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[The following, though not of a very late date, we think must be read with interest.]

POLITICAL STATE OF EUROPE.

FROM LLOYD'S EVENING POST.

Nov. 24.

Our hopes of success on the part of Prussia could never be with justice sanguine, and are now succeeded by the most serious apprehensions. The next accounts from Germany, it is much to be feared, will inform us of the surrender of a large portion of their dispersed forces, or of a Treaty of Peace humiliating to a Power which so lately thought its armies able to contend with the conquerors of Europe.

What a prospect have these fatal reverses opened to the insatiable ambition of Bonaparte! Already master of the South of Germany, he will now become the undisputed arbiter of the North.— If in order to detach the Court of Berlin from that of St. Petersburg, he grants peace to Prussia on terms apparently moderate, we shall find him retain his troops in the heart of Germany, to complete the execution of the most unjust aggressions. He will affect forbearance in negotiation, and afterwards violate in succession every article of the treaty. Although extension of territory is contrary to the real interest of Holland, and to the wishes of her wisest inhabitants, her confines will be widened, because she is the vassal of France. Bonaparte will endeavour to flatter the pride of her merchants, by giving to her country the semblance (the reality he cannot give) of a considerable Military Power. He will assure them that the augmentation of their forces by land, is a prelude to their Naval greatness.— With his accustomed duplicity he will tell them, that the ancient energy of the Batavians is revived in their descendants of the present day; and that the battalions which surround his Brother, and

are the instruments of his despotism, have been raised to vindicate the Liberty of the Seas, and to give Holland a preponderating attitude among independent nations.

Let us turn our eyes to the other States which will now feel the iron rod of France. What alternative has Hesse-Cassel, but abject subversion or utter ruin? Saxony must now become a Member of the Confederation of the Rhine, by which we are to understand that, renouncing all claim to independence, she must bind herself to fight under the banners of France, against States inhabited by kindred nations, and governed by the relatives of her Sovereign. Pomerania will be wrested from Sweden; and Bonaparte, in hopes of embroiling two Countries, at present friendly, will force the King of Prussia to accept the spoils of his Ally. Sweden may be guarded from invasion by our fleet: but what influence can hinder Bonaparte from dictating laws to the Court of Copenhagen, or what barrier prevent his armies from pouring into Holstein and Jutland?

Is the situation of Europe then hopeless, and are the successes of the French to be perpetual? Shall every successive Confederacy rivet the chains of the Continent, and terminate in their being worn in silent submission? We trust we may cherish better hopes, not merely with that fond expectation which clings in the hour of disaster, to every appearance of relief, but on the just grounds of rational confidence. The Continent is defeated, but not subdued; her armies are overcome, but her people are not enslaved. The French have extended their conquest far and wide; but have they conquered the affections of the surrounding nations? On the contrary, from the North to the South, the French name is held in detestation.

If you cross the Rhine, and enter upon the territory of their nearest vassal, you will find the hardy inhabitants of Brissgau, animated against them with hereditary hatred, and embittered by their recent devastations. The Swiss, accustomed to the upright pursuits of industry, and educated in habits of ease and temperance, have no kindred sympathies with their Gallic neighbours.— They despise their frivolity, and detest their duplicity. In several Cantons the national courage is undiminished, and the thirst of former independence pervades the whole. Savoy and Piedmont are nominally incorporated with the French Empire, but devoted at heart to their lawful Sovereign. Of all the French acquisitions, the Belgian Netherlands most resemble France in the nature of the soil, in the language and manners of the people. Yet here, although separated by no natural barrier the natural distrust of each country continues to preserve a wide distinction between them. The Frenchman accuses the Fleming of an habitual disposition to deceit, and the Fleming retorts the charge with suspicion and hatred. The French were long in Flanders and Brabant, before they durst introduce the laws of conscription, and the aversion of the Belgian youth to this odious tyranny is proved by the many melancholy instances of their resistance.

In whatever direction, therefore, we view the neighbours and dependencies of France, the seeds of future hostility are conspicuous. They are discernable even among the torpid Hollanders, who begin at last, to wear their fetters with impatience, since they have been robbed of even the shadow of liberty, and their country has become an avowed appendage of France.

The nations which are still free from an immediate subjection to France, are

highly warlike. The Austrians, the Russians and the Prussians, in whose united efforts, at a more favorable combination of events, are placed the last hopes of the redemption of European freedom, are by nature superior to the French, whether we look to bodily energy or to undaunted fortitude. They have suffered frequent defeats, but the fault, it is well known, has not been with the soldiers.

The men who under Clairfait, drove from the lines of Mentz, a French force of twice their number; or those who under Suwarrow annihilated Macdonell's army, are equally superior in close action to the French, as the English have proved themselves at Alexandria and at Naida. The strength of the French army lies chiefly in their number of excellent officers. In this respect they have always been eminent, for their national character is that of incessant activity, and of an ingenuity fertile in expedients under every difficulty.—These qualities, natural at all times to a Frenchman, have received tenfold energy, in their unparalleled struggles of civil commotion and foreign war.—Their Officers, educated in camps, and indebted for their rank to daring intrepidity or consummate skill, have been opposed by men brought up in Courts, and entrusted with the command of armies, from scarcely any other claim than hereditary nobility. The balance wavered already in favour of the French, when Bonaparte appeared, and speedily made the scale preponderate. Let not the depraved heart of this singular man mislead our judgement, when we endeavour to estimate his wonderful powers of mind. What Chief in the French Revolution, except himself, has been able to maintain a long course of steady authority, or by what General in the history of mankind is he surpassed? He combines in strange assemblage, the greatest and the basest qualities. He stoops to the perpetration of secret murder, yet who can withstand him in the open combat of the field? His policy is a system of fraud and falsehood, yet his letter to the Archduke Charles (in 1797,) and on a recent occasion, to the King of Prussia, are models of forcible eloquence in the cause of humanity.

Although constitutionally incapable of amiable sensibility, and prodigal beyond all other Commanders of the lives of men, he has had the dexterity to induce the French people to ascribe to him the praise of tenderness, and the title of Father of his People. In estimating the talents of such an adversary, it is the height of impolicy to depreciate them, because their possessor is, from moral deformity, the object of our just hatred. We contemplate, with merited disgust, the gloomy sullenness of Bonaparte's temper; we abhor that cruelty which commands assassination with a smile; we shudder at that impiety which profanes the name of Heaven for purposes of vile ambition;—but let us appreciate his surprising talents with impartiality, and acknowledge them with candour. In underrating them, the Statesmen of Europe have hitherto committed a lamentable error. In all the official communications of last year between Austria and Russia, we should seek in vain for an admission of his ability, or for an adequate provision, in their military arrangements, against a recurrence of the fatal effects of his skill.

The Austrians considered themselves able to maintain offensive operations against the power of France, at the distance of Suabia, and they sent a Mack to oppose Bonaparte. The Prussians, proud of former triumphs, and confident of the power of discipline, instead of retreating to await the co-operation of their Russian auxiliaries, advanced to meet this formidable opponent, and had the rashness to defy at once to a pitched battle the most practiced troops and the greatest General in Europe.

In a future Number we shall resume these interesting topics, and, endeavouring to explain the causes of the errors hitherto committed by the Continental Powers in their fruitless struggles against France, we shall investigate the means by which a barrier may be raised against her farther encroachments and a foundation laid for asserting, at a more favourable juncture, the liberty of Europe by an appeal to arms. The prospect is gloomy, but it is not hopeless. Under Louis the XIVth, the French enjoyed, during forty years, a

succession of almost uninterrupted victories. The firm, although not fortunate, opposition of King William, stayed their course; and, by a steady adherence to a wise policy, laid the basis of their future overthrow by Marlborough and Eugene.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

PALACE COURT.

HARDY v. LONG.

The Plaintiff in this action was a respectable surgeon and apothecary, a member of the Royal College, and brought the present action to recover the sum of 6l. for medicines, and attendance on the son of the Defendant a boy, at Mr. Coomb's boarding school, Walworth. The Defendant, conceiving the Doctor's charge to be exorbitant, had refused to liquidate it, but had paid 4l. into Court, as sufficient in his mind to extinguish the claim. Mr. Coomb, who keeps the boarding school, was the first witness called. He proved the illness of the boy who had been attacked by a scarlet fever, succeeded by an inflammation in the bladder. He also proved the attendance of Mr. Hardy; and also that a professional gentleman, named Brown, had visited, but that was after the boy relapsed. On his cross-examination he stated, that he was surprised, when the bill was presented, and his surprise was excited by the high charge it contained. He denied ever having heard the father of the boy say to the Doctor, "Give him any thing, but don't run me to expences." A lad named Henderson, who was in the Plaintiff's shop, stated, that he had made up all the medicines enumerated in the bill before the Court, and nothing was charged in it beyond the common and ordinary rate.

Mr. Williams, a surgeon and apothecary, observed, that the charges in the bill were extremely moderate.—Mixtures were charged at only 2s. which, in his opinion, ought to have been charged 2s. 6d. This witness added, that the Plaintiff would have been fully warranted had he charged three or five guineas for his attendance on the boy, as an inflammation in the bladder was a surgical case, and re-

quired more care and vigilance than the scarlet fever, which was a case entirely of a medical description. The lowness of the Plaintiff's charge was also confirmed by Mr. Pearce, another disciple of *Esculapius*, and who, by the bye, it would appear, was nearly related to *Momus*. He stated, that none of the charges were *above* the ordinary rate, though several were *below* it. The learned Counsel for the Defendant asked this Gentleman, how he charged for *mixtures*? "Sir, I always charged half a crown." "What half a crown, whether they are made of *water and brick dust, or squils and capillaire*."—"Sir, they are charged in the *lump*, exactly as you charge *law expences*." Question by the Court.—"Have you any more questions to put to this witness?" No, Sir; no more."

The Learned Counsel for the Defendant then addressed the Jury. He said that he was not enabled to call any witness, but he thought it a little hard that a *charm*, as it were, should so alter an apothecary's bill, several of the Plaintiff's witnesses had changed the complexion of the case, by saying, that an inflammation in the bladder altered the nature of the disorder, under which the boy laboured, and made it a *surgical* instead of a *medical* case. There was certainly a good deal of art employed in bringing forward evidence of that nature, because, he understood, that an inflammation in the bladder was no unusual concomitant of a scarlet fever, which was a general inflammation over all parts of the body. He had every respect for professional men, but it would be a case of extreme hardship if his client should be obliged to pay for medicines, several of which had been returned unused.—Here Mr. Coomb was again called up. He said, that his mother had returned several medicines when the boy was getting better, under the idea that he had taken enough. The Doctor's boy, on the contrary, denied that, to the best of his knowledge any medicines had been sent back.

Mr. Serjeant Marshal, the Judge, went over the evidence to the Jury, who, without hesitation, found a verdict in favour of the Plaintiff. for 6l.

Mr. CARY,

Sir—The want of good and respectable servants in this country, and in particular the city of Quebec, has been, and continues to be a subject of regret with every one who is anxious that order and regularity should prevail in his family. In a country however where the peasantry are able to maintain and indeed find the want of their sons and daughters in their own houses—Servants must naturally be scarce—and was it not for the wives and daughters of soldiers, and a few other women who emigrate to this country from Scotland or the States, we should not be able to procure a servant who knew how to cook a dinner. But soldier's wives are none of the most immaculate of the fair sex—yet if they really did possess good morals when they arrived, Quebec is a place which will corrupt them in the twinkling of an eye. It is thus that we never can procure a servant who is not more or less possessed of some bad quality.

During the time sir, I have resided in Quebec, which is little more than ten months, I have had in my family eight or ten different servants, though I seldom keep more than two. These females when they hired themselves, professed to know every thing of household affairs; in short to be every thing we could wish; and for such good qualities have consequently demanded great wages. But instead of finding them so accomplished, some knew not how to cook a mutton chop—others how to sweep a room—others again were tolerable cooks, but so excessively dirty, that it required the stomach of a horse to eat after them; and to sum up all, the majority of them were w—s; yet, notwithstanding, these ladies gave themselves airs which did not become them, and were at length turned away for their impertinence. With servants like these I never could leave my house in safety, for they have been known to admit men in at the windows during my absence; and if they did not rob me, they were, no doubt, handsomely entertained at my cost.

Such sir, are the qualifications of the female servants in Quebec. But I blame not them, so much as those masters and mistresses who take servants frequently without a proper character, this at once opens a door for the admission of the worthless—corrupts those who would otherwise be well disposed, when they are that they can get into place and receive high wages, with or without a character, and at the same time it is an insuperable bar to the reformation of the bad; who never will mend their conduct, so long as they meet with encouragement in their wickedness.

Another practice which I perceive is very common in this town, and which I am informed is also prevalent at Three Rivers and Montreal—is, *enticing away each other's servants, under the allurements of higher wages*. This is certainly not only a most disgraceful but a most impolitic proceeding. It is disgraceful, because they are guilty of an act of treachery, and breach of good faith towards their neighbors. It is impolitic, because ultimately they suffer a retaliation on the part of others; besides this, it is the means of raising the wages of servants to a shameful height, and wherever wages are high, attendance is always bad. It will not be denied that the attendance was better even in this town, twenty years ago, when servants had no more than a dollar per month, than it is now, at this day, when the most ordinary servant in Quebec, demands four or five dollars per month.

I have been witness of this frequent in London, and have found that as the wages rose, the servants were worse; even there, however, where luxury has increased to such an extravagant pitch, we can procure a professed cook for less wages than is paid

to the most ignorant in Quebec. But in Edinburgh I have witnessed the ill effects still more than in London. In that capital a few years ago, the servant's wages seldom exceeded three pounds a year. They were then virtuous, dressed neat, but homely; a coarse cloth jacket and coat, a little mob cap or none at all, with blue and red cloaks, then contented them. In those days it was, that families were well served. Now that the servants have from eight to twelve pounds, besides their tea, you can scarcely procure decent attendance. They are ignorant, impertinent, and loose. They will hire themselves one day, and run away the next; and with respect to dress, you cannot now discern the maid from from the mistress. They must have their muslin cloaks and gowns, morocco slippers, silk stockings, beaver hats and straw bonnets. In short, to procure those luxuries, which their wages though high, cannot reach, they scruple not to prostitute their persons. It is a rare thing at this day, to meet with a virtuous servant girl in Edinburgh. The moment they arrive in the capital, they are, as in Quebec, corrupted by bad example and bad advisers.

Still a great part of the fault lies with those who too often, even in Edinburgh, take servants without sufficient enquiry into their characters; and, worse than that, so many families, residing in one building, the separate apartments of which are known by the name of flats, is an insuperable obstacle to the keeping of a good servant; for if a dozen families live in one of those buildings, there are as many, and sometimes double the number of servants. These, from the nature of the building, which is so ill contrived, that water must be fetched from a general cistern in the neighborhood, are unavoidably obliged to meet at various times in the day; and never fail, at the cistern, to gossip away their time, scandalize their masters and mistresses, and make allegations for some bad purpose or other.—Whoever has resided any time in Edinburgh, must be convinced of the truth of this statement. But in Quebec where no such obstacles exist, and where each family lives in a separate house, it remains with those families to make good servants.

When I speak of making servants good, I mean that the morals of servants are to be ameliorated only by example; and that it is from the conduct of masters and mistresses, that they imbibe impressions either beneficial or hurtful. As the first step, however, towards their improvements, let no servant be taken whose character will not stand the *steepest* investigation. This must inevitably drive the bad out of place and compel them either to amend their conduct or starve.—Again—let no one seduce away a good servant from another under the pretext of higher wages. Such a practice is the very source of corruption among servants, and discord in families. It is a most shameful proceeding; and those who are guilty of it, deserve to be sent to *Coventry* by all their acquaintance. It besides, engenders bad faith, deceit, and treachery, throughout society. Three vices which are unanimously allowed to exist in this country. And though they are as unanimously decried by every one, yet each charges his neighbor with being guilty of them.

O tempora, O mores!

What a contrast this, to the Utopian happiness which it is said formerly existed in Canada! The pictures drawn by Mrs. Brookes, Weld, and others, are now become romantic fables. Society, instead of the charms it formerly afforded, has become a monster, preying upon its own vitals. No where is sincerity, or confidence, to be found. All acknowledged it; and what is acknowledged by all, must be true.

It is curious to hear all the world railing at the wickedness of the age, as though they composed no part of it! A stranger, for instance, arrives in the place. One man steps into his house and accuses his neighbor of certain vices. This neighbor calls in and retaliates. A third, a fourth, and a fifth do the same of each other; until at length he actually finds the whole town railing against itself.—What is a stranger to think, but that all are bad alike? He must therefore be fearful of all.—Though not a day passes but he is witness of their professions of friendship; their offers of assistance to each other! How then is he to reconcile these contradictions? Undoubtedly, he says—"This must be the very climax of deceit when all believe each other to be friends—yet know each other to be the most bitter enemies."

Shall I ask, Sir, if this is not a true bill? And whether this is not the foundation of that Scandal which a Correspondent of yours declares to be the most common evil in Quebec? I could say a great deal more on this subject, but shall defer it until another opportunity though it is not quite foreign to my present purpose. It is indeed, in some degree, connected with it. For where an injury is received (and let me ask if it is not a serious injury, when one neighbor destroys the peace of another's family, by enticing away a good servant) retribution will follow, and, in return, he is subjected to the scandal of the aggressor.—"On eagle's wings immoral scandals fly." Scandal is a subject composed of such corroding materials, has so vast an influence on society and opens so wide a field for discussion, that it may almost be said to have become a science. Our modern Encyclopedias will, no doubt, treat of it as such. Universities may hereafter, teach its doctrines; and Quebec, become the Göttingen of the new world, have its professors, teachers and students, for the study of this new branch of metaphysics. For it is a received opinion—"Que la moitié du monde prend plaisir à médire, et l'autre moitié à croire les médisances."

To return to my subject—I again repeat what I have before advanced, that until those grievances, which I have pointed out, are redressed, it is in vain ever to expect to meet with good servants.—Perhaps I may be told that many other causes exist, which occasion the scarcity of good servants, I say good because there is no want of another description; and these, in some measure, may be called physical causes. I have before said that servants are to be made good, as much by the example of the families they live with, as by any other means; and I think Mr Addison, in one of his Spectators, says that he was always of opinion, that the general corruption of manners in servants, was owing to the conduct of their masters and mistresses. This, though true in many respects, cannot, however, apply generally; because the best of families, may sometimes hire bad servants, upon whom the force of example will have no effect; but such a family will not keep them, when their faults are discovered.

On the other hand, when servants are, either through the ignorance, carelessness or idleness of their masters and mistresses, left to conduct themselves as they think proper; is it surprising that they are guilty of every extravagance, and lose all idea of order and subordination. No wonder that we are repeatedly told of families being ruined by the extravagance of their servants, when, from indolence or pride, the domestic affairs are neglected. Other families again, are too apt to encourage familiarities in their servants; will even play with; dress them; and perhaps, the next moment, horf- whip them. Sometimes the servants will so far domineer, that they have even been known to

threaten their mistress with pinning a dish-cloth to her tail, if she came into the kitchen so often.

Again—severity, caprice and ill humour will ever make bad servants.—Some persons are offended at a cheerful countenance; and are not satisfied unless a servant trembles in their presence. Others, who cannot possess their own mind, vent their spleen upon all who depend upon them. Some men again let themselves down too often, by interfering in matters which should concern only their wives. Will a man gain respect, when he fiddle faddles in the kitchen, and, if a potatoe is badly cooked, throws it at the Cook's head? He may plead to be sure, that his wife is a fine lady and that it would be beneath her dignity to superintend the affairs of the kitchen. This, however, I deny—it is beneath the dignity of no woman, whatever may be her rank or station in society, to superintend her domestic affairs. On the contrary, I assert it (and I believe every rational person will coincide with me) that the woman, who superintends and brings up a large family; who is the best housewife; and who studies to make her husband's happiness consist in his own home; I say that that woman whatever her rank may be, does honor to herself; is more worthy of applause; and will always obtain it, even from her enemies, than the one who sits on her sofa, lingering out the day in listless apathy; strumming, now and then, at a Piano Forte; or amusing herself with a lap dog.

Let me ask which of these two women is most useful to society; and is most calculated to make good servants? Until this is resolved, let us hear no more complaints of the want of them.

THOMAS CONNECTE.

Quebec, 7th April, 1807.

MR. CARY—If you wish to find out the shortest way to Heaven, the following anecdote is sent you for insertion in the Mercury by a PRESBYTEREAN.

ANECDOTE OF ALEXANDER, SECOND DUKE OF GORDON.

At a time not very remote, when the Duke of Gordon, and all the Lords of that family were Roman Catholics, a Protestant, not unknown to his Grace, rented a small farm under him, near Huntley castle, and, from whatever cause, had fallen behind in his payments. A vigilant steward, in the Duke's absence, seized the farmer's stock for arrears of rent, and advertised it by the parish crier to be *rouped*, that is sold by auction, on a fixed day. The Duke happily returned in the interval; his tenant, who knew his road, made the best of his way onward to the Duke's apartment, and he was not interrupted, but forwarded in it by the servants, who concluded he came by appointment. "What is the matter, Donald?" said the Duke, as he saw him enter melancholy.—Donald told his sorrowful tale in a concise natural manner; it touched the Duke's heart, and produced an acquaintance in form. Staring as he cheerily withdrew, at the pictures and images, he expressed a curiosity to know what they were in his homely way. "These," said the Duke, with great condescension, "these are the Saints who intercede with God for me." "My Lord Duke," said Donald, "would it not be better to apply yourself directly to God; I went to muckle Sawney Gordon, and to little Sawney Gordon; but if I had not come to your guid Grace's self, I could not have got my

discharge, and baith I and my bairns had been harned."

MR. CARY,

I am one, who having spent a few years of the earlier part of my life, at a time when good folks were scarce, in the Indian country, obtained, through the influence of friends, a respectable situation in the management of the Fur trade; and soon after my advancement returned to this country, with my head filled more with high notions of my own importance than my pockets were with guineas. So conceited was I of myself, on my friends introducing me into good company, that, like Lord Chesterfield, upon his entering the world, with all his scholastic rust about him, I imagined none equalled me in sense, learning, or accomplishments. And whenever I appeared in public, I fancied every eye was fixed upon me, in astonishment and admiration. Experience has since taught me, Mr. Editor (for a considerable time has elapsed) that we are too apt to think highly of ourselves; and that the degree of our self conceit is ever proportioned to our ignorance of the manners and customs of the world. The truth of this observation I soon felt on taking a jaunt to London, where I did not attempt to figure long, when the illusive phantoms of false greatness vanished from my mind. For in that grand city the connections, which had procured me consequence, on this side of the Atlantic, were little known, and less thought of, and, if by chance, I attracted a small portion of the public remark, it was owing merely to the clownship of my appearance, and to the continual friction of my knees; a circumstance which induced some to suppose I had been bred a weaver. Mortified at this shabby reception, on that great theatre of bustle and noise, and determined to become, in reality, what my fond imagination had painted me, a *man of the world*, and a *great man*, I hurried back to this happier clime, where I have staid ever since, courting the graces, and studying the art of dissimulation, in the most fashionable circles; and attending to my business with a few grim plodding sons of waste-book and ledger.—As I launched into society with the prejudices of Lord Chesterfield, and have strictly observed his maxims in my progress, so, I think (for I still stand high in my own esteem) that I have already attained his perfections; and that I may now be stiled truly a *man of the world*; though nothing will ever alter my being.

NICOLAS KNOCKKNEE.

P. S. Should the above short account of my entrance, and success in the beau monde, tend to lessen the vanity and polish the manners of those rough men of consequence, who annually sally forth from the woods, like so many *Goths and Vandals*; and annoy our nicer feelings, and more refined sentiments, with their *uncouthness*, I doubt not, Sir, but you will give it a place in your useful paper.

N. K.

Montreal

A Paris paper compares Bonaparte, restoring freedom to the Poles, to Flaminius restoring in the name of the Roman people, the independence of Greece. Every one, acquainted with history,

knows what sort of independence the Greeks obtained from the Romans—and the Poles will know in time what sort of independence they are to experience from France.

*From the Boston Repertory, of
March 17th.*

BONAPARTE'S DECREE.

Bonaparte's Decree touches our interest; it might therefore be expected to rouse among us a spirit of inquiry. But apathy seems hitherto, even in this instance, though we naturally thought the very sensorium was wounded, to have prevailed over avarice. If vessels still go to sea, and if the officers still underwrite upon them, it is time to forget our fears and attend to our business.

It may therefore seem to most persons too late by a month to inquire what will be the effect of the French Decree. The subject has had its newspaper day and is consigned to oblivion.

Whether it is really a dead letter yet depends upon Mr. Talleyrand. It is not too late therefore to consider its probable operation, though we are not to expect that our government and our public will take a very attentive part in the discussion.

By the Decree, all English manufacture wherever found is prize. Bonaparte was then in Germany. By this measure every store of goods, no matter what goods, German, Dutch or Italian, was opened to his commissaries.—The amount of this plunder by privateering on land has been stated at sixty millions of dollars; an ample and reasonable supply to the wants of his army. His despotism too will no doubt find the same pretence a convenient one to strip his allies again and again as often as "imperial necessity" shall require.

Perhaps it will turn out that the ultimate end and design of the decree was only to commit burglaries on the land and not to encourage piracies at sea.

It is scarcely possible that Bonaparte should subsist, much less reward his army of half a million of soldiers without robbing every thing that is property as he goes.

Here then is motive enough for the decree. If however it was intended to authorize the plunder of all neutrals on the high seas, according to the strict letter of the decree many other things are to be considered. The Germans and Italians are prisoners in his hands, and though stripped of their last shirt, they dare not complain. But Bonaparte's power on the ocean is little, and that of his adversary irresistibly great.

Suppose that Bonaparte could effectually put a stop to the use of all British fabrics from the Adriatic to the Baltic, his subjects and allies must either go without those articles or fabricate them for themselves. Many of them, the hard wares, woollens and cottons, are in the highest degree essential to life and comfort. They cannot be dispensed with, and if they could, the slaves of Bonaparte would feel his rigour in the "tyrannous breathing of every north wind" they would see it with shame and stifled anger in their poverty and rags.

If they should still get a scanty supply of English goods by a circuitous and hazardous trade, prices will be raised, they will enjoy less, and pay more for that little.

It visionary men, who hate England so heartily as to see, because they choose to see her fall in every thing, if they imagine that French Europe will instantly revive and extend its own manufactures so as to need no goods from England, we might easily confute their arguments without subduing the hatred that suggested them.

It is enough to say in answer, this violent war is no time for the progress of continental capital skill and industry. The importance of most of the raw materials must depend on the courtesy of those very Englishmen whom it is expected to ruin.

Besides the distribution of continental manufactures is already or might be made by the English next to impossible by sea. And if they are to be transported by land from Spain where the wool grows to Hamburg, Dantzic or Amsterdam, Bonaparte's subjects and allies will be clad as expensively as the Argonauts who went with Jason to get the golden fleece.

For these reasons it is probable Bonaparte expects no other advantage from the operation of his Decree on the Continent than the important one of putting into his hand a false key to unlock every store of goods from Trieste to the Vistula.

Let us turn to the sea and ask what were his views in regard to neutral commerce. It is obvious that the Decree can operate only on neutral commerce. British property was, before its publication, subject to capture, and as British ships sail with convoy, the effect of the decree is to banish neutrals from the sea. It augments the risk on neutral navigation and leaves it on British vessels as it was before. Its tendency therefore is to augment the British Navigation and to annihilate that of neutrals.

If however the good sense of the decree should be further sought for, it would be said neutral cargoes will be prize. The ocean be tributary to the master of the land. Frequent captures would oblige neutrals to arm and oppose force to force or they would receive all their supplies in British bottoms. Both sides of the alternative would be disagreeable to France and either of them would defeat the design of the decree.

If the spirit of privateering should be roused anew in France, prizes would not enrich the government. Besides the effect of once more entrusting the French seamen to the sea, would be to lock them up in English guard houses and prison ships.

Even if the decree could be enforced so as to annihilate neutral commerce, as if executed to the letter it certainly would, is it conceivable that France could wish to accomplish it? Can it be that the French statesmen are blind we will not say to the value, but to the absolute necessity of neutral navigation? What has enabled France to receive without diminution the sugar crops of Martinique and Guadeloupe but the intervention of neutrals? Bon-

aparte has boasted that his colonies have flourished by the war. If England should wish to obstruct this stream of plenty that has been regularly poured into France, it would not seem strange. But that France should attempt it is surprising. What should we think of the travellers in the Caravan if in the midst of the desert they should eat their camels?

Great Britain has abundant means in her hands for counteracting this decree, and as by every law of nature and nations, she has a right to exist, there would be no just and scarcely any plausible reason to reproach her for resorting to them.

When great men and great measures are in question we often deceive ourselves by looking too deep for the motives that produced them. Bonaparte is no doubt a man of penetration. But the operation of his decree is rather an affair of calculation than sagacity. Probably he has undertaken to act like a soldier in a case that required his mature consideration like a merchant. His decision is as quick as his discernment and his foibles are of the same size as his talents. His vanity and obstinacy are known to be boundless. Humbled and enraged to see Great Britain every where waving a necromancer's wand to tarnish his trophies and disfigure his triumphs, we may ascribe his decree to his anger rather than to his policy. If however, Talleyrand was not heard at first, his councils will be allowed to make its future operation a convenient instrument of delusion and terror to strip or to spare neutrals, that is to say the Danes and Americans; and the treatment we are to expect will depend altogether on the good or ill success of Bonaparte's arms, not in the least on the spirit of our people or the foresight of our rulers.

QUEBEC, APRIL 20, 1807.

PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT,

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL,

April 16, 1807.

This day at one o'clock, His Honor the PRESIDENT came down in State to the Legislative Council Chamber; and being seated on the Throne the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod was sent to command the immediate attendance of the Assembly. The Assembly being come up, His HONOUR was pleased to signify the Royal Assent to the following Bills.

An Act further to continue for a limited time

An Act passed in the thirty sixth year of His Majesty's Reign intituled "An Act for making a temporary provision for the regulation of trade between this Province and the United States of America, by land or inland navigation."

An Act further to continue for a limited time

An Act passed in the Forty Third year of His Majesty's Reign, intituled "An Act for the better preservation of His Majesty's Government as by Law happily established in this Province."

An Act to continue for a limited time An Act

- passed in the Forty Second year of His Majesty's reign, intituled "An Act to provide for the more effectual regulation of the Police within the cities of Quebec and Montreal and town of Three Rivers; also for extending regulations of Police to other Towns and Villages in certain cases and for repealing the acts or ordinances therein mentioned."
- An act further to continue for a limited time, an act passed in the forty second year of His Majesty's reign intituled "An act to empower the justices of the Peace to make for a limited time Rules and Regulations for the government of Apprentices and others."
- An act to regulate the Provincial Post houses and to repeal certain acts and ordinances therein mentioned.
- An act to amend an act passed in the thirty fourth year of His Majesty's reign intituled, "An act for the division of the Province of Lower Canada, for amending the jurisdiction thereof, and for repealing Certain Laws therein mentioned," so far as it respects the superior terms of the Court of King's Bench for the District of Three Rivers.
- An Act for building a new Market House in the City of Montreal, for removing part of the stalls on the old market place and regulating the same, and to authorize the borrowing a certain sum of money for these purposes.
- An Act for continuing and completing the Building of the Market House in the Upper Town of Quebec, and which provides the means of defraying the expence thereof.
- An Act to prevent the desertion of seamen and others in the sea service, to punish persons encouraging such Seamen and others to desert or harboring or concealing them thereafter, and to repeal certain Acts therein mentioned.
- An Act to amend an Act passed in the forty first year of the reign of His present Majesty intituled "An Act for the better regulation of Pilots and Shipping in the Port of Quebec, and in the Harbours of Quebec and Montreal, and for improving the navigation of the river Saint Lawrence and for establishing a fund for decayed Pilots their widows and children."
- An Act further to continue for a limited time and amend an Act passed in the forty third year of His Majesty's reign, intituled, "An Act for establishing Regulations respecting Aliens and certain subjects of His Majesty who have resided in France coming into this Province or residing therein."
- An Act for the more easy recovery of small debts in certain parts of this Province.
- An Act to make further provision for the nomination and appointment of Inspectors and Constables for the towns and villages in this Province.
- An Act for the better regulation of the Fisheries in the inferior District of Gaspé, and to repeal an Act or Ordinance therein mentioned.
- An Act to grant to Jean Baptiste Bedard the exclusive right and privilege of erecting

Bridges in this Province according to the models therein mentioned.

An Act to provide Returning Officers for the election of Knights, Citizens and Burgesses to serve in the House of Assembly and to regulate Elections to be held for that purpose.

A Bill intituled "An Act for the encouragement and relief of certain persons therein named and others, and authorizing them to associate themselves by the name of the "Quebec Benevolent Society," under certain restrictions, rules and regulations therein mentioned." was referred for the consideration of His Majesty's pleasure thereon.

And then his Honor was pleased to make the following Speech to both Houses.

"Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly."

"The advanced season of the year rendering it proper to put an end to this Session of the Legislature, I avail myself with pleasure of the opportunity to return you my thanks for your zealous attention to the dispatch of the public business."

"I feel it in a particular manner incumbent on me to remark that a more laudable spirit has never been manifested, since the establishment of our present form of Government, than that which I have had the high satisfaction to observe in the bringing forward the principal Acts of this Session; and I consider this as an indubitable proof of a sincere devotion to the best of Sovereigns, and a just sense of the blessings resulting from our invaluable constitution."

"I am persuaded, gentlemen, that a similar spirit will influence your conduct in your more private situations, and that no opportunity will be neglected by you of promoting the public happiness by inculcating amongst all ranks of people, a strict obedience to the laws, and a firm attachment to His Majesty's person and government."

After which the Honble. the Speaker of the Legislative Council said, that it was his Honor the President's will and pleasure, that this Provincial Parliament be prorogued until Friday the fifth day of June next.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,

April—1807.

(Wednesday the 8th continued.)

Resolved, That by the 11th Clause of the Act 39th Geo. III. Cap. 10th the sum of five thousand pounds was specially appropriated out of the monies to be collected for *Droits de Quints*, to refund the like sum to be advanced by His Majesty towards the purchase of Lots of Ground and the erection of Court Houses thereon in the Districts of Quebec and Montreal.

Resolved, That since the passing of said Act, the sum of £5747 9 14 had been paid into the hands of His Majesty's Receiver General and collected by him as *Droits de Quints*, as appears by the public accounts laid before this House, from which deducting the sum of 5000. so appropriated, the sum of 747. 9 14 remains unappropriated.

Resolved, That by the 10th and subsequent Clauses of the aforesaid Act to the 18th inclusive, certain rates were imposed and made

leviable on Writs issuing from the different Courts of Justice in this Province and on other Proceedings therein for raising the further sum of 5000. for the like purpose, to continue in force ten years unless the whole of the said sum was received at an earlier date, in which case the 21st Clause of said Act, provides that if his Excellency the Governor or person administering the Government shall make the same known by Proclamation, the said Rates shall be no longer demanded or received.

Resolved, That it appears by the Public Accounts that from the passing of the aforesaid Act until 5th January last the sum of 5381. 2 4 hath been received by His Majesty's Receiver General, from the different Officers appointed to collect the said Rates and leaves a Balance of 581. 2 4 received over and above the sum so enacted to be levied.

The House then adjourned till Friday next.

Friday 10.—The Messengers appointed to wait upon his Honor the President with the address of this House of Wednesday last, reported the delivering thereof with His Honor's answer. A Report was received from the Committee on the Public Accounts stating the receipts of Duties under the act of the 33d Geo. 3d. for the years 1804, 5 & 6 with the expenditure of the same. The House then went into Committee on the amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill for continuing and finishing the Market Hall in the upper Town of Quebec, and having made some amendments thereto, they were reported to the House and agreed to.

Saturday 11.—The Contingent accounts of the session were laid before the House and referred to a Special Committee—the House then resolved into a grand Committee on Courts of Justice, and Mr. Speaker having resumed the Chair, progress was reported, and the House adjourned to Monday.

Monday 13.—A Message was received from the Legislative Council intimating their concurrence to the amendments made by the House, to amendments sent down by their Honors to the Bill for continuing the Market Hall in the Upper Town of Quebec. Mr. Berthelot from the committee to whom the contingent Accounts of the Session were referred, reported upon the said Accounts, the report was agreed to and the usual addresses voted to His Honor the President to issue his warrants for the amount. Mr. Blackwood from the committee on the public Accounts made a third report under an order of the House of the 8th Inst. relative to the unappropriated monies.

Tuesday 14.—An address was voted to his Honor the President praying he would be pleased to order a Census to be made of all Inhabitants of the different Townships on the south side of the river St. Lawrence, stating the Countries of which they are natives, whether qualified as British Subjects, the number of males and females, and the number of males within the age limited for serving as Militia Men, and also an account of the number of acres of land in a state of cultivation in each Township respectively &c. &c. The House then went into Committee to consider whether

it would be advantageous to have an authorized Agent resident in Great Britain for the purpose of attending to the interests of the Province when occasion might require. Mr. Speaker returned the Chair and a Resolution was reported from the Committee and agreed to by the House confirming the necessity of an Agent's being appointed.

Wednesday 13.—The messengers appointed to carry up the respective Addresses voted by this House to His Honor relating to the Contingent Accounts and the Census of the Inhabitants in the Townships on the South side of the Saint Lawrence, reported the delivery of the said Addresses.

We have received nothing new from Europe since our last. The sending back the treaty, by Mr. Jefferson, is what might have been expected from his known fears of embroiling himself with France. Indeed the late french decree is of such a nature that it almost precludes the practicability of drawing any precise lines, in any treaty between G. Britain and the United States, unless the States could be induced to form a resolution of marked resentment for the hostility declared against their commerce; but this would ill accord with their pacific temper. Whilst we are at war with such a character as Napoleon, in a treaty with any neutral power, openings must be left and a latitude given for varying circumstances according to events; otherwise G. Britain might tie up her hands, whilst France is at full liberty to act. As to the non-importation act, we have no doubt of Mr. Jefferson's continuing its suspension until the next Session of Congress.

We learn by letters from Montreal, that on Wednesday morning, between one and two o'clock, the inhabitants of that place were awakened by a rumbling noise, which was immediately followed by a shock of an earthquake, which was very sensibly felt. About five o'clock another, but slighter shock, was felt, by which a number of panes of glass in one house were cracked. What is very singular the cracks uniformly ran in a diagonal direction.

On the 14th instant Mr. Hardy's kiln, at Three Rivers, took fire and was entirely consumed, with about sixty bushels of barley.

MR. EDITOR,
Saturday 11th April came on the election of a member for the Borough of Three Rivers, in the room of the late John Lees, Esquire, the Candidates were Messrs.

MATHEW BELL, THOMAS COFFIN, EZEKIEL HART, PIERRE VEZINAT.

The Judge opened the election, in an address of considerable length, strongly recommending Mr. Coffin; and casting many reflections on the situation of Mr. Hart and brothers. He read the extract of the House, concerning the gaol taxes, and the members who voted for that measure, among which he expatiated on the honor of including his own name. He then adverted to the religion of Mr. Hart. No spanish Monk, in the height of ascetic zeal,

could have poured on this subject, more bitter invective, or intolerant warmth. He concluded by ridiculing the stature of Mr. Hart.

He was replied to, in a spirited manner by Mr. Benjamin Hart. Mr. Viz nat came forward, at the opening of the poll, and declined, alleging that the shew of hands were few in his favor; and strongly recommending Mr. Coffin, to whom he gave his vote and interest.

In the course of the day the poll stood, for Hart 59—Coffin 41—Bell 16. When the two latter declined standing the contest any longer, and Mr. E. Hart was declared duly elected.

The Messrs. Harts are natives, and an ornament to their town. It is well known how mercantile enterprise, tends to the increase of a place; their integrity and active industry, have not only been attended with this effect, but have been rewarded, by a large and increasing capital and large landed property. Happily, we live under a free, tolerant, orderly and just Government, which has given to this country, a constitution whereby the protestant, the catholic, and jew, are not inhibited from a seat in the House of Assembly, and prohibiting any matter, concerning religion to be passed therein. Besides the admirable tolerating act for the British Colonies, of his late majesty George II, Chap. 13, in force in this province.

Three Rivers—C.

[The late Election, at Three Rivers, having somewhat agitated the public mind, the following has been handed to us for publication, as relevant to the question.]

Extract from Smollet's history of England, Octavo vol. III, page 387, anno 1754.

"Another act still submitted, by virtue of which any person professing the Jewish religion might become a free denizen of Great Britain, after having resided seven years in any of his Majesty's colonies in America; and this was now considered as a law, having the same dangerous tendency, of which the other was now in a fair way of being convicted, it was moved, therefore, in the Lower House, that part of this former act might be read. Then the same member made a motion for an address to his

Majesty, desiring that the House might have the perusal of the lists, transmitted from the American colonies, to the Commissioners for Trade and plantations, containing the names of all such persons, professing the Jewish religion, as had entitled themselves to the benefit of the said act, since the year one thousand seven hundred and forty. These lists were accordingly presented, and left upon the table for the perusal of the members: but as this act contained no limitation of time, within which the benefit of it should be claimed; and as this claim was attended with a good deal of trouble, and some expence, very few persons had availed themselves of it in that period. Nevertheless, as a great number of Jews were already entitled to claim this indulgence, and as it remained an open channel through which Great Britain might be deluged with those people, all of whom the law would hold as natural born subjects, and their progeny as freed from all restrictions contained in the act, with respect to naturalized foreigners, Lord Harley moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the said act as related to persons professing the Jewish religion, who should come to settle in any British colony, after a certain time. The motion was seconded by Sir James Dashwood, and supported by the Earl of Egmont; but being found unequal to the interest and elocution of Mr. Pelham and Mr. Pitt, was rejected by the majority."

The mean of the Thermometer, for the past week at eight o'clock A. M. is 38 below 0.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

A. C. will appear in our next. It came too late for this number.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, without reserve, at JAMES GRAY'S Auction Room, on Thursday next, to close consignments.

A GENERAL assortment of goods proper for the Season.—Some good household Furniture; among which are two good plated Urns.—ALSO, a few dozen real good bottled Claret, and 25 Chaldrons of chamber Coal in lots of 2 Chaldrons.

Sale to begin at one o'clock.

Quebec, April 20, 1807.

We have been furnished with the following statement of duties paid on Law Suits, since the passing of the Provincial act of the 39th of his present Majesty, for the erection of Court Houses in Quebec and Montreal. These duties were to replace £5000 advanced by his Majesty towards building the Court Houses, and may be filed a law Barometer, as they exhibit, for the last seven years, the rise and fall of litigation, in the three districts of this Province.—

	Quebec.	Montreal.	Three-Rivers.	Court of appeals.	Total, each year.
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d
From 3 June 1799					
To 28 Feb. 1800	125 4 4	279 8 7½	37 4 4	45 12 0	487 6 3
To 1 Dec. 1800	139 13 4½	314 14 3½	39 15 4	27 1 6	521 3 6
To 1 March 1802	219 18 7½	265 2 8½	35 2 11	37 1 0	557 5 2½
To 5 Jan. 1803	98 4 0½	391 9 5½	48 5 9	20 14 10	558 14 1
To 5 Jan. 1804	207 9 0	432 17 1½	48 12 11	32 15 6	721 14 6½
To 5 Jan. 1805	266 1 8½	486 1 5½	70 2 9	59 17 0	882 2 11½
To 5 Jan. 1806	294 1 9½	524 0 11	76 19 9	47 0 6	942 2 11½
To 5 Jan. 1807	275 7 6½	570 13 7½	31 7 8	34 4 0	911 12 10½

558 2 4

The sum to be reimbursed

5000 0 0

Overplus

£ 582 2 4

* This sum includes £2 4 4, duties paid on suits in the Court of Admiralty.

POETRY

MR. CARY,
Sir—If the following lines are agreeable,
give them a corner in your paper and oblige
A FRIEND
Cornwall, February 18th, 1807.

Believe me *Bell*, I love but you,
And pity my mistake;
I love your sister, it is true;
But love her for your sake.
The *Moon* her light owes to the *Sun*,
And shines by him alone;
So you are *day*, and she is *night*
With me, when you are gone.

PRICE CURRENT.—QUEBEC.

Raffin,	Jamaica	4/6 to 5/ per gal.
	Leward Island	3/6 4/6
	High wines	4/6
Molasses		3/6
Spanish	Wine	25 per pipe.
		36 65
Port		36 65
Madeira		36 75
Teneriffe		28 32
Fayal		25
Muscovada Sugar		50/ 60/ per Cwt.
Loaf do.		1/ 1/2 per lb.
Coffee		1/8.
Wheat		6/8 7/6 per Minot.
Biscuit		20/ 23/4 per Cwt.
Seal Oil		34 dollars per Hhd.
Irish Mefs Pork		20 do. per Bbt.
Canada Pork		22 to 23 dols.
Beef		12 13.
Hog's Lard		21d 1/ per lb.
Upper Canada Butter		10d.
Mould Candies		1/10 1/1.
Chocolate		1/3 1/6.
Green Tea		4/.

TO BE LET

From the 1st. of May next.

A stone HOUSE, two story high, neatly finished, situate on the banks of the River St. Charles, at about the distance of two miles and half from the town; with a good ice-house, already filled with ice, a dairy over it; an excellent root house, stabling and coach house; a large garden, planted with a variety of fruit Trees; and, if agreed on, the Meadow between the road, on the front of the house, and the river, containing about 5 superficial square acres of land, in the highest state of manure, yielding, annually, about 2000 bundles of hay.

ALSO.

Pasture for three Cattle. For further particulars apply to the proprietor on the premises.

P. E. DESBARATS.

River St. Charles, 7th February, 1807.

FOR SALE,

A GRAND PATENT
PIANO FORTE.

Enquire of the Editor,

Quebec, April 6th, 1807.

THEATRE.

By particular desire.

ON MONDAY EVENING, APRIL 27,

Will be presented a COMEDY, in five acts,
written by G. COLMAN, Esq called

THE
HEIR AT LAW.

TO WHICH WILL BE ADDED,

The celebrated Entertainment written by JOHN
O'KEEF, Esq. called

THE
POOR SOLDIER.

With new Scenery, dresses and decorations.

TICKETS to be had (without which no person can be admitted) at the Theatre Tavern, and no where else.—Places in the Boxes to be taken from nine in the morning until two in the afternoon, on the day of performance.—No person whatever to be admitted behind the Scenes.—The Theatre is well warmed by stoves.

The doors to be opened at five and to begin precisely at half past six o'clock.

BOXES 5/.—PIT 2/6.—GALLERY 1/8.

FOR SALE,

BY the Subscriber at his House in Sault au Matelot Street lately occupied by John Wm Woolsey Esq. the following Bottled Beers fresh made at the ST ROC BREWERY.

Bottles { 10/ Burton Ale 7/ } Bottles
included { 8/ Mild 4/ } returned.
 { 8/ Porter 5/ }

He has also for sale old L. P. Madeira and Port Wine in Bottles, old Cogniac Brandy, Jamaica spirits and shub by the Gallon (in quantities not less than 3 gallons) two months credit allowed on the above to those who will favor him, with their commands, and he hopes from the superior quality of the Articles he offers for sale, that he will meet with a Share of his Friends, and the public Encouragement.

ROBERT MELVIN.

Quebec, 8th April 1807

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber cheap, for cash.

450 Barrels Canada prime Pork,
250 Tierces & Barrels best Irish Mefs Pork,
the greatest part being of last year's importation,
300 Barrels of Upper and Lower Canada prime
Beef,

120 Kegs Hog's lard,
60 do. Upper Canada Butter.
20 do. Neat's Tongues, of 2 doz. each.
100 Boxes best mould Candies,
80 Cafes do. Chocolate,—and
A small quantity of Lisbon Salt.

CHARLES SMITH,

Quebec, April 13, 1807.

TO BE LET.

A CELLAR, at Mrs. GEORGE'S No. 4
St. Peter Street, Lower Town.
Quebec, 30th March, 1807.

TO BE LET.

And possession given the 1st May next.



A HOUSE and its dependencies,—No. 1, St. Stanislaus street, at present in the occupation of Mrs. Johnson. Apply to the subscriber, No. 17 Mountain-street, Lower-town, or at his manufactory, near the Artillery barracks.

THOS. RICHARDS

Quebec, February 6, 1807.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, in her own name, and in quality of Tutoress to her minor Children the issue of her marriage with the late JAMES HANNA, of this City, and as sole Executrix to the last will and testament of the said deceased James Hanna, requires all persons indebted to his Succession to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the said Estate, to give them in duly authenticated to Mr. JOHN MACNIDER, N° 10, Fabrique Street Upper Town.

ELIZABETH HANNA.

Quebec, 9th February, 1807

NOTICE.

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

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

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

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

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

J. M. GODARD.

Quebec, 7th. July 1805.

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PECIE —ONE GUINEA per Annum.