress of the British arms during the last year, and made them worthy sacrifices of Old Time. At one shop our brave soldiers were described throwing the enemy into sweet confusion on the plains of Mada; there appeared also a superb ship made of pastry, and a variety of devices, allusive of the capture of Buenos Ayres by our gallant tars. On many parts of the cakes Buonaparte was exhibited confined within a circle of British bull dogs, compassedly declaring England in a state of blo-kad, while Britannia sat smiling at the little na-ti-ty. He was also barbarously murdering Peace and smiting a blow at the Emperor of Russia with a Pole. The whole chapter of upstart kings, composing the Napoleon family, were admirably arranged on the surface of one cake, at a tradesman's shop in Fleet-street; for, at the distribution of the same, the imperial Corsican and his race must be all cut up—

a circumstance that could not fail to promote festivity, and afford the highest satisfaction.

THE DISCOVERY.—A gentleman praising the personal charms of a very plain woman before Foote, the latter whispered him, "And why don't you lay claim to such an accomplished beauty?" "What right have I to her?" said the other. "Every right by the law of nations, as the first discoverer!"

GRATITUDE OF PLAYERS.—A person attacking the players in general one night in company with Foote, said, among other things, "that they had not one grain of gratitude about them." "Nay, now," said Foote, "you are too severe upon the profession; for to my certain knowledge there are no people more distressed at benefits forgotten!"

CURE FOR THE DROPSY.

Mr. Printer,

About four years since I providentially obtained of a French physician of eminence, a receipt to cure the Dropsy. I made it known to some of my acquaintance, who were afflicted with this malady; they made trial of the remedy, and with success; indeed, I have never known it to fail of effecting a cure, when the medicine has been properly made, duly taken, and persevered in. I could furnish many instances of its great and happy effects but I will mention one example only. A lady about seventy years old, had the Dropsy to that degree, that she was fearful to stand on her feet, lest her skin should burst. I saw her in that situation; and it was apprehended she would die in a short time. She however heard that I had a receipt to cure the Dropsy, and anxious to experience it, she took the medicine, according to the prescription; in less than a week, by evacuation, the swelling of her body entirely abated, and, in a few weeks thereafter she was restored to perfect health.

The receipt soon became in great demand. I furnished copies of it to divers persons and that it might be more generally known, I published it in the Centinel of Freedom. Since which I have, to the present period, been repeatedly called on by persons, not only in this state, but also in the state of N. York, for this receipt, and have this moment, finished copying it for a friend at a distance. To save myself the trouble, if possible, of transcribing the recipe, as heretofore, and that still greater publicity may be given to it, I request that you will again insert it in your paper; and should the printers of newspapers, in the United States, republish the recipe, they probably would render essential benefit to many of their fellow citizens.

FRIEND OF MAN.

Newark, Nov. 3, 1806.

THE RECIPE.

Put into a stone or earthen jug, a gallon of stale, sound cyder, together with a double handful of pailey roots and tops cut fine; an handful of scraped horse radish; two table spoonfuls of bruised mustard seed, half an ounce oxymell of squil, and one ounce of juniper berries. The liquor to be kept warm by the fire, twenty four hours: to be often agitated, and then strained for use. Dose, for

an adult, half a wine glass full, three times a day, on an empty stomach. The dose may be increased if necessary.

After the water shall be discharged, the patient should use moderate exercise, subsist on dry nourishing diet, and abstain from all liquors as much as possible. *Newark Centinel.*

QUEBEC, MAY 4, 1807.

Gleanings from the late english papers.

An intended insurrection of the Negroes, in two parishes, in Jamaica, was happily frustrated by a discovery the very day previous to the one fixed for the dreadful design. 3000 had entered into the plan of revolt.

It is reported that the whole of the German Legion, Artillery, Cavalry and Infantry will very speedily be embarked for the Continent.

That 12,000 french Conscripts, who were on their way lately from Paris to Mentz, overpowered their guard and disbanded themselves.

On the 2d of March the french head-quarters were at Osterode.

On the 26th Feb. a dutch frigate of 42 guns, with 420 men, was drove ashore on Sanda, one of the Orkney islands; when 300 Cathness Volunteers embarked for that island, to protect the inhabitants, and secure the troops and seamen from the frigate. She was one of 3 frigates which sailed north about, said to be bound to the W. Indies, with troops.

No evidence appeared from the States, against Capt. Whitby, whose trial stood over for the purpose. The trial was to take place on the 16th March.

Napoleon ordered the town of Hessefeld, in Hesse, to be burned because a frenchman was killed there.

The spirit of insurrection continues through the north of Germany; in Hesse it is particularly violent.

The mighty assailant Bonaparte has been latterly, reduced to confine his menaces, against all those who should dare to disturb his quarters. What a change!

The charges against Sir Home Popham, in the sentence of the Court were said to be founded; but in consideration of circumstances he was adjudged to be only severely reprimanded.

It is said that since the french entered Poland, they have lost 100,000 men. The french General who is said to have deserted gave this intelligence at Peterburgh.

Great Britain has made peace with Prussia

In the Courier of March 4th, we find extracts from the reports of Gen. Benningsen, dated Peterburgh, February 7th, containing daily successes of the Russians against the french from Jan. 7 to 13, inclusive.—The English merchants, at Peterburgh, have made a present of 135,000 roubles, to the Russian government, towards the support of the war.

There can be little doubt of our speedily hearing of the retreat of the french across the Vistula. As the great reputation of Napoleon must, from the successes of the Russians against him, have considerably sunk in the estimation of the powers of Europe, we may, without being over sanguine, venture to hope for great and speedy revolutions in the state of things, on the continent. Reduced as the french armies must have been and will be, we know not where to limit our expectations. We dare not express the extent of our hopes. They might be

thought romantic. It is certain that the pestilential meteor which so lately blazed and shed its baneful influence over the European world, at present discovers but a pale and sickly light, which may be looked at without being dreaded.

We have found it necessary to repeat, in this day's paper, the intelligence published in our extraordinary, on account of our distant subscribers, to whom the extraordinary was not sent.

MARRIED,

Yesterday evening Mr. John Childs to Miss Phoebe Platt, both of this City.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Tab. D. and Mus. T. and The Dreamer are under consideration.

The price of bread for this month is continued at 8d and 10d.

The mean of the Thermometer, for the two past weeks at eight o'clock A. M. is 37 and 44.

PORT OF QUEBEC—1807,

ARRIVED.

April 28.—Brig Henrietta, John Loth, master, from Liverpool, sailed 22d March; cargo, salt and bale goods, addressed to Mr. H. Black. Intelligence, sailed in company with the Anthon, Smith, and Lilly of the Valley.—The Fortune was to sail two days after.—The river was full of ice at the time the Henrietta arrived, the lake ice being then passing. She is however got in with little injury, to Johnson's wharf.

—Bark Jane, J. Scott, from London, sailed 24th March from Portsmouth; cargo dry goods, addressed to Mr. Flowers, 229 tons. Passenger Mr. Joliff.

—Brig Hazard, R. Crozier, from London, five weeks passage from Portsmouth, addressed to Messrs. Blackwoods & Patterson, in ballast.

May 2d.—Schooner Clairet; F. Demeule, Master, from Carboniere New Foundland, sailed 10th April, addressed to Mr. M. Chinc, in ballast. 70 tons.

Advertised for Quebec, at Liverpool, March 12—Integrity, Steele; Lilly of the Valley, Davies; Esther, Rose; Eliza, —; Crawford, —; Aikew, Moore; Integrity, Thompson.

DEAL, March 19. Sailed Meaburn, Meaburn for Quebec.

In a select company in England, among whom was the late Dr. Johnson, the subject of equality and rank was discussed.—A lady observed that there was as great a difference between the common people and those of rank, as between crockery and china ware. The footman, who had taken his station behind her chair, being ordered to call the nurse to bring down the youngest child, and being greatly taken up with the conversation, instantly roared out at the bottom of the stairs—"Crockery! bring down young China!" which threw the company into an immoderate fit of laughter. The footman was shortly afterwards discharged

FOR THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

THE FIRST OF MAY.

AWAKE the lute, the fife, the flute,
The Doric reed, the choral song;
Come, Nymphs and Swains, to pleasure's strains
Lead the fantastic dance along.

For lo! to day the blue ey'd MAY,
Once more her sprightly reign renews,
And love and mirth, o'er laughing Earth,
Their blended influence wide diffuse.

The stock-dove coos, the black-bird woos,
Melodious in the grove and glen;
The snipe aloft, with warbling soft,
Cheers his lone partner of the fen.

The chrysal stream invites the beam
Upon its bosom to recline;
The beam descends, new lustre lends
To the clear stream's meand'ring line.

The blooming race expand apace,
Till hill and dale with beauty glow;
Light o'er the sky the thin clouds fly,
And soft the genial breezes blow.

O cull a wreath that balm shall breathe,
Fresh from the dewy lap of morn,
This festal day of lovely MAY
The rural altar to adorn.

Awake the lute, the fife the flute,
The Doric reed, the choral song;
Come nymphs and swains, to music's strains
Lead the fantastic dance along. **H.**

It is a common practice in Paris, to read new theatrical pieces in private assemblies, where they are supposed to undergo a kind of primary ordeal, and over each of which a lady always presides.—A tragedy called *Alzaidé*, by *Li naut*, had been read at one of those societies, and obtained great praise; however, it had no success on the stage, which greatly afflicted this previous tribunal. Being assembled the day after its performance, there was a general silence; but the lady, who had first given her favourable suffrage, spoke at length and said—"The piece however was not hissed."—"How the deuce could it?" replied a stranger, who happened to be present; "people cannot gape and hiss both at once."

JUST received per the Ship Jane from London an assortment of children's Shoes, half-boots, and Highlows; morocco, kid and black leather.—Also, an assortment of morocco York hats for children, of the latest fashion, and jockey caps; which will be sold cheap for cash, by **W. HALL.**

Upper-Town Market place, Quebec,
May 4th. 1807.

FOR SALE,
A GRAND PATENT
PIANO FORTE.

Enquire of the Editor.
Quebec, April 6th, 1807. **4**

HEAR THE OTHER SIDE!

WHEREAS an advertisement signed James Campbell was inserted in the last Quebec Gazette, stating that we the subscribers his indentured Servants, have deserted his service, and cautioning all persons from employing or harboring us, we think it a duty in this public manner, as shortly as possible, to state our reasons for leaving his service.

For these five months past Mr. Campbell (who by his agreement obliges himself to give us, *Artificers and Farmers*, good and sufficient provisions, suitable to persons of our description) has only allowed each of us *five shillings and three pence per week, or nine pence per day each*, for our maintenance.

We have complained without ceasing of the smallness of this allowance, considering the price of all the necessaries of life, but have met with no redress either from Mr. Campbell, or the Court of Justice.

It is also a notorious fact that we had no fire-wood for two days, in one time, during the severest part of the winter; and that we were often without any, except what a few of our neighbors supplied us with. We also beg leave to state that Mr. Campbell refused us even aittance of money to get our cloaths or our shoes mended. There are facts which we may advance with boldness, because they have been supported by the oaths of credible witnesses, in a Court of Justice.

As to me the subscriber Robert Knox, I brought more than a month ago, an action against Mr. Campbell, for breach of agreement, in not providing me and my wife with a *house, out-houses for Cows, &c. to make us comfortable*, as his agreement with me expressed. Instead of fulfilling his agreement, even in a greater extent, he has lodged me and my wife, for six months, in a *Garret*; and we have, in this severe country, been deprived both of food and fire-wood.

There are facts which we can openly assert. As to Mr. Campbell's complaint that we owe him great sums of money, we have only to observe that he forgets to give us credit for our whole wage, hardly earned since the month of August last, when we, unfortunately, became acquainted with him. On the other hand, he charges us most unconscionably, with 12l. sterling each, for our passage to this country; though in our several agreements, he obliges himself to find us and our wives a passage from our native country gratis.

We have only to add that we have not deserted the service of the said James Campbell, but from hunger and necessity, and of this fact we made a Notarial protest before leaving him. We may further say that we are ready to perform our respective agreements, if Mr. Campbell indemnifies us for his past conduct and finds security for the future fulfillment of his contract.

Thus we have, most unwillingly, obtruded our grievances on a public, more generous, and more just than Mr. Campbell.

RT. KNOX. JAS. BROWN.
WM. WYLLIE. JNO. ANNAN
MAT. BEALLIE.

Quebec, 4th May, 1807.

N. B. The tools Mr. Campbell speaks of, are to be had when sent for, nor were they ever refused to him. He will find us still at the house of Alexis Le Clair, from whom we have rented the garret on our own account, not on account of Mr. Campbell.

General Post Office, Quebec,
4th May 1807.

A Mail for Portsmouth, per the *David*, Capt. Crofton will be closed on the 12th. instant at five o'clock P. M.—At the same time, another mail will be closed, and put on board the *Russia* Company, Captain Conroy for Plymouth.

THEATRE.

MR. PRIGMORE respectfully informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and environs, that his BENEFIT is fixed for Friday the 8th of May,—when will be presented, the favorite Play in five Acts, written by GEORGE COLMAN, Esq.

CALLED

THE POOR GENTLEMAN.

The characters of Lieutenant Worthington—Frederick—Sir Charles Croft—Corporal Fols—and Olapod—by Gentlemen of this city.

End of the Play, a SONG by Mr. VENABLES

To which will be added the Musical Entertainment of

THE PADLOCK,

The part of MEXGO, by the Gentleman who performs the part of Olapod.

Doors to be opened at 6, and to begin at 7 o'clock.

* Tickets to be had at Mr. Holmes's, Mr. Thompson's, Mr. Sturch's and at the Theatre.

Daniel Fraser, Taylor,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends and customers, and respectfully informs them that he has received by the *Jane*, Captain SCOTT, a fashionable assortment of the best Superfine Cloths, Vest patterns, such as are worn in the most fashionable circles in LONDON, Velveteens, silk stockings, worsted, and cotton do. for breeches or pantaloons, a few rich gold Epaullets, gold and silver Vellum Lace, fashionable Buttons, &c. &c. He, at the same time, wishing to settle his affairs, in a satisfactory manner, with all concerned, requests those who have any claims against him, to send them in for payment, and those who are indebted to him, to have the goodness to come forward and pay their bills. The foregoing articles will be made up as usual at his House No. 6, Mountain Street, in the most fashionable manner, for CASH OR SHORT CREDIT.

Quebec, 1st May, 1807.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber cheap, for cash.

450 Barrels Canada prime Pork,
250 Tierces & Barrels best Irish M. f. Pork,
the greatest part being of last year's importation,
300 Barrels of Upper and Lower Canada prime Beef,
120 Kegs Hog's lard,
60 do. Upper Canada Butter,
20 do. Neat's Tongues, of 2 doz. each.
100 Boxes best mould Canales,
80 Cafes do. Chocolate,—and
A small quantity of Lisbon Salt.

CHARLES SMITH,

Quebec, April 13, 1807.

TO BE LET

A CELLAR, at Mr. GEORGE'S No. 4 St. Peter Street, in the Lower Town
Quebec, 30th March 1807.

LINEN.

THE Subscriber has on hand and intends keeping, a constant supply of best Irish Linen, of every description, which as they come direct from the manufacturer he can afford to sell at a very moderate price.

BENJ. TREMAIN.

Quebec, 27th April, 1807.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, in her own name, and in quality of Tutoress to her minor Children the issue of her marriage with the late JAMES HANNA, of this City, and as sole Executrix to the last will and testament of the said deceased James Hanna, requires all persons indebted to his Succession to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the said Estate, to give them in duly authenticated to Mr. JOHN MACNIDER, N° 10, Fabrique Street Upper Town.

ELIZABETH HANNA.

Quebec, 9th February, 1807

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby requests all those indebted to him to make immediate Payment 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 examined 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 his date the prices of his bottled Beers as follows viz.

Burton Ale, pr. doz.	9/.	} Botls. included.
Porter, ditto	7/.	
Mild Ale, ditto	7/.	} Botls. returned.
Burton Ale, pr. doz.	6/.	
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 sincere thanks to his friends and the public for past favors and hopes for a continuance of the same, orders punctually attended to and forwarded with dispatch by

J. M. GODARD.

Quebec, 7th July 1806.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED

For THOMAS CARY,

N° 3. St. Lewis Street.

AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE,

N° 19, Buade-street.

PECIE — ONE GUINEA per Annum.