

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.

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[No. 7.

FROM THE BOSTON GAZETTE.

COMMUNICATION.

"England takes all our ships going to France—France takes all our ships going to England, therefore the Embargo is wise.

The foregoing is the substance of Governor Sullivan's reasons in defence of the Embargo, and some men who do not give themselves the trouble to look below the surface, because it requires exertion to think that there is some plausibility in this reasoning.

It is necessary that somebody should go through this process of *thinking*, and present the result to those who *will* not think for themselves.

If the above reasoning in favor of the Embargo is true, THEN it follows that the embargo ought to last as long as France and England keep on their blockading decrees, and of course it will follow that we must cut up our ships for fuel, and our sailors must begin their apprenticeships to our Farmers. The Embargo is to last as long as the pertinacity and pride of Bonaparte—and the power of Great Britain!!!

As to the latter, it will increase and flourish by our Embargo. The British flag will really be mistress of the Ocean, for it will be the only one upon it—Guadaloupe, Martinique and Cuba, will soon send Embassies to England to beg them to come and feed and protect them.—They must starve if we embargo ourselves.

But the complete fallacy of Governor Sullivan's reasoning is, that it is founded on FALSE premises.

France cannot take all, nor one twentieth part of our ships going to England to her colonies—she can take so few, that the risk would not pay the expence of our arming, nor diminish the profit of our trade.

Let us then take two views of these blockading decrees.

First, the Comparative Justice of them. Secondly—The Amount of Commerce still left to us in case they both go into operation.

First, then, the Comparative Justice of the French and English decrees.

1. The first idea which presents itself is that France began this new warfare. It is more than a year since she announced it.

2. The decree of France being a violation of the law of nations, to the detriment a-

well of Great Britain as of Neutrals, Great Britain had a right to expect on the part of neutrals, a resistance to this usurpation. This she notified us, she did expect twelve months since. We have not resisted but have submitted.

3. France was bound to us by Treaty—England was not. By the 12th article of our Treaty with France, she stipulates that she never will declare the ports of her enemies in a state of blockade unless the blockade be actual, and that we may at all times freely trade with her enemies.

We have not violated this treaty—no complaint is even made against us. The French decree is then doubly perfidious and unjust.

4. France forbids ANY trade whatever with Great Britain.

But Great Britain allows a licensed trade through her own ports with France.

5. France prohibits all trade with British Colonies.

But England allows a free trade from Neutral Countries, to French, Dutch and Spanish Colonies, in the productions of the Neutral Country, and the free importation of the colonial produce of her enemies into such Neutral Countries.

6. France disfranchises, or prohibits the entry forever of any ship which in any former voyage shall have been by force, or otherwise, in a British port.

Great-Britain makes no such unjust regulation or prohibition.

7. France gives no notice to the unconscious and unhappy neutral, but subjects him to capture without turning him away.

Great-Britain gives actual notice, and never captures till the Neutral Ship has been warned.

8. France gives no privileges—relaxes no laws as a partial compensation for her unjust decrees.

Great-Britain relaxes her darling Navigation act, in order to give as little cause of complaint to Neutrals as possible.

9. France avows that her decree is laid to destroy her enemy's Commerce, and finally her existence—It is therefore only a scheme of Ambition.

Great-Britain declares her decree, to be merely defensive, in support of her existence thus threatened, and it will continue no longer than while other nations submit to the injustice of her enemy.

What then is our duty and our Interest?

To resist the decree of France, in order that we may procure the repeal of the other.

Secondly. What will be the amount of our commerce, if both decrees go into operation?

We now export 41 millions of our own produce. This is of infinitely more importance to the Nation, than our exports of foreign produce, because the capital of the former will be lost to us if we do not export it, and the mercantile profit only is all we shall lose by the loss of the export trade of the latter.

If both decrees are enforced, as France can do very little in the execution of hers, except in the ports of her allies and in her own—

We shall still have,

1st. All our Trade with England and her possessions, to which we have exported 16 millions per annum.

2d. All our export trade of our own produce to the French and Spanish, and Dutch and Danish Colonies.

3d. All our Import trade from these latter colonies.

4th. We shall be permitted to carry on a free trade to India and China, as before.

5th. We shall have our trade to Russia.

6th. Our trade to Africa—to Sicily—to Trieste—to Smyrna, and the coast of Asia Minor, will still be open.

7th. Our trade to Sweden will be perfectly free, except in French, and Spanish, and Dutch goods.

8th. A Licensed trade will be permitted in our own products, and perhaps even in Colonial produce, from hence to England, Gibraltar, and Malta, and thence to the enemies of Great-Britain.

If it be said this is prohibited by France, we answer, that a sea coast extending from the Baltick to the Black Sea, occupied by Nations who curse their Yoke, and detest this decree, will and must afford room for an extensive and lucrative smuggling Commerce.

But if not, it will be seen that three quarters of all our Trade is left open to us, even if these decrees remain in force, and especially that most important part, the export of our own produce, and the import of our own supplies, which are in no degree impeded.

Will any man be mad enough to say that an Embargo is preferable to this extensive and secure, unobscured Commerce?

A MERCHANT.

TURKEY.

The late occurrences at Constantinople, may give an additional degree of interest to the following particulars respecting the Janissaries:—

The title of Janissary is hereditary. The greater part of the Turks enrol themselves into a legion of their choice, that they may enjoy the privileges attached to the institution of the Janissaries. These privileges consist in receiving the *bastinado* on the shoulders instead of receiving it on the soles of the feet, and to be strangled instead of being empaled. There are one hundred and one legions of Janissaries; the Grand Seignior is inscribed at the head of the first. The number is not determined. Those that are willingly inclined, repair to the army as volunteers. Every Janissary enlisting into a company, is obliged to submit himself during the first years of his youth, to be the servant of his messmates; the beginners are commanded by a corporal whom they punctually obey. As a mark of their apprenticeship they wear a leathern belt furnished in front with two large plates of brass which are joined together by a hook. It is they who perform the watch patrols, with sticks, which they carry when on duty, without any other arms. They stop the disturbers of the peace, and they have a right of using their belts to strike at those who make resistance. After this term of probation, which lasts until the beardless have acquired whiskers, they attain to the grades of the company; and it is only after this trial that they are considered as Janissaries. They cause a mark to be made on both their arms, designating the legion to which they belong. The first legion is distinguished by a crescent.

The point of honour with the Janissaries is not to preserve their colours. The greatest of all the disasters that can happen to a legion is to lose its scolding pots; they then consider themselves dishonoured. The Janissaries wear, on days of ceremony, a large felt cap, with a long piece of cloth very broad, which falls behind, and covers one half of their back. Over the forehead is a leathern case to hold a wooden spoon. A good Janissary never marches without being provided with his spoon, as a soldier never fails carrying his sword or his bayonet. Though the Janissaries are considered as the first infantry of the empire, those who have the means of getting horses, dispense with going on foot, without nevertheless quitting their company. This confusion of horse and foot soldiers is one of the first causes of disorder which prevails in the militia of the army. The Spahis compose the cavalry, and are divided into sixteen legions. They possess much landed property in feudal tenure, with the right of transferring the same to their male children; in default of which, their chief can dispose of it as he thinks proper. The regulations of their order are not so trifling as that of the Janissaries. They will forsake their scolding-kettles more willingly than their standards. The headman of the cannoneers has several thousand of them under his command. Some of them, trained by French officers,

know how to fire pretty briskly a battle cannon. The bombardiers, commanded by a chief of their own choosing, also enjoy like the Spahis, several feudal tenures, which impose upon them the obligation of maintaining a certain number of bombardiers; but they are rather unskilful in their profession, and know not how to derive any benefit from the arms confided to them. The horse and foot volunteers form several corps, commanded by officers they have themselves chosen to go to war.—They receive no pay from the government, and no allowance is made them for their travelling expenses.—Once arrived at the camp, they have the ration of the Janissaries, and never forget their share of the spoils.—Uniform is not in use among the Turks. Their head dress alone distinguishes the corps they belong to. It is the custom in Turkey to designate by means of turbans, the different professions as well as ranks in society.

JUVENILE INTEGRITY.

THE following occurrence, which happened at a market town in the East Riding, is mentioned as a singular instance of the power of conscience in a young mind.—A boy was suddenly seized with a violent fever which in a few days carried him off. Another boy who had been his intimate companion and play-fellow, was uncommonly solicitous to obtain leave of his mother to be absent from school, on the day of his departed friend's funeral. Having with much intreaty prevailed, he followed the corpse, and contrived to get a situation as near to the edge of the grave as possible, where patiently waiting till the service was concluded, and the sexton began to throw in the earth, he was observed to cast something upon the coffin, and turning away, "I shall now, (says he) be satisfied." These words, and the jingling of what he threw into the grave, excited curiosity to examine what it could be. On searching, a halfpenny and four marbles were discovered. It appeared after enquiring the reason of this extraordinary conduct, that he owed all this to the deceased, and being prevented by his friend's sudden death from discharging it, as he had felt a considerable degree of uneasiness on that account, he pitched upon this peculiar method of paying his debt, and quieting his conscience, before the closed grave opposed an insuperable obstacle.

If an equally scrupulous regard to the *MEUM* and *TUUM* were to prevail in the world, how many enormous masses of speculation and fraud, embezzlement and knavery, would shrink into very moderate dimensions!

LONDON PARAGRAPHS.

Humbolt, the traveller, is still in Paris, and engaged in scientific researches. He is soon to proceed to Italy, where he will undertake a series of experiments on the chemical analysis of air, the electricity of volcanoes, and the intensity of the magnetic fluid. These expe-

riments are necessary, in order to form a comparison with those which he made on the Cordilleras of the Andes, and which are about to be published. He is to be accompanied in his journey to Italy by M. Gay Lussac, known for his philosophic labors and his aerostatic ascensions, one of which he lately made, in concert with M. Biot, of the National Institute. M. Boupland, who travelled in the Andes with M. Humbolt, remains this winter at Paris, to prepare for the press a work on the Equinoctial Plants, a part of which he read to the first class of the Institute in its last sitting.

The annual consumption of eatables and drinkables in Paris, amounts to 16,000,000 pounds of bread, 75,000 oxen, 16,000 cows, 103,000 calves, 220,000 sheep, 338,576 pigs, 21,487 muids of oats, 8,500 do. beer, 6,000 of cider, wine unknown, 100 quintals of fish, 400,000 francs worth of brandy. There are upwards of 3,000 coffee houses in Paris. The quantity of coffee consumed in this city would be worth ascertaining, since the manufacture of girls, domestic and matrons, all breakfast on it.

LONDON, FEB. 15.

A few days ago, a shocking occurrence took place at a public house along shore, below Liverpool.—Several men, part of the crew of the ship *Neptune*, which had run on shore a little below the Fort, had been employed in getting her off. They had left the vessel, and gone into a public house for refreshment, when a person came to request their immediate attendance at the ship, and not being able to prevail on them to leave the house instantly, he had recourse to the dreadful stratagem of scaling the roof of the house, and dropping a cannon cartridge of gunpowder down the chimney; in consequence of which, one man was killed on the spot, another had his arm so lacerated as to make amputation at the shoulder necessary, and several others were severely hurt; the house was shaken to its foundation, and the doors shattered to pieces.

An accident at one of the boarding-houses of Westminster School, on Sunday, was attended with serious consequences, and might have been followed by circumstances much more distressing. The son of an Irish Nobleman, who was amusing himself with a quantity of gun-powder he had procured, and which he had converted into what is pyrotechnically called a *devil*, without being aware of the effect of so powerful an explosion, set fire to it, and the whole apartment was immediately in a state of conflagration. By the prudence and address of one of the young gentlemen, who entered the room, the flames were extinguished; but the adventurous youth and a companion, who was employed on his exercise, and took no part in this dangerous sport, were so much injured, as to require medical assistance.

Wanton fun exercised on weak or puerile minds is always cruel and dangerous, and often fatal, as in the following case. A few days

since, a lad fifteen years old, in the parish of St. Hilary, in Cornwall, threw a boy of just half that age, into the sea, at which the child was much frightened; but though, when he got out he repeatedly cried "murder," the other put him in again, which terrified him so much that he was unable to dress himself, or to walk home without assistance. From that moment his stomach ejected all sustenance, and convulsions soon came on, which put an end to his existence.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

JONES V. SMITH.

This was an action for ship's stores, and other necessities, with which a vessel, called the Two Sisters, was supplied. She had put into Cowes, and among other articles furnished, gal. 6s. 8d. in money was given to the Captain. A sum was paid into Court to answer the demands, excepting this sum so given the Captain, to which the defendant pleaded, that it was not for the use of the ship, and that, therefore, he was not liable.

Mr. Garrow said, he should give no explanation of the case, because it required none. It would be sufficient to call his witnesses to prove, that the whole was supplied by the plaintiff for the use of the ship, and in that case the owners must be responsible.

Mr. Jones, the son of the plaintiff, deposed to the advance of the amount stated to the Captain.

Thomas Clark, the master of the vessel, was then called, but he did not answer; and it was intimated, that he was fearful of being pressed, and therefore did not attend. The consequence of the absence of this witness was, that the plaintiff was wholly incompetent to shew what was most material to his success, the application of the money to the use of the ship.

Lord Ellenborough.—"I could have given him a protection."

Mr. Garrow.—"What, my Lord, under the impress?"

Lord Ellenborough.—"Yes; under any authority in the land, for the purposes of public justice."

Thomas Clark was then called on his objection.—Plaintiff Nonsuited.

AGRICULTURAL.

BURNET GRASS.

Mr. Deane says "I have had a bed of this grass for two years past on a hungry sand. It has grown luxuriantly, the stems rising to the height of three feet; and the seed ripening the year it was sowed, though it was not sowed till the end of May. The second year the seed ripened I think in June.—the severity of our winter frost neither killed any of it, nor so much as altered the verdure of the stems or leaves. Some of it was cut up and given to cattle, as soon as the snow was off, which they ate very greedily.

"I think this plant bids fair to be a profitable grass in this country, where from occasional the confining our stocks to dry fodder for six or seven months; for on a pasture of this grass,

cattle, horses, and sheep may feed till the ground is covered with snow: and again in the spring, as soon as the ground is bare.

"It is also excellent for soiling, or to give green to cattle in racks; and when it is made into hay, the leaves are not apt to crumble, or any part of the hay to be wasted.

"They, who wish to propagate this grass, may be assured that there is not the least difficulty in doing it: For it is not only a most hardy plant, but I have not found it to be at all liable to be hurt by any kind of insects. The English farmers recommend keeping it clear of weeds during the first summer, or till it is so large as to cover the ground. This may be done partly by harrowing; for as it is a strong tap-rooted plant, the teeth of the harrow will not injure the roots.—[Domestic Encyclopedia]

CURE FOR THE DYSENTERY.

FROM THE CHRONICLE.

Messrs. Adams & Rhoades—I send you a copy of a recipe for the Dysentery, published some years ago, which by experiment has been found to be efficacious, and has effected a cure where the disorder has baffled the skill of the most able physician, and all other medicines have failed. I therefore wish you to re-publish it in your useful paper; as I think it to be a matter of great importance to the public.—The recipe is as follows, viz.

"Take half a pint of the best vinegar that can be obtained, and four table spoon-fulls of fine marine salt, (and in that proportion) or otherwise a sufficient quantity of salt to saturate the vinegar; when the effervescence is over, take one spoonful of this solution, add to it four spoonfuls of boiling water, and let it be taken as hot as can be swallowed. This is for an adult person, and may be varied according to the age and constitution of the patient; repeat the dose in six hours if necessary. A tea of plantain or mallows may be given with it. Simple as this may appear, it has in many instances performed wonders, and the public will do well not to pass this recipe over too lightly."

Frictions with Oil recommended.

I have been observed, that they who manufacture, or carry oil, are never attacked with the plague. Father Louis, of Padua, director of the Hospital for the plague at Smyrna, asserts, that during the 27 years which he had been in that situation, he had seen no means employed against this disease more useful than frictions of oil.—In the space of five years, 250 persons infected with plague, have been received into the hospital at Smyrna, and I am assured that of those who were thus treated have recovered, and that the number of persons preserved from the plague, by frictions of oil, is immense. Cox from Assatini.

THE FIERY ORDEAL.

TOWARDS the end of the Greek Empire at Constantinople, a General, was urged to undergo the fiery proof of the Ordeal by an Archbishop, a subtle courtier. The ceremony was this: three days before the trial the

patient's arm was inclosed in a bag, and secured by the royal signet; he was expected to bear a red hot ball of iron, three times, from the altar to the rails of the sanctuary, without artifice and injury. The General eluded the experiment with pleasantry. 'I am a soldier,' said he, 'and will boldly enter the lists with my accusers; but a layman, a sinner like myself is not endowed with the gift of miracles. Your piety, holy prelate, may deserve the interposition of heaven, and from your hands I will receive the fiery globe, the test of my innocence.' The Archbishop started, the Emperor smiled, and the General was pardoned.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—Late on Friday night last, two men from Arran, carrying some kegs of Smuggled Whisky up the path leading from the Ducat Stream to the Mill Vennal, having let one of them fall, by which the Cask was so injured that the Whisky was running out, applied to a Gentlewoman, for some vessel in which to put it, that the Spirits might not be lost: She shewed them into a back house, where placing it in a Washing Tub, they went in quest of one of their countrywomen, who has long been in the habit of assisting in this illicit trade, with whom they soon returned, accompanied by a respectable old woman who lived in the neighbourhood, and began to run it off into another vessel, the Gentlewoman of the House holding a candle, a spark from which, falling into the spirits, it went off with an explosion that drove the roof from the house, set the women's clothes all in a blaze, and before any assistance could be afforded them, they were burnt in so shocking a manner, that the old woman expired next morning, and the recovery of the other two remains very doubtful.

The highest praise is due to the neighbours and others, who heard of the fire, for their prompt and judicious exertions. Aided by the fire engine, they soon extinguished it, thereby saving the four houses, though covered with thatch, and distant only eighteen inches.

The adjoining premises being insured by the Imperial Insurance Co. they have ordered their Agent hereto reward such individuals as shall appear to have been most active in suppressing the fire, and preventing it from communicating with the insured premises, as a mark of their approbation, and as a stimulus to such laudable exertions on similar occasions.

We are sorry that to this catastrophe we should have to add a circumstance which perhaps stands unequalled in the annals of brutality. The two mercenary smugglers, who had been the guilty cause of this cruel calamity, regardless of the alarming situation in which they saw the three unfortunate sufferers, and callous to their piercing cries, deliberately snatched up two kegs of whisky, ran off and hid them in a neighbouring yard. The honest indignation of the people, however, directed the search of two excise officers who seized them. We much lament that the punishment the law allows of impressing smugglers was not put in force on these unfeeling miscreants, who might easily have prevented the accident from proving fatal.

BRITISH ORDERS.

The New-York Gazette of Wednesday last, contains the 2d and 3d Orders of the British Government, at length. A summary of them is given in our first page, with an important correction of the 2d Decree, as it appeared in the papers of Friday and Saturday. The Order stipulates, that French commodities, or those of other hostile nations, may be admitted [not prohibited] an entry into British ports.

A London paper of Nov. 17 contains the following remarks on the several orders of the British government, published this day:—Orders of Council, just published are not mere commercial regulations. By them we are engaging in battle with the enemy, and it we possess vigor enough to produce the object to which they are directed, they will be of as much consequence as a great victory. This is a manly assumption of a right which if maintained resolutely will carry Great Britain gloriously through her present difficulties. The limitations by which she circumscribes the exercise of it, proceeded only from herself; they are an INDULGENCE, not to the claims of NEUTRALS, but to her own feelings of humanity towards them; and they are in all cases as much, and in some cases even more than those states have a right to expect, who have before acquiesced in the orders of France, prohibiting all trade with England.

His Majesty being humanely desirous not to subject neutrals to greater inconvenience than is absolutely necessary, has established certain exceptions.—First, to allow neutrals to furnish themselves, if they please, with hostile colonial produce for their own consumption; and secondly, to allow them such trade with the mother countries of our enemies, as may be carried on through the ports of Great Britain or her allies. This is a HUGE concession to America; by it we allow France (now during the time of war) to supply America with colonial produce in preference to ours, or at least, to place our colonies and those of our enemies on a footing of equality. The time must come when this system of concession to the Americans can be no longer pursued; and at all events when that time does arrive, they cannot then have it in their power to say that we have not treated them with lenity and forbearance.

ANECDOTE

OF THE EMPEROR OF CHINA.

During the dispute between this country and Spain, relative to the very valuable possession of Noo ka Sound, an English vessel, which had been upon a speculative voyage to Kamtschaka for furs, was by stress of weather forced into a Chinese port, situated between Canton and Peking, and there offered her furs for sale, when an edict was sent by the Emperor, prohibiting the importation of furs into China; the reason he gave for which was, that as he understood the English and Spaniards were going to war, for the purpose of enjoying the exclusive privilege of importing furs into China; he, as a lover of peace, would not sanction war by receiving them from either. A lesson this worthy the reflection of European Monarchs.

HALIFAX, Dec. 18.

Yesterday, a Committee from the House of Assembly, consisting of S. B. Rouse, Esq. Chairman, S. G. W. Archibald, W. C. Tonge, J. Wells, W. Lawson, G. Collins, and T. Pearson, Esquires, waited on the Hon. Vice Admiral Berkeley, with the following Address:—
To the Honorable GEORGE CRANFIELD BERKELEY, Vice Admiral of the White, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels on the Halifax Station, &c. &c.

The address of the Representatives of the Province of Nova Scotia.

SIR,
It is with infinite regret we learn that your immediate departure from hence is like to terminate the period of your Command in this Country.

We cannot suffer you to leave the Province without tendering for ourselves and our Constituents, our acknowledgements for the benefits received from your protection of its Trade, your great attention to the promotion of its maritime interests, and the uncommon regard you have ever manifested for the liberties of the subject, and the individual welfare of the people of this country, who will long retain a great fulsome of your conduct in these particulars.

Under these impressions, we have voted the sum of One hundred Guineas for the purchase of a piece of Plate; which we trust you will consider as a proof of our high respect and esteem, and our gratitude for your services to this country.

We beg leave to assure you of our cordial good wishes for the health, prosperity and happiness, of yourself, your Lady and family; that you may enjoy a safe and agreeable passage to your native land, and that you may receive the entire approbation of our Most Gracious Sovereign for your conduct, during the time of your continuance on this command, throughout which you have, with equal firmness and moderation, supported the honor of the British Flag, and the most important interests of your country.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, DEC. 17.

To which the Vice Admiral was pleased to return the subsequent Answer:—

To the Honorable the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES of the Province of Nova Scotia.
GENTLEMEN,

THE interests of this Province, are so closely connected with the prosperity and maritime strength of the Mother Country, that any Officer would be highly culpable if he did not feel it his peculiar duty to promote them by every means in his power. To this object, I trust, my anxious endeavours have been directed, and it is no trifling consolation to find, that in whatever light those measures which I have adopted to uphold the dignity of my Country, and the glory of its Flag, may be viewed at home, this honorable testimony of the approbation of so respectable a Body, as the House of Representatives, cannot fail to impress the public mind with their opinion of the rectitude of my intentions; and whatever may be my future destiny, they may be assured

that in every situation, it will be my most anxious study to deserve the high honor they have conferred upon me, by devoting my utmost endeavours to promote the interests, happiness and welfare of Nova Scotia.

As yet, I have no official intelligence of my removal from this command, but if those rumours be true, my regret will be lessened in the knowledge of that excellent Officer's character who is reported as likely to be my successor, in the firm persuasion that he will adopt the same line of conduct which your partiality has approved of, and which I have ever endeavoured to pursue, for the benefit of this colony, and the prosperity of its maritime and commercial interests.

Impressed with these sentiments, it is with honest pride and the most heartfelt gratitude, that I accept this valuable memorial of the good opinion of the Legislature of this Province, and can only assure them, that much as I am flattered and honoured by the Gift, it cannot add to those feelings under which I shall ever consider myself bound, and with the highest esteem and respect subscribe myself,

Your very obliged and devoted
humble servant,

G. C. BERKELEY.

Dock Yard, Halifax, N. S. Dec. 17.

GIBRALTAR, Nov. 21.

The army from Egypt arrived at Messina on the 18th of October. The Turks gave up all prisoners.

"Yesterday arrived his Majesty's ship *Thetis* from the Dardanelles—last from Algiers—with Sir A. Paget on board." [Sir A. P. was an envoy extra to the Turkish government; by his return it appears that he has wholly failed in his mission.]

"After the king of Spain's proclamation respecting the late conspiracy was published, the French ambassador immediately demanded cognizance of the cause and proceedings against the prince of Asturias, (the king's son,) and the other accomplices. Great consternation prevailed at Madrid, and every thing announced a great catastrophe; but it was not apprehended the result would be prejudicial or greatly injurious to these under confinement. On the 2d Nov. two days after the proclamation, the prince of Asturias was released, in consequence of the clamours of the people."

Capt. Uam, who arrived yesterday, left Gibraltar on the 17th of November. There was no news from the Russian fleet which was up the Mediterranean. A Russian man of war sailed from Gibraltar into the Atlantic about the 20th. The Tonkin fleet had not recently ventured out of harbour. The Barbary cruisers were not molesting the trade of any nation. There were reports at Gibraltar that the Spaniards intended to bombard that place—but the apparent situation of the Spanish lines did not indicate that such a design was to be executed very speedily. The Spaniards continued to capture American vessels. The French were said to have taken possession of Lisbon where the royal family remained, and the fleet was still in the harbour. Capt. U. saw the instructions of a British privateer,

which stated that she was to detain all Portuguese vessels. Off Madeira, saw a fleet of six ships of war, standing S. E., supposed to be British.—
N. L.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.

Lloyd's List, Nov. 13—arrived at Lochryan the Montreal, capt. Harvey, from Montreal.

Cesar A. Rodney, Esq. attorney general of the U. States has addressed a letter to the celebrated John Dickson, Esq. (an eminent republican lawyer, and author of the Farmer's Letters,) requesting his opinion of the ground, which Great Britain has taken regarding her seamen; and Mr. Dickson, in his answer, has stated, that the ground she has taken, was proper.

Why indeed should any real patriots wish to involve the nation in war, for British seamen, in violation of the first principles of justice and of the established laws of nations?

The ice in the Hudson, opposite N. York, suddenly broke up, and several vessels, more or less laden, taking advantage of what they considered a temporary suspension of the embargo, escaped down the river. Gunboat, No. 8, in attempting to intercept them, was run down and considerably damaged.

Mr. Rose has with him a son of Chief Justice Mansfield, of the English court of common pleas, a gentleman of considerable attainments and agreeable manners. We understand that although the President's proclamation excepts vessels similarly situated to the *Statira*, no pilot chose to aid her, until, at the hazard of the lives of those on board, she had made the Cayes.

It is said that Mr. Rose has communicated to the American government the intercepted dispatches from the French minister; and that in consequence of these, an order has been issued by the Executive to arrest general Moreau.

A British fleet of 17 sail of merchantmen, under convoy of 3 ships of the line, supposed to be from Jamaica, were fallen in with, December, 20, lat. 26, 42, long 72, 46.

A French Flag of Truce, was said to have arrived in the Down, in a schooner bearing the National Flag. Stocks were affected.—Consols and omnium which opened at 63 3/8 the latter at 1 1/4, were at the close of the market at 64 1/2 1/2.

A small Picture of the State of the Union.

The United States at variance with the European powers generally—

The nation defenceless, and nothing doing to put it in a state of defence.

The late Vice-President on trial for treason—
A senator of the U. States on trial as a conspirator, &c. to dismember the union—

The commander in chief of the army on trial for corruption and bribery—

The commander of the navy on trial for cowardice.

Add to which, their ports are all under the most rigid blockade by their own laws.

Distilleries burnt. On the night of the 20th ult. the distillery of David Benton, at Geneva, was burnt, with all its apparatus. Two hours after, the distillery of Mess. Reeds, in

the same neighborhood, was burnt, with books, grain, &c. Another distillery in the country was burnt the same night; and one in Seneca county belonging to Capt. Kinney, the night after. The hand of design appears evident in this mischief.

ROOT AND BRANCH.

Sarah Dutchess of Marlborough, was accustomed to make an annual feast, to which she invited her relations. At one of the family meetings she drank all their healths, adding, What a glorious sight it is to see such a number of branches flourishing from the same root. But observing Jack Spencer laugh she insisted on knowing what occasioned his mirth, and promised to forgive him, be it what it would. Why then Madam, said he, I was thinking how much more all the branches would flourish if the old root were under ground.

SINGULAR CONVICTIONS.

The Curate of a village near L—, and one of the Overseers of the Parish, a gentleman farmer, had a dispute respecting some private business, and the Farmer d—d the Clergyman's eyes. For this offence he was brought before the Magistrate and convicted in the penalty of 5s. The Farmer contended, that he was NOT a gentleman, and that he ought to pay no more than 1s. This objection was overruled, as it appeared that he kept his sporting dogs, and regularly took his wine after dinner. It happened, however, that the Clergyman had omitted reading the Act against profane swearing, &c. at the time stated by law; the Farmer, therefore, returned the compliment, by informing against him, and the Clergyman was obliged to pay the penalty of 5s.

A young gentleman, in Dundee, Scotland has lately invented and fitted a model of a door, which when once locked, it is impossible for a stranger to open: and in case of a thief making the attempt, it is equally impossible for him to avoid being caught in the act, and detained on the spot until a person acquainted with the invention comes to his relief. It will be found highly beneficial for the security of banking and counting houses, repositories of plate, &c. Should the attempt be made on the latter in any gentleman's town or country residence in the absence of the family, the delinquent will inevitably be starved to death for his temerity, unless relieved by a person acquainted with the proper method of opening.

A beggar of the name of James, who, for many years has implored charity in the public streets, and who was known to the public by the long hoary beard that hung below his breast, died on Tuesday night last, at a wretched apartment in an obscure court on Saffron hill. Being aware of his dissolution, he sent for his only issue, a chimney sweeper, residing at Pentonville; who, on his arrival, removed a brick in the fire place, by the dumb motions of the father, where he found gold and silver specie to the amount of 104l. This penurious old man was born in Devonshire, and was, in his younger days, a tradesman at Exeter, which place he left in an insolvent state, 1776, and

has lived in London since that time by begging. So penurious was he, that on no account would he part with his day's produce, like other of his profession, but would make soup of the bones which he picked up, when he could not obtain his usual supply in his rounds.

Lord Auckland, (when Mr. Eden,) in the American war, was one day haranguing the House in a very vehement manner, and some of his observations occasioning much laughter, a member, on entering, asked Charles Fox what was the matter—“Oh! nothing,” says the man of the people, “only the devil has got again into Eden.”

An old gentleman, (whose father attended more to learning his son the method of accumulating riches than knowledge,) lived some time since in a town in this state. From application and industry, he had amassed a property of about 20,000 dollars, although not able to read or write, he never hired a clerk, but had always been in the habit of keeping his own books. He had invented some few characters, for the purpose of conveying his ideas to himself and others, they were formed, as nearly similar to the shape of the article sold as the nature of the circumstance would admit. One day a customer of his called on him for the purpose of settling his account; the book of hieroglyphics was handed down, and our merchant commenced with “such a time you had a gallon of rum, and such a time a pound of tea—such a time a gallon of molasses, and such a time a cheese.” “Stop there,” says the customer, “I never had a cheese of you or any person—I make my own cheese.” “You certainly have had it,” said the merchant, “it is down in my book.” The other denied ever buying an article of that kind. After a sufficient number of pros and cons, upon recollection, he informed him he believed he had purchased a *Grindstone* about that time. “’Tis the very thing, said the merchant, and I must have forgotten to put the hole in the middle.”—*Bost. pap.*

REMARK.—He that makes himself the common jester of a company, has but just wit enough to be a fool.

An Irish witness, at a late trial, gave Mr. GARROW a pleasant retort. The latter had been examining him, as to similarity of hands writing, and finally as to similarity of countenance. “Do you think, for instance,” said Mr. GARROW, “there is any similarity between your countenance and mine?”—“Oh! Sir,” said the witness, “you flatter me too much.” There was a roar of laughter in the Court for some minutes.

WRECKS.

On the 23th Oct. the brig *Rambler*, (crew & passengers 148 persons) was driven on shore by a heavy swell, near the Bay of Bulls, Newfold. Only eight of those unfortunate people were saved, being thrown by a violent surge on to a shelf in the rock—Among those who perished was the capt. a young gentleman of respectable connexions at Leith—The admate, seamen, a man and one female passenger, got on shore—one of whom died on shore. The young woman who was saved, had the distressing sight of her parents, four sisters and two brothers, perishing in the vessel.

The wits of Paris, in the worst scenes of the Revolution, sometimes dared to crack their

jokes at the expense of the violent and hot-headed demagogues of the day. COOPER, on the memorable 14th of July, exhibited a transparency over his door, with these words, "*La Constitution ou la Mort*," "the Constitution or Death;" and some person wrote under it, "*Les Bains froids de Bietre*," "the Cold-baths or Bedlam!"

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

OF LOWER CANADA

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, FEBRUARY—1808.

Monday, 8.—An engrossed Bill to continue the Alien Act was read a third time passed and ordered to the Legislative Council. A Bill for better regulating the weight and rates at which certain Coins shall pass current in this Province was read for the first time. The house then went into committee on the bill for the better preservation of his Majesty's government as by law happily established in this province; the blanks were filled up and an amendment made thereto. The house being resumed, the same was agreed to and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Tuesday, 9.—A bill to regulate Notaries and to amend an act or ordinance, therein mentioned, was read for the first time. A bill to regulate the Lumber Trade was read a second time, and referred to a special committee. A petition of Thomas Coffin, Esquire, of the town of Three Rivers was presented to the house containing a complaint against the return of Ezekiel Hart, Esquire, to represent the borough of Three Rivers.

Wednesday, 10.—A bill to continue the militia act for a limited time was read for the first time. A petition from sundry inhabitants of the parish of St. Francois in the county of Buckinghamshire, praying for a bill to regulate the Common appertaining to the said parish was presented to the house, received and referred to a committee of five members. The chairman to whom was referred the petition of Jacques Morin junr. of St. Valier, praying to be enabled to build a bridge near the River du Sud reported the opinion of the committee, which was agreed to by the house, and leave given to bring in a bill accordingly. An address was then voted to his Excellency the Governor praying he will be pleased to order the proper officers to lay before the house an account of rum imported for the last five years and landed in conformity to an act of the 28th of his present Majesty: as also an account of lumber, provisions, horses and neat cattle exported from this province during the same period to exempt the said rum from duty. An engrossed bill to continue the act for the better preservation of his Majesty's government as by law happily established in this province, was read the third time, passed and ordered to the Legislative Council. The house in committee proceeded to consider the expediency of providing a fund to defray the expenses of witnesses in certain cases, and Mr. Speaker having resumed the chair the committee obtained leave to sit again on Saturday. The house again resolved into a committee of the whole upon the bill to regulate the trial of Controverted Elections, and having made some progress, the Chairman reported the same to the house and leave was given for the committee to sit again on Friday next. The house then adjourned until Friday next.

Friday, 12.—A bill to authorise J. Morin, junr. to build a Bridge over the River du Sud, at the fourth range of concessions in the parish

of Saint Vallier, near the fall, was read for the first time.

The Bill to continue, for a limited time, the Militia Act, was read a second time and committed to a committee of the whole House to sit to-morrow. A petition of E. Hart, Esqr. returned to represent the borough of Three Rivers, praying the oath might be again administered to him in due form, and that he may be allowed to take his seat in the house, was presented to the house and brought up. A bill to regulate Notaries, and a bill to regulate the weight and rates of certain coins, &c. were both read a second time and referred to special committees. The house then went into committee to consider further the bill for regulating the trial of controverted elections or returns of members to serve in the House of Assembly, and Mr. Speaker having resumed the chair the bill was reported with amendments which were agreed to and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Saturday, 13.—The House then went into committee on the bill to continue the Militia act and Mr. Speaker having resumed the chair the bill was reported with amendments, and the question was ordered to be put on the amendments on Monday next.

The House again resolved into committee further to consider the expediency of providing a fund to defray the expenses of witnesses in certain cases. The House being resumed, a resolution which the committee had come to was reported and agreed to, purporting that it is just and expedient to provide means to defray the expenses and loss of time of persons under subpoena or bound by recognizance to give evidence in the Courts of King's Bench and general quarter Sessions touching any felony or misdemeanor and leave was given to bring in a bill accordingly.

The House then adjourned till Monday next.

QUEBEC, FEBRUARY 15, 1808.

We have been politely favored with New York papers to the 19th inst. inclusive, containing London dates to the 27th of November, from which we had just time to collect that the ship Suffolk arrived at New York from London, which place she left on the 17th November, and the Downs on the 29th. One of the passengers brought a file of London papers, to the 27th Nov. and has furnished the editor of the *Mercantile Advertiser* with the following summary of news:—Accounts were received in London, of the arrival of a Russian fleet in Lisbon, all British property in Portugal had been confiscated, and the Prince Regent had embarked his plate, jewels, &c. on board the Portuguese fleet at Lisbon, which were in readiness for sea, on board of which the Prince was determined to embark himself for the Brazils, if the French army should march into Lisbon. A British packet had returned from Lisbon, unable to land her mail. The flag of truce, which had lately arrived from France, had sailed again after landing the messenger. A London paper of the 25th November, contained a circular letter from Mr. Forbes, American Consul at Hamburg, warning all American captains from entering the ports on the rivers Elbe, Jade, and Weser, all the American

ships had been stopped, and the American property in store seized;—one store, containing property belonging to an American, had been sequestered and seals put upon the store, by the French commissary, in the presence of Mr. Forbes.

The Suffolk was boarded on the 6th of Dec. by a British man of war bound from Lisbon for England, from whom she received information, that 14,000 French troops had entered the capital of Portugal and that the Portuguese fleet had been joined by an English squadron, under the command of Sir Sidney Smith, off the Tagus. The Parliament was prorogued from the 17th Dec. to the 20th January. Sir J. B. Warren was to sail, in a few days, for the American station, in the Swiftness, of 74 guns, capt. Corn. The King of Prussia's rapidly recruiting his army, with whom his majesty is extremely popular. Bonaparte distinctly declared that he would not suffer the Portuguese government to exist any longer, and that he would destroy it, for its attachment to England, as a warning to the other nations of Europe. He is carrying things with a high and despotic hand, on the continent. All Portuguese property has been seized in the port of Hamburg. The mails on the Continent have been stopped and a vast number of letters detained. This has occasioned great consternation among the merchants, particularly the Hamburgers. Some of whom, it was expected, would be ordered for Paris. Fresh orders respecting neutrals are issued every day, and immediately carried into effect, without previous notice.

The emperor of Russia is considerably augmenting his land and sea forces. Two or three important expeditions were about to sail from England. The regiments ready for embarkation were at Portsmouth—the 7th or Royal Fusiliers, 8th, 13th, 23d, 2d battalion, 32d, 50th, 82d and 96th battalions of the German Legion. At Plymouth 2 companies of Artillery embarked, the 11th and Old Buffs, 1d bat. and the 2d battalion 29th regiment. Some other corps on the march. At Cork, 3d, 100th, 1st battalion; and 92d, 2d battalion, or Gordon Highlanders, are to be sent to Cork.

General Whiteclocke was positively to be brought to trial. The treaty between France and Austria is stated to have been signed. The one between France and Denmark has been ratified.

The ships of war were all to leave Copenhagen roads by the end of November, the winter not allowing them to continue longer.

The Neptunus, of 84 guns, was aground, about six miles below Copenhagen. As she could not be got away, the intention was to burn her. The ignorance of the pilot was the occasion of her loss.

DUBLIN NOV. 21.

On Wednesday morning two large Transports, and the Prince of Wales, sailed from Dublin Harbor, having on board the 95th Reg. and a number of Volunteers from the South Cork and South Mayo regiments of Militia. On Thursday evening, as they were working in the Bay, and endeavouring to stand into the harbour, the heaviest fall of sleet and snow, perhaps we remember, closed prema-

turally, that eventful day, to the hapless and unfortunate passengers. The first misfortune, it appears, happened to the Prince of Wales, who after striking on the rocks, went to the bottom, with 124 souls on board, mostly recruits for the 18th. reg. under the care of Lieut. Maclean, who shared the unhappy fate of his fellow soldiers. The second was the Rochdale with the staff of the 97th. Reg. in all 265 souls, who all perished, consisting of 1 Major, two Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 8 Sergeants, 9 Corporals, 173 Rank & file, 42 women, and 29 children.—Among the Officers are to be lamented Major O'Gormogon, Lieut. Long and Power and Ensign Way, Mrs. O'Gormogon, a beautiful and interesting woman, shared the fate of her husband. Some other vessels, not Transports, also went down.

The following are among the Officers lost in the Prince of Wales.

Capt. Fitzgerald of the 6th. foot, Capt. Gregory of the 3rd. ditto; Ensign Bevan 10 ditto Lieut. Jas. Foley 38th. ditto; Lieut. Kilkelly 3d. ditto and Lieut. McLean 18th. ditto.

There were about twenty other officers on board, belonging to different regiments, whose names do not appear.

Many of the bodies and much property were thrown on shore, inasmuch that the spectacle the next morning was truly awful. Guards were placed to look after the bodies and the property.

The Captain, two seamen and two soldiers were saved, by taking to a boat, just before the vessel sunk.

Letters are received in town, from Vermont, mentioning that there was a report current that the negotiation with Mr. Rose had broken off. Though such an event is far from being impossible, yet this is to be considered as a mere Report.

In our last we published a Resolve of the House of Representatives of Congress, in which they request all the information which may have been, at any time, forwarded to the government, touching a combination between the agents of any foreign government and citizens of the U. States, for dismembering the Union; or going to show that any officer of the States has, at any time, corruptly received money from any foreign government or its agents.

Mr. Jefferson has since made his communication. It is what might have been expected, apparently of little moment, where all the information relating to Wilkinson is, no doubt, palliated as much as possible.

MR. EDITOR,

Much matter having been recently agitated, respecting the mode in which the oath was administered to Mr. E. Hart, to qualify him to take his seat, to represent the town of Three Rivers, it has induced me to peruse the act of Parliament, which gave rise to the Assembly of Lower Canada. It is clearly demonstrated, that persons of his religious tenets are not proscribed, by that act, from the Assembly; in taking the oath inserted in the act, it does not dictate on what book it is to be taken; but as that subject is the prerogative of the Crown, to appoint commissioners whose duty it is, to administer the oath, in a conscientious and binding form; if they should be satisfied therewith, I should reasonably infer, the Assembly ought not to murmur. I will proceed a few steps further. The Legislature of Lower Canada, although it in-

cludes an hereditary nobility, is not styled parliament of Lower Canada, in that act, neither does any clause of that act, convey to them the rights, privileges, and customs of parliament; but on the contrary, parliament can control many material acts, and can if she pleases, annul their legislative capacity. From hence, I should reasonably presume, that the Legislature cannot assume the title of parliament, nor any other right, custom or privilege, than what is granted to them by the said act of parliament, or which it can obtain, from its own acts.

But if such was not the case, and that act did confer all the privileges and customs of parliament, surely, parliamentary oath customs could not operate, else the catholics would grumble, as it would be unjust to allow a part to operate against one sect and not against the other. Had the person in question been allowed to swear on the Evangelists, in stead of the Testament, probably he would not have regarded the oath as binding, and I should have then considered the commissioners as reprehensible. I entertain too high an opinion of the gentlemen composing the Assembly, to suppose they will suffer themselves to be drawn into any illiberal conclusions, or that they will brand any sect with religious intolerance or incapacity. Z.

The Jews have been charged with the unfocial principle of separating themselves; and certain christians with too much zeal in enforcing the text 'Compel them to come in.' Quere, whether in some late proceedings there has not been something of a charge of character?

One of the offices of a public paper is to "shoot folly as it flies," wherefore we take the liberty to recommend to all whom they may concern, the following lines of Pope—

"For modes of faith let senseless bigots fight,
His faith is best whose life is in the right."

In a bill lately brought into the House of Assembly, concerning Notaries, there is a clause for subjecting their charges to taxation, in case of dissatisfaction. So far very well—but who are to be the judges? Why Notaries, and their determination is to be definitive. Is not this asking my brother if I am a rogue?

Extracts from the Act for the better Regulation of the Militia of this Province, passed in the 43d year of His Majesty's reign.

FROM CLAUSE XXIV.

"Provided always that no part of the militia called forth in the manner aforesaid, shall be obliged to continue in actual service, for more than six months at one time"

FROM CLAUSE XXIV.

"Provided always and be it further enacted that all militia men drawn by lot aforesaid, shall be discharged at the end of one year from the time of drawing, or sooner, if circumstances will allow thereof; and that they shall not be liable to draw again by lot, until, by rotation, it shall come to their turn, nor shall they be liable to be ordered out, unless that the exigencies of the service shall require the whole of the militia of the district, division or battalion, where they shall reside, to be called out, in which case they shall be discharged as soon as the nature of such exigency will permit or that

they can be conveniently replaced by detachments drawn from more distant parts of the province."

It appears by a declaration of Mr. J. Cameron of Upper Canada, that he has produced to the Agricultural Society of that province, "the model of a machine, which upon the most simple and self-evident principles of mechanism and elemental power, and at an expence not exceeding two pounds, will, with the attendance of one man, perform the labor of twenty, by any known manual process in the preparation of Hemp.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, Mr. JOHN CANON to Miss ANGELIQUE LA RIVIERE, both of this city.

State of the Thermometer for the past week, at 8 o'clock, A.M. is 25, 28, 25, 30, 29, 26, 21.

During a severe storm, in the winter of 1789, a ship belonging to New Castle was lost near Yarmouth; and a Newfoundland Dog alone escaped to shore, bringing in his mouth the captain's pocket book. He landed amidst a number of people, several of whom in vain attempted to take from him his prize. The sagacious animal, as if sensible of the importance of the charge, which, in all probability, was delivered to him by his peishing master, at length leapt fawningly against the breast of a man who had attracted his notice among the crowd, and delivered the book to him. The dog immediately returned to the place where he had landed; and watched with great attention for all the things that came from the wrecked vessel, seizing them, and endeavoring to bring them to land.

EVENING PUBLIC SALE.

ON THURSDAY next 18th inst. at seven o'clock, will be sold positively without reserve, at Manthorp's Coffee Room, (Lower Town) by the Subscriber:—The valuable french and english Books, advertised in last Mercury, with about 200 volumes of other choice Books in both languages—a large assortment of Jewellery, plated and japanned Ware, new Watches, Swords, Tamarinds, Madeira and Claret by the dozen, french Brandy, Cheere and a variety of other articles.

Quebec, Feb. 15, 1808. J. GRAY, A. & B.

BY AUCTION

Will be sold on Thursday next the 18th instant at the Subscriber's Room.

A QUANTITY of Dry Goods, double refined Sugar in small loaves, Ginger, a few casks shingle Nails, Hardware, some Household Furniture and a few dozen choice Beeswax wine.

Sale to begin at one o'clock precisely.

THOMAS AYLWIN, A. & B.

Quebec 15th February 1808.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS FOR SALE,

Dried Cod Fish, . . . at 15s. per Cwt.
Mud ditto, . . . 10s per do.
Warranted of a good quality. Private families may be supplied with any small quantity. In large quantities for the Traders in town and country, a reasonable deduction will be made. Orders will meet every attention.

J. MACNIDER.

Quebec, 15th February, 1808.

POETRY

The following has been handed to us for publication:—

SPEECH
AT THE WHIG CLUB.

TUESDAY, May 5—*Vide Morn. Chron. and Post, May 6*

"Mr. ERSKINE and Trial by Jury," the Toast—
He arose and his merits thus ventur'd to boast.

I thank you, my friends, for combining my name
With the *Trial by Jury*, the best kind of fame,
I confess 'tis a privilege I most adore,
My regret is profound that it now is no more.
I lament the attacks public freedom sustains,
I lament that strong Statutes the Press so restrains.
I own there are times when the Trial by Jury,
May well be suspended to curb Rebel fury,
But now no Rebellion is known in the land,
I am sure in Conspiracies you take a hand.
I affirm, I declare, I maintain, I insist,
I profess, I protest, no Combinations exist.
I am sure that our Government now has no foes,
No Persons suspected our Prisons enclose. [us,
Yet, resolv'd from right, justice, and reason to warp
The Ministry dare to suspend *Habeas Corpus*.
I however shall still at the Ministry hoot,
Or, to borrow the wit of friend Fox, their Jack boot,
I shall do on my small as he on his large scale,
I a minnow in Politics, he a vast Whale.
I'll now make an end, and I swear till I die,
My abilities call for, and ready am I.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger.

PILLORY.—On Thursday an old wretch, named *Richards*, who, about seven years since, took out his licence as a Methodist Preacher before the Justices at Clerkenwell Sessions, and who was convicted at the same place, last Sessions, of a most flagitious assault upon a boy, with intent to commit an unnatural crime, stood one hour on the pillory in Clerkenwell green, pursuant to his sentence; and notwithstanding that a number of constables and peace-officers attended the Sheriff's on the occasion, and that care had been previously taken to remove all stones and dangerous missiles out of the reach of the populace, yet such was the fury and indignation of the multitude, that the wretched criminal sustained a most merciless pelting. Showers of mud, rotten eggs, turnips, cabbage stalks, and even stones and brick-bats, assailed him on all sides during his *exposé*. Two Irish labourers, who came with their pockets crammed with *huge potatoes* for the attack were observed zealously plying against the culprit those *national bullets*, and swearing "such a fellow ought to be rooted out of the world;" nor was it without extreme difficulty that he could be protected from the fury of more than a thousand women, who would have torn him to piecemeal, had he not been sheltered from their vengeance. Even the windows of the coach in which he was conveyed to and from the pillory, were broken, and the indignation of the crowd pursued him as long as the carriage was in sight.

Saturday an Inquisition was taken in Mary-le-bone Road, on the body of a female of the name of Williams, who died suddenly on the preceding day. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased, who was a Cyprian of the first rate, and resided in splendid apartments in Buckingham street, was dressing herself by her glass for the Theatre, which she frequented nightly, and on a sudden she exclaimed to her servant, that she looked extremely ill. She had scarcely uttered the expression, when she dropped down whilst *rougeing*, and expired without a groan. Her change in life had been as sudden as her death; for two years since she cried water-dresses in St. James's street,—
Died by the Visitation of God. 16.

CROCODILES.—The Dutch used to keep Crocodiles in the ditches surrounding the city of Batavia for the purpose of preventing the soldiers of the garrison from deserting, by swimming across the water.

TO BE LET,

FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS.

A FARM situated at La Canardiere, River St. Charles, the property of the late Rt. RICHARDSON, of two arpents six perches in front, by thirty-four arpents, or thereabout, in depth; together with a good and commodious dwelling house, extensive barn and stables, and other buildings: also a very excellent and large garden.

THE above farm and premises, from their proximity to the town of Quebec, and the fertility of the soil, particularly as a grass farm, may be ranked among the best farms in Lower Canada; and well merits the attention of any person desirous of entering into the farming line.—Enquiry to be made on the premises, of CH: SMITH, No. 10, Lower town Market place.—*Quebec, 10th Feb. 1808.*

FOR SALE,

AT WM. HENDERSON'S, No. 2, St. Joseph Street, a few hundred weight best JAMAICA COFFEE.
Quebec, February 15, 1808.

FOR SALE,



Quebec, February 11, 1808.

AND possession given on the first of May next, a house, two stories high, No. 18, St. Joseph Street, Upper Town, Quebec,—enquire of W. MORRISON.

LARGE COAL

FOR Grates and Stoves, at a price not exceeding the rate of 7s. 6d. a cord for wood (which can be easily ascertained) for sale by JAMES GRAY, A. & B.
Quebec, 4th January. 1808.

FOR SALE,

AT MR. ROMAIN'S the Librarian, in the Bishop's Palace:—A considerable collection of valuable BOOKS of law, history, divinity, &c. &c.
Quebec, 25th January, 1807.



TO LET—The lower part of the House No. 6, St. Peter street, with the Vaults, Store, &c.—now occupied by Messrs. J. Colman & Co.

JAS. VOYER.

Quebec, January 25, 1808.

FOR SALE,

At the New Printing-Office.

RULES and Articles for the better government of the Militia of the Province of Lower-Canada, when embodied for service.—Price two shillings and six pence.

N. B. The above rules are in force by the 35th article of the Act for the better regulation of the Militia in this Province.

N^o 3, St. Lewis Street.

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.

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated at La Canardiere, 24 arpents long by 1 arpent in breadth,—joining on one side to Antoine L'Horie, and on the other to Francois Gouveau.
Quebec, Aug. 31st 1807. LOUIS BLEAU.

Madeira Wine for Sale.

A FEW pipes, hhds. and quarter casks of London Particular and London Market, imported in the year 1806 direct from the Island—apply to

LINTHORN & LOLLIFFE,

Who have likewise for sale a few puncheons JAMAICA SPIRITS.
Quebec, 4th January, 1808.

Wanted, A Bookbinder.

ANY such either in this Province or the United States, willing to be employed in this city will find liberal encouragement by applying to the Editor of this paper.
Quebec, January 25, 1808.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR
THOMAS CARY,

AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE,
N^o 19, Beade-street.