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MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.

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GRAND INSTALLATION OF THE KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER.

WINDSOR, APRIL 23.

This morning was ushered in by the ringing of bells, and trumpets from every quarter summoning the soldiers to their posts. Soon after seven o'clock the Oxford Blues mustered in the Park, and having formed themselves into line, a detachment, headed by the officer in command, proceeded to the Upper Castle-yard, in front of St. George's Hall, for the purpose of being presented, by their Sovereign, with a pair of silver kettle-drums, as a mark of royal favor. His Majesty appointed eight o'clock for the ceremony to take place, and according to his usual custom, was on the spot precisely at the time, accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Duke of York, and others of the Princes, on horseback. His Majesty was mounted on a handsome black charger, richly caparisoned, which went through several manœuvres in an admirable style. The ease and grace with which the King sat the charger, and the skill he evinced in horsemanship can hardly be excelled, and obtained the applause of the first judges.

After the kettle-drums had been presented to the officer at the head of the detachment, his majesty addressed colonel Dorrien, and said, he felt great pleasure in communicating to him the very high opinion he entertained of the discipline of the corps which the colonel commanded, and complimented him on the propriety of their conduct since they had been quartered in the neighbourhood of Windsor. Above all his majesty expressed his utmost gratitude for the attachment they had at all times evinced for him. He conceived, that he ought to distinguish the corps; and, as a mark of his favor and approbation, begged their acceptance of a pair of silver ket-

tle-drums. His majesty further communicated to the colonel, that he had given orders to the earl of Harrington to furnish the troops every year with new clothes and accoutrements at his own (his majesty's) expence. Colonel Dorrien made a suitable reply, and concluded by saying, that he trusted the corps would continue to conduct itself in such a manner as would best preserve that honor, his majesty had been so recently pleased to confer upon it. The drums are of the finest polished silver, and entirely plain, except towards their heads, which are of exquisite workmanship. They were hung across a grey horse, mounted by a black, who beat in concert with the rest of the band, the tune of "God save the King." When the ceremony was over, the detachment proceeded to join the rest of the Regiment in the Park. On his majesty's coming out at the entrance gate from the upper court yard, he was met by a number of military officers, and noblemen, and gentlemen on horseback, who joined the cavalcade. None but persons on horseback were permitted to go into the Park, nor was any one suffered to walk the terrace to view the ceremony.

The detachment having joined, his majesty passed them in review order, and shortly after quitted the ground to prepare for installation.

The doors of St. George's Chapel were thrown open at nine o'clock in the morning, for the reception of persons who had purchased tickets for seats, and all the places assigned to spectators were fully occupied.

The knights companions and knights elect attended his majesty at the castle about ten o'clock, where they were clothed in their appropriate habits, and the procession immediately moved from the royal apartments through the

hall of St. George, where most of the magnificent preparations for the banquet were displayed, and down the new grand staircase into the upper castle-yard. From thence it was conducted to the south entrance of St. George's Chapel, the path being covered over with broad matting, and lined by the foot guards, and one of the bands played in the Lower Court-Yard, whilst the ceremony was performing. Another band was stationed at the front door of the Castle, and played several popular tunes. On entering the Chapel, the procession turned to the west, and passed down the south aisle, across the west end, and up the north aisle, till it arrived at the entrance of the Chapter House.

The kettle drums and trumpets led the way in the procession, and announced its approach in the chapel; then came the Poor Knights of Windsor, habited in their long scarlet coats, with dark purple mantles, with the badge of the order; and after them the Prebends in purple silk gowns with badges. The Officers of the Chapel were followed by the Pursuivants and the Heralds in their tabbards, with the two Kings of Arms, Norroy and Clarenceaux. Immediately after these were the knights elect, seven in number including the proxy of the earl of Hardwicke; the knights elect wearing only the under dresses of white satin puffed out and curiously puckered, and enriched with silver; their black velvet Spanish caps, with immense plumes of ostrich feathers and a single plume of black heron feathers in the centre, they carried in their hands. The knights companions of the order came afterwards in their full costume, or, as it is termed in the Statute, "The Livery of this excellent Order." Those whose companions were absent walked alone, which was the

case with the duke of Devonshire, the earl of Chatham, and earl Spencer. The ecclesiastical officers of the order then appeared; first, the register (the hon. and rev. Dr. Edward Legge) who is dean of St. George's Chapel, in a gown of crimson satin, with a badge of the order over his canonical habiliments, carrying also the purse of the chancellor of the order of the garter (the bishop of Salisbury) who is unfortunately indisposed. One of the Kings of arms walked on his right hand, as a substitute for Sir Isaac Heard, garter king at arms, who has met with an accident within these few days that prevented his attendance. On the left was Mr. Quarre, deputy usher of the black rod both in habits similar to that worn by the Register, and bearing the emblems of their respective offices. Behind them was the Bishop of Winchester, Prelate of the Order, wearing over his episcopal habit a rich purple velvet robe, with the embroidered cross of St. George, and tied up with golden tassels. On each side were two sergeants at arms, with their golden maces. The procession was terminated, by the Sovereign in person, in his full robes, preceded by the duke of Montrose to the right, bearing the sword of state in a crimson velvet embroidered scabbard, and the earl of Dartmouth to the left, as lord chamberlain, carrying his wand of office; both in the new uniform chosen by his majesty for this occasion. His majesty's train of garter blue velvet was held by the Marquis of Tavistock, eldest son of the duke of Bedford, and the marquis of Worcester, eldest son of the duke of Beaufort, and between them the hon. Mr. Villiers, all dressed in the new uniform. On each side, and following his majesty, were the Royal Band of Gentlemen Pensioners, in their full dress. The knights companions and sworn officers only entered the Chapter House with his majesty, the poor knights dividing near the Chapter House the prebends a little nearer, and last of all officers of Arms, while the Knights Elect retired into the eastern aisle, behind the Altar. The Deputy Usher of the Black Rod and the Register of the Order were then admitted into the Chapter House, and sworn with the accustomed ceremonies, and had the honour

to kiss the Sovereign's hand. The Register then, at the command of the Sovereign, standing on the left hand of the King, read the new statute, and Garter introduced his Grace the Duke of Rutland, whom the two junior knights received at the door, and led to the table, whereon were placed the surcoat and girdle, of crimson velvet lined with white, and the sword, which were, one after the other, presented by Garter to the two junior knights, who invested his Grace with those ornaments, the register addressing him at the same time according to the form provided by the statutes. The same ceremonies took place with the other knights elect, namely, the duke of Beaufort, the marquis of Abercorn, and the earls of Pembroke, Winchelsea, and Chesterfield, who were invested in similar manner. The proxy of the earl of Hardwicke was also introduced, but without the investiture taking place.

After these preparatory transactions relative to the knights elect had taken place in the Chapter House, the procession was renewed to the choir of the chapel of St. George, commencing as before with the poor knights, who took their places on each side of the centre of the choir, towards the communion table, after making the ancient and usual reverences; in like manner the prebends made their reverences, and took their seats under their stalls. The knights companions then in the usual forms, entered, and withdrew from the centre to take their situations under their respective suspended banners, remaining there standing and covered, and the Ecclesiastical and Heraldic Officers did the same, and took their respective places. The Sovereign then made his obeisance to the altar, and took possession of the regal stall, the sword of state, the lord chamberlain, and the train bearers standing on the steps leading to it.

Garter, from the centre of the choir, then made a reverence to his royal highness the Prince of Wales, waving his sceptre of office at the same time; the heir apparent then advanced, performed the usual reverences, and sat down behind the purple cushion, while the other knights of the order stood. The verger led the right reverend prelate and two of the prebends to the railing of

the communion table, within which they entered.

Until the entrance of the procession into the choir, the ceremonies were not open to the public view, but after the King and the Prince of Wales had taken their seats, his Majesty sitting under a purple velvet canopy, the most solemn and grand circumstances of the ceremony of the Installation commenced. The first of these was the offering of the achievements of the deceased knights companions; this was commenced by Garter, who, with the forms and reverence of the order, took the banner of his serene highness the duke of Saxe Gotha, and holding it up, assisted by the provincial king of arms, repaired to the two senior knights, who joined, bowed, received the banner, & followed the provincial king of arms to the altar, where, after the reverences, they delivered it to the prelate and two prebends who placed it in the south corner of the altar. After their return with the prescribed formalities, they repaired to their standing places under the banners. The knights who delivered the banners were their royal highnesses the dukes of York and Clarence. The sword was then delivered to the two next senior knights, the dukes of Kent and Cumberland, who offered them at the altar with similar ceremonies; after which, the next succeeding junior knights, the duke of Cambridge and Sussex, offered the helmet and the crest in the same manner, and retired to their situations. The different achievements of the late Marquis of Stafford, and the late dukes of and Roxburgh, were offered by Beaufort six knights, not of the royal blood, but precisely with the same forms. These knights were the duke of Devonshire, the marquis of Salisbury, the earls of Chatham, Westmoreland, Spencer, and Camden. The respective knights were then, upon the summons of Garter, called to their proper stalls, of which they severally and in order, took possession.

The knights companions being all now in their proper situations and seated, the ceremony of installing the six new knights began. These were the dukes of Rutland and Beaufort, the marquis of Abercorn, and the earls of Pem-

broke, Winchelsea, and Chesterfield. On each of these occasions a procession was made to the Chapter-house of the two next succeeding knights following the rotation, and consisting of the poor knights, the officers of arms, the register, the garter, and the black rod. On their return, each time, Garter carried on a velvet cushion the mantle of garter on a velvet cushion lined with white, and embroidered with St. George's Cross; the crimson velvet hood, the grand golden and enamelled collar, with the George, and the book of the statutes; after which the oaths were administered to each new knight by the register in the lower stall; and the new knights, when conducted to the upper stall by the two knights companions, received from them the mantles and hoods which Garter presented them, and the register read the admonitions from the statutes. The collar and George were placed over the knights' shoulders, with the same formalities. The statute books were then given to the knights who made their reverence to the Sovereign and the Altar and then resumed their seats, with their caps and feathers on their heads.

The proxy for the earl of Hardwicke was his brother, captain Yorke, of the navy, who was previously knighted by his majesty, and is now Sir Joseph Yorke. He appeared in naval uniform, holding neither cap nor feather, bearing the robe on his left arm, so as to shew the cross, and standing in the stall during the ceremony.

(To be continued.)

YORK:—AUGUST 24.

On the thirty first of July last a general Examination took place of the young Gentlemen under the tuition of the Rev. John Strachan, at Cornwall, Upper Canada. The invitation to the country at large, and the parents in particular, produced a most respectable meeting, among whom were the Rev. James S. Rudd, the Rev. Mr. Bethune, the Rev. Mr. McDonnell, Mr. Justice Powell, the Solicitor General, Colonel Mc. Donnell, Gleanery House, &c. &c.

The Students underwent in their different classes a rigid examination, as well at the instance of the gentlemen of learning who attended, as of the Rev. Preceptor, in the following order:—The Latin Classics, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Elements of Mathematics, Elements of Geography, of Natural and Civil History. The boys acquitted themselves with great credit, neither is it easy to declare in which branch of learning they succeeded best.

The whole was interspersed with different pieces of poetry and prose, many of the most humorous cast composed for the occasion. Among the rest the annexed lines were introduced by way of prologue. The flourishing state of this infant seminary cannot fail of exciting the most lively satisfaction to this rising country, more especially as it holds out to our view a prospect of education on the most liberal scale for the succeeding race, independent of foreign aid.

When haughty Rome with boastful triumph
saw

A prostrate world submissive to her law,
The courtly Flaccus feigning patriot fire
To please Augustus strung his tuneful lyre,
And taught the youth with more than Pindar's force

To celebrate their country's brilliant course.
And lift their guiltless hands in awful prayer
To beg for Rome the God's indulgent care,
O glorious Sun, the youth were heard to say,
Great source of light, and monarch of the day;

Grant as thy golden car triumphant rolls
Through endless time, and circles both the poles,

That Rome may peerless meet thy favouring eye

The arbitress of all below the sky.
Shall pamper'd Roman youth so nobly pray
To bless their country tottering to decay,
Which vainly deck'd with splendid trophies won

Already groan'd beneath a treacherous son,
Beheld her freedom lost, her glory fled,
The woes she dealt, recoiling on her head.
And shall not British youth with ardour glow
To hurl destruction on their country's foe;
Their happy isle, which, free herself, disdains
To crush a conquer'd foe with galling chains,
And dares a purple tyrant's schemes withstand,
While passive Europe bows at his command.
* Yet taught by you who stem'd the rancorous flood

Of Particidal war in fields of blood,
The patriot flame is kindling in our hearts
Which manly dignity, and joy imparts,
O, that our nerves a proper strength could

boast,
Away we'd fly to meet the Gallic host.
But since true public spirit is refin'd
By knowledge bright, the medicine of the mind,

We yet must haunt the shades where science roves,
And those bright paths which virtue's voice approves,
That when our sires their glorious race have run

We may defend our freedom nobly won.
Fid with the theme my fancy flies away
To Britain's shores, but first it bids me say,
That here I stand, selected by my peers,
In useful knowledge younger than in years,
To crave indulgent candour's generous tears,

* Many of the gentlemen present, had distinguished themselves by their loyalty and courage in the American war.

To calm the fears that flutter round our breast.
They bid me say to save the faltering tongue,
Remember modest shame becomes the young,
To screen our stiff address which all deplore,
We never met the public eye before.
What shall we promise for your valu'd smiles,
The soothing balm, the softener of our toils?
We promise when this day again comes round,
Tho' now like new fledg'd birds we skim the ground,
With gathering strength to wing a better flight,

And reach the realms of philosophic light.

On the 16th of June, 1806, there will be a total Eclipse of the Sun, visible if the air be clear. The darkness, occasioned by this remarkable eclipse, will be so great, that if our atmosphere should be free from clouds, the stars will undoubtedly appear.

A total eclipse of the sun, is such a rare phenomenon in the catalogue of eclipses, that there will not probably be another of the kind, at the same place, within the period of the present generation. We have therefore, for the gratification of such of our readers as delight in contemplating the beauty of celestial phenomena been at the trouble of making some calculations relative to the different aspects and places of this great eclipse.—The calculations are made for the meridian of Norwich in Connecticut, in lat. 41, 38, N. long. 83, 12, W. of Greenwich, and are as follows, viz.

	h. m. sec.
Beginning of the eclipse at 9 53 A. M. ap. time	
Total darkness	11 15 30
Middle of the eclipse	11 16 30
End of total darkness	11 17 30
Eclipse ends	12 44
Duration	2 51

The moon's dark shadow will cover a spot on the earth's surface of more than 600 miles broad, at all places within which, the sun will appear totally eclipsed.

As our method of calculation has been rather tentative, than strictly mathematical, we present the reader with the following elements of this eclipse, that he may amuse himself, if he pleases, with a trigonometrical calculation of its different phases;

ELEMENTS.

	h. m. sec.
True app. time of conjunction	11 32 23
Semi-diam. Earth's disk	59 43
Sun's distance from the nearest solstice	5 35 2
Sun's decl.	23 22 N.
Sun's semi-diam.	15 55
Moon's do.	15 23
Moon's lat.	18 37 S. des.
Semi-diam. of penumbra	32 18
Moon's hor. motion from the sun	33 49
Angle of the moon's visible path with the Ecliptic	5 35

This eclipse having travelled in the expansion ever since creation, fell in open space quite clear of the earth at every return of the Chaldean period, till about the middle of the 10th century, when it first touched the earth at the South pole: since which time it has con-

tinued to wear to the Northward at each periodical return of 18 years, &c. And according to the equable motions of the sun, moon and retrocession of the lunar nodes, this eclipse will wear off at the North pole of the earth about the year A. D. 2344, whence it again commences its ethereal route from which it will not return to the earth so as to perform the same revolution over again, until after a period of more than 10,000 years. *Norwich Republican.*

To the Editors of the Federal Gazette.

GENTLEMEN,

MUST it not be a subject of gratification to every friend of order and decency, to observe that our tribunal of justice have at length thought proper to check the licentious progress of fashion?

A few days ago a woman was apprehended, indicted, tried, and found guilty, fined and imprisoned, for carrying the whimsical fancy of fashion only one small step farther than many of her neighbors have done. It was proved by several respectable witnesses, that she walked through the streets with her petticoats raised only a little above her hips, and exposed herself naked to the view of every passenger. This was thought by the attorney-general a crime against the state, for which she must suffer imprisonment, fine, and disgrace.

Query—Have not thousands of our ladies caused to tremble, and rejoice that they have made so many narrow and threadbare escapes from this watchful tribunal, when they reflect that for upwards of 12 months past there has been but a single web of thin muslin (not the one-hundredth part of an inch) between them and the bar of justice? *Narrow escape!*—There is a certain class of beings in the form of women, who visit horse races and other public places, half naked and painted, whose object cannot be mistaken: but why ladies of reason, virtue, merit and distinction, (*dare I say modesty?*) should dress in such a manner as to expose the form, symmetry, and almost the color of their limbs, on every slight advantage of the sun or wind, nearly up to the second joint above the ankle, must remain a secret to every friend of delicacy. Had such a dress been imposed on a lady to wear in an age of modesty, as a punishment for crimes, the barthen would have been thought grievous; but now it is the fashion, it is beautiful, and all goes well. It is true, it renders them more admirable—but not more respectable. It is also true, that it renders them more the objects of laughter and remark among young men: it may inflame the passions, but can never captivate the heart of a discreet and prudent man.—In this our fashionable day, even pockets have become offensive and cumbersome—and instead of them, a little paltry tassel'd bag is introduced for the conveyance of the needle, thimble and thread case.—Wonderful improvement on the carriage of small articles, and worthy the imitation of all sensible ladies! inasmuch as it amuses the mind, relieves the hips, and keeps the hands in action. But give me the good old fashion yet—a good full decent habit, or short-gown

—two or three petticoats, a brace of good long pockets, &c; and that shall be my dress as long as my name is.

August 17, 1805.

MOLLY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 3.

Important.—The following important information, was received from Mr. Hartford, of Darien, Georgia:—"Intelligence has reached this place that an English fleet of nine sail of the line, with frigates and transports are at anchor in the mouth of St. John's river, and that their object is the conquest of Florida. The Spaniards are extremely alarmed, and all is bustle and confusion."

On Thursday last arrived at the seat of Mr. Le Guen, at Morrisville, Pennsylvania, opposite this place, the celebrated GENERAL MOREAU, and family. This gentleman is now in the 41st year of his age; his stature about the middle size—his appearance plain and unassuming. He comes to this country an exile from that of his nativity, where, for the last ten years past, he distinguished himself in the command of the army of the Rhine, as one of the bravest and ablest generals of the age. The character of General Moreau, as a soldier and citizen, is the most unexceptionable of any of the leaders of the French Revolution. By his great worth and brilliant achievements he became uncommonly popular in the French nation and armies—this excited Bonaparte's jealousy—he therefore sought his downfall, and obtained a decree for his banishment. His family consists of his wife and two children—he is said to possess an ample fortune.

On Saturday Governor Bloomfield and a number of the principal Federalists of this place paid their respects to the General.—*Tren. Fed.*

ASTRONOMICAL CALCULATION.

From a London paper.

It may not, perhaps, be generally known, that those persons who were born before the 28th February, 1800, should, after that day, reckon their birthdays a day later than before. Those who were living before the alteration of the style, in 1751, may recollect, that after that alteration, their birthdays were reckoned eleven days later. A further alteration of one day took place in 1800; which would, in the usual course, have been a leap year, but it had only 365 days.

If we suppose a child to have been born on the 31st December, 1796; on the 31st December, 1800, he had lived four years of 365 days each; but as every fourth year should have 366 days, the child was not four years old till the 1st of January, 1801; and a man born 1st January, 1751, was ten years old on the 12th January, 1761, and was 50, on the 13th January, 1801.

A RATTLE SNAKE, upwards of six feet long, and having twelve rattles, was, on Sunday last, killed in a small garden adjoining the graveyard of St. Philip's Church, by Mr. Carver, farmer. This Snake had been seen, at different times, within this month, about the

church yard, and whenever pursued would descend into one of the graves. The circumstance of so enormous a reptile, making its appearance in the very centre of so large a city as Charleston, is singular and astonishing.—*Charleston pap.*

On the 22d of June, Sir Richard Bickerton passed the Rock of Gibraltar with five sail of the line, and took thirty sail of transports, with 6000 troops, and proceeded on to Egypt, there being a report that the French had got out with two 70 fours, with 6000 troops, and had been joined by five Spanish frigates, and gone up the Mediterranean; but their destination was not known.

From the Litchfield Monitor.

Mr. Printer,

I would beg leave, through the medium of your paper, to solicit my brother Farmers to make use of their Ashes on their corn land, instead of selling them to the merchants for 12 cents a bushel. I will warrant them 35 cents a bushel, clear of all expence, if rightly managed.

The method is this: When your corn first comes out of the ground, put one half pint of ashes around a hill; if your ashes are not good put on the more. In conversation with a venerable old gentleman on the subject, he assured me that he had made use of ashes in this way for many years past, and had never failed of having one bushel of corn extraordinary for a bushel of ashes.—It is the opinion of some men that half a pint of good ashes is rather too much for a hill, but this must be left to the discretion of the Farmer. I am sensible it is not customary to pay much attention to what we read in newspapers: but my brother Farmers, let us try one bushel this year, and if it has the desired effect, we shall be rewarded for our trouble, and can well afford to try the experiment another year. *A Farmer.*

The Windham Herald contains an account of the progress of the manufacture of silk in the town of Mansfield, (Conn.) by which it appears, that in the last year, 1804, there were produced in that town, "between twelve & thirteen hundred pounds weight of well dried, raw silk; every pound of which, when made into sewing silk, was worth 7 dollars, and found a ready market." This silk is stated to be far superior to that imported, in strength and durability. It is principally attended to by women and children, and therefore interferes very little with agriculture, or other pursuits. Would not this article be worth attention in other places than Mansfield?

DIED. In England, Joseph Wilkes, Esq. He had a peculiar mode in the formation of roads, of which thirty years experience has fully established the reputation. The principle on which it is founded is, in all possible cases, by laying the road in a concave form, and on an inclined plane, to concentrate the water in the middle, and thus making them as near as may be, like two washways, these being made cleaner and better by rain, which, in the old

convex form, where there must be ruts, proves the destruction of roads. This mode is extending through a large district of country, and the roads have the advantage of not only being safer and more pleasant to travel upon, but the singular one of being kept in repair at so much less expense than, where in the old form the tolls collected were inadequate to pay the interest of money borrowed upon them; by the saving of expenses in this, not only the interest is paid, but the principal lessened.

The following extract of a letter (says the Baltimore American of Saturday last) is from a gentleman belonging to this city, who went from Leghorn to Milan, to be present at the late Coronation of Bonaparte.

MILAN, June 8, 1805.

"The night preceding the coronation, we had retired to bed sooner than usual, with the intention of rising early the next morning, to secure ourselves seats in the Cathedral, to witness the ceremonies of the day. Soon after midnight, four officers of the French Gens D'Arms with an officer of the Police, entered our chamber, and, after demanding our Cartis de Senete which were shewn, informed us they were under the necessity of accompanying us to the Police.—Thus far we went cheerfully, without the least suspicion of what was after to befall us: Arrived at the police, I was delivered over to one of the keepers, and conducted to a most loathsome prison, where I found for my companions, nearly a dozen of vagabond wretches.—Amory's fate was somewhat similar, excepting his company being rather more select. Two days following our arrest, we were re-conducted to our lodgings, our papers taken and sealed, and again returned to confinement. The fourth, fifth, and sixth days we underwent separate examinations, and as I had no papers whatever, that could in the least implicate me, I was informed that I should be released on the following day. For several days after however, I heard no further of our process, until I was again called and made acquainted with the intention of the French Commandant of Police, to send us both to Paris, to be delivered to the Police there—I through the interest of a friend this measure, as it respected me, was relinquished, and to him I am chiefly indebted for my liberation here.—Amory, very unfortunately had in his possession a letter which treated freely on Bonaparte, and it was owing to this entirely we were not liberated after the first examination of our papers. In consequence of having this letter, the Police had ordered him to be sent to Paris, for whence he set out this morning, under escort of an officer. I am perfectly ignorant of the cause of our arrest.—I, however, conjecture, with others, that it was on a suspicion of our being Englishmen and as such denounced by some spy of the Police."

DUBLIN, July 1, 1805

HAMILTON ROWAN.

This morning, Mr. Hamilton Rowan appearing in the Court of King's Bench, the clerk of the crown, having read the record of his outlawry, asked him, what he had to say, why

judgment of death and execution should not be awarded against him? Mr. Rowan, in reply, pleaded, that he was in Pennsylvania, when he was outlawed; and that he had been instructed by his counsel that the outlawry was erroneous.—After examining the writ, an error in point of fact was acknowledged, and the outlawry was reversed. An indictment for treason was then read; to which Mr. Rowan pleaded his Majesty's most gracious pardon; on which he was discharged. Mr. Rowan having risen from the kneeling position in which he heard the pardon read, thus addressed the Court.

"When last I had the honor of appearing before this Tribunal, (several years ago) I told your Lordships, I knew his Majesty only by his wielding the force of the country; since that period during my legal incapacity and absence beyond seas, my wife and children have not only been unmolested, but protected; and in addition to those favors I am now indebted to the Royal Mercy for my life. I will neither, my Lords, insist upon the recitute of my intentions, nor the extent of my gratitude lest my conduct should be attributed to base and unworthy motives; but I hope my future life will evince the sincerity of those feelings with which I am impressed, by such unmerited proofs of his Majesty's beneficence."

To this Address the CHIEF JUSTICE replied—

"Mr. Rowan, from the sentiments you have expressed, I have not a doubt but you will prove by your future conduct that his Majesty's pardon has not been bestowed on an unworthy object."

Mr. Rowan then bowed to the Court and withdrew.

LONDON, July 17.

A report continues to prevail on the continent, that the seat of the Papal authority is to be transferred from Rome to Avignon. This measure, if effected, would, we apprehend, produce no important consequences. Whether Buonaparte chooses to issue his Imperial Mandates rather from the Banks of the Tyber than from his Palace of Milan, or whether the Pope is to carry on his traffic in holy oil and indulgences in the Vatican, or on the Banks of the Rhone, can be a matter of little moment.

NEW SOUTH WALES

From Sydney Gazette to the 13th of Jan. 1805.

The brick-work of the church and school-house at the Green Hills, Hawkesbury, is now finished, and the building nearly covered. The dimensions are 101 feet in length, 24 broad, and the walls 24 feet high. The design of the edifice, in inculcating moral principles, and rescuing the rising generation from the morbid gloom of ignorance, must interest every person in its speedy accomplishment.

As a present from his Grace the Duke of Northumberland, Major Johnson has received three capital Tees Water Ewes and a fine Ram, a breed that must prove essentially advantageous to the general interests of the colony, in the propagation of one of the most useful species of the whole animal creation.

NEW SETTLEMENT.—After several days

anxious expectation of news from the expedition sent to form a settlement at Port Dalrymple in Bass's Streights, which left this the 15th of October, this settlement was much agreeably surprised on Thursday the 13th instant, by the arrival of his Majesty's ship Buffalo, with the agreeable news of Lieutenant-Governor Paterson being fixed at Port Dalrymple, himself, and those under his command, in perfect health and spirits, and using every exertion for placing the stores, &c. under cover. The formality of taking possession by occupancy, (which had some years before been done by Captain Flinders, when he discovered that port) took place on the 11th of October, under the usual military and naval salutes.

JULY 22.

THE AMERICANS, to their infinite honour, have triumphed over that petty African tyranny, to which the several States of Europe have so long submitted, and supported by their inglorious and impolitic subsidies.

Our Deal and Dover letters this morning have brought us further details with respect to the late attack upon the French flotilla. The enemy were engaged in larger numbers than they have been since the commencement of the war. The flotilla was the long expected one from Dunkirk and Ostend. It consisted of two divisions; the first division contained 20 brigs and schooners. The second 60 praams, brigs, and schuyts. They were supported by 80 sail which came out of Boulogne. Our cruisers were opposed to nearly 200 sail. The mischief done to our ships was by the batteries on shore, and the flying artillery. Our countrymen, with the utmost gallantry, dashed in close to the shore, cheering as they passed each other, and pouring in broadsides to the sound of repeated huzzas. Most of our brigs lay broadside to the enemy's coast, and kept up a heavy firing within pistol shot. The confusion on board the enemy's flotilla was extreme. They were less anxious to return our fire than to make their escape. What execution was done against us was chiefly, as we have already said, by the shore batteries and artillery—the slaughter on the part of the enemy must have been prodigious, for the coast from Calais to Boulogne was covered with troops. Besides the brigs and schuyts which we sunk, two schooners and one brig were driven on shore on the rocks near Cape Grunez, and one schooner and one brig on the rocks off St. Johns.

After the battle of the 11th of October, as the Dutch Admiral was ascending the side of the Venerable, to do homage to the British conqueror; a sailor, who had been on the watch some time, no sooner saw De Winter mounting the vessel, than he eagerly thrust his head from an open port-hole, and exclaimed, "Mynheer Admiral, we have been long on the look-out for you, and I am glad to see you with all my heart, you will be kindly received on the quarter-deck, I am positive; so you ought to be, for you fought us like a dragon, and knocked us with your balls like nine-pins, as you ought to do; for which I hope you will let me have a shake of your honorable fist, seeing I have been standing at

this porte-hole, on and off, for these two hours."—De Winter presented his hand, and the English sailor received it respectfully.

HALIFAX, Sep. 7.

By the Indus, 101 days from the Isle of France, we learn, that H. M. S. Caroline of 38 guns, captured, on the 2d of April last, in the Bay of Bengal, after a very severe action, the French frigate La Peche, of 44 guns, commanded by Mons. Begaret.

The French Admiral Linois, with the Marengo of 80 guns, and the other ships of his squadron, was at the Isle of France, when the Indus left it; closely watched by a British 74-gun ship, and two frigates.

QUEBEC, 28 September.

We hear that the criminals *Fournier* and *Roi*, ordered for execution yesterday, are respite to the 11th of October next.

We know not how to pass over this subject without observing on the unthinking folly, to say nothing of the depravity of young men thus exposing their reputation and lives, by depredations on a society, where every individual is, in a manner, known to each other. In no society can such crimes elude justice for any length of time, but in a comparatively thin population, speedy detection must be the inevitable result.

Old countries with an overflowing population, may perhaps, at times, be barely adequate to the task of giving bread to all. In such countries, and in such times, the plea of necessity may be some small extenuation of the immorality of theft; but, even in such case, such a plea is insufficient to blunt the edge of the sword of justice; because punishment is, at all times necessary to public security and tranquillity. Much more forcibly does the argument apply in a new country, where the population bears no proportion to its extent, and where, consequently, innumerable doors are, at all times, open to honest industry.—There the soil is ready to open its granaries and offer abundance to the hands of labour. And there, as an alternative, a far extended commerce furnishes a wide field to hardy enterprise. In such a country, what can be said to palliate the vice and folly of dishonest courses, having their source only in idleness and dissipation? Not a word. But no thing so much evinces the folly of look-

ing to depredations on the public for support, as, with the loss of character, and the imminent danger attending them, the supplies they furnish are precarious and, generally small; whilst those of honest industry are reputable, safe, permanent and abundant. When we mention punishment we do not pretend to prescribe either the mode or the measure.

We are sorry to have to announce, that the fever has not only extended itself in Philadelphia, but ten cases have lately appeared in New-York with five doubtful ones.

Capt. Doucet, who left Halifax the 7th instant, we are sorry to say, brings no confirmation of Capt. Ferguson's intelligence respecting the defeat of the Brest fleet, he says he never heard a syllable on the subject. He sailed 10 days after Capt. Ferguson. The Halifax papers are totally silent on the subject, nor do any letters make mention of it.

The following was this day received in a letter from Montreal.

BOSTON Sept. 11.

The Sally, from Liverpool, just arrived, brings London papers to Aug. 10th, the French & Spanish combined fleets, from the West-Indies, consisting of 20 sail of the line, 10 frigates & 1 register ship, were fell in with by Admiral Calder, with 15 sail of the line, who attacked them, took two Spanish sail of the line and sunk a frigate; he remained in sight two days after, when the combined fleet disappeared. Admiral Calder went to the blockade of Ferrol, and with Admirals Nelson, Colingwood & Cornwallis, formed a complete cordon to prevent their reaching port. When the French found the Spaniards disabled they fired upon them, which so exasperated them that they gave the British their private signals, and the whole plan of their destination. We have not room nor time to be more particular.

Since receiving the above Extract we have been favored with an Albany paper dated 20th instant, containing the official account of the action between Admiral Calder and the combined fleets, off Cape Finisterre. The Admiral's letter is dated Prince of Wales, July 28. The action took place the day preceding. The captured ships were the *Rafael* of 81 guns, and *Firm* of 74. The combined fleets consisted of 20 sail of the line, 3 large ships armed en flûte, of about 50 guns each, 5 frigates and 3 brigs. The force under Admiral Calder was 15 sail of the line, 2 frigates, a cutter and a lugger. The action lasted upwards of four hours. The enemy had every advantage of wind and weather. The fog was so thick, at intervals that a vessel a head or astern, could scarcely be seen. This prevented the signals being seen and the victory being more complete. Total of killed in the En-

glish fleet 41, wounded 148. From the great slaughter on board the captured ships, the enemy must have suffered considerably.—The foregoing is a summary of Admiral Calder's letter.

An officer on board the *Triumphant*, one of Ad. Calder's ships, writes that they expended in the Action 4 tons of powder, 17 tons of shot and 3 tons of wadding, in all 32 broadsides. In addition to the 2 ships captured the *Scipion*, a new French 74 was sunk and all hands perished. After the Spaniards were dismasted the French fired several broadsides into them, which exasperated them so much that when they got on board the English ships, they gave us all their signals as well as those of the French, with an account of their proceedings.

It appears by Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 4th August, that the Negotiations of the Russian minister Novoziltzoff are at an end.—A manifesto left behind him at Berlin, and his departure are considered as the subject of mighty wars in Europe.

The two Spanish ships captured, are arrived at Plymouth.

By dispatches arrived about the 2d August, it appears that all hopes of a second action with the combined fleets were at an end.

We hear that a King's store in the bateau yard was last night broke open and property taken to a considerable amount. It is thought the whole will be recovered and the offender brought to justice.

This day died Mr. Robert Hadden of this City.

PORT OF QUEBEC.—ARRIVED.

Sept. 29.—Brig *Lion*, B. D. Whistle Master, from Dominica, 53 days passage, addressed to Messrs. Lester & Morrough, Cargo Rum and Sugar, burthen 93 tons.

—24. Schooner *Providence*, Edward Gourdeau Master, from St. John's Newfoundland, sailed 3th September, addressed to the Captain, in ballast, William Waller passenger, 97 tons.

—27. Schooner *Marguerite*, Joshua Giffard Master, from St. John's Newfoundland, 29 days passage, addressed to Mr. Isaac Boudreau, Cargo Sugar and ballast, 78 tons.

—Schooner *La Marie*, Simon Doucet Master from Halifax, 17 days passage, addressed to the Captain, Cargo Sugar and Molasses, 70 tons. Saw a ship and a brig at hand.

—28. Ship *John & Charlotte*, Mathew Robson Master from Newcastle, ten weeks passage addressed to Messrs. Lester & Morrough, Cargo Coals, Cinders' bottles, corks & cordage 290 tons.

WANTED TO CHARTER.



A Vessel of 150 to 250 tons burden, not drawing more than 13 feet water when loaded, to take on board a cargo of Pine boards plank and other lumber at Richbuck in

the Gulf of St. Lawrence, for Kingston in Jamaica apply to

BLACKWOOD PATERSON & Co.

Quebec 27th September, 1805.

BEIT KNOWN to all men whom these presents may concern that by virtue of an authorisation of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Quebec dated the first day of June last, obtained at the request of Mrs. Jane Henry, widow and *Commune en biens* with her late husband David Lynd, Esquire, in his life time Prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench, and in her quality of Tutrix to her son Hutchinson Lynd, son of the said marriage, and William Holmes, Esquire, Surgeon to his Majesty's forces, in quality of Curator to Thomas Dodd, Esquire, Captain in the Royal Artillery and Jane Lynd his wife, daughter of the said Jane Henry and David Lynd deceased, and also Tutor to Margaret Grant daughter of Thomas Grant, Esquire, and Ann Lynd both deceased, on advice given at an assembly of relations and friends of the said David Lynd, Esquire, deceased, confirmed by the Judges of the Court of King's Bench the first day of June last, There will, by order of the Honorable the Court of King's Bench, dated the 17th of June last, on Tuesday the first day of October next, at Ten of the Clock in the Morning, in the Court House be proceeded on the *Fourth* and last *Criée sale and adjudication* to the last offerer, and highest bidder for the several Lots of Land, Dwelling House, Hangards and Appurtenances, situated in St. Stanislaus's street, in the Upper Town of Quebec, hereafter described, belonging to the said Succession subject to the charges, conditions and to the *En chère* which is deposited in the Prothonotaries Office of the said Court. All those who have any right by claim of inheritance, *Hypothèque, servitude*, or in any manner claim the said property or part thereof or have any demands on the said succession are requested to make declaration thereof in writing at the Prothonotaries Office as soon as possible and before the adjudication. And for further information as to the conditions of sale, title, &c. they are requested to apply to James Ker, Esqr. Advocate, at his House, St. Lewis street.

Here follows the teneur and description of the said Lots of Land, dwelling House and appurtenances for sale.

An emplacement or lot, situated in the Upper Town of Quebec, in the street of the New Barracks of thirty six feet in front by eighty feet or thereabout in depth, increasing in breadth to the end of the said depth, to wit: the said emplacement has at the depth of forty feet, thirty seven feet or thereabouts and at the end of said depth thirty eight feet or thereabouts; joining on one end, to the said street of the New Barracks, and on the other end to the emplacement of the representatives of Martial Barty, formerly Dubault and Mignot, on the north to the emplacement of Mr. Armand Chausal, and on the south, to the street d'Aiguillon; the said lot fenced in, and the fences *mitoyenne* on one side with Mr. Chausal, and in the rear with the said representatives Barty; together with the stone house of one story in height erected on the said lot, with the stables and outhouses thereunto belonging, the wall of the said house *mitoyenne* with the said Mr. Chausal; belonging to the said David Lynd, by purchase from the Honorable Hugh Finlay,

who had purchased it of Francis Maseres, Esquire. Also a piece of ground of ninety feet in front, in Angel street, Upper Town, by one hundred and fifty seven feet in depth, abutting to the ground of Mr. Lalleche, joining on one side to the house and ground of the Honorable Henry Caldwell for one part and to Robert Haddan for the remainder of that side, and on the other side to the north, partly to the house and lot above described; which last described piece of ground contains fourteen thousand one hundred and thirty feet in superficies, french measure.

Quebec, 12th September, 1805.

AVERTISSEMENT

QU'IL soit connu de toutes personnes que ces présentes peuvent intéresser, qu'en vertu d'une autorisation de la Cour du Banc du Roi pour le District de Quebec, datée du premier jour du dernier mois de Juin obtenue à la requisition de Dame Jane Henry, veuve et *commune en biens* avec son défunt mari David Lynd, Esquire, de son vivant Prothonotaire de la Cour du Banc du Roi, et en sa qualité de Tutrice de son fils Hutchinson Lynd, fils du dit mariage, et de William Holmes, Esquire, Chirurgien des troupes de sa Majesté, en qualité de Curateur de Thomas Dodd, Esquire, Capitaine dans l'Artillerie Royale, et Jane Lynd, son épouse, fille de la dite Jane Henry et de David Lynd décédé, et aussi Tutrice de Marguerite Grant, fille de Thomas Grant, Esquire et d'Ann Lynd, tous deux décédés, sur l'avis donné à une assemblée des parents et amis du dit David Lynd, Esquire, décédé confirmé par les Juges de la Cour du Banc du Roi, le premier jour du mois de Juin dernier. Il sera, par ordre de l'Honorable Cour du Banc du Roi, en date du 17e jour de Juin dernier, Mardi le premier d'Octobre prochain, à dix heures du matin, dans la Salle d'Audience, procédé à la quatrième et dernière *criée*, vente et adjudication, au dernier offerant et plus haut enchérisseur, des divers emplacements, maison, hangards et dépendances, situés dans la rue St. Stanislas dans la Haute Ville de Quebec ci-après désignés appartenant à la dite succession, sujette aux charges, clauses et conditions de l'enchère, qui sont déposés dans le Bureau du Prothonotaire de la dite Cour. Tous ceux qui ont des prétensions par droit d'héritage, hypothèque, servitude, ou en aucune manière que ce soit, sur la dit propriété ou partie d'icelle, ou ont quelques demandes sur la dite succession, sont requis d'en faire déclaration par écrit au Bureau du Prothonotaire, aussitôt que possible, et avant l'adjudication, et pour plus amples informations et les conditions de la vente, et titres &c. ils sont requis de s'adresser à James Ker, Esquire, Avocat, à sa maison dans la rue St. Louis.

Ci survent la teneur et désignation des dits emplacements, maison et dépendances à vendre.

Un emplacement situé en la haute ville de Quebec, rue des Nouvelles Cazerues, de trente six pieds de front sur quatre vingt pieds ou environ de profondeur, en élargissant jusqu'à la fin de la dite profondeur, savoir: le dit emplacement à au bout de quarante pieds, trente sept pieds, et en terminant la dite profondeur trente huit pieds ou environs, joignant d'un bout par-

devant à la dite rue des Nouvelles Cazerues, et d'autre bout par derrière à l'emplacement des représentants Martial Barty, ci-devant Dubault et Mignot, du côté du nord à l'emplacement du Sieur Armand Chausal, et du côté du sud à la rue d'Aiguillon, le dit emplacement enclos et les clôtures mitoyennes, d'un côté avec le Sieur Chausal et par derrière avec les dits représentants Barty, ensemble la maison construite en pierre à un étage sur le dit emplacement avec les écuries et étables qui en dépendent, de laquelle maison le mur est mitoyen avec le dit Sieur Chausal, le tout appartenant au dit David Lynd pour l'avoir acquis de l'Honorable Hugh Finlay qui l'avait acquis de François Maseres, Esquire. En outre un terrain de quatre vingt dix pieds de front sur la rue des Anges en la haute ville sur cent cinquante sept pieds de profondeur, aboutissant au terrain de Sieur Lalleche, joignant d'un côté à la maison et au terrain de l'Honorable Henry Caldwell pour une partie, et à Robert Haddan pour le reste de ce côté, et de l'autre côté vers le nord partie à la maison et terrain ci-dessus désignés, lequel terrain en dernier lieu désigné contient quatorze mille cent trente pieds François en superficie.—Quebec, 12, Septembre, 1805.

THE SUBSCRIBER being inclined to embark for England, as soon as the whole of his affairs are settled, wishes to dispose of the following immovable property, viz:

A stone dwelling house, at the *Canoterie*, two stories high, in which he resides, fit for a genteel family, with a good cellar, large yard under the eave, stabling, and out houses.

A stone store adjoining the house, four stories high, including the cellar; one of which stories was let to Government, the two last winters, for the purpose of disciplining the Militia, at the rate of 100l. for four months.

Five wharves, one having a front of 90 feet french, at which a vessel of 250 tons may load or unload at high water; in front of said wharves are about five acres of improvable water lots.

Any person disposed to purchase the above premises, may have immediate possession thereof; no part of the purchase money will be demanded until Sheriff's titles are delivered, and then only one quarter: the remaining three quarters to be paid as may be agreed on, with interest thereon until perfect payment.

JOHN BLACK.

Quebec, 7th August, 1805.

FOR SALE

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

PORT Wine, Spanish Wine, Hollands Geneva, Mulcovado Sugar, by the barrel or hhd, Small fild Cables & Hawtens, A few coils of Spun yarn.

B. TREMAIN

Quebec, Sept. 7, 1805.

WANTED

A VESSEL of the burden of 150 to 200 tons register to load for Madaga—apply to. Quebec 14 Sep. 1805. MONRO & BELL.

Patagonian Theatre,

MR. ORMSBY begs leave to acquaint his friends and the public, that on *Thursday* next, the 3d of October, will be presented a COMEDY in two Acts called

RAISING THE WIND,

Also a Farce in one Act called

THE CONTRAST,

Or the True Born Yankee;

to which will be added the REGISTER OFFICE

In the course of the evening's entertainment, will be sung the following songs,

The Dutch Fisherman.

The Duet of "All's Well," from the Opera of the British Fleet.—And the song of *Haul away ye ho' boys*, from the above Opera.

To conclude with RULE BRITANNIA, song and chorus.

BOXES 5s. PITT 3/9. GALLERY 2/6.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Theatre on Thursday morning, from 9 till 2 o'clock.

TICKETS to be had at STURCH'S Tavern, and at the Theatre.

N. B. No person whatever to be admitted behind the Scenes.

FOR SALE.



THE fast sailing Brig Lion, just arrived from the Island of Dominica, lying at present at Cape Diamond Brewery Wharf, *Près de Ville*; She is Yarmouth built, well found, Bur-

then by Register 93 1/2 Tons, and will in a few days be ready to receive a Cargo on board.—For further particulars apply to the Master on board, or to.

LESTER & MORROGH.

Quebec, 26th September, 1805.

WANTED TO CHARTER.

A Good Vessel of about 150 tons burthen for a coasting voyage and the West Indies, apply to.

ANGUS SHAW.

Quebec, 25th September, 1805.

FOR SALE CHEAP

By the Subscriber.

L. P. & L. M. Maderia Wine by the Pipe, Hhd Qr. Cask & dozen, best Port Wine by the dozen, real Cognac Brandy, ditto Holland Geneva, 20 Barrels best Jamaica Sugar, a few Boxes real Catile Soap; a few fashionable English made Harnesses, 2 Gigs, English Anchors of different sizes, 20 Coils of Cordage assorted.

JAMES GRAY

Quebec 28th Sept. 1805.

CURIOUS AND INTERESTING.

THIS day received, price one dollar, in one volume, octavo, of near 308 pages, with an elegant Portrait of the author, a new edition, (with additions) of a

GUIDE TO HEALTH,

Or, advice to both sexes in a variety of complaints:

Explaining the most simple and efficacious remedies for the diseases which are treated on under the following heads:

Address to the Fair Sex, Parents, Guardians, &c.

Advice to nervous patients,

Air, appetite, asthma, Barren women, Bashfulness,

Bathing, observations on Birth particulars relative to

Body, unfavorable posture of bowel,

Cold, Consumption, Cure for nervous diseases,

Dancing, Daily Exercise, Dejection,

Deficiency of strength, Digestion, Dreams,

Exercise, Female complaints, Flatulence or windy complaints,

Girls, Gouty spasms in the stomach,

Great schools, Heavy suppers, Hereditary diseases,

Heartburn, Hypochondriac complaints, Hysterical affections,

Immoderate evacuations,

Internal sinking, Incubus or night mare, Irregularity about the turn of life,

Leprosy, lime water, Lowness of spirits, Man,

Memory, loss or defect of Mind, diseases of Mothers, their duty, Nerves, weak

Obscene conversation, baneful effects of Parents and Guardians, address to

Phthisic, or Consumption Quick Digestion, Rheumatism,

Riding on horseback, Rising early, Scurvy, Scrofula, swooning,

symptoms of pregnancy Tea, Temperance, Timidity,

Turn of life, Ulcers in the Throat, Virgins,

Voyage by sea, Walking, Water, Weakness, Wind,

Windy liquors, Wine, Women's milk, Youth.

BY S. SOLOMON, M. D.

"O blessed Health! thou art above all gold and treasure; it is thou who enlarges the soul, and openest all its powers to receive instruction and relish virtue. He that has thee, has little more to wish for: and he that is so wretched as to want thee, wants every thing with thee!"—STERNE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Every person, young and old, should purchase this book, there being scarcely an individual who is not interested in some part of it. In particular it is recommended to young men and boys; as an early attention to the latter may serve to guard them from a fatal rock on which thousands have split, and be the means of preserving their bodies from disease, and also their souls, their minds, and all their faculties from destruction.

Sold by Lewis Lyman & Co. Druggists fronting the Market Place, who have just received a fresh supply of the CORDIAL BALM OF GILEAD.—Montreal, Sept. 14th, 1805.

FOR THE CLYDE.



THE fine new ship Lord Gardner with excellent accommodations, will sail on the 15th of October. For freight or passage apply to Mes. ALR. MORRIS & SONS,

Montreal, O. AYLWIN, Quebec; or capt. John M'Kie on board.

OBADIAH AYLWIN.

Quebec, 18th September, 1805.

CHEAP FOR READY MONEY OR SHORT CREDIT.

At the Subscriber's Stores on Mrs. Johnston's Wharf, Lower Town.

FIFTY pipes prime Port Wine 20 do. Cognac Brandy proof 25. 10 do. Holland's Geneva do. 23.

The above just landed from the ship Jane Capt. Scott.

Madeira Wine in pipes & Hhds.

Teneriffe and Fayal do. do.

French Red Wine in casks of various dimensions.

1100 Minots prime Wheat.

300 Barrels fine & superfine flour.

70 do. Upper Canada Pork.

2 Large Anchors, 17cwt. 3qrs. 14lb. & 17cwt. 2qrs.

1 Coil of Shroud Rope 8 1/2 inch.

150,000 feet of pine planks & boards.

23,000 feet of Oak timber.

5,000 feet of pine do. and a few thousand Staves.

JOHN MURE.

Quebec, 25th July, 1805.

30th August, ALSO, 200 Puns. Jamaica Spirits just arrived.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Just landed from on board the Chatty.

TWO Grand Piano Fortes with additional Keys, French frames and Damper Pedals.

Potter's best Patent German Flutes with additional Keys.

German Flutes tip.

Bambridge's Patent Flageolets.

Plain ditto.

Instruction Books for ditto.

Mazzinghis Luscus Harmonicæ for 2 flutes, Operas, of English fleet, Out of place, Wife of two Husbands, Matrimony & Thirty thousand.

Enquire of the Editor.

Quebec, 9th August, 1805.

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