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EDMUND BURKE.

In the following extract from an essay on his character, some remarks may be thought too strong and undiscriminating; but the sketch must be highly interesting to readers of taste. It is from the pen of the celebrated Dr. Parr, of England.

On whatever topic he touches, in the extensive range of his allusions, he appears a master of the subject; and to have acquired a deep and thorough insight into whatever is excellent in elegant art or solid science.—Critics there are, who wish to separate eloquence from literature, and to ascribe the powers of the orator to a certain natural talent improved by habit. While we congratulate these original and unlettered speakers, let us admire in Burke a mind by nature formed for eloquence, and impregnated with every subsidiary, by sedulous and unwearied application. He applied himself to classical literature, because he knew that from that literature the orator was furnished with its choicest ornaments, and because he felt that it fleetly infused the habit of speaking even English well.

Demosthenes is said to have been a reader and even an auditor of Plato; and Cicero is confirmed in this opinion by the choice and grandeur of his style. How deeply read is Burke! what memory from the orators and poets, so forcibly felt by every man of letters, in that strong tincture of literature, which pervades with essential fragrance, all his compositions. His superior genius, like that of Phidias, was no sooner exhibited than felt; but observing how much the brightest talents have been obscured by negligence, he never relaxed his ardent assiduity a moment, nor suffered the extent of his attainments to damp his appetite for more.

Few have the opportunity or the power of forming a competent opinion of a speech delivered; but of Burke's eloquence there are specimens, of which every one may judge. Look at what he has published, the charm equally of the world at large, and of the ablest critics. Who is there among men of eloquence or learning more profoundly versed in every branch of science? Who is there that has cultivated philosophy, the parent of all illustrious in literature or exploit, with more felicitous success? Who is there that can transfer to happily the result of laborious and intricate research, to the most familiar and popular topics? Who is there that possesses so extensive, yet so accurate an acquaintance with every transaction, recent or remote? Who is there that can deviate from his subject, for the purposes of delight, with such engaging ease, and insensibly conduct his readers from the severity of reasoning to the festivity of wit? Who is there, that can melt them, if the occasion require, with such resistless power, to grief and pity? Who is there that combines the charm of inimitable grace and urbanity, with such magnificent and boundless expansion? He that can do this, I affirm it again and again, has Attic powers, and speaks a language, which, while it soothes

the multitude by its sweetness, by its correctness and pregnancy will captivate the judgment of the severest critic.

Many men, of more talent than erudition, have fancied that they could speak better than they can write, and flattered themselves with a reputation for eloquence which never stood the test of severe and critical examination. Many a speech has been received with infinite applause in the delivery, which, when handed about in the prints, has appeared poor, languid, and lifeless. Lord Chatham was a great man, a most animated and terrific orator, and eminently endued with the first qualifications of a great statesman; yet as a speaker, his fame, doubtless from the witchery of his manner, was greater than his power. Like Cromwell, he had that peripetasy of eye, which pried into the inmost recesses of the soul, and detected all the thoughts and impressions, and fears, of his auditors. He had that too which Cromwell had not; for Cromwell we are told was slow in the conception of his ideas while he spoke, and diffuse and perplexed in the delivery. But in Chatham, when he rose to speak, there was a fervor and vehemence of imagination, a heading torrent of words, and a power of sound, which deafened and stunned, and confounded his opponents. In the man himself, I well remember, there was a native dignity of form, which commanded reverence and faith; and by filling his hearers with holy awe, predisposed them to his purpose. With powers little calculated to instruct or delight, there was a vehemence of contention, an awakening energy of manner, an impassioned ardour, a confident and boastful exultation, which victory only rendered more ferocious and ungovernable. He often rose to dignity in the donation of applause; still oftener blazed to fierceness in the fulmination of invectives; and sometimes in the violence of altercation, flung with a poignancy of wit peculiarly his own. But take away these showy appendages of eloquence, which are included almost in the very name of Chatham; take away that which in the judgment of Demosthenes was the first, the second, and the third qualification of an orator; and which, in Chatham, were displayed as they prevailed in so astonishing a measure, and with such felicity of success; take away the imposing dignity of his presence, the strength and grandeur of his voice, the elaborate vehemence of his gesticulation, worked up, often to extravagance, and better adapted to the Drama than the Senate; take these away, and in those very speeches which were extolled by his auditors as transcending far above all praise, you will find nothing, scarcely, which so forcibly strikes, or sweetly touches the ear; nothing which by its strength or clearness captivates the judgment; nothing which the intelligent reader in a cool and deliberate hour will approve; or having once read, will eagerly demand again.

Such, I confess, was the giant scale of Chatham's mind, that he might well claim, and would assuredly fill with honor the highest station to which a

subject can aspire. To his other original and illustrious qualities, was added that felicity of fortune, which fills up the measure of all pre-eminent greatness. In his character as minister, such was the greatness and elevation of his spirit, like Scipio, he could revive expiring ardor, and fill men with a confidence of expectation, which no mortal course of nature ever did, or under any auspices, ever ought to inspire. Those, however, who consider Chatham not as a first rate orator, but as another Demosthenes, are greatly deceived. In Demosthenes, with a dignity which has scarcely been equalled, was combined a sagacity and coolness, which can never be surpassed. He, who aspires only to be rapid, vehement, and sonorous, without descending to plain narrative, cool statement, close argument, sacrifices reason to passion, and touches on the precincts of a frantic eloquence. It was the lot of Chatham to owe whatever he possessed to genius, exercised by practice alone. The consequence was natural. With infinite fluency and animation he insured the fate of Galba, and while breathing consuming fires as a speaker, all the force and all the blaze of his eloquence was extinguished upon paper.

Far different is Burke. To wing his flight to the sublime of eloquence, he has called in the labors of the closet. Burke would not that the fame of his powers should be circumscribed within the same poor limits that bound life; nor has he feared, most certainly he has not shunned that solemn sentence, which posterity, "who extenuate nothing, or set down aught in malice," will hereafter pronounce upon his genius.

There are many, I know, who, though well convinced that the pen is the instructor of the tongue, and perfectly able to treat any subject upon paper with infinite correctness and art, yet when drawn from the shade of studious retirement into action, are not only incapable of delivering with clearness what they have justly conceived, but exhibit the spectacle of absolute helplessness and fatuity.—But Burke, though fully satisfied that nothing contributes more to good speaking, than good writing, is equally prepared for both. The same powerful mind, the same divine and inexhaustible ardor, which fires him in the Senate, animates him in the solitude of composition; nor need he blush to say of his speeches what Thucydides had affirmed of his elaborate history; "I give to the public as an everlasting possession, and not as a contentious instrument of temporary applause."

There is an unwillingness in the world to show that the same man has excelled in various pursuits; but Burke's compositions, diversified as they are in their nature, yet each excelling in its kind, who does not read with instruction and delight? I have hitherto surveyed the merits of the orator; let us now view him as a critic and a philosopher.

Criticism, which others would have been content to study as they found it, Burke has enlarged by his discoveries, illustrated by his multifarious learning, and treated with all the graces of a style most

elegant and refined, yet not polished into insipidity by too curious care. Often has it been lamented that the language of philosophers is usually to cumbered and uncouth, as to deter readers of taste from the perusal of their labors. It fell to Burke, by his purity and grace, to purge off this inveterate rust, and to adapt to the knottiest and the subtlest disquisitions such a flowing ease, fertility and lustre of style, as the world had never witnessed. With such illustrious proofs of his own powers, he has at once by his precepts and example instructed others to excel; for whether he luxuriates in speeches replete with the choicest phraseology and happiest periods, or bends his keen and subtle intelligence on critical disquisition, such is the facility of his labors, that he at once quickens the sagacity of his readers, while he stores their memory and fertilizes their fancy with invigorating and varied information.

On the morals of a man, most conspicuously endowed with the more amiable and the severe virtues, I hold it needless to descant. The unspotted innocence, the firm integrity of Burke, want no emblazoning; and if he is accustomed to exact a rigorous account of the moral conduct of others, it is justified in one, who shuns not the most inquisitorial scrutiny into his own.

I know what unwise and treacherous ground I tread. Objectors, I am aware, are not wanting, who will exclaim, that I have lavished praise with too prodigal a hand—that I have been hurried away by my love and admiration of the man. I care not. The tribute I have paid him is little to his deserts—and would to God, that this little had come from any one, who could more suitably have expanded and adorned it. This, however, I deliberately and steadily affirm—that of all the men, who are, or who ever have been eminent for energy and splendor of eloquence, or for skill and grace in composition, there is not one, who, in genius or erudition, in philanthropy or piety, or in any of the qualities of a wife and good man, surpasses Burke.

RUSSIAN ARMIES.

As the Cozacks form so considerable a part of the Russian army, and particularly in the new raised militia, it cannot but be interesting to our readers, to learn the character and strength of this component part of an army and a nation on which the hope of the confederated powers must now, in a considerable degree, rest. The name of Cozacks in general, is applied to all those tribes which follow the same irregular and almost optional method of warfare. The particular bodies of the Cozacks are distinguished from each other, not by the different nations which compose them, but by the places they respectively inhabit. Thus the Don Cozacks take their name from the river Don; the Ouralian Cozacks from the Ouralian mountains; the Cozacks of the Ukraine, from the name of the country; and the Zaporavian Cozacks, from the cataracts of the Dnieper, as the word Zaporavian, or more properly Zaporogian, signifies in the Russian language, "people living beyond the cataracts." The two former are chiefly the colonists of Great Russia, and the two latter are formed of Molo-Russians; these wear no beards—the Zaporavians shave even their heads, and leave only a small piece of hair upon the crown, long enough to reach the nose, and pride themselves upon every thing that is opposite to civility, and to the common feelings of man! There was a time when no woman whatever was permitted to live in their society; and, though they began early to have more intercourse with the sex, still they retain strongly the marks of their former ferocity.

They may be called, with great propriety, a gang of desperate outlaws, of robbers, and all sorts of public offenders, who are suffered to exist merely on account of the mischief they do an enemy.

The Cozacks of the Ukraine and the Don Cozacks are more advanced in civilization; the latter are seen sometimes with and sometimes without beards; but the former exist now merely in name, applied indiscriminately to all the inhabitants. Excepting the Cozacks of the Ukraine and the Zaporavians, the Tartars and Calmucks are so interperfed with all other Cozacks that they form the most conspicuous and prominent feature in them. The Calmucks seem to be the real descendants of the ancient Scythians, who dwelt on the borders of the Don, (Tanais)—Their features are broad flat, with a pair of small, fiery, piercing eyes: They are of small stature, very robust and active, and expert in the use of the bow and arrow, which they still use.—They are extremely skilful in managing unruly horses, and are hired expressly for that purpose by some contractors for the army, who have to chase these animals out of the wild studs bred chiefly by the land-proprietors in Little Russia. A Calmuck rides straight into the midst of these ungovernable creatures, and after the horse is fastened out which is to be taken, he throws a loop round his neck with such dexterity, that, though the distance is considerable, as the ferocious animal will not suffer any one to approach near him, he seldom misses his aim. No sooner does the loop fall upon the horse's neck, than the Calmuck fastens, with amazing rapidity, the other end of the rope to the saddle he sits upon, in such a manner as to prevent all possibility of the horse's escaping. The unruly savage thus surprised, struggles hard, but the horse which the Calmuck rides, takes such a position, by the direction of the rider, that the strength of the captive is exhausted and he, at length suffers himself to be led away, and is soon tamed. The Tartars, who are like Calmucks in their persons, are intermixed with them so as to be seen every where together. They devour raw whatever animal food comes in their way, or, like they eat their spare horse carcasses, without any other preparation of the flesh than warming it under the saddle of the horse they ride upon. They have generally several horses with them, so that their provisions, and the means of traveling, proceed with them without any incumbrance. Both these nations or tribes are extremely numerous among the Don Cozacks, and altogether form those terrible warriors, whose aspect alone is sufficient to dismay an enemy not accustomed to the sight of such hordes of savages.

The Cozacks are a necessary appendage to the Russian regular army; they are its guides and satellites. It is their particular business to obtain intelligence from the enemy, which they do sometimes in the manner that a Calmuck takes a wild horse. As soon as a Cozack comes near enough to the object of his search, he throws a loop round his waist, fastens it to his saddle and gallops off with the prisoner. In this way also they transport their prisoners, and drag them through the rivers they have to cross. All the outposts are formed chiefly of the Cozacks. They are constantly upon the look-out, and cut a conspicuous figure in skirmishes. Their delight in blood and love of booty form the main spring of all their actions, and the Cozack seldom hesitates to attack a friend or foe if he sees the probability of plunder. They are armed with a long lance, a gun, a brace of pistols, and a sword, something in the shape of a Turkish sabre. Though in their military appearance they preserve a certain degree of uniformity, still as their dress is according to their fancy or means, the

scene, whenever they march in a body, is truly grotesque and variegated. The horses which are to diminish and apparently weak, that they seem more calculated to be carried than to carry, are a race altogether anomalous, for whether fed luxuriously or sparingly they maintain invariably the same niggardly appearance, and like the Russian soldier, can exist almost upon nothing.—The Cozacks are allowed to preserve their own government, and they in return, stipulate to furnish the emperor at their own expence, with whatever number of men he may require, on the condition of being allowed to make booty.—Such is their thirst for war as the means of plunder, that when the number required is inconsiderable, so that they must call lots who should go, a serious quarrel is generally the consequence of not being included in the number. He that returns home without booty, or has not been in action, is viewed by the women in a despicable light; so that their manners and mode of living all tend to make them a terror to the peaceful and the most destructive warriors that can be let loose upon a civilized people, as death and desolation follow in their train, and every thing that is valuable they remove to destroy. They even think it charity to kill their own comrades, when wounded past recovery, or likely to fall into the hands of the enemy.

They disperse in such small parties that it is almost impossible to stop their incursions, and for this reason they are the most dangerous set of men that can enter a hostile country. Nor are they less so to a routed enemy; for, though they do not fight in the lines they are the first in pursuit of him, and the last in desisting from it. Their feats in Poland, in Turkey, and in Italy under the command of Suwarrow, will not soon be forgotten.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, DUBLIN.

CRIM. CON.

Before the Right Hon. lord chief justice Norbury.
Martin v. Quinn.

The Court of Common Pleas was yesterday occupied in the trial of a very curious case of Crim. Con. in which a Mr. Martin was plaintiff, and a fellow of the name of Quinn, defendant. The damages were laid in the declaration at a cool. The defendant appeared in propria persona, as his own Attorney, and exhibited a most uncommon share of effrontery. The marriage was proved in the usual way, and witnesses were produced as to the harmony in which Martin and his wife lived. It appeared that plaintiff and defendant were confined in the Four Courts Marshalsea together, where they contracted an acquaintance. Martin soon after was liberated, and set up a public house. Quinn also was liberated, and being in great distress, was hospitably received by Martin, treated as his guest, and welcomed always to his table. He had not, however, been long acquainted with the plaintiff's wife, when he seduced her affections, and prevailed on her to elope.—This Corydon and his Phillis retired to the Arcadian scenery of Bull alley, and interchanging all the soft blandishments of the tender passion, in those delightful and romantic bowers, set the world, and all its gaudy trumpery, at naught, and while he kissed the soft nectar from her lips.

"Laughed at all laws but those which love had made."

Some of the Hamadryads, however, of the neighbouring forest, most impudently began

to suspect the purity of the lady's character, in consequence of the frequency of her paramour's visits and his long stay—for it seems she had personated the first part of a woe-begone widow; the gentle shepherdes however, pacified the obdrepitous virtue of the inquirers, by mentioning that she was a widow, and that such was the peculiarity of certain clauses in her marriage settlement with her dear first husband that for some time it was absolutely necessary that she should be concealed, for that her LITTLE ALL might be endangered by a premature disclosure. The gallant, gay Lothario found thence forward less difficulties in those gentle interviews with his soul's adored. One night, however, when "imparadis'd in one another's arms, they lay," the husband, (how he came there, God knows,) bolted, like the angel of death, into the chamber. There he found the defendants, (we blush while we relate it,) with plaintiff's wife absolutely and literally *nudus cum nuda*. We hope that this gallipot phrase, will be pardoned for decency sake; but we are constrained to mention, that Mr. Quinn was indeed without a shirt. When this part of the evidence was given, it produced a laugh, in which Mr. Quinn who, it seems, is, or was an Attorney's clerk, joined most jocosely. Indeed the fellow throughout the whole trial, conducted himself with an unblushing effrontery and forwardness, which certainly was of no service to his cause. Mr. M'Nally undertook the defence, but before he proceeded, in a most impressive manner, implored the defendant to consider whether he should act according to the instructions in his brief—by all means, said the fellow, and seemed to crow and chuckle in the testimony which was about to appear in his favour. Mr. M'Nally said he was instructed to affirm, that the plaintiff's wife was a woman of a notoriously infamous character—that she had distributed her favours to many persons, as would be sufficiently proved; and that she had communicated to her husband a horrible and loathsome disorder. Not one of the witnesses, however, which this man produced proved a title of the Counsel's assertions—on the contrary, they all declared that they never knew a couple happier in the marriage state—that they were married for sixteen years, and had ten children—That they verily believed they had not a falling out or a *stracas*, as one of the witnesses called it, sixteen times during that period.

After an appropriate charge from the judge, the jury retired, and in a few minutes brought in a verdict to the full amount laid in the declaration, viz. 2000l.

Here a most singular scene ensued.—The fellow, by some means, bolted away from the Marshal of the Four Courts, in whose possession he was under a *FLAT*, and got into the King's Bench Chamber—here he was apprehended; but when he was brought out, he suddenly made his escape, not has he yet been discovered.—The Marshal, is liable to the debt.

Extracts from Knox's dialogue between Cicero and Lord Chesterfield.

Cicero. Mistake me not. I know how to value

the sweet courtesies of life. Affability, attention, and decorum of behaviour, if they have not been ranked by philosophers among the virtues, are certainly related to them, and have a powerful influence in promoting social happiness.—But I contend, and no sophistry shall prevail on me to give up this point, that to be truly amiable, they must proceed from goodness of heart. Assumed by the artful to serve the purposes of private interest, they degenerate into contemptible grimace, detestable hypocrisy.

Lord Chesterfield. Oh Cicero! had you lived in a modern European Court, you would have caught a degree of that undecipherable grace, which is not only the ornament, but may be the substitute of all those labored attainments, which fools call solid merit.

Cicero. I will not contend with you about the propriety or impropriety of outward modes. But I must censure you for recommending vice as graceful in your memorable letters.

Chesterfield. That the great Cicero should know so little of the world, really surprises me! A little libertinism, my dear; that's all—how can one be a gentleman without a little libertinism?

Cicero. I ever thought, that to be a gentleman it was requisite to be a moral man. And surely you are blameable in omitting religion and virtue in your system.

Chesterfield. What, superstitious too! You have not then conversed with your superior, the philosopher of Ferney. —These are enlightened days, and I find I have contributed something to the general illumination by my posthumous letters.

Cicero. Boast not of them—remember you were a father!

Chesterfield. And did I not endeavour most effectually to serve my son? Few fathers have taken more pains to accomplish a son, than myself.—There was nothing I did not condescend to point out to him.

Cicero. True: your condescension was great indeed. You not only taught him the mean arts of dissimulation, the petty tricks which degrade nobility; but you corrupted his principles, fomented his passions, and even pointed out objects for their gratification. You might have left the task of teaching him fashionable vice to a vicious world. But a parent, the guardian appointed by nature for an unfractured offspring, introduced into a dangerous world, who takes upon himself the office of seduction, is a monster indeed.

Chesterfield. Spare me, Cicero. I have never been accustomed to the rough conversation of an old Roman. I feel myself little in his company. I seem to shrink in his noble presence. I never felt my insignificance so forcibly as now. French courtiers and French philosophers have been my models; and amid the dissipation of pleasure and the hurry of affected vivacity, I never considered the gracefulisms of virtue, and the beauty of an open, sincere and manly character.

Amusing invention.—The *chef d'œuvre* of mechanics in the neck-suck way, is a sausage

made by Charles Etienne Louis Camus, Mechanic in Ordinary to Louis XV. and author of a work entitled "Elemens de Mechanique." The following is a description given by himself, of this little vehicle:

"The space intended for this carriage to run, was the table of the Council of Versailles. It was placed at the end opposite to where the arm-chair of the King stood. In an instant the carriage set off of itself; the horses moved their limbs, raised them and walked forward, like other horses. Arrived at the other extremity of the table, the coachman who held the reins, drew them so as to make them turn. The carriage proceeded thus the length of the table a second time; but in turning round, the coachman passed between the *escrutoir* of the King and the paper which was on the table; he found the spot precisely opposite His Majesty, and then stopped.—Immediately the footman, who was behind the carriage, leaped off; a page, dressed in hussard, alighted—ran to the door, and opened it; a lady descended from the carriage, advanced towards the King, made him a profound reverence, and presented a petition, equally natural and graceful. She waited just long enough for an answer; during which interval the little page played with the door, which he opened and shut alternately—Afterwards the lady, making a second reverence to the King, ascended her carriage, seating herself on that side from which she could see His Majesty. The hussard shut the door, remounted his step, and seated himself as before, the coachman gave a stroke of a whip to the horses. The lacquey, who had not yet mounted, ran after the carriage, and leaped behind with much activity. The horses turned a third time round the corner of the table, again made a tour, still guided by the coachman, who whipped them from time to time. At last the carriage stopped of itself, in the same spot from which it set out, as if it was about to enter the coach-house after having finished its journey.—*Lord. pap.*

AGRICULTURAL.

As the season of the year is now advancing when orchards should be pruned, some hints on the subject may properly be offered to the husbandman.

Apple trees to be set out should be taken up carefully so as not to cut away too much of the roots. The top spire should not be cut off as has been customary, nor any of the ends of those branches that are suffered to remain; four or five limbs are sufficient, and they should be left in such a manner as to form the top of the future tree. These should be carefully pruned every year so as to keep the top sufficiently open, somewhat resembling a black-walnut tree.

A person with a chisel and hatchet may prune fifty trees or more in a day, easier than five that have been neglected for several years, especially if the tops had been cut off as being out, which causes them to send out a number of twigs or sprouts, & these consequently grow thick and tangling like a brush heap.—When

the trees are arrived to this condition, which is pretty generally the case every where, the best method is to clear out the thickest parts for several years successively, so as not to take away too much at once, nor any large limb at a time.

If young orchards were properly attended to in this way, no limb larger than a man's thumb need be cut away at any time of their growth.

Two extraordinary discoveries have recently been made on the coast near Roscilly; about 20 miles from Swansea: the sides of late having receded much farther than usual, the wreck of a vessel has appeared, which was lost there 50 years ago, and a cask of iron wire was last week recovered. A short distance from the spot, about 12 lbs. of Spanish dollars and half dollars, of the date of 1625, have been found amongst the sand, which are conjectured to have formed part of the cargo of a rich Spanish vessel from South America called the Scandaroon galley, which was wrecked on that part of the coast upwards of a century since.

Distress drove Goldsmith upon undertakings, neither congenial with his studies, nor worthy of his talents. I remember him, when in his chamber in the Temple, he shewed me the beginning of his *Animated Nature*; it was with a sigh, such as genius draws, when hard necessity diverts it from its bent, to drudge for bread, and talk of birds and beasts and creeping things, which Piddock's show-man would have done as well. Poor fellow, he hardly knew an ass from a mule, or a turkey from a goose, but when he saw it on the table.

I have heard Dr Johnson relate with infinite humour, the circumstance of his rescuing Goldsmith from a ridiculous dilemma, by the purchase money of his Vicar of Wakefield, which he sold on his behalf to Doddsley, and as I think, for the sum of ten pounds only.— He owed lodging, for some few pounds, and was at his wife's end how to wipe off the score, and keep a roof over his head, except by closing with a very staggering proposal from his landlady and taking his creditor to wife, whose charms were very far from alluring, whilst her demands were extremely urgent. In this crisis of his fate, he was found by Johnson, in the act of mediating on the melancholy alternative before him. He shewed Johnson his manuscript of the Vicar of Wakefield, but seemed to be without any plan, or even hope, of raising money upon the disposal of it; when Johnson cast his eye upon it, he discovered some thing that gave him hope, and immediately took it to Doddsley, who paid down the price above mentioned in ready money, and added an eventual condition upon its future sale.— Johnson described the precautions he took in concealing the amount of the sum he had in hand, which he prudently administered to him by a guinea at a time. In the event, he paid off the landlady's score, and redeemed the person of his friend from her embraces.—*Cumberland's Mem.*

Sunday se'ennight, between 9 and 10 o'clock, Mrs. Beauchamp, of Trevince, sister of Joseph Beauchamp Esq. of Pengreen, in Cornwall, a

maiden lady, who had just completed her 78th year, was burnt to death as she sat in her parlour. It is remarkable that the greatest apprehensions had been long entertained that such would one day be the fate of this unhappy lady, who had once at least before caught fire to her cap while reading, and a servant was retained with orders to be constantly present with her to guard against so dreadful an event. This servant had not been out of the room a quarter of an hour, when returning with the footman, they found their mistress's clothes on fire, her person dreadfully burnt, and already in a state of suffocation, from which she never after revived.

ANECDOTES OF BONAPARTE.—The Emperor Napoleon rises early in the morning, for he sleeps very little, not more than three or four hours a night. After having taken his coffee, of which he is very fond, as he never drinks less than thirty cups a day, made very strong, he goes to the bath, the water of which is mixed with some medical preparation, to cure the effects of the impurity of his blood, which is visible upon his skin. As he never can be a moment idle, and makes the most of his time, he is attended by a person who understands the English language perfectly, and has the ability of translating it without hesitation, into French. He, therefore, reads the English Newspapers to the Emperor, as if he had a French Paper in his hands. Thus he calls his hour of amusement, and sometimes laughs at the absurdity and ignorance of the English writers, as he calls their contents. The person who reads to him is instructed not to pass by any expressions, or to soften them; he must read as he meets them: for he likes to know what the Enemy thinks and writes of him. After having bathed, he dresses himself and goes to his chamber, where he has always some one to attend him; his Ministers or Officers have the preference, next his private Secretary. He is called at the hour of dinner, and but half an hour is occupied with that meal, for he eats very little, on account of the quantity of coffee which he drinks from time to time.

Life Boat, &c.—To prevent such melancholy accidents as have lately happened at Poole and Parkgate, in future all packet-boats are to be subject to some salutary regulations, by which the safety of passengers will be provided for, as far as human prudence can interfere. The principal and more experienced gentlemen among the Underwriters are also of opinion, that the use of the life preserver should be not only recommended, but insisted on, and that every Captain of a trading vessel should require that every individual on board should be provided with the simple contrivance of four bamboo sticks, or four pieces of cork, covered with canvas or coarse linen, in form of a waistcoat, worth only a few pence, consequently within the reach of all, and of the greatest consequence in case of distress.

The Comet lately discovered at Marseilles will be visible in our horizon about the latter

end of the month. It may be very distinctly observed and followed by a common telescope. It is said very much to have influenced the season, and produced that very mild winter, which has been so general throughout all Europe.

The grand artificial Aqueduct constructed over the vale of Ponte-Callyta, in Denbighshire, to perfect the Junction Canal from Chester along the river Dee, it is thought will be completed by Midsummer next. It is one of the most extraordinary efforts of human art. It consists of nineteen pair of conical pillars, fifty-two feet asunder, the centre of which is one hundred and twenty-six feet in height, each pair of pillars supports a kind of elliptical bridge of cast iron, the whole forming an horizontal base on the summit, on which masonry sheets of cast iron are rivetted, and cemented together, so as to form an aqueduct for the canal barges to pass each other, viz. about twenty feet in width, and six feet in height: a moiety of this aqueduct is already perfected; it is proposed by the Engineers to erect an iron platform and railing on the fourth side, for the rowing path for the horses; but as this must be attended with prodigious additional expence, and would in some measure weaken the general work, there is reason to hope that some plan may be devised for rendering such towing path altogether unnecessary. It strikes a common observer, that the barges may be towed with windlasses; or considering the extreme depth for the multiplying powers of gravitation at each end, they may be slid along so smooth a surface of water by the simple mechanism with which the operations of a common meat jack are every day performed.

PATENT REEFS.

Extract of a letter from Capt. M'Intosh, of the ship Heywood, to his owners, dated Gove, 22d Feb. 1807.

"The patent reefs have more than answered my expectations; the very strong gales which I experienced since we sailed from Liverpool, gave me a fair opportunity of trying them. There were other ships in company that were obliged to haul up their courses in strong squalls, when we in a minute reefed ours and carried them all the time, in that time we gained considerably both to windward and a head" and have only to add, I never will, if possible, be without them."

A dreadful fire broke out in Constantinople, on the 30th of November, which destroyed a great number of houses, and did great damage in the harbor. The tide being high, most of the vessels slipped their cables and got into the Roads. But the injury done by the accident is very great; the parts which suffered most being filled with magazines of merchandize.

A singular instance of Superstition.

There is a part of the country in the kingdom of Naples very much infested with Robbers and Murderers: a shepherd of that district at confession acknowledged, with much sorrow that he had once on a last day drank some drops of

milk. "Does your conscience upbraid you with no other wickedness?" Said the father confessor; did you never join with your countrymen in robbing and murdering any passengers?" "Oh yes, very often, good father, but we do not look upon that as a matter of conscience."

SHAKESPEARE.

The readers of Shakespeare do delight in his writings, and their admiration and delight increase in proportion as they study them. His mind was an entire globe of light, which, like the glorious orb of day, illuminated the world by unborrowed rays. Truly has Dryden declared, that Shakespeare needed not the spectacle of books to read nature. He looked inward, and he found her there. There is not a passion nor an emotion, honorable or base—there is not a wish nor a sigh of the heart, which you will not find in his writings, most correctly delineated and most clearly displayed, not only in their general current, but in their particular turnings and windings—not only in their simple, uniform operations, but in their effects when combined and complicated. The truth of his investigations on man, in his relation with society, is so clear and so evident, that it would "glimmer through a blind man's eyes." They cannot be read without being realized, for they are clothed with circumstances, and embodied by fact and experience. [Anthology.]

LAW BETWEEN DEBTOR AND CREDITOR IN HOLLAND.

In Holland a debtor cannot be imprisoned until after judgement is obtained against him; and even then he may make his house his prison as he cannot be taken from it. In Holland, few bankrupt cases are known, as that once great mercantile people found by experience, that a composition was the best mode to be adopted in case of insolvency. But when the debtor's affairs are too desperate to admit of that arrangement, or that creditors are adverse, the debtor has only to apply to the chamber, and deliver in a schedule of his estate and effects; when, if every thing appears fair, the chairman gives him a paper, declaring, that he has conformed to the law.—This certificate has all the good consequence to the debtor of the bankrupt's certificate in England; and he is discharged without having to encounter vexatious objects and delays.

This law in Holland appears to proceed from a just view of the reciprocities of a commercial society, where the necessity of practising justice is preserved by the right claimed of receiving it; and where a humane consideration of loss or misfortune is entertained from the consideration that all are exposed to the liability of like loss or misfortune.

Capt. Edwards, of the ship Sampson, informs, that while he lay at Madras, Admiral Sir Edward Pellew arrived there in the Culloden from Batavia, having been into the harbour a second time with a British Squadron and burnt, run aground, and destroyed six Dutch vessels of war of different sizes.

The annual Spanish ship from Manilla to Amboy, has been captured by the British frigate Phaeton, Capt. Wood. This prize is valued on a moderate computation at 250,000l, sterling.

Letters have been received from a person of consideration at St. Peterburgh, which contain some further particulars of the battle of Eylau than have yet been published in this country. Bonaparte's Guards, it is known, were amongst the troops that attacked the centre of the Russians. They went into battle about 120 strong, and only one officer and thirteen men remained after the action. The French Reserve was ordered to advance to the attack of the Russian centre: they refused, and were ordered to be fired upon by one of the French divisions. They returned the fire, and several were killed on both sides.

Capt. Orcutt, arrived at Penobscot, from Dominique, which he left the 11th March, informs, that five sail of the line, with 3000 troops, had arrived there from Great Britain and that Martinique and Guadaloupe were considered in a state of blockade.

Recent accounts from Martinique say, that no American vessels had been taken, in consequence of the French blockading decree.

Accounts from Paris state, that there had been many arrests of late; and that a new Conscription for 1807, would be ordered.—The empress Josephine, is at present at all the meetings of the counsellors of state, the result of which she sends the next day to her husband. An explosion is expected there.

According to the best accounts, the following general officers have been killed and wounded in the late battles of Poland and East Prussia:

RUSSIAN—Killed—Prince Repnin, Prince Italinski, (Sawarow) and one other, whose name has escaped us.

FRENCH—Killed—Major Gen. Hautloft, Generalis Dalmac, Cawpana, Corbucieu—Wounded—Marshal Augereau, Generalis Desjardins, Lochet, Rigaud, Heudelet, Latour, Maubourg, and Gardanne, aid-de-camp to Bonaparte.

Such are the blessed effects resulting from the vaccine, or cow-pock inoculation, that in the city of Glasgow, in Scotland, (which contains as many inhabitants as New York) during the last year, 15 children only have died of the small pox. In the year 1797, the number was 234.

The following is a correct statement of the number of children who have died of the small pox in that city and neighborhood during the last 10 years, as extracted from the yearly bills of mortality:

Year.	Died.	Year.	Died.
1797,	234	1802,	104
1798,	179	1803,	91
1799,	284	1804,	123
1800,	159	1805,	21
1801,	107	1806,	15

ART OF MEMORY—Much has been lately said and written in Germany, says a London Journalist, concerning the art of memory, a study which also begins to be cultivated in France.—On this subject the celebrated Astronomer, La Lande, bears testimony to the following fact:

"I have witnessed (says he) the extraordinary effects produced on the memory by the method of M. De Fenaigle; and, as he took the pains to explain it to me, I was convinced that it could not fail to produce such effects.—It is a fact, equally important and extraordinary, that one of his pupils is able to repeat, in any order you please, and without the least mistake, a table of fifty cities in all parts of the world, with the degrees of longitude and latitude in which they are situated; whereas I, who have for sixty years devoted my attention to Geography, cannot repeat four of them.—The same is the case with Chronology; in the *Annuaire*, I have inserted 240 dates from ancient and modern history, and M. D. Fenaigle's scholars repeat them all. I do not think that the ablest historiographer could tell ten of them.—What an astonishing aid in the study of geography and history!"

The same power of artificial recollection, has been practised for many years before miscellaneous companies in London, by a gentleman who has never made any secret of his discovery, and who has lately promised to make an early communication of its principle.

CANADA.

In the year 1757, Col. Munro commanded the English troops in Fort William Henry.—Intercepted orders from his commanding officer which were sent to him by Gen. Montcalm, who headed the French at the siege, induced the Colonel to surrender. A part of the capitulation was, that the British, after marching out of the fort, should have a guard to protect them from the Indian allies of the French. But a more cowardly, cruel and ferocious sequel can scarcely be found in the annals of any country but those of the French. No sooner had the English quitted their arms and marched out of the fort, than the savages were permitted, in cold blood, first to plunder, and then most inhumanly to butcher men, women and children, the French standing by, the whole time, passive and unconcerned spectators of the sanguinary scene. It is true that Col. Munro escaped from being massacred; but he fell, in less than three months, the victim of a broken heart.—Whoever reads Davila, or any other good writer of French history, will find Frenchmen to have been ever the treacherous, blood thirsty monsters they have shewn themselves, through the whole course of the late revolution. They are a nation with whom it is almost impossible to be at peace.

The writer of the above heard a Canadian who was in the ranks of the French army, at William Henry, declare, that a beautiful English child fled to him for shelter, but that his officers compelled him to deliver up the infant to the Tomahawks of the Savages.

MATTER.

Gold-beaters afford us the means of demonstrating the minute divisibility of matter; than can spread a grain of gold into a leaf containing fifty square inches; which leaf may be readily divided into 500,000 parts, each of which is visible to the naked eye. The natural divisions of matter are however, far more surprisingly minute; there are more animals in the melt of a single cod fish than men on the whole earth. It is said that a single grain of sand is larger than four millions of these animals; yet each of them possesses a heart, stomach, bowels, muscles, tendons, nerves, glands, veins, &c. It has been calculated that a particle of the blood of one of these animals, is as much smaller than a globe of one tenth of an inch in diameter, as that globe is smaller than the whole earth.

BOILEAU one day met the servant of his friend, who had been long and frequently afflicted with the gout. On enquiring how his master was, whom he knew to be of an irritable temper, the valet replied that his master was then under a fit of his old complaint. He swears a good deal, then, observed the poet. O yes, Sir, said the servant, with simplicity, it is the only comfort poor master has in his illness.

Singular Fatal Accident.—An inquest was held at the sign of the London Hospital, Whitechapel, on Thursday evening, on the body of W. Anderson, who died in consequence of a cat getting into a cupboard, and upsetting a bowl of broth which fell upon his temple.

Louisiana Sugar.—The United States formerly apprehended that they should want the necessary supplies of brown sugar. It is, therefore, with pleasure that we learn, that the quantity of sugar made in Louisiana, amounts to a full quarter part of our consumption. It is easy to see, that the production of our sugar will rapidly increase, to be equal to our demand. Already it is beginning to be a favour to foreign states to be allowed to import their sugars into this country.—We hope to see white farmers raising crops of sugar.

NEWSPAPERS.—In London there are published, 9 newspapers every morning, and 7 every evening, Sundays excepted; 6 on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; 3 on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; 1 (the London Gazette) on Tuesdays and Saturdays; 6 weekly papers, on Saturdays, on Wednesdays, and 1000 Sundays. Total, 142 newspapers in one week.

In the reign of Edward III. the salary of the Chief Justice of the King's Bench was 66l. 13s. 4d. per annum; that of the Poine Judges of that Court, 40l. each. Queen Elizabeth created the Earl of Shrewsbury Earl-Marshal of England, and appointed him a salary of 29l. per annum. To her Secretary for French correspondence, she was more liberal—his salary was 60l. per annum!

A great woman not imperious, a fair woman

not vain, a woman of common talents not jealous, an accomplished woman who fears to shine—are four wonders just great enough to divide among the four quarters of the globe.

ANECDOTE.

A young fellow, whose dress and appearance did not, by any means proclaim him a gentleman, knocked at the door of a young widow lady in Berkly-square, and, having gained admittance, expressed an anxious desire of seeing the lady:—then adding, with great energy, "I dye for her ladyship."—The servant, supposing he wanted to address her as a lover, was so enraged at his insolence, that he saluted him with a few kicks, and was on the point of turning him out of doors when the bustle attending this business induced the lady to open the door of her apartment, to know what was the matter. An *éclaircissement* immediately took place, when the supposed lover asked the following question:—"Pray, my lady, of what colour am I to dye those curtains which you sent me a few days ago?"

American Brewing.—It is established by fair successful experiments, that a bright, pale and delightful ale, can be manufactured from the Indian corn, (or maize) of the U. S. These trials have been actually made by a capital brewing house of Baltimore. Our ability to supply ourselves with a most agreeable and wholesome malt liquor, from a never failing and cheap raw material, unlimited in quantity, will render it perfectly easy to do, when we please, with much less foreign distilled spirits. These destroy our morals and injure our agriculture; while our own malt liquors, nourish us in health and support the farmers and planters. Manufacturers have become a mine of riches to this country; and they are a mean in our hands to check the invaders of our neutral rights.

Silk Worms.—It is strongly recommended to the overseers, directors, and managers of the Poor-Houses in the United States, to plant the white Italian mulberry tree in abundance round their grounds.—This tree affords the proper food of the silk worm. The raising of silk worms, and the production of silk, will afford an easy and profitable employment to the aged, the infirm, the sickly, the weak, the young, and the lame. The tree will grow to the size of six inches in diameter, from the seed, in seven years, and the wood is one of the most valuable, for posts, ship buildings, and other useful purposes.—*Press.*

HENRY the fourth of France, being informed that an edict which he had issued for the prohibition of luxury, was not enforced, published an explanatory proclamation, which ran thus,—"Our orders prohibiting articles of luxury, and particularly the use of lace and embroidery, only extend to the honest part of the community, for as neither rogues nor women of bad character are worthy of our notice, they have our permission either to obey or neglect our edict as they choose."—I his had the desired effect, every Tailor and Mantua-

maker in Paris being immediately set to work, to make such dresses as the edict ordered to be worn.

QUEBEC, JUNE 1, 1807.

The late arrivals have furnished nothing new from Europe. Our last announced advices of the retreat of the french across the Vistula. We hope they are founded, though doubts have been thrown on the subject, by intelligence from Hulum, saying that the french head quarters continued at Otterode, on the 24 of March. Should those advices be premature we trust that such an event was not very remote. Perhaps we may hear of a battle fought, as by the 24th of March, the season of inactivity must have been pretty well past. Though the french did not appear very anxious to leave their winter quarters and a general engagement must depend upon them; as it is obviously the policy of the Russians, and good policy it is, to harass and distress them by protracted warfare, rather than by putting all at hazard upon a general action. But as long inactivity, in an enemy's country, must be ruinous to the french, they will be under the necessity of speedily advancing against the Russians, or of retreating. We think the Russians a full match for the french at fair fighting but we know of no nation to be compared with the latter for cunning and perfidy. If they are at all to be dreaded it is at circumvention.

The new ministry will, in all probability, fix themselves in their seats. The catholic bill was by no means, of a nature to make the cause of the ex-ministers a national or popular cause. The catholic religion must have its limits, or woe to mankind!

We omitted to notice in our last that the ship Dunlop was ashore on Crane Island, flattering ourselves that she might have been got off and have made her appearance in the harbour. We are sorry to find that we are disappointed in our hopes.

A more disastrous accident than the wreck of the Dunlop happened on Sunday the 24 ult. in the loss of the schooner Marie and all her hands, consisting of Capt. Simon Doucette of this city, who was owner, his son, and six others, the names of three of whom were *Pénifon, Larue* and *Lefrançois*.—All subjects of deep regret, but particularly Capt. Doucette, whose premature death, though at the advanced age of 64 years, is sensibly felt by the community of which he was a respectable member.

The last mail from Halifax for this place, was unfortunately lost at the bottom of the great fall of the river St. Jean; by the oversetting of a canoe. It was with much difficulty that the coater escaped drowning. Mails should never be trusted on the water without a cord and a buoy fixed to them.

The mean of the Thermometer for the past week, at eight o'clock A. M. is 55.

We have to apologize to our Subscribers for printing this day's No. on blue paper. The non-arrival of the fleet, disappointments from Montreal, and the impossibility of procuring other paper in Quebec, must plead our excuse. For such of our Subscribers as bind up the Mercury in volumes, and who may not be satisfied with blue paper, a few copies will be printed on white, to be had on application to the Editor.

PORT OF QUEBEC—1807.

ARRIVED,

- May 25 Brig Nancy, Robt. Sampson, from Liverpool, 40 days passage, addressed to John More, Esq. cargo, merchandise.
- Brig Martha, Stanly Weidrig, from Liverpool, 47 days passage, addressed to George Hamilton, cargo salt.
- Brig Johns John Howie, from Saltcoats, 41 days passage addressed to Robt. Hunter, in ballast, and materials for a new ship. Passengers, 14 hands come for a new ship.
- Brig Albion, Richard Thompson, from Liverpool, 35 days passage, addressed to Messrs. Blackwood, Paterson & Co. cargo, salt, rum, sugar, brandy, tobacco, &c.
- Brig Hope, Thomas Wiley, from Sunderland, 60 days passage, addressed to David Anderfer, with fundries.
- 26 Brig William, Jas. Sclanders, from Carron, 45 days passage, addressed to Robt. Hunter in ballast.
27. Brig President Dunn, A. Stewart, from St. Johns Newfoundland, 13 days passage, addressed to Messrs. Lymburner & Co.
- 31 Brig Bell, John Read from Newcastle 8 weeks passage, addressed to Mr. D. Anderson, cargo, coals, Salt, &c. 145 tons.
- Brig Integrity, J. Thomson, from Liverpool, 7 week passage, addressed to Mr. M. Lymburner, cargo, salt, 157 tons.—Intelligence, saw a frigate and 3 or 4 other vessels in lat. 52
- Brig Aima, J. J. Peniston, from Grenada, 28 days passage, addressed to Mr. Jas. Rofs, cargo, rum, coffee, &c. 133 tons. Passenger, Mr. Geo. Hyde.—Intelligence, the convoy of 200 sail, sailed from the W. Indies the day before the Aima,—it was reported that the Rochefort Squadron was in the West Indies.
- Brig Compact, K. M'Iver, from Liverpool, sailed 11 March, addressed to Geo. Symes, cargo, salt, 147 tons.—Passengers, Captain Pitreul and his crew, from Magdelain Islands who lost his schooner there on the 7th Nov. last.
- Brig Eliza, John Lloyd, from Liverpool, 9 weeks passage, addressed to Messrs. Hoyle, Henderson & Gibb, cargo, salt and dry goods, 200 tons. Passenger, Mr. Henderson.
- June 1. Brig Speedy, Jas. Blackstone, from Little Bay, N. F. Land, 14 days passage addressed to Messrs. Monro & Bell, in ballast, 61 tons.

Staves, oak & pine Timber and Planks, for sale

by **FRANCIS & WM. HUNTER.**
Quebec, June 1st, 1807.

THEATRE

FOR THE
Benefit of Master **WM. KENNELLY,**
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT JUNE 3.
Will be presented a Comic Opera in three acts,
INTITLED

THE HIGHLAND REEL.

To which will be added the Farce of
THE SPOIL'D CHILD.

* * TICKETS to be had at the Theatre Tavern
and Mr. Murray's Tavern Lower Town.

Doors to be opened at six and to begin precisely
at seven o'clock.

BOXES 5s.—PITTS 2/6.—GALLERY 1/8.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, to-morrow, Tuesday, the 2d inst.
on Mr. Tod's wharf, for the benefit of the
Underwriters and others concerned.

THE following articles, saved from the
wreck of the Schooner **MARY,** Simon
Douceite, master, from Halifax bound to this
port:—

Four Puns, J. Spirits, a Cases Merchandize,
several Casks Fish, a few barrels Pitch & Tar;
the Rigging, Sails, Anchors, Blocks &c. of
said Schooner.

AND immediately afterwards at the Subscri-
ber's Auction Room, will be sold for the
benefit of the Underwriters also—

Six Cases and Trunks of damaged Mer-
chandize and a variety of other articles not
damaged.

Sale to begin on Mr. Tod's wharf precisely
at one o'clock. **JONES & WHITE.**

Quebec, Monday 1st June, 1807. A. & B.

PAR ENCAN

Seront vendus Mardi le 2me du present, sur le
Quai de Mr. Tod, pour le benefice des assu-
rurs et autres interresse.

LES articles suivants sauves du naufrage de
la goelette Marie, Simon Douceite, capi-
taine, de Halifax pour ce port.

4 tonnes d'Esprit de la Jamaïque, 2 caisses de
marchandises, plusieurs futailles de poissons,
quelques quarts de Bran et Goudron. Les agrès,
Voiles, Ancres, Poulx &c. de la dite goelette.

Ensuite seront vendus à la Chambre d'Encau
des Souffignés, aussi pour le benefice des Assu-
rurs—Six caisses et valises de marchandis-
es avariées et une variété d'autres articles non-ava-
riés.

La vente commencera sur le quai de Mr. Tod
à une heure précise.

JONES & WHITE, E. & C.

Quebec, Lundi le 1er. Juin. 1807.

FOR CHARTER—to LIVERPOOL only.

THE good Brig **COMPACT**
of 147 tons per register,
K. M'Iver, master, is well a-
dapted for a Wheat cargo; being
a staunch well found Vessel, for further parti-
culars apply to
GEORGE SYMES.

WHO HAS ON SALE,
200 barrels Salmon. 250 Alewives.
A few bbls. Herrings.
The whole in good shipping order,

SHIP DUNLOP,

JOHN M'EWING, MASTER.

THE Subscriber, Agent to James Dunlop,
Esquire, having dispatched several Light-
ers for the Merchandize and effects on board the
above ship, lately stranded on Crane Island,
requests the Proprietors or consignees to meet
at the Union Hotel on Wednesday the 3d prox-
imo, at two o'clock in the afternoon, in order
to consult upon and adopt such mode of proceed-
ing as may tend most to the benefit of the
concerned. The Proprietors or consignees who
cannot be present at the meeting will be pleased
to authorize some person to appear on their
behalf. **WM. LINDSAY, Jr.**

Quebec, 28th May, 1807.

RECEIVED by the Eliza and Integrity from
Liverpool, and for sale by the subscriber
in Mr. Smith's house, Lower Town Market
place.—An Assortment of fashionable Calicoes
furniture Prints, Cambrics, brown Holland,
Sarsnett Cambrics, Checks, Irish Linens, Cam-
bric Mullins, Callimancoes, Durants, Romba-
zettes, Shalloon, worsted and cotton patch
Cords, fashionable Toilettes, Kerseymères
and Swansdowns, coarse and fine Hats; cloths
and Flannels, Blankets, Velvets, Velveteens,
Dimittees, Janes, &c. Threads, Tapes, Binding
&c. men and women's cotton and worsted hose,
Iron, Steel, Coals, &c. Smith's Anvils, Vices
and Bellows, plate Iron, and a small assort-
ment of Hardware, Ironmongery, japan'd Ware
&c. Guns, iron Pots, 40 boxes of Pipes, a few
bags Candlewick and 5000 minots of Salt.

WM. HENDERSON, Junr.

Quebec, 1st June, 1807.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on Wednesday next 3d instant, at
JAMES GRAY'S Auction Room.

TWO Packages for account of the Under-
writers.—ALSO three trunks printed
Calicoes, five Cases Mullins, Shawls, Ging-
hams, Irish Linen; 20 pieces Irish woollen
Cloths, 50 Loaves Sugar, 2 pipes high proof
Cogniac Brandy—and a great variety of other
articles.

Sale will begin at one o'clock.

Quebec, June 1, 1807.

J. GRAY offers by private sale for ready mo-
ney, a few pieces of very fine Irish Linen and a
few Hams, direct from Dublin—Also Loaf
Sugar and Teas.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partner-
ship of Turner and Thomas, bakers, of this
city, being dissolved. All persons to whom
the said partnership is indebted are required to
bring in their accounts forthwith; and all those
indebted thereto are required to make imme-
diate payment, to prevent the necessity of com-
pulsion, William Thomas one of the partners
being about to leave the Province.

Quebec, 1st June 1807.

* * All persons sending Advertisements
to the Mercury are respectfully request'd
to mention how many times they are to be
inserted, otherwise they will be continued
'till countermanded.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he has taken part of those extensive and convenient premises No. 15 Notre dame Street, belonging to George Symes, Esquire, where he proposes to continue the Agency business.

He will also purchase and dispose of Goods on Commission, as an Auctioneer & Broker, and hopes by attention & punctuality to share a part of their favour which he respectfully solicits,

THOMAS AYLWIN.

Quebec 30th May 1807.

LE Sous-signé prend la liberté d'informer le public qu'il a loué une partie des prémisses étenus et convenables, No. 15 Rue Notre Dame, appartenant à Geo. Symes, Ectier, où il propose de continuer le Commerce à commission.

Aussi il achètera et vendra des marchandises à Commission, comme Encanteur et Courtier, et par l'attention et la ponctualité il espère partager les faveurs, lesquelles il sollicite respectueusement.

THOMAS AYLWIN.

Quebec 30me. Mai. 1807.

Fresh Lemons

FOR SALE by the Box, at Blackwood, Parterfon & Co's.
Quebec, 29th May, 1807.

FOR SALE

AT MONRO & BELL'S Stores,
Leaf Tobacco in hhds.
Raisins and Figs in barrels,
Cordage assorted, Pitch.
Gun Powder in half, quarter and eighth barrels,
S. Fine } Kiln dried Flour,
Fine }
A few barrels Farine entiere,
Biscuit, Wheat,
30 Pipes Port Wine,
Brazil Madeira in Butts,
Jamaica Spirits, and
Grenada Rum.

Quebec, 30th May, 1807.

RICHARD DALLOW, Taylor, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has just received, by the ship Meaborne, a fashionable assortment of Superfine Cloths, Keisymeres, fashionable Vests, Cords, Velve-teens and Nankeens. Which he continues to make up, in the most fashionable manner, at his house, at the top of the steps, Lower Town.
Quebec, 1st June, 1807.

FOR CHARTER,

TO Liverpool or Greenock—the good Bark ESTHER, Capt. Wm. Jones, 210 tons register, well calculated for Wheat. For particulars apply to the capt. on board at Mure's wharf, or to
JOHN COLTMAN & Co.

Quebec, May 18, 1807.

AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER

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

JUST arrived by the Elizabeth from Liverpool, and for Sale by the Subscriber—
12 Crates well assorted Glass-ware,
5 Packages Hardware, well assorted for the market,
25 Casks Nails.
20 Cases Sheet Iron.
1 Bale Woollen Cloths.
1 Box Cotton Shirting.
1 Chest Fustians, and
A few best Cheshire Cheeses.

BEN. TREMAIN.

Quebec, 25th May, 1807.

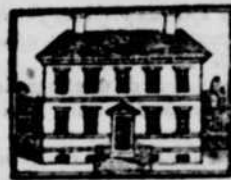
TO LET,

TWO Vaults and a Store in the Lower Town.—Enquire of the Editor.
Quebec, 17th May, 1807.

TO BE LET

A CELLAR, at Mrs. GREGG'S No. 4 St. Peter Street, Lower Town
Quebec, 30th March 180

TO BE SOLD OR LET,



THE House and Garden pleasantly situated on the right hand side of the road, going outside of St. Louis gate.
Apply to

FERGUSON & CAIRNES.

Quebec, 11th May, 1807.

FRANCIS & WILLIAM HUNTER

HAVE FOR SALE,

PLATED goods consisting of Candlesticks, Coffee & Tea pots, Sugar Basins, Salts, Cruet Frames, &c. &c.—Patent Shot, Milled Lead, Bar-Iron, Iron Hoops, Tin Plates, Rolled Iron, Anchors, from 1 to 12 Cwt. each. Decanters, Wine Glasses, Tumblers,—Cordage well assorted from 1/2 to 6 inches—a new 1 3/4 inch Cable made of best Riga Hemp, Oakum, Spun yarn, Gun Powder, Canister ditto, White Lead Paint of an excellent quality, Ground Venetian ditto, Black ditto, Boiled Linseed Oil, Currants, Raisins, Brandy in Pipes, Molasses in Casks of an excellent quality. A few Casks of 3 to 4 Cwt. consisting of Hinges, Bolts, Nails, Hammers, Hatchets, &c. &c.—ALSO, Soap & Candles of an excellent quality, by the box.

Quebec, 25th May, 1807.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber cheap, for cash.

450 Barrels Canada prime Pork,
250 Tierces & Barrels best Irish Mef's 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 Candles,
80 Cases do. Chocolate,—and
A small quantity of Lisbon Salt.

CHARLES SMITH,

Quebec, April 13, 1807.

L I N E N,

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 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/.	} Botts. included.
Porter, ditto	7/.	
Mild Ale, ditto	7/.	} Botts. 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.

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N^o 3. St. Lewis Street.

AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE,

N^o 19, Buade-street.

PRICE—ONE GUINEA per Annum,