

# THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORS ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLATA DICAM.  
Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

VOL. III.]

MONDAY, JANUARY 5; 1807.

[No. 1.

MR. THOMAS CARY EDITOR OF THE  
QUEBEC MERCURY,

SIR,

Your prompt attention to my last publication, again induces me to trouble you with the present, which I beg to request may appear in your next number. A fondness for reading is a very happy acquisition to any mind; for it fills up that time which is unemployed by business or amusement: A striking instance of the truth of Aristotle's observation, that the excellence of a good education is, that it teaches a man how to employ his leisure. Mr. Cary, I think there can be nothing more striking than the contrast between a beautiful cultivated valley, and its savage boundaries. It seems like beauty reposing in the arms of horror, and sheltered in its safe retreat from the tempests which spend their force above. And if we have affection for any one, that affection, like genius, can build its structures on the baseless fabric of a vision; and the estimation which things hold in a lover's fancy, can be tried by no calculations of reason. It is somewhat singular that a man of my time of life, whose region of passion has been for these twenty years past, nothing else than that of avarice, should be smitten with so delightful sensations; but such fortunately is now the case, and in these happy moments, when employed in the contemplation of nature, we utter the exclamations of admiration and wonder, the soul becomes conscious of her native dignity; we seem to be brought nearer to the Deity; we feel the sense of his sacred presence; the low-minded cares of earth vanish; we view all nature beaming with benignity and with beauty, and we repose with divine confidence on him who has thus embellished his creation. In the country, the

mind borrows virtue from the scene. When we tread the lofty mountain, when the ample lake spreads its broad expanse of waters to our view, when we listen to the fall of the torrent, the awed and astonished mind is raised above the temptations of guilt; and when we wander amid the softer scenes of nature, the charms of the landscape, the song of the birds, the mildness of the breeze, and the murmurs of the stream, soothe the passions into peace, excite the most gentle emotions, and have power to cure all sadness but despair. Can man forbear to smile with nature? Can the stormy passions in his bosom roll, while every gale is peace, and every grove is melody? It is then that the pure and delicate sensations of her whom we love rush upon us, which is opposed by no duty, and embittered by no obstacle, shed over the mind a sweet enchantment, that renders every object agreeable, and every moment delightful: it is like that first fresh and vivid green which the early spring awakens, that lovely and tender verdure which is not formed amid the glow of summer, and is as transitory as it is charming. But alas! and again alas! I am extremely sorry to perceive that the young people of the present age have in general the wisdom to repress those romantic feelings which used to triumph over ambition and avarice and have adopted the maturer life. Marriage is now founded on the sole basis of convenience, and love is an article commonly omitted in the treaty. But where there is want of love, no happiness can possibly exist in my humble opinion; and above all other vice I detest that of avarice, it is a passion as despicable as it is hateful. It chuses the most judicious means for the attainment of its ends; it dares not pursue its object with the bold impetuosity of the soaring

eagle but skims the ground in narrow circles like the swallow.

Avarice I now do abhor; and the following Epistle I beg leave to address to the Lady I adore:

"Res est solliciti plena timoris amor."—Ov. *Art.*  
*An Epistle to Miss C.*—N—k.

Oh! C—n, forget not thy love,  
Thy love who ne'er can forget you;  
By absence, affection we prove,  
And know the false heart from the true.

Then, let neither distance of place,  
Nor absence, nor time interfere—  
To snatch from my arms an embrace,  
Or to rob me of all I hold dear.

I picture you oft with delight,  
The thought of you lessens my toils;  
In dreams I behold you at night,  
And feast on your kisses and smiles.

But heaven forbid (as some own),  
That dreams every contrary prove,  
That a smile indicateth a frown,  
And a kiss a deception in love.

I climb the high hills of my home,  
That peep o'er the distant campaign;  
In hope to distinguish thy dome,  
Alas! it is climbing in vain.

Hills higher and higher arise,  
That close with the eye on the sight;  
Yet, the setting sun points where it lies,  
As he sinks in the bosom of night.

Oft, transported I stand on the shore,  
(Like a vision created in sleep),  
And view the dear L . . . . . e once more,  
The L . . . . . e so rugged and steep.

In the deepest recess of whose shade  
I picture my C—n oft to see—  
And see with delight the sweet maid,  
As careless she strays with the fair,—

In vain do I wish myself nigh,  
To share the delights of the scene;  
'Tis now only left me to sigh,  
Since distance and time intervene.

I search in the walks of my youth,  
Some pleasure in absence to find;  
How vain is the search—for in truth,  
He cannot escape from the mind.—

The spirit, if wounded, we're told,  
Is a difficult matter to bear;

So, a heart that is true, will still hold,  
Its constancy e'en to despair.

For spite of religions' just laws  
The soul's softer passions will rise;  
And those who condemn the sweet cause,  
"But labour to hate and despise."

As wandering alone in a bower,  
Embossom'd, luxurious, and gay,  
Some moisture was left by a shower,  
Delightfully calm was the day.—

For a flower that attracted my eye,  
I eagerly stretch'd out my hand,  
When a Zephyr (curs'd Zephyr!) came by,  
And scatter'd it far o'er the land.

Tho' I hate superstition and stuff,  
(So wisdom and reason still should)  
Do you know, I was foolish enough  
To account this an omen not good.

To C——n the flower I compar'd,  
Sweet blooming, endearing and chaste;  
To the Zephyr some rival who dar'd  
To tear her away from my breast.

Thus, the lover is never at ease,  
Now hoping, now fearing, he raves;  
So a ship, on the boisterous seas  
Is rock'd by the wind and the waves.

With diff'rent emotions he's wrung,  
His mind foolish fantasies fill;  
Should a bird but pass by to her young,  
He thinks it portendeth some ill.

If he view but the sweets of the spring,  
These sweets and these beauties are hers;  
Should a bee him unwillingly sting,  
To his mind a new rival occurs.—

Not an object in nature appears,  
But to it some likeness he holds,  
That conjures up falsehoods and fears,  
Thus hope to his bosom unfolds:—

Farewell! dearest C——n, farewell!  
May our loves and our friendships increase;  
May the beautiful shades where you dwell,  
Be the dwellings of pleasure and peace.—

How blessed, did I think you preserved  
Thy hand and thy bosom form;  
Perdition to him that would swerve  
From beauty, from goodness, like thee.

SUBSCRIBER.

Quebec, 23d Dec. 1806.

• B——t.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE QUEREK MERRY.

If you think the following introductory remarks, on the establishment of a Bank, worthy of a place in your paper, their insertion will oblige a numerous part of your subscribers.

In these days of wordy warfare, whilst the spirit of news paper content rages in a manner hardly to have been expected, and never to have been wished, in this long peaceful country, it is painful to see the early efforts of the press thus lost in the accumulation of reciprocal and unmeaning abuse, between real or supposed parties, from which no knowledge or amusement can be gained, at a time too when innumerable subjects lay open undiscussed, from

which the most useful information might be gathered. As a Canadian, by adoption, attached to my country, I would contribute my mite to relieve your readers, by an attempt at the discussion of a subject on which, although I should not convey much real or new information, I doubt not to be able to excite such an interest as may draw instruction from more able pens.

For years past the establishment of a Bank, in this province, has engrossed the attention of some of our best informed men, in private circles, but never yet, to my knowledge, have any remarks, on such a measure been offered to the public, and, in no period nor in any country has that subject ever more merited attention than it does, at present, in this province. To compress all that might be said in one paper could not be done with justice to its importance, I shall for this time, therefore, aim at a consideration only of a part of the many advantages of such an establishment. The necessity of the measure, the mode of carrying it into effect with other points less material may be the subjects of my future observations.

In all countries the circulating medium should be proportionate to the wants and useful purposes of the inhabitants; where commerce does not exist no other is required than hard money as it is wanted for few other purposes than procuring the necessaries of life, and, comparatively speaking, little will suffice; but where commerce takes her busy stand money is its life, and must there be more easily and abundantly procured: the current coin can never be sufficient for the purposes of a commercial country or of one aiming to become such. To compare the little with the great, look at our mother country, mistress of the commerce of the world; what a disparity of proportion there is between her circulating cash and the almost boundless credit of her paper! Indeed if the quantity of specie necessary for commercial purposes could be obtained trade could not be carried on largely with that alone. Different mediums of intercourse must be resorted to, of which none is so safe, so convenient, and so adapted to the purpose as the notes of a Bank, authorized and supported by the monied interest of the country. Among the many advantages resulting from a Bank, in this country, could be the assurance of punctuality in the dealings of Merchants, by enabling them to make large purchases without selling their bills at a discount.

In the increasing trade with the United States, our Merchants would be enabled to make their remittances in Bank notes, and thereby retain the gold and silver which are now carried out of the province, the amount of which rises annually to between sixty and seventy thousand pounds. This would, in part, remedy what is considered a serious and growing evil, to the province, under the existing regulations of commerce with the States: an evil which calls for redress, as those regulations, without being for the general interest of the empire, serve only to cramp the commercial exertions of his Majesty's subjects.

The following statement, in round numbers, of our trade with the United States, which I am certain is correct, will shew the importance of the object:—

The imports from the U. States consist annually of	
Teas to the amount of	L. 15,000
India & other Goods	25,000
Pearl & Pot Ash	37,500
Leather	25,000
Pork, Butter, Cheese & Grain	7,800

\* This, it is too obvious to be mentioned, is done by borrowing of the Bank, on their notes, or by getting notes of others discounted.

Making in the aggregate a sum exceeding 100,000! For the payment of these goods there are exported from the province annually, to the United States, Peltries, Salt and other goods, to the value of 37,500l. and the balance, of upwards of 62,000l. is paid in cash. If nothing else was gained but the use of so much money to the province, could it be doubted that a Bank would be highly beneficial? But from the ready currency which Bank notes obtain in the States, we should be enabled to keep (if we desire it) the greater part of the capital of our Bank in circulation, in that country, and in lieu thereof procure, for ourselves, the use of their money. In addition to all this is to be considered the facility with which Merchants would be enabled to transact their business, by the use of Checks, and the saving of a cashier and additional clerks in large houses. Lands also would thereby rise in value, as farmers would find a ready market for their produce.

How ever various may be the opinion of the good people collected together in this province, on many subjects, there could not, I must faintly flatter myself, be found many dissentient voices to so salutary a measure as the establishment of a Bank. What may perhaps, at this day, be considered the personal interest of our great capitalists, in trade, might possibly lead them to a temporary opposition; but I trust, from the known patriotic spirit of our great commercial characters, that will not be the case.—Should I be mistaken I should not hesitate to say that their opposition would be contrary to their own real interests.

I am aware that it has been objected that a Bank would raise the price of produce and of the necessaries of life, beyond their real value, as has been said to have been the case in New York; the assertion is erroneous, one Bank or even two would not have that effect in the smallest degree. The person who should offer such an opinion, must do it with an interested view. The position is absurd, for the comparison of the State of New York with its eight Banks, doing business with an aggregate capital exceeding six millions of dollars, for the use of a population scarcely exceeding 500,000 persons; or of Massachusetts, with its twenty-two Banks, for a population of 600,000, cannot be seriously made with the establishment of a single Bank, with a moderate capital, in this province, of which the population is, to a certainty, between 2 and 3 hundred thousand souls.

I may enlarge on this part of the subject at a future day, but at present it is not necessary to trouble your readers with further observations.

Dec. 1st, 1806.

A. T.

LONDON, OCT. 13.

RETURN OF LORD LAUDERDALE.

The Clyde frigate, Commodore Owen, arrived at Deal yesterday, from off Calais, having on board Lord Lauderdale and suite. On his Lordship's leaving the Clyde, a salute was fired from that frigate; the yards being manned at the same time. On landing, his Lordship was received by Admiral Holloway, and a great concourse of people, who greeted him with three hearty cheers on his return to England.—Lord Lauderdale immediately proceeded post for London.

OCT. 14.

We have announced his Lordship's rival in town. He left Paris on Thursday afternoon, and slept that night at Chantilly. It is to be observed that the Noble Lord asked for passports at the time the Emperor set out for the army, and from that moment negotiation ceased. Passports were not refused, but they were not granted: and it seems obvious that it was the policy of the Emperor to endeavour to gain time, in the hope of making a compromise with the King of Prussia, and to keep the English Minister at Paris as a colour to his intrigue. It turned out, however, that powers had been left with Champagny at Paris, to grant passports to his Lordship, should he apply for them—a circumstance of which neither his Lordship nor the British Government had any information; upon being officially applied for, however, they were immediately obtained as above, and Lord Lauderdale quitted Paris in twenty four hours afterwards.

In the interim, all hopes of peace having vanished, our Government had issued orders for the experiment to be made upon Boulogne, which was attempted last Wednesday night—to prevent the French from marching all their troops from the coast, as they did last year.—This is a wise measure and we believe will be persevered in, and we have every hope, that in the end the destruction of the flotilla will be effected.

The impression which this unexpected attack made upon the enemy may be judged by the effects. When Mr. Ross, the messenger, arrived on Thursday with dispatches for Lord Lauderdale, it was with the utmost difficulty that he could obtain permission to land. He was conveyed in a close shut cabriolet to an Hotel, and was detained the whole day at Boulogne. A night he was allowed to proceed; and he met Lord Lauderdale at Amiens, where his Lordship slept on Friday night. The Noble Lord dispatched Mr. Scott before him, to apprize Ministers of his having set out, but on his arrival at Saumur (the second post on this side Montreuil) Mr. Scott was put under arrest by six gens d'armes, who detained him until Lord Lauderdale and Suite

came up; a troop of horse then conducted them to Boulogne. An officer even took a seat in the Noble Lord's carriage. At Boulogne he slept on Saturday night, and on Sunday forenoon he and his suite were marched through a double file of musqueteers to the boats in which they embarked, to be put on board the Clyde frigate. All the people of Boulogne turned out to behold the march home of the English Ambassador, and though it seemed to be the earnest desire of General le Brun, the Commander in Chief, to shew disrespect to the Noble Earl, there was nothing but sorrow and disappointment at the failure of the negotiation marked on the face of the spectators. By sending Lord Lauderdale to Paris, Ministers have given a convincing proof to the whole world how seriously they were disposed for peace—but after the issue which we have seen, we should consider it as degrading to the country ever again to send a negotiator to the enemy's capital, even if solicited so to do in the most pressing manner.

Lord Lauderdale reached town yesterday, at half past one o'clock. He then went to Lord Howick's Office. A Council was afterwards held, at which almost all the Cabinet Ministers were present.

*From a London paper, October 10.*

**M. R. FOX'S WILL,**

[Extracted from the Registry of the Prerogative Court, of Canterbury.]

This is the last Will and Testament of me, the Honorable Charles James Fox, of St. Anne's Hill, in the Parish of Chertsey in the county of Surrey.

Whereas the late Mr. Redman, of Hatton garden, did by his Will, give and bequeath unto me a legacy of five hundred guineas, which sum I shall be entitled at some future time to receive, together with the interest that will become due for the same; Now I do hereby give and bequeath one moiety, or equal half part, of all such moneys, unto my nephew, Henry Fox, son of General Fox; and the other moiety, or other half part thereof, unto Robert Stephen, a youth now living with Lord Viscount Bolingbrook, in America. And whereas I am entitled to one annuity, or year yearly sum of one hundred pounds, lately granted to me by his Grace, John, Duke of Bedford, for and during the term of the natural life of Harriet Willoughby, in the grant thereof named; Now I do hereby give and bequeath the same annuity unto my wife Elizabeth Bridget, for and during the term of her natural life, if she, the said Harriet Willoughby, shall so long live; and from and after the decease of my said wife, unto the said Harriet Willoughby, for her own use and benefit. I give, devise and bequeath, all the rest and residue of my personal estate, of what nature or kind soever, not by me before disposed of, and also all and singular my

real estates, wheresoever and whatsoever, unto my said wife, Elizabeth Bridget, her Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and assigns for ever; only I wish her to make presents in my name of any books, pictures or marble, she may think fit, as remembrances of me, to the following friends:—Lord Holland, Gen. Fox, Gen. Fitzpatrick, Lord R. Spencer, Lord Fitzwilliam, Mr. Hare, the bishop of Down, Lord John Townshend, Miss Fox, and Mr. Bouverie. There are many others whom I love and value to the greatest degree; but these are my oldest connections. I nominate, constitute, and appoint my said wife, Elizabeth Bridget, sole Executrix of this my Will; and revoking all former Wills by me made, declare this only to be my last Will and Testament. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this twenty first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and two.

C. J. FOX, (L. S.)

Signed, sealed, published and declared by the said Charles James Fox, as and for his last Will and Testament, in the presence of us, who, in his presence, and in the presence of each other, have subscribed our names as witnesses thereof.

EDWARD KENN,  
CHARLES PEMBROKE,  
ROBERT GILLS.

**MR. FOX'S FUNERAL.**

The following is the order of the Procession, as agreed upon by the directors of the Funeral Obsequies of Mr. Fox:—

Small black banner, preceding the procession, on foot

Volunteer cavalry, in half squadron;

Marshal-men, in pairs

High Constable, on horseback

Conductors on foot, eight

Sixty poor men, in mourning cloaks

High bailiff of Westminster

Electors of Westminster, and whig club

four and four,

not including any members of parliament

Nottingham deputies, mayor and corporation.

Individuals of whig club, three and three

Gentlemen unable to attend on foot,

in carriages

Sheriffs of London in their state carriages

Lord mayor in his state carriage

Attendants on junior branches of the

royal family

Junior branches of the royal family

Attendants on his royal highness the

Prince of Wales

His royal highness,

Mutes, hoarsemen, &c.

Great banner, carried by a gentleman on

horseback

Two banner rolls, carried by horsemen

Horsemen, two

Chaplain in mourning coach

A gentleman on horseback, carrying the

cushion and creel of the deceased

Hearle open

drawn by six horses, led by a groom: six

grenadiers in mourning on each side

THE COFFIN, exposed to view

The pall bearers—Earls Carlisle and Derby,

duke of Norfolk and the lord

chancellor

Chief mourner

Train bearer, in a mourning coach

Two mourning coaches with the directors

Peers, eldest sons of peers, councillors,

and members of parliament, on

foot, to walk in pairs

Banners of emblems.

The company to be marshalled by Mr. Downs, and other undertakers, in the park.

The grave of Mr. Fox in Westminster abbey, is immediately adjoining the monument of the late lord Chatham, and within eighteen inches of the grave of Mr. Pitt.

Yesterday twenty four carts, laden with gravel, arrived in town from Kensington, which were pitched in the streets leading to Westminster abbey and continued the whole night, which will be strewed to-morrow morning for the funeral procession.

Mr. Sheridan accepted, on Friday, the colonelcy of the Somerset Hou'e corps, and will appear to-morrow to attend Mr. Fox's funeral, for the first time, in full uniform, at the head of that corps.

From Bell's Weekly Messenger—Sept. 15

#### JOSEPH ELKIN DANIELS.

On Wednesday Elkin Daniels, who arrived in town the preceding evening, in custody of Rivet the officer, was brought to the Lord Mayor for examination respecting his late Stock Exchange transaction. On being put to the bar, he bowed respectfully to the Court, and conducted himself with great propriety. The Lord Mayor, with his usual liberality, addressed the prisoner by name, and asked him if he had any request to make, previous to his examination. Mr. Daniels answered, "My Lord, I wish to consult my friends, whom I have not seen, and have to request your Lordship will suffer the hearing to be deferred to any day your Lordship may think proper." The Lord Mayor, after consulting the Solicitor for the prosecution, and the several Gentlemen concerned in the examination, demanded of Mr. Daniels, "Are your friends in town?" He replied, "My Lord, I cannot tell, but I believe they are. On Tuesday I wrote from Barnet, to Mr. Daniel Erafon and Mr. Abraham Goldsmid."—On enquiry it appeared both those gentlemen were in town, and Mr. Daniels was asked if he could consult them, and be ready for his hearing by the next day (Thursday); he answered, "Certainly, if your Lordship pleases." The Lord Mayor immediately appointed Thursday for the hearing; after which Mr. Daniels requested to be suffered to remain in custody of Rivet the officer, instead of being lodged in the Poultry Compter; but the Lord Mayor observed it was not in his power to grant the request. Mr. Daniels then bowed and retired with several friends and the officers.—He was dressed in the most fashionable style. The Court was crowded with persons of the first respectability, who were anxious to hear the investigation of Mr. Daniel's conduct. The curiosity of passengers without was so great that the steps and gallery of the Mansion House were thronged with persons eager to obtain a sight of the object of legal enquiry. The spectators were principally of the Jewish persuasion, and we have seldom witnessed such general anxiety at the Court of a Magistrate as was expressed on the present occasion. We understand Mr. Daniels conducted himself very orderly during his journey to town with the officers.

On Thursday Mr. Daniels was expected to have been brought up to be examined. The Lord Mayor, accordingly, came into the Court Room at ten o'clock, Mr. Marriott attending as Counsel for Mr. Daniels. The Marshal, however, having presented a certificate by Dr. Hodgson, Physician to the Poultry Compter, stating, that Mr. Daniels was so seriously indisposed as to be unable to be brought up that day, the examination was postponed till Saturday. Mr. Guernsey is also of Counsel for Mr. Daniels. A temporary mental derangement, arising from the situation into which he has plunged him-

self, and in consequence of which he has lost the countenance of the Messrs. Goldsmids, and others of his friends, who it is said, have refused to visit him, is reported to be the malady with which Mr. Daniels is afflicted.

**MARRIED.**—On Thursday last, at twelve o'clock by the Rev. William Floyer, at Stingford church, Dorsetshire, Lord Marham, only son of the Earl of Romney, to Miss Pitt, daughter and sole heiress of William Morton Pitt, Esq. M.P. for Dorset, with a fortune of 60,000*l.* and an estate of 12,000*l.* per annum, independent of the estates of her father. Mr. and Mrs. M. Pitt gave the Lady away, while Colonel Noel and Miss Beckford officiated on the occasion. The early part of the morning the whole of the unmarried female branches of the neighbouring tenantry and villages at Kington-house, the seat of W. M. Pitt, Esq. every female attired in an elegant white muslin dress, provided for them, as a present on the occasion, by Miss Pitt; after refreshments about forty couple proceeded two and two before the procession to the church, strewing on the way (before the happy couple) in the ancient style, flowers of every description, and after the ceremony they returned in the same order, attended by near three hundred spectators, to Kington-house where a dinner, consisting of English hospitality, was provided on the occasion, in booths on the lawn, and the festive eve concluded with a ball on the green, in which the Nobility present shined in the mirth. Early in the evening the happy couple and suite set off in post carriages to pass the honeymoon at the Lady's own seat, Hinchcomb-house, Dorset.

#### DUKE OF BEDFORD.

Among the benefits likely to result to Ireland from the Administration of the Duke of Bedford, nothing promises to be of more important advantage, particularly to the Laboring poor, than the encouragement which his Grace is using his utmost endeavours to afford to the improvement and promotion of agriculture.—For there is scarcely any thing to be found in the modern history of Ireland that has occasioned more popular discontent—that has been more generally complained of by all who entertained any solicitude for the interests of the poor, or that has been more severely felt by the poor themselves, than the extent to which the grazing system has been carried in that country, and the comparatively small quantity of land devoted to arable. How many are the riots and insurrections that have occurred in Ireland in consequence of the tracts of land taken by speculating graziers, attended with the dislodgment of numbers of the smaller husbandmen?—The rage indeed for this kind of speculation, of which many are the victims, has been such, that in several districts a corn field is not to be seen, unless in the vicinity of the landlord's mansion, or beside the cottages of the few peasants who are permitted to remain for the purpose of superintending those cattle, who are much more the objects of solicitude to their Lords. One of the great mischiefs of this grazing system has been considerably to diminish the population of Ireland.

To this it is owing that such crowds of the Irish peasantry annually emigrate to this country and to America, when they can find their way, in order to seek for employment. To this also it is owing that the landlords refuse

any leases whatever to the peasantry, but allowing them to hold their lauds merely during pleasure, they keep them in a state of vassalage, and compel them to labour upon any terms they think proper to grant. Hence as soon as these poor people have succeeded by their industry in rendering that land productive which had been previously unprofitable, they are to make room, and furnish provision for cattle; obliged in whole villages to remove in some other direction, chalked out by their landlord, in order to.

"Force the churlish soil for bread," which when it yields, they are again obliged to surrender to cattle, and so on in succession. If the Duke of Bedford can succeed in removing, or even diminishing the wretchedness to which these poor people are subject, he will have deserved better of mankind, than all the Peers and Politicians, who have ever held this office. The undertaking is worthy of his character, and whatever be the result, must serve still higher to exalt the dignity of his name.

#### SINGULAR ANECDOTE.

We have been assured from very respectable authority of the authenticity of the following relation, which we insert, both on account of the singularity of the circumstance itself, and because it adds another proof to the many already before the world of the comprehensive mind of the late Mr. PITT; "a mind which," as has been beautifully and energetically said, "like the proboscis of an elephant, could either pick up a pin from the floor, or tear up a tree by the roots."

At that period of the French Revolution when republican emissaries from the Continent were busily engaged in this country, in endeavouring, by the only means in their power, persuasion and bribery, to disseminate those principles of anarchy and horror which have rendered France an eternal beacon to civilized society—precisely at that time when so many of our countrymen were seduced by a vain phantom from that honest attachment to their King and Constitution, by which they had hitherto been distinguished, and to which they have long since returned—a certain foreigner entered one of the most considerable banking houses in the metropolis, and, taking from his pocket-book a large sum of money, amounting to between twelve and fourteen thousand pounds, expressed a desire to open an account with the house alluded to. On being asked by the Clerk, to whom he addressed himself, what name he should place in the books, he requested that the sum should be entered under the letter A. and that all drafts subscribed by that letter should be duly honoured. In a few days he called with a similar sum, which by his directions, was entered under the letter B.—The Clerk, surprised at these proceedings, communicated them to the principal partner in the firm, Mr. D—; by whom he was ordered, should the stranger again make his appearance, to acquaint him. Accordingly, in less than a week, the foreigner depositing a large sum under the letter C. Mr. D— took advantage of this third visit particularly to notice the

features of the man; and soon after another call enabled him firmly to imprint them on his mind. Having consulted with some friends on the steps which it would be prudent to take, it was deemed advisable by them that Mr. D— should wait on the Premier, as they had little doubt that it was intended to apply this money to financial and political purposes. The next morning Mr. D— went to Downing street, but was informed that Mr. PITT had not risen. It is well known that that great man used to avail himself of the quiet of his bed to revolve in his mind the important schemes of policy which he was ever intent on framing for the benefit of his country; and that at those moments his servants had orders on no account to disturb him. Mr. E— waited patiently above two hours before the Minister's bell rang.— On being told of his visitor, Mr. PITT instantly sent a message, requesting to see him in his chamber, where he received him in his morning gown, for which he apologized by expressing the unwillingness that he felt to allow a Gentleman of such respectability to remain a single unnecessary instant in attendance on him. Mr. D— then proceeded to unfold the business on which he came. At the conclusion of his narrative, Mr. PITT opened a small bureau, and taking from thence several miniature pictures, laid them before Mr. D— who, strongly impressed with the resemblance which one of them bore to the object of his suspicion, suddenly pointed to it, and exclaimed "that is the man!" Mr. PITT smiling, thanked Mr. D— for his information, expressing a wish that all his brother bankers had been equally communicative; but at the same time he assured him that the proceedings of the individual, whose portrait he had selected, were well known to his Majesty's Government, who were closely watching his movements, and those of his colleagues. He requested Mr. D— to return, take no notice of the transaction, and pay any drafts that might be presented in consequence. This Mr. D— accordingly did; the money was gradually withdrawn, and in a few months he learned that this fellow and his coadjutors, from the development of whose intrigues, during an apparent blindness to them, Government at that critical period had derived much important intelligence, were sent out of the Kingdom under the Alien Act.

By the French article respecting JEROME BONAPARTE, as translated for the English papers, it does not appear that he had been married to a Princess of Wirtemberg, but only that such an union was contemplated. Neither is it stated that he had been raised to the rank of a Prince.

We understand that Government have resolved that on no consideration whatever will Buenos Ayres be restored at a peace. This is as it ought to be. Bonaparte annexes state after state to his dominions in Europe, and new models the Governments of others, and when treating for Peace with those with whom he is at war, he says such countries have been declared, "integral parts of the French Empire," and such and such other States have

exercised their unquestionable right of legislating for themselves, and therefore cannot be embraced among the points under discussion!

A NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY!  
—  
To the Friends of the Arts and Science in America.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg leave to draw your attention to the nature of a work, to which I intend a short time hence, to solicit your patronage by subscription. In our present state of existence every man has some favourite pursuit peculiar to himself. The Mathematics, Astronomy and Philosophy have, from my earliest youth to the present time, engrossed all my attention; and in each of these subjects I have, unexpectedly, gained some degree of celebrity.— Of all the arts founded on Mathematical demonstration, that of Navigation has always been my greatest favourite. With the strongest avidity and the strictest attention I read almost all the different treatises written on the subject. I then made several voyages to sea, in which my land falls and other occurrences always agreed with my calculations; and here I had the pleasure of knowing that I not only understood the theory, but also the practice of this art. Afterwards I became a teacher of Navigation, and in the city of New York I have followed that employment nearly these ten years past. My methods of demonstrating and illustrating the principles of Navigation have answered my highest expectations; and the nautical knowledge acquired by more than fifteen hundred of my pupils has given general satisfaction to their employers in almost every sea-port in the United States. By what means this has been effected, may be seen in a small pamphlet written and published by myself, entitled "Exhibition of the genuine Principles of common Navigation," sold by T. & J. Swords, New-York, and W. P. Farrand, Philadelphia, price 25 cents. Although in teaching I have hitherto adopted the books in common use, yet more than twenty years ago I had, and have, in my own mind, the firmest conviction that every writer on common Navigation, from the earliest to the present time, has, utterly departed from the simplicity of nature, and involved the subject in a number of obscure intricacies, which are altogether unnecessary, and serve but to bewilder and perplex the learner. In all our books of Navigation, it is easy to see that the *Difference of Latitude*, made on any oblique course, is used only as an artificial mean for finding the latitude of the ship. But I pledge myself to demonstrate that the ship's latitude may be more readily and more correctly found without having recourse to such a contrivance. Further, in *Middle Latitude*, and in *Mercator's Sailing the Departure, Middle Latitude, Meridional Difference of Latitude, and Difference of Longitude* are used as artificial mediums, either to find the ship's longitude, or her course and distance to some known place. But here I again hold myself responsible to prove, that both these two particular objects may be more easily and

more accurately accomplished without the help of such artificial expedients. My intended publication will principally consist of a set of tables of about 400 pages in quarto.— The latitude and longitude sailed from, and the course and distance being given, these tables will show the ship's latitude and longitude merely by inspection, and without the least calculation whatever. Again, if the latitudes and longitudes of two places be given, my tables will by inspection, and independent of any calculation, show the course and distance from the one place to the other. All this is done to a far greater degree of accuracy than is attainable by any of the methods now in use. The same tables will also assist land surveyors in finding the latitude and longitude of a place, when the course and distance to any other known place has been determined. The theory of my intended system is so simple, that it may be understood in a few minutes; and by means of the tables a person unacquainted with Navigation may in five or six days be taught to keep a ship's reckoning at sea, in the most accurate manner. G. BARON,

New-York Nov. 18th 1806.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 13.

[It appears very extraordinary that, though the Amsterdam Courant of the 28th acknowledges the receipt of letters from Berlin and Magdeburg to the 13th of October; it contains no official Bulletins of the French army of a later date than the 10th from Jena—This circumstance is rendered still more extraordinary, as the distance from Amsterdam to Berlin is about 50 English miles more than from Amsterdam to Jena, and the above letters from Berlin and Magdeburg are stated to have been received by the circuitous way of Hamburg, and the accounts extracted from them do not by any means correspond with the letter from Jena of the 15th. In this letter the Duke of Brunswick is stated to have been killed, and the decisive battle to have been fought on the 14th. The letter from Magdeburg we now insert in full length and verbally Translated.]

MAGDEBURG, Oct. 18—5 o'clock, P. M.

The battles which our king lost on the 14th 15th & 16th inst. near Weimar Kofin, and Naunburg against Marshal Lannes, have been very decisive.

The reserve under the Duke Eugene of Wirtemberg was yesterday defeated by Marshal Davout, and has been obliged to retreat with considerable loss.

Halle has been taken by the enemy, and probably he will be before our gates to-morrow. Prince Lewis is kil-

led, and the Duke of Brunswick lie in Blankenburg badly wounded. Our first generals are killed, and with them upwards of 30,000 of our bravest soldiers.

[Had Bonaparte gained any victories on the dates mentioned in the letter, it is exceedingly improbable that he would omit communicating the same officially to the Secretary of State, who was in possession of Dispatches from him as early as the 17th, relating his successive engagements.

The above letter leaves us great hopes that we shall find the Duke of Brunswick to be alive, and recovering; and that the latest alarming accounts from Europe are of a fabric well known to the world.

The mail for Amsterdam leaves Hamburg every Tuesday and Friday evening, passes through Bremen the next day, and the course of post is not more than four days, making even some allowance for bad roads in the month of October. Why does not the Amsterdam paper of 28th October furnish us with any further extracts and confirmations of Bonaparte's victories received from Hamburg by the mails of Tuesday the 21st day of October? The course of post to Rotterdam is about 12 hours longer, and the Rotterdam Courant of 28th Oct. inserts a letter from Cuxhaven of the 19th; which letter if it came by the Hamburg mail, could not leave Hamburg until the 21st. —Translator.

#### The Western Country.

The increase of population in our territories beyond the Allegany Ridges is rapid beyond example. The States of Kentucky and Tennessee have been principally settled within twenty five years past. According to the last census, Kentucky contained 220,959 inhabitants, and Tennessee 100,000. And it is reasonable to conclude, they have increased at least one quarter since that census was taken in 1800.—The State of Ohio has received the principal part of its white population within twelve years. When the general peace with the Indians in the N. W. Territory was concluded in 1795, the white population was supposed to be not more than 10,000. We have reason to conclude, that the State of Ohio, which comprehends not all the settled country N. W. of the Ohio River, contains at least 60,000 souls. Very many of the emigrants to these three States, especially to Ohio, were from New England. Considering the condition of the settlers, we are informed they pay considerable attention to learning. Kentucky and Tennessee have colleges. In Ohio a college is about to

be established at Athens, a pleasant townships on Hockhoking river, about 35 miles from its junction with the Ohio.

Extract of a letter from Trinidad, dated November 14.

"Miranda is here with his army, in the most deplorable condition. They have hardly bread to eat. After his attack on the Main, he proceeded to Barbadoes, but was fearful to land, the shore being lined with sheriffs waiting to lay hold of him for debts contracted there. He immediately left that place, and arrived here a few days ago; in consequence of which a meeting of merchants and others petitioned the government to compel him to leave the place.— They have not, however, been successful.— The governor has pledged himself that he would carry on no offensive operations while here, unless instructed to do so by his court. He is excoriated by his own followers. I really pity a number of those young men whom he has so shamefully deceived. Thus ends this great expedition, and thus I trust will end every expedition that has for its object the revolutionizing and ransacking of any country. Miranda is so much in debt, and so many people ready to lay hold of him, should an opportunity offer, that I think he will never leave this Island."

#### BATTLES IN ITALY.

A gentleman, arrived in London from Leghorn, by the latest arrival from the Continent, states, that prior to his departure, (we have not been able to ascertain the precise date, but know that it is recent) accounts had reached that city from Naples, of great and continued disasters having befallen the French troops in Calabria.

It was fully understood there, that a second general engagement had taken place, in which the French were completely defeated. Gen. Jourdan is stated to have been killed by a musket shot discharged from a tree by a Calabrian. Maffena is also said to have been dangerously wounded, and most of the officers of rank either killed or wounded. This victory, though glorious, was purchased with the loss of many valuable lives.

After this sanguinary affair, the remainder of the French fell back upon Naples; and it was even said that they had quitted that city, and had sought shelter in the Roman territory.

We also learn, that a respectable Banking-house in the city, received a letter from Vienna, dated the 24th of Sept. which states, that intelligence had been received there of the total dispersion of the French troops in Calabria on the 22d Aug. when most of the officers of rank were killed prior to the flight of the French. This decisive blow is said to have been given by an armed force of insurgents headed by a woman of the name of Rossi whose husband was inhumanly butchered by the French, for being inimical to the Usurper's government. This formidable force call themselves the "Army of Vengeance." Joseph Bonaparte, the account states, fled to Florence.

Commercial—The Gov. of Leghorn, &c. has given information, that in consequence of the representations made to the Imperial Government at Paris, from the government of Italy, the following decrees have been issued:—1st. All English produce of the first necessity shall be permitted to be freely imported. 2d. Provi-

sions of all kinds. 3d. Raw materials necessary to our manufactures, will enjoy the same privilege. 4th. English goods shipped at a port, in which the aforesaid law (prohibiting the importation of British produce &c.) might not be in force, and if its existence here was not known, will be admitted, provided they may not be English manufactures. 6th. In case of their being English manufactures, they may be landed in the King's warehouse for exportation."

An article from Kingston, Jam. dated November 4 says—"His majesty's ship Elephant, of 74 guns, captain Dundas, and Veteran of 64, capt. Evens, left Port-Royal yesterday morning, which vessels, it is said, are to proceed to Curacao, for the purpose of making an attack upon that Island, of which we have every reason to suppose from the present dissatisfaction of the inhabitants, they will make an easy conquest."

#### FORCE OF PRUSSIA AND HER ALLIES.

From a detailed statement of the military force of Prussia, Saxony and Hesse, we have derived the following abstract.

PRUSSIA.		
Guards	5,174	Sundry Corps 17,268
Infantry	175,307	
Cavalry	40,476	Total 249,435
Artillery	13,210	

The above, with some small corps not enumerated, make an army of 250,000 men exclusive of a considerable number of General officers.

#### SAXONY.

This army in 1802, including guards and 943 Invalids, amounted to 34,213

#### HESSE.

Its military force in 1804 was estimated at 16,000 men.

#### RECAPITULATION.

Prussia	250,000
Saxony	34,213
Hesse	16,000
Total	300,213

#### NISSA, September 24.

The Servians and the Turks had a most desperate battle on the 29th and 30th of August; the former were ultimately surrounded by 15,000 Turk; but were afterwards reinforced by 7,000 men, and completely defeated the Turks, leaving upwards of 4003 dead on the field of battle. They took 500 horse, a number of mules, ammunition, several pieces of cannon &c.

#### NATCHES, Oct. 28.

A gentleman who arrived here last evening from Natchitoches, informs us that General Wilkinson marched with all the troops of that place for Sabine, on the 22d inst. for the purpose of establishing a garrison on the bank of that river—and that the chief commander of the Spanish forces assured the general, that he would oppose him to the utmost of his ability.

Extraordinary Death.—"A few days ago a most singular and melancholy circumstance happened at Swinsea. A man of the name of David George, with another person, was drawing a net in the river, near the pier, he with the too common practice of taking the fish into the

mouth, was disengaging a small sole from the net, when the fish sprang down his throat and choked him! Medical assistance was obtained with all possible speed, but every effort to extract the sole proved unavailing, while a chance of saving the man's life remained; nor was it until the operation of opening the windpipe had been performed that the whole of the fish could be removed. A Coroner's Inquest has returned a verdict of "Accidental Death!" The poor fellow has left a pregnant widow and five small children to lament his loss."—*Bristol Mer. Gaz.*

QUEBEC, JANUARY 5, 1807.

We are sorry that we are not yet enabled to contradict the dutch accounts of the late victories of the french over the Prussians, in Saxony. Accounts highly confused and in many points contradictory. That the Prussians have suffered severely there can be no doubt; but that it is to the extent given in the dutch accounts we have very strong doubts. Had that suffering been personal to the King of Prussia only there would be no ground for pity. His conduct last year laid the foundation of his late punishment. The latter is a natural consequence of the former. The rod with which he has been scourged is of his own making, of which he is, at present, fully sensible.

It is much to be lamented that the Germans do not appear to possess a spark of the *Amer Patria*. Did they like the Neapolitans, particularly the *Mc. negrins*, feel a proper indignation at the usurpations and tyranny of a foreign master, a finer opportunity could not have presented itself, for throwing off the yoke, than when the King of Prussia appeared in the field with such a numerous and well appointed army. But, unhappily, it is not by french arms only that the usurper conquers. Germany is fatally a house divided against itself.

By the accounts from the Russian army it appears that their head quarters were at Konigsburg, 70 miles N. E. from Dantzick, too great a distance for speedy succour. Prussia, like Austria, has to deplore the Russian slow march. However, the total want of bulletins and all other accounts, any thing like official, from the armies, leaves a firm ground of hope that whatever may be the Prussian losses they are nothing like fatal. As to Berlin's being in the possession of the french, at the dates mentioned, it is to tally inconsistent with the other accounts of the progress of the french army.

JENA, from whence the great battle between the french and Prussians, takes its name, we find to be in E. lon. 11, 44, lat. 51, in the cir. of Upper Saxony, and lan. of Thuringia, on the river Sala, 12 m. E. of Weimar.

Congress has filled up the blank for the period of the suspension of the non-importation act, it is the 1st of July. Mr. Randolph made an effort to prolong it to the 31st of December, when Congress would be in session, but it was carried against him.

We cannot help bringing into notice a fact which strikes us as being of a very serious nature. It is as follows. Since the possession of Louisiana, by the U. States, M. Castillon president of the Corporation of the Church of St. Louis, in New Orleans, addressed a letter to Portalis, the french minister of religious

affairs, in which he stated that considerable schisms had taken place in the church, since the change of government; and requesting such relief as could be afforded by the Emperor of the french, in restoring order and replacing the affairs of the church in their former state. A letter from Portalis, in answer to the above, has been published, dated the 5th of June last, stating the interest his master, the emperor, takes in their concerns, and that his majesty directs him to apprise him (M. Castillon) that, in consideration of his high recommendation, his holiness has vested in the bishop of Baltimore the necessary power of administering provisionally, and during the vacancy of the see, on the affairs of the church of New Orleans; and that this prelate has been enjoined to offer some candidates, amongst whom a new bishop may be chosen, provided the government of the U. S. does not object to the election. He further expresses the emperor's unceasing regard for the inhabitants of Louisiana &c. &c.

From LLOYD'S LIST, of O.E. 10—Bridlington, ar. Economy, Bradham, Quebec. *Clyde*, 5, ar. Canada, Dow, Quebec.

From London papers, O.E. 13—16.—Oll Whitby, Harmony, Lane, Quebec.

We have not been yet regaled with our usual Saturday sauce from *Le Canadien*. The distinguished heroes of this renowned paper are probably employed in hammering out a counter-part to that very brilliant and intelligible production *Les Etrennes*. Or perhaps studying Rabelais, to accomplish themselves in profound buffoonery, by way of relief to the drier studies of the ponderous Domat and other fonnific Civilians; the weight of whose pressure appears to bear too hard on the soft *piamater* of long-visited demagoguery.

Where length of face, like a quack-doctor's bill, Proclaims the grand specific drop or pill; Whilst silly purchasers find, to their cost, The drug rank poison is, or else powder of pest.

Since the above was composed for the press this morning, *Le Canadien* is come to hand, but we have not yet had time to read it.

Perhaps it may not be generally known that Alexander Davison, the great patron of the fine arts, and Col. Davison of the Loyal Britons, who were raised by him, and who escorted the treasure taken at Buenos Ayres, of whom accounts were given in our last, are the same person. Mr. Davison was formerly a Quebec Merchant and partner to Mr. Lees, of this province. It is the same Alexander Davison who was the friend and correspondent of our great naval hero, Lord Nelson; between whom the acquaintance commenced in Quebec.

On Wednesday evening were performed, by the officers of the garrison, for the relief of the Convent of Ursulines, lately burnt at Three Rivers, the two comic pieces of *Love laughs at Locksmiths* and *My Grandmother*. The characters were very ably filled, and the evening's entertainment was altogether highly gratifying to a very respectable audience.

On Saturday night last Madme. Monfét, of this town, was delivered of three 7 months children, two girls and a boy. They are all living.

DIED.

Last night at his house, near Quebec, Monsr. DEPIN, after a lingering illness.

ACADEMIC FLATTERY.

Claremont Tonnerre, Bishop of Noyon, a man ridiculous for his attachment to high birth, gave an annual prize to the French Academy, to be bestowed on the best poetical composition; but the only subject to be treated of was the praise of Louis XIV. After all the ordinary topics of adulation had been exhausted, the Academy proposed, for the year 1700, the following text for the prize poem: "That the King possesses all the virtues in so eminent a degree, that it is impossible to judge by which of them he is most eminently characterised." When this topic was shewn to the King for his approbation (for this was always done previously to its being given out; and his Majesty, moreover, sat patiently to hear the piece recited,) inured as he was to flattery, he felt that it was rather too much, and put his negative upon it. The Academy then, by the advice of the Bishop, let it down a little in the following manner: "That the King unites in his person so many great qualities, that it is difficult to judge which forms his principal character." Even this qualified dose of incense proved too strong for his Majesty's relish.—The Bishop and the Academy, almost reduced to despair, proposed a third edition, "That the King is not less distinguished by the virtues of a man of worth, than by those of a great Prince." This, luckily, did not offend the Monarch's modesty, and he suffered it to pass without further alteration.

BY AUCTION.

Will be sold, on Saturday next the 10th instant, at JONES & WHITE'S Auction Room.

SEVEN packages of Dry Goods, suitable for the season.—

ALSO 5 puncheons strong Jamaica Spirits, 2 casks bottled Port Wine of prime quality,—Cordials, Muscatel & Smyrna Raisins, 10 barrels Apples, 2 tons bold Iron, 20 cwt. sheet Lead, and a variety of other articles.

Sale to begin at one o'clock. Quebec, January 5th, 1807.

TO BE SOLD, Or LET for a term of years.



A Spacious house, in St. Famille Street—lately occupied by Mrs. WATT. In case of its being sold possession will be given immediately. On being let possession to be given on the 1st of May next. Apply to the Editor, — Quebec, 3d January, 1807.

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*From the European Magazine.*  
**ON THE BENEFIT OF SALT IN AGRICULTURE.**

[By C. FORD, ESQ.]

In my younger days I studied much how to get the benefit of salt, to make the land yield its increase. To that end, I put one peck of salt upon every load of meadow hay, as it was put in the barn, which had a good effect both upon the cattle and dung.—And once when I had sown three bushels of flaxseed, the ground being smooth and clean, I sowed three bushels of salt, which had a good effect. The flax was well coated, taller and fuller of seed than any that I ever had before. It was judged there were fifty bushels of seed from the three acres, which as flaxseed sold then, would go near to pay for all the labor that is required in dressing and cleaning the flax. Since that I have read in *Elliot's Book of Husbandry*, of a gentleman who sowed a piece of land with flax and salt upon it, at the rate of five bushels per acre, except a strip through the middle. The effect was that where the salt was sown, there was tall good flax, but the strip that had no salt, was poor, short and good for little. I judge that five bushels of salt to the acre, was too much for the land; but being called off from husbandry to attend to other affairs, I left the care of my farm with my sons, who used no salt till spring, 1785. The land being wet and miry till near the latter end of May, we sowed one acre of flax, and after it had come up near a finger's length, we sowed a bushel of salt upon it, which had a very good effect. The flax grew well, to a good height; but we had not quite ten bushels of the seed, owing as I conceive, to the unfriendliness of the season. None of my neighbors for two miles round had any that would pay for pulling; therefore whenever you sow flaxseed, be sure that you sow double the quantity of salt to your seed, and you need not fear but you will have a good crop, if the season suits.

I advise all to make the experiment, and try a glade in their oats, and even their winter rye, and all sorts of grain that they sow, and even their indian corn, at the rate of two bushels to an acre. They may depend on it that every bushel will produce more than

five times its price, and perhaps ten times as much.

The article of manure is a very important one in the business of husbandry, and deserves much more attention than has generally been paid to it by the farmers in this country. (England.) Should any of them from the foregoing account, be induced to make trial of salt they are requested to communicate the result to the public.

The mean of the Thermometer for the past week, at eight o'clock A. M. was 1 above 0.

**BY AUCTION.**

Will be sold on Thursday & Friday next, the 8th & 9th inst. at the Subscriber's rooms.

A LARGE assortment of dry goods, consisting of Woolens, Irish Linens, Shawls, blue and white Cottons, Muslins, Lawns, Irish Tick, fine Calicoes, Shoes, Hardware & Ironmongery, Snuff Boxes, Girth Webs, proper for Saddlers, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

10 Pans. Rum, 10 Pans. Molasses, 12 Bbls. Muscovado Sugar, 4 Cases Souchon Tea, Castile Soap.

AND on Saturday evening the 10th inst. at Manthorp's Coffee house, in the Lower Town, will be sold, a valuable collection of Books, 20 doz. good Port Wine, Brandy & Loaf Sugar, Hyson Tea, Cloves & Cinnamon in small lots, Thermometers, Hat-bands, silk Shawls, a Turinque Dress, Caddys filled with Gun-powder Tea, an excellent Watch with a second-finger belonging to a medical practitioner, late of this city, and a few fine Table cloths and a great variety of other articles.

By JOHN JONES.  
A. & B.

3d Jan. 1807.

**FOR SALE,**

*By the Subscriber for ready Money.*

A FEW bales rose Blankets, of different sizes & qualities, by the bale or pair, all wide Chintzes, of the latest fashion by the piece, Irish Linens, cotton Cambric, & Socking, fashionable Casimere for Ladies great-coats, chamber Coal, of a superior quality, Teas, genuine castor Oil, &c. &c.

JAMES GRAY.

Quebec, 6th October, 1806.

THE Subscribers have for Sale London bottled Porter in casks of 6 dozen, a few puncheons of high flavored Jamaica spirits imported direct from the Island, also a few small sized Cables & Sawyers, and some small Rope recently imported, which they offer low for cash.  
FR. & W. M. HUNTER.  
Quebec, July 21, 1806.

**ADVERTISEMENT.**

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

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

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES.

Burton Hhd. - - - - £ 5 2 0

Mild Ale do. - - - - - 3 17 0

Porter do. - - - - - 3 17 0

And seventeen shillings returned for Hhds. given back in reasonable time and in good order.

Burton Ale do. - - - - - £ 0 10 6

Mild do. do. - - - - - 0 8 6

Porter do. do. - - - - - 0 8 6

Three shillings per doz. allowed for bottles returned. A few days notice will be required for any quantity of the above beer wanted for exportation. —ALSO—

A few gross of the very best velvet & common Corks. The subscriber intending to open a Store of various articles necessary (in particular for shipping) as soon as the navigation is open, begs to solicit the patronage of his friends  
Lower Town Market Place,  
Quebec, 21st March 1806. HENRY JUDAH.

**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 this date the prices of his bottled Beers as follows viz.

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

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

He takes this opportunity to return his 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 1806.

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For THOMAS CARY,

N<sup>o</sup> 3. St. Lewis Street.

AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE,

N<sup>o</sup> 19, Baudé-street.

PRICE—ONE GUINEA per Annum.