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*From Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

## WAR BETWEEN SWEDEN AND PRUSSIA.

Since the commencement of the war, the conduct of Prussia has been the subject of alternate wonder and indignation by all the Powers of Europe. Besieged by Imperial Viceroys, and flattered into an opinion of her own importance, it was expected that, at one period of the contest, she would have stepped forth, and acted as became her. But no. At this crisis, when the soldiers of France had not as yet covered Germany, when MACK was safe in his entrenchments, and the Emperor of AUSTRIA in his capital, what did Prussia do?—A cold-blooded calculator of events would have found it even his interest to have made a venture, but not so Prussia. She negotiated. Our readers will do us the justice to remember with what accuracy, as the result has shewn, we chalked out the line of conduct which the cautious Court of Berlin would pursue.

Speaking of Prussia, we told you, with respect to her conduct between Austria on one side, and France on the other.

1st. That from concurrence of interest of participating in the division of a falling Empire, France and Prussia were natural Allies, and that this alliance was still farther confirmed, and the knot rendered indissoluble, by their jealousy of the interposition of Russia in the affairs of Germany.

2dly. That Austria lay in the middle, between these two powerful enemies, the common victim of both; the source from which Prussia was to pilfer, and France to plunder; the spoil for the power of the one, and the intrigue of the other.

If any thing further is necessary upon this point, let us simply ask the question,—under whose immediate presence, under whom, as a passive, if not an approving spectator, has the Austrian Monarchy suffered its late and present disasters? Whose selfish and cold-blooded policy has remained unmoved in its frigid neutrality, whilst Austria has been daily dismembered of the very body of her empire? Who has covered her inactivity with the pretext of mediation, and affected to support her neutrality, and resent its violation, by all the inanities of diplomatic forms? Answer one question: during the disasters of these last ten years has Prussia interposed one moment to rescue the House of Austria?

But a bribe would set her in motion. Most

certainly it would. Prussia would be active to the extent of her hire. But what would you give her? Holland, perhaps. We will not remind you of the proverb, not to promise the skin whilst the bear is in the woods. But we will ask you again, in what manner will you attack Holland? as an enemy whom you wish to conquer, or an oppressed friend whom you wish to relieve? If as an enemy, you might employ your forces better. Prussia will laugh at you, to promise her a province which she must first assist you to conquer. But if you mean to rescue Holland, and expect to be seconded by a party in the country, you must not go with a promise of uniting her to Prussia.

How often must we repeat to you that Prussia will never be an effectual Ally in the present war; that all her political relations, all her greater and smaller interests, are in direct opposition to it; that she hates Russia, one of the allies: she considers Austria, another, her victim; and that to England and her interests she is perfectly indifferent; that if she interfere to save Austria from immediate ruin, it is all that can be expected of her, and this to all the purposes of the war is absolutely nothing; that the security of England, and of Europe, does not require the mere existence of Austria as a petty Monarchy; the must be an independent kingdom, an efficient check and natural rival against France, or, with regard to the interests of Europe, she is worse than nothing; that it is in direct opposition to the interests of Prussia to restore her to this state of power, and, therefore, that an alliance to such an end is not to be expected of her.

It is not to Prussia, therefore, that Austria must look as an Ally; on the other hand, it is against Prussia, as a natural Ally of her enemy, and a natural enemy against her, that she must provide a counterpoise.

Such were our sentiments at that period. The present conduct of Prussia results from that same principle of action which is uniformly seen to guide this selfish Court. She has seen France appeased with Austria, on the condition of that unfortunate monarchy surrendering every thing that her stern Conqueror could require; and in the present degradation of this power she has nothing to fear. In a word, BONAPARTE has entirely set Prussia at rest with respect to any jealousy of the other German Princes. Through all this wide waste of Europe, not a power is seen, from whom the petty and unprotected States of Germany can demand protection, but France or Prussia. In flying for refuge to France, the general thral-

dom of Germany is only rivetted the stronger; and Prussia requires subjugation as preliminary to protection.

Germany is thus to be parcelled out between these Royal Freebooters. Russia, at a distance, cannot interfere with any hopes of success, and, without an Ally in Germany, cannot, perhaps, interfere at all. What then is the next step of BONAPARTE, and his obsequious instrument, the KING of PRUSSIA? It was easy enough to conjecture it.—We know well what a mortal offence the spirited conduct of the KING of SWEDEN gave to NAPOLEON at the commencement of the German campaign. It was not likely that France would forgive it, or omit, when in her power, the opportunity of punishing it. No sooner, therefore, is Austria completely subdued, than the indignation of France is turned against Sweden. It was difficult, however, for France to come in immediate contact with that Power; Prussia, therefore, is made the instrument of her vengeance, and the Court of Berlin, without the virtue to resist any advantage that is offered, has no hesitation to become the tool of NAPOLEON.

A serious question here arises:—Will Russia permit the dismemberment of Sweden; Russia, who is the sworn guardian of the Northern Powers, and to whom they all look up as a protectress? Russia, doubtless, can have only one opinion upon this point; and it is easy to foresee a war between Prussia and France, on the one hand, and Russia and the Northern Powers on the other. France is already preparing to attack Russia, as a demand has been made by the French Ambassador at Vienna for a passage through Bohemia, in case of a war with Russia; and moreover, the late treaty between the Porte and France plainly points at a rupture between Russia and BONAPARTE.

In a word, we were always of opinion that the Treaty of Pictburgh, instead of being a resting place for the ambition of BONAPARTE, and a pledge for the security and quiet of Europe, was the fruitful parent of new wars, and contained in its womb those seeds of discord and dissension, which would soon lead to a general conflagration of Europe.

ANSPACH, Jan. 21.

### PETITION OF THE CITIZENS OF ANSPACH TO THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

*“ May it please your Majesty,*

*“ The citizens and inhabitants of Anspach draw near the exalted throne of your Majesty, with bleeding hearts, in the name of the country so happy under your Majesty's administrati-*

on. We hear on every side the report, that the venerable and holy bond, which, during a century, has connected the honest inhabitants of Anspach and Bayreuth, with the sovereign of Brandenburg, is to be violently broken; that this ancient royal inheritance, this cradle of the Prussian Monarchy, is to be torn from the states of its sovereign, and made subject to a foreign sceptre. The idea of a Magistracy conferred by God, and the consequent sentiments of loyalty, devotion, and love on the part of the subjects, are the surest foundation of every constitution. Happily for mankind, these sentiments cannot be changed like a garment, more especially when they have been inherited during successive ages from father to son, and felt for the same race of sovereigns.—Happily for mankind, the upright servant, who is not content with the service, and who is proud of submitting to an honorable Government, cannot feel a more painful and degrading thought, than that of being compelled to exchange a master to whose service he was born, and whom he loves and venerates.

"These considerations, bold in their expression, but founded in the nature of things, will not fail powerfully to impress your Majesty's feeling bosom; may they, and may your noble sense of truth and justice decide the fate of this our most humble petition, and the felicity of your Franconian territory! Half a million of men, who have inhabited those states, and who have lived joyfully and happily under your Majesty's government, implore your Majesty, as children addressing their parent, not to abandon them; but to continue as before, with like benignity and justice, to watch over the Constitution entrusted to you, and graciously to turn aside the evil of an exchange.

"Proud from the consciousness of belonging to the throne of your Majesty, though removed at a distance from it, and connected with your Majesty, as well by the service of ages, as by unhaken fidelity, we are ready (if necessary) to secure our delivery from this evil, by every sacrifice, even our property and lives. We are farther animated by the consolatory conviction, that we belong to a wise and just king, who not only holds it to be greater and more honorable to secure to his states the blessings of peace than to acquire splendor by the vain acquisition of conquest: but over whose exalted and just mind the enticements of mere convenience and rapacious policy and the advantages of an increased population, will avail nothing against the interests of his ancient and faithful subjects, and that our sovereign, thus wise and good, is, for our preference, and the felicity of the world, endued by Providence with the power of giving effect to his will, and of maintaining the dignity of his crown, nor suffering it to be prescribed to him over what people his sceptre is to govern."

"With the deepest devotion, &c."

GIBRALTAR, Jan. 15.

*Extraordinary instance of bravery.*—In the late glorious action with the combined fleets, his Majesty's ship *Defiance* commanded by P. C. Durham, had engaged a French 80 gun ship

within pistol shot. Mr. Spratt, mate of the above ship, from his great activity, had been honored with the command of the boarders, and likewise promised an opportunity to signalize himself. This brave young officer, in the midst of the action, asked his gallant captain permission to board, who immediately ordered the helm a weather, and the boarders to be ready; but this true son of Neptune, fearing the ship would not close, and unwilling to lose so glorious an opportunity, requested of the men that could swim to follow him. He plunged into the water, swam to the enemy's stern, and entered the gun room port alone, by the assistance of the rudder chains. His men either misunderstood or did not hear him, in the clamour of battle, but our hero made his way courageously through the different decks, and was soon after seen on the enemy's poop, with his hat on the point of his cutlafs, calling the boarders to his assistance, who were then anxiously waiting for the ships to close. He attempted to haul down the French colours, but was attacked by several grenadiers, whom he repulsed with success. The ships being pretty close, several of our tars got over, who bent their vengeance on an officer. He cried for mercy, and threw himself at our hero's feet, who saved his life. He had scarcely performed this piece of service, when a musket was levelled at his breast, but so close that he fortunately struck it downwards, receiving, however, the shot thro' his leg, which was severely fractured. He afterwards fought two of the enemy on his knees who were soon dispatched by some of the brave tars by whom he was so gallantly supported. The ship soon after struck, and proved to be the *Aigle*. This young officer is in the naval hospital, and we are happy to hear, in a fair way of doing well.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 19.

Sailed on a secret expedition, supposed to the East Indies—

Cesar	- 84	Rear Ad. Sir R. Strachan
Belleisle	- 74	Capt. ———
Triumph	- 74	— H. Inman
Terrible	- 74	— Lord H. Poulet
Montague	- 74	— R. W. Otway
Bellona	- 74	— J. E. Douglas
Audacious	- 74	— ———
Melampus	- 36	— S. Poyntz
Sybelle	- 38	— R. Winthrop
Decade	- 36	— J. Stuart
Egyptienne	- 40	— Hon. C. Paget
Fly	- 18	— J. Thomson

#### CONTINENTAL INTELLIGENCE.

Count de Seelitz, a young Prussian Nobleman of high rank in the army had been ordered to attend his Majesty on account of some freedom of speech with respect to existing affairs. Instead of attending the King, he shot himself, leaving behind him a paper in which he stated his reasons for the act, and his unwillingness to survive the honor of his country. The Prussian Governor of Hanover, Count Schulenberg, is said to have resigned in consequence of the opposition he had met with in his Government.

The deputation which had been sent to Paris from the Hague, with a Petition against the proposed change in the Dutch Government, and the appointment of a French Prince to be at the head of the Government, were on their way back, having wholly failed in their mission. A courier had arrived at Amsterdam, who is said to have brought a dispatch to the Grand Pensionary, pressing him to an immediate compliance with the desires of their High Ally with respect to the new arrangements. The Dutch Funds fell 1 per cent.

Much activity prevails in the dock-yards at Amsterdam and Rotterdam. At the former place two ships of the line are ready to be launched, and two others are in a state of forwardness. At the latter, two ships of the line, and three frigates, are on the stocks.

It is believed in Holland, as well as in this country, that Admiral Villeneuve was assassinated by order of Bonaparte. He was found on the floor of his room, with five stabs in his body with a case-knife. In the last stab, the knife had entirely pierced his body and entered the floor.

#### SICILY.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

"Messina, April 3, 1806.

"I left Naples the 14th of March, and arrived here the 19th; I call it making my escape from thence, as no passports would be granted to go any where but to Rome, or upon the regular route to Turin. The French behaved very well for about twelve days after they entered Naples. They then arrested Mr. Scott, the British Vice-Consul, on the 3d March, and put him into prison: on the 6th he was sent in irons, with fifteen others, to Capua: the day following he was sent to the prison in Naples: several of the others, it was said, were shot at Capua: they were none of them English. The 13th he was sent with a guard of a captain and 20 dragoons, a prisoner of war to Turin. An order had been signed, but not executed when I left Naples, for all the English to go to Rome; and from the best information I could get which I believe was too true, it was the fixed determination of the French to send them with all the English who were at Rome, prisoners of war to Turin. I disliked the idea of this, and through the interest of a frenchman, I applied for a passport to go to America, which, with some difficulty, I got the same day, and got on board an American ship, cleared out for Sardinia, and arrived here. The French were much alarmed that Gaeta was not given up to them. I suppose it still holds out—the answer the brave Governor Philipstad returned them upon their demanding it was, "My name is not Mack; this is not Ulm; the keys of the fortrefs are upon that cannon, pointing to one, and if you enter this you must fetch them from it." Had all the Neapolitan Officers been like him the French had never entered Naples.—Many of the Neapolitan troops deserted, others were dispersed in Calabria, and I believe not more than 500 have come to this island. Our soldiers, who are in possession of all the fortresses here, seem confident the French cannot take

this place.—The Excellent and Intrepid men of war are here, with several frigates. The Eagle and Athenian, with other frigates, are at Palermo; other frigates are cruising about and blockading the Bay of Naples, so that all communication from this place to Naples is stopped."

#### DARING ENTERPRISE.

During the war which Henry the IVth of France maintained against the League, when he was King of Navarre, many small towns and even citadels were surprised by very extraordinary means. Amongst others, the following surprising achievement, for fidelity in the adherents, as well as for the vigour and boldness of the adventure, deserves particularly to be recorded:—

The manner in which Fescamp was surprised is to be remarkable, that it deserves a particular recital. When the fort was taken from the League by the Duke de Biron, in the garrison that was turned out of it, was a gentleman called Bois Rose, a man of sense and courage, who, making an exact observation of the place he had left, and having concerted his scheme, contrived to get two soldiers, whom he had bound to his interest, to be received into the new garrison, which was put into Fescamp by the League. That side of the fort next the sea is a perpendicular rock, 600 feet high, the bottom of which, for about the height of twelve feet, is continually washed by the sea, except four or five days in the year, during the utmost recess of the sea, when, for the space of three or four hours, it leaves fifteen or twenty fathoms of dry sand at the foot of the rock. Bois Rose, who found it impossible, by any other way, to surprise a garrison who guarded with great care a place lately taken, did not doubt of accomplishing his design, if he could enter by that side which was thought inaccessible; this he endeavoured by the following contrivance to perform:—

He had agreed upon a signal with the two soldiers whom he had corrupted, and one of them waited continually for it on the top of the rock, where he posted himself during the whole time it was low water. Bois Rose, taking the opportunity of a very dark night came with 50 resolute men, chosen from among the sailors, in two large boats to the foot of the rock. He had provided himself with a thick cable, equal in length to the height of the rock, and, tying knots at equal distance, ran short sticks through, to support them as they climbed. The soldier whom he had gained, having waited six months for the signal, no sooner perceived it, than he let down a cord from the top of the precipice, to which those below fastened the cable, by which means it was wound up to the top, and made fast to an opening in the battlement, with a strong crow run through an iron staple, made for that purpose. Bois Rose, giving the lead to one of the sergeants, whose courage he was well convinced of, ordered the 50 soldiers to mount the ladder in the same manner, one after another, with their weapons tied round their waists, himself bringing up

the rear, to take away all hope of returning, which indeed soon became impossible, for, before they had ascended half-way, the sea rising more than six feet, carried off their boats, and set their cable a floating.

The necessity of withdrawing from a difficult enterprise is not always a security against fear, when the danger appears almost inevitable. If the mind represents to itself these 50 men suspended between heaven and earth, in the midst of darkness, trusting their safety to a machine so insecure, that the least want of caution, the treachery of a mercenary soldier, or the slightest fear, might precipitate them into the abyss of the sea, or dash them against the rock, add to this, the noise of the waves, the height of the rock, their weariness and exhausted spirits, it will not appear surprising that the boldest amongst them trembled, as in effect he who was foremost did; this sergeant telling the next man he could mount no higher, and that his heart failed him. Bois Rose, to whom this discourse passed from mouth to mouth, and who perceived the truth of it by their advancing no farther, *except over the bodies of those that were before him*, advising each to keep firm, and got up to the foremost, whose spirits he at first endeavoured to animate.—but, finding that gentleness would not prevail, he obliged him to mount, by pricking him in the back with his poignard, and doubtless, if he had not obeyed him, would have precipitated him into the sea. At length, with incredible labour and fatigue, the whole troop got to the top of the rock, a little before the break of day, and were introduced by the two soldiers into the castle, which they completely surprised and gained possession of.

#### BULL BAITING SPIRITUALIZED.

At a market town in Lancashire, a few sons of the Cleaver were lately amusing themselves and their friends at a bull-bait; when a preacher, belonging to the order of Fanatics, placing himself on an adjoining eminence, commonly known by the appellation of a horse-block, very commendably undertook to divert their attention from the scene of barbarism by an audible as well as laudable harangue; part of which ran thus;—"Turn, my friends, from baiting that poor bull, and join with me in baiting Beelzebub; he who has so often tied you to the stake of your sins; do but, therefore, unite with me, and I, your faithful dog, will pin the Devil till he roars."

#### FORGERY ON THE PATRIOTIC FUND.

Malborough street—A woman, who stated her name to be *Mary Gravins*, was charged with forging and uttering a marriage certificate, and registers of two children, with intent to defraud the Fund for the Relief of the widows and orphans of brave men who had fallen in defence of their country.—The prisoner applied to Mr. Douglas, one of the Secretaries, in North Audley street, and produced a certificate of marriage with a soldier of the name of Gravins, who had fallen in Egypt, and also registers of two children. These documents proved to be the same hand writing as others, by which the

Fund had been defrauded: and the prisoner was detained until the Minister belonging to Dungarven Church, in Ireland, was written to, when answer was returned, and detected the imposition; for the Register book exhibited no such name, and the Minister declared it to be an imposition. It was stated to the Magistrate, that the fraud had been carried to such lengths, that a woman had been heard to boast of having been relieved five different times, by using five different names, and representing herself distinctly as the wife. The prisoner was remanded for further examination. [*Lon, pap.*]

*From the United States Gazette.*

#### TRANSLATION OF A BULLETIN CIRCULATED IN CARRACCAS.

An American Newspaper of the month of March last, gives an account of the intended expedition projected and directed by the self supposed general Miranda, and it affirms that although of late, few miracles have taken place, yet the success of this mad-man in the attainment of his ends would certainly be considered as one. The public wait with anxious impatience the result of this very mysterious expedition, and in order to gratify its curiosity we shall develope

#### THE MIRACLE.

On the 27th of April the self supposed general Miranda, without any other protection than an indirect one from a government calling itself the friend of Spain, despised and rejected by the Negroes and Mulattoes of Jacmel, presented himself on the coast of the Province of Carraccas, off the settlement of Ocumare, 14 leagues W. of La Guira, and he ordered five of his miserable wretched companions to land with the intention of seducing or attempting to alter the invincible fidelity of its inhabitants. Government who had traced all his steps from the United States to Jacmel, and from thence to Orta, ordered two of the finest vessels of the royal navy of Spain, in this province to attack him; this was executed on the 28th with becoming ardor, and that coward who was brewing in his heart destruction by fire, murder, robbery, and every other calamity turned all his thoughts how to ensure his personal safety by flight, leaving in the hands of his enemies two of the vessels of his expedition, with 53 accomplices of his projects, their arms, ammunition, uniforms and papers. On the 30th his five spies were apprehended without having obtained by their mission any other object save that of having most completely undeceived themselves, being thoroughly convinced that from the highest to the lowest class of people in this country they all adore their sovereigns and respect the laws.

His papers having been examined, indecent proclamations were found, capable only of deceiving those mad-men who have followed him, and highly injurious to the loyalty of those inhabitants. They asserted that he came moved by their repeated calls, and this step, the offspring of the lowest ignorance, has produced the following effects. Every settlement in the province, and every class therein has been elec-

vated to the highest pitch of enthusiasm. A general and violent hatred towards that impostor has seized the hearts of all: not a moment passes without fresh proofs thereof. The traitor has been proscribed; immense subscriptions have been raised to exterminate him; the whole coast is lined with bayonets and covered with soldiers, who joyfully abandoning their dwellings give repeated proofs of their love to their sovereigns, of attachment to their general, of the honor with which they view the machinations of the traitor, and of the power of a government directed by justice and supported by the love of virtuous citizens. His accomplices will be tried with the utmost severity of the laws, and the people happy in not having even a single Spaniard among this gang of wretches and vagabonds, only desire the extermination of their perfidious countryman, who born in their land, traversed Spain, Turkey, Russia, France, England, & the United States, leaving every where traces of his perversity behind him. Let him fly from a land he would wish to stain by his impostures and perfidy, nor even dare approach it, for its inhabitants most ardently desire to purify it by the sacrifice of his detested person, and this they certainly would have done had the traitor manifested more resolution.

#### FROM THE EVENING FIRE-SIDE.

**IMPORTANT, particularly to those engaged in rural affairs.**—A pamphlet has just appeared, published by Thomas Dobson of Philadelphia, which gives a history of the FLY that has been so destructive to the grain in many parts of the country within these few years, and recommends what the author hopes will prove effectual for putting a stop to its ravages. The pamphlet concludes with the following method for arresting the progress of this destructive insect:

"To preserve the grain from farther injury after it is reaped, it should be threshed out as soon as possible, and such part of it as it is wished to preserve, either for seed or grinding, should be dried in an oven or kiln, in which the heat should be strong enough to kill the caterpillars, without destroying the vegetative principle. This will be effected by 124 degrees of heat of Fahrenheit's thermometer. For the seed grain may be better prepared by being soaked in a strong lye of wood ashes and quicklime, heated to such a degree that the finger can just bear it. Let the grain contained in a basket be stirred in this lye, and the grains skimmed off that float on the surface. When it has been thus soaked for about two minutes, the basket which contains it should then be lifted up and suspended by two poles till the lye is strained off. The grain should then be spread very thin on a floor to dry, while a second basketful is prepared in the same manner. When thus steeped and well dried, it will keep a year, and continue fit for sowing.

Captain Smith, of the schooner Fox from Martinique, informs us (and some letters received in town corroborate the intelligence) that Jerome Bonaparte arrived at Fort Royal on the 6th of June in an 80 gun ship. Shortly

after a British frigate appeared off the harbour, and citizen Jerome went out with the avowed determination of bringing her to action; but another frigate heaving in sight he judged it most prudent to return again into port. An embargo immediately took place, which continued four days; and when the Fox sailed the two frigates above mentioned were blockading the harbour.

The account lately published in the papers respecting the benefit derived by Captain Williams's crew who were ill with the scurvy, from eating *rare potatoes* should be attended to by those bound on long voyages. A Medical Friend informs, that they have frequently been found highly beneficial in that great scourge of Seamen and though not so palatable as many other articles which our country affords, yet as they may be procured in places where no other preventatives are obtainable, the knowledge of their utility should be constantly kept in mind. By the way, the scurvy has of late made a frequent appearance in our commercial ships the cause of which ought to be enquired into; for the means of preventing it are so well known, that a neglect of duty may always be suspected where it appears.

#### INDIAN WAR.

Extract of a letter, dated "Ulrica, June 23d, 1806," from a gentleman travelling into the Michigan territory, to his correspondent in Boston.—"No doubt, before this reaches you, accounts may be received of the hostile intention of the Indians, in and about Detroit, towards the United States. I wish to caution you against this species of information calculated only to excite the fears of those who are about to send goods into that country, and to prevent them, if possible:—so that those in the secret may monopolize the trade."—The letter further adds, that the source of the report has been sought, and it proves vague, and not entitled to credit. It may be pertinent also to state, that from two to three thousand Indians and traders, annually assemble (at or near St. George, which is situated at the confluence of lakes Superior, Huron, and Michigan) in the months of June and July to barter Peltry for English goods, and other merchandize. The beginning of this assemblage, probably served as a pretext for the rumour of hostilities.

**A Caution.**—When warm at this season, beware of drinking too much spring or cold pump water, as it certainly has the most baneful tendency. A healthy, strong young man, named James Smith, who followed the sea, on Tuesday morning being fatigued at work, on Fell's point, on returning to breakfast, and being very warm, stopped to drink, and in less than five minutes afterwards, dropped, "never to rise again." It would be well, if drinking water is necessary, first to wash the wrists, and cool the mouth, observing the precaution of sipping gradually, and not to swallow greedily. By observing the above, many useful lives may be preserved; the non-observance may, during the warm season,

prove to many an instant and premature death. [Baltimore Telegraph.]

Captain Selby from Guadaloupe spoke on Monday the schooner Patty, out 14 days from Martinique for New-London, and received a confirmation of the intelligence of Jerome Bonaparte's having arrived at Fort Royal, with two 84 gun ships, three frigates and a sloop of war; and that two 74's were daily expected there from Cayenne, being the residue of his Squadron.—*Mer. Adv.*

**Literary Notice.**—A new COMMERCIAL Work of very high import, lately published in London is about being put to press by Mr. James Humphreys, of Philadelphia, who will, in a few days, issue his proposals for it. It is entitled "European Commerce, shewing new and secure channels of Trade with the Continent of Europe; detailing the products, manufactures and commerce of Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark and Germany, &c. &c. &c. by J. J. Eddy, Merchant, of London, late chief partner of Commercial Establishments in Peterburg and Antwerp; and a member of the Russia, and Turkey or Levant Companies." No work, perhaps, published for years past, has received the public testimonies of approbation that this work has.—The Literary Journal; the London, the Anti-Jacobin, and the Eclectic Reviews; the Monthly Epitome &c. &c. have all mentioned it with unbounded praise; and in addressing the merchant respecting it, make use of the following emphatic recommendation—"This is the way—walk ye in it."

#### GRAND SOLAR ECLIPSE.

From the Norwich True American.

[A writer in this paper, after announcing the approach of the SOLAR ECLIPSE, which occurred on Monday the 16th inst. makes the following reflections:]

The years 1805 and 1806, seem to be replete with extraordinary events in the physical world. The congress of planets in our system, last October, was a phenomenon that has not happened for many years, and from the anomalous motions of the planets, it is presumed (for we have made no calculations on the subject) that the same phenomenon will not take place again for many ages to come. That disturbances are caused in the planets motions when they are congregated in the same quarter of the heavens, by their mutual and approximate attractions, is a demonstrable fact and an acknowledged principle in astronomical science. But what particular consequences follow from such relative affections, is not at present, within the province of human intellect to determine. One thing, however, appears to be certain, that our atmosphere has undergone great and important changes within the last two years. The extraordinary vicissitudes in the seasons that have occurred in this short period, appear to be without a parallel in meteorological history, and strongly argues the intervention of some new physical agency which has caused a variation in the for-

mer ordinary course of atmospherical phenomena. But our short stay here, and the want of authentic observations made by others in former ages, precludes us from forming any correct opinion of these changes, and even renders all conjecture on a subject of such magnitude hazardous. It is perhaps, in this respect only, that we have reason to regret the shortness of human life.

The phenomena of eclipses, furnish a strong philosophical argument in favor of the non eternity of the world. However sceptical we may be with respect to the imposing evidence of certain human dogmas, there is something of divinity in the force of mathematical truth that cannot be denied. It is justly styled the perfection of our reason. The time of commencement or end of a visible eclipse can be determined by observation beyond a possibility of being mistaken. Therefore, if the motion of the planets in their orbits remained the same, the principles on which are founded the calculations of their various aspects, which give them to a degree of exactness, surpassing the acuteness of our senses for any time within an age, would likewise give the same thing with equal accuracy, for any however remote a period. But it is found that the calculations of ancient eclipses do not agree with the observations of them.—This is caused by a small but constant decrease of the year and a gradual contraction of the moon's orbit; that is, nice observers have discovered that the year is not quite so long as formerly, and the same thing is observable with respect to the lunar period. It is also well known that the planets do not move in space void of resistance, but in regions of light and ether which are material substances that form a resisting medium, that constantly tends to lessen the projectile force of the planets and the obliquity of their orbits, whilst the power of gravity, instead of being weakened, is increased by this diminution of the projectile force.

Hence it is manifest, that if the motions of the planets in their orbits are to be wholly regulated by the physical combination of centripetal and centrifugal forces, which at present preserves the regularity and harmony of the universe, those planets must in time fall to the centre of their attractions unless the Almighty Architect who created them should give them an additional force. What right we have to expect such an extra interposition in the general laws of nature, the ignorant and unlearned are as competent to decide as the greatest philosopher. And though this point may never be satisfactorily answered, yet we may rest assured, that our present system will last as long as was intended by HIM who framed it: and we have no more reason to find fault with the CREATOR for making our world perishable, than we have because he has made man mortal!

*Lombardy Poplar.*—This tree which has become an ornament to the city, we are sorry to learn, is suspected of producing a worm of the most poisonous description. The subject we think requires the most serious examination, and for the purpose of inviting to it, those who are best qualified by particular study or experience, we state the following fact, which has

been communicated to us by respectable citizens:

On Monday morning last, at 10 o'clock, an experiment was made in Southwark, in the presence of several gentlemen, with the view of ascertaining the effect of the bite or sting of one of these reptiles. A worm found in a Lombardy poplar, was placed before a cat rather more than half grown. In attempting to smell, she was stung in the nose. In about fifteen minutes she fainted away, and remained lifeless for 5 minutes, after which she exhibited marks of violent internal pains, and in 45 minutes died. The worm is of a pale chocolate colour: has a fork at the extremity of the tail, having from ten to fourteen feet. They vary in size, some being but an inch and others four inches long. They are extremely strong and animated. Arsenic, vitriol and aquafortis have been applied to them, without producing instant death. Some of these worms we understand have been left with Mr. Peale, at the Museum, for examination.

A gentleman who has made some observations on the subject remarks that they seldom appear in moist situations. He is led to believe that they are generated in the roots of the poplar, from whence they travel in the night.—They have been found on fences in the neighborhood of the poplar. He suggests trying the effect of hot lye poured on the root of the tree.—*Phil. Gaz.*

#### SONINI'S DESCRIPTION OF A GREEK.

"The man of these delightful parts of Greece is of a handsome stature; he carries his head high, his body erect, or rather inclined backward than forward; he is dignified in his carriage, easy in his manners, and nimble in his gait; his eyes are full of vivacity; his countenance is open, and his address, agreeable and prepossessing; he is neat and elegant in his cloathing; he has a taste for dress, as for every thing that is beautiful; active, industrious, and even enterprising, he is capable of executing great things; he speaks with ease, he expresses himself with warmth; he is acquainted with the language of the passions, and he likewise astonishes by his natural eloquence; he loves the arts, without daring to cultivate them, under the brazen yoke which hangs heavy upon his neck; skilful and cunning in trade, he does not always conduct himself in it with that frankness which constitutes its principal basis; and if we still find in modern Greece many of the fine qualities which do honour to the history of ancient Greece, it cannot be denied, that superstition, the child of ignorance and slavery, greatly tarnishes their lustre; and we also discover in their disposition, that rickleness, that pliancy, that want of sincerity, in short, that artful turn of mind which borders on treachery, and of which the Greeks of antiquity have been accused.

But this obliquity of character fortunately does not extend or at least is very much weakened, among the women of the same countries. The Greek females are, in general, distinguished by a noble and easy shape, and a majestic carriage. Their features, traced by the

hand of beauty, reflect the warm and profound affections of sensibility; the serenity of their countenance is that of dignity, without having its coldness or gravity; they are amiable without pretention, decent without sourness, charming without affectation. If, to such brilliant qualities, we add, elevation of ideas, warmth of expression, those flights of simple and ingenious eloquence which attract and fascinate, a truly devoted attachment to persons beloved, exactness and fidelity in their duties, we shall have some notions of those privileged beings, with whom nature, in her munificence, has embellished the earth, and who are not rare in Greece. There it is that the genius of the artists of antiquity would still have the choice of more than one model."

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Sitting at Guildhall, London, before Lord Ellenborough and a Special Jury.  
*The King vs. Redhead and others.*

#### FRAUD ON THE UNDERWRITERS.

This was an information against four persons, Redhead, M'Bride, Saunders, and Rider, for a conspiracy to defraud the government. The defendant, Redhead, was a merchant, living in Mark-lane, M'Bride an officer of the customs, Saunders and Rider were servants to Redhead. The principle witness to prove the fraud was Wm. Lay, a young man, aged 19, who was also a clerk to Redhead, and had himself been a party in the transaction, and was at first included in the information; but the Attorney General entered a *nolle prosequi* as to him, and used him as a witness. The facts of the fraud were as follows:—At the close of the late French war, two French privateers were captured, brought into Plymouth and condemned. Among their stores were 3000 casks of brandy, which were purchased by the defendant Redhead. This brandy was brought round to London by the Atlantic, and warehoused in the defendant's cellar in Seething-lane, under the keys of Redhead, and of M'Bride, the officer of the customs. Redhead had given bond to the officers of the customs, to pay the further duty when taken out, if used for home consumption. By bribing M'Bride, he got possession of his key, and then privately took the brandy out of the casks, and filled them up again with a sophisticated liquor, composed of Cayenne pepper pods boiled in water, and colored with brandy coloring. This liquor he afterwards entered at the custom house, as the original brandy for exportation, and obtained the drawback of brandy upon it. The fraud was, however, detected before it was shipped. The manner in which it was done was proved by Lay; and the custom house officers proved, that the liquor entered outwards for brandy was a composition of pepper and water coloured.—Lord Ellenborough, in summing up, dwelt upon the evil consequences of such gigantic frauds which he considered as more atrocious than felony, which the law visited with the forfeiture of the delinquent's life. The jury found all the parties guilty, but recommended Saunders and Rider, the two servants, to mercy.

LONDON.

Statefman Office, May 23, half-past three.  
We are this moment informed, that letters of the 20th instant are arrived in town from Holland, by which we learn, that the PROCLAMATION of their NEW KING, LOUIS BONAPARTE, has made its appearance.

NAVAL FORCE OF EUROPE.

From Steel's List of the Royal Navy, corrected to March, 1806.

The following statement of the Naval force of Europe, subsequent to the battle of Trafalgar, in 1805, as we believe it to be very nearly correct, may perhaps be acceptable to our readers:

	line, including 50's frigates	
Great Britain	243	219
Russia	60	100
Spain	57	44
Sweden	26	31
Denmark	23	23
Turkey	20	4
France	19	43
Batavian Republic	16	15
Portugal	10	5
Naples and Sicily	6	9
Etruria	2	4
Ragusa	0	12
Ecclesiastical States	0	5
	482	514
Deduct British	243	219
Total number of foreign	239	295

Deduct five sail taken by Admiral Duckworth—the French navy, at present consists of but fourteen sail of the line.

Deduct still further from the french the Marengo of the line, and the Belle Poule and Volontaire frigates.

PRESENT TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The number of vessels, the amount of their tonnage, and the number of men and boys usually employed in navigating them, which belonged to the several ports of the British Empire on the 30th of Sept. 1804, was:—

GREAT BRITAIN,		
Ships.	Tons.	Men.
27,794	2,017,240	134,032
IRELAND.		
Ships.	Tons.	Men.
1,061	58,060	5,176
THE COLONIES.		
Ships.	Tons.	Men.
2,870	196,623	15,091
TOTAL.		
Ships.	Tons.	Men.
21,725	2,271,928	154,299

This number of vessels, great as it appears, is still increasing: the number of new vessels each year considerably exceeding the losses to which such an extensive navigation must unavoidably be subject.—The number of vessels built and registered in the different ports of the British Empire in the year ending the 5th of Jan. 1804, was 1402, and the amount of their tonnage 135,349 tons.

This number of vessels, though far greater

than is possessed by any other nation, would however alone be very insufficient to carry on the extensive commerce of this country; we therefore constantly see the colours of all other maritime states flying in our ports, and their vessels assisting in conveying the property of British merchants to foreign shores. The account of the number of vessels which entered inwards and cleared outwards (including their repeated voyages) from or to all parts of the world during the year 1804, will shew the proportion of British and foreign shipping thus employed:—

ENTERED INWARDS.

ENGLAND		
Ships.	Tons.	Men.
British - 8,173	1,184,944	98,671
Foreign - 3,901	560,195	27,933

SCOTLAND.		
Ships.	Tons.	Men.
British - 2,335	210,443	14,408
Foreign - 370	47,104	2,806

IRELAND.		
Ships.	Tons.	Men.
British - 7,485	701,189	39,669
Foreign - 534	79,778	5,182

CLEARED OUTWARDS.

ENGLAND.		
Ships.	Tons.	Men.
British - 8,756	1,248,796	78,016
Foreign - 3,828	553,267	28,478

SCOTLAND.		
Ships.	Tons.	Men.
British - 2,375	214,490	15,732
Foreign - 265	34,582	2,029

IRELAND.		
Ships.	Tons.	Men.
British - 6,093	590,111	34,169
Foreign - 531	78,971	5,093

These statements shew the extent and activity of our mercantile shipping, and imply that the quantity and value of the goods which they transport must be very great. The total value cannot be stated very accurately: for though accounts are kept in the Inspector-General's Office at the Custom house of all goods exported and imported, the information they furnish in this respect is of little value, except in a comparative view, as they are formed from fixed rates of the value of different commodities which were settled 120 years ago, and consequently are very inapplicable to the actual value at present. Some idea may be formed of the undervaluation of the Imports from those of the East India Company, taking the account of their sales as the importation. The medium value of the sales on an average of the three years preceding March 1796, was 6,100,000, whereas the medium value, by the accounts of the Inspector-General, was 4,572,000. Since that period the imports of the East India Company have considerably increased, and the difference between their sale-prices and the Custom-house value is rather greater than was thus stated. These accounts, however unsatisfactory in many respects, are the only grounds on which we can form an idea of the total value of the merchandise imported, and which appears to have been as follows:—

In 1800	L. 30,570,605
In 1801	32,795,557

In 1802	31,442,318
In 1803	27,992,464

The exports are likewise greatly undervalued, except in a very few instances, of which the article of coffee is the most considerable. This is valued in the exports at 14l 10s. per cwt. and being a commodity of which a large quantity comes to this country annually for exportation to the Continent, the total value of the exports in the Custom-house accounts, though certainly not increased thereby to near its actual amount, is rendered somewhat greater than it would have appeared in proportion to the rates fixed for other articles, or even if this commodity was rated at its current price. In the following account, therefore, the article of coffee is reduced as nearly to its real value in each year as could be ascertained, the other articles remaining as in the established Book of Rates.

TOTAL OFFICIAL VALUE OF THE EXPORTS OF GREAT BRITAIN:

In 1800	L. 38,120,120
In 1801	37,786,556
In 1802	41,411,866
In 1803	31,578,195
In 1804	34,419,865

About two thirds of these totals consists of British produce and manufactures, being the part in which chiefly the value is under rated. The real value of this part is however now sufficiently known. Since the year 1798, the exporters have been required to declare the real value of all British manufactures exported, in consequence of which it appears that the amount of this part of the exports in 1803, which by the official rates appeared to be 22,252,027l. was in fact 40,100,870; and the amount in the year 1804, which appeared to be 23,934,291l. was in fact 40,349,621l.

FRIBOURG, IN THE BRISGAU, May 27  
A Proclamation has been issued throughout the Canton of Basle, prohibiting any trade with England, and the introduction of English goods under pain of corporal punishment, disgrace and death. A general regulation is expected to be brought forward in all the Cantons upon the same subject. Such English goods as shall arrive by the 6th May, are not to be confiscated, but only kept to the general peace. Yesterday several merchants and dealers were transferred from the public prison to their own houses, having bound themselves to conform to the new measures under the penalty of forfeiting all their property.

During the late cruise of the Arcturion frigate after she had thrown her guns overboard to enable her to get off the Colorado she fell in with a Spanish 74 gun ship, supposed to be the San Lorenzo, going from the Havana to La Vera Cruz. Capt. Brisbane, having summoned his men on deck, and represented to them the situation of his ship, offered to lay the Arcturion alongside the enemy, that they might attempt to carry her by boarding, to which they one and all consented with three cheers, and the frigate actually gave chase to the flying foe, and compelled her to seek for safety under the batteries of the Moro.

## QUEBEC, July 28, 1806.

On the 21st of May Lord H. Petty, in the house of Commons, drew up the curtain and exhibited such a scene of the unexamined and unaudited state of the public accounts, as must have excited the astonishment of the whole nation. It appeared that besides the five commissioners appointed under Mr. Pitt's administration, for the purpose of investigation, two Commissioners totally distinct had been named to examine the military accounts. Notwithstanding the mass of matter they had waded through, the various vicissitudes in which the country had been involved, had occasioned such an accumulation of unchecked arrears as to arrive at a magnitude almost incredible. An idea of which may be formed from one branch, the pay of the Army, the last account of which examined by the board of accounts was as far back as 1782. The store accounts and all the expenses of the last war, are in the same predicament. The analysis is as follows:

Accounts not passed	L. 117,000,000
ditto, not proceeded on	58,000,000
Pay office accounts not delivered	150,000,000
Naval accounts ditto	80,000,000
Total	405,000,000

A sum far exceeding the amount of the national debt. The remedy proposed was, in the first place to repeal the acts under which the present Commissioners sit; and to appoint under another act ten Commissioners for auditing and controlling the army accounts, with the power of compelling all persons, connected with disbursements of public money, to furnish their accounts; these to be distinct from the West India Commissioners; and also of another distinct board of Comptrollers of military expenditure, on a plan similar to that established under Lord Godolphin; whose duty it would be, in the first instance, to examine all army estimates and accounts; to watch over the expenditure of military funds, to act as the confidential advisers of the board of Treasury; in all applications of money for military purposes; to report such frauds as they should be able to discover; to have the power of calling before them all persons connected with the military expenditure and to examine them upon oath. The ten Commissioners, none of whom to be members of parliament, it is proposed to separate into three distinct bands; one of four and the other two of three Commissioners each; to communicate with each other but not to mix the objects committed to them. The whole body of accounts in arrears to be separated into three distinct periods. One of the boards to commence with the accounts from the 1st of Dec. last and to bring them up clear to the latest period. The next board to take up the 107 millions; and the third the whole body of accounts not yet called for. Distinctly from these the accounts of Gen. DeLancy would be brought up by two persons especially appointed. The home Commissioners to report annually their progress; and to compel the Auditors to pass every account referred to them within 18 months; and to render the audit of public accounts as prompt and as efficient as possible.

Of the state of the continent of Europe as far as we can see at this distance, matters appear to be tending to a calm rather than a storm. Austria must temporise till the return of the austrian prisoners; and, to recover her strength, she must have some interval of rest. Without Austria who can the northern powers do however they may be disposed, against Prussia backed by France? To be transferred like cattle, must be revolting to the

feelings of Germans; but where is the remedy? The locusts of France have overspread their country, and will, for a time, continue to ravage, but

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast"  
and, to change the language of the poet,  
If man's now curst' he may one day be blest.

The american papers are full of the celebration of the 4th of July. Where was Capt. Whitty at the moment of the reading of the Declaration of Independence? He ought to have been off the Hook thundering at some of their vessels, to bring them to. Nothing can have a more hostile tendency than the reading of such a declaration at this day. It breathes envy, hatred, strife, malice and all uncharitable feelings. We say nothing against the celebration of the day; but the late renewal of the reading of the declaration, could have its foundation in nothing but enmity to a King and nation, with whom the States are not only at peace, but to whom they are allied by the strongest ties of blood and interest.

Some late english writers, on the subject of neutral rights, say that we have no more right to take an english seaman, from american ships, than an english farmer from american fields.

The americans say, this position is to be found in a pamphlet, lately written, attributed to Lord Holland, nephew to Mr. Fox. We have not seen the pamphlet; but we have seen the position laid down in a late essay in Bell's weekly messenger.

Could this be established it is probable that american vessels would be, at least, half manned by british seamen, many of whom would doubtless, prefer such a service to being impressed and restrained on board our ships of war. As things are, it is certain that they have too many of our seamen. But, even in the abstract, the axiom is not founded in the nature of things. A seaman's element is the sea, his home is a ship, and whether he is compelled to work one vessel, or is allowed the choice of another, it can, in fact, with respect to himself, be a difference of no moment. Therefore to take him from a foreign or any other vessel to navigate another, where he can be most useful to his country, can scarcely be considered as a hardship. This argument applies to impressment generally. As to the right of taking him from a foreign vessel, it must be exercised precisely on the same ground as in taking him from an english one. As he cannot renounce his allegiance, his services during a war, may be equally claimed in whatever vessel he may be found. But how can any parallel be drawn between the case of a seaman and that of a farmer? Does the impressment extend to farmers on english ground? No; and, consequently, on no other ground; for the very plain reason that a farmer is no seaman. But there is a consideration paramount to all abstract theories, the salvation of the State which peculiarly depends on our navy. The navy therefore cannot, at such a time, suffer itself to be weakened by too scrupulous an attention to neutral clamours. *Salus populi suprema lex.*

## PORT OF QUEBEC ARRIVED

July 22, Bark Arcade, M. Jordan, from London, sailed from Spithead the 30th May, under convoy of the Milan frigate, addressed to Mr. Joffe, cargo baggage of part of the 100th Regt. and the 4th bat. Royal Artillery, 316 tons.—Passengers, Lieut. Fred Gordon, Ch. King and J. H. Wood, Royal Artillery; Capt. J. Jackson, Adj. W. Fawcett, Lieut. V. Fawcett and J. Dickson, 100th Regt. Mrs. Gordon and 2 children, Mrs. Fawcett and family, 49 non commissioned officers and privates of the Royal Artillery, 40 do. 100th Regt. 7 of the 49th, 26 women and 24 children. The Arcade parted with the convoy between Scilly and Cape Clear in a gale.

2, Ship Economy, J. Brandham, from London, sailed from Portsmouth, 30th May under convoy, of the Milan, put into Cork with the convoy, and sailed from the latter place on the 15th June, addressed to Messrs. T. T. Odber & Co. cargo wine and brandy, 231 tons.—Passenger, Mr. E. Dawson. The Economy parted with the convoy off the banks of Newfoundland on the 4th of July. The Ship Transfer is the only remaining vessel of the convoy for Quebec that Capt. Brandham knows of.


— Schooner Nancy, J. B. Vachon, from Ant. cost, 3 weeks passage addressed to Messrs. Sergeant & Downs, cargo, fish, 43 tons.

Capt. Brandham brings no papers, but from him we learn that they had english news at Cork, up to the 7th of June; Lord Melville was honorably acquitted. Our cruizers continued to bring in Prussian vessels. All neutrals carried british manufactures &c. to prussian ports. This does not accord however with a blockade. The appearance of the crops was very favorable. All was quiet in Ireland. A brig belonging to the Milan's convoy was missing, supposed to be taken. The Milan sailed for Halifax.

From data within our observation, we have strong grounds to believe, that rheumatism, and other such disorders, are principally occasioned by sitting in and occupying rooms, exposed to the north and north-east, where the sun is never or very little felt. We therefore propose as a remedy, equal to a change of climate, particularly for persons in years, to shift their quarters to rooms having a southern aspect. Where this can be conveniently done we have strong faith in its salutary effects.

## FOR GREENOCK.

To Sail about the 25th proximo.

 THE new Ship Dunlop 330 tons register measurement, John M'Kewing, master. For freight or passage apply to Mr. Jas. Dow, Merchant, or the Capt. on board, at Montreal, where the Ship is now lying, or to W. M. LINDSAY, Jr.

Quebec, July 24, 1806

An early application for freight will be necessary.

## POETRY.

TO JEROME BONAPARTE.

On his late Expedition to Algiers, and bringing  
from thence a cargo of SLAVES.

Friend JEROME, it is plain, thy brother NAP,  
(Well known to be a sly, deceiving chap)  
On a fool's errand sent thee out to roam:—  
Dispatch'd in quest of slaves!—a strange decree,  
Tis to Newcastle carrying coals, d'ye see,  
When he has got such hords of slaves at home!

## PROFITABLE READING.

ATTENTIVE, PHILLO reads the page;  
Ye gods! what wisdom in his look;  
Profound in meditation sage,  
He seems as though he'd eat the book.

Now see that child employ'd to fill  
A sieve with water from the spring;  
Mark, how the lucid drops distil,  
The sieve is still an empty thing.

The thoughts run in, the thoughts run out;  
Nay, try again; they still are gone;  
So it will ever be, no doubt;  
They want a brain to settle on.

## EPIGRAM.

What recompence, my lady wife,  
For all my faults, can I bestow you?  
I own I've liv'd a raskish life—  
A thousand debts of love I owe you."

"Pay one, my lord—'tis all I mind."  
Name it thou dear, forgiving creature."  
Only, my lord, you'll be so kind  
Speedy to pay the—DEBT OF NATURE!"

## BY AUCTION.

Will be sold, on Friday the 1st. August next,  
absolutely without reserve, on the wharf occu-  
pied by Messrs. Monro & Bell.

ONE Hundred and seventy puncheons high  
flavored strong and old Jamaica spirits.  
Those who buy 5 puncheons and between that  
and ten will be entitled to credit for one half  
of their purchase till the 10th September next,  
on furnishing the brokers with approved notes,  
and those who buy 10 puncheons and upwards  
may have credit for one half the amount of their  
purchase till 1st. October next, on furnishing  
the brokers in like manner with approved notes.

Sale to begin at one o'clock by  
BURNS & WOOLSEY.

Quebec, 16th July 1806.

At same time and place will be sold for  
CASH ONLY 8 pipes and an allage best old  
London particular Madeira.

## TWO INCH PINE PLANK,

35,000 feet to be sold low, on a liberal cre-  
dit, or exchanged for any description of Staves,  
also a new Machine for cleaning Flaxseed,  
apply to the Editor.

Quebec, July 21, 1806.

## AGENTS FOR THIS PAPER

Messrs. James Brown, stationer Montreal,  
Ezr. Hart, Merchant. Three-Rivers,  
James Sawers, P. M. Wm. Henry,  
Judah Joseph, Merchant, Berthier,  
G. Marchand, & Co. St. Johns,  
UPPER-CANADA  
John Bennet. Printer York,  
Jer. Patrick, P. M. Kingston,

The price of all but Quebec Subscribers is FIVE  
DOLLARS Per Annum.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber hereby requests all those  
indebted to him to make immediate Pay-  
ment or give approved notes at a short date that  
the same may be liquidated, and all persons to  
whom he may be indebted, are requested to  
send in their accounts that they may be examin-  
ed and paid.

The inconvenience he has experienced from  
the great inattention shewn to bills when given  
in, oblige him to declare that in future he  
will sell on no other terms than for cash or very  
short credit; and for which he has reduced from  
this date the prices of his bottled Beers as fol-  
lows viz.

Burton Ale, pr. doz.	9/.	} Botts. included.
Porter, ditto	7/.	
Mild Ale, ditto	7/.	} Botts. returned.
Burton Ale, pr. doz.	6/.	
Porter, ditto	4/.	
Mild Ale, ditto	4/.	

He likewise has on sale, Lime Juice, Shrub,  
Cordial Peppermint, Wines, and Spirits, as  
usual.

He takes this opportunity to return his sin-  
cere thanks to his friends and the public for  
past favors and hopes for a continuance of the  
same, orders punctually attended to and for-  
warded with dispatch by

J. M. GODARD.

Quebec, 7th. July 1806.

## FOR SALE.

FOR READY MONEY BY THE SUBSCRIBER  
LONDON P. Madeira, of the best quality,  
and port wine, by the pipe, hhd, qtr. cask  
and dozen, real cogniac brandy by 5 gallons,  
hyson & green tea, cloths, perzimeres, fine  
cambrics, excellent honey, and cordage, from  
9½ to 7½ inch. ALSO 1200 bls. Indian corn.

J. GRAY, A. & B.

Quebec, 5th May 1806.

## FOR SALE.

BY the Subscriber, at his house, Lower-  
town, market place. CASH for cash,  
Sixty Tierces Irish mess Pork—100 Barrels  
prime ditto. Coarse Salt, & a few Hhds. Seal  
Oil.

C. SMITH.

THE Subscribers have for Sale London bot-  
tled Porter in casks of 9 dozen, a few  
puncheons of high flavored Jamaica Spirits im-  
ported direct from the Island. ALSO a few  
small sized Cables & Hawsers, and some small  
Rope recently imported, which they offer low  
for cash.

FRs. & Wm. HUNTER.

Quebec, July 21, 1806.

THE PUBLIC are hereby informed that the  
Subscriber still intends carrying on the  
business of Ship building and repairing, also  
those of measuring and inspecting of Timber,  
Planks, boards, &c the superintending of the  
fining and dressing of Masts, Yards and Bow-  
sprits, the sawing of Plank, Scantling, &c. &c.  
to any dimensions He hopes, from twenty-  
six years professional experience, to be able  
to give satisfaction to all those who may favor  
him with their commands.

Orders respecting any branch of the above  
will be received, and carefully attended to, at  
the Subscriber's House, No. 19, Champlain  
Street, Lower-Town.

JOHN BLACK,

Quebec, May 1, 1806.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Just landed from on board the Chatty.

TWO Grand Piano Fortes with additional  
Keys, French frames and Damper Pe-  
dals.

Potter's best Patent German Flutes with ad-  
ditional Keys, German Flutes tipt. Enquire  
of the Editor. Quebec, 9 August, 1806.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his  
friends and the Public in general that he  
has removed from the St. Roc brewery into  
the lower part of Mr. Charles Smith's house,  
in the Lower Town market-place, where he  
has for sale,

Burton, Mild Ale & Porter, by the Hoghead,  
Do. Do. & Do. by the Dozen.

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES.

Burton Hhd.	- - -	£ 5 2 0
Mild Ale do.	- - -	3 17 0
Porter do.	- - -	3 17 0

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

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

Three shillings per doz. allowed for bottles re-  
turned. A few days notice will be required  
for any quantity of the above beer wanted for  
exportation.

—ALSO—

A few gross of the very best velvet & com-  
mon Corks. The subscriber intending to open  
a Store of various articles necessary (in particu-  
lar for shipping) as soon as the navigation is  
open, begs to solicit the patronage of his friends.

Lower Town Market Place,  
HENRY JUDAH,

Quebec, 21st March 1806.

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