

THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAMUS;

Virg. Georg. IV. 50

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[No. 21.

TO THE
EDITOR OF THE QUEBEC MERCURY,

SIR—I am one of your subscribers, and live at some distance from town, on the other side of a parish, called *Guardian Angel*; where I receive, through the medium of a friend in town, your very useful and instructive paper, which I read with pleasure; for you know all old country people are fond of knowing how the world goes, though a little retired from the bustling part of society. In my neighborhood are a number of very good farmers, like myself, to whom I explain passages out of your Mercury (for you must know few can read; and I assure you, at such time as I am conversing with them, appear but too sensible of that loss) and, to do them justice, though they have a different language and different habits from us, which, by the by, they are daily improving, they feel an interest in all that concerns the mother country; and acknowledge the happiness they enjoy under the mild administration of the government.—This affords me pleasure, and gives me hopes that they will, by little and little, shake off their ancient prejudices towards us; and we must, on our part, appear conciliating; for without that little is to be expected. For though they, in general, want education, yet nature appears to have been very bountiful to many of them otherwise, in giving them no small share of common sense; and I have discovered many natural geniuses among them, that, with education, would have made a figure in society: for the mind, in my humble opinion, is like steel, the more you burnish the higher becomes the polish, which, when the light strikes it, reflects redoubled rays. It is much to be wished that government would establish free schools in the country, for the instruction of the rising youth of both sexes. Nothing, in my opinion, would more effectually wear them from their prejudices, and attach them close to the interest of government; for the Canadians, Mr. Editor, in general, are well disposed and extremely hospitable. I live very happy among them, (its true my help-mate's a Canadienne, but I do not imagine that can induce them to have a higher esteem for me) and, you see, prefer this country; for I am now determined to remain for life, having purchased a pretty snug farm by my earnings, and in a pleasant situation. It produces me enough to live comfortably, and see a friend often. I wish, Mr. Editor, you were among us for

a few days; it would, I think, give you a higher opinion of the Canadian character than I think you, at times, entertain; but excuse me, it is not you perhaps that now and then step aside*, it is the wags that write for you.

Having said this much for our society, I must acquaint you that, at times, they look up to me for an opinion, particularly when any public question is started. This was the case when an assembly was called by the honorable Grand Voyer, for the building a bridge across the river Montmorency. I supported the measure strongly, and though a number opposed, yet we gained the drawing up of a plan and *Procès Verbal*. This was presented to the worshipful magistrates, for homologation, which was obtained with a promise of assistance from government of, I believe, the sum of *two hundred pounds*, towards defraying the expence. This was generous, Mr. Editor, and would have paid, at least, the architect. The Grand Voyer took his measures for carrying the said plan and *Procès Verbal* into effect, and, much to his credit, I must say, took every pains, by his instructions and otherwise, to lessen the burthen; but the opposants rendered all his measures abortive; for in place of compliance, they employed a learned gentleman to stop his proceeding, by taking out a writ of *certiorari*. But before this measure was resorted to, by them, I perceived a general movement among the opposants, and frequent parties now and then passing to and fro, as if going to and coming from town. Being curious to know the reason of those frequent journeys, with what they had in view by them, I traced their footsteps, and found both their intention and place of resort. I will defy you, Mr. Editor, knowing as you are, to find out the counsellor. He is not a practitioner at the bar, nor is he a notary; but I am told he is a gentleman, that, at times, wears a hat in the German style, and gives advice privately. Quere, should he not take out a commission as Chamber Counsellor? He certainly injures the bar, or rather the gentlemen of the *long robe*. When all this bustle and stir was going forward, which alarmed my neighbors; for, *inter nos*, they have formed an idea that all those who have followed the advice of this counsellor, have never failed of success. I went to town to enquire how

* Better be found any thing rather than a mere John Trutt, who never makes a single curve out of the beaten path.

EDITOR,

matters stood, for which purpose I waited on the Grand Voyer, and, after the first salutations were over (for you know they are more ceremonious than us) I began to enquire into the situation of things, when he acquainted me that the whole of the proceedings must go up to the Court of King's Bench; and, thereupon, put into my hand a paper which commenced in this manner, exactly resembling what is sent out in our country, when a felon is to be apprehended. "Take notice," this formidable announce at first startled me, being fearful something had been done that was not right; and that we were all to be brought forward, at the King's Bench, for it; but on reading on, I found that His Majesty's Justices of the Peace stood foremost in the rank of the persons therein cited. This gave me some relief, as I considered myself in good company; and going on a little further, I discovered the whole to be matter of form, and had a laugh with the Grand Voyer, on the subject of my first surprise. On taking up the paper and discoursing with him, on the subject, I found it would be necessary to employ an attorney. I therefore went about it immediately, and waited on a learned gentleman, with the paper I had just received from the Grand Voyer. He glanced his eye on it and then laid it down; began to talk of indifferent subjects; and, when I wished to touch on the affair of the bridge, seemed not to understand me. This I thought strange, for I had been in the habit of conversing with him often before, at intervals, as I came up to town. However recollecting myself a little, I began to consider that calling on a professional gentleman as a friend, and calling on him in the way of business, were two distinct things; and that I must now pave the way for advice; and, having some gold in my pocket, immediately laid down a few pieces. This movement acted like a charm, and he became immediately the pleasing, conversant man, and told me that this formidable "take notice" would be "take nothing" for that the applicants were out of time, in bringing up the proceedings, and he would take care to have his words verified; desiring me to carry such his opinion, founded on law, to my neighbors, and others interested; adding however, that the counsellor before mentioned had considerable influence, and would give us trouble by the means he might take to support his advised measure; and this we have but too truly found verified; for

COUNTY KILKENNY.

the matter hangs up still: and, what is more surprising, remains in the same state as when it went up to the honorable Court of King's Bench, without so much as a new slip of paper round it. I told my attorney the other day, that I thought they were very uncivil for not keeping it warmer, for its old coat is now almost thread-bare. You must know this business has been stationary now these two years. I wish to God something was done; for nothing is so disagreeably irksome as a state of suspense.

From the length of time this matter has been under deliberation, you, no doubt, will think the question an intricate one.—If I can place confidence in what my attorney says, it is of the most simple kind and comes to this point, are the opposants in time or are they not? He says no, the law having fixed the limits. Now you will say what are the limits? Why six months, positively fixed by 13 Geo. II. cap. 18, sec. 5. If then the law is to determine, I think myself, the matter is plain, and the Court of King's Bench is a court of law.

You know the term of the Court of King's Bench is just now closed, and I waited on my attorney to know what had been done; but, to my no small astonishment, *nothing*. And, for my consolation, told me others were exactly in the same predicament.—Upon which, I began to make use of a flourish which ended in *administration of justice*. Then asked what was to be done? He said he could recommend nothing but *patience*, until the arrival of a Chief Justice. When he expected the law would be understood and judgment given. May that time come soon is the prayer of

FARMER DICK AND ASSOCIATES.

Cote de Beaupré, April, 1808.

13 Geo. II, cap. 18, sec. 5, for the better preventing vexatious delays and expence, occasioned by the suing forth writs of Certiorari, no certiorari shall be granted to remove any conviction, judgement, order or other proceedings had or made before any Justice of the Peace, or Quarter Sessions, unless it be applied for in six calendar months after such proceedings had or made; and unless it be proved, upon oath, and notice thereof in writing, to the Justice or Justices, or two of them (if so many there be) before whom such proceedings have been, to the end that such Justices or the parties therein concerned, may shew cause, if they so think fit, against the issuing the Certiorari; and, by 2 James I, cap. 8, sec. 5 and 6, all writs of Certiorari shall be delivered, at some Quarter Sessions, in open court.—By 1 Ann, sta. 1, cap. 18, sec. 5, no Certiorari allowed on presentment for not repairing bridges. And, by sta. 13 and 14, Charles II, cap. 6, before allowance of such Certiorari the parties shall become bound, in the sum of 40l. with condition to pay to the prosecutors, within one month after conviction, such costs as the Justices of the Peace shall allow.

At the late Assizes for the County of Kilkenny, the Commission having been opened, and a Grand Jury of uncommon rank and respectability being sworn, they were addressed by Mr Baron Smith to the following effect:

Gentlemen—On ordinary occasions it is not my practice to deliver any charge to the Grand Jury. In fact, I consider such addresses as, in general an unnecessary waste of time; and almost an imputation on the understanding or integrity of those to whom they are made. Grand Juries know their common duties too well to need instruction; and I hope do not require to be stimulated to the performance of what they perfectly understand. But the present is not an ordinary occasion; and it, on the contrary, at this moment, behoves the powers that be, to administer with conscientious care the authorities with which they are entrusted; and prescribe an order of things, which, however excellent, is attacked on every side. But the general state and condition of the world form too wide a view for a Judge of Assize to take; or a Grand Jury to act upon. I shall, therefore, descend at once within the limits of our more immediate province. You cannot be ignorant of those disorders which have lately disgraced and harassed an adjoining county; and which, I am apprehensive, may not yet be at an end. *Proximus ardet*: Be it your care to prevent the flame from spreading to your selves. Encourage it: repress it: extinguish its commencements: or, which, if possible, is better, remove all combustible matter which its fury might act upon. In Tipperary, some of the Magistrates have been vigilant and active; but a great number, if not a great majority, have been remiss. Nay, they have been worse than inert: for while the flame was raging in the entrails of their country, instead of appeasing it, they were engaged in squabbles almost as frivolous and degrading as those, which some Newspapers most falsely and libellously represent as occurring in the House of Commons; and dividing those who have been summoned to *consilium arduis regni*, in a moment of unprecedented emergency; for I will not say dismay. But, that I may descend to country politics again—in the maxim of which *delirant reges* is the beginning, we know that *plecuntur Aribi* is the consequence, and conclusion: nor could it be expected that the people should retain either their morality or their comforts, while their Magistrates and superiors, entrusted with the conservation and custody of both, instead of executing justice, or maintaining truth, were losing their senses, and madly falling out amongst themselves.

Amongst your Gentry, I am happy to learn that such dissension is unknown. The state of your county indeed proclaims the harmony that prevails amongst your Magistrates; and to express the thing familiarly, proves that you draw together. What I mean by combustible materials it cannot be necessary for me to explain.—You must understand me to mean the complaints and grievances of the poor. These, as jurors and as landlords, so far as they have

existence, and are under your control, you ought to remedy and remove. In the county from which I come, a tax of nearly 40,000l. has been just imposed. The disturbance of that county I do not mean to attribute to the weight of such impositions. So far from my having grounds for ascertaining this to be the fact, there may seem to be sufficient reason for deriving them from other causes. Neither would I be understood to say that the tax which I have just stated, however heavy, was excessive, or went beyond what the necessities of the county may have required. I have no data for affirming one way or the other on this question. For it is a lamentable truth that the Judge who is to *nil* or *fiat* a presentment, has not the means, if he had the time, for investigating its merits. He can ascertain whether it be within the letter of some statute; whether it be drawn on a proper stamp; whether the affidavit be dated, and duly signed by the Magistrate and the sweaver. He can satisfy himself that the usual forms have been complied with, and the technical requisites performed.—But beneath a strictly regular observance of all these rules, a foul and mischievous job may often lurk, which it is wholly beyond the Judge's power to detect: inasmuch, that if he saves the county any money by his control, it is rather from a fortunate concurrence of circumstances, purely accidental, than from his possessing adequate means for the just performance of his duty. But though I be incompetent to pronounce a judgement with respect to the Clonmel presentments, I may and must declare it as my opinion that the vast amount of county charges is become a crying grievance; and in some parts of Ireland scarcely tolerable burthen. In this county, be it spoken to our shame, we cast upon our poor and occupying tenantry a weight, which the English landlord is accustomed and proud to bear. Earned in the sweat of his brow, and the dejection of his heart, and seasoned, I am afraid, too often with his tears, the already scanty meal of the ill-nourished Irish peasant is abridged by some vile job; and he is left to famish on the remainder with what appetite he may.

With respect to these charges, I cannot but concur in opinion with my brother Day; who in his excellent address to the Grand Jury of the neighbouring County; has, in substance, though not in terms, described them, as a land tax, not falling on the Proprietors of the land. It is vain, in answer to this objection to allege that these taxes, deducting from the profits, must proportionally diminish the price of land; and thus substantially and ultimately fall upon its owner. The allegation is refuted in some degree by theory; and completely and at all events by practice and experience. In a country comparatively destitute of commerce, where for their livelihood the multitude look to agriculture alone, and soil is almost the single commodity that appears in the market, (and this in quantities not more than adequate to the demands of our population,) land is to the poor competitors a necessary of life, and must be purchased at whatever price the exacting vender sets upon it. To investigate the principle of these taxes would however, be to exceed my

province. But I do not step beyond it in observing that if I have described them truly, such burdens should be sparingly and reluctantly imposed by those to whom the county purse has been entrusted by the law. In fact if considerations of justice, generosity, and public spirit, were not of sufficient force to excite a due attention to the situation of our lower orders, and if we required motives of a more selfish nature to call us into action—it might, however, without hesitation, be asserted that in a period like the present, the grievance of the poor may prove ruin to the rich; and that extending protection to our humbler classes, may be procuring safety for ourselves. So far as they suggest a recollection of the unsettled times in which we live, these topics are irksome, and I shall not dwell upon them, but will close the observations which I had to make, and the advice which, in the sincerity of my heart, I have been giving, by again recommending to you, as Jurors and as Landlords, to recollect and to observe your interests and your duties; as Grand Jurors to disburse frugally the funds which are at your disposal, and not lavishly incur expences, which the indigent must defray; as Landlords, to promote liberally the comforts of that tenantry of which you are the natural protectors—Such conduct, if pursued generally, will do more for this country than any theory could effect. Such a system will maintain your county in its present tranquil state—a state gratifying to me, and of which, I gladly admit that you have reason to be proud.

LIVERPOOL.

MEETING AT THE EXCHANGE.

The Mayor addressed the Meeting in substance as follows:

GENTLEMEN,

You have heard the requisition read, in virtue of which I have summoned the present meeting. The propriety of this measure will not, I am persuaded, be doubted by any person present. Independent of the weight and respectability attached to the names of the Gentlemen who have signed the requisition, our common interest, the welfare of our country, and our duty to our gracious Sovereign, all demand that we should stand forth in the present momentous crisis to assure his Majesty of our firm determination to support his Government, and to give effect by our unanimity to those Measures which are best adapted to discomfit the designs of our enemies, and to fix the interests of our country upon a firm and immutable basis. We are assailed by an implacable foe, who seeks only our destruction, and would gladly satiate his ambition with the ruin of our commerce, our privileges, and our independence. Under such circumstances can we be at a loss for one moment how to act? Is there a person in this assembly who possesses the spirit of a Briton who does not feel himself interested in this glorious struggle? Is there one who is not willing patiently to suffer the privations the peculiar circumstances of the times assign in some measure to the lot of all, rather than stoop to a mean submission to a

tyrant, whose object is first to divide and then to destroy us?

By force or artifice he has unhappily succeeded in leaguening all Europe, with the exception of Sweden, against this country, but neither the prowess of his arms, nor the subtlety of his intrigues have been found sufficient to effect his purposes. As his last resort he has organized a systematic attack on our commercial interests, and flatters himself with the hope that by his blockading decrees, he shall be able to effect that which his military strength has not nor ever will be able to accomplish. In this too, I trust, he will be disappointed. In this he must be disappointed unless we are false to ourselves, unless we barter the permanent interests of this country, under the delusive expectation of gaining a temporary relief for our domestic pressures. But we have it in our power to make the measures of the enemy fall upon his own head.—His Majesty's Ministers have adopted a mode of retaliation, which must, if vigorously supported by the energies of the country, ultimately lead the enemy to accede to those terms of conciliation which shall be honourable to Britain, and secure the repose and happiness of Europe. It is, however, to be lamented, that those measures are thwarted by a vexatious opposition who, to the obstruction of public business, by persevering in a series of useless and troublesome motions, occupy that time which ought to be devoted to the immediate concerns and interests of the country. At this crisis, Gentlemen, we are called to stand forward to assure his Majesty of our perfect confidence in the wisdom and vigour of his councils, and to pledge ourselves to support his government to the utmost, in defiance of external opposition and internal faction.

The worthy Magistrate then read several extracts from his Majesty's speech, at the opening of parliament; and particularly called the attention of the meeting to that part of it in which his Majesty expresses his "perfect conviction, that he shall find in his Parliament the same determination, with which his Majesty himself is animated to uphold the honour of his crown, and the just rights and interests of his people."

Gentlemen, when the King addresses his parliament he addresses his People; he calls upon us for our support, and I am persuaded that we are all animated with the same principle of loyalty for which this town has ever been so highly distinguished. Let us use our exertions, and emulate that noble patriot, the late Mr. Pitt: his talents we cannot emulate, but his virtues we may. Whilst we live, let us be loyal to our King and Country, and we may then say with him in his last moments, *Oh! spare my Country, Heaven!*—(Loud plaudits.)

Mr. Alderman Aspinall then moved the Address which was read by the Town Clerk, and seconded. The question was then put, and carried in favour of the Address.

The Address was expressive of affection to his Majesty's person, the strongest assurances of confidence in his Majesty's Ministers at this momentous crisis, and that although no part of his Majesty's dominions was likely to be more immediately affected by the present state

of trade than the town of Liverpool, yet, with an unshaken determination, they would consent to every sacrifice and deprivation which either now or hereafter may be required to realize the hope of his Majesty to bring the present arduous struggle, (under Divine Providence to a successful and glorious termination.

A BATTLE

Between a Tiger and an Alligator; or wonderful instance of Providential Preservation, described in a letter from the captain of the Davenport Guineamen.

"Sometime after my arrival at the British factory, Cape Casta, on board the Davenport Guineaman I was sent for by the commodore, who was stationed in the Diana frigate to protect the trade of the place before mentioned, and appointed by him to command a sloop, employed on the service of conveying slaves, teeth, gums and other merchandize from the company's factories, situated several hundred miles up the river Congo, down to the principal depot at the Cape. The sloop carried six swivels, and was manned with nine negroes and two north country seamen, named Johnson and Campble, the former of whom was my mate. After receiving orders, relative to the duty on which I was employed we proceeded on our voyage, and had navigated nearly fifty leagues up the country, when one morning the breezes died away suddenly, and we were compelled by a strong current running against us, to drop anchor within a quarter of a mile of the shore. In this situation the sloop remained for three days, during which time the circumstances fell out I am about to communicate: circumstances so improbable in themselves, so marvellous, as almost to border upon impossibility, but nevertheless declared by me, as a spectator, to be a most perfect reality. To resume my narrative—the bosom of the deep appeared as it does in these parts, while the calm prevails, extremely tranquil, and the heat, which was intolerable, had made us so languid, that almost a general wish overcame us, on the approach of the evening, to bathe in the waters of Congo; however, myself and Johnson were deterred from it from the apprehension of sharks, many of which we had observed in the progress of our voyage, and these enormously large. At length, Campble alone, who had been making too free with his liquor case, was obstinately bent on going over board—and although we used every means in our power to persuade him to the contrary, dashed into the watery element, and had swam some distance from the vessel, when we on the deck discovered an alligator making towards him from behind a rock that stood a short distance from the shore. His escape I now considered impossible, his destruction inevitable, and I applied to Johnson how we should act, who like myself, affirmed the impossibility to save him, and instantly seized upon a loaded carbine to shoot the poor fellow before he fell into the jaws of the monster. I did not, however, consent to this, but wailed with horror the tragedy we anticipated—yet willing to do all in my power, I ordered the boat to be hoisted, and we fired two shot at the approch-

ing alligator, but without effect, for they glided over his scaly covering like hail stones on a tiled pen-house, and the progress of the creature was by no means impeded. The report of the piece and the noise of the blacks from the sloop's deck, soon made Campbell acquainted with his danger—he saw the creature making for him, and with all the strength and skill he was master of made for the shore. And now the moment arrived in which a scene was exhibited beyond the power of my humble pen perfectly to describe. On approaching within a very short distance of some canes and shrubs that covered the bank, while closely pursued by the alligator, a fierce and ferocious tiger sprung towards him, at the instant the jaws of his first enemy were extended to devour him. At this awful moment Campbell was preserved. The eager tiger by overleaping him, encountered the gripe of the amphibious monster. A conflict ensued between them—the water was colored with the blood of the tiger, whose efforts to tear the scaly covering of the alligator were unavailing, while the latter had also the advantage of keeping his adversary under water, by which the victory was presently obtained for the tiger's death was now effected. They both sunk to the bottom, and we saw no more of the alligator. Campbell was recovered, and instantly conveyed on board; he spoke not while in the boat, though his danger had perfectly sobered him; but, the moment he leaped on the deck, fell upon his knees and returned thanks to the providence who had so protected him, and what is more singular, from that moment to the time I am writing, has never been seen the least intoxicated nor has been heard to utter a single oath. If ever there was a perfectly reformed being in the universe, Campbell is the man."

AGRICULTURAL.

Covering the soil with a thick smothering crop of clover, rye, peas, &c. is found to enrich it far more than a summer fallow.—Old meadow land receives very little of the sun's rays, and some wood lands none; yet these are the richest soils all over the world, because the putrescence of vegetable and animal matter, impregnates them with volatile phlogiston.

The American farmers lose a large part (in all probability one half) of their barn manure, by an injudicious management of it; while their tillage fields, left bare after two or three crops, are impoverished by the scorching rays of the summer's sun, which, in this country, is much more intense than in England. How trifling would be the expence of enriching these fields (if fit for plaister) by laying them down, once in three or four years, to clover.

MANURES.

A pound of turnip-seed, sown after harvest, upon an acre of light sandy or gravelly land, that is poor or worn out by over ploughing, and where manure is wanting, (the crop of which being ploughed in, when grown high,) will, in two months time, die away and rot,

and enrich the land as much or more than twenty loads of dung upon an acre.

To the Curious.

N. HINGSTON, of this town, (says an Alexandria paper,) has received from London a few packages of the seed of *Buda Kail*, an article recommended as the best of its kind ever yet introduced for agricultural purposes, being of so hardy a nature that the most severe winter does not injure it. Milch cows, ewes and lambs have been fed on it with the greatest success, and are very partial to it; game of all descriptions are particularly fond of it, and are generally found in great abundance where the *Buda Kail* is cultivated. As a vegetable for the table, it is the most early, boils of a beautiful green, and is of a delicious flavor: should be sown from the middle of May to the end of June; and for standing the winter for spring planting, from the middle of August to the end of September.

PROSPERITY.

By appealing to official documents we find.

That in a period of 20 years the population of this country has increased nearly 3,000,000.

That the dwelling houses have in the same period increased from 640,000 to 1,225,000.

That the improved lands have risen from 1,210,500 to 2,890,400 acres.

That the average price per acre has risen from 2 to 6 dollars.

That the number of horses has increased from 600,000 to 1,200,000; and the horned cattle from 1,200,000 to 2,950,000.

That the merchant vessels have increased from 250,000 to 1,207,000.

That the imports have risen from 11 to 30 millions of dollars.

That the exports of domestic production have increased from 9 to 42 millions.

And the exports of foreign goods from 1 to 36 millions.

That the national revenue had increased in a period of twelve years, from 8 to nearly 17 millions of dollars.

That the specie in circulation has risen in the period of 20 years, from 10 to 17 millions.

Wash. Ex.

GOLD MEDAL PRIZE.

The Medical Lyceum of Philadelphia, desirous of promoting the investigation of Physiology, offers a gold medal of the value of fifty dollars to the best essay on the following question:

"Does the human body possess the power of absorbing substances applied to its surface?"

The essay must be written in the English language, and delivered to the corresponding Secretary of the Lyceum, on or before the first day of January, 1809, with a sealed paper containing the name of the author, which shall not be opened, unless the medal is adjudged to the essay it accompanies.

N. B. Editors of newspapers, medical, or other periodical works, are requested to promote the publicity of this, through the medi-

um of their several publications, by a few insertions.

J. C. ROUSSEAU, M. D. Corresponding Sec'y.

Philadelphia, February 9th, 1808.

From the Boston Palladium.

COMMUNICATION.

To the President and Members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

GENTLEMEN,

As that season of the year is approaching in which a general apprehension of danger from lightning is most excited, a few remarks on the various means of seeking safety may call attention to facts, from which may be deduced some useful rules of conduct during thunder.

That the metallic conductor is not a complete guard from the electric fluid, is testified by two instances on the records of the academy; but granting it to be productive of perfect security, its benefits can be enjoyed by the minor part of society only, whose pecuniary means will afford the expence.—In these brief remarks the electric rod will therefore be overlooked, for noticing such particulars as may lead to rational measures within the power of all who choose to adopt them.

From early life I have been in the habit of observing the circumstances attending an electric explosion, particularly where loss of life was a consequence, and no instance has fallen within my knowledge of a person being killed by lightning in a close room. Whether it be a fact that such an occurrence never takes place, I am not prepared to decide; but if, upon extensive enquiry, none such shall be found, it may be inferred that a close room presents one of the greatest chances of security. On this subject I have found the general opinion to be divided—advocates appearing as numerous for an open as a close room during a thunder gust.

In cases not admitting of mathematical demonstration, theories are often erected upon vague conjectures and unaccountable prejudices; but it is the dictate of reason that opinions thus founded should submit before the influence of facts—I would therefore offer for the consideration of the Academy, the following notions:

1st. That a committee be appointed for the purpose of collecting information respecting lives which have been lost by lightning in this or any other country, and of the attendant circumstances in such case, as they relate to the situation of the person or persons at the time, whether sheltered or exposed; also, whether evidence of any instance can be produced of the loss of life by lightning, in a room, of which the doors, windows and fire places were closed at the time.

2d. That there shall be a committee for the above purpose, who are instructed to solicit intelligence of the nature before described, by public request in the newspapers, and that they report, from time to time, at the meetings of

the Academy, as the required intelligence may be obtained.

Respectfully submitted,
By BENJAMIN DEARBORN.
Boston, May 26th. 1807.

At a meeting of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences—May 26, 1807.
Read and committed to BENJAMIN DEARBORN, Esq. Rev. Dr. LATHROP and Rev. Dr. ELIOT.
JOHN DAVIS, Rec. Sec'y.

In pursuance of the foregoing vote, the committee therein named solicit communications, addressed to any one of them, upon the subject of their appointment; and as the collection and comparison of facts may produce a result valuable to society, the committee rely on the readiness with which gentlemen will communicate, who possess the information required.

The following is the outline of the statistical state of the West-Indies, exclusively of the English colonies, and the Island of St. Domingo, now subject to the Blacks. This was given about 10 years since. Guadeloupe, including Desfada and the Saints, has 14 thousand whites, between 2 and 3 thousand free men of colour and free negroes, and about 98 thousand slaves. Martinico has 12 thousand whites, 3 thousand freed persons, and 78 thousand slaves. St. Lucia has 2 thousand whites, 800 free men, and 10 thousand negro slaves. Of the Spanish Islands the following is the statement. Cuba has 90 thousand free men, and 38 thousand slaves. Porto-Rico has between 1 and 2 thousand freemen, and 6 thousand slaves. The Dutch Islands have a population, given at St. Eustatia and Saba, at 4 thousand whites, 500 freed persons, and 15 thousand negro slaves. St. Martin has 300 whites, 40 freed persons and 3 thousand slaves. Curacao has 2 thousand whites, 200 freed persons, and nearly 6 thousand slaves. In the Danish Islands, the following numbers are given. In St. Croix, nearly a thousand whites, and one thousand freed persons, and 22 thousand slaves. In St. Thomas, nearly 1 thousand whites, 160 freed persons and nearly 5 thousand slaves. In St. John's, 167 whites, 16 freed persons and above two thousand slaves. The state of the whole population of Cuba and Porto Rico, cannot probably be very exactly ascertained.

All Persons having property which was intended for exportation to Canada, whether Lumber in Rafts, or other merchandize, are informed that no such exportations can now be permitted.

The laws and instructions received by the undersigned Collectors, are such as require their utmost vigilance and exertion, in effecting the objects of the law; and while they lament the injury that will be sustained by some of their fellow citizens, they indulge a hope that none will be so inconsiderate as to attempt a violation.

It is recommended, particularly to those concerned in Rafts, that they lay them up in secure situations, and wait patiently, for relief in a legal way; but it is our duty, at the same time, to inform all concerned, that we are commanded to use force where reason and consideration are inadequate to restrain the illegal acts.

MEL. P. WOOLSEY,
Collector of Champlain.
J. PENNIMAN,
Collector of Vermont.

April 21st, 1808.

From the Georgia Centinel.

NARROW ESCAPE;

OR, MARRY ME OR FIGHT ME.

MR. RANDOLPH,

SIR—As a friend to the valor of the fair sex, I will thank you to give this a place in your Centinel.

Some time since a gentleman of this state courted a young lady with whom he made a contract to enter the holy bands of matrimony; about the time the marriage was to take place, the gentleman thought it most advisable to make his escape. The lady immediately after she found he had made his exit, equipped herself in a heroic style, and went in pursuit of him until she had found him, and by presenting a brace of pistols, actually compelled him to fulfil his promise, and they were accordingly married the next day. This valiant act has made a contented husband and a good wife.

On Tuesday a respectable publican in Shadwell whom his friends familiarly called *the Doctor*, and who is greatly afflicted with the rheumatism, made a wager with a hackney coachman, that he should run from a given spot across the fields, to Mile End turnpike, sooner than the coachman should drive his coach and horses along the road to the same point, being half a mile shorter than the course which *the Doctor* had to take. *The Doctor* won the race by several minutes; but he has not gained merely the wager, and the glory of victory; for altho' he was in great pain when he set out, he felt perfectly well before he got to the end of his race, and has not since had any return of his disorder, which is supposed to have been perfectly removed by his extraordinary exertion.

News-Papers published in Rome—Before the revolution the city of Rome produced no Gazette or political journal, except the *Diario de Roma*, an insignificant, uninteresting paper, which accordingly did not continue long. The news-readers had recourse to the gazettes of Venice and Florence, which were to be met with at the principal coffee-houses. Several new journals came forth during the revolution; but notwithstanding the abundance of materials in that stormy period, the *Monitora de Roma* was the only one whose existence was protracted to the dissolution of the republic. It was supplanted by the *Spettatore Romano*, edited by the Abate Carlo Fea, advantageously known as the author of several works of his

own, and his editions of those of Mengs and Winkleman.—This paper was however soon given up for want of subscribers. Since the year 1808, there has appeared at Rome a well conducted Gazette entitled *Notizie del Mondo*, which is continued with considerable success.

The additional Army Bill has finally passed.—The items of appropriation are filed up with the gross sum of nine hundred and eighty six thousand, four hundred and sixty eight dollars, for raising, cloathing and provisioning, this army, for one year. A message has been received from the Senate, inclosing a letter from Mr. Erskine, relative to claims of British subjects to lands on the Mississippi. *Bost. Gaz.*

On the bill to authorise the President to suspend the embargo laws, Mr. Randolph said above one hundred thousand barrels of flour had been shipped from Baltimore alone for the West Indies since the embargo was laid. The operation of the embargo is to furnish rogues an opportunity of getting rich at the expence of honest men. While the Sheriff is hunting your citizens from bailiwick to bailiwick, your shaving gentry, your bank accommodation men are growing rich at the expence of the honest merchant and planter. Besides, you are putting your merchants to school, and on the return of commerce, you will have occasion for all your navy, aye, and gun-boats too, to prevent smuggling. This is the necessary result. The effect of this law on morals, the manners, and the impost of this nation will be felt when not a man in the house is alive.

THREE RIVERS, May 18, 1808,

MR. CARY,

SIR—I take the liberty of requesting your inserting the following in your Mercury and oblige one of your subscribers.

On Monday last the election, for two members, to represent this borough, in the ensuing Parliament, took place, when at the final close of the Poll, the next morning, the numbers were as follows—

J. Bodeau	67	E. Hart	59
L. C. Foucher	32	Vesina	40

When the two first gentlemen were declared duly elected. After which nearly the whole of the Canadian Regiment, in garrison here, with the whole band of music, unexpectedly marched to the Court House, and carried the new elected Members on their shoulders, through every street in town, to their respective houses, into which they were invited and regaled. They then proceeded with the successful candidates, carried as before, to the market place, and placed them on the top of two hogsheds of strong ale. When the tune of God save great George, was played by the whole band, with a hearty three times three. Mr. Hart then drank to our Gracious Monarch's health and long life, and success and augmentation to the King's Canadian Regiment, and thanks to them for their uniform good conduct, during the long period they have been quartered here. The two members were then marched to the barracks, where another hogshed of ale was given to those left on guard, the women and children. Most of the public houses in town were opened to regale the voters, both military and civil were entertained with a plentiful supply of every thing. Not the least confusion or noise took place. The former

retired to their barracks in peace and good order, and the latter did the same to their respective homes. Indeed the conduct of this new raised corps has always been conspicuous for their good order and honest conduct, ever since they have been among us, notwithstanding any malevolent animadversions lately made against them to the contrary.

State Secrets.—In our last we published the letters of Messrs. Erskine and Champagny, and stated some of the circumstances that led to their publication. As far as that statement went, it was correct.—We were not then aware of those circumstances which induced the President to order their publication.—Though we were somewhat astonished that he should do so merely from a sense of duty to the people, yet knowing of no other cause, we were disposed to give him the credit of it.—It appears however that there were other, and with him much stronger reasons for the measure. A republican member, of distinction, who had under standing enough to do his duty, and independence enough to discharge it, made a positive declaration, that unless the house ordered those important documents to be published, that he would not feel himself bound by the injunction of secrecy, but would publish them on his own responsibility.—This was communicated to the president.—A caucus was held, and the subject taken into consideration on Friday night—the character of the gentleman making the declaration left little room to hope for a recantation.—It was therefore judged expedient to appear to do voluntarily, that which they felt themselves constrained to do, to save the remnant of their political reputation. A message was therefore sent on Saturday morning, requesting those documents to be published, which was instantly complied with.—*Wash. Fed.*

QUEBEC, MAY 23, 1808.

By the arrivals yesterday we have received the following verbal intelligence from the Captains, which we give to the public as we received it, leaving to our readers to draw their own conclusions and make their own comments.

Capt. Gordon, from Aberdeen, who failed on the 18th of April, says, that accounts were received from Holland, that Sir R. Strachan had fallen in with the combined French and Spanish fleets, off Minorca; that he engaged them, took seven and sunk four vessels. That one english ship was also sunk and Sir R. Strachan killed.

Capt. Hutton, from London, who failed on the 4th of April, says, that accounts were received in England, from Holland, that Sir R. Strachan had engaged the Rochfort squadron, and had taken and destroyed the whole; and that Sir Richard lost his life in the action. He makes the Rochfort squadron to have consisted of nine vessels and he engaged of seven; and adds that it was the bloodiest battle that was ever fought.

Capt. Arbut, in four days from Chateaux Bay, says that just before he sailed a vessel arrived there, in 34 days, from Gibraltar, bringing no account of any action. Letters are received in town to the 7th of April from that place, containing no news.

The last account rather weakens, without absolutely contradicting the two first. All that we can recommend is patience until we have further account, without however abandoning all confidence in the announced victory, notwithstanding its coming from a *Flemish* source.

Capt. Hatten says that the vessels which intended availing themselves of the Newfoundland convoy,

were about joining when he failed. The convoy for the Quebec fleet was announced, at Lloyd's, for the sad of April.

The following are the Elections which have taken place in the province, within our knowledge, since the issuing of the writs for the present general election.

STATE OF THE DIFFERENT POLLS.

County of Quebec.	
Judge De Bonne	332
Messrs. R. Gray	311
Jourdain	79
Berhelot	70

The two latter candidates declined after the first day's poll.

Lower Town of Quebec.

Messrs. John Jones, senior, and Pierre Bedard, advocate, were unanimously elected, without opposition.

Easterly Ward of the City of Montreal.

James Stuart Esq. Solicitor General, and Jean Marie Mondelet Esq. were also unanimously elected, without opposition.

Borough of William Henry.

J. Sewell Esq. Attorney General—elected by a large majority.

Town of Three Rivers.

The particulars will be found in our preceding columns.

County of New Hampshire.

Messrs. Hutt	141
W. Thibodeau	105
Duchessnay	64

Mr. Thibodeau declined the poll in favor of Mr. Duchesnav.

County of Dorchester—not yet decided.

Messrs. Caldwell	432
P. Langlois	415
Samson	248
J. T. Tachereau	57

The Poll continues this day at S. Joseph, Nouvelle Beauce. Mr. Tachereau has declined. We are pleased to see the cleaver lagging somewhat in the rear, though it has cut its way further than we think creditable to the judgement of its supporters. An apprenticeship to a slaughter house may qualify a man to be a good butcher. But to admit that for kind of application and practice requisite to enable him to knock down and cut up an ox, for the support of the body corporal, will also qualify him to cut and carve out laws for the good government of the body politic, requires no small share of that kind of faith which is never brought to the test of reason, in which 248 electors, of the county of Dorchester, doubtless abound. We can, however, be liberal enough to suppose that a man of any trade or calling may fix his mind for a seat in the legislature; there is an instance of it in the congress of the United States. But if the necessary mental information and capacity be wanting, it is not sparks which may be elicited from the collision of the knife and steel, which can supply their place. The latter being the case in the present instance, we must be permitted to adopt the language of the Latinist, as applicable to it. *Ne sutor ultra crepidam.*

However sober thinkers may censure the electors of the county of Dorchester, who have voted for Mr. Samson, those electors may find in a Wit a more able advocate than many are aware of; for, if it be admitted that most parliamentary questions are decided by *divisio*

on, it may be fairly asked who knows how to divide better than a butcher?

ADVERTISEMENT.

A new and philanthropic institution is about to be established, under the title of *An Academy for the instruction of all Members returned to serve in the ensuing House of Assembly, for the province of Lower Canada, who can neither read nor write.*

Where the principles of our happy constitution will be explained, with the beneficial advantages it can produce, when wisely applied, and the fatal consequences of a misapplication; the fatal catastrophe produced in France, by mistaking licentiousness for constitutional liberty; the errors into which the national convention fell in consequence thereof; the Statutes at Large; our ever dear and sacred bill of rights, Magna Charta, Lex Parliamentaria, Lex Mercatoria, the Justinian Code, Droits Communs, Droits Civils, Coutume de Paris, the ordinances of la Cour Superieur de Quebec, with Pothier and other eminent writers, on French Jurisprudence, the Statutes at Large, Huxell's Precedents, Blackstone's Commentaries, Moncague's Spirit of Laws, Beccaria on Crimes, with her eminent writers, on the laws and constitution of England, fully explained and adapted to the comprehension of all the members returned to serve in our Provincial Parliament, who are profoundly ignorant; and from a total want of education, incapable, without such instruction, to perform the sacred and arduous duty they are pledged to discharge, for the good of their country.

The ladies of the General Hospital are to be applied to, for a part of their monastery for the intended academy, as being considered the fittest place, should the faculties of the members, at any time, become impaired from application, study or attendance. The professors are to be men possessed of all the requisite qualities befitting such an important charge.

TERMS.—One guinea entrance, and one guinea per quarter; the members taught to write their names mechanically gratis; no smoking allowed in the academy. Attendance from nine in the morning till noon, and from two in the afternoon until five.

The patriotic promoters of this institution intend to open a subscription for the purpose of paying the teachers, and fitting up the academy suitable for the reception of the Representatives of a great and truly happy province.

It is expected that all lovers of their country will cheerfully step forward and subscribe their mite, on this occasion, and all the curates within the province, are requested to recommend that public collections be made in their respective churches, on a given day, when high mass should be sung, and the prayers of the congregations offered up for the prosperity of the institution, and for enlightening the understandings of our honorable representatives, before they may be called upon to legislate for us.

That this may find a place in your useful paper is the wish of
A CANADIAN.

Quebec, 23rd May, 1808.

P. S. Butchers, tailors, pedlars, and other members, whose mechanical occupations may require their labors during the day, are to be accommodated with regular attendance at a night school, by the same teachers, in the academy room, at half price.

Within the memory of the oldest inhabitants, the Ottawa river has not risen to its present height, within six feet. A great deal of

EPIGRAM.

As a wag at a ball, to a nymph on each arm,
Alternately turning, and thinking to charm,
Exclaimed in these words, of which Quin was the
giver—

"You're my gizzard, my dear; and my love, you're
my liver!"

"Alas!" cried the fair on his left, "to what use?
"For you never saw either serv'd up with a goose!"



BIRTH-DAY DINNER.

A FEW gentlemen having proposed to commemorate His Majesty's birth-day, by a dinner at the Union hotel, any others who may be disposed to join, are respectfully requested to give in their names to the Subscriber. Regular attendance may be relied on.

PATRICK HERRALD.

Quebec 23d May 1808.

BY AUCTION,

Will be sold on FRIDAY next the 27th Instant at JONES & WHITE'S Auction Room.

AN extensive assortment of Dry Goods suitable for the Season.

ALSO,

A few Crates well assorted earthen Ware, 7 Barrels bright muscovo Sugar, Cheese, Mustard, Sweet Tobacco, and a variety of other articles.

Sale to begin at one o'clock

Quebec, 23d May, 1808.

FOR SALE BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

GOOD strong Jamaica Spirits and Grenada Rum, five puncheons Molasses, two pipes L. P. Madeira Wine, five pipes Port Wine, Spanish Wine in pipes and hogsheads, of the best quality; superfine and fine Flour, kilndried; a few hundred quintals Biscuit, about two thousand minots best boiling Pease, some table Cod-fish, Seal, Whale and Cod Oil, few small Cablers, Seal Twine and Castile Soap.

An elegant marble Chimney Piece complete, a fast sailing pleasure Boat, 24 feet keel and 7½ broad, with masts, oars &c, built by Mr Goudie, now lying at l'Ance des Meres, near Mr. Munn's bake-house.

PETER BREHAUT & Co.

Quebec, 23d May, 1808

ADVERTISEMENT.

LOUIS DUBORD, formerly Runner of the General Post office at Quebec, is thankful to his friends and the public, in general, for the encouragement he has received in that quality. He avails himself of this opportunity to inform them that his place of Messenger to the office of the Legislative Council, precludes him from any longer retaining that of Runner of the Post-office, the business of both offices occurring at the same time; but that he will continue to carry messages, letters of invitation &c, with the strictest punctuality.

Quebec, May 21, 1808.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE LOWER TOWN OF QUEBEC,

GENTLEMEN,

I Embrace an early opportunity to make my grateful acknowledgements to you for the candid and disinterested manner by which you have distinguished me this Day, by your votes (unsolicited and unanimous) to be your Representative in the ensuing Provincial Parliament.

It is a duty incumbent on me to justify your choice; I conceive the surest mode of doing it will be by a zealous and sedulous attention to the public service in my Legislative capacity. In this I am firmly resolved not to be deficient.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen, your obliged,
humble servant,

Quebec, May 20, 1808. JOHN JONES.

AUX ELECTEURS DE LA BASSE VILLE DE QUEBEC,

MESSIEURS,

J'E saisis la première occasion de vous offrir mes sincères remerciemens, pour la manière candide et désintéressée avec laquelle vous m'avez distingué aujourd'hui, en me donnant vos voix non-solicitées et unanimes, pour être votre représentant dans le Parlement Provincial.

C'est un devoir indispensable de ma part, de justifier votre choix; et je conçois que la manière la plus sûre de le faire, sera, par une attention zélée et infatigable au service public, en ma qualité législative. En quoi, j'ose me flatter qu'on ne me trouvera jamais en défaut.

J'ai l'honneur d'être, Messieurs,
Votre obligé et humble serviteur,

Quebec, 20e Mai, 1808.

FOR SALE, AT THE SUBSCRIBERS.

A FEW Tickets in the fourth class, Harvard College Lottery.

Quebec, 23d May, 1808 JONES & WHITE.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. COCKBURN, many years practitioner in PHYSICK, SURGERY and MIDWIFERY, in one of the principal Cities in England, begs to offer the public his services, in those branches.—He also respectfully gives notice that he has opened a STORE, at his residence on the hill, a little above Prescott gate, opposite Freemason's hall, where the best drugs, and medicines of the first quality, will be sold, and prescriptions, of every kind, put up, on reasonable terms.—Quebec, 4th May, 1808.

WANTED.

FOR a small family in the Lower Town, a COOK MAID, who can bring recommendations for cleanliness and good conduct.

Apply to MR. CARY.

Quebec, 16th May, 1808.

SLATES FOR SALE.

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

damage has been done in this and the Upper Province; a number of grist and saw mills have been carried away, and the country on its banks inundated in many places to a considerable distance. The extensive mill of Messrs. Meers & Shuter, in Upper Hawkesbury, and a grist mill at Sault au Recollet, are among the number. The lower part of Terrebonne, Berthier, and the adjacent country, is also inundated. The waters of the lake of the Two Mountains have entered the church. We are much afraid that the damage both in crops and buildings will be very great, as many parts of the country have become extensive lakes. Mon. Gaz.

DIED,

On Wednesday, MRS MOUNTAIN of this city. Her afflicted family have the unspeakable consolation of reflecting that she ever evinced the genuine piety and active goodness of a true Christian, and supported, for many years, a severe affliction with the most exemplary cheerfulness and resignation; which inspired, at the fatal termination, that delightful serenity and joyful hope which could not fail to animate the close of such a life.

On the same day, MRS BALLINTYNE, wfe of Mr. Ballintyne, of L'Islette

And, on Thursday, Capt. WINDSOR of the 10th Royal Veteran Regiment.

PORT OF QUEBEC,

ARRIVED.

May 22.—Ship Stranger, Gordon, from Aberdeen, sailed 18th April, addressed to Mr. Henry Black; cargo bale goods &c.

—Brig Hector, How, from Dundee, eight weeks passage, addressed to Messrs. W. Henderson & Co. cargo sugar, bale goods &c.

—Bark Bee, Stouchose, from Liverpool, 7 weeks passage, addressed to G. Symes, esq. cargo salt, iron &c.

—Brig Bellona, Ross, from Dundee, sailed 6th April, addressed to Mr. H. Black, in ballast.

—Brig Frances, Hutton, from London, 7 weeks passage, addressed to J. Murr, esq. in ballast.

—Brig Concord, Johnston, from Aberdeen, sailed 30th March, addressed to Mr. Henry Black, in ballast.

23.—Schooner Bonaventure, Arbour, from Chaleurs Bay, 4 days passage, to order, in ballast.

The mean of the Thermometer, for the past week at 8 o'clock, A. M. is 36, 43, 50, 58, 55, 50, 50.

ANECDOTE

Avarice was a peculiar characteristic of the ancient Carthaginians; for the gratification of which, regard was not had to means, however disreputable, or derogating from the principles of honor or honesty. The following anecdote is related in Rollin's history:

"A mountebank had promised the people of Carthage to discover to them their most secret thoughts, in case they would come on a day appointed, to hear him. Being all met, he told them they were desirous to buy cheap and sell dear. Every man's conscience pleaded guilty to the charge; and the mountebank was dismissed with laughter and applause."

EDUCATION.

J. GREEN respectfully informs his friends and the public, that on Monday, 23d inst. he intends to commence a **SCHOOL** in one of the rooms at **FREE-MASON'S HALL**, Buade street, for the instruction of youth in Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book keeping, English Grammar, History, Geography &c. The Latin Language will be taught if required.

J. G. begs leave to assure those Parents or Guardians who may be pleased to confide in him the education of their respective youth, that every attention will be paid to preserve their morals, improve their understandings and cultivate in them a just taste for elegant as well as useful literature.

TERMS AS FOLLOWS:

Reading and Writing - 3 Dollars p. Quarter.
Arithmetic, Book keeping,
English grammar, history &c 4 do. p. do.
Rudiments of Latin language 5 do. p. do.
Quebec, 10th May, 1808.

FOR SALE,

AT THE SUBSCRIBER'S STORES IN THE LOWER TOWN.

THE entire cargo of the Ship **Eliza**, Capt. Heatly, from Surinam, consisting of prime Muscovado Sugar, in casks of assorted weights, from 2 cwt. to 9 cwt. and some packages of Dry Goods, amongst which are a few bales of Woolens, black and blue Velveteens, a few 8-4 rich printed crimson Silk shawls, Bando handkerchiefs, one bale of Salisbury flannels of the most fashionable colors, Cases of buckles and buttons, one case of Quadrants, Telescopes, brass Compasses, and sand glasses, and several packages of well assorted Ironmongery.

ALSO,

A few thousand bushels of prime Wheat, five pipes **L. P. Tencriffe** Wine, a few pipes low priced Port Wine, one trunk of Nankeens, 6 M. feet refuse Oak timber and about 70 M. feet of pine planks.

The whole for Cash, Bills of Exchange or any other mode of payment that may be mutually convenient.

JOHN MURE & Co.

Quebec, 13th May, 1808.

NOTICE.

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

He is provided with good lodging rooms, and all the refreshments necessary to travellers.

PIERRE BUREAU.

St. Anne La Perade, May 11, 1808.

FOR SALE,

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

ANGUS SHAW.

Quebec, 9th May, 1808.

SUMMER LODGINGS TO LET,



FOR one or more years, and possession given the 1st May:—A part of the house of **WOODSIDE**, situated on the road leading from Quebec to Charlesbourg; consisting of one large dining room, elegant tea room, three bed rooms, a kitchen and cellar, on the ground floor, two bed rooms and two servants' closets on the second—The whole forming an agreeable and commodious summer residence for a large family. For terms and further particulars, apply to **Mr. JOHN MACNIDER**, Upper Town.

N. B. Grazing and Stabling for any number of cattle.

FOR SALE,



A SHAW, No. 1, St. Peter street, Lower Town.

Quebec, April 4, 1808.

TO BE LET.



FOR one or more years, and possession to be given on the 10th proximo, the **HOUSE** No. 8, St. Peter Street, with the Stores, Vaults &c. appertaining to the said premises.

OR—the House will be let without the Stores if required. Apply to

IRVINE, MACNAUGHT & Co.

Quebec, 18th April, 1808.

FOR SALE,

AT **J. STEWART'S** Cellars—About 60 doz of old bottled **PORT WINE** of a superior quality.

Quebec, 4th March, 1808.

TO BE LET.

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

ANTHONY ANDERSON

Quebec, 2d March, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A **FARM** situated at **La Carnadiere**, 24 arpents long by 1 arpent in breadth,—joining on one side to **Antoine L'Hortie**, and on the other to **François Gouveau**.

Quebec, Aug. 31st 1807. **LOUIS BLEAU.**

JUST PUBLISHED.

SAILING DIRECTIONS for part of the River St. Lawrence, from Cape Chatte to Bic Island, on the south side; and from Cape **Mont Pelé** to Point Mile-va-hes, on the north side; with a description of the passage and anchorage to the southward of Bic, including Trinity Bay and Manigoagan great shoal.

To be had at **Mr. CHS. SMITH'S** or **Capt. LAMBLEY'S**, in the Lower Town.—Price 4s.

TO BE LET.



Enquire of

AN possession given on 1st May next, for one year, that large commodious **HOUSE** No. 23 St. Lewis Street, lately occupied by the Hon. Chief Justice **ALLCOCK**, with a fine Garden, Stable, coachhouse &c. &c.

SAM. BRAMPTON.

Curator to the Estate

Quebec, 12 March 1808.

FOR SALE

OR TO LET, possession given on the first of May next—

THE new Wharf, with a building, slip and shade, a dwelling house with good cellars, counting house and a large Hangard fifty-two feet long, forty-two wide, five stories high, the fourth and fifth stories of which open upon Hope gate street; the second and third are calculated to hold 10,000 minots wheat. The first story of above excellent double cellar, 10 feet high, which open upon St. Paul's street in a level with the wharf and well calculated for liquors or provisions, being 30 feet under ground on the South side.—The whole situated in the Canotrie, at present occupied by **Mr. M. MACNIDER**, to whom application may be made, or to the subscriber.

J. MACNIDER.

Quebec, 16th March, 1808.

LARGE COAL

FOR Grates and Stoves, at a price not exceeding the rate of 7s. 6d. a cord for wood (which can be easily ascertained) for sale by

JAMES GRAY, A. & B.

Quebec, 4th January, 1808.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

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

NEW PRINTING-OFFICE.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED FOR

THOMAS CARY,

No 3, St. Lewis street.

AT THE NEW-PRINTING OFFICE,

Nº 19, Buade-street.