

# THE QUEBEC MERCURY.

MORES ET STUDIA ET POPULOS ET PRÆLIA DICAM.

Virg. Georg. IV. 5.

VOL. III.]

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1807.

[No. 39.]

## TO LET,

For a term of years, possession to be given on or before the 10th May next.

THE Fisheries and fishing Establishments of the King's Posts, Port Neuf and Mingan, now the property of the North West Company, who will also dispose of the vessels and craft belonging to the said fisheries.

For further particulars apply to the Directors of the North West Company at Montreal, or ANGUS SHAW, Esquire, Quebec.  
Montreal, 16th September, 1807.

## A VENDRE,

UNE terre de deux arpens et une quart de large, sur quarante deux arpens de profondeur, située dans la paroisse de St. Michel, au fleuve St. Laurent, près de l'église, bornée au sud ouest par Charles Fauché; et au nord est par Augustin Mercier. Il y a aussi une bonne pêche à anguille, et une bonne place de rets à faumon; une bonne maison de pierre dessus, de quarante pieds de long sur vingt quatre de large; une bonne étable, et une bonne grange, et d'autres petites baiffes. Le tout appartenant à ANTOINE BELANGER.

Il faut s'adresser à PROSPER BELANGER, son curateur, à L'Étette.

## FOR CHARTER,

THE good Ship DORSET, capt. Richard Stroud—either for Liverpool or Portsmouth, british built, burthen 100 tons per register, is well found and has excellent accommodations for passengers.—If not engaged in a few days, she will be put up as a general ship for Liverpool, if freight offers.—Apply to LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE.

Who have for sale the above vessel's cargo, consisting of about 10,000 bushels Liverpool Salt and 16 tons Coals, suitable for families.  
Quebec, 21st September, 1807.

## For Sale Cheap.

FIFTY pieces Flannels and Baizes—Ladies and Gentlemen's Cotton-Hose—fine Irish Linens—Dowls—french Cambricks—french Brandy by the pipe or 10 gal'ons—Claret by the dozen—Hyson, Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas, with a variety of other articles.  
JAS. GRAY, A. & B.  
Quebec August 31, 1807.

## NOTICE.

WHEREAS, on the 8th instant, my wife defected from my house, this is to give public notice that I will pay no debts contracted by her during such absence. All persons are therefore hereby notified to govern themselves accordingly.

NICOLAS VENIERE.

Quebec, 12th September, 1807.

## AVERTISEMENT,

U que ma femme a abandonné ma maison, de sa propre volonté, de puis le 8me. du present mois, le public est donc averti que je ne paierai aucune des dettes qu'elle pourra contracter à l'avenir, et est prié de faire attention au présent avertissement.

NICOLAS VENIERE.

Quebec, 12 September, 1807

## FOR SALE,

A FARM situated at La Caradière, 24 arpents long by 2 arpents in breadth, joining on one side to Antoine L'Hortie, and on the other to François Gosselin.

LOUIS BLEAU.

Quebec, Aug. 31st 1807.

## FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber, at his Vaults and Store, Lower-town—

150 Puns. Rum  
15 Bbls. Coffee  
10 Casks Molasses,  
100 Barrels Muscovado Sugar,  
5 Pipes L. P. Madeira, warranted four years in this Province.

## ALSO

A large assortment of Woolens and Linen Drapery, window Glass of all sizes, Paints & Paint Oil, &c. &c.

JAMES ROSS.

Quebec, September 14, 1807.

JUST arrived by the Elizabeth from Liverpool, and for Sale by the Subscriber—  
12 Crates well assorted Glass-ware,  
5 Packages Hardware, well assorted for the market,

25 Casks Nails.

20 Cases Sheet Iron.

1 Bale Woollen Cloths.

1 Box Cotton Shirting.

1 Chest Fastens, and

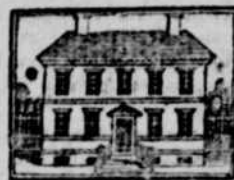
A few best Cheshire Cheeses.

BEN. TREMAIN.

Quebec, 25th May, 1807.

## HOUSES FOR SALE,

By private bargain, with a clear unencumbered title.



THOSE two lots situated in the Upper Town, in Ste. Famille Street (leading from the Market place to Hope gate) lately belonging to PETER BRUNEAU. The 1st

lot is the corner House of St. Famille and St. Joseph's Streets—it is lately built, 40 feet in front by 30 in depth, three stories high, in good repair and gives a yearly rent of £50.

The 2d. lot joins the foregoing consisting of an exceeding good house, lately built, 35 feet in front, with a large back yard and carriage-way, from St. Francis street. This house also gives a yearly rent of 50l. and both are likely to give more. The lots will be sold together or separately. The following favorable terms of payment will be given to purchasers if required:—One third of the purchase money to be paid immediately; one third in twelve months; and the remaining third in two years, to bear interest from the date of purchase, and to be secured on the premises till payment.

For further particulars apply to JOHN MURE.

Quebec, August 17, 1807.

## FOR SALE,

THIRTY pipes good PORT WINE, — ALSO  
A parcel of bottled Port Wine, of a very superior quality in cases of 3 doz. and 6 dozen each; the whole to be sold on very low terms being to close a consignment.

JOHN COLTMAN & Co.

Quebec, 26th August, 1807.

THE Subscribers have for sale a few Pancheons Holland's Geneva of an excellent quality, New-Castle coals, tobacco pipes in boxes, containing six groce each, cordage, sail cloth, coal tar, and linseed oil; just landing from on board the Jenny, Capt. Watts.

## ALSO,

Swedish iron, nails, paints, English soap and fishing lines, an assortment of woolens, linen drapery, printed cottons and haberdashery, and a few crates of earthenware.—Which they will sell cheap for Cash or on short credit, if satisfied with respect to security.

LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE.

Quebec 13th August, 1807.

FROM THE MONTHLY ANTHOLOGY.

## ORIGINAL LETTERS.

From an American traveller in Europe to his friends in this country.

ROME, Feb. 1, 1805.

DEAR SIR,

The day before I left Naples the keeper of the Museum at Portici arrived, and gave me an opportunity of seeing that very interesting and valuable collection of antiquities.—Here are to be seen the objects of curiosity, discovered in Herculaneum and in Pompeii. The inspection of these articles gives us more real light, respecting the state both of the fine and useful arts in Italy near the time of the christian era, than can be acquired by the most diligent study of all the ancient books, which have escaped the ravages of time and ignorance. It would be an endless task to describe all or even the greater part of these interesting objects; I shall therefore make a few remarks upon such things only, as particularly drew my attention.

Under the corridor of the museum are two fine equestrian statues, executed in marble.—They are said to represent the two *Batbius's*, the father and son, and are inferior to no statues of the same nature, except the celebrated one of *Marcus Aurelius*. They are the more valuable, as no other equestrian statues in marble have ever been discovered.—They were found near two pedestals in front of the theatre of Herculaneum, and no doubt served as ornaments to that magnificent edifice. One circumstance is truly astonishing: they were dug out of a solid mass of lava, much harder than marble, and yet escaped uninjured. A great variety of other statues and busts, both in marble and bronze, were also found in this city; but there are none, which particularly deserve attention, or at least none, which are superior to the statues found in other parts of Italy.

One of the most interesting classes of objects, which the discovery of this ancient city has afforded us, and of which we could have formed no opinion without this fortunate discovery, are the paintings upon the walls of their houses, and which with infinite labour and expence have been cut out and transported to Portici, where they are secured under glass cases. They would undoubtedly have appeared to more advantage, if they could have been suffered to remain in the places in which they were found, and where two thousand years of uninterrupted quiet, seemed to give them at least a prescriptive and possessory title. But it was feared, and perhaps with propriety, that although they had been perfectly preserved so long as the external air was wholly excluded, yet that they would soon fade and perish when exposed to its effects.

The inferences drawn from them by connoisseurs and antiquaries, with regard to the degree of perfection which the ancients had attained in the art of painting, have, you know, been very various. Some have contended, that they prove the ancients to have been almost wholly ignorant of perspective, and extremely inferior

to the moderns in their knowledge of the use of colours. Others, among whom you will find *Dr. Moore*, alledge that such inferences are extremely unfair, as much so, as it would be to take the specimens of house or sign painting among us, as far examples of our progress in the art. They say further, that we ought rather to conclude, that if the inferior painters, who were employed in painting in fresco, for the ornament of their houses, had made such high attainments, *Appelles* and *Zeuxis* must have exceeded any of our boasted artists: and they have added, that, as we admit the superiority of the ancients in statuary and architecture, it is absurd to suppose, that they had made so little progress in their sister art.—Permit me to add to these arguments, that both Herculaneum and Pompeii were very inferior cities, in point both of wealth and population, and we ought not to expect to find in them the works of the first Roman and Grecian artists.

It has been often asserted, that the ancients had little or no knowledge of the principles of perspective. From my own observation, I am enabled to contradict the universality of this proposition; but it must be admitted, that it is the point in which they appear to fail most. In the "dressein" and drapery, as well as in giving durability to their colours, they are allowed by all parties to excel. A celebrated French writer makes some observations on this subject, which I think will be interesting to you. He says, 'that all the buildings of Herculaneum prove, that the authors of them were not great painters, that they were ignorant of the natural effect of vision, and were not sufficiently acquainted with the rules of perspective. We know, however, that these rules were known to the ancients. *Vitruvius*, in the preface to his VIIIth book, says positively, that *Democritus* and *Anaxagoras* had treated of perspective in their account of the Greeks.' On the whole he remarks, that these ancient paintings have an easy, bold, and free stile; that the manner is light, very much after the fashion of our modern theatrical decorations, and that every thing indicates great practice in the artists, and an education in a good school.

I shall bring home two or three good specimens, by which you may be able to judge how far these opinions are correct.

The Museum contains a vast number and variety of the articles of furniture, and moveables, in use among the Romans. There is one room, which is fitted up as it is presumed a Roman kitchen would have been, and all the culinary and other utensils of domestic use are naturally arranged in it. It is, I can assure you, a very curious and interesting display.—The earthen and glass vessels are in a perfect state of preservation, those of copper considerably so, while those of iron are very much impaired. The ancient Romans made use of baked earthen vessels for almost every culinary and household purpose. The forms of them are so similar to those of the moderns, that you can entertain no doubt as to the uses to which they were applied. The quality and colour of

the earthen ware are almost the same as those of our common ware, manufactured at *Cherestown*. There are no specimens of porcelain, and as these would have more easily resisted the effects of time, I think there is good reason to conclude, that the ancients were ignorant of the art of making this article. The most perfect earthen vessels of the ancients are the celebrated *Etruscan* vases, of which vast numbers have been found in Herculaneum, and the forms and drawings of which are much admired by antiquaries. Their form is generally that of an urn, though infinitely varied; they have commonly two handles, opposite to each other, and are externally ornamented with figures of men or animals, executed with taste. The outer surface, though hard, has not that glazed surface, which so much disfigures our earthen vessels. The ground is of a dark brown, approaching black, and the figures are of a lighter brown, and appear as if the colour had been produced simply by coloring the figures, during the operation of baking them.

The copper kettles, saucepans, and kitchen utensils, have undergone in modern times but little improvement, or indeed alteration.—The iron tools of husbandry or for different arts and manufactures are very little changed, at least among the descendants of the Romans in Italy.

You see in this collection, hoes, spades, shovels, hachets, pruning knives, &c. the forms of which so exactly resemble those in present use, that you can hardly realize that they were handled by men who lived before the christian era. It is not indeed strange, that the same wants should lead to the same discoveries and the same means of supplying them; but our philosophers have taught us, that man is a very improving being, and that he is advancing fast to a state of perfection; we are, therefore, surprised to find, that in many things, which contribute to his luxury, comfort, or even existence, no improvements have been made for many ages.

There are other things in the Museum, which are more curious than useful, as they give us no information relative to the state of the era. You see green peas, beans, and dough prepared for baking, which were so thoroughly carbonized that they have preserved their form and appearance most perfectly.—To those who are acquainted with the imperishable nature of carbonized bodies, these facts will not be surprising. It is to this same principle, that we are indebted for the preservation of the manuscripts, of which I shall give you some account in the close of the present letter.

I noticed the iron weights, used by the Romans, which are perfectly like those used by our merchants. They are of an oblong shape, with a handle in the top, having the amount of each weight cut or stamped upon them in very legible characters. There was formerly in the museum an immense variety of gold, silver, and copper coins and medals, esteemed very useful in aid of history and chronology; but a dread of the rapacity of the French, who always exhibit a strong predilection for antiquities (especially those under the

(*form of the precious metals*) has induced their very good friend and ally, the king of the Two Sicilies, to remove them to Palermo. There are still, however, many copper and some gold and silver coins, which give a very good idea of the progress of the Romans in the art of coining from their earliest to their latest history. I was exceedingly impressed with the gradual improvement and final deterioration of these coins and medals. They kept pace so exactly with the other arts, and with the changes of the manners and characters of the Romans, that they appeared to me an epitome of the Roman history. During the consular government the coins and medals were simple, rude and massy, but strong and useful. They correspond to the unpolished vigour of the Roman character in that period of their history. In the Augustan age they began to assume a more finished and elegant appearance, and they continued to improve, till, in the reigns of Vespasian and Titus, they appear to have attained their highest degree of perfection. From that time they began to decline, till, in the age of Constantine, they bore the evident marks of decayed and depraved taste; and from this latter period, like all the other productions of art, they became degraded, and sunk into a style of barbarity and rudeness, correspondent to the corrupt and savage state of manners, which prevailed during the lower empire.

Among the many interesting objects which the discovery of these long hidden cities has brought to light, there are none more curious, and I still hope, that none will prove more useful to the cause of literature, than the ancient manuscripts.

The workmen employed in excavating one of the ancient palaces in Herculaneum, about seventy years since, discovered these manuscripts in one of the apartments. They were first supposed to be sticks of wood burnt to charcoal, which they exactly resemble. But their number, and the similarity of their appearance, induced a more accurate examination. At first, no means of getting at their contents were employed, but splitting them with a knife. This, while it discovered their value rendered them totally useless, and incapable of being examined. A Monk, however, soon discovered and brought into practice a method of unrolling them; but so tedious was the process, and so sluggish and unenterprising were the Neapolitans, that, in a period of seventy years, they had unrolled and decyphered but about twenty manuscripts out of sixteen hundred.

In consequence of the political and intimate connection, which has of late existed between the courts of Naples and London, the Prince of Wales requested and received permission to send his chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Hayter, to assist in the process of decyphering and publishing these manuscripts. Since his arrival, within two years they have completed one hundred of them. I have had the pleasure to see this gentleman frequently, and he unites to a deep and thorough knowledge of the dead languages, of which he is an enthusiastic ad-

mirer, the most friendly, open, and agreeable manners. I met him at the Museum, and he was so obliging as to explain to me the whole process of unrolling and decyphering those long lost works.

The persons who are employed in unrolling them, and those also who copy them, are wholly ignorant even of the characters, in which they are written—They are selected merely for their accuracy and care, and, in the operation, proceed like machines.

Each person, employed in unrolling, is furnished with a moveable cylinder, which revolves on its own axis. The artist takes one of the rolls of the burnt papyrus (which are usually about one foot in width, and of a length varying according to the size of the treatise or work copied upon them) and having found the end of the papyrus, he attaches to it by glue a great number of silk threads. These threads are then passed round the cylinder, and, by turning the cylinder gently, the leaf of the papyrus is gradually raised from the scroll. But as the papyrus is extremely slender, and incapable of sustaining its own weight, it is fortified by gold beater's skin, which is attached to it, by some glutinous fluid. When fifteen or twenty lines are thus raised, they are separated from the roll, and a workman, totally ignorant of the language, copies every letter of it. These letters are held in such a manner as that the light striking upon them obliquely are perfectly legible, as much so as the letters on burnt papers, which we have often seen. I observed them, and can assure you, that the process is perfect, accompanied by no uncertainty whatsoever. The Rev. Mr. Hayter constantly superintends the copyists. After the copy is furnished, it is precisely engraved, and an exact fac simile is struck off with all the imperfections and defects of the original. These fac similes are preserved, and will be published, page for page, with the original work, that literary men may be enabled to judge how far Mr. Hayter and the other collators have acted with judgement and fidelity.

When I speak of defects, you will understand such only as must, and do constantly arise from the weakness of the papyrus; for in the original manuscripts there are no imperfections. They are written with wonderful accuracy, and indeed beauty. The letters are all measured, and are equidistant, and all the lines contain the same number of letters, so that this regularity very much assists the collators in supplying any defects.

One circumstance is very fortunate, and that is, the practice of the ancients to give the title page and the name of the author at the end of the work: for, as the end is always at the centre of the roll, it is, in almost every instance, preserved; whereas much the greater part of the manuscripts have lost some of the exterior folds, and, if the name had been written on them, we might never have been able to ascertain who were the authors. This practice of placing the title page and author's name at the end of the work was of long duration, and continued some time after the art of printing was introduced. I have met with several works printed in that manner.

None of the missing works of the ancient historians have yet been discovered. In general the treatises which have been unrolled, have been the works of authors, whose names are unknown to us, and probably therefore of no great value.—There have been however found some works of Phædrus. I found Mr. Hayter to-day in raptures at the discovery of a perfect work of Philodemus. It was a moral treatise; the subject, "Death."

I applied for a fac simile of one of these treatises, or at least a part of them, for the college at Cambridge; but it was inadmissible. There are no people so jealous of their fame, as these literary gentlemen; they choose to have the honor of handing these works to the public without any partition.

I met with a very curious monumental inscription, under corridor Varican. It is upon a block of stone, resembling in its form an altar, and which was undoubtedly dug up in its present form. How long it had been interred, I know not; but I wish some of our literary gentlemen would explain how it found its way to Latium, and, if a forgery, what could be the motives for it.

#### Inscription.

#### PARIDA ALESSANDRO

PRIMI R. G. FIL. TROJANI.

Mr. Hayter remarked, that if it had been an original inscription in the time of Paris, it would have been in the Grecian or in the Phœnician character. He conjectured, that it was a forgery of the 14th century, of which he says many exist.

Yours, &c.

From the Richmond Inquiry.

#### ANTIQUITIES OF INTERIOR AMERICA.

Besides those ruins in the Illinois and Wabash countries, which have often been mentioned, there are others not less remarkable many hundred of miles further west, particularly in the country about the great falls of the Mississippi. As we approach the falls, commonly called St. Anthony's, we frequently meet with pyramids of earth from thirty to seventy and even eighty feet in height. These are most probably, the tombs of the ancient kings and chieftains of this part of America, though there are others which I am inclined to believe were erected in consequence of some signal victory, and possibly to cover the bones and carcasses of the slain. In digging horizontally in several of these pyramids, a little above the base, we generally found a stratum of white substance, somewhat like moist lime, and glutinous withal, extending in all probability several yards within, or perhaps nearly the whole length of the diametrical line. I had every reason to believe this consolidated chalky substance to be the remains of skeletons buried perhaps two hundred centuries ago, and converted by time and the operations of the elements into their present state.

Many tokens remain on both sides of the Mississippi, of their being in ancient ages as

well cultivated and as thickly inhabited as the country on the Danube or the Rhine; which fully prove that their literati have been too hasty in denominating America a new world, or an original present to the European from the hands of rude nature.

A copper mine was opened some years since further down the Mississippi, to the great surprise of the laborers, a large collection of mining tools were found several fathoms below the superficies of the earth. Another person in digging for a well, discovered a furnace of brick work five fathoms below the present surface; and in this furnace were found a quantity of coals and fire brands, which for aught we knew, might have been kindled in the days of Moses or Lycurgus.

Not long since, at a spot on the Ohio where the bank had been wasted by the undermining of the water, a stone dropped out of the hardest kind of black marble, about seven pounds in weight, having twelve equal surfaces, each surface being mathematically equilateral and equiangular five sided figures, this does not appear to be *lusus naturæ*; but a work of exquisite art, the offspring of human ingenuity. Near the falls of the Mississippi, there is a spring in the bed of the river which has been enclosed with stone work of unknown antiquity, to keep out the fresh water.—In times of freshets, however, the river overflows the stone work, and mixes with the brine, so that it does not afford salt to the savages hereabout until the river is considerably fallen.

In several places, circular fortifications have been discovered in the same country; these are constantly enclosed with deep ditches and fenced with a breast work.—From these and many other similar remains of antiquity, one would be inclined to think the world much older than has been commonly imagined. Several tribes on the western side of the great river above mentioned, dated their existence for more than twenty thousand moons back, and the Indians of the western world go infinitely further into the depths of time, though both relate events of these distant periods that are evidently mixed with fable.

#### SOCIETY OF ARTS,

LONDON, MAY 29, 1807.

In the last class, or that relating to Colonies and Trade, a silver medal was delivered to Mr. Wm. Bond, of Canada, in North America, but now in England, for his model of a simple machine to be worked by a stream of water, and removed before the frosts set in, for beating and preparing hemp; also for his useful information respecting the timber and warrren rabbits of the British Colonies in Canada. His Grace the President observed, that the present state of Europe made the timber and hemp of Canada appear objects of greater probable importance to this country than heretofore.

The force of habit and the extreme danger of fixing any bad habit, particularly that of drunkenness, may be aptly illustrated by moralizing the following piece of natural history.

“On the coast of Norway is a dreadful whirlpool called by the natives, *Maelstrom*, which agitates the navel of the sea. The body of the water which form this whirlpool is extended in a

circle above thirteen miles in circumference. In the midst of this stands a rock, against which the tide, in its ebb, is dashed with inconceivable fury: when it instantly swallows up all things which come within the sphere of its violence.

“No skill in the mariner, nor strength of rowing, can work an escape. The sailor at the helm finds the ship at first go in a current opposite to his intentions; his vessel's motion, though slow in the beginning, becomes every moment more rapid; it goes round in circles, still narrower and narrower, till at last it is dashed against the rock and entirely disappears.”

And thus it fares with the hapless youth that falls under the power of any vicious habit. At first he indulges with caution and timidity, and struggles against the stream of vicious inclinations. But every relapse carries him further down the current, (the violence of which increases) and brings him still nearer to the fatal rock in the midst of the whirlpool: till, at length, stupified and subdued, he yields without a struggle, and makes shipwreck of conscience, of interest, of reputation, and of every thing that is dear and valuable in the human character.

It should also be observed, on the other hand, that good habits are powerful as well as bad ones: therefore, no better advice can be given to youth than the following: “Choose the most rational and best way of living, and habit will soon make it the most agreeable.”

#### THE BALM OF SORROW.

Not studied consolatory speeches; not precepts from the Cynic's tub, nor a volume of last century sermons, but employment. Let the victim of ingratitude, of grief, of love, plunge into the whirlpool of business, and he will feel, like the valetudinarian, invigorated from the bath. On this subject Armstrong prescribes like a physician, and exhorts like a philosopher.

GEORGETOWN, August 15.

The Editor of the Washington Federalist is requested to publish the following, with a request that it may be published throughout the union.

#### INHUMANITY!

At Georgetown, District of Columbia, Madame Turreau, the wife of the french ambassador, has been for many months, and now is, in the utmost distress and misery; where she had been on a bed of straw, till relieved by one lent to her. She is left in this destitute manner, without a cent, and with two of General Turreau's small children—a girl about 7 or 8 years old, and a boy, not two years old. I enquired if any misconduct of her's reduced her to this miserable situation: but heard that her character was without a blemish, and her conduct in this country has been so marked by prudence, that she may defy the tongue of calumny! From the splendid style of the ambassador of the powerful government of France, he cannot want the means of supplying his lady with luxuries, instead of leaving her to starve—and yet she starves! To tell all that she has suffered, would harrow up the heart of the most callous. Suffice it, at present, to say, the wife of the french ambassador and grand member of the legion of honor, with his two children, starve at the seat of government of the United States!

#### HUMANITY.

CITIZENS OF AMERICA—read the above.—Nothing is more necessary to excite your horror—nothing more necessary to excite your sympathy.

Every person that feels for a stranger who cannot speak our language—a mother in distress, with two children, in a foreign land, and without a single

relative to whose succour she may fly, will naturally wish to render some aid. In addressing the Americans, I know I address a humane and generous people. A trifle from each affluent family, would rescue from misery one who has a grateful heart, and who weeps less at the brutality that has brought her so low in misery, than over the remembrance of that touching kindness she has experienced from those whose benevolent hearts have been open to her at all times, and whose exertions in her favor are only limited by want of ability.

She knows nothing of this address to my country, and let us shew she is not among barbarians.

Let those who feel for her distress, deposit for her whatever trifle they can spare in the bank nearest to them, and each cashier will be so good as to transmit the same, occasionally, to the cashier of the office of the bank of Columbia, or the cashier of the office of discount and deposit, Washington. These are gentlemen of humanity, and I know will act honorably, though they, as well as Madame Turreau, remain ignorant of this address.

A CHRISTIAN,

NEW-YORK, AUG. 13.

A few days since, we published an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia to his friend in this City, containing the following paragraph:—

“Within a few days previous to that outrage, two gentlemen of great respectability and of unquestionable veracity, waited on the president to pay their respects to him—his conversation astonished them both. He expressed his persuasion that the people of the United States were zealous for a war with Britain. When enquiry was made concerning the means of waging hostility with any prospect of success, the answer was—“*France has ships, and we have men.*”

This paragraph has been quoted into the Baltimore American, and its truth thus denied by the editor—

“From the first moment that we saw the article we were decidedly of opinion that it was altogether a fabricated story. We now feel ourselves authorised to say, that the first propagator of this foul calumny on the president is an Anglo-American merchant, engaged in a mercantile concern in this city, who first broached it at the house of a notorious English partizan resident here, and which partizan at the very time gave for a toast—“*King George and the British Empire.*”

“The Anglo American merchant who first circulated the history went on from this city to New-York; and the probability is that he there communicated to the anti-republican papers the extract of a letter which is the subject of these strictures; and that he is the very identical gentleman who is falsely represented as residing “near Norfolk, Virginia.”

As the extract of a letter in question was originally published in our paper, we feel ourselves compelled to notice this denial. We therefore declare, unequivocally, that, as to the letter which appeared in the Commercial Advertiser, there is not a syllable of truth in the ingenious and imposing explanation of the Baltimore Editor; and we also declare.

That the letter was written by a native American;

By a citizen of Virginia ;  
By a gentleman whose veracity has never been questioned ;

Whose public station shows him to have long possessed the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens ;

That the Gentlemen, on whose authority the declarations of Mr. Jefferson are given, are American Citizens ; that they live in the neighborhood of the author of the letter, and are men of great respectability and unquestionable veracity ;—

That the letter was conveyed to this place by a native citizen of New York ;

And that no link in the chain of the story depends on the veracity of any "Anglo-American Merchant," or any "notorious British Partizan."

Knowing these facts, we did believe, and we still do believe, that Mr. Jefferson made the declarations stated in the letter ; and it will require something more than the speculations of any Editor to shake our belief.

We have looked in vain to the National Intelligencer for an authentic disavowal of the alleged conversation. If Mr. Jefferson never uttered the declarations attributed to him, let him promptly and explicitly deny the allegation. The importance of the subject to him self and his country will justify the measure.

Mr. Fulton's ingenious Steam Boat, invented with a view to the navigation of the Mississippi from New Orleans upwards, has sailed from the North River, near the State Prison, to Albany—The velocity of the Steam Boat is calculated at four miles an hour ; it is said that it will make the progress of two against the current of the Mississippi ; and if so it will certainly be a very valuable acquisition to the commerce of the Western States.

In a late Squirrel Hunting in Vermont and in several towns in New Hampshire, not less than 18,000 squirrels and birds are mentioned as taken by the sportsmen ; generally squirrels.—*Sat. Reg.*

HALIFAX, AUG. 23.

#### COURT MARTIAL.

On Wednesday last, a Court Martial was held on board H. M. S. Belleisle. Rear-Admiral Sir A. F. COCHRANE, K. B. Capt. N. D. COCHRANE, for the trial of John Wilson, alias Jenkin Ratford (lately taken from the American frigate Chesapeake) on charges of *Desertion, Mutiny and Contempt.*

PRESIDENT

Rear-Adm. Hon. Sir A. F. Cochrane, K. B.  
Capt. F. Pickmore, Capt. J. E. Douglas,  
W. Fahie, P. Beaver,  
E. Hawker, N. D. Cochrane.

It clearly appeared on the trial, that the prisoner was born in London,—was a volunteer in the service—had been some years in H. M. S. Leopard, but last in the Halifax. That, on the 7th of March last, the ship being then in Hampton Roads, the prisoner was sent with four other men, under a petty-officer, in the jolly-boat to weigh a kedge anchor ; when, taking advantage of the dusk of the evening, the men mutinied upon the officer, and some of them threatened to murder him ; but the

rest interfering, they desisted—and landing at Sewell's point the five made their escape. A few days after, the Deserters were seen parading the streets of Norfolk, in triumph, under the American Flag :—One of them, H. Saunders, being accosted by Lord TOWNSEND, asserted that he had no intention of deserting, but was compelled by the others : and would embrace the first opportunity to return on board. At that moment the prisoner, Jenkin Ratford, took the arm of Saunders, declaring that neither he nor any of the others should return to the ship—with a contemptuous gesture, asserted—That they were then in the *Land of Liberty*, and instantly dragged Saunders away :—That the prisoner had entered on board the Chesapeake—had proceeded to sea in her—and had been found on board that ship, after the action (by an officer of H. M. S. Leopard) hid in the coalhole.

A variety of other circumstances were developed in the course of the evidence—The whole of which tended to prove, that although Deserters from the American naval or military establishments had been readily given up by H. M. ships on the station ; yet on the other hand, they had ever been refused by the Americans, when demanded by British officers.

Two men had entered on board H. M. S. Chichester ; who, being demanded by an American officer as deserters from their service, were instantly restored, notwithstanding they were confessedly Englishmen—But, W. Phillips, corporal of marines, John Mahoney, 37th regt. and others, having deserted from the Chichester, and entered, with their uniforms on, into the American service, were positively refused to be given up to the British officer sent to demand them.

The evasion and duplicity of the American Commodore, in denying that there were any deserters, on board his ship, were strikingly contrasted with the humane and honourable conduct of Capt. Hamphreys ; who, evidently demonstrated the greatest reluctance to pursue the steps, which the refusal of the American Commodore rendered absolutely necessary.

After a full and patient hearing of the evidence, on both sides, the Court withdrew for about half an hour ; and, on its return, the Judge Advocate pronounced the sentence—*Death!*

The President addressed the unhappy criminal in a most pathetic and impressive style—lamenting much the depravity, which had induced him to desert the cause of his King and Country in the present eventful moment, when the very existence of that Country was threatened by inveterate and implacable enemies, on every quarter—and earnestly recommended him to occupy the remaining moments of his life, in making his peace with the Almighty.

\* Application was then made to Lieut. Sinclair, the American officer, at the Rendezvous ; but without effect.

LUXEMBURGH, JUNE 26.

This city has been plunged into the greatest consternation and distress. Yesterday during a thunder storm, the lightning struck a powder magazine

in the Lower town, which exploded in an instant ; two entire streets have been destroyed and a great number of houses damaged. Eighteen persons lost their lives and forty are severely wounded.

#### LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH,

JUNE 27, 1807.

DE LUNEVILLE v. PHILLIPS.

This was an issue, directed by the Lord Chancellor, to try the fact, whether any money had been advanced to the Defendant by the plaintiff, as a consideration for a Bond and Warrant of Attorney for 4000l. The plaintiff was an Emigrant French Lady, and the defendant, a Fishmonger. The circumstances of the case were rather of a singular and interesting nature. The story, as told by the Lady, was as follows ;—That she was an Emigrant, and had resided in this country previous to the year 1802, at which time she had acquired property to the amount of above 4000l ; that in the month of August, 1802, she went to Paris, and took her property with her in English Bank Notes ; that she took it in Bank Notes because she knew that they were negotiable on the Continent, and did not choose to trust her money in the funds. She arrived in Paris about the 14th of August, and, shortly after she had arrived in that city, the defendant, Phillips, was introduced to her by a letter from Mr. Morris, a Surgeon, whom she had known in London. Mr. Phillips was then in mourning for his wife, and appeared very much out of spirits ; she endeavoured to rally him into a sense of more enjoyment, but he said his sorrow did not arise from the death of his wife, but from having missed the seeing of two friends, Tom Paine and Dr. Priestley, whom he expected to find in France, but he found they were gone to America. They continued very intimate until Mr. Phillips returned to London, where she had left her son, and Mr. Phillips promised her that he would be attentive to her boy while she was absent. She herself afterwards returned to England, and, finding that Mr. Phillips had behaved with civility to her child, she was glad to shew him civility in return, and their intimacy was renewed ; he then proposed that they should be united in marriage, to which she consented ; but it was agreed that, in order to judge of the compatibility of their respective tempers, they should live together for a twelve month. In this new scheme of house keeping, Mr. Phillips was to furnish fish, wine, ale, and coals ; and she was to furnish every other article. They did accordingly live together in the same house, but without any criminal intercourse ; and it was during this contemplation of marriage, when Mr. Phillips, being embarrassed for money, that she advanced him 4000l. of her money. It was in the year 1806, that she determined to break off with Mr. Phillips, because she thought she could never be happy with him. His temper alarmed her, for he kept a pair of loaded pistols, with which he continually threatened to destroy himself. It was for the money thus advanced that Mr. Phillips gave his bond and warrant of attorney ;

and she believed somewhere about the month of November, in the year 1803. On the 20th of July, 1804, she left England again, for Paris, on which occasion Mr. Phillips accompanied her to Gravesend, and, while he was there, he addressed a young lady in her company, saying, "Sarah, don't wonder at my despair, I am going to lose, perhaps for ever, the woman who has saved me from bankruptcy and ruin." With respect to the manner in which she had acquired such property, she said, she owed it entirely to the bounty of the late Lord Camelford; that he had known and visited her abroad, and renewed his acquaintance with her in this country; and that for the last eighteen months previous to her going abroad, in July 1804, she saw him constantly, and that he made her most ample presents in money and notes, and gave her one hundred guineas to pay her journey to Paris. She denied that any criminal intercourse had taken place between her and the defendant at the lodging of a Mrs. Kirke, or that she there made proposals of surrendering her person to him on certain terms.

A Miss Deane stated, that she was introduced to Madame de Luneville by the mother and sisters of Mr. Phillips, as the intended wife of Mr. Phillips, and resided with her in consequence of that introduction. She remembered, on the 20th of July, Mr. Phillips came down stairs one day, and brought some papers in his hand, saying, "See here, what a careless woman your friend is; she has left 4000*l.* open upon the table, at the mercy of any body." She also stated the expressions used by Mr. Phillips, at Gravesend, when Madame de Luneville was about to leave England. She added, that she did not believe any criminal intercourse existed between Mr. Phillips and Madame de Luneville.

(To be continued.)

PORTSMOUTH, AUG. 11.—This morning sailed the *Emulous* sloop, Capt. Stupart, with a convoy for Newfoundland, Halifax, and Quebec.

AUG. 12.—Arrived here the *Jane*, Scott, from London, for Quebec, and is to sail tomorrow with the *Canada*, Appleby, which vessel lost the fleet by getting on shore on Lynton flats.

AUG. 13.—Sailed the Ant schooner, with a convoy for Quebec.

AUG. 15.—The convoy for Quebec has put into Yarmouth Roads. Wind S. W.

LONDON, AUG. 14.

One of the minor french papers contains the following article under the head Bayonne, July 25.

"Every thing assumes a martial appearance in this quarter. We expect 40,000 french troops who are to compose an army intended to compel the Portuguese to shut their ports against the english."

It is stated that the King of Sweden has published a Proclamation, couched in very strong terms, addressed to the German troops, serving in the french armies, or as allies of the french, and calling upon them to vindicate their honor and their national character, by

joining the only German prince who has not yet condescended to make Peace with Buonaparté.

*Extract from the King's Speech on the prorogation of Parliament.*

"His Majesty commands us to assure you, that he deeply deploras the unfortunate issue of the war upon the continent."

The immense extension of the power and influence of France, and the undisguised determination of the enemy to employ the means and resources of those countries which he possesses or controls for the purpose of effecting the ruin of His Majesty's Kingdom, and to present a formidable view of the dangers and difficulties which this country has to encounter.

But his Majesty trusts that the loyal and brave people over whom he reigns are not to be daunted or disheartened.

From the recollection of those difficulties under which his people have successfully struggled, and of those dangers which they have happily surmounted, his Majesty derives the consolation of believing, that that same spirit and perseverance which hitherto remained unbroken will continue to be exerted with unabated vigour and success.

And while his Majesty commands us to repeat the assurances of his constant readiness to entertain any proposals that may lead to a secure and honorable peace, he commands us at the same time to express his confidence that his Parliament and his people will feel with him the necessity of persevering in those vigorous efforts which alone can give the character of honour to any Negotiation, or the prospect of security or permanency to any peace.

His Majesty, therefore, trusts that his Parliament and his people will always be ready to support him in every measure which may be necessary to defeat the designs of his enemies against the independence of his Majesty's dominions, and to maintain, against any undue pretensions, and against any hostile confederacy, those just rights, which his Majesty is always desirous to exercise with temper and moderation; but which, as essential to the honour of his crown, and true interests of his people, he is determined never to surrender."

QUEBEC, SEPTEMBER 28, 1807.

By the arrival of the *Triton* we have been obligingly favored with the perusal of London papers, to the 15th of August inclusive, from which we have extracted a few paragraphs in this day's paper. The papers are rather barren of important incidents. No advice had yet been received of any thing having been done in the Baltic; it was indeed too early for any military achievement. The island of Zealand including Copenhagen, and the Danish fleet, were the objects principally looked to.

The Military transfer Bill and the two Irish Insurrection Bills had passed the british parliament. The intention of the first is to add to the disposable force, by transfers from the Militia; the changes thereby made in the latter, to be filled up by ballot. One of the Irish bills is for punishing, with death, all persons who may be present at assemblies, where any unlawful oath may be administered. The other for disarming all suspected persons.

Notwithstanding the sailing of the German Legion from Ireland, for the Baltic, it appears that we have still 50,000 Military in that country. By no means a contemptible force, however critical may be the times; particularly as a general tranquillity pervades that part of the United Kingdom.

The next Session of Parliament promises to be an important one, as besides its being in contempla-

tion to do something for the relief of our W. I. Merchants, the training of all the english to arms, is talked of. A motion has been made and carried in Parliament for an address to His Majesty praying H. M. to grant the sum of 5000*l.* to Isaac Dubois Esq. an American loyalist, for losses sustained by him, during the American war. Also a motion for a similar grant, of 5000*l.* to General Martin, for the like cause.

Bonaparte is returned to Paris. It appears that the King of Sweden proposed twice to renew the armistice, but the french would not accede to it on any other consideration than the surrender of Stralsund, to which the King could not submit. Parliament was prorogued on the 15th August. We have just had time to give the essential parts of His Majesty's speech, What precedes being nothing more than thanks for the dispatch of business, for steady loyalty and devotion to the public service.—The first division of the english fleet passed the Castle of Cronberg on the 31st of July and saluted and received a salute in the customary manner.

It is supposed there are secret articles, in the treaty of Tilsit, hostile to the maritime rights of Great Britain on the part of Russia.

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 8.—Canadian Regiment of Fencible Infantry, Ensign — Olding to be Lieutenant; Ensign Wm Marshall to be Lieutenant vice Jadis, removed to the Nova Scotia Fencibles; Ensign Patrick Colley from half pay of the 89th. foot, to be Ensign, vice Buchanan, who exchanges; John Johnston Gent, to be Ensign, vice Olding.

The appropriate attribute of Republics, according to Theorists, is Virtue. In applying this maxim to the American Republic we find that it overshoots the mark by the letter e. Suppress that letter and it leaves *Virtu*, than which nothing can be more characteristic. As probity has much to do with virtue, but little to do with *virtu*, why should we wonder at the *Mammoth* Lie, in Mr. Jefferson's Proclamation, where he says that the deserters, taken from the Chesapeake, were *all Americans*. Let the reader compare Raiford's trial with Mr. Jefferson's Proclamation, when, however large a portion of *virtu* he may be disposed to allow to the American Government, of virtue, we are persuaded, he cannot admit it to possess a single *scruple*.

In the Criminal Court of King's Bench, for the District of Quebec, now holding in this City, were tried, last week, John Moss and Charles Richmond, two Americans, for endeavouring to seduce two Sergeants of the 49th Regiment, from their allegiance and to desert. They were found guilty, and immediately after, sentenced to stand in the Pillory, from 12 to 1 o'clock on Saturday the 26th instant, and to six months imprisonment. The former part of the sentence was accordingly carried into execution, on the day fixed. The Criminals were surrounded by a great croud of spectators, civil and military; who behaved in the most peaceable and orderly manner. On the former leaving the Pillory one of them thanked the audience for not throwing at them, when a soldier called out, "say then God save the King," which the American repeated. The soldier added, and

God bless the Queen," which the former also repeated. As to orderly conduct, in the spectators, it is ever the case here, on such occasions, because we know no such thing as a mob in this Country. Hence the punishment of the Pillory is always confined to what the Law means it to be, public exposure.

The Sessions not being finished, we are unable to publish the result of any other trials.

Yesterday afternoon there was a numerous appearance on the Esplanade, with their Colours of all those of Col. Hale's battalion of British Militia, who are between the age of 18 and 40. A great part had arms, which they handled in a manner to reflect the greatest credit on their zeal, assiduity and alacrity, in daily attending drill to enable themselves to be really useful, in case the exigencies of the times should require their services; and particularly that they may be prepared for the important moment, should it arrive, when, to use the impressive language of our great and much lamented Naval Hero, our Country may call upon and expect every man to do his duty.

The Anthon brings London papers to the 18th and Scotch ditto to the 21st of August. The English fleet by the last dates was before Copenhagen. Advices are received in town of the appointment of Lieut. General Sir James Henry Craig to be Governor General and Commander in Chief of all British America. The advices add that he had embarked for Quebec. It is said that 2000 troops are coming to this Country.

On Tuesday were interred the remains of Mr. John Robinson, of this city, whose death we announced in our last. The distress of his family, in consequence of his loss, can be easier felt than described. He departed this mortal life after a very short illness, arising from his having used much exertion, which occasioned a pleurisy. His fellow citizens cordially sympathize in the sorrows of his family.

### MARRIED,

At Kingston, U. C. on the 1st ult. Lieut. Chambers 41st regt. to Miss Ann Warburton, eldest daughter of the late capt. W. Warburton of the 1st bat. 60th regt.

On Monday last, Jean Baptiste Juchereau Duchesnay Esq. Seigneur of St. Roch and Lieutenant in the 5th battalion of the 60th Regiment, to Miss Eliz. Jones, of England.—and

On Saturday, Mr. W. E. Hoffack, Merchant, of this city, to Miss Maria Amable Marguerite Reame.

### PORT OF QUEBEC—1807.

#### ARRIVED.

Sept. 21.—Brig Ocean, Wilson, from Ayr, 43 days' passage, addressed to master, cargo coals and dry goods.

—Ship Nerina, Wilson, from Waterford, 10 weeks' passage, addressed to M. Usborne in ballast.

22.—Brig Harriet, Ord, from Sunderland, 12 weeks' passage, addressed to D. Anderson, cargo dry goods, coals, and ship stores.—Passengers Capt. Watson, Thos Stephenson, A. Smithson, M. Read, M. Rowland, M. Rowland, seamen, R. Chesholm, A. Brand,

R. Venus, J. Tesick, J. Palmer, carpenters  
—Schooner La Clairret, Demeul, from St. John's, Newfoundland, sailed 16th August, addressed to Messrs. Monro & Bell, cargo brandy, wine and caplin.

—Jane, Allen, from Gaspé & Newfoundland, 13 days' passage from former and 28 from latter place, addressed to Mr. McCallum, cargo oil and fish. Passengers, 2 fishermen from Gaspé.

—Brig Dove, Loveys, from Boston, 12 days' passage, addressed to Messrs. Monro & Bell, in ballast.

—Magdalene, Heitland, from Halifax, 12 days' passage, addressed to Messrs. Linthorne & Jolliffe, in ballast.

23.—Troyal, Thompson, from Liverpool, sailed 6th July, addressed to Messrs. John Colman & Co. cargo salt.

26.—Schooner Beaver, McIntire, from Mingan, North Shore, 10 days' passage, addressed to A. Shaw Esq. cargo, salmon and furs. Passengers 9 fishermen.

—Brig Swallow, Monkman, from Liverpool, 48 days' passage, addressed to Geo. Hamilton Esq. general cargo. Passenger, Mr. J. Wilson.

27.—Bark Esther, Jones, from Liverpool, sailed 16th Aug. addressed to Messrs. J. Colman & Co. cargo salt.

—Brig Fortune, Hudson, from Liverpool, 41 days' passage, addressed to G. Hamilton Esq. cargo salt and bale goods. Passenger Mr. J. Hutton.

—Faith, Featherstone, from Hull, 6 weeks' passage, addressed to Messrs. Linthorne & Jolliffe, in ballast.

—Adventure, Simpson, from London 12 weeks and 3 days passage, addressed to Messrs. Linthorne & Jolliffe, in ballast.—2 steerage passengers.

—Bark Russia Company, Corney, from Plymouth, 7 weeks' passage, addressed to Messrs. Linthorne & Jolliffe, in ballast.—Passengers, the honbl. C. Stuart & servant.

—Ship Triton, Facey, from Liverpool, 37 days passage, addressed to Mr. Geo. Poyer, cargo salt and coals.

28.—Brig John, Rannell, from Leith, 7 weeks passage, addressed to Mr. Hry. Black, in ballast.

—Bark, Anthon, Skief, from Greenock, 5 weeks passage, addressed to Wm. Lindley Junr. Esq. general cargo, Passengers Mr. & Mrs. Grant, 2 Miss Blacks and servant,

### FOR CHARTER,

Either to Portsmouth or Plymouth,

 THE ship TRITON, John Facey, master, burthen per register 223 tons, has large ports and was built for the lumber trade—apply to

LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE.

Quebec, 28th September, 1807.

### BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on Saturday next the 3d October, at WILLIAM BURNS'S Auction Room.

EIGHTEEN barrels Muscovado Sugar, 6 pipes Prime Port Wine, a few casks very fine old bottled ditto, 3 Hogheads Dublin Porter, Molasses, Coals and a general assortment of DRY GOODS. Sale to begin at one o'clock.

Quebec, 28th September, 1807.

### BY AUCTION,

Will be sold, on Wednesday next 30th Inst. at

JAMES GRAY'S Auction Room—

FIVE quarter casks London Particular Madeira, 60 very best Cheshire Cheeses, just landed; Lamp-black, Sailor's Jackets, Trowsers and Shirts, Boy's Joukey Caps, Ladies' Combs, Flannels, Cloth, Calicoes, Mullins, Cotton Stockings with a variety of other articles.

Sale will begin at one o'clock.

J. GRAY has received a few Cwt. of good Pipe Clay.—Quebec, 28th September, 1807.

### BY AUCTION,

Will be sold without reserve, on Thursday and Friday next the 1st and 2d October, at the Stores of Messrs. David Anderson & Co.

A General assortment of DRY GOODS—consisting of Cloths, Calicoes, Flannels, Flannels, Drapery, Durants, Cottons, Checks, Hose, Handkerchiefs, Dimity, Dowls, Grindstones, Copetas &c. being a consignment per the brig Harriet, Capt. Ord.—Credit will be given to those who purchase to a certain amount upon giving satisfactory security. Those who intend to avail themselves of this credit are to give in the names of themselves and securities to the subscriber the day before the Auction, as they will not be attended to at the sale, which will begin each day at one o'clock.

JOHN JONES, A. & B.

He has for sale, Muscovado and loaf Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate, fine old Rum and Brandy, Arrack and Orange Shrub.

Quebec, 26th September, 1807.


### FOR LONDON,

 THE new ship DOUBT, 425 tons register, Michael Teafdale, master; has good accommodation for Passengers, will sail in a week.—For passage apply to HENRY USBORNE,

### FOR SALE,

ABOUT 100 Water Casks, just landed from the Aurora Transport, part laying on the King's wharf and part at the Cove—apply as above.—Quebec, 21st Sep', 1807.

### For Charter to London,

 THE fast sailing brig FAITH, James Featherstone, master, burthen per register 223 tons—apply to

LINTHORNE & JOLLIFFE.

Quebec, 28th September, 1807.

### FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber cheap, for cash.

250 Barrels Canada prime Pork,  
60 Tierces & 20 Barrels best Irish Mefs ditto, of last year's importation,  
150 Barrels of Upper and Lower Canada prime Beef,  
60 Kegs best Hog's lard,  
20 Boxes do. mould Candles,  
40 Cakes do. Chocolate,  
1000 Minots Foreign Salt,  
16 Barrels best Muscovado Sugar,—and a few Hogheads best Seal Oil.

CHARLES SMITH,

Quebec, August 24, 1807.

## POETRY

On the particular circumstance of the different Powers having the *Ship Neptune*, in the engagement, off Trafalgar.

THREE different Powers to rule the main  
Assum'd old NEPTUNE'S name;  
The one from Galitz—one from Spain,  
And one from England came,  
The British Neptune, as of yore,  
Prov'd master of the day;  
The Spanish Neptune is no more;  
The French one ran away.

## EAR BORING.

You laugh at the Indian for boring his nose,  
And suspending his jewel of bone;  
The Indian retorts, pritheer stife your jeers,  
I bore through my nostrils—you through your ears;  
If 'tis folly, go laugh at your own.

## Wines for Sale.

THIRTEEN Pipes and fourteen Hhds. PORT.

ALSO

Ten Butts Sherry—The whole of each fort are old and of prime quality, lately landed from the Industry from London.—Will be sold on reasonable terms for cash, or approved bills at two, four or six months.

LIKEWISE—a few Pieces of Brandy and thirty Hhds. of french Claret of last year's importation.

JOSEPH FLOWER.

Quebec, Sept. 21, 1807.

FRANCIS &amp; WILLIAM HUNTER

HAVE FOR SALE,

PLATED goods consisting of Candlesticks, Coffee & Tea pots, Sugar Basins, Salts, Cruet Frames, &c. &c.—Patent Shot, Milled Lead, Bar-Iron, Iron Hoops, Tin Plates, Rolled Iron, Anchors from 1 to 12 Cwt. each Decanters, Wine Glasses, Tumblers.—Cordage well assorted from 1½ to 6 inches—a new 13½ inch Cable made of best Riga Hemp, Oakum, Span Yarn, Gun Powder, Canister ditto, White Lead Paint of an excellent quality, Ground Venitian ditto, Black ditto, Boiled Linseed Oil, Currants, Raisins, Brandy in Pipes, Molasses in Casks of an excellent quality. A few Casks of 3 to 4 Cwt. consisting of Hinges, Bolts, Nails, Hammers, Hatchets, &c. &c.—ALSO, Soap & Candles of an excellent quality, by the box.

AND by the late arrivals from Liverpool and London—A handsome assortment of Printed Goods, Russia Sheetting, Irish Linen, Muffins, Flannels, Woolens &c. &c. direct from the Manufacturer.

Quebec, 15th June, 1807.

Staves, oak & pine Timber and Plank, for sale

by FRANCIS &amp; WM. HUNTER.

Quebec, June 1st, 1807.

## John Macnider

Informs his friends and the public that he has now opened for sale at his Store, No. 10 Fabric Street, the following articles—

GENTLEMEN'S black straw Hats, youths and children's morocco Hats and Caps, Irish Linen, long Lawn and Sheettings, Diapers and Table Cloths, white and coloured Quilting, Dimities, Jeans, Nankeens and Fustians, Ladies' Silk, Mohair, Lino and Cambric embroidered Shawls and Mantles, grey, slate and brown Cambricks, gown Fringing and footing, laced, diced, figured, spriged and plain Cambricks, Gingham and primed Chimiz and Cottons, shirting Cottons, linen and cambric pocket Handkerchiefs, ladies and gentlemen's silk and cotton Hose, lambwool and worsted ditto, double and single cotton Night Caps, silk and leather Gloves, silk Parasols, silk and cotton Umbrellas, silk, cotton and thread, Laces and Edgings, colored and ounce Thread, sewing Cotton, embroidering Silks, darning Worsted, Tapes and Bobbins, Ribbons, Satinets, silk Handkerchiefs, Bombazets and Prince's Stuffs, Serge, Malmecoos and Durants, ladies' jean, kid, morocco, walking Shoes and Boots; gentlemen, youths and children's leather Shoes, Henry and Highlander Cards, Ink powder, wove, post, and letter Paper, scaling Wax, Wafers and sliding Pencils, broad and narrow Cloths, Kerseymeres, white, green, red and yellow Flannels, large rose and point Blankets, cotton Counterpanes, bed Tickers, brown Hollands, Oznaburgh and Plattinas, white Wax and Gold Leaves, white chapel and common Needles, pound, blanket and shirt Pins, Beer and Wine brass Cocks, Ivory, dressing, crooked and rae Combs, steel, plated and gilt Buttons, metal and paper Snuff Boxes, porter and bed room Candlesticks, table, oyster and pen Knives, patent roasting Jacks, cupboard and door Locks, harness and clock Case mounting, Drawer Handles, Iron Forks and table pewter Spoons, Scythes, Sickles and Scythes' Stones, Hyson, Souchon, Gun-powder and Green Teas, loaf and muscovado Sugar, Spanish Juice, Spanish Nuts, Almonds, Currants, Raisins, Pines, Nutmegs, Cloves, Isinglass, white, black and long Pepper, white wine Vinegar and Lime Juice, Dutch and Rose Pinks, fig Blue, Glue, Anchovies, Essence of Anchovies, Pickled Walnuts, mushroom and walnut Ketchup, best florence Oil and Durham Mustard, Curry Powder, pine apple and dbl. Gloucester Cheese, Hams, Wax, Kid and Seal Skins, Boot Legs, crop and ben Leather, red, green and black Morocco Skins, shoe and closing Threads, white and yellow Paint, paint Oil and Putty, shoe, clothe and sweeping Brushes, Martin's liquid Blacking, Indigo, Prussian Blue, lamp and ivory Black, Nails and Window Glass, iron Tea kettles, fish and stew Pans, Gun Powder and Shot, Oat meal, Barley and Segs, and two compleat Harnesses.—The whole will be sold cheap for cash or short credit—Orders will meet every attention and forwarded on the shortest notice.

Quebec, 4th July 1807.

THE Subscriber has for sale on the most moderate terms—

## Oak and Pine Plank

of all dimensions, Scantlings, &c. &c.

ALSO

10,000 white Pine Boards,  
10,000 red do. do.

A few thousand Champlain Boards.

Orders for the above will be received, at his house, No. 9, Notre Dame street, Lower Town.

THOS. LEE, Junr.

Quebec, 24th August, 1807.

## FOR SALE,

3000 Bushels Good Wheat ready to ship,  
191 Barrels Niagara Flour,

ALSO

50 Boxes good English Soap in Hundred and half hundred weight Boxes, on very low terms.

JOHN COLTMAN &amp; Co.

Quebec 14 Sept. 1807

## Labrador Fiefs &amp; Fisheries

FOR SALE.

THE feignory of the Isles and Islands Mingan, and 5-18 undivided parts of the feignory St. Paul, both on the Labrador Coast.

ALSO—The Fishing Posts or Establishments on the said coast, with two vessels, and all the craft, utensils and effects belonging to that Fishery, which shall remain at the close of the present season.

Any person or persons desirous of purchasing the same may obtain further information on application to PATRICK LANGAN Esqr. at Quebec, or to the subscribers here.

JOHN RICHARDSON.

CH. WM. GRANT.

Montreal, 24th June, 1807.

## FOR SALE,

ABOUT one hundred barrels best PICKLED HERRINGS, by JEAN GARNEAUX St. Charles street, near the Brewery.

Quebec, August 17, 1807.

## L I N E N.

THE Subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping a constant supply of best Irish Linen, of every description, which as they come direct from the manufacturer he can afford to sell at a very moderate price.

BENJ. TREMAIN.

Quebec, 27th April, 1807.

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