

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PÆLIA DICAMUS
Virg. Georg. IV. 50

VOL. IV.]

MONDAY, JUNE 27, 1808.

[No. 26

FOUND,

IN the River St. Lawrence, off the island of Orleans, in the late gale of wind, a ship's boat. On describing the same, together with what was in her, both her and the property in her, will be restored to the owner, on paying all reasonable charges.

Apply to Mr. NICHOLAS MERCHANT at Beauport Mill.
Quebec, 24th June, 1808.

JOSEPH FLOWER and NICHOLAS NEWBERRY HAVE FOR SALE,

A FEW Pipes, Butts and Hogsheads of Prime old Port and Sherry Wines, of last year's importation.

Have ALSO—lately received various consignments consisting of Anchors, Cables, Cordage, Flat and Square Iron, Hoops and Nails, Rotterdam Gin, Best Vinegar from Newberry & Co. London, Single and Double refined Sugar, White, Brown, Patent Bright, Pale Yellow and Black Paints, with prepared Oils, with a good assortment of Crown Glass, Tobacco Pipes, Olives, Oil, Ketchup, Patent Blacking and various other articles.

The whole of which they will dispose of on liberal terms for Cash or approved Bills at two three, four or six months.

Quebec, 24th June, 1808

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

A General assortment of dry Goods, by the JANE Capt. Scott, and by the INDUSTRY Capt. Kerby from London, Earthenware Green Copiers, Iron Hoops, Whiting, Pan Tiles for covering houses and 20,000 common Bricks by the POMONA from Hull. An assortment of Hardware and Nails &c. by the OLIVE BRANCH from Liverpool; and also a quantity of coarse Salt.

DAVID ANDERSON, & Co.

Quebec, 20 June, 1808.

FOR CHARTER

To the West Indies or any Port in Great Britain.

THE good Ship HAMILTON of 238 tons Register, sails remarkably fast and will be ready to receive her cargo in 10 days. Apply to HENRY USBORNE.

Quebec, 22d. June, 1808.

SLATES FOR SALE.

A FEW thousand Countesses and Ladies, landed last all. Apply to GEORGE HAMILTON.

QUEBEC RACES.

To be run over the Course, on the Plains of Abraham.

MONDAY 4 July.

A match for 50 Guineas, half forfeit, best of three 3 mile-heats, to be rode by Gentlemen.

Capt. Kirwan's c. h. Quiz,
Mr. Osborne's b. m. Peg,

A do. for do. to be rode by Gentlemen,
Mr. Bell's g. h. Spot,
Mr. Hamilton's b. mare..

A ditto for ditto

Colonel Thornton's b. h. Luck's all,
Major Lloyd's b. do. Dick,

A Saddle and Bridle, for any horse, mare, or gelding, that never started before, heats 3 miles.

TUESDAY the 5th.

The Governor's Purse, of 15 Guineas.

The best of three 2 mile-heats, weight a feather, for which any Canadian bred horse, mare or gelding, of any age or size, will be permitted to run, provided they are bona fide the property of a Canadian Farmer. The winner of the race to receive 10 Guineas, and the owner of the second horse to receive 5 Guineas. Horses proposed to run for this purse to be entered with Mr. Anderson Clerk of the Course, by 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning the 5th July.

A Sweepstake, 5 Guineas each, P. P. to be rode by Gentlemen 3 mile heats.

Mr. Osborne's b. m. White-foot,
Mr. McCoy's b. h. Experiment,

Mr. Dann's do. Cato,
Capt. Dean's g. m. Blossom,
Capt. Keit's r. g. Brilliant,

The Ladies Purse.

For ponies of all ages, best of three 2 mile-heats, at catch weight.

WEDNESDAY 6th.

A Handy-Cap Sweepstake of 5 Guineas each, h. ft. the best of three 3 mile-heats, free for all horses that have been started in the course of the preceding days, Horses to be entered with the Clerk of the Course, at 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 6th July, and the weight fixed for each horse by a Committee, appointed for the purpose, by the Stewards of the Races.

It is requested that any matches made may be communicated to the Stewards of the Races, the day previous to that proposed for running.

The weights, distances &c. &c. to be determined by the Stewards; the winner of each of

the matches and Sweepstakes to pay one Guinea to the Clerk of the Course; towards defraying the expence of the weights, scales &c.

The ground will be marked out by the Stewards on Tuesday the 21st inst. after which it is particularly requested that no person will pass within the Course in wheel-Carriages. Nor can any booths be erected without permission from the Stewards.

Such Gentlemen and Ladies as have been in the habit of frequenting the Chateau or Quebec Assembly, are informed that there will be a Ball at the Union Hotel on Monday evening the 4th July:—On Tuesday evening the 5th an ordinary at Sturch's Hotel at 6 o'clock; and a public Breakfast at the Union Hotel, at 12 o'clock, on Wednesday morning the 6th.

Lieut. Colonel THORNTON }
MATHEW BELL Esqr. } Stewards
Mr. HAMILTON, Treasurer.
Mr. ANDERSON, Clerk of the Course.

Race to commence each day at one o'clock.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold on FRIDAY and SATURDAY next the 1st and 2d July, at JONES & WHITE'S Auction Room.

A VERY complete assortment of Dry Goods, suitable for the season.

ALSO,

Three puncheons Molasses, 9 Barrels bright Muscovado Sugar, 5 Crates well assorted earthenware, 20 Boxes Pipes, 12 Casks best Green Copperas, and a variety of other articles.

Sale to begin at one o'clock.
Quebec, 24th June, 1808.

JOSEPH CRAVEN,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, by the last arrivals from London, a large assortment of goods, suitable for the season, consisting of Woollens, Linens, Hosiery, Striped Cottons, Dimities, printed Calicoes, cambricks, Muslins &c. the whole being a consignment they will be sold remarkably cheap, by the piece, for ready money.

N^o 50 Sault au Matelot Street nearly opposite Mr. Gray's Auction Room.

Quebec, 27th June, 1808

FOR SALE,

THE schooner BEAVER—measuring, per register, 111½ tons, well found and completely ready for sea—Apply to the subscriber on or before the 10th June.

ANGUS SHAW.

Quebec, 9th May, 1808.

BARON SMITH.

The following is the Charge to the Jury at the late Assizes at Wexford, upon the Trial of Messrs. Alcock and Derinzy, for the murder of Mr. Colclough in a duel:—

Baron Smith summed up the evidence, and interspersed his statement with the remarks which have here been brought together; his Lordship then closed his books and addressed the jury in the following words:

“Having thus recapitulated the evidence, as it appears upon my notes, it remains for me, in addition to those which I have already made, to address to you, Gentlemen, such few further observations, as a case so simple in its nature and circumstances will admit of. For simple in its nature and circumstances this case is; although you cannot fail to have observed not merely the reality, but, if I may so express it, the ostentation and parade of interest and sensation, with which it has been thought expedient to distinguish the present trial. Between us, however, and this interest—between us and this sensation—there is and ought to be an impassable abyss. Law, justice, impartiality, are to be our guides; with prejudice and passion we have nothing to do: but to subdue them. One only feeling is permitted to enter into our deliberations, and to influence our decisions: I do not mean a feeling of party rancour or revenge; but that mild sentiment of mercy, which softens and pervades our law. In the county in which our circuit commission was first opened, very serious disturbances, and even tumults, had prevailed; and it became necessary that the law should put forth its terrors, for the restoration of the public peace. Yet there justice was not stimulated; perhaps I might even doubt whether it was properly assisted. Some disturbers, however, were tried, found guilty, and suffered death. But though these were not only salutary, but necessary examples, their trials, convictions, or executions, seemed to excite no considerable portion of public interest or attention. How different is the case of the charge we are now trying? Yet strip it of the trappings and aggravations with which I know not whether party zeal, or a more justifiable motive, has sought to clothe it—and what does it amount to? To a transgression, with which we must, on the one hand, confess ourselves to be almost as familiar, as we must, on the other hand, admit it to be highly culpable and illegal. Two persons, disclaiming and violating the municipal law, prefer paying obedience to a false and mistaken code of honor; and one of these disclaimers falls, in a premeditated duel, forbidden by the law of the land, but which the erroneous system of punctilio, to which I have adverted, enjoins, in some instances, and permits in many more. No sooner has this melancholy catastrophe taken place, than the friends of the deceased commence a vigorous prosecution against the causer of his death. But some of these prosecutors, we may presume, we even know, to have themselves been present, aiding and assist-

ing at the perpetration of what they now represent to have been a murder: and, in strictness of law, their representation is a just one. Some of these Prosecutors we may conceive to have at one time been desirous that their champion should inflict the death which he has suffered; should do the very act for which they now prefer a capital indictment. If, abjuring the code of honor, and adhering to the rules of that which we are here assembled to administer, the Prisoners or the deceased had declined to accept a message, or been tardy in sending one, we may doubt whether these strenuous assertors of the law would not scorn to associate with such strict observers of it, and reward their pacific conduct with inelible disgrace.—Thus, on the object of their blame, a hard alternative might be thrown—of being posted as a coward, or indicted for a murder. But when a man of amiable qualities and estimable conduct, as I believe, and almost know, Mr. Colclough to have been, a public man, their friend and favourite—has fallen—his mourning adherers may think themselves entitled to have blood for blood, and to make the law an engine of private resentment and political revenge. In short, in seeming to demand justice, they may be only looking for retaliation. Be this, however, as it may, my duty remains the same: my duty is, to state mercifully what I conceive to be the law. Homicide, committed suddenly, on sufficient provocation, in the heat of blood, or ensuing on an unpremeditated quarrel, is manslaughter. But of this species of offence there appears to be no evidence in the present case, under any view which you would be likely, or, perhaps, warranted, to take of it. But if homicide ensue on a deliberate duel, between parties meeting with deadly weapons, by appointment, such homicide will be murder, and expose the slayer to the heaviest penalty of the law. An attempt has been made to distinguish the present from an ordinary duel case. But I will not wound the feelings of the Prisoner at the Bar, nor insult your understanding, by dwelling longer on this topic, than while I say, that the attempt appears to me to have been utterly unsuccessful; and the Prosecutors to have more than failed to prove the Prisoner an assassin. If, indeed, they had succeeded, his crime would have peculiarly called for the vengeance of the law; and in administering its rigours, you could not feel the least compunction. But, however fair the duel, the homicide ensuing on it is murder. I feel some natural reluctance in stating this to be the law; and you may feel uneasiness at being reminded that it is so. However much and justly such combats are to be blamed, you may more abhor the sanguinary notions which produce them; and pity the victims of a law of opinion which you strongly wish to be repealed. You may have sons—you must have friends and relatives yourselves—and will be disposed to ask this question of your consciences and hearts, whether the pride and infirmity of human nature might not lead you to wish that these should ra-

ther violate the law, than endure the scorn and contumely of (Heaven knows!) an unsparing world; or incur the slightest stain or blemish on their honor? You will wish to give the Prisoner the benefit of these reflections; but whether you would be warranted to do so, is what I scarcely dare inquire, otherwise than by suggesting cases which I conceive to be similar in their legal nature, for the purpose of illustrating and explaining your duties here. If an officer at the head of his regiment be called a coward and a scoundrel, and instead of cutting the offender down, challenge and kill him in a duel, he is a murderer by law; and if you are bound to find the Prisoner Alcock guilty, you would be equally obliged to return a gallant Officer, under the circumstances which I have described. Yet, on the other hand, the military punishment and intolerable disgrace which must inevitably follow his submitting to the affront, it cannot be necessary for me to dwell upon. If an aged and infirm, a beloved and respected parent, be insulted and reviled, or even struck and beaten in the presence of his son, and this latter happen to kill the assailant in a duel, the transaction will be murder: and if you cannot acquit the Prisoner, you could not acquit the child. If a husband find his wife in the embraces of another, and kill him, unarmed and unresisting, on the spot, this is manslaughter of the lowest and most venial kind. But if, giving the adulterer further time for preparation, and a fairer chance for life, he puts arms in his hands, and meets and kills him in a duel, the offence, altering its character, becomes at once a murder; and if you are bound to convict the Prisoner here, you would be also bound to a conviction in the case which I have supposed; not because in morals the criminality is equal; but because both offences are murder in the eye of law. But let me ask of your consciences and your hearts, as men, could you convict the officer, the husband, or the son? I have hitherto confined my observations to the case of Alcock. That of the Prisoner Derinzy is somewhat different in its nature. But I have already observed, that his interference does not seem to have been either bloody or obtrusive. At all events, he cannot have assisted in the commission of a murder which was not committed; and an acquittal of the first principal will therefore exculpate him.

“I will not repeat, lest I might seem to inculcate, the austere doctrine of the Law. In once stating it, I conceive that I have sufficiently discharged my painful duty. Nay, even sitting where I do, I think myself warranted in doubting whether this doctrine be not a sort of anomaly in our code, existing in the theory;—almost abrogated in practice; by the astuteness of Judges—the humanity of Jurors—the mercy of the Crown. This, Gentlemen, was all I had to say. The evidence is before you: if you believe it, you have heard its legal results from the Bench. You have the law of the land, bearing witness against the prisoners, on the one hand; the law of opinion on the other,

endeavouring to excuse them; the one prescribing rigour; the other suggesting mercy. It is for you to pronounce which call you will obey. The trammels of my office forbid my adding more. But there is another, a far better voice than mine, to which, though I be silent, you may listen still. I mean that still small voice, of which we read in Scripture and which addresses itself to the conscience of good and pious men, in the soft and soothing accents of clemency and peace. Its dictates may be followed, with a confidence the most implicit. It is the voice of him who cannot err; who cannot lead his creatures into error; who, to justice without blemish, can unite mercy without bounds: who, all criminal as we are, can acquit us, and yet be just. To the influence of these secret and divine monitions—and (as far as human infirmity can follow,) of this divine example, I surrender you, and commit the case of the Prisoners at the bar.—I wait with some anxiety, and much impatience, for your verdict. Judge whether I am impatient for a capital conviction!"

After retiring for a short time, the Jury returned a verdict of *Not Guilty*, in favor of both the Prisoners, who were immediately discharged.

MR. EDITOR of the QUEBEC MERCURY:
SIR,

I have read, with pleasure, the several addresses of our newly elected members to serve in the ensuing assembly, for this province; and I trust, when they take their seat, that their actions will correspond with their present public professions, by divesting themselves of national prejudices and private animosities, occupying their whole time with nothing but what regards the happiness, welfare, and prosperity of the country; and, by their harmony, wisdom, talents, and virtue, shew they are worthy of the great trust reposed in them, giving effect to that reasonable biasing, our free constitution, from which so much good may be derived. Much is expected from the wisdom of their councils and measures, in promoting the general interests of the country. Education is an object of the first importance, and ought early to occupy their attention.—A law to permit the *seigneur* and *seigneurie* to commute, would be a wise measure; a Bankrupt Code, adapted to the local situation of this country, I consider as necessary, for punishing the fraudulent and protecting the honest trader, who, at present, must suffer all the rigour of the law, without any of its benefits.—An act to regulate fees and proceedings in our courts of justice, is become highly necessary; and some reform is wanted for the due administration of justice.—Our police is, at present, in a wretched state, the public funds . . . public officers reaping the benefit of their salaries without doing their duty; . . .

To remedy this, provision should be made for the appointment of sitting justices, to superintend the police, direct public officers, and watch over the application of the public funds; for such a multiplicity of business has been thrown upon the magistracy, that it is impossible for the few gentlemen who now act in this city particularly, to discharge that duty, without injuring their private concerns, which the public have no right to expect.—By punishing the lesser you prevent the

commission of greater crimes; and nothing can more effectually tend to the security and peace of society than a well regulated Police.

Some time ago a subscription was handed me for the support of an establishment on *Anticosti*—Would it not answer the intended purposes better, to convert that Island into a second Botany Bay, where our convicts might be usefully employed, and characters that cannot otherwise be reclaimed, made industrious. Such an establishment would operate as a powerful check upon vice and profligate manners, which appear to be taking root in this society.

In your last paper it is recommended that some gentlemen of the law should draw up a treatise on the duty and authority of constables and peace officers, to which I would take the liberty of adding a treatise, in both languages, on the duty and rights of jurors. Such a performance, ably drawn up, would be of great use, meet with public support by the quick sale of copies, and receive the assistance and countenance of the magistracy. That some public spirited gentleman may step forward, for the good of the country, in these laudable undertakings, is the sincere wish of
Quebec, 16th June, 1818. A CANADIAN.

From the account of the Hospitals of Paris, we have the following statement. The number of indigent persons relieved in the eleventh year, was 40,627, of whom 37,901 were assisted in the hospitals, and 2,726 by other public institutions, beside such assisted abroad, as give in the whole number 98,703. Putting the population of Paris at 600,000, one in six needed relief, and as the mean number of indigent sick was 5003, namely, 3509 in the hospitals, and 1500 abroad, it gives one sick among 20 individuals. The expense of the Hospitals in the 11th year were 6,055,000 francs. The other aids, 1,188,636 francs, and that of the Nurses, 488,713, which give in the whole of all the expenses under the General Council 7,730,579 francs.

[S. Reg.]

A letter from a gentleman in Surinam, to his friend in Charleston, mentions the increasing prosperity of that colony and adds, that if it remains in the possession of the British for a few years longer, it will be far superior to any island in the West-Indies—not excepting Jamaica.

Mr. Kelley, of Winslow, Marine, has offered the public his Shingle Machine. It makes 40 revolutions in a minute, and can produce 30,000 shingles in ten hours. His account is accompanied with ample testimonies that it may be rendered of substantial utility.

In the astronomical world we have continued discoveries. Another planet has been announced. And among other articles we are told that a Russian Philosopher has proposed to make the Baloon contribute to the extension of astronomical knowledge, by being capable, as he proposes, of supporting a great weight, and so of accommodating observers in the upper regions of the atmosphere. We cannot refuse to repeat what Bishop Wilkins is said to have replied to a Female upon a similar project. This worthy man, and among the founders of the Royal Society, expressed his belief that

some future discoveries would reveal to us the means of visiting the higher regions of the atmosphere, if not of visiting the moon. The ingenious Lady asked him where he would stop upon the way. He replied, that he did not expect that question from a Lady who had built so many castles in the air, and who doubtless could find many of them to stop at.

Saturday evening, W. Chivers, a collier, employed at the Rock Coal-work, near Northorpe-bridge, was killed by a chain, upwards of a ton weight, breaking by the force of the engine, which falling upon him, broke almost every bone in his body. Part of it became so entangled round his neck, it was necessary to separate the links with chisels. The accidents of this poor man are very remarkable. In his youth, one of his eyes was struck out by a stick, in auffle; about seven years ago, a quantity of rubbish fell on him, from which he received so much injury, as to be ever afterwards infirm; three years since his arm was broken by a large coal falling upon him; and about three weeks before his death he narrowly escaped being killed by a piece of timber falling down the pit as he was descending it; and soon after this, he had another hair breadth escape from a mass of coal, which fell down the pit, while he was standing at the bottom.

SUICIDE.—Mr. L. an eminent stockbroker, put an end to his existence on Monday last by shooting himself with a pistol. He rode to town that morning from his villa in the country, about 14 miles distant. When he reached his house in Cornhill, he read a letter put into his hands by his servant, which seemed to affect him much. Shortly afterwards he complained of fatigue and indisposition, and said he would retire to his bed room. He did so, and was found there, in the course of the day, dead, with the pistol lying by him. It was supposed that the pistol was fired about eleven o'clock, but no report was heard by the servants. Mr. L. it appears, was under considerable embarrassments, which were unknown even to his partner or family, but which had occasioned a depression of spirits that led to the unhappy catastrophe. On a minute examination into his affairs, it appears that he is minus to the amount of 60,000l. and upwards. One person alone is a sufferer to the amount of 36,000l. another twenty, and many others in smaller sums. Mr. L. left behind him a letter, the tendency of which was to exculpate Mr. C. his partner, from any blame which might be imputed to him. The deceased was in an extensive line of business; gave elegant entertainments to the nobility in the country; and had a taste for building. He has left a wife, and we believe a family.—The Coroner's Inquest has returned a verdict of *Lunacy*.

Gen. in his Treatise on Commerce, says, that the Spaniards are so indolent, that the English are obliged to manufacture their clothes, and to tan their hides!

Last week at Chesterfield a woman was delivered of four boys; two of them are alive, and, with the mother, are likely to do well.

A particular old gentleman, of the name of *Hare*, recently received a letter from one who did not know how to spell his name exactly, and directed the letter to Mr. *Hare*. The letter was returned by the former, as an insult, with the remark, "that he had seen too much of the world to suffer himself to be made Game of."

CORONER'S INQUEST.

An Inquest was held at six o'clock, on Saturday evening, at the house of James Paull, Esq. in Charles street, St. James's square, on the body of that gentleman, who had put a period to his existence on Friday evening;

ANTHONY GELL, Esq. Coroner.

John Bastick, the butler and confidential servant of the deceased, was the first witness. He stated, that on Friday evening, about half past five o'clock, the maid servant came down stairs, very much alarmed, and told him that she heard her master groan: he immediately went up along with her to his master's bed-room, which was on the second floor back. On entering the room he perceived Mr. Paull upon the bed, lying on his right side, with his head over a wash-hand basin, which was in a stand near the bed side. His head was nearly severed from his body, and one of his arms was extended over a looking-glass frame: there were three small cuts in the arm; a razor, and a surgeon's lancet, were also near him, and the basin was nearly full of blood. He did not think him quite dead. He took him and laid him on his back, and ran for surgical assistance.

The maid servant was next called; she stated that her master had come home at five o'clock on Friday morning, and went to bed; that she went up stairs at ten o'clock to light the bed-room fire, when he desired her to tell his man not to come up until he rang the bell, which she accordingly did. She went up again at half-past five, and fancied that she heard her master groan. The outward door being still locked, she went into the front, with an intention to go in by the middle door, but her courage failed her. She called the last witness, who went in with her, and they found Mr. Paull in the situation described by the preceding witness.

Mr. Brodie, Surgeon, said, that he was sent for about half-past five o'clock, on Friday afternoon, to attend Mr. Paull, which he immediately did, and found him in bed, with his throat dreadfully cut, from the right ear, nearly to the middle of the chin; the wind-pipe was not cut, but Mr. Paull was quite dead. The wound appeared to have been made with a sharp instrument, which in his opinion caused his death: it must have been inflicted with the left hand. There were also three cuts on the right arm, which appeared to have been done with a small sharp instrument.

Mr. Butler, an agent of Mr. Paull, said, that the deceased had been in a very melancholy state for some time past.

Mr. Cooper, a friend of the deceased, said, that Mr. Paull used to dine at his house almost every day, and that at one time he found him a very cheerful companion; but lately, he observed him very sullen, and whenever the conversation happened to turn on East India affairs, he used to fly in the most violent passion.

The Jury returned a verdict of—*Lunacy*.

It is evident, from the examinations of the witnesses, and other circumstances, which have

transpired, that in consequence of a variety of untoward circumstances, and the excruciating pain occasioned by the wound he received in his duel with Sir Francis Budeck, which was not healed to the last, that Mr. Paull's intellects had undergone a most material change, and that his derangement was so marked in the avangeness of his conduct as to be visible to all his friends and acquaintances. He had been at a gambling house on Thursday night, where it is said he added to his embarrassments by loss at play. There can be no doubt, that his first design was, by opening a vein, to bleed to death, but that, urged by the importunities of his servants, he had recourse to the razor, with which he perpetrated the fatal deed.

GLUTTONY.—On Thursday, at a public-house at Newington, an Irish Labourer undertook for a trifling wager to eat three pounds of bacon, a pound of treacle, 30 eggs, a half quarter loaf, and drink half a gallon of beer. He was allowed half an hour, but devoured the whole in 25 minutes, and afterwards offered a shilling to be permitted to sup off a goose then roasting for supper, which offer the host declined.

A piece of wit in a demostick paper is such a rarity as to be worth transplanting. For this reason we insert the following *jeu de mot*, from the revolutionary paper lately established at Pittsburgh:—"All our doctors, from doctor Dick to doctor Bedford, are opposed to any amendment of the constitution. This is not remarkable—they live by bad constitutions." [U. S. Gaz.]

Within the last ten months, there have been erected in different parts of France, 68 statues and 24 obelisks, in honour of his Majesty the Emperor. One has lately been placed upon the mountain of Geneva. Fifty two cities and towns have demanded the honour of changing their names into that of Napoleon: there are already 220 Napoleon or Bonaparte squares, and the number of Bonaparte streets amounts to upwards of 6000.

ACCIDENTS.—On Monday se'night an accident of a singular nature happened at the foot of one of the parks of Balgay, near Dundee, which lie contiguous to the river.—A young man, who had gone to that place to shoot wild ducks, lay watching his prey behind a bush, with his hat off; another young man in pursuit of a similar sport, hearing a rustling noise, and indistinctly perceiving, through the dusk (for the sun had not yet risen), a creature with hair of a brownish red colour, in that situation, concluded it must be a fox, and fired when his unfortunate brother sportsman received the contents of the piece in the left side of his head and shoulder. Part of the shot penetrated the ball of the left eye. It was at first thought he could not survive; there is now, however, every reason to believe he will live, but with the loss of an eye.

A few evenings since, some person or persons got up to the window of a bed-room, at the Plough, in Little Bourton, Oxfordshire, in which lay the dead body of a man; they pulled a sheet from off the body, unpinning another which was wrapped round it, and were drawing it towards the window, when fortunately the head struck against a pewter plate, which falling on the floor, by its noise alarmed the people in the house. On entering the room they found the corpse with the head lying on the floor, and drawn near to the

window; but for this timely intrusion, it is supposed the body and linen would have been taken off together.

In England a lad aged 16 years, named James Valey, was lately committed to prison, charged with killing his sister. She was a handsome young woman about 21 years of age, and went to beat her brother with a stick for mischief he did in her room, when he seized a sharp knife, and plunged it 3 inches deep in her side. She died in 8 hours.

The preceding day Betsy Shuttleworth, aged 22 years, a wayward, positive child, near Blackburn, (Eng.) it being Fair week, having received some restrictions from her parents, twisted some yarn into a rope, and hanged herself thereby upon her loom—Verdict, *insanity*.

The papers tell us of a man being apprehended for stealing *Portland stone*, and pavements. This is none of the *light fingered* gentry.

A Sailor passing one, in our market on a stormy morning, who held an umbrella over head, with scarcely any thing remaining but the sucks, called to him, "hard weather brother, I see you are scudding under bare poles."

The remains of Miss Eve and Miss Woolmer, the two young ladies who perished in the late dreadful fire at Chelmsford, were on Saturday se'night interred in one grave, in the church-yard of that town. The funeral was conducted with peculiar solemnity. Twenty-four young ladies, habited in white, preceded the coffin. The palls were borne by twelve young ladies, in white dresses and hoods, supported by the same number of young men in black, with white hat bands. The relatives and friends of the deceased, and a numerous train of the principal inhabitants of the town, in deep mourning, followed. Mrs. Smith, at whose house the fire broke out, died the same morning. Miss Williams is in a fair way of recovery; but Miss Wilkinson still remains in a very precarious state.

FROM THE CONNECTICUT JOURNAL. MESSRS. GREEN'S.

A few observations on one of the most frequent complaints, at this season of the year, and attended with danger when it occurs in children, or in others of a weak constitution—may not be thought unseasonable.

Vacuous seasons are assigned for administering purgatives, & repeating the same in these complaints; but these, in a real diarrhoea, are only imaginary—and catharticks are so far from being necessary, as to prove really injurious. It is a popular opinion that such a complaint must not be suddenly stopped, and for this reason the physician is not called on until the tone of the stomach and bowels are almost destroyed. It is a vulgar, but frequently a fatal error, that children teething are in no danger from a diarrhoea, & that under these circumstances it must be a salutary evacuation; it is unnecessary to inform any one of experience and discretion how absurd this opinion is: no children suffer more with decision, or teething, than those labouring under this complaint—they are weakened thereby, & it is obvious that debility must retard the growth of the teeth, increase irritability of the gums, as well as the whole system. Hence the sufferings are prolonged, and a fatal catastrophe, a frequent result. Were proper to

nicks, gentle astringents, and corroborating means used, instead of pills, magnesia, and rubarb, there would not so many children be purged to death under this complaint, which from their abuse now are. See further Doct. King, on the subject of *Diarrhæa & Cholera Morbus*.

I am, yours, &c. CIVIS.

On Tuesday, the 6th ultimo, the wife of Daniel Robertson weaver, observed at the back of the Town's Mill's, Perth, where she had gone for water, an infant, about four years old, floating down the stream. She immediately called to a man who was standing by, but he observed the perilous situation of the child with unmoved apathy. Mrs. Robertson then rushed into the water, and seized the child; but being drawn into the current of the impetuous backfall, she was precipitated down the stream. It gives us pleasure to add, that she was taken out at the basin, above the meal mill, with the child firm in her grasp, and both alive, although they had passed under two different water-wheels.

COFFEE.

An interesting analysis of coffee has lately been made by M. Cadet, apothecary in ordinary to the French imperial household, from which it appears that the berries contain mucilage in abundance, much galic acid, a resin, concrete essential oil, some albumen, and a volatile aromack principle. To these may be added such as are found in most vegetables, viz. lime, potash, charcoal, iron, &c. Roasting develops the soluble principles; but it ought to be moderate, if it be wished to preserve the aroma, and not decompose the acid, the gum, and the resin. Mocha coffee is of all other kinds most aromatic and resinous. M. Cadet advises that coffee be neither roasted nor infused till the day it is intended to be drank.

WHOLESAME REPROOF.—“How the devil, my friend, do you continue to keep out of a jail, for I know you to be as extravagant as myself?”—“True, Tom; but I can afford to be extravagant.”

A Noble Duke, whose chief delight is in making the poor about him as happy and comfortable as possible, last week gave orders to purchase One Hundred Sixty-six in the present Lottery, and directed his Steward to buy them at ten different offices, and distribute them to One Hundred different Children in the neighborhood where he lives.

NOTHING.

[FROM A PARIS PAPER.]

In spite of the wit with which the eyes of our fair readers generally inspire us, we cannot deny that we are on some occasions afflicted with such a degree of sterility as to be utterly incapable of producing any thing at all smart or entertaining.—What must we say under such circumstances? *Nothing*, reply our fair readers. That is precisely what we have now resolved to do. But you will say, that *Nothing* is a very insignificant subject.—Is this really your opinion? For our part, on the contrary, we believe that *Nothing* is at present every thing. May not the greater number of the voluminous romances, which consume so much paper, and stuff the shelves of so many libraries, be very fairly reduced to *Nothing*? Are they not made of *Nothing*? Are they not sold, or at least are they not read for *Nothing*? What is obtained from

reading them? Literally *Nothing*. How many people are there now a days, who, though originally *Nothing*, have, after being for a moment something, again relapsed into *Nothing*? What is there in most cases in those pretty heads which not unfrequently turn ours? *Nothing*? The young *Olympic* pleads for a divorce from the old *Gerente*, to whom she was married last year.—What is it he has been doing during the year of their marriage? Why truly he has been doing *Nothing*. What does the prude *Orphise*, who exclaims so loudly against naked bosoms, conceal under the triple fur? Why she conceals *Nothing*. Can you conceive any thing more witty and spirited than Mr. Sheridan's Comedies, or more dull and insipid than the monstrous faces of Kotzebue?—*Nothing*. Is there any thing more unhappy than the lot of an unfortunate stock jobber, more unfeeling than the heart of a rich miser, more light than the vows of a lover, more dull than the verses of Small Pybus? Still the answer is *Nothing*. You see then that *Nothing* is every thing, and even above every thing: for what is wanting to what is every thing. But *Nothing* has no where so great influence as over the fair sex. They know how to please with *Nothing*. With *Nothing* they play off all their attractions. A *Nothing* vexes and consoles them; a *Nothing* puts them out of humour, and the same *Nothing* restores them to cheerfulness. A *Nothing* gives them the vapours, & in its turn affords them pleasure and amusement. But we will no longer trespass on your patience with *Nothing*; and therefore we shall here close our remarks on *Nothing*.

A French cook belonging to a Nobleman, was lately found out in the following practices:—My Lord and the family were at his Lordship's seat in the country, among whom, likewise, was his cook; they had not been long there before the servants began to complain of short allowance; and well knowing their master's generosity and liberality, they very rightly never once attributed the cause to him, but set themselves about to search into another channel for the true reason of it;—on this inquiry, it appeared, that every Saturday a large hamper, containing something, no doubt, and which they justly supposed to be provisions, had been dispatched to town by the French cook; and that even such had been his practice for a long time.—The servants, irritated at this, deputed one from among them to inform his Lordship of the cook's proceedings; one of them accordingly told his Lordship, who had the charge with some astonishment; but fearing the tale might be invented in consequence of some little quarrel or pique against the cook, demanded what proof there was of the fact alledged: upon which his Lordship was answered, that there was a hamper below ready packed up to be sent to town as soon as the waggon came by. The cook being then out of the way, his Lordship ordered the hamper to be brought up to him, and to be opened before him; when, to his amazement, he beheld the agreeable sight of a surloin of beef, a fillet of veal, half a dozen of fowls, a large quantity of eggs, and a number of other things that filled the hamper. His Lordship then ordered every thing to be packed up again, and the hamper to be put in the same room where the cook had placed it. The cook not suspecting a discovery, came home and carried the hamper, as usual, to the waggon, which stopped to receive it. In the mean time, however, his Lordship dispatched a Messenger to the Police Magistrate, desiring them to send one of their people to the Inn, in order to watch where the hamper was carried, and to secure the person who should receive it; which was accordingly done, *Montieur* is also in custody.

SMALL POX.—The following affecting instances of the fatal effects of the Small Pox, evince the urgent necessity of the inoculation for that disease being either prohibited, or at least put under such restriction, that the public may no longer suffer so severely by its contagion, as they have recently experienced:—At Lyme Regis, in Dorsetshire, a Gentleman not being able readily to procure Vaccine matter, insisted on having his child inoculated with the Small Pox, the contagion was thereby communicated to the inhabitants, and so great was the mortality in that small town, that sixty persons lost their lives in a few weeks. Mr. Mansfield, No. 9, Bishopshhead-court, Gray's-inn-lane, has recently lost all his four children by the Small Pox. At the School for the Indigent Blind, in St. George's fields, two-thirds of the objects admitted into that charity have lost their sight by the Small Pox.

Duthe, a celebrated Court Miss at Versailles, being asked which she liked best, a Frenchman, a German, or an Englishman—replied, “each in his proper line; a Frenchman for a gallant, a German for a protector, and an Englishman to make a fool of.”

FROM BINGLEY'S ANIMAL BIOGRAPHY.

A Grocer in Edinburgh had a dog, which for some time amused and astonished the people in the neighborhood. A man who went through the streets ringing a bell and selling penny pies, happened one day to treat this dog with a pie. The next time he heard the pie-man's bell, he ran to him with impetuosity, seized him by the coat, and would not suffer him to pass. The pie-man, who understood what the animal wanted, shewed him a penny and pointed to his master, who stood at the street door and saw what was going on. The dog immediately supplicated his master by many humble gestures and looks. The master put a penny into the dog's mouth, which he instantly delivered to the pie-man, and received his pie. This traffic between the pie-man and the grocer's dog continued to be daily practised for many months.

ECONOMY.

A few days since, a publican at Horsham after cuffing a servant boy for attempting to light a candle by thrusting it into the fire, caught it out of the lad's hand, and at the same time took a piece of paper from his waistcoat, lit the candle with it, and threw the remainder into the grate, where it was instantly consumed. When BONTFACE's warmth was a little abated, he recollected that the piece of paper he had made use of to save his candle's end, was a ten pound Bank Note!

[London Paper.]

MODERN DESCRIPTION.

The fleecy clouds of the morning were now streaked with nature's richest vermilion, the sun was just lifting his radiant head above the stately trees of the forest, the feathered *Handels* of nature sung forth their sweetest carols, and the universe had borrowed the robes of May, when *Sylvia*, more beautiful than *Diana*—washed out to feed the chickens.

FATAL DUEL!

NEW YORK, JUNE 2.

A gentleman in this town has politely favored the Editor of this paper with the following extract of a letter from his friend in Fincastle, dated 16th May, 1808.

"Col. Andrew Lewis this night received a special message from Christianburg, Montgomery county, communicating the death of his son, Mr. Thomas Lewis, fallen in a duel this morning; and that his opponent Mr. John M'Henry, was just expiring at the departure of said messenger—Thus it is told, Lewis challenged M'Henry to fight with pistols; the latter declined, but said he would fight with rifles at the distance of fifteen steps—it was agreed to by Lewis—they met, and BOTH-FELL Lewis was shot through the heart, the other a little below."

We have seen another letter from Fincastle of the same date, which mentions the cause of the dispute between Lewis and M'Henry; it was concerning the Montgomery election.

Mr. M'Henry has been elected this spring as delegate to the assembly of this commonwealth from Montgomery, in which capacity he has acted for several sessions past. Mr. Lewis was a promising young man, had just commenced the practice of the law; and from the able manner in which he acquitted himself in the causes upon which he had been called to speak, promised great credit to the profession. Mr. M'Henry died the day following their rencounter. Thus have two young men, like many others, in the pursuit of false honor, frustrated the views of their parents, defeated the purpose for which they were made, and madly rushed headlong into an unknown world! [Stanton Censor.]

Description of a Picture in the Church of the Dominicans at Bruges—"This Picture is the representation of a Marriage!—but of whom? Why, truly, of Jesus Christ with St. Catharine, of Scio. Observe the congruity—St. Catharine lived many centuries after the translation of Jesus Christ to Heaven, where he is to sit till he comes to judge the quick and the dead! But who marries them? In truth, St. Dominic, the Patron of this Church! The Virgin Mary joins their hands; and, to crown the whole, King David, himself, who died at least a thousand years before Christ was born, plays the harp at the wedding"—*Campbell's Adventures, p. 43.*

St. Ann, June 1st. 1808.

MR. CARY,

As many of the newly elected Members to serve in the Provincial Parliament, may feel embarrassment in framing addresses of thanks to their constituents, for the honour conferred, I take the liberty to subjoin one which with a few alterations and additions, as to dates and place may be serviceable. LEXICON.

To the free, independent and generous Electors of the County (or City or Borough) of—
GENTLEMEN,

I had prior to the dissolution of the last Parliament, determined to expuliate from public life—but your noble, impetuous and, I may add

extramundane proceedings towards me would expugn the most inexorable resolutions; could human nature resist such exortation, such exuberant generosity, offered in such manner too to one not known to you, except from talent—in ordinary cases who can depend on the fugaciousness of popular ecclesie. By such noble conduct I feel myself inosculated, concatenated to you—Engraving on brass can sooner be effaced than the sentiments you have rivetted and embossed on my heart;—the remembrance can only be obliterated with my existence—The liberality of the cognition adopted throughout the Election surpasses all cobobation of liberality. Your choice can only be equalled by the choice. Permit me with the most profound profundity of the most invincible respect to subscribe myself,

Your faithfully devoted and ever affectionate humble servant, EGO.

QUEBEC, JUNE 27, 1808.

Under the heat of politics the past week affords nothing new. The object most immediately interesting to this province, at this moment, is the result of the late expedition of the Osage, to France and England. A short period will doubtless develop the real state of the case. The prospect of the future relations between Great Britain and the U. States, if the late advices can be relied on, may be considered as tending to a close connection. If the States be compelled to choose between the friendship of G. Britain and that of France there can scarcely be room to hang a doubt on the choice, particularly as Federalism appears to be daily gaining ground in the States. The State Legislature of Mass. acts, with the exception of the Governor, is decidedly federal. The speech of the latter, at the opening of the session, is composed with the utmost caution. The house of Representatives has passed resolves inimical to the embargo and to the whole democratic system. Abstract philosophic theory, must soon kick the beam when weighed against privation and poverty.

Having, by the kindness of a friend, been favored with a copy of a circular letter, written, on a late occasion, to certain officers of the Quebec Militia, we have no doubt that our subscribers will be gratified by the following communication of it.

CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS.
Quebec 14th, June 1808.

SIR,

I am directed, by His Excellency the Governor in Chief, to acquaint you, that he thinks it necessary for His Majesty's service, to dismiss you from your situation as—of the town militia. His Excellency bids me add, that he is inclined to adopt this measure, because he can place no confidence in the services of a person whom he has good ground for considering as one of the Proprietors, of a Seditious and Libellous publication, that is diffminated through the Province, with great industry, and which is expressly calculated to vilify His Majesty's Go-

vernment, and to create a spirit of dissatisfaction and discontent among his subjects, as well as of disunion and animosity between the two parts of which they are composed

I am &c.

H. W. R.

The gentlemen to whom the above letter was addressed were—Messrs. J. A. Panet, Lieut. Colonel; P. Boudard, Captain; J. T. Tachereau, Captain and Aide Major; J. L. Borgia, Lieutenant; and F. Blanchet, Surgeon.

His Excellency has been pleased to appoint Charles Pinguet Esqr. to be Lieut. Colonel of Colonel Tachereau's Batt. vice J. A. Panet Esqr. dismissed; and Charles Fremont Esqr. to be Major of said Batt. vice Charles Pinguet, promoted—both their commissions were yesterday morning publickly read at the head of the companies assembled on the esplanade. Three cheers immediately followed.

TRINITY HOUSE, QUEBEC.

Saturday, 25th June. 1808.

Noel Chouinard, Pilot for and below the Harbour of Quebec, found guilty of having, through gross ignorance of his duty, ran the Ship Hamilton, of Greenock, on the West end of Green Island, on Sunday morning the eighth day of May last, whereby she was stranded and her Cargo much damaged, was, with the approbation of His EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR IN CHIEF, declared to have forfeited his Branch, and it was ordered that his name be struck off the list of Pilots.

Dominique Mariee, Pilot for and below the Harbour of Quebec, under suspension from his Office until the 21st day of November next, was fined ten pounds currency, for having taken charge of the Bark Spencer, Christopher Wilkie, Master, at Father Point, and conducting her to Quebec.

After which it was

ORDERED, that, in future, Persons desiring to be examined, previous to their receiving Branches as Pilots, do make an application to the Board, Eight days before the day on which they wish to be so examined.

Wm. LINDSAY, Jr.
Register.

On Tuesday morning last, as Mr. George Harris, apprentice to Dr. Longmore, was firing brass barrel fowling piece, on the plains, just above L'Ance des Mers, the piece unfortunately burst in his left hand, carried away three of his fingers and shattered the fourth as well as his thumb. The sinews of the fingers were severed some inches above the metacarpal joints. The consequence was that it was found necessary to amputate his hand above the wrist. We are however happy to learn that he is in a fair way of recovery, though with the loss of his hand. A severe one to any person, but particularly to a practitioner in surgery.

On Friday was unfortunately killed, by a fall from the scaffolding of a vessel in Mr. Goudie's yard, a Caulker of the name of Couste,

Ego, who appears in this day's paper and whom we take to be one of the first of word-grubbers, gave us the choice of two evils, either to publish his *sesquipedalia verba* crabbed as they are, or to give the whole to the printer's devil to swallow. Had we adopted the latter alternative, we fear that words of such wondrous length and thundering sound would have stuck by the way. Or were it possible for the devil to have swallowed them, he never would have been able, all devil as he is, to digest them. Nothing then remained but to publish.

Elections since our last.
 York.—John Mure and John J. Trefler, Esqrs.
 Warwick.—James Cuthbert and Robt Cuthbert Esqrs.
 Bedford.—William Sturge Moore, Esqr.
 The state of the Thermometer for the past week, at 3 o'clock A. M. is 70. 71. 74 73. 71. 73. 69.

- PORT OF QUEBEC.—ARRIVED.**
- 19—Ship Queen, Sharp, from Portsmouth, 65 days passage, addressed to H. Osborne, etq. in ballast.
 - Bark Princess of Wales, Hoffsak, from London, 10 weeks passage, addressed to H. Osborne etq. in ballast.
 - Ship Zephyr, Peacock, from Portsmouth, 64 days passage, addressed to Messrs. Mure & Joliffe, in ballast.
 - Sally, Cook, 64 days from London, addressed to ditto in ballast.
 - 20—Hope, Pyle, 92 days from London, addressed to ditto, in ballast.
 - Hannah, Reay, 9 weeks from London, addressed to H. Osborne, etq. in ballast.
 - Providence, Winter, 63 days from London, addressed to ditto, in ballast.
 - 20—Brig Crawford, Joseph Harrison, master, from New-Castle upon Tyne, seven weeks passage, addressed to Mr. John Whitfield supercargo, cargo Sundries, Passengers two. Intelligence, capt. H. spoke a vessel off Leith that informed him that a Danish Privateer had taken two vessels on the 1st May, one laden and the other in ballast, supposed to be bound to Quebec.
 - Ship Heart of Oak, Wm. Thompson, master, from Plymouth, 8 weeks passage, addressed to Mr. Osborne, in ballast.
 - 21—Brig Harmony, Murdoch M'Kenzie, master, from Coleraine (Ireland) 55 days passage, addressed to Messrs. Monro & Bell in ballast.
 - 23—Brig Jane, P. Smith, from Leith, 7 weeks passage, addressed to Messrs. Wilson & Robinson in ballast.
 - 24—Brig Samuels, John Walker, from Gibraltar, 10 weeks passage, addressed to H. Osborne, in ballast.
 - Bark Russia Company, T. Corney, from Plymouth, sailed from Cork 2 May, addressed to Messrs. Mure and Joliffe in Ballast, Passengers, Mr. Atkinson and four Miss Rucy's.
 - 25—Brig Joan, J. Smith, from Bristol, sailed from Cork 2d May, addressed to Messrs. Patterson, Grant & Co. general cargo.
 - 26—Ship Prospect, J. Taylor, from

London, sailed 29 April from Portsmouth, addressed to M. Wagner, in ballast.
 —27—Bark Betsey, G. Drury, from Yarmouth 62 days from Portsmouth addressed to Mr. J. Flowers in ballast.
 —Brig Betsey, C. Butcher, from Yarmouth, 73 days passage addressed to Messrs. Patterson, Grant & Co. in Ballast.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold on **THURSDAY** next, the 30th Instant on Mr. Mure's wharf, positively without reserve.

THE entire cargo of the Brigantine Martin, consisting in 100 Puncheons strong and well flavored St. Kitts Rum, 10 Tierces Bright Muscovado Sugar and 6 Hogsheds Molasses.
 Sale to begin at one o'clock by
WILLIAM BURNS.
 Quebec, Monday, 27th June,

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold in addition to the Sale advertized in this paper for Friday next the 1st July at JONES & WHITE'S Auction Room, for account of the Underwriters or others concerned.

THE good Schooner **PLANTER**, of 39 tons per register, with all her standing and running Rigging, Sails, Anchors, Cables &c as she now lays at Messrs Patterson Grant & Co's Wharf.—**ALSO**, 2 pipes of Excellent Port Wine—and immediately afterwards, Blistered, Swedish and Crawly Steel, Sheet Iron, Loaf and Lump Sugar, a few doz Port Wine of a superior quality, which may be tasted one day previous to the sale.
 Sale to begin at one o'clock.
 Quebec, 27th June, 1808.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold on Thursday the 7th proximo at the subscriber's Rooms.

A very general and well chosen assortment of dry Goods and Groceries.
 Sale will begin at one o'clock
JAMES GRAY A. & B.
 Quebec, 27th June 1808.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

To Sail on 5th July.

THE Ship **HOPÉ**, letter of Marque, of 14 carriage guns and men answerable, Thomas Reynolds commander, she is a fast sailing, copper bottom'd ship, and has excellent accommodation for Passengers.
 Any Gentleman or Lady desirous of taking a Passage in her, will please apply to Mr. BENJ. TREMAIN, Lower Town, or on board the ship at Brehaut's Wharf, to
Quebec, 27 June, 1808. THOS. REYNOLDS

TO BE SOLD,

THAT excellent Farm, the property of Mr. Justice Williams, lying on the north side of the River St. Charles, in the parish of Quebec, containing about one hundred and twenty superficial arpents, with the mansion-house, farm house and all the other buildings therein erected. The Mansion, Stables and out-houses appendant thereto, with a large

garden and a certain portion of highly improved meadow-land, may be treated for separately; and the farm-house, Barns &c. with the remainder of the land, may in like manner be treated for separately. The purchase money, if desired, may be paid by Instalments, and the possession entered into, as soon as required. Apply to the Proprietor at Quebec.
 June, 27th 1808.

HOYLE HENDERSON and GIBB.
 (Lower Town Market.)

HAVE received, by the different vessels lately arrived, the following articles, viz:

Clicoes,	Cotton Shirting,	Corduroy,
Muslins,	—Towelling,	Velvets,
Soozces,	—Tabling,	Velveteens,
Malabars,	White Cottons,	Thickfess,
Pullecats,	strip'd do. Checks,	Naukeens,
Shawls,	Bed Ticks,	Jeans,
Romals,	Dimities,	Fustians,
Bandanoes,	Hosiery,	Blue Cloth,
Buttons,	Thread and Twist,	Tapes and Bindings
Ferretting,	Bobbin,	Shirt Buttons,
Hair Combs,	Suspenders,	Hat Covers,
Pins and Needles.		

A few Fancy Goods; as Salisbury Cords, Plain and figured Silk Shambrays, Cotton Shambrays, Gingham, Pelice Velvets, Silk and Cotton Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Velvet Ribbon, and Silk Hats

AN ASSORTMENT of Hardware, Japan'd Ware, NAILS, IRON and STEEL, BOLT IRON, Sheet Iron, Spades and Shovels, Frying Pans, Iron Pots, Sythes, Sickles &c. WINDOW GLASS, Pipes, LINSEED OIL, Whitening, SALT and a few Crates well assorted EARTHEN WARE.

Bills, Produce or Cash, will be taken in Exchange and Liberal Credit allowed (on approved security) to those purchasers who may wish to be supplied with a General Assortment of the above articles.

Quebec, 27th June, 1808.
 N. B. Cash given for White Oak Staves and Pine Timber.

FOR SALE,

A NEW PIANO FORTE with additional keys. Apply to the Editor.
 Quebec, 27th June, 1808.

FOR SALE,

ON board the Hippocampa, at Messrs. Monro & Bells wharf, 50 doz. Striped Cotton Shirts, and 14 hampers Earthenware.
 Apply to the Captain on Board.
 Quebec, 27th June, 1808

THE Subscriber begs leave to offer his best acknowledgments to his friends and the Public, for the great encouragement he received from them during the past year, of which he prays a continuation, and respectfully informs them, that he has just received by the QUEBEC from London, a general Assortment of Articles in his line of business, which he engages to make up in the most fashionable manner and with the utmost dispatch.
JOHN SHEA.
 Quebec, 27th June, 1808.

WANTED, a Boy of a good character, as an apprentice about 16 years of age.

TAKE NOTICE.—Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to travel to Montreal (by land) or to any other place, may be accommodated with **GOOD HORSES, and CARRIAGES,** and careful drivers, as far as the first Post, or farther, as the parties can agree, at the sign of the Eagle and Sheaf of wheat, near St. John's Gate, in the Suburbs.
Quebec, 6th June, 1808.

WANTED,
A STEADY, active, MAN SERVANT, who can be well recommended; or a smart boy. An Englishman would be preferred. Apply to Mr. **WAGNER,** Lower Town.
Quebec 6th June, 1808.
WANTED ALSO, a Cook & Maid.

FOR SALE,
AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STORES IN THE LOWER TOWN.

THE entire cargo of the Ship *Eliza*, Capt. Healy, from Surinam, consisting of prime Muscovado Sugar, in casks of assorted weights, from 2 cwt. to 9 cwt. and some packages of Dry Goods, amongst which are a few bales of Woolens, black and blue Velveteens, a few 8-4 rich printed crimson Silk shawls, Band no handkerchiefs, one bale of Salisbury flannels of the most fashionable colors, Cases of buckles and buttons, one case of Quadrants, Telescopes, brass Compasses, and sand glasses, and several packages of well assorted Ironmongery.

ALSO,
A few thousand bushels of prime Wheat, five pipes L. P. Teeriff Wine, a few pipes low priced Port Wine, one trunk of Nankeens, 6 M. feet refuse Oak timber and about 70 M. feet of pine planks.
The whole for Cash, Bills of Exchange or any other mode of payment that may be mutually convenient.

JOHN MURE & Co.
Quebec, 13th May, 1808.

NOTICE.

IT having been signified to the Subscriber that he is to be no longer Post Master than to the end of June next, without any cause having been assigned, the public are respectfully informed, that he has taken out a licence for conveying travellers to a certain distance, conformably to law; and that his house is, at present, open, as usual, for the reception of all those who may be disposed to do him the honor to apply to him for their conveyance to the next post.

He is provided with good lodging rooms, and all the refreshments necessary to travellers.
PIERRE BUREAU.
St. Anne La Perade, May 12, 1808.

Received by the Schooner *Chance*, James White, Master, from Jamaica, and for Sale by the Subscriber—

High Proof Jamaica Spirits.
L. DELAMARE.

Who has received per the Quebec, Capt. Bayly, a few Church Bells, from 150 to 300 lbs. weight. Bell Metal taken in payment of bought.
Quebec, 20th June, 1808.

TWO SERVANTS WANTED,
FOR the Union Hotel. A steady professional Cook, and a waiter capable of attending at table. Wages will be no object. There will be no objection to a man and wife without a family.
PATRICK HERRALD.
Quebec 29th May, 1808.

FOR SALE,



OR TO LET, and possession given on the 1st of May next—the house, No. 35, St. Lewis Street; now occupied by Capt. Ilbert Royal Artillery. For particulars apply to
A. SHAW, No. 1, St. Peter street,
Quebec, April 4, 1808. Lower Town.

TO BE LET,



FOR one or more years, and possession to be given on the 10th proximo, the HOUSE No. 8, St. Peter Street, with the Stores, Vaults &c. appertaining to the said premises.
OR— the House will be let without the Stores if required. Apply to
IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co.
Quebec, 18th April, 1808.

TO BE LET,



AND possession given on 1st. May next, for one year, that large commodious House No. 23 St. Lewis Street, lately occupied by the Hon. Chief Justice ALLECOCK, with a fine Garden, Stable, coachhouse &c. &c.
Enquire of **SAM. BRAMPTON.**
Curator to the Estate.
Quebec, 12 March 1808.

TO BE LET,

FOR the ensuing Summer, or for a longer term, as it may suit the tenant, and possession given, on the 1st of May next:—A commodious and comfortable stone HOUSE, two stories high, on the Beauport side of, and near Dorchester bridge, with a garden, and, if wanted, pasture for two cows, or a cow and a horse.—Application to be made to the subscribing proprietor, on the premises.
ANTHONY ANDERSON.
Quebec, 2d March, 1808.

FOR SALE.

By the Subscriber, at Mr. **WOOLSEY'S** Stores, on the Queen's Wharf.
CROWN and Flint Glass, white and red Lead, Shot, sheet and orange Lead, Paints, Colours and Paint in Oil, Copperas, Linseed Oil, Nails, sheet Iron, Bale Goods, Earthenware, Coal Tar, Hardware, Pipes, Mufflard, Corks and a variety of other articles.
JOHN WHITFIELD.
Quebec, 20th June, 1808.

MISSING

FROM the Union Hotel, on Monday the 6th instant, a silver table spoon having the Tower stamp, with a cypher C. L. T. and indented round the edge of the handle. Any person bringing it to the Subscriber will receive a handsome reward, and no questions asked. Silver-smiths are requested to stop any such spoon as above described, in case of its being offered for sale.
Quebec, 20th June, 1808.

PATRICK HERRALD.

PERDUE

DE L'Hotel de l'Union, Lundi le 6me. du present, une Cuilliere à table, d'argent, estampée, ayant les lettres C. L. T. au bout du manche; le manche est travaillé au bord. Quiconque l'apportera au sous-signé sera bien récompensé sans être questionné. En cas que quelqu'un offre une telle cuilliere à vendre les orfèvres sont priés de l'arrêter.

PATRICK HERRALD.

Quebec, 20th June, 1808.

FOR SALE,

AT J. STEWART'S Cellars—About 50 doz of old bottled PORT WINE of a superior quality.
Quebec, 4th March, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A FARM situated at *La Carnadiere*, 24 arpents long by 1 arpent in breadth,—joining on one side to Antoine L'Hortie, and on the other to François Gouverau.
Quebec, Aug. 31st 1807. **LOUIS BIEAU.**

FOR SALE, BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

A FEW barrels Mess, Prime and Cargo Pork and Beef, some Hogslard in kegs, and a few chests of Hyson Skin Tea just arrived.
ROBERT MELVIN.
Quebec, 23d. May, 1808.

LARGE COAL

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

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

BLANK bills of Exchange, Bills of Lading, Prices Current, Seamen's Indentures.—Cards, Hand-bills, &c. &c. printed with neatness and dispatch.
NEW PRINTING-OFFICE.

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THOMAS CARY,

No 3, St. Lewis street.

AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE;

N^o 19, Buade-street.